

# THE FREEMASON.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND; SIR MICHAEL ROBERT SHAW-STEWART, BART., M.W. GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSSLYN, THE M.W. PAST GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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## THE PRESENT POSITION OF ENGLISH MASONIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

### COMMUNIQUE.

The present position of Masonic Archæology in England deserves to be noted and realized by all Masonic students. Until quite recently it is not too much to say that we had no critical school in England. Whatever the merits of Oliver may be, careful criticism cannot be counted among them, even by his most fervent admirers; not that the good old doctor was intentionally inaccurate or misleading, but either the ingredients of Masonic criticism did not exist for him, or if they did exist, he did not apparently know where to look for them.

Curiously enough, a German critical Masonic school had arisen, partially at the end of the last century, and more fully in this, but its results were confined to a few scholars and had no appreciable effect on English Masonic literature. The earliest English Masonic book is the edition of the "Constitution" of 1723, written by Anderson, and no doubt supervised by Désaguliers. This was followed by his amplified edition of 1738, which is the starting point of our English Masonic history. Unfortunately, the after record of English Masonic History is nothing but a succession of blind acceptance of statements, uncollated evidences, and unverified authorities. Both Entick and Noorthouck meant well; but they either had not the means or the time of verifying the traditions of Anderson. And when we talk of Anderson, we must always remember that Anderson did not profess to give us his own ideas of Masonic history. He had a commission given him to execute, and which he executed within the limits allowed, and governed by the tastes and requirements of the day—both peculiar—namely, to give a readable account of the "Guilds Legends." This he did *more suo*, and very well he did it. But then we must bear this carefully in mind when we are quoting Anderson as an authority in matters of Masonic history.

Preston had great abilities and a good style, but, unfortunately, he did not critically analyze evidences, nor did he collate authorities. As an amusing evidence of this, let us see how he treated "Molart's Register," as he called it, which was for a long time a stock piece of Masonic evidence. He tells us that a MS. register of Wm. Molart, prior of Christ Church, was in existence at Oxford, which proved that a lodge under Archbishop Chicheley was held at Canterbury, within the third decade of the fifteenth century. This, if true, was a clincher as regards the antiquity of Masonry. Accordingly Masons and non-Masons sought for the MS. diligently, but in vain.

It was reserved for one brother, who rejoices in the modest name of "Masonic Student," assisted by a clue suggested to him by Mr. Wallbran, of Ripon, to ascertain from Mr. Hackman, then sub-librarian in the Bodleian, that a MS. register of Wm. Molash did exist in one of the former MSS. There was in it no evidence of a lodge under Chicheley, but on a leaf, in which the name of the Master, and Custos, and Latham, and apprentices of the lodge are named—see "Kenning's Cyclopædia," under Molash—as having received "livery," a gift of cloth from the convent. Archbishop Chicheley's name as "Armiger" stands at the top of the page, as also receiving "livery." Some one had seen this, and cleverly jumped to the conclusion that the lodge was held under Archbishop Chicheley. And so I might particularize many other illustrations of the point I am driving at, but one will suffice.

Oliver, unfortunately, did not improve on Preston, but added some special faults of his own, a too hasty induction, and a far too ready acceptance of unsifted authorities. Abroad Clavel, with his "Picturesque History of Freemasonry," is not reliable, and far too many writers, keeping in the beaten track, too readily endorse doubtful dates and unauthoritative facts.

Findel has great merits, and is most painstaking; but Findel is, of course, not infallible, neither is Mackay nor any of the Cyclopædias.

"Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families," and, above all, in Masonic Cyclopædias and Masonic historians.

In America Fort and Steinbrenner are distinguished, one by the eloquence of his diction, and the other by the neatness and accuracy of his little compendium of Masonic story.

There are many German writers, and one or two Americans, who might be mentioned, but all have faults of deficient criticism. Bros. D. Murray Lyon, W. J. Hughan, Gould, Woodford, and Whytehead may all be cited in England as seeking to establish an English Masonic critical school, which endeavours to demonstrate that English Masons can carefully collate evidences, verify authorities, and write correctly and dispassionately. They wish to avoid Mr. Hallam's censure of being "panegyrist or calumniators," "each equally mendacious."

Some of Bro. Gould's contributions are most striking, and exhibit rare talents of statement and criticism.

Let us, however, not forget to remember the older contributions of Bro. Matthew Cooke, and even of Mr. Halliwell, a non-Mason, to the study of Masonic archæology. We are now making a fresh start in a safe and a right path, and it cannot be doubted that with patience and perseverance the results will be great and significant.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The General Committee of this Institution met last Saturday at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, V.P., P.G.D., presided. The other brethren present were Bros. S. Rosenthal, Don. M. Dewar, C. F. Matier, Dudley Rolls, C. H. Webb, A. J. Duff Filer, J. G. Chancellor, W. F. C. Moutrie, Henry W. Hunt, G. P. Gillard, A. E. Gladwell, F. Adlard, Thomas Meggy, Leopold Ruf, John Constable, Richard Tyrrell, W. Paas, W. H. Perryman, H. Young, G. W. Cooper, F. Binckes (Sec.), and H. Massey (*Freemason*).

Bro. S. B. Wilson's matter was again brought forward, and it was resolved to leave the method of its adjustment in the discretion of the House Committee.

Three petitions were accepted and the candidates placed on the list. One was deferred and one rejected.

Three outfits were granted to ex-pupils now in situations.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that it would be more convenient that the Quarterly Courts of January and July, at which very little business would ever be transacted, should be held at four o'clock in the afternoon instead of at twelve noon, the latter being an hour at which brethren engaged in business were most busy.

Bro. C. F. MATIER then gave notice of motion for the Quarterly Court of next Monday that the hour of meeting of the Quarterly Courts of January and July in each year be altered from twelve till four o'clock.

The Committee then adjourned.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF EAST LANCASHIRE.

The annual meeting of this chapter was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., under the presidency of Col. Le Gendre N. Starkie, M.E. Provincial Grand Superintendent. There were present Comps. Clement N. Beswicke Royds, P.G.H.; Franklin Thomas, P.G.J.; J. L. Hine, P.P.G.H.; John Chadwick, P.G.S.E.; T. Entwisle, P.P.G.S.N.; George Higgins, P.G.P.S.; J. H. P. Leresche, P.P.G. Reg.; Edmund Heywood, P.G. Treas.; Denis Towers, P.G. 1st Asst. Soj.; R. Timperley, P.G. 2nd Asst. Soj.; John W. P. Salmon, P.G.D.C.; J. H. Sillitoe, P.P.G.D.C.; J. Arensberg, P.G. Std. Br.; J. Smethurst, P.G. Swd. Br.; Thomas Mitchell, P.G. Janitor; and others.

Before the opening of the Prov. G. Chapter a special conclave of Principals was convened for the purpose of rehearsing the opening and closing ceremonies. So many varieties of working having been used in the province, the M.E. Prov. G. Superintendent appointed a special committee to enquire into the same, and to decide upon a ritual to be recommended for adoption throughout the province. About eighty Principals and Past Principals were present, and the suggested ritual was worked and explained by Comps. C. N. Beswicke Royds, P.G.H., acting as M.E.Z.; Franklin Thomas, P.G.J., acting H.; J. H. Sillitoe, Past Prov. G.D.C., as J.; John Chadwick, Prov. G.S.E.; T. R. Peel, P.Z. 152, S.N.; John Salmon, Prov. G.D.C., P.S.; and there is little doubt from the approval expressed by those present that the working will be generally adopted.

At the close of the special conclave a Royal Arch chapter was opened by Comps. J. Roberts, Z. 62, acting M.E.Z.; J. Bonehill, Z. 152, acting H.; J. Howarth Clarke, J. 317, acting J.; at which there were present more than 100 companions.

At three o'clock prompt the M.E. Prov. G. Supt. and his officers entered the chapter, and, after having been properly saluted, opened the Prov. Grand Chapter. The roll of chapters was called by the P.G.S.E., and only two were unrepresented out of the thirty-six chapters in the province.

The M.E.P.G. Supt. addressed the members, complimenting them upon the good attendance, which was somewhat remarkable considering the excitement then existing outside Masonry. He dwelt at some length upon the

necessity for more uniformity in the opening and closing of chapters, and expressed a strong desire to see the ceremony which has been suggested by the committee appointed by him, of which he heartily approved, adopted as far as possible in the various chapters in the province. He further stated that he felt sure most of those present would be anxious to return to their respective towns and boroughs, where other duties called them. He, therefore, had decided not to hold the usual banquet. This decision was somewhat endorsed by the small application for tickets. The election of Prov. G. Treasurer was then proceeded with. Comp. J. H. Sillitoe, P.P.G.D.C., proposed, and Comp. E. Heywood, P.G. Treasurer, seconded, Comp. Jno. E. Lees, Z. 317, who was unanimously elected.

