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## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

## Craft Masonry.

**DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LODGE (No. 1558).**—The first meeting of the season of this lodge was held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on Thursday, 13th September. Bro. Cackett, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Sleep, S.W.; Mitchell, J.W.; Runacres, S.D.; Chalk, J.D.; Taylor, W.S.; Sims, A.W.S.; Boyton, I.G.; W. Dann, Sec.; besides Bros. J. Dixon, C. E. Power, J. C. Pentuath, R. Scott, J. R. Smith, T. Corpe, J. Taylor, W. Briscoe, G. Stokes, and several other brethren. The minutes of the lodge of emergency called on the 14th June were read, which was to enquire into and consider the financial position of the lodge, and to determine the measures to be taken in connection therewith. Bro. Sleep, S.W., was then elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Sleep then proposed that a £10 10s. P.M. jewel should be presented to the W.M., Bro. Cackett, upon his leaving the chair next month. Bro. Dixon said he thought the lodge was too poor to vote £10 10s. after the losses it had sustained, as well as being temporary in debt. Bro. Dann then stated that with a little management the lodge would soon be clear, and the motion was then carried. The next proposal was for Treasurer, and Bros. Corpe and Sims were proposed and balloted for, Bro. Corpe being elected. Bro. Pentuath and Scott were again re-elected for Auditors of the accounts of the lodge, likewise, Bro. Guider was re-elected as Tyler. Bro. Sleep returned thanks for the honour that was done him in a very pithy speech. Two candidates for Freemasonry were then proposed, and the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren then sat down to a very pleasant banquet.

**BATH.—Royal Cumberland Lodge (No. 41).**—An emergency meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of clearing off during the vacation the heaviest portion of the work left at the close of the session in May, thus preventing too great an accumulation at the opening of the new one in October. Business commenced at 7.30 p.m., when the brethren having taken their seats, the officers entered in procession, Bro. Reeves kindly presiding at the organ. Bro. F. Wilkinson, W.M., was supported by the following officers:—Bros. Brown, I.P.M.; Dr. Hopkins, P.M., acting as S.W.; Rubie, P.M., acting as J.W.; Ashley, P.M., Treas.; Wilton, P.M., Dir. of Cer.; Carey, P.M., Asst. Dir. of Cer.; Braham, Sec.; Murlis, acting as S.D.; Hunt, J.D.; Radway, I.G.; Robinson and Holmes, acting as Stewards; and Bigwood, Tyler. In addition to the members 41 of the following were present as visitors from 906—Bros. Bright, G. Neete, F. Neete, Reeves, P.M., and Young. The lodge having been opened in the First and Second Degrees, Bros. Davies, Baldwin, Peach, and Harris were presented by the S.W. as candidates for the Sublime Degree of M.M. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree. The candidates were re-admitted and duly raised by the W.M., who acquitted himself well in performing this ceremony for the first time, assisted in one portion by Bro. Ashley, P.M., who was, as usual, most efficient and impressive, as was also Bro. Moutrie, P.M., in giving the traditional history. At the request of the W.M., the S.W. explained the symbolism of the working tools, gave the charge, and an elaborate lecture, entering more fully on the description of the tracing board and the traditions of the degree. The W.M. brought before the lodge the subject of the terrible famine in India, and, though a grant in aid could not be legally made at this meeting, the feeling of the brethren was so completely in its favour, it appearing desirable that prompt action should be taken, and the Treasurer being willing to advance such sum as may be agreed upon, the sum of ten guineas was fixed as the contribution of the lodge, and the subject will be again entertained at the first regular meeting, when doubtless the requisite steps will be taken. The lodge was closed at a quarter-past nine.

**LANCASTER.—Lodge of Fortitude (No. 281).**—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 12th inst., in the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, St. Leonard-gate. Bro. Richard Taylor, the W.M., presided, and there was a fair attendance of members and visiting brethren present. The lodge having been opened with

solemn prayer, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then separately taken for Mr. John Wilkinson Simpson and Mr. John Atkinson, and proving unanimous in each case, they were severally initiated into the mysteries of the Craft by the W.M. Bro. Edward Phyzackerley, having given proficiency of his ability as an Entered Apprentice, was entrusted and retired, and the lodge having been opened in the Second Degree he was re-admitted and passed to the degree of F.C., the working in this degree being also gone through by the W.M. The W.M., S.W., J.W., and Secretary were appointed to represent the lodge at the forthcoming Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Southport. The proclamations were then made and the lodge was closed with the usual formalities.

**LANCASTER.—Rowley Lodge (No. 1051).**—The meetings of this lodge were resumed on Monday, the 3rd inst., in the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum. Bro. Thomas Jackson, the W.M., presided, the attendance of brethren being small. The lodge was opened with the usual formalities, but there being no special business before the meeting the bye-laws of the lodge were read and discussed. The lodge was afterwards closed in peace, love, and harmony.

**GREENWICH.—Star Lodge (No. 1275).**—The installation meeting of this popular lodge was held at the Ship Hotel, on Friday, the 7th inst. After Bro. Capt. Reginald Williams, P.P.G.O. Middlesex, had been installed W.M., the following brethren were invested as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. H. J. Green, P.M. 1538, I.P.M.; C. Woolmer-Williams, S.W.; W. Kipps, P.G.O. Kent, &c., J.W.; J. Smith, P.G.P., P.M., &c., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.P.G., J.D. Midx., P.M., Sec.; Rev. G. R. P. Colles, L.L.D., P.P.G. Chap. Oxon, Chaplain; Major Williams, P.M. 1538, &c., S.D.; E. W. Chetwynd, J.W. 1538, J.D.; Alfred Tisley, I.G.; Chas. Marr, Organist; S. Marketis, D.C.; F. S. Leaper, A.D.C.; G. S. Elliott, A. Sec.; John Gilbert, P.P.G. Tyler Midx., Tyler. The banquet followed, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

**LIVERPOOL.—De Grey and Ripon Lodge (No. 1356).**—The usual monthly meeting of the members belonging to this south-end of Liverpool lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, 80, North Hill-street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, where was a large attendance of about fifty officers and brethren, and a number of visitors. Bro. T. Nickson, W.M., was at his post in the E., supported by Bros. T. Horne, I.P.M.; J. Cell, P.M., W.M. 1609; T. Evans, P.M., W.M. 1570; J. W. Williams, S.W.; A. Woolrich, J.W.; J. Paull, Treas.; C. Arden, Sec.; J. Keet, S.D.; E. George, J.D.; W. Evans, I.G.; H. P. Squire, S.; W. Parrington, S.; and P. M. Larsen, P.M., Tyler. Four brethren, after due examination, were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the W.M., assisted by his officers, in a remarkably able manner. The bye-laws of the lodge were subsequently read. The brethren present subsequently subscribed the sum of £7 in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. This is an example which is certainly worthy of universal imitation by all the lodges in the province of West Lancashire, and there can be little doubt but that the fund will receive very substantial assistance from the Masonic fraternity, which has for its main object the promotion and exhibition of true charity. The lodge was afterwards closed in peace and harmony.

**MORECAMBE.—Morecambe Lodge (No. 1561).**—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Edward-street, on the 7th inst. The W.M. (Bro. W. Duff) presided, and there was a capital attendance of members and visiting brethren. The lodge having been opened in the First Degree with the usual formalities, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Thomas Thornton and James Gorton having given proof of their proficiency as Fellow Crafts were entrusted and retired. The lodge was afterwards opened in the Third Degree, when the two brothers already named were re-admitted and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons, the working in the case of the first named being gone through by Bro. F. G. Dale, (W.M. 1353), and in the latter by Bro. Longman, (I.P.M. 1051), both of whom went through the ceremony in a very impressive manner. Bro. Dr. Moore, P.G.S.B. of E., gave the portion of the degree. The W.M. announced that Bro. Moore would give a lecture next lodge night on some subject connected with Masonry. The usual proclamations were then made, and the lodge closed.

## INSTRUCTION.

**DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LODGE (No. 1524).**—This lodge held its usual meeting on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., at the Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston. Present: Bros. Francis, W.M.; Brown S.W.; Mc Millan, J.W.; C. Lorkin, S.D.; Pollock, J.D.; J. Lorkin, I.G.; Fieldwick, Preceptor; E. Dietrich, Sec.; and Gilchrist, Brand, Brasted, Woolley, Little, G. Ferrar, R. George, and others. The lodge was opened at eight p.m. in ancient form. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. G. Ferrar was interrogated and entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and Bro. Ferrar was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Gilchrist then worked the sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. The report of the Audit Committee having been read, it was unanimously accepted. Bro. Brown was then unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

**MASONIC SONGS.**—A selection of Masonic Songs set to popular airs, written by Bro. E. P. Philpots, M.D., F.R.G.S., is now ready, forming a handsome volume, bound in cloth, with gilt edges, 3s. Sent post free from the office of this paper on receipt of stamp or post-office order value 3s. 2d.—ADVT.

## Royal Arch.

**BEDFORD.—Stuart Chapter (No. 540).**—The autumn meeting of this chapter took place at their rooms at the Swan Hotel, on Tuesday evening, September 11th, at which there were present: Comps. Alderman J. R. Ball (J.P.), Z.; Asher Barfield (P.Z. 19), acting H.; J. M. Cuthbert, J.; Rev. Faussett Ward, Chaplain; Billson, 1st A.S.; R. B. Stafford, 2nd A.S.; Capt. Colburne, E.; Thody, Organist; G. Reynolds, Janitor; Comps. Allan Harris, Alderman Sergeant, R. H. Combs, and others; and visiting Comp. Biggs, of the Bedford Chapter 282, Tavistock. Many companions were prevented attending by absence from England, illness, &c. The chapter having been duly opened the minutes of the preceding one were read and confirmed, as were also the bye-laws proposed at the same chapter. Comp. R. Boughton Smith, H. 1130, J. 1007, Prov. G. Assistant Soj. Leicester and Rutland, was balloted for and declared unanimously elected as a joining member. Comps. Asher Barfield, P.Z. M. Sinai, 19; and G. Read, P.Z. Andrew Chapter, 834, and J. 19, were then unanimously elected honorary members of the Stuart Chapter; the former proposed and seconded by Comps. Bull, Z., and Col. Stuart, P.Z., and the latter by Comps. Cuthbert, J., and Rev. W. Tebbs, P.S. This vote, which does the chapter as much honour as the recipients of the honour done by it to them, marks the gratitude of the members to these two worthy companions, who at a great deal of trouble and expense not only went down and took part in the consecration of the chapter, but also have ever since rendered most willing and welcome assistance, the former of them, as will be seen, taking a chair at the chapter meeting. At the close of the chapter the companions sat down to an excellent supper and spent a pleasant evening, Comp. Biggs singing several capital songs. The usual toasts were proposed, as well as those of the joining and visiting companions and the new honorary members of the chapter. All of these were suitably responded to and the companions separated.

## FREEMASONRY IN NEW ZEALAND.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, S.C.

A meeting of delegates representing the lodges holding under the Scottish Constitution of Masonry in the North Island of New Zealand was held on 31st May, in the St. Andrew's Lodge-room, Star Hotel, to take the steps necessary for the inauguration of a Provincial Grand Lodge. There were present: St. Andrew's Lodge (Auckland), represented by Bro. Walker, R.W.M., and Bro. Ellison, S.W.; Lodge Sir Walter Scott (Thames), represented by Bros. Murray, R.W.M., and Tyler, R.W.P.M.; Waterloo Lodge (Wellington), represented by Bros. the Rev. J. Hill, R.W. P.M. and Brodie, R.W.P.M.; Patea Kilwinning Lodge, represented by Bros. Dewar, R.W.P.M., and Wilkinson, S.W. (Lodge Sir Walter Scott); Lodge Manukau (Onehunga), represented by Bros. Niccol, R.W.M. (and R.W. P.M. Lodge St. Andrew), and Henry, J.W.

The delegates having produced their credentials, on the motion of Bro. the Rev. J. Hill, Bro. Tyler was called to the chair. He read the minutes of the meeting held recently at his office, also copies of correspondence which had passed between the several lodges relative to the appointment of delegates, &c., and said they were now met for the purpose of taking steps for constituting the Provincial Grand Lodge. He pointed out that the appointment of Grand Lodge Officers rested with Bro. the Hon. F. Whitaker, and they could only recommend their appointment.

Bro. Hill said Bro. Whitaker had stated to him that he would endorse the appointment made by them as members of the lodge.

The following nominations were made:—Bros. P.M. Dr. Johnson (of Wellington), G.W.D.M.; P.M. Niccol (Auckland), G.S.M.; P.M. Brodie (Thames), G.S.W.; P.M. Hay, G.J.W.; P.M. Tyler, G. Sec.; Gillon (Wellington), G.D. Sec.; Rev. J. Hill, G. Chaplain; Rev. David Bruce, G. Registrar; Rev. — Harvey (Wellington), G.D. Chaplain; R.W.M. Murray (Thames), G. Treasurer; P.M. Powles (Wellington), G.S.D.; Ellison (Auckland), G.J.D.; P.M. Anderson, G. Architect; Whitson, G. Bible Bearer; P.M. Dewar, Director of Ceremonies; Captain Fraser (Thames), Sword Bearer; H. Brett, Director of Music; Dale (Patea), and Wilkinson (Thames), Grand Marshals; J. R. Henry (Onehunga), President of Stewards; T. Rawden (Thames), G. Tyler. On the motion of Bro. P.M. Brodie, it was agreed that the installation should take place at the Choral Hall, Auckland, at a time to be fixed by a committee to be appointed on the question of ways and means for procuring regalia, &c., it was agreed that the lodges represented should become responsible for £100, and that the Secretary (Bro. Tyler) be instructed to write by the outgoing mail for the necessary jewels and regalia, the amount for which the lodges became responsible to be made a first charge on the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Bros. Niccol, Brodie, Tyler, Hay, Hill, Brett, and Dewar were appointed a committee, and empowered to make all arrangements for the inauguration of the Grand Lodge.

The date for the installation of the Hon. F. Whitaker as Prov. Grand Master of the North Island of New Zealand, under the Scotch Constitution of Freemasonry, has not yet been fixed, but it will not take place until after the close of the ensuing parliamentary session. By that time the regalia and jewels for the Grand Lodge, for which an order will be sent home by the outgoing mail, will have arrived. The sister lodges will, in the meantime be communicated with by the committee appointed for carrying out the arrangements, and the inauguration and installation will be carried out in the most impressive manner. It has been suggested that Bro. Lazar, of the

West Coast, who officiated at the installation of the late Bro. Sir Donald McLean as P.G.M. of the English Constitution, might be induced to come to Auckland and officiate in the same capacity on the opening of our new Grand Lodge, and the installation of its officers.

There was an unusually large meeting of companions of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 348, I.C., and visitors, on Tuesday evening, 17th July, at the Masonic Hall, Princes street, Auckland, the business being the installation of officers. Ten representatives of the Hauraki R.A.C. from the Thames were in attendance. Comp. E. T. Wildman, P.K., of the Thames, assisted by Comps. W. Climo, P.K., and R. M. Mitchell, P.K., also of the Thames, officiated as Installing Officers; Comp. W. Lodder was placed in the chair of First Principal; Comp. W. R. Robinson in the second chair, and Comp. A. Brock in the third chair; Comp. J. H. Burns was invested as C.H. and M.E.; Comp. H. G. Wade as Registrar and Treasurer; Comp. the Rev. C. M. Nelson as R.A. C.; and Comps. Dawson, Nicol, and Dyer, severally as C.V.'s, and Comp. Porter, Janitor. The chapter was beautifully decorated, and the ceremonies were very successfully conducted by the P.K.'s and Principals of the Hauraki (Thames) Chapter, No. 454, I.C. Masons will understand the usual character of the gathering when we say that no fewer than twelve Principals took part in the installation. The attendance of so many members from the Thames tended materially to the success of the proceedings. After the installation a *recherche* banquet was provided by Host Hood, of the Masonic Hotel, in the large dining-room. It was evident from the quality and quantity of the viands that Host Hood had determined that the reputation of the hotel shall not suffer in his hands. About thirty sat down at table, and ample justice was done to the good things provided. While the banquet was in progress, the chapter room was cleared, and dessert was spread in it. The Chapter and visitors adjourned upstairs, and a very agreeable evening was passed.

#### GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

(Continued from p. 384.)