The M.E.P.G. Supt. appointed and invested the following Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year:

Comp. Clement N. Beswicke Royds P.G.H. (re-appointed).  
    Franklin Thomas - - - P.G.J. "  
    John Chadwick - - - P.G.S.E. "  
    James Newton - - - P.G.S.N. "  
    Henry Thomas, P.Z. 467 - P.G.P.S. "  
    J. H. Sillitoe, 317 - - - P.G. 1st Asst.-Soj.  
    H. Hindle, Z. 345 - - - P.G. 2nd "  
    Jno. E. Lees, Z. 317 - - - P.G. Treas. (elected).  
    Jno. E. Anderton - - - P.G.R. (re-appointed).  
    John W. P. Salmon - - - P.G.D. of C. "  
    Thos. Hindle, 283 - - - P.G. Sword Bearer.  
    N. L. Mestayer, Z. 204 - P.G. Standard Bearer.  
    J. M. Bentley, Mus. Doc. - P.G. Organist.  
    Thos. Mitchell - - - P.G. Janitor.

The new bye-laws for the Prov. G. Chapter were submitted for approval, and, with a few trifling alterations, were adopted.

The election of Auditors and other matters relating to the finances were disposed of, and the chapter was duly closed at 4.45 p.m.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF TUNIS AND MALTA.

The Half-yearly Communication of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held on the 27th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Malta, under the banner of the Keystone Lodge, No. 107. The receiving lodge having been duly opened by its W.M., Bro. W. Watson, P.G.M.O., the Grand Officers entered the hall in procession.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then opened in ample form with the following Grand Officers present, viz., R.W. Bro. Broadley, P.G.M., on the throne, the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, P.G.M.M. of Warwickshire and Staffordshire; V.W. Bro. R. V. Westrup, D.P.G.M.; Bros. Capt. Beechy, 30, as G.S.W.; Capt. Blake, R.A., as G.J.W.; Rev. G. N. Godwin, G. Chap.; Chev. Edward Rosenbusch, G. Reg.; Lieut. C. E. Coffey, R.A., as G. Sec.; W. Watson, as G.M.O.; Col. T. P. Cavey, R.A., as G.S.O.; R. Glenday, as G.J.O.; R. F. King, G.D. of C.; Surgeon J. Walker, as G.S.D.; Surgeon H. Grier, as G.J.D.; R. P. Miller, as G. Swd. Br.; Surgeon Major H. W. A. Mackinnon, as G. Std. Br.; Professor Stilon, as G.J.D.; Mortimer and Stanley, G. Stewards; and Beck, G. Tyler. There was a very satisfactory attendance of the M.M.M.'s of the province.

The usual grand honours were accorded to Right Worshipful Bros. Broadley and Bedford. The minutes of the last communication were read and confirmed. The Grand Secretary then read a letter of apology for absence from R.W. Bro. W. Kingston, P.M. 107 (D.G.M. Craft), who was unable to be present from indisposition. The report of the General Board was then read and adopted. It resulted from it that the state of Mark Masonry in the province, both financially and numerically, was highly satisfactory; that all the lodges had paid their dues, and that their several muster rolls of active members stood as follows, viz., Keystone, No. 107, forty-four members; Kingston, No. 222, thirty-five members; Broadley, No. 248, thirty-two members; and St. Louis, No. 254, twenty members; making a total of 131 Mark Masters in the province.

The Provincial Grand Master then addressed the brethren at some length, alluding to the pleasure he felt at welcoming Bro. Bedford amongst them. He greatly regretted the absence of Bro. Kingston, who had rendered invaluable services to the Mark Degree as P.M. of Lodge No. 107, and then as Consecrating Officer of Lodge No. 222, at Tunis. He thanked the W.M. and brethren of Lodge No. 107 for the hospitable reception accorded to him and his Grand Officers. He was pleased to tell them that the Mark Degree was making rapid progress at home and abroad; twelve new lodges had been chartered since November, and other applications for warrants were expected. As regards this province, it had seen since their last meeting the consecration of the St. Louis Lodge, No. 254, amongst the ruins of Ancient Carthage. He then explained the peculiarly interesting historical associations connected with this lodge, and the results of his investigations as to the origin of the builders' marks still to be found in North Africa. The ceremony of the consecration of Lodge No. 254, he informed the brethren, had now an additional interest, as it appears to have attracted the attention of the Grand Orient of Italy to the beauties and traditions of the Degree. In the official journal of that important Masonic centre, the *Rivista Massonica*, No. 3, of the 28th February, 1880, the oration he had delivered on that occasion was published in extenso, and the editor preceded it by the observation that Italian Masons could no longer doubt as to the Mark being an important element in the Masonry of the world. He trusted some day to see the Mark flourishing on the Continent. Its teachings would have a beneficial

effect in staying the revolutionary tendencies now too current in the lodges of Europe. He concluded his remarks by thanking the D.P.G.M., Bro. Westrup, for his hearty co-operation, and by expressing his gratification at the unwearied exertions of the P.G. Secretary, Bro. Coffey, in the discharge of the important duties of his office. Bro. Watson expressed the pleasure felt by Lodge No. 107 at entertaining P.G.L. R.V. Bro. Bedford briefly addressed the brethren, remarking he was truly delighted with all he had seen of Masonry in Malta, especially as regards his favourite Degree of the Mark. He paid a grateful tribute to the labours of his colleague, their P.G.M., who ruled over the Province of Tunis and Malta with such skill and ability. What he had seen and heard that evening would certainly induce him on his return to England to put forth fresh efforts to promote the progress and popularity of the Degree in his district, where he hoped soon to welcome Bro. Broadley.

The charitable collection having been made, the P.G. Lodge was closed, and the P.G.M. and his Grand Officers retired in procession.

The Keystone Lodge was then closed.

The brethren, at the invitation of Lodge No. 107, adjourned to a banquet, under the presidency of the P.G.M. The usual toasts belonging to Mark Masonry were given and responded to, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

The Ark Mariners Degree is also making rapid progress in Tunis and Malta, the two lodges, Saint Elmo, No. 248, and Charles the Fifth, No. 254, having a total of fifty-eight members. The P.G.M.M., being also ex-officio P.G. Commander of the Ark, has made the following appointments to provincial rank, viz.: Bros. Lieut. C. E. Coffey, R.A., D.P.G.C.; Capt. C. J. Blake, R.A., G.S.W.J.; J. E. L. Baker, G.J.W.S.; J. W. Starkey, G. Scribe; J. Segond, G. Treasurer; Rev. G. N. Godwin, G. Chap.; T. R. Beechey, 30°, G. Dir. of Cir.; J. Walker, G.S.D.; E. They, G.J.D.; H. Stilon, G. Guardian; A. Ewing, G. Organist; Mortimer, and Curletto, G. Stewards; and Beck, G. Warden.

#### MASONIC BALL AT GIBRALTAR.

The rejoicings of the Easter week worthily commenced here with a grand ball given by the Freemasons of Gibraltar at the Theatre Royal. To say that it was a success would scarcely do justice to the care and forethought which had been bestowed on all the arrangements, of which the result was satisfactory to the full. Masonic balls seem to have no exception to success, and as they occur in their turn each one is in some respects better than the last. The ball of Easter week will hold a high place in the list, and the pleasant memories of the great trouble taken by the brethren of the Craft to worthily entertain their numerous guests will scarcely be lost sight of for a long time. What made the entertainment particularly noticeable was the care with which even the minutest details had been thought of and provided for, even the dance programmes, the supper menus, and the badges worn by Stewards being perfect works of art. As to the decorations and embellishment of our theatre the transformation is hardly to be described, all was clean, bright, and glittering; dark blue and white in stripes were the prevailing colours, and these were delightfully blended with emblems of the Craft, banners and Masonic decorations, all no doubt bearing some meaning to the initiated, but quite obscure to those less fortunate. Anyhow they were charming, as brightening up the somewhat sombre theatre, in which also the happy introduction of mirrors, flowers, and evergreens most judiciously disposed, added to the general effect, the result being a charming *tout ensemble*. The roof of the body of the theatre was tented in with a blue and white canopy, surrounded by bannerets, from which the great chandelier descended, a line of the same colours running round the boxes and their pillars. The stage was roofed in a similar way, but flat and illuminated by hundreds of wax lights, the proscenium being marked out by a succession of Moorish arches and Masonic emblems in the prevailing colours, and this with the happiest effect. Entrance, staircases, reserved boxes, &c., were all carefully draped and carpeted, and large mirrors on the different landings gave a light and brightness to the staircases, comfortably covered with dark red, while groups of beautiful flowers in pots relieved any corner where the light failed to reach. Mr. J. Benatar had charge of the furnishing, which left nothing to be desired. By half-past nine o'clock the boxes were filled with a large number, the body of the theatre being kept clear for the procession, and shortly afterwards His Excellency the Governor, with Lady Napier of Magdala and party, arrived, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Hood, Rear-Admiral Waddilove, and a number of officers. His Excellency was met at the door by Bros. Middleton and Johnson, conducted to his box by Bro. Cottrell and the two Deacons, Bros. Brebber and Tigar, and after the strains of the "National Anthem" had died away, the Masonic march was begun, the curtain was raised, and the brethren, in their highest jewels and regalia, which made a dazzling display, advanced round the theatre, ultimately forming two lines facing inwards and ended by the Arch of Steel, at the exit of which was stationed the D.G.M., Bro. Cornwell. His Excellency the Governor was conducted through the double line of brethren by the D.D.G.M., Bro. Major Gilbard, and Bro. Glassford, M.W.S. of the Europa Chapter, and welcomed in the name of the brethren by the D.G.M., who presented Bro. Cottrell, the W.M. of the Friendship Lodge, the members of which had inaugurated the ball. The lines then broke up, dancing was immediately commenced and continued with the greatest spirit till four o'clock in the morning, to an excellent programme by the band of the 70th Highlanders. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, in the saloon of the theatre, and it is almost needless to say it was most plentiful and good. It was furnished by Messrs. J. Miranda and Canovas, and the display and the excellence of the viands left nothing to be desired. It was remarked in our hearing that if Masonic rites, so inscrutable and dreaded by the uninitiated, were always accompanied by such an amount of hospitality and courteous attention, they must be rather pleasant than otherwise to undergo. We have all heard, indeed, that hospitality and good feeling were Masonic virtues. They were freely displayed on that night; but we must not further dilate on them in the small space at our disposal. Several other points, however, of arrangement and decoration deserve to be mentioned, the first noticeable one being at the entrance hall, where a large painting of the two great pillars of Masonry,