##### COMMANDERS AND PRECEPTORS.

The term "Commandery," and the title "Commander," were never used by the Templars. Singularly enough, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem used both "Commander" and "Preceptor" indifferently for the same officer, which can be seen by reference to old documents, A.D. 1500, or thereabouts. As they succeeded to the Templar possessions in England after the outward suppression of the Order, they probably adopted the old name of the religious houses, and used it in common with their own term of Commandery. All other Military Orders seem to have used the title "Commander," excepting the Templars, who were always called "Priors or Preceptors." Therefore, the title "Commander" has no Templar meaning in connection with a Preceptory.

##### ENCAMPMENT.

The name "Encampment" is quite a modern and most in appropriate innovation, not known to the early Order—a military Monastic body dwelling in fixed places of abode, having their Receptions in their chapels, never in the field. The English lexicons say an "Encampment" is ground on which an army, a body of gipsies, or marching party pitches "tents," and therefore cannot, with any propriety, be applied to places of meeting in the rooms or halls of houses in a city or town.

SEPARATION FROM FREEMASONRY NEVER CONTEMPLATED. There is no valid reason for the assertion that the promoters of the changes made in 1873, when the Order was reorganised, were actuated by any desire to sever its connection with the Masonic Fraternity. This, I am satisfied, is not the case, and I wish most clearly to be understood that it was never contemplated by me to support such a measure, or to repudiate the connection with the Craft, for without the fostering care of the Masonic body our Chivalric Order would never had its existence continued, and we could substantiate no claim to be considered as perpetuating the true Order of the Temple.

It is most unwarrantable and ridiculous to say that because the adoption of the correct titles and nomenclature is advocated that there is any desire for separation, or by dropping the prefix Masonic it separates the two bodies and makes us an illegal society, or that the Order has lost one particle of the claims it ever had to be considered an ally of Freemasonry. In fact, the Masonic connection has been drawn closer, and the Craft is still the vital prerequisite to admission into the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital. The whole object sought for was that of dispelling and clearing away palpable errors that had no historical foundation.

It was never disputed that our Templar body is now, to a certain extent, Masonic, its qualification being entirely so, but to say that its origin was Masonic is altogether erroneous—it was chivalric. By some it is contended that it had no such claim, being merely a modern Masonic invention. If this is the case, why make an allusion to the old Military Order at all? Still, if we be only ad imitationem, let us be so in reality, and use proper historical terms and practices, and not continue to promulgate false and erroneous ones that have not even antiquity to commend them. The original purposes for which the old religious Military Orders were created no longer existing they were gradually altered to suit the purpose of modern civilisation. This will account for the numerous changes they have undergone, and the differences that are seen in the various countries where they still survive; in some a mere remnant, but still sufficient to preserve their memory from total oblivion.

##### "KADOSH" TEMPLARS.

Prior to the revival in England of Symbolic Masonry, during the early part of the last century, there are no re-

cords to shew that the Order had any connection with the Craft, but some time after that period we hear of it as the "Petit Elu Herodem Kadosh," Templars meaning "Elect or Chosen, and Consecrated or Holy Order of Templars" attached to Craft lodges. No doubt this very peculiar designation was introduced from the continent of Europe, where the political Order of the Temple had flourished, and never entirely lost its vitality.

The attempts made at different times to restore its former independence amongst the knightly Orders proved it continued to exist in secret, and we know it became afterwards incorporated under the name of the "Kadosh" with the "Hauts Grades," a foreign system of Freemasonry, which, embracing many of the old military and secret societies of the Middle Ages, was much sought after, and looked upon as more select than the pure and simple "Craft" degrees.

The "Kadosh" rehearsed the martyrdom of "De Molai," the last Chivalric Grand Master, and the sufferings of the Order; the doctrines inculcated being that the persecutors of the Templars did not wholly extinguish the Order, which still continued to exist under the forms of Freemasonry; whilst the "Rose Croix" taught the truths of Christianity by symbolising the Crucifixion and Ascension of our Lord. These two grades, the "Rose Croix" and the "Kadosh," being an admirable synopsis of the faith and sufferings of the great Order of the Temple, which, on very probable grounds of popular belief, they represented having just as much claim to be considered the legitimate descendants of the old Chivalric Knights as that of the "Ordre du Temple," of France, or any other branch; and I much question if they were not more characteristic of the true Templars than their authenticated successors, the "Knights of Christ," in Portugal, who became a mere honorary Papal Order, the crown alone having the right to nominate its members.

##### "KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN."

Writers of the last century and a prior period consider the two titles of "Knights Templar" and "Knights of St. John" synonymous, probably from the absorption of the Templar Order, on its dissolution, into that of the latter; this may also account in some measure for the confusion of names by which it became known, and the too common practice of taking for granted and copying without investigation the statement of superficial observers. There is no clearer proof of this than what we have in the old Templar warrant at Kingston, Ont., of date 12th February, 1824, in which the Order is called "Knights Templar of Malta," and obedience directed to the "Supreme General Grand Conclave at Malta," whereas no such body existed there, and the Templar body was unknown in Malta until introduced by myself many years afterwards. The term Masonic was evidently added to distinguish it from other branches of the Order, non-Masonic, then existing.

##### "THE GRAND CONCLAVE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS."

Influential Masons established in England on the 4th of June, 1791, the first Grand Governing Body for the Templar system, and who, adopting a short ritual for that of St. John, commemorated and accounted for the union with their old enemies the Templars, but seeking no alliance with the Sovereign Order then in possession of the island of Malta. We learn by the records of the Jerusalem Conclave, Manchester, in 1786, that this grade was distinguished from the Temple by a red tunic with slashed red sleeves, black cloak, and slouched Spanish hat, bearing the white eight-pointed cross of Malta, in imitation of the red uniform and white cross worn by the military class of the Knights of Malta.

This Grand Body issued its own warrants to form Encampments, as they were called (a name not previously known by the Chivalric Orders), in connection with Craft lodges and Royal Arch chapters. Those lodges that had already the Templar system had no date assigned them, being called "Immemorial Encampments," and until the "Rose Croix" and "Kadosh" were surrendered to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, these degrees were always given in Encampments and under the Templar warrants.

##### UNITED ORDERS.

The United Orders as now practised in our English system are purely intended to represent the Christian doctrines, discarding all philosophical theories and dogmas introduced by Masonic enthusiasts, and it is probably better that it should be so, as we can now convey more clearly in our ceremonies the practice of the early chivalric founders. The "Rose Croix" and "Kadosh" are, however, in my opinion, quite unmeaning—detached from the Templar grade.

From what has been adduced I submit that we have a right to infer and are entitled to consider ourselves the descendants of the true Templar Order, revived and perpetuated by its adoption into the good old peaceful Craft; the principles and teachings of the Order harmonising with that of Freemasonry, which so nearly approaches Christianity in theory and spirit, having the Supreme Being for the object of its worship; mankind, without distinction of class, for its subjects; and the universe for its temple, placing all men on the same footing of fraternity.

##### MODERN TEMPLARS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

In my address, last year, I alluded to the Order in Ireland, where, I have since learned, it was introduced from Scotland, and the original warrant is still extant from the Royal Mother Kilwinning Lodge, signed in October, 1779, by the then Grand Master, the Earl of Eglinton, which has been always acknowledged and acted upon. This is a direct contradiction to the statement implying that the modern Templar system was first brought to Scotland in 1798, by some non-commissioned officers of an English militia regiment quartered in Edinburgh: evidently a mistake.

They very probably did revive the Order on its falling

into abeyance, as a warrant was shortly after that date obtained from the "Early Grand Encampment" in Dublin, the offspring of the Mother Kilwinning Lodge. The former close intercourse between Scotland and France, and subsequently through the Stuart party, points to the direction from whence the Masonic adoption of the Chivalric Orders originated there. On the 19th June, 1811, the Duke of Kent, as patron of the Order in North Britain, granted them a charter creating them a regular Conclave of Knights Templar and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

##### RITUAL.

The report issued by the Ritual Commission (see Appendix C) will have made you conversant with the object in revising the one in use, which has been under consideration for several years. A copy of this Ritual has been in my possession, and I find it all that can be required for a body of intelligent men, being more in conformity with the nature of the traditions, true history of the Order, and arrangement of the different parts of a reception, than our present one; at the same time, it does not advocate any material change.

I consider it, with a few explanations and local alterations, to be admirably adapted for the standard ritual of this Great Priory, and strongly recommend its adoption. I purpose, at our present assembly, having it exemplified and explained, and arrangements can be made with regard to the issue of copies of it, as may be deemed advisable. By the terms of the treaty of alliance it has already become law on the signature of the Commissioners, and the Great Priory of Ireland is now using it, although England seems to hold back, and not consider the treaty binding.

##### SECRETA RECEPTION.

It was shewn by the evidence given during the persecutions in Paris, A.D. 1310, on the great enquiry into the Templar Order, that they had a secret reception. The ceremonies took place at night, in the chapel, and none but Knights were present. It consisted of repeated entreaties for admission, exhortations to reflect, warnings as to fatigues, dangers, and privations, sending back to solitary reflection, summoning three times. This secret ceremonial was taken, most probably, from the Guilds, and added to their original simple rule as a test of doctrine.

I have had an opportunity of examining several rituals from time to time, and know that the old English Templar ceremony differs very much from our present one, claiming a derivation from the ancient mysteries, as also a "Rosycrucian" origin. It was expressed in obscure language, evidently to disguise the design of the secret societies, entertained before the Reformation, to upset the Papal power.

Such forms of ritual have been long very properly dismissed as unreliable and unnecessary legends. We now confine ourselves to the simple historical form of a reception, in which the duties of the Christian faith are inculcated. Much depends on the manner the celebrant conducts these beautiful ceremonies; for when they fall into the hands of those who do not appreciate them they lose all their effect, and become a mere mechanical repetition of words that fail to impress the aspirant.

##### TITLES AND CUSTOMS OF THE TEMPLARS.

The terms "Marshal," "Very High," and "Eminent," are all ancient titles of the Chivalric Orders. "Sir," before the name, denotes the person to be a Knight, but the title in ancient times was quite distinct from Knighthood, and was a common one amongst the inferior ecclesiastics, being the regular translation for "Dominus." Shakespeare makes this plain, where, in "Twelfth Night," Viola says, "I am one that would rather with 'Sir Priest' than 'Sir Knight.'" Correctly speaking, "Sir" should never be used as a prefix to the surname itself; the Christian name should always be added.

We do not use the title before the Christian name without the addition "Knight," because it would appear too much like an assumption of Courtly Knighthood, which the Crown alone has the authority to confer; but we address our members officially as "Sir Knight," "Frater," or "Brother."

##### DERIVATION OF KNIGHT.

"Knight" derived from the Saxon—"an attendant"—anciently the king's attendants or guards—is almost peculiar to England. Other nations apply it in connection with horsemen—"mounted soldiers." The French, "Chevalier;" Italian, "Cavaliere;" Spanish, "Cabelero;" German, "Ruyters," &c., &c. In Latin, "Eques," (from *equus*, a horse) is a knight—one mounted. "Miles" is a foot soldier. A Knight is always said to be "dubbed," not created, but it means the same thing, for "dub" in English, and "doubber" in French, are said to be derived from the Saxon "dubban"—to gird. "Dub" also signifies a blow, which carries us back to the most ancient ceremony—the cuff on the neck or ear, and the "thwack" on the shoulder.

"Accolade" has the same meaning in the ancient ceremony of conferring Knighthood, by the King laying his arms about the Knight's neck and embracing him. This appears to have been exchanged for the more stately act of touching or striking with the Royal sword the kneeling Knight.

##### THE SPURS.

The buckling on of the spurs was an indispensable adjunct of Knighthood, and every novice should be formally invested with them. In the old ceremony allusion was made to the metal (gold) of which the Knight's spurs were composed.

##### THE CROSS.

The practice of affixing a cross to their names, by the ancient Knights, to denote the Brotherhood of the Temple

\* This preposterous title was called "The Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Harodem, Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templar Radosh of St. John of Jerusalem, Palastine, Rhodes, and Malta."

was taken from the crosshills of their swords, which, when wounded and dying on the field, they fixed upright before them in the ground, that their last look might rest on the cross, the symbol of redemption.

They also used the Latin cross, with the titulus, of two bars †, known as the Patriarchal cross, symbolising salvation both to Jew and Gentile, now assigned to our Preceptors; but the cross of Salem, or triple-barred, is a papal one, and never originally used by the Grand Master of the Temple. It indicates that he is the Sovereign Priest, Supreme Judge, and Sole Legislator. It is common in documents instead of using the title "Sir," to place the mark of the cross with an F., i., (frater) before the name, as † Fra. for a Knight, † Fra. for a Preceptor, and the triple cross for the Supreme Grand Master.

#### ALTERATION OF STATUTES—CONVENT GENERAL.

Having thus endeavoured to give you a sketch of the Order with my own long confirmed impressions as to what our Order of the Temple, in connection with Freemasonry, really is, I must now beg your consideration and attention to the communication I lately received from the "Great Sub-Prior" of England, Major Shadwell H. Clerke, the acting head of that Great Priory, who informs me that the Council had recommended, in view of the differences then existing, that past rank be in a great measure restored in the Great Priory of England, and the Ritual hitherto in use permitted to remain; and further, that the title "Eminent Commander" be substituted for "Preceptor," but as these views may not coincide with those of Ireland and Canada, the Great Sub-Prior has submitted the following alterations, which, if agreed to by the three Great Priorities, would only require the formal confirmation of Convent General, viz.:—"That each Nationality have full power to frame their own regulations as to Titles, Past Rank, and Ritual (with common landmarks), but still remaining, as at present, under His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who might hold triennial Convents General, where subjects previously agreed on by the three Great Priorities could be formally passed, and where honours could be conferred." By these means he thinks the present state of disagreement would cease, and each country left free to adopt the line which it may think best.

Now, however desirable it might be to have perfect unity on all points, as the name Convent General implies, meaning a "general coming together in agreement and concurrence," I consider this compromise the only way open, and most strongly recommend that this Great Priory pass a resolution to carry it out. Canada would then retain all her present titles, and be guarded against future changes, excepting by her own consent. The capitation tax would of course be much reduced, and scarcely felt—a small sum to the Vice-Arch-Chancellor annually, with postage, stationery, and printing, being the only charge.

As we are at present constituted, other Nationalities could not well join the Convent General, but with these alterations in the statutes it would be quite practicable for the United States Templar Nationality (an original branch of our own language), to join this national alliance, of which, with perfect propriety, the parent body has placed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the head. Scotland could also have no cause of objection. And in time each Nationality might voluntarily take a common view on most subjects, especially as to Ritual, which, it is very important, should be uniform. The Order would then again assume, as in ancient times, its cosmopolitan and united character of one great and powerful Christian association.

#### EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In conformity with the resolution passed at the last Great Priory, I have appointed the V. E. Sir Knight, Richard Woof, Past Pro. Sub-Prior of Worcester, to be our representative near the Great Priory of England, with the rank of a Past Prov. Prior of Canada; and the V. E. Sir Knight the Honourable Judge Townshend, Past Sub-Prior of Ireland, and Arch-Chancellor of Convent General, to represent Canada near the Great Priory of Ireland, with the past rank of a Great Sub-Prior of Canada.

The relations existing between us and our sister Great Priorities continue most satisfactory, as also with the National Grand Encampment of the United States and their State Grand Commanderies. From the M.E. Grand Master, James Herron Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, Penn., I have received letters conveying his hearty congratulations on the establishment of this National Great Priory, and his earnest wish to co-operate in every measure calculated to draw into closer union all belonging to the Order who speak our common language.

From Ireland, it has been announced that his H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Great Prior by the Grand Master, but no meeting of the Great Priory has as yet taken place for his installation, owing to the death of the late Great Prior of England. From this Nationality I am also in receipt of kind expressions towards the Great Priory of Canada.

The Calendar of the Great Priory of England of the 11th of May, 1877, notifies the appointment of our Most Worthy Past Sub-Prior † T. D. Harington, to represent the Great Priory of England near that of Canada.

#### THE GREAT SUB-PRIOR OF CANADA AND THE CHANCERY.

Before conclusion, I wish to express the deep debt of gratitude we all owe to our Great Sub-Prior, our V. E. Frater, Samuel B. Harman, who, taking upon himself, from the commencement, the burden of organising this Great Priory, ably assisted the Chancery in all matters of detail, and by his well known accuracy and care has placed our Great Priory on a sure foundation; to him, then, are due our warmest thanks, and by none more than by myself. The careful revision of the statutes, forms, and returns are mainly, if not entirely, his work, and he has also satisfactorily closed up all accounts with the Great Priory of England, procuring numerous missing certificates for members neglected by their own Preceptories.