with the blazing star and the cornucopia of plenty, with other Masonic emblems, was effectively displayed, while at the end of the stage, and only discovered when the curtain drew up for the march of the brethren, was a perfect trophy of the Masonic symbols, representing various Degrees and Orders, among them those of Craft Masonry, Rose Croix, and Red Cross being most prominent. These, covered by a handsome crimson and white and gold canopy, and illuminated with countless wax lights, encompassed with flowers, had a charming effect, and was the object of great admiration during the evening. The guests at this most successful and enjoyable ball numbered nearly 350, among them being H. E. the Governor and Lady Napier of Magdala, who were accompanied by a large party, Major-General Anderson, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Phillippo and party, Rear Admirals Hood, commanding the Channel Fleet, and Waddilove, second in command, who were accompanied by their flag officers and a number of naval officers, not so many as would have been invited had not all the arrangements been completed before the arrival of the Fleet, and the Committee wisely declining to jeopardize the success of their ball by overcrowding it. His Highness the Duke of Braganza, who is here in his yacht, was also present, Captain and Mrs. Edye, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart, Colonel and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell, and others. The arrangements which we have had much pleasure in so deservedly praising were carried out by a Committee, the result of whose exertions was the more surprising when we hear that the theatre was only handed over to them at six o'clock the morning before the ball, from which time everything had to be brought to the theatre and arranged. Mr. Cottrell, as usual, was indefatigable, and by his energy and talents for administration diffused such zeal into the busy workers that all was in perfect readiness in good time, and nothing was wanting.

Committee and Stewards: Bros. Cottrell, President; Henry, Treasurer; Middleton, Secretary; Brebber, Cook, Glassford, Haynes, Johnson, Smith, and Stanley.—*Gibraltar Chronicle*.

#### DISTRICT MEETING OF GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC A.F. AND A.M.

In accordance with a previously announced plan, the M.W. the Grand Master Mason of Quebec has been attending meetings of the Craft in the several Masonic districts of this province, and on the evening of Wednesday a very large assemblage of the brethren of Montreal district took place in their hall, corner of Place d'Arme's-square. Accompanying the Grand Master were a number of the most distinguished brethren in the Order, among whom were M.W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, P.G.M. Grand Lodge of Canada; M.W. Bro. M. M. Tait, P.G.M., G.L. of Q.; R.W. Bros. C. Judge, of Quebec, D.G.M.; Col. Macleod Moore, of Laprairie, P.G.W., G.L. of C., and Great Prior of the Order of Knights Templar of the Dominion of Canada; W. M. Lemesurier, D.D.G.M.; Rev. John Scrimgeour, Grand Chaplain, and others.

The Grand Master, M.W. Bro. John Hamilton-Graham, LL.D., of Richmond, delivered an able and instructive address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the importance of the duties devolving upon the brethren in the selection of materials for the building up of their lodges; a faithful adherence to the landmarks of the Order; a careful, persevering, and systematic study of the symbolism of the Order as exemplified in the ritual, and especially in the lectures of the several Degrees; he discussed also the historical data of the Craft with special reference to recent discoveries in Egypt, and sketched in clear and forcible language the evidences of the universality of the Order from east to west and from pole to pole. A brief allusion was made to the present difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which he hoped ere long would be amicably and honourably adjusted towards both parties, and announced the probability of his being able to visit the mother land during the coming summer, when personal intercourse would, doubtless, accomplish that most earnest desire of all good Masons, viz., harmony in the Craft in this jurisdiction. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Graham for his able and eloquent address, after which Bros. Simpson, Tait, Judge, Moore, Scrimgeour, and others briefly addressed the meeting, all eulogising the sentiments embodied in the Grand Master's address, and a strong desire was manifested for a continuance of such meetings.

On Thursday evening Bro. Graham, who is also Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, met the Royal Arch Companions of the district, and discussed with them matters pertaining to Capitular Masonry, to the edification of all who were present.

Many of the younger brethren met Bro. Graham for the first time, and likewise Bro. Macleod Moore, and great pleasure was evinced by all in thus enjoying personal intercourse with the rulers of the Craft in this jurisdiction.—*Montreal Gazette*, March 22.

#### REPORT OF COL. MACLEOD MOORE ON TEMPLARY.

The annual report of Col. Macleod Moore, G.C.T., as the Great Prior of the Temple for Canada, 10th of October, has been printed, and a copy now lies before us. As usual, the report is an able one, and of that comprehensive character which has so long distinguished the annual addresses of that learned and enthusiastic Knight Templar.

It seems that our Canadian *fratres* have not found the scheme of annual "Convents General" to work well, as they provided too many opportunities to make changes without sufficient time having elapsed to test the new laws. The Great Prior quotes with favour the suggestions of the Great Sub Prior of England, 1877, as to each nationality having full power to frame its own regulations in every way. Col. Moore thinks that it would answer very well for the Convent General to meet triennially; and he states that the want of uniformity renders inoperative any proposal to form a treaty with United States Templars. "As an appendage to Freemasonry the Order of the Temple is, and must be, respected." The Templars of Canada declare themselves independent of all governing Templar bodies, owning allegiance, however, to the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, but only as the *peer* of all other such societies; and they claim authority over the whole Dominion of Canada. Colonel Moore says he is not an officer of the Great Priory, but the representative and *alter ego* of the

Grand Master, "liable to be removed by him at pleasure." We fail then to see clearly the independence of the Great Priors, when those who once were their chief officers, and so elected by them, are now the appointees simply of the head of the Convent General for the time being. In this respect they are less independent than formerly, and some such reason may have prevented Scotland from joining, as England, Ireland, and Canada have done. Col. Moore, in consequence of this fact, declined most gracefully to appoint the Great Sub Prior, but left it to the fraters to elect that officer. The test as to a belief in the Trinity is common to all the Great Priors of the Templars, save in the United States; and Col. Moore says: "If the Grand Orient of France is no longer a Masonic power, Templary, which rejects a belief in the Holy Trinity, is *not*, and *never* was, Templary." We should like to hear the views of our fraters in the United States on this point, as much is involved on the point *pro* and *con*.

The following view by the Great Prior we endorse most heartily: "More harm has already been done to Masonry by parading it before the world, and by senseless show and parade and reckless expenditure of money, than ever can be remedied." The Grand Lodge of England many years ago abolished their annual processions, and in that country there is a growing objection to Masonic parades of any kind, as they do not advance the real objects of the society, and tend to foster a love for the mere *finis*, wholly derogatory to the grand aims of a universal fraternity.

We were not aware before "that much of the opposition by the Craft in England to Christian Masonry, and Templary in particular, arises from the restrictions required, and the dislike is, no doubt, inherited from their late respected Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who was a Unitarian."

The Great Prior of Canada wisely deprecates any further attempt to add to the titles of the Order, and quotes our opinion favourably to the effect that there are too many absurd and objectionable titles already in our Society which it would be well to drop. He also approves of the decision of that learned scholar, jurist, and Masonic author, Albert Pike, to eliminate many of the grandiloquent titles.—Bro. W. J. Hughan in the *Masonic Review*.

#### THE CONSECRATION OF THE WORSLEY LODGE.

The following oration was delivered at the consecration of the above lodge recently by Bro. the Rev. L. R. Ayre, P.G. Chaplain:

It is customary on such an occasion as the present, when we are assembled together in due form to dedicate a new temple to the purposes of Masonry, for an oration to be delivered on the nature of our Institution, and the principles on which it is based. This duty on the present occasion, in virtue of the office which I have the honour to hold, it devolves on me to discharge, and I undertake it with feelings of sincere satisfaction; for I am one who entertains a very high opinion of the excellence of our mystic art when its principles are truly comprehended and properly carried out. I believe it to be admirably adapted for the accomplishment of high and noble objects—indeed, I question whether it would be possible to name an institution, not distinctively religious, more valuable than this is, whilst at the same time, I rejoice to think that the true spirit of religion breathes throughout it, and that all its mysteries and teachings are in every respect consistent with the purest maxims of the Christian revelation. It cannot be denied that there are many who, not having been admitted to a participation of the mysteries of Masonry, are of opinion that our ceremonies and practices are trivial and meaningless. I know, too, that there are imperfectly instructed brethren who share this opinion. But assuredly such opinions are due to want of acquaintance with our principles and the purport of our teaching. The genuine and well-instructed Mason knows that our emblems, both architectural and otherwise, embody truths of momentous importance, and that every part of our ceremonial teaches lessons which must commend themselves to the judgment of every right thinking, moral, and religious man. He knows that if its principles are faithfully taught and systematically acted on it will assuredly foster the kindest feelings of goodwill one towards another, and he esteems it an honour and privilege to have his name enrolled in the ranks of an Order whose origin is lost in the dim distance of antiquity, whose ranks have been recruited from every gradation of rank and wealth, from men of every profession and variety of occupation—men of letters, of art, of science—an Order which is spread so widely over the surface of the habitable globe that a worthy brother in Masonry, go where he will, may find a brother, and rely upon receiving the fraternal help and sympathy of which he may stand in need. I have just alluded to the antiquity of our Order. This feature, though it comprises elements which are to a considerable extent uncertain and obscure, is one of great interest to all who find a pleasure in attempting to discover the beginnings and past history of existing institutions. When Masonry was first organised as an established and well-compacted association no authentic documents remain to prove. That in some form it dates from a period at least as early as the building of Solomon's Temple I certainly cannot doubt; that it originated at a much earlier period I see no reason to disbelieve. As to its principles, these may most certainly be traced very far back—indeed, even to the time when man came pure and spotless from the hands of his Creator; and its object, as I take it, was to provide some remedy for the deplorable mischiefs which had been wrought in the world by transgression. We have been taught, brethren, that man was formed after the Great Creator's image, and was endowed with the highest excellences of which human nature is in any way capable. His heart was the unpolluted home of all the virtues, and to hold communion with his Maker was his honour and delight. The mysteries of nature were open to his comprehension, and pleasures the purest and the most elevated were within his reach; but by transgression he fell from his high estate. The knowledge he possessed of his Creator, which originally formed the noblest endowment of his mind, was thereby obscured, and among his descendants to such an extent did evil gain the mastery that the whole earth became hateful in the Creator's sight. And yet the first parents of our race retained some elements of that perfection with which they had been endowed, and memory would preserve the impression of much that had been originally revealed. This revelation, comprising such fundamental doctrines of

primæval religion as the unity of God, the mode in which he might be acceptably worshipped, and the immortality of the human soul, they transmitted to their immediate descendants, and these again to theirs. And though these primitive doctrines were retained in their perfection by but a few (comparatively speaking) favoured ones, yet they were preserved and handed down through successive generations of mankind, to the great consolation and benefit of all who sincerely accepted them. I say that comparatively few retained them. The nations of the world in general lost sight of them, with the natural result that corruption both of faith and morals grew widely prevalent. Men had relied too much upon their own wisdom, and hence they "became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened," and, substituting the works of the Deity for the Deity Himself, they paid them the reverence which is due to Him alone. The marvels of creation, such as the sun shining in his splendour, or the moon walking in brightness, or the stars glittering in the azure vault of heaven, might well have served as signs and symbols by which to illustrate the Creator's power and glory, and to lead the contemplative mind to thoughts of Him; but men reversed the process, and, instead of worshipping Him alone whom the works of creation symbolised, they deified the symbols themselves and paid them homage. And thus the service of the one true God was obscured by the corruptions of idolatry, and over the great majority of the earth's inhabitants the thick darkness of ignorance and superstition brooded. It was, as I said, in order to counteract these evils, and to hand down unpolluted the fundamental doctrines of the olden faith, that what we now designate Freemasonry came into existence. I do not pretend to say when, but it is a matter of history that institutions which, whether we regard them as Masonic in form or not, were really Masonic in fact, whatever their Egyptian, or Greek, or Phœnician names might be, existed more than three thousand years ago. For good and sufficient reasons the founders of Masonry deemed it advisable to take all precautions against the admission of unworthy individuals to their brotherhood, or the communication of their tenets to enemies and scoffers. They adopted, therefore, the method of giving instruction by symbols and allegories, with the hidden meaning of which only the initiated were allowed to become acquainted. That method we have inherited, and hence we describe Masonry as a peculiar system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. But the allegory and the symbols are so admirably suited for their intended purpose, are so expressive of the hidden meaning they are meant to convey, that to the well-instructed Mason the eternal principles of moral truth and practical belief shine forth in radiant beauty from them. For example, as an eminent writer on Masonry has expressed it, "the architectural emblems of the First Degree may appear to the uninitiated as mere instruments of manual labour, yet, as they embody a mass of moral reference, we consider them to be jewels of inestimable value. If we would teach morality and justice what better reference can we have than to the Master's jewel? If equality, that attribute of the Deity

Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,  
A hero perish or a sparrow fall,

we point to that of the Senior Warden; if integrity, to that of the Junior Warden; and each reads the Mason a lecture which is highly calculated to make him a wiser and a better man." Then in the very form of our lodge, in our reverential regard for that quarter of the heavens from which the dayspring from on high hath visited us; in all the ornaments, the jewels, and the furniture of the lodge; in the instruction that is given to every new initiate, and in all the distinctive ceremonies of our Order, we are taught lessons which, if duly attended to, will enable us the better to fulfil our duties both to our Creator and our fellow men. We are taught to square our actions by the rule of the Sacred Writings, so that the rough ashlar of our naturally unpolished hearts may be fitted by the exercise of piety and virtue for its true place in the Temple of God. Then in the traditional account we have of our Grand Master Hiram Abiff even unto death we are furnished with a bright example of that honour, fidelity, and truth which ought to characterise all the members of the Craft. And we are also symbolically taught that our aims and aspirations must not be bounded by the things of time and sense—for they are chequered and unstable—but must be raised upwards and heavenwards to that celestial lodge where there are treasures laid up in store which no corruption can ever reach, and where no thieves can break through and steal. It is no mean service which Masonry has rendered to the cause of religion that it has always made certain primitive doctrines of belief essential to a participation in its privileges. It does not indeed regard the differences existing among the many sects into which Christianity is divided; nor does it even require of those who join its ranks a profession of Christianity at all, since it freely admits persons to range under its banners who do not accept the Christian faith. It requires, however, the profession of the first great principles of religion, and those who hold them it unites together in a bond of brotherhood, and invites them to labour for the common good, thus connecting them by ties which would otherwise have had no existence; and certainly the large amount of practical benevolence which this great organisation has called forth is a proof that the principles on which it professes to rest do exert a powerful influence upon the minds of its adherents. Oh! what an incalculable amount of distress has been alleviated by those Masonic Charities which deservedly compel the admiration not of Masons only, but of all who are acquainted with them! To assist a worthy brother in distress; to extend a helping hand to persons who have found themselves powerless to avert misfortune—by reason, it may be, of sickness or the infirmities of age; to minister substantial aid to widows who depended for support solely on their husbands' labour; and to provide the advantages of education for orphan children: all these are objects to which the charity of Masons is readily and liberally directed. We esteem it a duty thus to bear one another's burdens, and to look not merely to that which concerns our own interests, but that which concerns our neighbours likewise. In fact, we consider that one of the methods by which we may most acceptably evince our love and gratitude to the Creator for all the tokens of His goodness towards us is by manifesting kindly feelings of regard and love towards our fellow men. Yes, brethren, love to one another, that is the grand principle on which our Institution exists—a principle in which is condensed every doctrine which has yet been invented for the good of the human race, and in which a tangible shape is given to every

philanthropic effort, to every benevolent aspiration. Oh, may the Great Architect of the Universe prosper not merely this particular new lodge which we are here met to consecrate, but Freemasonry everywhere, in every part of the world, so that it may be able to carry forward with greater success its benignant purposes, to the promotion of His glory and the general welfare of mankind.