The Chancellor of the Great Priory will, I am sure, bear me out in my estimation of his valuable services and the

aid and assistance he has received, who, although himself conspicuous for his Masonic and other abilities, was fortunate in his first year of office to have so proficient and painstaking an instructor.

I may here remark the duties of Chancellor are onerous and not to be acquired in a day, and it is neither wise nor desirable to change that officer when once his duties are acquired.

One little matter in the wording of the statutes appears to have quite escaped the notice of us all. I mean the oversight of continuing the word "Grand" as a prefix to the Officers' names, excepting as regard Past Rank. We are now designated a "Great Priory," having discontinued the use of the word "Grand" for the more English one of "Great;" therefore, in addressing the Officers the prefix "Grand" should not be applied, and as "Great" appears to be distinctive of the Prior and Sub-Prior only, the proper mode of address should be thus: The "Chancellor" of the Great Priory, &c. I am sure this mistake only requires to be pointed out to be corrected before the statutes are printed separately. If the Grand Master chooses to continue the word "Grand" for his own title, it rests with himself; but "Great Master" was also applied in ancient times.

I would still continue to remind you that although the Order is honoured by the patronage of the Queen, and presided over by our future Sovereign, it will be of little account if merely looked upon as an honorary and honourable society, to which we belong, if we do not perpetuate the sacred and noble principles handed down to us by entering on some practical path of usefulness.

V. D. S. A.

It may not be inappropriate, in conclusion, to explain the meaning of the initials, V. D. S. A., which has been frequently asked me. They stand for Veut—Dieu—Saint—Amour, which constantly recur in the Chivalric Rituals of the Order, and at pauses in the ceremonies, repeated by all present, similar to the "Kyrie" in the High Mass, and are also frequently placed at the head and termination of allocutions, letters, &c., &c., and sometimes with the cross patée between D. and S.

"Dieu, Amour, Concorde, Paix à tous. Voilà! l'objet des leur travaux—V. D. S. A.—Voilà les crix des Chevaliers du Temple"—say the old Chronicles. "Love to God, unity and peace to all." Behold! the object of all their work; behold! the exclamation of the Knights of the Temple—"We will love the Most Holy God."

Brethren, with that admonition, I am ever, in the bonds of the Order,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G.C.T.,

Great Prior of Canada,

Honorary Member "Abbey Boyle," Roscommon, and "Kilmainham," Dublin, Preceptories of Ireland; and of the "Odo de St. Amand" Preceptory, Worcester, England; "Geoffrey de St. Aldemar," Toronto; "Hugh de Payens," Kingston, in Canada; as also St. John's Commandery, N. Y.

#### GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Twenty-third Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter of the United States was commenced at Buffalo, Tuesday, August 20, the Convocation being opened at St. James's Hall. The escort to the General Grand Chapter formed in procession.

The honour of a passing salute was given by the officers to the M.E. General Grand High Priest, Hon. Elbert H. English, when passing the Tift House. As the rear of the column reached this point the carriages occupied by the members of the General Grand Chapter fell into the line.

On reaching the hall, the exercises opened promptly with an overture by the Union Cornet Band, following which, prayer was offered by the Rev. L. Van Bokkelen, D.D. Next, the following song of welcome, written by M. E. David F. Day, and arranged by Prof. Louis H. Plogsted, was rendered with a band accompaniment:

As old Niagara pours her tide,  
Resistless, full and free,  
Along our busy city's side  
To swell the distant sea;  
So, Brethren of the Royal Art,  
The chosen and the true,  
We give with one united heart  
Our welcome unto you.

Ye come, as came old Israel's host  
In good Josiah's time,  
From Mamre's plain and Joppa's coast  
To Zion's height sublime;  
The East and West each other greet  
In words of love divine—  
In peace this morn together meet  
The palm-tree and the pine.

With eager hands and hearts that move  
As moves a mighty sea,  
We offer you a brother's love,  
And greetings "three times three;"  
From thronging streets and opening doors  
The acclamation comes:  
Thrice welcome to our teeming shores,  
Our altars and our homes.

At the conclusion of the singing, Hon. Geo. W. Clinton was introduced, and delivered the address of welcome.

The response of M. E. Comp. Elbert H. English, Gen. Grand High Priest, was everything to be expected from so able and distinguished a Mason and jurist. We quote the following:

M.E. Sir and Companion, Companions, Sir Knights, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are much gratified to be welcomed here within the territorial jurisdiction of the M.E. Grand Chapter of the State of New York, in the cordial and complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to express such welcome.

Your Grand Chapter is among the oldest and strongest of the Royal Arch Unions, numbering upon its rolls over eighteen thousand members, good and useful men, and among them many distinguished Masons and citizens.

New York was present, as you have well remarked, when the General Grand Chapter was founded, gave it support in its infancy, and has faithfully adhered to it through all of its trials, as well as in its triumphs.

Two of her illustrious sons, Dewitt Clinton, your noble father, sir, and Edward Livingston, presided over its deliberations during a period of eighteen years, each one presiding three times three years. Their memories are enshrined in the hearts of all the Craftsmen—monuments more durable and more to be prized than the marble slabs that mark their resting-places.

We feel assured that the people of your great States are pleased that we are convened here, coming, as we do, on a peaceful mission, with purpose to benefit our fellow men. New York is an empire of itself, measuring 47,000 square miles of territory, occupied by four millions and a half of people—a million and a half more than the population of our whole country, when our forefathers rebelled against King George, fought the memorable battles of the Revolution, and established our free institutions. In Masonry, in agriculture, in commerce, in the arts, in jurisprudence and in statesmanship, New York has been a leading State; and her people have faithfully, and in spirit, as well as in letter, clung to the constitution ordained for a free people by our patriotic forefathers, and guarded with vigilance under all the trying events through which our country has passed, national liberty—which is liberty regulated by law.

We rejoice to visit, as pilgrims, the land of Kent, the father of American jurisprudence, and of Washington Irving, the father of American literature.

We are much delighted to be welcomed here by the generous Masons and citizens of Buffalo, a city sitting like a majestic queen on the shore of your inland sea, bathing her feet in its limpid waters, crowned with laurels of lake commerce, with 150,000 good-looking and busy children gathered about her—I say 150,000 children, because in 1870 they numbered nearly 118,000, and judging from her fruitfulness during preceding decades, I take it for granted that she has a large increase of her family in the last seven years—and her honoured and honourable Mayor, the father of all these children, may well be proud of his growing family, and deserves credit for keeping them measurably quiet during the recent disturbances. May God grant him bread to feed them bountifully in the future.

We stand uncovered, and pause...with a countryman, the grave-digger.

We have felt that we were welcome since we reached your city. By your address, sir, so aptly and happily expressed, we are confirmed in this impression. By the presence of this goodly company—this striking array of the local Royal Craft—by the bright eyes of beautiful ladies, blooming like the flowers of my own sunny land, we are eloquently told that we are welcome. By the enlivening and cheering strains of vocal and instrumental music, of surpassing melody and harmony, we are told that we are welcome. By the earnest appeals of the reverend Minister to Heaven, and to that God whom all true Masons worship for our protection and happiness, we are assured of our welcome. And by the nodding plumes and flashing swords of the gallant Templars, who have escorted us to this hall, we are finally and doubly assured of courtesy and hospitality while in your city.

These swords, however, do not mean war. They are but symbols, and indicate that the gallant Templars stand ever ready to defend and protect the helpless and innocent. But if the trumpet calls to war, these chivalric Knights would rally under their banners, and with stout hearts and strong arms, do battle in the cause of justice, liberty, free thought, and freedom of conscience!

We are here, sir, as the representatives of thirty-five State Grand Chapters, and a number of subordinates, scattered over the American territories, and some beyond the deep seas. We also represent in general matters over 130,000 working Royal Arch Masons—men neither too indolent to be on the affiliation rolls nor too miserly to contribute small sums for the charities of the Order.

We represent principles as old as the rivers, and as firmly fixed as the mountains in their beds—aye, principles that will endure for ever—for faith is lost in sight, hope in fruition, but Charity, the synonym of Masonry, continues beyond the grave, through all eternity. Charity never faileth! When the Angel of the last day shall place one foot on the land and the other on the sea, and proclaim trumpet-tongued, that time shall be no more; and when the smouldering and pent-up fires that consume the heart of our fellow planet shall explode, and shiver it into atoms; and when the new earth shall appear, clothed in verdure, charity shall be its first inhabitant.

We represent the working-men of our country. In secular matters, we work on the farms, in the shops, at the counter, at the bedside, and the bar, navigate the rivers and plough the seas. And for the good of humanity, we work in the lodges, chapters, commanderies, councils, and consistories.

We come here from every section of our great country to shake hands with each other, improve ourselves in the noble art by an interchange of thoughts, by obtaining light one from another, and to consult upon such



measures as may best promote the general prosperity of our institution.

At the conclusion of the G.G.H. Priest's address, the band played a selection from "Der Freischütz," and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. L. J. Fletcher.

The General Grand Chapter was then duly opened with the solemn and dignified ritual used on this occasion. Rev. Comp. D. H. Muller, D.D., G.G. Chaplain, invoked the blessing of the Divine High Priest on this assemblage and its deliberations.

M.E. Comp. George Van Vloit, Grand High Priest of the State of New York, then heartily welcomed the General Grand Chapter to its hospitality, and predicted a most harmonious and interesting convocation, proffering the best efforts to make the session enjoyable and profitable, which was suitably responded to by M.E. Comp. English. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the Grand Chapter was "called off" until three o'clock, at which hour it again assembled, and the Committee on Credentials reported the following officers and members of the 23rd Triennial Convocation.

Officers:—M.E. Comps. Elbert H. English, Ark., G.G.H.P.; John Frizzell, Tenn., D.G.G.H.P.; Robt. H. Bower, Iowa, G.G.K.; Alfred F. Chapman, Mass., G.G.S.; John McClellan, Mass., G.G. Treasurer; Christopher G. Fox, N.Y., G.G. Secretary; Noble D. Larner, D.C., G.G.C.H.; Henry Bostwick, Ky., G.G.R.A.C.; Rev. Darius H. Muller, N.Y., G.G. Chaplain; Jno. B. Hunter, N.Y., G.G. Sentinel.

Permanent Members:—M.E. Comps. John B. Lewis, N.Y., P.G.G.H.P.; James M. Austin, N.Y., P.G.G.H.P.; Josiah H. Drummond, Me., P.G.G.H.P.; Azariah T. C. Pierson, Minn., P.G.G.K.; Ezra S. Barnum, N.Y., P.G.G.S.; John Q. A. Fellows, La., P.G.G.S.; Martin Collins, Mo., P.G.G.S.

#### PRESENTATION TO BRO. BRADSTOCK.

On Tuesday evening last a very select company, numbering 32, assembled at the well-known old hostelry, the Falcon, Waltham Cross, in response to invitations to attend a complimentary dinner given to Bro. William Bradstock, who, for nearly 30 years was proprietor of that house, during which time he appears to have won golden opinions from all with whom he had to deal. A much larger company was expected, but an unfortunate time had been chosen for the dinner to take place, when most of the expected guests were away either at the seaside or on the moors. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Hammond (one of the oldest inhabitants), supported by Messrs. Bradstock, H. E. Cole, Dorman, Walklate, French, Gardner, Hearne (the new proprietor of the Falcon), and Bro. J. Tydeman (secretary of the presentation fund).

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman rose to propose "Bro. Bradstock," which he did in the following words:—"The Health of Bro. Wm. at the same time took the opportunity of saying words, and Bradstock a testimonial, consisting of a gold watch, chain, locket, and key, which had been subscribed for by a number of friends with whom Bro. Bradstock had been connected in various ways.

The toast was received with enthusiasm, and was drunk with musical honours.

The present was then handed round for inspection, and was found to be a very handsome and valuable piece of jewellery. The inside of the watch case contained the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Wm. Bradstock, late of the Falcon Hotel, Waltham Cross, by his friends, as a token of esteem for the satisfactory manner in which he carried on the above business for nearly 30 years.—Sept., 1877." A similar inscription was engraved on the locket, while the reverse side contained a monogram, as also did the back of the watch. The key was embellished with Masonic emblems.

Bro. Bradstock, in responding, begged the indulgence of his friends, as he was no spokesman. Their kindness replaced him in a very proud position, and he could not but feel extremely grateful to them all. Bro. Bradstock then proceeded to give some particulars of his own history, commencing with the year 1813, when he was born only a few yards from the house in which he was now standing, his parents being honest and industrious, but poor, and able to give him but very little education and no trade; but they taught him what he always considered to be the three great principles of life—the fear of God, honesty, and industry.

Bro. J. Tydeman (the secretary of the presentation fund) then proceeded to give some particulars as to their financial position. He commenced by showing a bundle of letters which he had received from various friends expressing sympathy with the object, enclosing contributions, and regretting unavoidable absence. Some of these he read, including one from Mr. Anthony Trollope, dated from the Cape of Good Hope, and enclosing £3; and others from the three Messrs. Deacon, each enclosing contributions. The total amount of contributions, Bro. Tydeman said, amounted to £66 16s. 6d. He had paid £53 for the testimonial to Bro. Bradstock, and £10 for another to Mrs. Bradstock, leaving a balance of £3 16s. 6d. (Hear, Hear.)

The Chairman then proposed "The Health of the Ladies," coupled with the name of Mrs. Bradstock. At the same time he had to make another presentation consisting of a pair of ornaments, and he called upon those present to fill up their glasses in order to receive this toast, as it was the "cream of the evening." (Cheers.)

This toast was received with musical honours.

The present consisted of a brooch and pair of earrings, in gold set with pearls. The brooch was inscribed as follows:—"Presented to Mrs. Jane Bradstock by a circle of friends, upon her and her husband, Mr. W. Bradstock retiring from business.—Sept., 1877."

Bro. Tydeman arose and said as his hearers would

doubtless remember there was a balance of nearly £4 left, after paying for the presents. Out of this there were one or two necessary expenses to be paid for, but still there there would be money left in hand, and he proposed that this sum be expended in having an address illuminated on vellum, so that Bro. Bradstock might frame it and hang it in his room.

The proposition was seconded by the Chairman, and was, of course, carried unanimously.

Bro. Bradstock, in responding, said he could not now do more than thank his friends for their overwhelming kindness to him.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUSSEX.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Sussex was held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Tuesday. The Finance Committee assembled at a quarter past two o'clock, and the Lodge was opened soon after three.

The officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge present comprised the following:—R. W. Bros. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Provincial Grand Master; W. John H. Scott, Deputy Prov. G. Master; T. Trollope, M.D., P.M. 40, Prov. S.G. Warden; C. J. Pocock, P.M. 271, Prov. J.G. Warden; Rev. E. Walker, P.M. 811, Prov. G. Chaplain; C. A. Woolley, P.M. 311, Prov. G. Registrar; V. P. Freeman, P.M. 732, Prov. Grand Secretary; R. Branwell, P.M. 271, Prov. G.S. Deacon; Joseph Dixon, P.M. 271, Prov. G. Dir. of Ceremonies; T. H. Cole, M.A., P.M. 40, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Ceremonies; Walter Smith, P.M. 732, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; A. King, 271, Prov. G. Organist; J. Eborall, P.M. 315, Prov. G. Pursuivant; C. Sandeman, P.M. 315; J. M. Kidd, P.M. 732, and T. S. Byass, P.M. 1465, G. Stewards; T. Hughes, Prov. G. Tyler.

The following members of Provincial Grand Lodge were also present:—Bros. Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B.; R. W. H. Giddy; Bro. W. Challen, P.M. 315 and 114, P.P.G.S.B. George Smith, P.M., No. 8, P.P.S.G.D.; William Dawes P.M. No. 341, P.P.G.R.; William Marchant, P.P.G.R.D.C.; James William Stride, P.P.J.G. Warden; J. Terry, Sec., R.M.B. Institution, P.G.D.C.; Herts; Thomas W. Paine, P.M. and Sec. 56, P.P.J.G. Deacon; Edward Carpenter, P.P.S.G. Deacon; George Smith, P.P.G. Pursuivant; Robert Crosskey, P.P.J.G.D.; Crawford J. Pocock, P.J.G.W.; William Robert Wood, P.P.S.G.W.; William Hudson, P.P.J. Deacon; P. R. Wilkinson, P.P.S.D.; W. H. Hallett, P.P.S.G.W.; W. Smeed, P.P.G.J.W.; Charles Hurky, G. Registrar and P.G. Secretary, Yarborough Lodge, and Chapter; George de Paris, P.P.G.S.D.; J. M. Cunningham, P.P.G.S.W.; S. Roberts Legg, P.P.G.S.B.; Richard Pidcock, P.P.A.D.C.

There were also present a numerous assemblage of brethren representing the various lodges in the province, and a number of distinguished brethren were present as visitors.

Prov. Lodge having been opened in due form, the Prov. G.S. read letters and communications he had received, amongst others, one from Bro. E. J. Furner, P.P.D.G.M., acknowledging the vote passed at the last Provincial Grand Lodge; from Bros. Sir A. Woods, Hervey, Kuhe (unwell), Tatham, &c., &c., expressing regret at inability to attend. After other formal business had been transacted a report was presented from the committee appointed to revise the bye-laws, together with a draft copy of such laws, the consideration of which led to considerable discussion, an amendment being proposed by Bro. Horsley to a particular law which required notice of proposition for consideration of the Provincial Grand Lodge to be sent in before the 20th of July in each year, Bro. Horsley contending that two months' notice was not requisite, and that by requiring such a long time much probable good might be prevented. He instanced the present Indian Famine and the recent earthquake wave on the coast of Chili, in both of which matters their sympathies might be enlisted, but this repressive legislation would prevent such matters being considered. If the present meeting had not the power to make a vote for such purpose he hoped exceptional steps would be taken to allow them to meet it. He moved an amendment altering the required time of the notice to thirty days. This was seconded by Bro. C. J. Smith, and supported by Bro. Dr. Tanner, Bro. Ade (who complained that the draft copies of bye-laws had not been placed in the hands of the members prior to this meeting by Bro. Dawes, and other brethren), and replied to by Bros. Woolley and J. H. Scott, who explained that the law, as proposed, was the same as had been found to work well for 24 years, and that its retention was necessary in order to facilitate the work of the Prov. G.S. Ultimately the amendment was rejected, and the committee's report was then unanimously adopted.

The Prov. G.S. then presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending a vote of £100 from the funds of the Lodge to the Indian Famine Fund, which recommendation was unanimously adopted. The committee also expressed regret at the resignation through ill-health, by Bro. Tatham, of the office of Treasurer, and a recommendation that Bro. Crosskey should be chosen to fill the vacant post. This recommendation was subsequently unanimously endorsed by the lodge, on the motion of Bro. Challen, who highly eulogised the exertions of Bro. Crosskey, as displayed for many years past, and enlarged upon the fact that he had, by his exertions, risen to the highest post that his fellow townsmen could confer, that of High Constable of Lewes.

The Prov. G.S. presented his statistical report, showing that during the year seventy members had been initiated, twenty-eight had joined, and the present number of subscribing members was 754.

The R.W. Bro. Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart.,

M.P., then gave a short address. He observed that it must be most satisfactory to all the brethren to find a steady and continued prosperity in the Province, and to him it was most pleasing to find that Masons generally were performing the duties they had undertaken in a most admirable manner. He directed the attention of the Masters and Secretaries of lodges to the desirability of sending in the required returns by the prescribed time, for, unless they did this, the work of the Provincial Grand Secretary was greatly increased. He also hoped that brethren would in the future address all communications intended for him, through the Provincial Grand Secretary; by so doing they would save time and trouble, as he invariably referred all communications he received to that officer. Might the good feeling now existing be continued towards all, both at home and abroad—with regard to the latter he congratulated the brethren on the vote made to the Indian Famine Fund, and expressed a hope that it might please the G.A.O.T.U. soon to restore happiness and plenty to our suffering fellow subjects.

The Provincial Grand Master then installed the following brethren as his officers:—

J. H. Scott (re-appointed) .....	D. Prov. G.M.
J. Dixon .....	Prov. S.G.W.
C. P. Henty .....	Prov. J.G.W.
R. Crosskey .....	Prov. G. Treas.
Rev. H. M. Davey .....	Prov. G. Chap.
C. A. Wooley .....	Prov. G. Reg.
V. P. Freeman .....	Prov. G. Sec.
T. S. Byass .....	Prov. G.S.D.
T. N. Crouch .....	Prov. G.J.D.
G. A. Wallis .....	Prov. G.S. of W.
J. M. Kidd .....	Prov. G. D. of C.
C. Sandeman .....	Prov. G.A.D. of C.
G. Moren .....	Prov. G.S.B.
A. King .....	Prov. G. Organist.
W. Read .....	Prov. G.P.
A. R. Croucher .....	Prov. G. Steward.
J. Farncombe .....	Prov. G. Steward.
W. T. Nell .....	Prov. G. Steward.
W. G. Sharp .....	Prov. G. Steward.
T. Hughes .....	Prov. G. Tyler.

The Right W. the Prov. G.M. proposed—"That the sum of fifty guineas be voted from the funds of this Prov. Grand Lodge to complete the purchase of a Vice-Presidentship in the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the privileges of which to be exercised in perpetuity by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the time being." This was unanimously adopted.

The W. Deputy Prov. G.M. then moved the following resolution:—"That the sum of ten guineas be voted from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge to the 'Oliver Memorial Fund.'" This also was carried unanimously, and Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in the usual form.

The banquet took place in the Banqueting Room, under the presidency of the Rt. W. the Prov. G.M. Bro. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., supported by his officers and by about 600 brethren. The catering of Bros. Sayers and Marks, of the Western Road, Brighton, to whom everything had been entrusted, surpassed all their previous efforts, many and excellent even as these have been. A first-class selection of music was presented by a talented party of vocalists, conducted by Bro. Frank Elmore, including Bros. George Fox, Henry Taylor, and W. Roe. One word for the Stewards, Bros. C. Sandeman, J. M. Kidd, G. Moren, and T. S. Byop; thanks to their efficient arrangements, everything passed off admirably. The dessert, truly luxurious, was supplied by Bro. Nell, P.M. 315, one of the newly appointed Prov. Grand Stewards, by whom (and his partner, Balchin and Nell, of the Western Road, Brighton, and the Nurseries, Kymmer), the tables were decorated with an elegant display of the most choice and beautiful flowers.

#### LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Joshua Nunn, Senior Vice-President, occupied the chair as President; Bro. James Brett, Junior Vice-President, took the chair of Senior Vice-President; and Capt. N. G. Phillips, Senior Grand Deacon, filled the chair of Junior Vice-President. Among the other brethren present were Bros. Col. Somerville-Burney, S. Rawson, P. Dist. Grand Master of China; J. M. Case, P.G.D.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S.; Griffiths Smith, P.G.S.; W. T. Howe, A.G.P.; C. A. Cotterburne, P.G.P.; William Stephens, J. M. Klenck, N. Bartlett, H. Murray, P.D.G.M., of China; H. Potter, Charles Atkins, W. Mann, Geo. Spinks, W.M. 1536; W. H. Perryman, W.M. 3; C. T. Barham, P.M. 754; H. Higgins, W.M. 1381; Chas. Daniel, W.M. 65; Thos. Smith, W.M. 30; R. H. Allen, W.M. 554; Josh. Geo. Defriez, W.M. 45; S. R. Speight, W.M. 147; W. J. Nurlis, W.M. 1642; Samuel Walters, W.M. 700; Copeman William Fox, W.M. 1326; J. P. Cohen, W.M. 205; H. Massey, (Freemason) P.M. 619; John Hervey, G.S.; H. G. Buss, Assistant G.S., and A. A. Pendlebury.

Grants to the amount of £335, made at the last meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence, were first confirmed, after which the new cases were proceeded with. Of these there were only eleven on the list, and nine of them were relieved with a total sum of £133. This was made up of one £30; two £20 (£40); three £15 (£45); one £10; one £5; and one £3. Two cases were deferred.

The lodge was then closed.

In the letter of Bro. Capt. Portlock Dadson in our issue of the 8th inst., the name of the boy "Woon" was erroneously printed "Noon."

A Portrait of Bro. Hyde Clarke, LL.D., F.S.S., has been added to the collection at Guildhall, which was presented by the Clockmakers' Company.

## NOTES ON ART, &amp;c.

The excavations at Nineveh have at length been authorised by the Sultan, who has given the necessary firman to Mr. Layard.

Big Ben began work again on Friday week, although the striking apparatus would not be in working order until the middle of this week.

**MDLLE. TITIENS.**—An operation was performed on Mdle. Titens at Worthing last week. Considerable relief followed, and arrangements were made for her removal to London on Thursday, the 13th inst., which were carried out very satisfactorily. Mr. Harris, of Worthing, accompanied her, and very soon after her arrival Dr. Howell and Mr. Spencer Wells met him in consultation.—*Medical Journal*.

The story of the "Arabian Nights" has been translated into Bengalee, and is being printed by natives. The edition will be in eight volumes, and will be the largest work ever issued by the native press.

The first Belgian expedition to explore Central Africa sent by the International Association will start for Natal on the 18th prox. After making their arrangements at Natal the expedition will go on to Zanzibar and to Lake Tanganyika, and from thence will journey into the interior to establish the first station.

Monsieur Thiers is said to have left various posthumous works, which are to be published under the editorship of MM. Mignet and Barthélemy St. Hilaire. Amongst other works there are his personal memoirs, on which he has been engaged for years, a treatise on the distinction between Grecian and Roman art, a portion of a history of the Renaissance, and his long-looked for work on polemic and religious philosophy in which, on the authority of history, he refutes the doctrines of Darwin, Comte, Littré, Rénan, and Spinoza, and which, it is said, is to afford a final answer to those who have termed him a "freethinker, or at least a Voltarian."

**THE NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.**—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the University buildings at Nottingham has been fixed for Thursday, the 27th inst. The ceremony will be performed at noon by the Mayor of the borough (Mr. John Warren Bowers), and subsequently there will be a public luncheon in the Albert-hall, at which Mr. Gladstone is expected to be present. Amongst the other guests who have accepted the invitation of the Mayor are Lord Belper (Lord Lieutenant of the county), Lord Carnarvon, the Duke of St. Alban's, and the Rev. G. F. Browne, secretary of the Cambridge University Commission. The cost of the buildings, including the land, will be £60,000. Of this sum an anonymous donor has contributed £10,000, and the remainder will be found by the Corporation, who have given the site. There will be lecture and class rooms for the promotion of the Cambridge University Extension Scheme, which it will be remembered was first incorporated at Nottingham, which has since been carried out successfully in several centres of industry. There will also be class rooms, laboratory, &c., for the use of the students in the science classes in connection with the local Mechanics' Institution, as well as rooms for the Free Library and the Natural History Museum. The architects are Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of London and Bradford.

A number of Arctic Relics has been presented to the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, by Captain Feilden, who accompanied the recent Polar Expedition as naturalist. The collection contains reindeer skulls and antlers, a Greenland harpoon, and a pair of snowshoes which belonged to the late Dr. Rae.

**A NEW CITY.**—At St. Alban's, recently, the Mayor, Mr. W. C. Smith, having received the letters patent for the creation of that town into a city, publicly proclaimed the new constitution. He was accompanied by other members of the Corporation, who wore robes of office. The Town Clerk read the charter to a large number of inhabitants, who were afterwards addressed by the Mayor and the rector of the Abbey. There was a luncheon subsequently in the Town Hall, when the Mayor congratulated the citizens on the honour conferred upon St. Alban's, and proposed the toast of "Success to the City."

**BRITISH MUSEUM.**—We are glad to hear that seven of the engraved stones, recently stolen from the British Museum, including one of the large ones with a regal head and Pehlevi inscription, have been returned by the authorities of the Hague.—*Athenæum*.

Some of our contemporaries have reported how a stray Whitehead torpedo had been picked up in Portsmouth Harbour, and have drawn attention to the possibility of a few ships and some hundreds of lives being lost by contact with similar straying projectiles. No such disaster could occur. The torpedoes with which practice is made from the torpedo ships and launches are in every case dummies. Every part is perfect except their heads, which are invariably empty. In this case the only loss which could possibly have happened would have been the loss of the weapon itself, which, had it not been discovered, might have floated out to sea.

The cylinder containing Cleopatra's Needle is now afloat in deep water, and the towing to this country will shortly commence.

**Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons**, containing the Charges, Regulations, E.A. Song, &c. A copy should be in the possession of every brother. It may be obtained for 2s. at the office of the *Freemason*, or will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of twenty-five penny stamps. Address, Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, London.—**ADVT.**

## Masonic and General Tidings.

**LONDON MASONIC CLUB LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.**—This lodge, which has been adjourned for the summer months, will resume its meetings on Monday next, the 24th, at 6 o'clock p.m., and will meet regularly on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month throughout the season. Brethren can visit by introduction of a member of the lodge, without being a member of the club.

The consecration of a new lodge at Walton, one of the suburbs of Liverpool, will take place next month. The name selected is the Wilbraham Lodge, and will be No. 1713, on the registry of the Grand Lodge. The meeting place will be the Institute, Sefton-street, Walton, and the first leaders of the lodge will be Bros. C. W. Cayzer, W.M. designate; F. J. Pentin, S.W. designate; and G. Fry, the J.W. designate. The ceremony of consecration will probably be performed by the R.W.P.G.M. (Bro. Lord Skelmersdale), on or about the 4th Oct., the day after the Prov. Grand Lodge meeting at Southport. There is every prospect of the complete success of the new lodge, as the brethren identified with its origination have the good of Masonry sincerely at heart.

The installation meeting of the King Harold Lodge, No. 1327, will be held on the 11th proximo, at the Britannia Inn, Waltham New Town. Brethren are invited, and can be supplied with banquet tickets at 10s. 6d. Bro. J. Tydeman S.W. having been unanimously elected, will be installed W.M.

**THE SURREY MASONIC HALL COMPANY, LIMITED.**—Notice dated September 19th has been given by Bro. H. A. Dubois, Secretary to this Company that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, 1877, at 6 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, of passing the following Resolutions on one of them, viz.:—That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that it cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same. That a Liquidator, or Liquidators, be appointed to wind-up the affairs of the company and distribute its property.

**GREAT CITY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 1426.**—The ceremony of installation will be worked in the above lodge, at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' Avenue, Coleman-street, on Thursday the 27th inst., at 6.30 p.m. Bro. Lux, W.M. 1426, will be the installing officer.

The brethren of Aberfeldy, N.B., gave H.R.H. Prince Leopold a hearty reception on the occasion of his passing through on Friday week, on his way to Taymouth Castle.

A new application of the term "Pan Anglican" has been placed before us by Bro. C. F. Matier, P.G.S.W. of Greece, P.G.S. of Scotland, etc., who has patented a very novel railway key which can be carried in the waistcoat pocket and will open any railway door in the Kingdom.

**URBAN CLUB.**—An "at home," presided over by Mr. J. Jeremiah, was held on Friday week, at St. John's Gate, and it was well attended by the members and their friends. The musical and reciting arrangements were well carried out by Messrs. J. J. Bacca, W. G. Church, G. Graham, A. Bouchette, C. F. Drury, &c.

In answer to the numerous letters that the publisher has received from brethren in Liverpool, we beg to state that the *Freemason* is to be obtained in Liverpool on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Office, 2, Monument place; at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street; and at the Landing Stage.

**THE INDIAN FAMINE.**—Up to Thursday night the Lord Mayor's Fund amounted in the whole to upwards of £192,500, of which £155,000 has already been placed at the disposal of the Madras Committee.

**MANCHESTER.**—For the information of the fraternity in Manchester, the Publisher begs to state that the *Freemason* may now be obtained at Oldridge's, Bridge-street, Manchester, on Friday evening at 6 o'clock.

The Liverpool contributions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund have now reached the very handsome sum of nearly £20,300. At a meeting of the Manchester Committee last week a resolution was passed requesting the local authorities of Lancashire towns to head their subscriptions "The Lancashire Fund," so that the subscriptions from this county may come under one general head. Lancashire has before shown what she can do in the way of charity, and "so she can again," notwithstanding bad commercial times.

Forty Scottish kings, two Irish kings, and one French king, two Irish princes, besides innumerable chieftains and ecclesiastics, are said to have been buried in Iona, Scotland.