**BRO. HOPKINS ON FREEMASONRY.**

The following speech was delivered by Bro. Dr. Henry Hopkins at a recent meeting of the Royal Cumberland Lodge, No. 41, Bath, when our esteemed brother was installed as W.M.:

Brethren, very near to the present date occur the anniversaries of three important personal events which bear a relation to the circumstances under which I this day appear before you. It is probable that I am nearly, if not quite, the oldest Mason present, for last Monday week was my thirty-second Masonic birthday, my twenty-ninth as a ruler in the Craft, by installation as W.M. of my mother lodge, No. 43, and Monday last was the sixth anniversary of my first appearance in a Masonic lodge in Bath, the Royal Sussex. Had I joined the Order as soon as my age rendered me eligible, as many of you have done, my jubilee would now have passed. That I did not was perhaps owing to the mistaken views I entertained of it from observation of a family connexion whom I knew to be a Mason. Hence we may derive a lesson of the importance of example. I do not remember the exact words I used on the first two of the occasions alluded to, but, lacking the experience I have now gained, it is very probable I made use of the expression so hacknied under such circumstances, that it was "the proudest day of my life," accompanied by promises of faithful fulfilment of the obligations then entered into, promises so often forgotten after the highest honours have been attained, as testified by gradually diminishing attention to summonses to attend meetings on the part of P.M.'s. Brethren, I have mentioned pride, of which there are many kinds, namely, of birth, of wealth, of official position, of intellect, of personal beauty, of honest endeavours in the discharge of duty, and, as I was once reminded, of a "pride which apes humility," to which I referred at this time last year, when from the other end of this social board I pledged myself that my future pride should be in the welfare and prosperity of the lodge in which by the favour of your W.M., with the concurrence of the other rulers in the Craft, high rank had been conferred on me. May I not fairly assume that the position I now hold is evidence that I have been considered as having so far redeemed the pledge? and, if it be so, it is hardly needful to renew it as regards the Masonic year now commencing, trusting that the past is a guarantee for the future. The question often arises, what is Freemasonry? Our adversaries allege that it is a club, which, under the pretence of charity, is a mere excuse for banquets and excesses. Certainly, in Bath, as in most other places where I have had experience, this is false, as we have but this one meeting of the kind in each year, and it is proverbial that in England no great project is ever successfully carried out without a celebration by a good dinner. I may safely say that I never witnessed a case of intemperance on such occasions, here or elsewhere. Others say that we are like a number of children at play, dressing themselves up in finery. Such persons are not aware that, except on very rare occasions and under certain restrictions, we are forbidden to exhibit ourselves thus clothed out of the lodge, and that every emblem we wear, every colour we use, is symbolical, and has a signification among ourselves, as indicating Masonic rank, which is necessary and useful; and, further, that each of these has reference to some mortal truth. Another phase has recently sprung up in the endeavour to trace the existence of the lost ten tribes among the Anglo-Saxon race, and many are looking to our Order in the belief that it is our province and duty to investigate the subject, and that by such means important discoveries will ultimately be made. I have a very valued friend whom I have instructed in all I know of the Craft and Arch Degrees, and who has thus successfully filled the highest offices in each. Contrary to general practice, his wife has given him full support, and continues to do so by urging him on through the so-called high Degrees in the hope that he will take an active part towards the realisation of the theories on this subject, which she has eagerly and carefully studied for some years. I believe it is considered by the advocates of these views that the prophet Jeremiah went to Ireland, and settled there, and that some of his family intermarried with those of the Irish kings; that the Ark of the Covenant was at the same time conveyed to Ireland, and that it will eventually be found buried in the hills of Tara. Leaving these speculations, you all know our definition of Freemasonry—"A system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols." It is much more than this. In practice it is an indefinable bond of sympathy between its members, which none but Masons can understand. I can bear witness as to instances in which it has restrained men when on the point of doing wrong, even when under the influence of mental aberration. It inculcates charity as to the failings of our brethren, as well as that other kind of charity which prompts us to provide for the widow, the orphan, and the destitute. I regard myself as a complete illustration of the truly Masonic feeling as manifested towards me; for within the last twenty-three years I have resided and been active in three provinces, into all of which I have entered without an introduction or an acquaintance, and in each, though I may at first have been regarded with some degree of suspicion, I have ultimately obtained the confidence of my brethren, as testified by preferment to high positions. Brethren, this day supplies the climax of the whole. In the course of the last month I have sometimes felt that you and I have hardly acted with due Masonic caution; you in placing me in this exalted position, and I in accepting it. Should my strength fail me, I shall firmly rely on your indulgence, and on the help of my predecessors in the office. With it I think my age will justify me in declining to undertake any further Masonic responsibilities, nor would I have done so now if I had thus prevented any brother from receiving the due reward of his labour. Still, however, should my life be spared, and a fair measure of health be permitted, my assistance will, I trust, be at the service of those who seek it, whether members of this or any other lodge. I thank you most heartily for the opportunity of being useful, and for the compliment now offered, feeling assured that it is not an empty one, from

the many acts of kindness and friendship with which I have been favoured on the part of individual members of the lodge, even those from whom I have materially but honestly differed in opinion.

**THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT TRURO.**

As far as we can discern, the arrangements perfected are as follows: There will be a Masonic procession on the "great day" (May 20th), in which any Freemason will be allowed to take part provided he is supplied with a ticket on or before the 30th April. The price for each ticket is 5s., which entitles the holder thereof to a seat in the "grand stand," to be erected in the north-east, where the "corner stone" is to be laid. Unless so supplied with vouchers, no brother will be allowed to join the procession. Tickets can only be obtained as follows: 1. For Cornwall.—Through the W.M.'s of lodges direct from the Prov. G. Sec. (Bro. E. T. Carlyon, solicitor, Truro). 2. For other Prov. G. Lodges.—Through the Prov. G. Secretaries from the Prov. G. Sec. of Cornwall. 3. For London.—Through the Grand Sec. from the Prov. G. Sec. of Cornwall. Dress to be worn: Black frock coat, black trousers, white ties and gloves, tall hats, apron fastened outside the coat. A very large muster is expected to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

**Masonic Notes and Queries.**

**ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.**

I cannot agree with my friend, Bro. Hughan, to whose remarks I always pay great attention, that no Act of Parliament previously to George the Third alluded to the Masons as a secret society. The act of Henry the Sixth certainly refers to the Masonic Guilds, and indirectly, at any rate, in my humble opinion, confirms our general view of Masonic history, by the use of the Norman French "Chapitres" and "Assemblez." The former part probably refers to those bodies under the monasteries, like the Lodge Lathomorum, at Canterbury, in "Molash's Register," the other to the general annual assemblies of the Craft Guilds. But all these points claim study and consideration, and I hope we are now on the highway of progressive and satisfactory research.

**MASONIC STUDENT.**

**SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.**

I am truly glad to "note" the onward bearing of Bro. Gould's critical remarks, and trust that we may at last establish an English critical school, which may do good service to the cause of Masonic archaeology. I yet repeat, what I have often said, that the true history of English Freemasonry has yet to be written. I have been looking over several old books since I wrote last, but can only repeat what I before said, that the actual evidence of Sir Christopher Wren's connection with Freemasonry rests apparently so far on Masonic tradition. Aubrey does not state the fact, he only mentions a "report." At the same time the "tradition" which Anderson incorporates in his book of 1738 requires to be carefully considered, and not hastily neglected or contemptuously thrown away. It may be true, nevertheless, and until the archives of the Lodge of Antiquity are published, which may possibly be the case at some future and not very far distant day, we cannot say whether the lodge possesses or not earlier traditions on the subject than 1738. Surely this uncertainty in all pre-1723 Masonry (the date of the oldest Grand Lodge minutes, as I understand) should make us diligently look up old Masonic collections. If Sayer's, Désagulier's Dunckerley's or Anderson's papers could be found, we might learn something.

**MASONIC STUDENT.**

**ASHMOLE'S MS.**

In answer to Bro. Broughton's note on the subject, I have been enabled, by the kindness of Bro. Gould, to ascertain that the MS. he alludes to has nothing to do with Freemasonry. When I saw Bro. Broughton's "note" I felt sure that such would turn out to be the case, as the Bodleian has been carefully searched for Masonic MSS. Ashmole's Masonic MSS., if still existing, will be found probably somewhere in Staffordshire, in public or private hands. A search is now going on for them.

**MASONIC STUDENT.**

Can any Masonic student point out a corroboration of Oliver's statement in the "Revelations of a Square," page 16, as to the "oldest formula" in his possession, and which he states "he has reason to believe was used during the Grand Mastership of Archbishop Chicheley in the reign of Henry the Sixth? As far as I can make out, it is in that form unknown in England. A portion of it appears in the "Grand Mystery," 1724. It clearly is not of the date of Henry the Sixth, and the connection of Archbishop Chicheley with Masonry, as far as it rests on the evidence of "Molash's Register," (called Molart's), is purely a mistake. A distinguished foreign brother has asked me the question, and I take this opportunity of inviting assistance. I have already written to my good Bro. Hughan. If we can find out anything it will appear in these columns.

**MASONIC STUDENT.**

**SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.**

Bro. Broughton has slightly misapprehended the tenor of my argument. The Pocket Companion of 1736 was not cited by me as an authority, but rather as a summary of all the facts, fancies, and conjectures previously published, in reference to Freemasonry.

The Pocket Companion of 1764 was compiled after the appearance of the Constitutions of 1738 and 1756, and of Dermott's "Ahiman Rezon." As a test of its historical value I will briefly examine the last extract given by Bro. Broughton (from p. 88), viz:—

"The footstone was levelled in due form (1673), &c. Conducted by D.G.M. Wren, with his Wardens, Edward Strong the elder and younger."

Now we know as a fact, that Edward Strong the elder died in 1723, aged seventy-two. Consequently if the Pocket Companion is to be relied upon, Edward Strong senior, then aged twenty-two, and his son, were appointed Grand Wardens in 1673!

Reverting to a consideration of the Aubrey MS., some expressions in "Masonry Dissected," by Samuel Prichard, 1730, are noteworthy. He says:—"No constituted lodges

or quarterly communications were heard of till 1691, when lords and dukes, lawyers and shopkeepers, and other inferior tradesmen, porters not excepted, were admitted into this mystery or no mystery."

It will be seen that great stress is here laid on some considerable Masonic event having occurred in 1691, which is so far corroborative of Aubrey's memorandum. It is, however, equally possible, that the notion was suggested to Prichard, by the date of constitution of original No. 1 being placed at 1691 in the engraved list of 1729?