In honour of the visit of Prince Leopold there has been a variety of entertainments at Taymouth Castle. The Prince has written to Mr. Rankin, chairman of the reception committee at Aberfeldy, a letter in which he says he admired the decorations of the town and was touched and gratified by the compliments paid to him. The Duke of Connaught arrived at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon, travelling by ordinary train. It is expected that he will also visit the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane at Taymouth shortly.

On Tuesday last, a meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Sussex was held at the Pavilion, Brighton, presided over by Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., R.W.P.G.M. During the proceedings, the sum of £100 was unanimously voted to the Indian Famine Fund.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of North Wales and Shropshire, have, through Sir. Wm. Watkin Wynn, M.P., R.W.P.G.M., subscribed £50 to the Indian Famine Fund. The amount was sent to the Lord Mayor on Saturday.

A new Masonic lodge will be consecrated at Grand-over-sands, Lancashire, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the hour of high twelve. The lodge will be in the West Lancashire district, and will be named the Sir John Brogden Lodge.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire will be held in the Town Hall, Southport, at twelve o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, the 3rd October next. The R.W. Prov. G.M., Lord Skelmersdale, will preside. On the conclusion of the business the brethren will proceed to Holy Trinity Church, where a sermon will be preached by the Prov. G. Chaplain.

Madame Worrell-Duval announces a Grand Evening Concert to take place at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, on Thursday Oct. 11th, when several well-known artistes will appear.

**ALL SAINTS LODGE, No. 1716.**—A full report of the consecration of the above lodge will appear in our next issue.

Bro. Wm. Bradstock of the King Harold Lodge, No. 1437, Waltham Cross, has been presented by a number of friends with a testimonial, in the form of a valuable gold watch and chain.

Bro. Edgar Anderson, the Dramatic reader, takes a benefit at the Surrey Masonic Hall, on Friday, the 5th prox., on which occasion a talented company will give a grand costume recital.

**WHAT IT MAY COME TO.**—William Sikes was again brought up on Tuesday before the magistrate at Bow-street charged with stealing a handkerchief. Mr. Hodges prosecuted, instructed by the Treasury, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Wiggins, and Mr. Wilkinson. The Bench was crowded with Dukes, and several Bishops found places at the table usually reserved for solicitors. The first witness called was Charles Bates, alias "the Artful Dodger," who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment at Millbank. The witness wore the usual convict's garb; his hair was parted down the centre, and he appeared to be a person of remarkable intelligence and some education. He deposed as follows, examined by Mr. Hodges:—Knew the prisoner perfectly well. He was called "the Brain Spiller." (Laughter.) Supposed he was called that because he broke skulls. (Roars of laughter.) He saw the prisoner take the handkerchief. There was no doubt about the matter. Cross-examined by Mr. Montgomery.—He had been in prison on and off for several years. He had been charged with robbing his mother, stealing from his father, and trying to defraud his grandmother. He had also been charged with forging the names of seven-and-twenty different people. He supposed some of the charges were true. (Laughter.) He knew that he had been convicted on all of them. (Roars of laughter.) Mr. Montgomery.—Now, Sir, answer me this question. Do you think a convict's word is to be believed before that of an honest man? Bates (indignantly).—That is a most improper question, and I appeal to the Court. (Applause.) Let me tell my learned friend that an honest heart may beat under a prison waistcoat, and long hair does not always mean business aptitude, national honour, and hardworking integrity. (Loud applause.) Mr. Montgomery (with great warmth).—You must not call me your learned friend. Bates.—I retract the "learned." (Roars of laughter.) Cross-examination continued.—I have been tried for murder. I got off on an *alibi*. It was certainly rather crooked. (Shouts of laughter, in which the Bench and Bar joined heartily.) My maternal aunt did not like me before her death. I suppose she objected to me because I put some poison in her tea. (Laughter.) She found me out the first time, but the poison found her out the second. (Roars of laughter.) The money was paid by the insurance company. I had insured her life for £500. The prisoner had none of the proceeds. Cross-examined by Mr. Wiggins.—The handkerchief I saw the prisoner take was a cotton one. That I would swear. It was not made of Indian straw. Of that I am certain. Cross-examined by Mr. Louis George.—Until I was sent to prison I was an innocent little boy. My parents took great pains with me. I was their hope and pride. I have always regarded the prisoner with feelings of affection. In my opinion he is a most respectable person, and is quite incapable of stealing a handkerchief. Re-examined by Mr. Hodges.—I am quite sure the prisoner took the pocket-handkerchief. I saw him take it. The theft occurred in the broad daylight. There could be no doubt about it. Mr. Hodges then informed the magistrate that, although this was a preliminary inquiry, it would be necessary for the Crown to call 42 more witnesses. He was sorry to say that the case might take up some time, and therefore he would suggest that arrangements should be promptly made to allow for the Christmas, the Easter, and the Midsummer holidays. The magistrate, after expressing an opinion that no time had been wasted, promised to consider the matter during the adjournment, and remanded the prisoner (for the forty-second time) until Thursday.—*Punch*.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—When rheumatism becomes chronic, and as it were fixed in a limb or part, it is truly a terrible enemy to encounter. The joints often become stiffened and excessively painful when obliged to be moved, or on exposure to changes of temperature, dampness, &c. Holloway's Ointment exercises a wonderful effect in alleviating this torture, for by its use the blood vessels of the part have their tone restored, and the irritated and painful nerves soothed and calmed. It must be persistently and perseveringly used, for the disorder is a most obstinate one, and will not yield unless resolutely attacked. These remedies will also be found to be most useful in cramps and muscular spasms.—**ADVT.**

COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC  
CALENDAR FOR 1878.

W. Masters and Secretaries of Lodges, Chapters, &c., are respectfully informed that in order to ensure complete accuracy in the above, printed forms have been forwarded to them for supplying particulars of time and place of meeting. If such have not yet reached their hands, the Publisher requests that they would kindly call at the meeting place of the lodge &c., and fill up and return the form, in order that the particulars of their meetings may be correctly inserted. All communications in this matter should be addressed at once to the Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS are informed that acknowledgments of remittances received are published in the first number of every month.

It is very necessary for our readers to advise us of all money orders they remit, more especially those from the United States of America and India; otherwise we cannot tell where to credit them.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The FREEMASON has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe, its advantages as an advertising medium can therefore scarcely be overrated.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in current week's issue should reach the Office, 198, Fleet-street, by 12 o'clock on Wednesdays.

## TO OUR READERS.

The FREEMASON is a sixteen-page weekly newspaper, price 2d. It is published every Friday morning, and contains the most important, interesting, and useful information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Annual Subscription in the United Kingdom, Post free, 10/6. P.O.O.'s to be made payable at the Chief Office, London.

## NOTICE.

To prevent delay or miscarriage, it is particularly requested that ALL communications for the FREEMASON, may be addressed to the Office, 198, Fleet-street, London.

## Answers to Correspondents.

The following stand over:—

Panmure Lodge, 720; Lewis Lodge, 872; Earl Carnarvon Lodge, 1489; St. Augustine's Chapter, 779. A letter by Maskelyne on the recent vote of the Grand Orient of France will appear in our next.

W. (Manchester).—On the whole we have thought it better not to publish your letter. Your allusions would be known in your locality, and we know nothing of the matter, which seems to be purely personal. We have far too much of personality in Freemasonry just now.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements, not exceeding four lines, under this heading.]

## BIRTHS.

BRODIE.—On the 16th inst., at Innerwick, Scotland, the wife of J. H. Brodie, No. 1, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, of a daughter.

HAYTER.—On the 13th inst., at the Homestead, Belmont Park, Lee, Kent, the wife of Frank Hayter, of a daughter.

WEST.—On the 17th inst., at 2, George's-villas, Forest-hill, the wife of C. Spencer West, Esq., of a son.

WINSLOW.—On the 19th inst., at Bear Canon, Colorado, the wife of James Winslow, Esq., late 106th L.I., of a son.

## DEATHS.

DOCWRA.—On the 11th inst., at Colchester, Hannah, the beloved wife of the late William Docwra, of Stanford Rivers, in her 70th year.

MASON.—On the 15th inst., at Kingston Villa, Sydenham-park, Alfred S. Mason, aged 66 years.

THOMAS.—On the 7th inst., at 58, Buckingham Palace-road, Mr. H. M. Thomas, aged 58.

YOUNG.—On the 16th inst., at 17, Jenner-road, Stoke Newington, William Thomas Young, the only surviving son of William and Anne Young, in his 23rd year.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

## THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

"Alia jacta est." Yes, the Rubicon is passed, and the French Freemasons in Grand Orient assembled, have "burnt" their boats and their "bridges" with a vengeance! By 135 lodges to 76, and by a large majority, the Grand Orient, in a most noisy gathering, has taken out the "Belief in God" from the Constitutions, and has substituted for it "La Solidarité Humaine," which may mean anything or nothing, and which to English minds, has a most unpractical meaning. But so it is, and we have now to deal with a "fait accompli." We have received and read Bro. Hubert's *Chaîne d'Union* with deep and heartfelt regret, though we are glad to note that Bro. Hubert voted in the minority, and terms the vote "une grande faute." We, remembering Talleyrand's "mot," are prepared even to say "une crime"—yes, a crime against Cosmopolitan Freemasonry. Whatever may be the results, and we fancy they will be serious enough, for French Freemasonry, their best friends can only say, "Tu a voulu, Georges Dandin," though they may be inclined to add, "Diable, qu'allez vous faire dans cette galere?" According to our views, the folly of the act is only equalled by its perversity. In the face of a powerful opposition, in the power of virulent opponents, the Grand Orient has adopted a resolution, by a large majority, which can only be productive to it of present disaster, of future defeat. For in so acting it leaves its own vantage ground and high position to descend into the stormy arena of present turmoil and political passions. The French Freemasons in promulgating a party cry as their motto, and refusing to acknowledge the name of T.G.A.O.T.U. in their Constitutions, have assumed a position utterly without precedent in the annals of Freemasonry, and most antagonistic to its great and genial principles. How can any Anglo-Saxon Freemason enter a lodge henceforth, in France or Belgium, from which not only the Bible is banished, but the governing laws of which no longer retain the acknowledgment even of a Theistic reverence for the Most High. Thus the great foundation of Freemasonry is undermined, its mighty and universal link is rent in twain. We hardly like, to-day, to go into the great questions, and the certain consequences arising inevitably from this, to our view, act of party spirit and suicidal folly, but we will recur to the subject next week. We are anxious not to do injustice to the actual motives of those who have brought about this revolution in French Freemasonry, but we cannot be insensible to the fact, that under present circumstances the words and actions of French Freemasons, as well as the position of the Grand Orient of France, cease to be defensible by English brethren, who value aright and love sincerely the great and distinguishing principles of true Cosmopolitan Freemasonry.

THE CLAIMS OF FREEMASONRY  
ON FREEMASONS.

There is a very mistaken notion afloat just now, amid some careless observers, and some weak brethren, namely that the ties of Freemasonry over-ride the duties and responsibilities which the law determines and social safety demands. Some apparently suppose that because a man is a Freemason and a brother, he has a claim on another brother, even in situations of questionable proceedings, and under circumstances of hyper-illegal association. We emphatically deny that any such Masonic obligation exists, or any such Masonic teaching can be found or approved of in our best authorities, in the traditions of the Craft, or the written or unwritten laws of Freemasonry. Freemasonry is a legal as well as a loyal Order, and always asserts the predominant authority of the Ordinances of the Realm, of the binding obligations of the supreme legislature and the statute and common law of the land. It is well to note this special teaching of our loyal, patriotic, and

benevolent Order, as it is the best and only answer to some fallacies which seem to exist in the public mind at the present moment. In the enquiry into the conduct of certain detective officers, one of the accused is said to have used a Masonic sign for the purpose either of intimidation or "squaring." Very properly, such foolish conduct, if truly stated, had no effect, and no Freemason is bound, under such circumstances, to recognize the claims of a brother for the purpose of fraud, or any other purpose whatever, in order to evade the law, the claims of justice, or baffle the efforts of the police. A Freemason is only bound to assist his brother legally, fairly, above board, only those who have a "fair claim" on his aid, in fact, and in no case, under no circumstances, can he properly, or should he in any degree antagonize the law of the land, as he is, as a Freemason, bound to obey implicitly those enactments which are devised and upheld for the safety, happiness, and well-being of us all. Just as we carefully provide that all the rulers of our lodges should be law-abiding men, and no law-breaker can be a W.M., so we understand that if Masonic sympathy and legal duty come into contact, we are to remember that we were patriots before we were Freemasons, citizens of our great country before we were enrolled as members of the "Mystic Tie." This, in fact, applies to Freemasonry everywhere, as there is no possible claim on any Mason to do, on any ground, what is illegal, or what is contrary to public safety. We quoted in our last an amusing extract from an American paper, by which it seems a judge in that country, to whom a prisoner appealed, as a Freemason, increased the fine for social misconduct, because, as he truly observed, the accused, as a Freemason, ought to have known how to behave himself better. The fact of being a Freemason is no proper plea to obtain the commiseration or obstruct the discharge of the proper functions of the officers of justice, and we trust that we have heard the last of that mistaken teaching which would imply or proclaim anything contrary to what we now advance. Freemasonry knows nothing of disobedience to law, or of the tricks and chicanery of the astute and law-defying, and it would be a lasting reproach on our true principles, and a standing discredit to our ancient Craft, if it could really be supposed for one moment by any one that Freemasonry ever seeks to screen the culprit or to throw the ægis of its fraternal sympathy and protection over the rogue, the swindler, the slanderer, the rebel, or the thief.

COLLECTION IN OUR LODGES  
FOR THE INDIAN FAMINE.

We alluded in our last to a proposal suggested in a lodge to make a lodge collection at one shilling a head for the Indian Famine. We also mentioned the willingness of our Publisher to act as Treasurer of the Fund, and to hand over the sums so collected to the Lord Mayor, if it should so suit the convenience of our good brethren. We offered also to print a special column of such receipts with the name of the lodge sending the amount, as a useful and honourable record of Masonic benevolence. We venture to think the offers we then made worthy of the attention of our numerous lodges and brethren. It is quite clear that the famine is still assuming most alarming proportions, and every effort should be made to assist the fund now so happily growing, and so seasonably commenced, under the friendly and distinguished auspices of the Lord Mayor. We feel sure that no words of ours are needed to point out the greatness of the crisis and the need of succour. Some of our worthy correspondents may indeed say that they are able to send their contributions direct to the Mansion House, and do not need any intermediary, but it is for the very purpose of encouraging small sums, on the principle that "every mickle makes a muckle," and above all to provide a Masonic Record of the efforts of our lodges and brethren, that our publisher, always wishful to advance the cause of Masonry, throws open the otherwise crowded columns of the *Freemason*, to a weekly list of lodge collections, or the offerings of individual brethren. For this is a work in which all can



take part, a labour of love in which all can share, and as the wants of a suffering and dying community are overpowering just now, so as it appears to us, we say it with all deference. Following the good example of Grand Lodge, should proportionally be the generous contributions of our lodges and brethren.

### THE RECENT CATASTROPHE IN THE CHANNEL.

How wonderful and how appalling are the contrasted scenes of life. This world of ours, which rises to labour and refreshment, and life and emotion each morning, and goes to rest each night in tranquil confidence, apparently, that all is as it should be, is often the theatre of the most startling episodes, the most pathetic events. Amid the struggles and turmoils of existence, and the noise of competing crowds, amid the onward course of mankind, every now and then, a mournful catastrophe moves our innermost souls, and seems to witness full-voiced, indeed, if unheeded by us, to the littleness and impotence of man, and the uncertainty and insecurity of all things here below. Neither science nor skill, nor courage, nor the noblest efforts of any of us, are able to ward off those fearful visitations which every now and then break in on our perhaps too easy life, with the resistless energy of awakened sympathy, for some suffering, dying, departed fellow-creatures. Yes, the contingencies and the catastrophes of life are both serious and awful in the highest degree. Let us take the last of these mournful occurrences. Two vessels are going down the channel calmly and peacefully; one was the "Avalanche," Captain Williams, from London, to Wellington, New Zealand, having on board 63 passengers, and a crew of 34; the other was the "Forest," of Windsor, Nova Scotia, Captain Lockhart, returning in ballast. Both were full-rigged iron ships, the former of 1100 tons, the latter of 1500 tons. About 9.30 on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., the two vessels were beating down Channel, but on opposite tacks, the Avalanche being on the port tack and the Forest on the starboard. When about a dozen miles off Portland, and with scarcely any warning, the Forest came in collision with the Avalanche, striking her between the main and mizen masts. The force of the collision was so great that in less than five minutes the emigrant ship gave three plunges and then sank, carrying with her the whole of her crew save three, the third mate and two able seamen. The night was so dark that it was almost impossible to discern the mass of human beings who were struggling for life in the water below, but the survivors say they shall never forget the scene. The cries of men, women, and children for aid were heartrending. Some had managed to scramble on deck as soon as the Avalanche was struck, but others went down with her. The cries for help were heard on board of the Forest, though the crew were not able to render them the slightest aid. It was soon found that the Forest had suffered severely from the effects of the collision, and was in a very leaky condition, the water gaining on her so fast that at last, in order to save their own lives, the crew had to abandon her. For this purpose three boats were launched, and into these frail craft the whole of the crew of the Forest, as Captain Lockhart supposed, together with the three men belonging to the Avalanche, took their places. Captain Lockhart was saved, but the majority of the crew of the Forest also perished. Fourteen Portland Fishermen most gallantly went out in their "lerrets" to endeavour to secure the boats, but were only able to save one. Only twelve men remain to tell the tale of that terrible collision. Every passenger on board the Avalanche has perished together with the Captain. Thus not one passenger has been saved from the Avalanche, and only the Third Mate and two seamen; while of the crew of the Forest, so far as known, only Captain Lockhart, the Mate, Steward, and six seamen are saved. Can words depict or can the imagination represent a more frightful and more sudden overthrow of all men's best hopes and bold endeavours? Many of the passengers of the ill-fated Avalanche were going out, it seems, to settle in New Zealand. Some were returning

to their adopted home, happy, wealthy, and prosperous, and none who were on board could have dreamt for one moment that their end was so nigh, that so sad a termination of all earthly plans, and purposes was hovering over them. And yet so it was, amid no doubt their happy and probably joyous anticipations of a prosperous voyage and of good days to come. Those of us who have been at sea, will probably realize best the awfulness of the event, when we remember that from their last meal, in all probability, they were hastily summoned to hear in a moment, in the "twinkling of an eye," the crash of the collision and the rush of the pitiless waves—for them, alas! such sounds and sights were but the sad omen of the end of existence, the close of their earthly voyage, the passing away for evermore of life, and trust, and joy, and gladness, happiness and affection for them and theirs. Such events should not be passed over by us without a few words of serious thought; they bear a message for us all "who have ears to hear." But as we do not profess to preach sermons in the *Freemason*, but simply to suggest serious consideration, we will only remark, as Freemasonry always teaches us, that this life is but the portal to another and a better, and so the trust and faith of the true Freemason always are, that amid all those scenes and sights of our lower world, the Good Star Hope bids us lift up our minds one and all to another and a better world, in which the trials and calamities of to-day are alike unheard of and unknown.

### Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even as approving of the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.—Ed.]

#### THE GRAND LODGE OF ITALY.

Dear Bro. Parkinson,—

You were so good on a former occasion as to answer a query in the *Freemason* with respect to the Grand Lodge of Italy, and I venture to trouble you with another to-day.

In the debate in the French Grand Orient, the "Commission" asserted that the Grand Lodge of Italy had adopted a similar resolution with the one proposed and carried, for the removal of the name of God from the Constitutions.

As I believe, the statement in question is unfounded, in justice to the Italian Grand Lodge I think it well publicly to call your kind attention to it.

I am, yours fraternally,

THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON.

#### FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

What are English or American Freemasons to do in France and Belgium, now that the two Grand Orients have not only taken the Bible out of the lodges, but have voted out the name of God from their Constitutions? I, for one, equally object to their political motto, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," as utterly unmasonic, because political.

Yours fraternally,

OBSERVER.

#### COMPLETION OF THE INSTALLATION ENGRAVING.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have much pleasure in announcing the completion of the Installation Engraving; as by the time this letter appears in your columns I shall (D.V.) have returned to London with the finished plate, ready for the hands of Messrs. McQueen, the printers, of Tottenham Court-road.

I have been for nearly the last five weeks incessantly occupied with the engraver in the necessary revision consequent on a work of such magnitude (as far as the number of portraits are concerned), and I sincerely hope that the result will generally receive favourable approval.

If all goes well, in your next issue I trust the Craft generally will have an opportunity of reading your own verdict on the work.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, faithfully and fraternally yours,

EDWARD J. HARTY.

#### MASONIC SECRECY.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As a good deal is often unjustly and unwisely said against Masonic secrecy, I think that we should always remember the noble words of Franklin, which are, as they appear to me, a good answer, alike to unjust allegation, and idle fault-finding:—

"Freemasonry, I admit, has its secrets. It has secrets peculiar to itself; but of what do they principally consist? They consist of signs and tokens, which serve as testimonials of character and qualifications, which are only conferred after a due course of instruction and examination. These are of no small value. They speak an universal language, and act as a postscript to the attention and support of the initiated in all parts of the world. They cannot be lost so long as memory retains its power.

Let the possessor of them be expatriated, shipwrecked, or imprisoned; let him be stripped of everything he has got in the world, these credentials remain. They have stayed the hand of the destroyer; they have softened the asperities of the tyrant; they have mitigated the horrors of captivity; they have subdued the rancour of malevolence, and broken down the barriers of political animosity. On the field of battle, in the solitudes of the uncultivated forest, or in the busy haunts of the city, they have made friends men of the most hostile feelings. The most distant regions and the most diversified conditions rush to the aid of each other, and feel special joy and satisfaction that they have been able to afford relief to a brother Mason."

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally and obediently,

SECRETUS.

#### MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,

In her anxiety to "turn the tables," your worthy "Sister and Mother-in-law" (rather an odd combination of relationship, by the way, necessitating some study of the "Tables of Kindred and Affinity") seems to me to have tilted them so far that they have turned right over; in other words, "shifted the saddle on to the wrong horse"—or rather mare; for she is the wrong mother-in-law altogether. Your able delineator of character said nothing about Mrs. Jenkinson's "mother-in-law," it was Mr's. that was a trifle objectionable.

Badinage, however, apart; to take the question seriously that your sister and mother-in-law has put—let me ask her if it does not smack very strongly of selfishness, this attempting, after having gratified her own matrimonial instincts, to indefinitely delay the happiness of the young folks? No one, least of all the young couple, would, I suppose, care to go to the home of the young man's mother, at least if there existed in her such a spirit towards the future bride as is shown in her letter—but, as I take it, your writer's remarks referred to the uninvited appearance of the mother-in-law in the married son's own household. Your little description was, I imagine, in fun, but the letter of your "Sister and Mother-in-law" is so suggestive that I should certainly advise her son (if she have one meditating matrimony) to "mark, learn, and inwardly digest" her advice, to "let her go to her grave in peace." Indeed, if she made up her mind for a speedy journey thither, I do not suppose that the son in question would wish to thwart her for a moment.

Yours sincerely,

THE FATHER OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

### Reviews.

#### "The First Page of a Lodge History."

One of the most interesting studies of the Masonic Student is unearthing from the dust of ages the records of the past of our lodges. Much that is of interest might have been preserved, and much trouble and labour spared, if the praiseworthy course adopted by the Corinthian Lodge (Thames, New Zealand) had been in vogue in by-gone years; in this case we recommend it to our brethren for use in the future.

Some little time back we noticed the consecration of this promising lodge, and we have just now received that which calls forth our previous remarks, a little book containing the account of the foundation and consecration of the lodge. Not only will it be valuable as a record of its history in the future, but it is particularly interesting to us here to-day as showing us the remarkably earnest and careful way in which Masonry is worked in our far-off colonies.

After the details of the opening ceremonies, we come to a fine oration delivered by Bro. the Rev. James Hill, R.W.M., in which, after laying down the ruling principles of the Craft, he thus shows its symbolical excellences: "In accordance with that beauty that strikes the eye and awakens pleasure—that beauty of cornices and mouldings and columns, of light and shade, of golden tints—let us seek to acquire that moral beauty, the beauty of mind and heart and life, which truth and moral principle alone can impart; and of which all external beauty, even of the highest kind, is but a faint resemblance. These are the foundations of our principles, the real significance of our symbols, and by the careful resemblance of them we shall be enabled to be faithful to the solemn trust which has been committed to our hands."

The Installation came next; then the Institution of Officers; after which the brethren proceeded to a special service in St. George's Church, when an earnest and beautiful sermon was preached by the Rev. C. M. Nelson, vicar of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, Auckland, and Chaplain to the Bishop, Acting Chaplain of the day.

Our rev. brother took as his text Heb. viii., 1: "Let brotherly love continue," upon which he based a stirring discourse on the duties of Freemasons to their Order, themselves, and their neighbours. "Worthy and beloved brethren," said he, "may we all as Freemasons remember that 'brotherly love' is the cement of our Order, binding us one and all together, and without it our system must cease to exist except in name. The whole human family we should regard as our species, and in this way recognise it both as our highest duty and highest privilege to aid, support, and protect each other. From such 'brotherly love' naturally springs 'relief.' Love unites us, and love further leads us to soothe the unhappy, to relieve the poor and afflicted, and to restore peace, as much as in us lies, to the mourner who pines in the desolate sorrow of bereavement. And 'truth' is our foundation principle—the truth of God Himself and of His revealed Word and will. Let, then, a few words from that Book of God's truth, spoken by way of conclusion, considered and entertained in the spirit of real brotherly love, move your hearts and hands to afford

relief in the way now to be offered and presented to you." And with some of the living words of charity out of the Grand Old Book, Worshipful D. Grand Chaplain concluded a touching appeal (which was liberally responded to) for the "Ladies' Benefit Society."

A choice banquet, followed by toasts and responses, songs, anthems, and choruses, finishing with "Auld Lang Syne" brought this ever to be remembered day to a peaceful and happy conclusion.

\* "Report of Proceedings at the Inauguration" of the Corinthian Lodge, E.C., November 16th, 1876, Thames, New Zealand." Thames, Hopcraft, McCullough and Co.

#### THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

The recent "Couvent" of the Grand Orient of France, which opened on the 10th and closed on the 15th instant, has ended, in our opinion, in giving one of the greatest blows to French Freemasonry which it has ever received. The lodges, by 135 to 76, and the Grand Orient, by a large majority, have determined to suppress the mention of the name of God. Whereas formerly belief in God and the immortality of the soul were publicly recognised as the great basis of French Freemasonry, now, the Second Section of Article 1 is to be reformed to this effect, "Elle a pour principe la liberté absolue de conscience, et la solidarité humaine," whatever that may mean. The article has this addition, we believe by Bro. St. Jean, "Elle regard la liberté de conscience comme un droit propre à chaque personne, et n'exclut personne pour ses croyances." By this change, it is quite clear, Atheists may be admitted, and no doubt will be. In fact, it is about as hurtful and violent a change as can well be imagined or effected, and we are sorry to add, on the absurd plea of toleration, and must have the most disastrous consequences for French Freemasonry. If any course could have been adopted to play into the hands of Ultramontane accusers, and to merit the reproaches of Bishop Dupanloup, it is the one which the triumphant and violent party in French Freemasonry has pursued with a zeal and energy, we admit, worthy of a better cause? The principles of Massol are at last sanctioned by the Grand Orient of France, and the consequences of the act are most serious, and widely extending.

We cannot see, after this resolution, for instance, how the Grand Orient of France can keep "A la Gloire du Grand Architecte de l'Univers," at the head of their "planches," or circulars, and many unavoidable doubts must be cast on the actual position of the Grand Orient itself.

With regard to the meeting itself, the account of it in the *Chaine d'Union* does not fill us with any respect for the legislative body of French Symbolic Freemasonry. The gathering seems to have been noisy and without dignity, intolerant, and even unfair to the minority, whose speakers were unwillingly listened to, and some of whom were silenced with deafening cries of "La Cloture."

Indeed, as Bro. Hubert says, so tumultuous became the Grand Orient at last, that it not only would not hear the opponents, but even the supporters of the charge! The discussion was in no way worthy of the occasion, and in fact cannot be called a discussion at all.

It is a most regrettable occurrence. The considerations arising out of it are very important, inasmuch as it is impossible but that this new position assumed by the Grand Orient of France will be resisted by all Anglo-Saxon Masons. But it is unwise to anticipate the future. All we can do to-day is to record the fact, and to express our heartfelt grief and utter disappointment at a result alike deplorable and dangerous, to a proceeding which must, according to our view, gravely compromise and permanently weaken French Freemasonry.

#### THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

[We quite agree with the following earnest observations of our contemporary, the *Times*.]

"We published yesterday, from our Correspondent at Weymouth, a shocking account of the burial of the bodies which have been washed on land from the Avalanche and the Forest. They were buried, our Correspondent tells us, at the expense of the parish, where they were thrown ashore, and it was done as economically as possible. But in pursuit of economy common decency seems to have been forgotten. The coffins used were, properly enough, of strong plain construction. But that the dead bodies should have been placed in these without any sort of covering, stark naked, is simply horrible to read of. That they were not actually conveyed in this state to the grave where they were to be laid was due, not to those in charge of the funeral, but to the kindness of a stranger, the landlady of the Cove Inn, who 'could not bear that they should go like that,' and accordingly purchased white calico enough to veil them decently. Of the funeral procession which followed we will say little. It was, perhaps, difficult to find any better conveyance than a common four-wheel waggon, though even this ought to have been accompanied with some outward signs of respect, something marking the solemn purpose for which it was employed. But a worse omission was yet to follow. When the four-wheel waggon with its mournful load arrived at the churchyard, there was no one in waiting to carry the bodies into the church and from the church to the grave. This service was rendered by volunteers, who came forward at the summons of the officiating clergyman from the throng assembled in the churchyard. If it had not been for the kindness of these men—quarrymen, for the most part, in ordinary working dress—common decency would, our Correspondent adds, not have been shown to the dead. His meaning in plain English we suppose to be that the waggon would have been drawn up to the side of the grave, and the contents of it shot in wholesale. We are thankful that the feelings of English-

men have been spared the shock of such a last indignity as this. What did occur is, from first to last, disgraceful to those answerable for it. The first neglect to provide any sort of covering for the bodies is quite inexcusable. We wish to make every excuse possible for the whole conduct of the funeral ceremony. The immediate resources of the locality are somewhat slender, and it may not have been within the power of the local authorities to provide on the large scale necessary a funeral which would have been all it ought to have been. But for such neglect as was actually shown we can find no apology whatever, and scarcely an explanation. It amazes us to read of it. A covering of some sort for the bodies themselves, a black pall for the waggon, and some few attendants in charge of it, might have been found at any rate. The omission to provide these is nothing less than barbarous. We should have thought, indeed, that on so special an occasion some effort would have been made to give outward solemnity to the last sad duty which alone remained to be performed. Such a disaster as that of last Tuesday night is terrible enough to impress the most thoughtless. Englishmen are not commonly wanting in feelings either of sympathy or reverence. Either would have been enough. The mere kinship of a common humanity ought to have forbidden the indecencies our correspondent has described. It sounds strange to have to express satisfaction that the funeral was in any way decent—that the dead bodies were veiled over, and that they were borne to the grave on the shoulders of their fellow-men. But even for this we owe no thanks to those to whom the duty belonged of seeing to the last offices. Let us think what the scene of Saturday last might have been, and of what, indeed, it would have been apart from the accidental kindness of private persons and strangers. The careless, indecent haste with which the unclaimed bodies which had been thrown on the beach at Portland were carted off to their grave will be a lasting shame to those who may prove to be answerable for it. The public reprobation which our correspondent's story will excite will carry with it a formidable punishment."

#### "OUR BOYS."

(Communicated.)