In my last note, the expression "working up stream," is erroneously given as "working up steam," which is devoid of meaning. The idea I sought to convey is presented very clearly by your correspondent Bro. W. W. Austin, who in last week's *Freemason* (p. 52) says:—  
"It is far easier to build up a rite and prove back from it than to do the reverse."

R. F. GOULD.

P.S. As regards the charge of "endeavouring to clear away unhistorical myths," I venture to remind our Bro. "Senex" that (to use the words of an esteemed writer) "by supporting what is false, we prevent thinking men from believing what is true."

#### THE INDIAN FREEMASON'S FRIEND.

Can any brother lend me a file of this paper, I mean of the edition published before the mutiny (1856)?

R. F. GOULD.

#### MASONIC STATUTES.

The terms of the famous statute—3 Henry VI. cap. 1—(styled by Preston "An Act to abolish the Society of Masons") "The yearly congregations and confederacies made by the Masons in their general Chapters assembled" have been regarded as confirmatory of the "legend of the Guilds"—that there was an annual assemblage of the Masonic fraternity, or in other words, a periodical meeting of a governing body (or Grand Lodge) of the entire brotherhood. The construction thus placed upon the wording of this enactment was thus promulgated in the Constitution book of 1723, and has since been universally adopted, being relied upon by the more critical school of modern writers, as presenting the one indisputable fact, which alone prevents the old Guild Legend from being consigned to the region of fable and romance. Thus we find in a recent work, which may be characterised as a monument of learning and research—"From this phrasology"—"en leur generalz Chapters assemblez"—"There is no doubt, the Freemasons had long been accustomed to meet in a general or Grand body each year, to legislate upon all matters pertinent to the well being of the Craft."

Almost identical language, however, with what has been so particularly dwelt upon as occurring in the law of 1425 (3 Henry VI. c. i.) is used in the earlier statute of 1360-61 (3 Edward III. cap. ix.):—

"All Alliances and Covines of Masons and Carpenters, and Congregations, Chapters, Ordinances, or Oaths betwixt them made, or to be made, shall be from henceforth void and wholly annulled."

To comprehend these laws (and therewith, the import of the language in which they were expressed) we must bear in mind that from the eighth century, the organisation of the Guilds was so complete, that their ordinances were imitated, or at least sanctioned in legislation, and that even when tolerating the presence of the non-freeman, they could bind him by their regulations. Being organised, the Craft Guildmen provided for the maintenance of the custom, of their Craft, framed further ordinances for its regulation, saw those ordinances properly executed, and punished the Guild-brothers who infringed them. The maintenance of their independence against the City authorities, and the possibility of carrying out and making efficient their trade rules, depended, however, on the condition that all who carried on the trade should belong to the Guild. It is therefore scarcely to be wondered at, that so summary a curtailment of their legislative prerogative, to enact ordinances for the control and regulation of their members, though directed in the first instance against the building trades only, should have defeated its own purpose by the sweeping and revolutionary character of its terms.

We find, accordingly, that in 1436-7 an endeavour was made to regulate what Parliament, confessedly, was powerless to suppress. The Statute 15 Henry VI. cap. vi., after reciting—"that the Masters, Wardens, and people of the many Guilds, fraternities, etc., make many unlawful and unreasonable ordinances," requires—"all Letters Patent and Charters to be registered, and all future ordinances to be approved by Justices of the Peace or by Governors of Cities and Towns."

The particular expressions, "Congregations," and "Chapters," which we have seen are employed alike in the Statutes of 1425 and 1360-61, are further explained by the proceedings of an immediate year. In 1388 (12 Rich. II.) writs were issued to the Sheriffs of London and of every Shire in England, ordering them to make proclamation, calling on the Master and Wardens of all Guilds and Brotherhoods whatsoever, for returns as to the manner and form of the oaths, gatherings, feasts, and General Meetings of the brethren and sisters. The Masters, Wardens, and Overlookers of all the Mysteries and Crafts, were also to be called upon to send up in the same way, copies of their Charters or letters patent, when they had any. In a note to his "English Guilds," Mr. J. Toulmin Smith, who had critically examined over five hundred returns from these associations, observes:—"the distinction between the gatherings (congregations) and general meetings (assemblies) is seen at a glance in most of the ordinances. The Guild brethren were bound to gather together, at unfixed times, for special purposes; but besides these gatherings upon special summons, general meetings of the Guilds were held on fixed days in every year, for election of officers, holding their feasts," etc.—Bro. Gould's "Four Old Lodges."

WILLIAM LILLY.—The celebrated astrologer, whom some have claimed as a member of an hermetic society. But we do not think that it much matters whether he was or not, as his name is no credit to any Order. His astrology was too much mixed up with knavery to leave anything pleasant to record of him. He was born in 1602, and died in 1681. It has been before observed that some writers, like Nicolai

\* I have carefully examined the various files of newspapers for 1691 in the library of the British Museum, but failed to discover any reference to Freemasonry.

and one or two French authorities, seem to wish to make Freemasonry the product of an hermetic association, in which Ashmole, Lilly, and others took part. This is of course a chimera of chimeras, and an utterly unhistorical theory; its only basis in fact being that about that time there was, no doubt, a numerous band of "astrologers" in England, who kept the "Astrologers' Feast," and may have formed the nucleus of a Rosicrucian fraternity. We have mentioned, under Astrologers, several names which are found in Ashmole's diary, but think it well to record others here, with whom Lilly and Ashmole seem to have consorted. These are as follows:—Simcon Forman, Rev. Dr. Napper, Mr. Evans, Sir Kenelm Digby, Rev. A. Bedwell, Alexander Hart, Capt. Bubb, Jeffrey Neve, William Poole, R. Saunders, Dr. Ardee (whose real name was Richard Delahay), Charles Stedd, John Booker, Nicholas Fiske, Dr. Gibbert, Sir Robert Holborne, Rev. William Bredon, Sir Christopher Heydon, Dr. Napier, Sir George Peckham, John Scott, John Humphrys, Dr. Percival Willoughby, John Gadbury, William Pennington, William Hodges, William Marsh, Joshua Windor, the Scrivener, John Hegenius, a Dutchman, Oliver Withers, Gladwell of Suffolk, a certain Mortlack, John Marr, and Napier of Merchiston. These make quite a school of Hermetics. As regards Lilly himself he seems to have been looked upon as a knave, and is the "Sidrophel" of Butler's "Hudibras." Some of us may remember the lines—

A cunning man hight Sidrophel  
That deals in destiny's dark counsels,  
And sage opinions of the moon sells,  
To whom all people far and near,  
On deep importances repair.

Whate'er he laboured to appear,  
Misunderstanding still was clear;  
Yet none a deeper knowledge boasted,  
Since old Hodge Bacon or Bob Grosted.

He is supposed to have favoured the Puritan party in the Great Rebellion, and loyal Butler thus declares that the astrologer—

Made Mars and Saturn for the cause,  
The Moon for fundamental laws,  
The Ram, the Bull, the Goat declare  
Against the Book of Common Prayer,  
The Scorpion take the protestation  
And Bear engage for reformation—  
Made all the royal stars recant,  
Compound, and take the covenant.

THE GILDS—according to modern usage more generally written Guilds—constituted a most important element in the great social life of this and other nations for many years. The word seems to be derived actually from the Anglo-Saxon "gylde" or "geald," and was also called "gild-schipe," just as the gild associate was called "gilda," or "gegelda." The word "gylde" seems to have been used originally in the sense of a tax or payment, and the early gilds were clearly fraternities giving each a common share to the common charge. The gild system was, however, Roman in its origin, and found its equivalent in the "societas," the "sodalitium," the "consortium," and was adopted by the Anglo-Saxons in this country from the Roman guilds existing, just as in France and Germany the guilds were but the perpetuation of an older Roman association. In the Anglo-Saxon laws, the word gild is only once found in the sense of a fraternity, in the "frio gild" of Athelstan; but when it is used it is merely like the "ceap gildes," a payment of money. The meaning is generally represented, as R. Schmid points out in his valuable "Gesetze der Angelsachsen," as "gegildschiepe, gefeuerzeden geferscipe." Therefore, all that we can say of them in those early times is that they existed. Gilds seem early to have been divided into four classes—the gilds for mutual protection and aid under certain contingencies, and reimbursements of loss; the purely religious gild; the merchant gild; and the Craft or operative gild. There was also a class of gilds whose object was not very apparent, and which may be called, we think fairly, social gilds. With the Craft gilds we have to do entirely, though all the history of the gilds is very interesting. There is no documentary evidence of the operative Mason gilds, though we hear of tylers and bricklayers, and carpenters and blacksmiths. In the reign of Richard II. a return was made from all the then gilds in England, and it is possible that a record of an operative Masonic gild exists among those mouldering documents. Toulmin Smith issued a collection of a few of them, but said that a large number of them still remained unedited. At one time the gilds assumed a great prominence in the customary existence of Englishmen, and such verified accounts as we have of them are most interesting. The Craft gilds would no doubt more or less be governed by the same laws, and if so we have a pretty good idea of what the gild was. The gild was governed by a Master or Warden, and Assistant Masters or Wardens, and other officers, and had one great annual assembly at which all the members must be present, or pay a mulct, when the affairs of the gild were settled, regulations passed, and the annual festival was celebrated. This was generally preceded by religious services, most gilds having a chaplain. The pure trade of Craft gilds seem to have regulated wages and the price of work, and though each local gild was more or less independent, a meeting of the gilds may also have been annually held, which we Freemasons call the General Assembly. We think this is proved by the Statutes of "Chapters and Congregations" of Masons. The Operative Masonic gilds were no doubt under the direction of ecclesiastics and the religious orders, and carried on all the church building and secular building in this country. The members of the gilds wore a "livery," or clothing. The dress of the Masons in Canterbury in the early part of the 15th century, connected with Christ Church, was murrey cloth—a sort of red or mulberry-coloured cloth. Chaucer talks much earlier of the "livery of a solempne and grete fraternyte," and probably the dress of the gilds varied in different localities. There can be but little doubt that careful study of the rules and regulations of the gilds already published, and those which we hope may yet be discovered, will throw much light on the old customs and habits of our operative forefathers, and illustrate many of those quaint usages and terms we still preserve in our speculative order to-day.—*Kenning's Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry.*