"Why are you so determined upon going to the Alexandra Palace to-day?" said Bro. Brown to Bro. Green on Saturday last; "put it off till Monday and I'll go with you. I want to see the Nubians." "The offer of your company, dear Brown, is tempting enough to pay a second visit to the Nubians, but I'm going to-day to see 'Our Boys.'" "Are you mad?" says Brown, "'Our Boys' is not to be played to-day; they advertise Lecocq's comic opera, 'La Fille de Madame Angot';" so put it off till Monday, and I'm with you for the Nubians." "I'm sane enough, Brown; look at this paragraph in the *Freemason*. 'Cricket Match between the Boys of the Masonic School, and the Grocers' Company's School,' and I mean to be there to see if 'Our Boys' are as good in the cricket field as they have proved in the Cambridge Local Examinations." "Oh! nonsense, Green, how can you expect decent cricketing from the Freemasons' Boys? They are scarcely ever outside their own grounds, and have only a scrubby bit of rough land, dignified by the name of a cricket field, to practise in. How is it possible they can play? Why, the 'Grocers' would beat them with their legs tied." "Could they? Well come with me to see them do it." A Hansom takes the pair to Broad-street Station, and a train, on the point of starting, soon deposits them at Wood Green. "Those are not the Freemasons' Boys on the ground," says Brown, "in smart cricketing flannels and caps; M.C.C. is the Marylebone Cricket Club." "There's Bro. Jingle, I'll ask him. You're always chaffing a fellow. Bro. Jingle, How are you? Are these the Freemasons' Boys?" "Yes, these are 'Our Boys' fielding—white caps lettered M.C.C.—Masonic Cricket Club; those in the blue caps are the Grocers' Company's Boys, who sent the challenge to play. Do you want to see two prettier teams? If so you'll have to hunt another county or two; I know Middlesex well, and its no use trying there." "But can 'Our Boys' play, Jingle? Surely the 'Grocers' will give them an awful thrashing." "If they do," says Jingle, "they'll have some leather-hunting first. 'Our Boys,' don't care a fig for the 'Grocers,' and I see no reason why they should not lick them like sugar-candy, especially as the nobby prizes that have been sent will prove very good plums for them, and make this a memorable date. Why 'Our Boys' bats have cayenne handles, so they must give them pepper. There's another wicket down. Bravo! I'll add half a sovereign to the prize list as a bit of sugar. Bros. Bertram and Roberts have invited all the boys to tea, but we must give the 'Grocers' cold coffee first. Hurrah! another out. That's a spiccy looking lad going in now, but I don't think he is full-weight. There's a Bye. Four for it. That's a sell." And Bro. Jingle rattles on, whilst poor Brown, almost in convulsions, retires to a seat.

After disposing of their opponents for a total of 24, the Masonic Boys go to the wickets, and, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of their schoolmates, runs are rapidly made, 230 being scored before the fall of their last wicket. Too late for a second innings to be commenced, this finishes a very pretty exhibition both of batting and fielding, and "Our Boys" proceed from labour to refreshment and to receive their well-earned prizes.

"Why! Bro. Brown, not gone yet, it's nearly nine o'clock?" "No, Green, 'Our Boys' are to stay to see the 'Crossing of the Danube,' and I'll not go till I've seen the last of those happy little fellows leave for Bedfordshire. If you were not a Good Templar I should stand a bottle of Cham. for the treat you've given me to-day; but mind, when 'Our Boys' have another glorious outing like this, if you don't shake me for a sovereign towards some prizes I'll cut your company."

#### SKETCHES OF MASONIC CHARACTER.

No. V.

BRO. POTTER AT SCHWALLBACH.

Our worthy and esteemed Bro. Potter, a most distinguished Mason, we may remark, who has long reached the "dignity of the purple," to use a common expression of Masonic scribes (though nothing can be more historically incorrect), has long been the "decus columenque" of the famous Lodge "Merope." We need not now descend on his Masonic merits, they are too great to need any eulogium at our humble hands. Indeed, to praise Bro. Potter (Jellico Potter, to be precise), would be, to use those words which Dr. Bayley, the acute commentator on Shakespeare, considers some of the finest in the English language, "to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, or add fresh perfume to the violet."

In the Grand Lodge, and in the "Merope," his name is well known, his praises resound, and his fame as a good Mason and true is widely dispersed "inter fratres suos." At the "Merope," he is, as some of us are aware, the permanent Treasurer, having been W. Master three or four times, and having always "lent dignity to the Royal Chair," as his friend and ours, Bro. Puffington, enthusiastically asserts. Indeed the same brother often confidentially tells a visiting brother that he does not mind informing him "on the square," that Bro. Potter is, as regards the famous Merope Lodge, I do not wish it repeated, Bro. Bolsover, its meat, drink, clothing and ruling mind."

Accurate and facetious Bro. Puffington. On the whole his "regime," we are bound to add, is a very genial one, for the "Merope" and its members, as it is a flourishing and friendly, hospitable and helpful, agreeable and affable collection of men and brethren, who are always glad to see visitors, and in happy concord with one another. There you always find good work and a good dinner, you listen to good speeches, and you are permitted to imbibe a glass of good wine, and not only this, but in the long list of subscriptions which delights annually the "cockles of the hearts" of that famous trio, Bros. Binckes, Little and Terry, the Merope is always well represented.

As we before observed, a visitor always has a good time of it at the "Merope," and we never yet heard of anyone sent famishing or grumbling away. Now all this "good form" the "Merope," owes more or less to the supreme tact and continued oversight of Bro. Potter and therefore, as Masons, we see how great is his worth, how valuable his services to our good old Craft. Bro. Binckes, who has always some eloquent words at command in praise of Masonic charity, always bids the "neophyte" to follow the example of Bro. Potter, "a sincere friend to the great metropolitan charities."

Now Bro. Potter, like some more that I can name, is both mortal and ailing. He is not so young as he used to be, and suppressed gout and unsuppressed rheumatism have "played havoc" with a fine constitution and a manly form, and give him a good deal of active agony by day, and "waking twinges" by night. So our worthy friend and brother, when, after a recent meeting at the "Merope," he found himself, as he said to his wife, the best of women and sisters, "very much out of order," went and consulted that eminent practitioner Sir Johnson Parker, who gave him "ore rotundo," on the spot, his valuable advice, without any hesitation, and with that dogmatic authority which so distinguishes that learned ornament of the metropolitan medical profession. "Sir," said that able interpreter of "diagnosis," and with that famous shake of the head and authority of tone for which he is famous, "go to Schwallbach at once, and I will give you a letter to my friend Dr. Grotelend."

Snigger, who we may add, is jealous of the great man, is fond of saying, when mentioning Sir Johnson Parker, "vox et prætera nihil." But Sniggers is not only jealous, but wrong, and we need pay no attention to his remarks, for despite all the Sniggers in the world, Sir Johnson Parker flourishes, his advice is eagerly sought, his prescriptions rigidly followed. Perhaps one of the reasons why he is so popular is that he never gives a second opinion, and seldom says more than is absolutely necessary, and we all like precision and authority.

So having obtained some circular notes (good ones), our esteemed friend and brother started for Schwallbach, with the wife of his bosom, who always went with her husband, very properly, everywhere. Bro. Potter is an Englishman and a famous citizen of Bulldom, and when he obeyed his doctor, he did what a great many patients have done, and always will do, he growled at the prescription. If Sir Johnson Parker had known of the rebellious spirit, he would probably have said, "No, Sir, I do not expect my patients to like my prescriptions; but then, sir, my patients are not wise, and I know what is better for them than they know themselves, I do, Sir."

Accordingly nothing suited Bro. Potter at Schwallbach. He did not like his room, he did not like the life, he did not like his food, he did not like the water he had to drink, and he was always sulky at the table d'hôte. A remarkable contrast to his amiable wife, always pleased and pleasing. He did not like the enthusiastic Frenchman after his first bath, say very jauntily "On devient ici Monsieur, amoureux de soi même." No, indeed, but he staid his time, grumbling to the last. His frame of mind exactly resembles that of his old friend, Bro. Pottleton, who after his first mud bath at Wildbad, said to his affectionate sister, "A mud bath! Why have they sent us all this way for a mud bath. If mud would do, why should I ever have left the banks of the Thames, where there is plenty of mud, and the finest mud in the world?"

Oh, incomparable Briton! How strange and yet how childish, Mrs. Balasso often remarks, are the "cater-waulings of humanity!"

When Bro. Potter returned to England, he was a great deal better, ungrateful mortal that he is, and impressed



all his friends with the elasticity of his gait, and the uprightness of his figure. No doubt when we read over his eloquent harangues, admirably reported in the *Freemason*, we shall feel persuaded that he has taken a "new lease of life."

Yet still he is not, after all, as thankful to Sir Johnson Parker as he ought to be, and still talks of the "expense he has been put to," and the bad food he has had to put up with. Perhaps Sir Johnson Parker remembered Abernethy's famous reply to his patient, "There is nothing the matter with you,—Eat less—drink less; go!"

And no doubt Sir Johnson Parker was right. Do we not often all of us behave very ill to our medical advisers? We take their advice, we get better, but we don't thank them. Yes, we are mostly wrong, and they are always right. But it is an "ungrateful world," my Masters!

#### SLIGHT SCIENCE FOR LEISURE HOURS.

By OUR V.P.C.

New Series; Book 1, No. 2, Part 2.

Science may seem a Slight, or "Light" thing (which ever you please, Mr. Proctor), but I can assure my learned and fair readers I do not find it so—my experience has been that it's quite true, as the Pope says, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

though why he should go on to counsel us to "drink deep" I can't conceive—anyhow it brought about terrible consequences to me did this advice when followed by "the Professor."

Our little supper ended and the table cleared away, the Professor's bag was opened, and its contents turned out for use. The first things brought to light were apparently some large poultices, a couple of which were soon put on the Professor's hands and mine, to my great delight, for I remembered the terrible tingling inflicted by the electric bath of my former friend, the Lecturer.

"First experiment in Science," said Jones, placing me in front of the Professor. "Guard," cried he. "Where?" said I, turning towards the window and expecting to see that obliging functionary connected with the newly-opened railway, of which we, of Mudford-on-Spree, are very proud to be "The Terminus;" although Jones does irreverently remark that there is small credit to us for being it, as one single yard further would be quite out of the world;—just as I turned my head the shock (of what kind I can't to this moment conceive) took effect full on the bridge of my nose and both eyes, whilst a second in the mouth completely stifled in its birth the cry of surprise with which I greeted the first; I remember nothing more than a vague sensation of flying through space, accompanied by noises in my ears like falling furniture and smashing crockery, until I was roused by the by-no-means sympathetic queries of Mrs. P. Pry-Smith, enquiring, "What next? I wonder, Sir!" and "Who next, will you be pleased to be entertaining in my house in my absence? The lesson was over and my friends gone, and there was nothing for it, in my shaken condition, but bed. When I awoke in the morning I found that the effect of these shocks had been to completely alter my physiognomy, my lips were like those of a blackamoor, whilst my eyes were

"O'erlaid with black, staid wisdom's hue."

but as for "wisdom" I must say that I looked a good deal more like Minerva's owl (biled; as poor A.W. used to say) than Minerva herself; whilst, as for my nose, so handsome and, whilom, so penetrating, its bridge resembled Tam O' Shanter's "hour,"—

"O' night's black arch the key-stone;"

besides I could hardly see, and could only sorrowfully murmur Shakespeare's lines—

"He that is stricken blind, cannot forget

The precious treasure of his eyesight lost."

Nor was I fully alive to the horror of my situation, until I remembered that it was "G.L." meeting that night and that I had faithfully promised to be present and to send my friend 'The Editor' a full report. I asked Mrs. P. Pry-S. what on earth I must do, but she would only mutter "Shade."

"But, my dear," I said, "It isn't dark, though people say so; light as day, I can assure you."

"—hence, horrible shade, unreal mockery, hence!"

"Yes," said she, with a contemptuous toss of the head, "you very real simpleton."

"Show his eyes, and grieve his heart,

Come like shades, and so depart."

However with true woman's tact she solved the difficulty by going to a drawer and producing a "Shade," a sort of cowl of a greenish—grassish hue, like those things our fair (?) sisters used to wear at Margate—miniature bathing-machine hoods; "here," said she "is the only thing I know of to make you decent," whilst she maliciously added, "you need not mind the effect for it matches your complexion to a T;" I suppose she alluded to the kind from which I like my afternoon beverage brewed.

The bother that confounded thing was to me to be sure; in the street I was assailed with shouts of "hullo! there's a walking billiard-light," &c., until I reached the entrance hall, when I heard somebody audibly quote—

"He walks in beauty, like the night

Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

And all that's best of dark and bright

Meets in his aspect and his eyes,"

The climax of my misery was reached, when a wretched Scrutineer declined to let me pass on the ground "that a h— was not a part of the furniture of "G.L.," having his objection on the ground that none could be "made" there; "least of all greenhorns" I think I heard him mutter; and then he must needs go on to demonstrate the unfitness of the thing in England on account of the colour. However, Jones was luckily at hand, and got me

out of the difficulty, explaining that I had met with an accident in the pursuit of "Science."

As to the proceedings I do not know that I can add much to the other fellow's report only to notice a point taken up since by a distinguished brother and friend of mine about no time being given for a discussion upon the thousand guinea vote. Now, in the first place, the Acting G.M. was uncommonly fair and patient of discussion, for he certainly let one brother wander considerably beyond the point, in going into the discussion of a certain question instead of confining himself merely to its adjournment; but as to halving the thousand, I should like to have seen any brother try to have moved it; why the hall resounded with cries of "Two! Two!" whilst, as the hands went up for the vote, a perfect shout of "ALL!" rent the air, followed by clapping "loud and long." I don't think I shall say more now, for I've nothing more to say, save that

"As my nature's been subdued

By the Professor's, like to dyer's hand"

(Of which I will give a full and true report soon), I mean to go to no more Professors, but to Nature herself for

— "Nature never did betray

The heart that loved her; nor plant her hand

Upon the countenance, and change its hue

From verdant lily, to the patent black

Of jettiest coal."

[O.P.D., with his usual audacity, has queried my quotations, but I challenge him to find them. When the poor ignoramus has done that, I will prove them to be as his friend of the Telegraphs' would say, "O.K.."]

#### NEW TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.

Scarcely a week passes without our having to record some fresh stride made in telegraphy, and it is not too much to say that we are now living in an "electric" age. A century ago we were in a classical mood, comparing every one to Roman, Grecian, and mythological notabilities. The age of steam followed, and though scarcely any mechanical operation of consequence is carried on without its aid, still we are beginning to look even upon steam as a thing that will be sooner or later dispensed with. Gas also is being consumed in two senses, for we have signs that other media will be found to afford us illumination, which when compared with gas will be as between the light in the old tinder-box age, and that of the period when gasometers towered to the skies. But electricity is the rising feature of Civilization. Though its properties have long been known, and, though Franklin's discoveries were considered to be in his time marvellous, people rested content with knowing what electricity was, and confining its use to amusing and instructive experiments. Bye-and-bye the wondrous art and mystery of telegraphy sprang up, and the practical uses of the subtle fluid began to be found out and applied as means of communication between distant parts, and with what success we need not mention. It is, however certain that the electric current will not be confined to the conveying of messages only. The many ways in which its power of signalling can be utilised show that in future years it will be one of the most useful acquisitions of life. At the present time the amount of usefulness the electric telegraph is to the world at large cannot be estimated, and so long as we have modern Franklins and Newtons devoting their lives in penetrating the vast depths of incalculable mystery which surrounds their researches, and the progressive result of whose labours leads us to look upon them as great public benefactors, we shall find no end to the application of electricity for meeting our requirements in the advancement of civilisation. For exchanging ideas and general business intercourse with the most distant parts of the earth we have our cables, for regulating our immense traffic of living freights on railways we have our land lines, to render the movements of an enemy at a distance exposed to our view, we have our electric lights, for domestic and general business purposes, we have electric bells and indicators, and to add to these we have now an entirely new and novel instrument, not for numbering our days, but for giving us correct time by which we can arrange our various duties of this life. This instrument, the invention of Mr. F. R. Francis, F.S.A., Member of the Telegraph Engineers Society, has been introduced for the purpose of receiving the "Greenwich Time Signal," which is sent every morning to the various telegraph stations, and offices of private firms. Hitherto the passage of the time signal current along the wires gives no other indication of its presence than a deflection of the needle on the single needle instrument, and corresponding movements on the alphabetical instrument, and of the armature of the Morse printer at 10.0a.m., so that unless a sharp look-out be kept, and the eye constantly on the instrument, the actual time is not taken, and consequently left for another day, when possibly from the same cause the inconvenience is repeated. In the new instrument, however, no excuse can be urged for inattention, and the chance of losing the time signal is wholly removed, as at the moment the current is sent a bell rings, and continues to ring so long as the current is passing. In order to make the working of this new instrument more clearly understood, we will endeavour to explain its construction. The index needle, in other words the needle of the galvanometer which is the principal part of this invention, when deflected, presses against a small spring tipped with platinum, fitted to the stops on the dial, which are perfectly insulated from the dial plate, and by this contact the galvanometer forms itself into a "relay," and puts a local battery in circuit with the bell, which is also a portion of the one instrument or apparatus, so that the instant the first part of the time signal is given or sent, the needle of this little instrument is deflected, and at the same moment the bell rings, when attention to the time is at once arrested. The

time allowed for the Greenwich Time Signal, and during which the transmission of messages is suspended, is two minutes. It should also be mentioned that the resistance to the line is intended to be inserted only during the time set apart for the time signal, as by means of what is generally termed a "Switch," the instrument is put in and out of circuit at will, and if desired takes the place of the message instrument for the time being, thus avoiding any additional resistance, and however feeble the current may be the galvanometer of this new instrument is so sensitive that a deflection of its needle is absolutely certain. To us the simplicity and importance of the invention seem to indicate that almost every Telegraph station in the United Kingdom should be furnished with one, and especially the offices of private firms, where correct time is of the utmost importance. Moreover we are informed that not only is the instrument capable of doing what has already been stated, but we are further assured it may, with little alteration and few additions, be made to record messages as accurately as now done by the more expensive forms of Morse printing instruments, and the manufacturers, Messrs. Francis & Co., of Hatton-garden, are at present engaged in adapting the instrument to this purpose, which will have the effect of reducing the cost of new recording instruments about one half. Everyone having a telegraph instrument in use should see this newly patented apparatus

#### CONSECRATION OF A NEW WELSH LODGE.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., Bro. the Right Honourable Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M. of North Wales and Shropshire, attended at Towyn, for the purpose of consecrating the Corbet Lodge, No. 1583, the warrant of consecration having been granted last year. The following are the first officers of the new lodge, as far as they have been appointed, one or two remaining still to be filled:—Bros. C. Elliott, W.M.; J. Ffoulkes Jones, S.W.; Rupert G. Kettle, J.W.; — Page, S.D.; Edward Pughe, J.D.; W. R. Davis, Treasurer. For the present the Senior Warden will also act as Secretary. Before the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed a resolution was passed concerning the famine in India, the R.W.D.P.G.M. Bro. Bulkeley Hughes proposed, and the P.G. Treasurer, Bro. J. P. White seconded, that £50 should be voted from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge towards the relief of the sufferers from famine in India. No previous notice of this had been given, but the Prov. Grand Master, under the by-laws, has a right to sanction such a motion in case of emergency, and of course, was only too happy to do it. The proceedings closed shortly before five o'clock, when the brethren sat down to a most excellent dinner at the Corbet Arms Hotel. —*Cumbrian News.*

#### Obituary.

##### MR. MEREDYTH THOMAS.

We deeply sympathize with our esteemed Bro. James Lewis Thomas, P.M., P.Z., Junior Grand Warden of Middlesex, in the most severe and irreparable loss he has sustained in the sudden death of his sole surviving brother after a few hours' illness. Though Mr. Meredyth Thomas was not a member of our Order, we do not think the insertion of this notice inappropriate, as he was such a noble hearted, single-minded fellow, who would have made a splendid Mason, he being one of those men who are, we regret to say, few and far between, thoroughly unselfish, and only happy when sacrificing himself to do others a kindness.

We extract the following from our contemporary, the *Brecon County Times*:—

"It is our painful duty to record the demise of our talented townsman, Mr. H. Meredyth Thomas, sculptor, the brother of our late distinguished countryman, John Evan Thomas, Esq., whose genius has enriched the principality with his works of art. This sad event was the result of apoplexy after a few hours' illness, and took place at his residence, 58, Buckingham Palace-road, London, on the 7th inst., at the early age of 58. He was the associate of his brother for upwards of 30 years, and during that time assisted him in all the great works which proceeded from his studio. Early in life he became a prize medallist student of the Royal Academy for his accurate models from the antique, which laid the foundation of that purity and truth of style which distinguished his works, and would have given him a prominent place amongst his contemporaries in the art, had he chosen to strike out a separate path from that of his brother. Of late years, and especially since his brother's death, he has devoted himself to ideal works and medallion portraiture, and in the latter work he will be long remembered among the charming circle who congregated at Llanover to enjoy the hospitality of its noble and bountiful lady, whose name is identified with the prosperity of Wales and Welsh institutions, for there are few among her guests whose features have not been transferred by him to 'imperishable marble.' He was an ardent and appreciative student of history, poetry, and elegant literature, and his retentive memory enabled him to delight his associates for hours with the beauties of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Byron, Macaulay, and the other giants of our classical English literature. It may be truly said he has left a gap behind him which it will be difficult to fill.

"A sole surviving brother—Mr. James L. Thomas—mourns the loss of such a gifted relative. The news of Mr. Meredyth Thomas's death was received with the deepest feelings of regret by those friends and acquaintances in his native town, who knew how to appreciate one who had been endowed by nature with such rich and sterling qualities."

# THE SURREY MASONIC HALL COMPANY LIMITED.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION,  
SEPT., 20TH. ROLLS COURT.  
(Before Mr. Justice Fry, Vacation Judge).

Mr. Harvey applied for an order to compulsorily wind up the Surrey Masonic Hall Company, limited. He said the matter first came before the Court on the 14th day of April last. It was ordered to stand over on two occasions, and then to stand over generally, in order that terms might be arranged. Terms, however, had not been arranged, and he now applied on the ground that the sheriff had given notice of his intention to sell the fixtures of the Hall.

Mr. Stott said he appeared on behalf of a great majority of the creditors, who opposed on the ground that the Company had given notice of an extraordinary resolution, for Thursday next, to wind up the Company voluntarily. If that were done much expense would be saved; and the assets were very small, and the debts very considerable.

His Lordship: Will you pay the petitioners and wind it up yourselves?

Mr. Stott: We do not pay them at all.

His Lordship: You do not deny the petitioner might so wind up?

Mr. Stott: No.

His Lordship: What amount do you represent, Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Harvey: One creditor for £3945, and another for £500.

His Lordship: And you, Mr. Stott?

Mr. Stott: £650.

His Lordship: How do you make out that to be a majority?

Mr. Stott: A majority of numbers. Mr. Harvey represents two creditors and I represent 8. It is our opinion that we shall save money if the company is wound up voluntarily.

Mr. Harvey said he thought that if the Company were wound up by the Court that it would be less expensive.

His Lordship: The petitioner's claim is a very large and substantial one, and your interest, Mr. Stott, is very small.

Mr. Stott said the petitioner was the purchaser of the hall at the sale by auction. If the petitioner did not wish to have the seats, gas fittings, and other fixtures removed he would pay out the sheriff. The only reason why he argued against the compulsory winding up was that although his claims were small he would rather have 2s. 6d. in the £1 than 6d. Eight of the creditors thought it would be much less expensive to wind the Company up voluntarily, and they would therefore get a better dividend. On the ground of expense and on the ground that eight of the creditors had come to the opinion that it would be better to voluntarily wind up the Company, he asked his lordship to postpone making any order until they saw whether the resolution to wind up voluntarily was carried.

His lordship said he would not take that course. There would be the usual order for winding up the Company, and the usual order as to costs.

## CRICKET.

### MASONIC INSTITUTION V. GROCER'S COMPANY.

The above match was played on Saturday last, on the Alexandra Palace ground, in weather particularly suited to cricket, although earlier in the day the clouds looked most threatening, and the weather overcast; in fact, anything but a fit prelude to a day's cricket. The two elevens arrived on the ground at 2 p.m., and stumps were immediately pitched on a splendidly level wicket, although, perhaps, slightly slow.

The Masonic eleven, having won the toss, decided to put their opponents in, to the bowling of Mr. Gardner (A.K.C.) and Scurr.

The wickets, as may be seen from the subjoined score, fell rapidly, Mr. Gardner upsetting three wickets with three consecutive balls. Oram, who carried out his bat for eight, was the only one who made anything like a stand against the bowling.

With a few minutes' intermission the M.C.C. commenced batting with Mr. Gardner and Sessions, when both batsmen began to hitting freely, Sessions making some pretty cuts; but after making eleven out of twenty-nine, he was bowled by a shooter from Oram; letting in Godsmark, who, unfortunately, went out at a like ball from the same bowler, and paid for his temerity; two for forty-one, of which Mr. Gardner had made twenty-five. W. Davies now came in, but failed to score, being followed by Scurr.

At this point the bowling was completely mastered, as Scurr showed some very fine defence, while his partner went on apace, until Mr. Matthews dismissed him with a shooter, he having been at the wickets one hour and thirty-five minutes for sixty-nine runs; four for 123.

Clemence followed Mr. Gardner, but made no stand. J. B. White commenced in good form, and rapidly put on twelve, when he was caught in the slips off Mr. Matthews, and made room for Ellis, who fell to Mr. Matthews. Wellington was Scurr's next partner, but here Scurr collapsed, being bowled by a slow, after playing a most careful innings of twenty-six.

The bowling here was rather slack, as Wellington showed by the way in which he punished it, to the tune of one five, two fours, seven threes, &c. Wellington saw Nutman and H. Wood retire, the latter having scored fifteen in a very short time, and at last carried out his bat for an excellent not out innings of sixty-five.

Thus the score was brought up to 231. For the visitors Oram and Mr. Matthews bowled well, and for the M.C.C. Mr. Gardner and Scurr.

The score is subjoined:—

MASONIC CRICKET CLUB.	
Mr. Gardner, b. Mr. Matthews	69
Sessions, b. Oram	11
Godsmark, b. Oram	6
W. Davies, ct. H. Turner, b. Oram	0
Scurr (Capt.), b. Mr. Matthews	26
Clemence, b. Oram	1
B. White, ct. Grimbley, b. Mr. Matthews	12
Ellis, ct. and b. Mr. Matthews	1
Wellington, not out	65
Nutman, ct. F. Turner, b. Oram	3
H. Wood, b. Mr. Matthews	15
Extras	22
Total	231

GROCERS' CRICKET CLUB.	
Mr. Matthews, b. Mr. Gardner	4
H. Turner, ct. Wellington, b. Scurr	0
E. Oram not out	8
Thompson (Capt.), b. Mr. Gardner	0
Phillips, b. Mr. Gardner	0
Clemmans, ct. Godsmark, b. Scurr	2
Horncastle, ct. Nutman, b. Scurr	0
Thornett, b. Scurr	0
F. Turner, ct. Wellington, b. Scurr	0
Grimbley, b. Mr. Gardner	1
Newman, b. Scurr	0
Extras	9
Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
MASONIC CRICKET CLUB.	
Wides.	Runs. Wickets. Maidens. Overs.
Mr. Gardner ... 0	5 ..... 4 ..... 8
Scurr ... 3	10 ..... 6 ..... 7.5
GROCERS' CRICKET CLUB.	
Mr. Matthews ... 0	100 ..... 5 ..... 24.2
Oram ... 2	90 ..... 5 ..... 25
H. Turner ... 3	10 ..... 0 ..... 2
F. Turner ... 1	9 ..... 0 ..... 2

### METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, September 28, 1877.

The Editor will be glad to receive notice from Secretaries of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Preceptories, Conclaves, &c., of any change in place or time of meeting.

#### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Lodge 1539, Surrey Masonic Hall, S.M.H. Camberwell.  
" 1541, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill.

Lodges of Instruction.  
Lily, Greyhound, Richmond.  
Manchester, 77, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.  
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd.  
Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, S.W.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Lodge 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hot., Greenwich.  
London Masonic Club Lodge of Instruction, at 6.

Lodges of Instruction.  
Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley Tav., Kingsland.  
Strong Man, Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate.  
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station.  
Camden, Stanhope Arms, Up. James-st., Camden Town.  
Eastern, Royal Hot., Mile-end-road.  
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st.

Wellington, White Swan, Deptford.  
Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe.  
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd.

Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney.  
Loughborough, Warrior Hot., Brixton.

London Masonic Club, 101, Queen Victoria-st.  
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield.

Leopold, Woolpack Tavern, Bermondsey-st.

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Lodge 141, Faith, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.  
" 186, Industry, 2, Westminster Chhrs., Victoria-st.

" 1151, Southern Star, Montpelier Tav., Walworth.  
" 1441, Ivy, Surrey M.H.

Lodges of Instruction.  
Metropolitan, 269, Pentonville-rd.

Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.  
Domestic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road.

Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st.  
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood.

Dalhousie, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney.  
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.

Constitutional, Wheatheaf Hot., Hand-court, Holborn.  
Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe Road.

Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, York-road, Battersea.  
Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone.

Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe.  
St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping.

Slington, Coopers' Arms, Silver-st., Falcon-sq.  
Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Lodge 507, United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell.  
" 753, Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wd.

" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tav., Tottenham.  
" 898, Temperance-in-the-East, Newby-pl., Poplar.

" 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.  
Chap. 830, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond.  
" 907, Royal Albert, White Hart, Abchurch-lane.

R.C.C. 15, St. Andrews, Regent M.H., 68, Regent-st., W.

### LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Confidence, Whittington, Moor-lane, Fore-street.  
Mt. Lebanon, Windsor Castle Tav., Southwark-bdg.-rd.  
Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich.

New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton.  
La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-st., Oxford-st.

Mount Edgcumbe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's.  
Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham.

Stanhope, Thicket Hot., Anerley.  
Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd.

Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park.  
Duke of Connaught, Havelock Tav., Dalston, N.

United Strength, Grafton Arms, Kentish-town.  
Whittington, Black Bull Tav., Holborn.

Lewis, King's Arms Hot., Wood Green.  
Royal Jubilee, 81, Long Acre.

Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford.

### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Gen. Com. Girls' School, at 4.  
Shareholders' Meeting, Surrey Masonic Hall, at 6 p.m.

Lodge 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.  
" 766, Wm. Preston, Terminus Hot., Cannon-st.

" 1421, Langthorne, Swan Hot, Stratford.  
" 1524, Duke of Connaught, Havelock H., Albion-rd. E.

" 1658, Skelmersdale, S.M.H.  
R.A.C. 217, Stability, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.

Mark Lodge, 118, Northumberland, M.H., M. Avenue.

### LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.  
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.

Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-road.  
Temperance in the East, Catherine-st., Poplar.

Libury, 12, Ponsonby-st., Milbank.  
Highgate, Bull and Gate, Kentish-town.

The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue.  
High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-road, Tottenham.

Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.  
Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.

Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd.  
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.

House Com., Boys' School, at 4.  
Lodge 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart Hot., Barnes.

Encampment 6, St. Georges, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.

### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Lodge 780, Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.  
" 1602, Sir Hugh Middleton, Agricultural Hall.

### LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Stability, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.  
Union Waterloo, Thomas-st., Woolwich.

Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.  
Belgrave, Constitution, Bedford-st., Covent Garden.

Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H.  
Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford.

Clapton, White Hart, Clapton.  
Metropolitan, Portugal Hot., Fleet-st.

St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.  
Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.

United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road.  
St. James's, New Tanners' Arms, Grange-rd., Bermondsey.

Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar.  
Doric, Earl Grey Tav., Mile-end-road.

Burgoyne, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's.  
St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea.

Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill.  
Burdett Coutts, Approach Tav., Victoria Park.

Royal Standard, The Castle, Holloway-rd.  
Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-rd.

St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich.  
Pythagorean Chapter, Prince of Orange, Greenwich-rd.

William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up. George-st., Edgware-rd.

### MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

For the Week ending Saturday, September 29, 1877

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Lodge 148, Lights, M.R., Warrington.  
Derby L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Lodge 1609, Dramatic, M.H., Liverpool, (Installation).  
" 1675, Ancient Briton, M.H., Liverpool.

" 178, Antiquity, Royal Hot., Wigan.  
" 1384, Equity, Commercial Hot., Widnes.

Chap. 781, Grosvenor, M.R., Chester.  
" 1094, Temple, M.H., Liverpool.

Merchants L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.  
Prince Arthur L. of I., M.R., N. Hill-street, Liverpool.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Lodge 32, R. George's, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.  
" 220, Harmony, Wellington Hot., Garston.

" 724, Derby, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1061, Triumph, M.H., Lytham.

" 1403, W. Lancashire, Commercial Hot., Ormskirk.  
Lodge 732, Ellesmere, Royal Oak, Chorley.

Chap. 1052, Callender, Public H., Rusholme.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Lodge 594, Downshire, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1313, Fermor, M.H., Southport.

Mariners L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.  
Chap. 292, Liverpool, M.H., Liverpool.

" 1086, Walton St., Lawrence Schools, Kirkdale.  
Stanley L. of I., 214, Gt. Homer-st., Liverpool.

#### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Lodge 1393, Hamer, M.H., Liverpool.