WORDSWORTH'S "COCA PILLS," the successful remedy for sleeplessness, neuralgia, and hay fever. 2s. per box. Homoeopathic Chemist, 6, Sloane-street, London.—[Adv't.]

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

### Craft Masonry.

FAITH LODGE (No. 141).—This old lodge met at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. Among those in attendance were Bros. Rumball, W.M.; Morrison, S.W.; Heaphey, J.W.; Carter, P.M., Treas.; W. Stuart, P.M., Sec.; Charles Dairy, I.P.M.; Clark, J.D.; E. Hopwood, P.P.G.S.B. Middx., P.M.; Havard, Holmes, McMullen, How, Mason, Longstaffe, Tyler. There were no visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. Mason and How were raised to the Degree of M.M., and Bro. McMullen passed to the Degree of F.C., the ceremonies being ably and impressively performed by the W.M. in conjunction with his officers. There being no other business before the lodge, the W.M. took the opportunity of giving the interesting lecture on the Second Tracing Board, which effort gave the most unqualified satisfaction to the brethren. The lodge was then duly and formally closed, and the brethren separated. There was no banquet.

ZETLAND LODGE (No. 511).—The regular meeting of this well-known and highly respected lodge was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, City, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. Punctually at five o'clock p.m. (the time appointed in the summonses) Bro. Gustav Paul Wehlen, W.M., opened the lodge. There were present during the afternoon and evening Bros. R. Ward, S.W.; Williams, J.W.; A. Barfield, P.M., Treas.; G. Read, P.M., Sec.; R. Blum, S.D.; E. Gregory, J.D.; G. T. Farney, I.G.; R. Schofield, D.C.; D. Parkhouse, Steward; J. Avery, P.M.; W. Game, P.M.; A. J. Birell, P.M.; E. Schoöman, P.M.; H. Weittick, P.M.; E. Millbourne, T. W. Holdstock, Grant, G. F. Wilkinson, W. Watts, Cooper, T. B. Loader, H. W. Turner, A. Collard, S. J. Gordon, W. Baylis, W. J. Childs, A. C. Strickling, J. Chappell, jun., J. Cooper, C. Cowley, J. J. Dawson, J. Corke, W. Side, J. G. Murch, W. Shields, J. H. Hansford, C. H. Abram, W. Parsons, J. P. Seagrove, J. Boerzer, G. Robson, J. Tapson, T. Mace, J. Everett, J. Richardson, W. T. Triblett, A. H. Brownckes, W. Park, and some twenty others.

Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed Bros. Fredk. Walters, P.P.G.D. Middx., P.M. 73, P.M. 871, P.M. and Treas. 1309, Sec. 1326, &c.; J. Ouitmann, P.M. 538; D. Dannant, P.M. 511; M. Clegg, J.D. 1259; R. Gifford, 780; J. T. Mathews, 1791; H. K. Davis, P.M. 538; G. Green, 343; C. Jolly, 913 (*Freemason*), and some whose names we were unable to ascertain.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, unanimously confirmed, and signed by the W.M. The ballot taken for Mr. Phineas Freedman was declared to be unanimous in favour of his admission. The large amount of work on the lodge agenda paper was commenced by the W.M., Bro. G. P. Wehlen, raising to the Third Degree Bros. Grant and T. W. Holdstock; passing to the Second Degree Bros. G. F. Wilkinson, W. Watts, and J. Cooper; completing his work by initiating Mr. P. Freedman. We were very pleased to hear an old veteran visitor remark about the W.M.'s working, which he pronounced to be quite correct, very impressive, and in every way and shape most beautifully rendered. He said that although he had come out of Leicestershire he considered, after what working he had witnessed there, that his journey had been amply repaid by his being present at that lodge meeting. It was some years since he had last visited the Zetland Lodge, and he felt so pleased to see them continuing in their old progressive manner, for it argued well for their future prosperity. We can endorse all this old worthy's remarks on the working, for it was certainly well and ably rendered. When we consider the W.M. is not a native of our isles, we must congratulate him on his triumphant success in the way he renders the ritual. After so much good work there followed (if possible) better, by voting ten guineas from the Benevolent Fund to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, to be placed on the list of Bro. Carter Millbourne, who at a moment's notice had in the kindest and most graceful manner accepted the proud and honourable position of being Steward to represent his lodge at the forthcoming festival of the Boys' School, and he had expressed his determination (if elected) to represent his lodge next year at the Girls' School, and then representing the Benevolent Institution, meaning to become a Past Steward of each Charity—Life Governor of them all—and completing his efforts by becoming in the course of time Vice-President of the Benevolent. As Bro. Carter Millbourne holds a good social position, we have no doubt he will in his various Stewardships send up some goodly sums to the Charities. He is an old member of the Zetland Lodge, and to know him is to ensure every one helping him. Some important notices of motion having been given and other good work being done, the lodge was closed. Banquet followed, and was served in that superior style which has rendered Anderton's Hotel famous and proverbial.

We cannot close our few remarks without congratulating the lodge on its possessing such an excellent W.M., who is so well supported by all his officers—particularly the veteran Treasurer and Secretary, and the all important large body of Past Masters, whose looks and decorations of jewels, &c., showed how well they had done their suit and service to Freemasonry in general and the good old Zetland Lodge in particular. The earnest manner in which the present Steward for the Girls' School worked on behalf of that Charity is worthy of all praise, and we wish God speed with his list, which we hope may prove a good one. It will not be for the want of perseverance if he does not achieve success. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to, and a happy meeting was brought to a pleasant close.

NEW CROSS LODGE (No. 1559).—For the second time in this year of grace the members of the above lodge met together at their usual rendezvous, the Public Hall, Lewisham High-road, on Saturday last, the 3rd inst. There were present Bros. E. H. Thicllay, P.P.G.S.B. Middx., W.M.; Ernest E. Smith, S.W.; W. Cowley, J.W.; T. Grummant, S.D.; Hiram Henton, J.D.; W. C. Page, S.D. 1475, acting as I.G.; H. Keeble, P.M., Treas.; Walter Simmonds, Sec.; Church, Tyler, Mass, Croyley, Ross, T. Metham, Cash, and the following visitors: Bros.

Vickery, P.M. 75; W. C. Thue, W.M. 1622; E. A. Whitby, W.M. 1475; G. Wood, 1681; and Briant, 1641.

Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the installation meeting in February last read by the Secretary, and duly confirmed, the ballot was taken for Messrs. G. J. Hendry and J. D. Graham, and they were declared by the W.M. to have been unanimously elected. Having interviewed the Tyler, the candidates were introduced and initiated into the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry. This being the first occasion upon which Bro. Thiellay had performed the ceremonial workings in the New Cross Lodge, considerable interest was evinced by the brethren, and some curiosity as to how he would get on. It is needless, however, to say that the worthy W.M., who has passed the chairs of two other lodges, could not do otherwise than acquit himself in a highly satisfactory manner, both to the members of the lodge and the distinguished visitors who were present. A notice of motion on the agenda paper was not brought forward, and a private matter having occupied the attention of the W.M. and brethren for some little time, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been honoured, Bro. Keeble, P.M., Treasurer, gave "The Health of the W.M.," who replied in his usual neat and happy manner, assuring the brethren that a three years' occupancy of the Senior Warden's chair had served to render more keen his sense of enjoyment now that he found himself in the more exalted position. Bros. Simmonds, Sec., and Keeble, Treasurer, each replied to the toast of "The Past Masters," and Bros. Thue and Whitby responded to that of "The Visitors." "The Health of the Initiates" was cordially received, and each responded. In proposing "The Officers of the New Cross Lodge," the W.M. in a few well chosen sentences requested the brethren to give silent fire, in respectful remembrance of the late J. D., Bro. Macgillivray, who met his death (through an accident arising from a noble and Masonic effort in the cause of humanity) a few days after the last lodge meeting. After a brief interval of silence, Bros. Smith and Cowley, the Wardens, replied for themselves and colleagues. The Tyler's toast was succeeded by harmony of a most agreeable nature, Bros. Whitby, Briant, Wood, and Henton principally distinguishing themselves. The lodge was in mourning for the late Bro. Macgillivray, whose loss has been severely felt by a large circle of Masonic friends.

**MANCHESTER.—Lodge of Affability (No. 317).**—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, on Thursday, the 1st inst. There were present Bros. Mark Vickers, W.M.; William Nicholl, S.W.; Harry Walmsley, J.W.; John Church, S.D.; James Wilson, J.D.; R. Tomlins, Sec.; John Smethurst, P.M., Treas.; Jas. Dawson, P.M., Reg.; John Bladon, P.M., P.P.G.D. of C., D. of C.; P. Holmes, I.G.; Eckersley, Ludwig Oppenheimer, R. R. Lisenden (*Freemason*), and J. W. Edwards, Stewards; J. Sly, Tyler; John R. Lever, I.P.M.; Daniel Donbavand, P.M.; Sydney Henson, P.M.; J. Howarth Clark, P.M.; S. Titmas, P.M.; J. Hughes, J. H. Sillitoe, P.M., P.P.G.D. of C.; Chas. Jas. Rix, Jas. Cummins, Francis Hilton, G. D. Wenham, and Jas. Gooden. Visitors: Bros. Alfred Heald, S.W. 163; Murray Thomson, 163; Thos. Robt. Stephens, Sec. 152; and J. G. Bromley, S.W. 1375.

The lodge was opened with prayer at 5.45, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, after which a gentleman was balloted for, and unanimously elected a member of the lodge. He was afterwards initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry by the W.M., who also presented and explained the working tools. At this stage the brethren adjourned to tea, and at 7.30 resumed labour. Bro. G. D. Wenham was present, and should have been raised to the Third Degree, but owing to a sudden indisposition the ceremony was postponed. The lodge having been duly lowered, and "Hearty good wishes" expressed by the visitors, was closed in peace and harmony at 8.45.

**SALMESBURY.—Lodge of United Brethren (No. 346).**—The ordinary monthly meeting of the above lodge was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., at the Windmill Inn, the special business of the meeting being to present to Bro. Edmund Sourbutts, P.M., Hon. Secretary, a recognition of his valuable services as honorary Secretary for a period of seventeen years. The following brethren were present: Bros. John J. Blackshaw, W.M.; John Leaver, S.W.; Thomas Sourbutts, P.M., J.W.; Thomas Pullan, P.M.; Edmund Sourbutts, P.M., Sec.; John Smalley, P.M.; Thomas Whittaker, P.M.; Richard Kearsley, P.M.; Thomas S. Ainsworth, 62, P.M. 346, P.P.G.R. E.L.; Richard Greenbank, P.M.; Robert Clegg, P.M.; Richard Dewhurst, S.D.; James W. W. Croukshaw, J.D.; John Dewhurst, I.G.; John Cleminson, Robert Illingworth, Robert C. Duckworth, P.M. 345.

By the subscriptions of the brethren a very handsome gold watch and Albert chain had been purchased, and after the ordinary business of the lodge had been transacted, Bro. Thomas Pullan rose, and, addressing the honorary Secretary, stated it was the unanimous wish of the brethren that he should present to him the watch and chain which had been obtained by the brethren of 346, as a small token of the value they placed in his services as honorary Secretary. He had great pleasure in acceding to their wishes. Bro. Pullan then gave a short sketch of Freemasonry, and stated he had been a Mason fifty-nine years, during which period he had noticed the steady growth of the Craft. He gave some interesting details of the pleasure attending Masonic meetings in bygone days. He also alluded to the difficulty he experienced in attending Provincial meetings before the introduction of railways. Bros. Whittaker and Smalley, Past Masters of the lodge, added their testimony to the valuable services rendered by Bro. Sourbutts. Afterwards Bro. Sourbutts tendered his thanks to the brethren for this unexpected mark of their esteem. It had been a pleasure, though at times attended with considerable self-denial, to act as honorary Secretary for the Lodge of United Brethren. During the seventeen years he had been honorary Secretary he had only missed five meetings of the lodge. Owing to the illness of the hostess, the business of the evening being ended, the brethren quitted the lodge at an early hour.

**OLDHAM.—Tudor Lodge (No. 467).**—The usual monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Mumps, on Monday, the 22nd ult., when

there were present Bros. G. Coleman, W.M.; W. Ekersley, S.W.; Chas. Rye, J.W.; J. Bowden, S.D.; J. Bottomley, J.D.; Herbert Andrew, I.G.; T. Collins, Tyler; J. Austerberg, Clement Barker, J. Collinge, J. Potter, and W. Edwards, Past Masters; Walter Potts, D. of C.; James Clegg, A. Hardy, H. Taylor, W. Thoner, J. Palmer, C. Claber, R. W. Rye, W. Mutton, James Hask, Whitworth Mills, S. Horrocks, Miles Miles, Jas. Dronsfield, James Halliwell, John Heywood, Sec.; Wm. Hulme, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Wilkinson, Hy. Palmer, Benj. Smith, John Lees, and M. Neild. Visitors: Ellis Jones, P.M. 1147; W. Williams, P.M. 1147; Peter Lawton, P.M. 78; Joseph Burton, 300; John Mellon, 300; and R. R. Lisenden, 317 (*Freemason*).

It will be seen by the above list that for an ordinary meeting there was a large number of members present, but this is by no means an unusual occurrence. The present meeting place of the lodge affords but scant accommodation to such a rising lodge as this, the number of members already on its books amounting to something over ninety, and there is every sign of this number being considerably increased before many months have passed. We understand, however, that the members will ere long have to shift their quarters, the present *locale* having been already doomed to be pulled down by the corporation. There is no doubt, therefore, that more commodious premises will be secured by the members, and it is, to our minds, as also to those of a great number of the Fraternity in Oldham, a matter of surprise that in a town numbering something like 113,000 inhabitants there are not more lodges than at present existing there, viz., the Friendship and the Tudor, and it is pretty certain that if the matter was taken up with spirit there would soon be an addition to the roll of lodges.

The lodge was opened with prayer at 5.30, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Two raisings being due, and the candidates both present, the W.M., in a highly satisfactory manner raised one of them to the Sublime Degree of a M.M. At the termination of the ceremony Bro. Clement Barker, P.M., assumed the chair and raised the other candidate in praiseworthy style, being the more commendable from the fact that he was called upon to do so at a very short notice. After the lodge had been duly lowered some discussion ensued as to a grant being made towards the East Lancashire Systematic Benevolent Institution, and finally a grant of £5 towards the fund was carried unanimously. "Hearty good wishes" were then expressed by the visiting brethren, and the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 8.30. The brethren afterwards sat down to supper, and the manner in which it was served reflected the highest credit upon the host. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and a most enjoyable evening was passed, the brethren separating about 10.45.

**COCKERMOUTH.—Skiddaw Lodge (No. 1002).**—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., in the Masonic Hall, Station-street. There were present Bros. T. Bird, W.M.; W. Shilton, P.M.; W. H. Lewthwaite, P.M. and Org.; W. Taylor, P.M.; T. C. Robinson; as S.W. (Bro. Dykes being abroad); H. Peacock, J.W.; R. W. Robinson, Sec.; T. Mason, J.D.; W. F. Lamonby, P.M., as I.G., and several others. Bro. Tettley, from Humber Lodge, No. 57, Hull, was also present as a visitor. After the minutes had been read and confirmed Bro. Francis Smith was passed to the Degree of F.C. by the W.M. in capital style. The working tools were presented by the J.W. Bro. Lamonby, P.M., gave notice of motion for the alteration of the bye-law relative to the date of the installation, and, after "Hearty good wishes" had been tendered from Lodges 67 and 1073, the lodge was closed in form.

**WESTERHAM.—Amherst Lodge (No. 1223).**—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on the 3rd inst. at the King's Arms Hotel. There were present Bros. W. C. Banks, W.M.; C. J. Dodd, S.W.; John Webb, J.W.; R. Durnell, Treas.; S. Smith, S.D.; T. J. Baker, J.D.; A. S. Owen, I.G.; H. L. Hall, W.S.; A. W. Duret, P.M.; E. J. Dodd, P.M.; C. E. Birch, D.C.; P. M. Hadley, P.M.; and W. Cresswell.

Visitors: P.R.G.O. Rev. J. B. Harrison, 1006, P.G.C.; B. S. Wilmot, 874, P.G.O.; W. A. Dawson, 121 and 1768, P.M.; E. W. Allen, W.M. 173; John G. Horsey, W.M. 1619; G. S. Bigley, S.W. 1298; H. Dinham, 105; F. W. Greenville, 243; E. Smiles, 1491; Jas. Andrews, 1799; J. B. Lassett, 406; and T. Weldon, 925. Bro. J. H. Jewell, P.M., P.P.G.O., the Secretary, was unfortunately absent through illness.

The lodge was opened at about four o'clock p.m. in due form and with solemn prayer. Bro. Dodd, P.M., acting Secretary *pro tem.*, then read the minutes of the previous meeting (which were duly confirmed), also several letters from brethren unable to be present. The report of the Audit Committee was then agreed to. The W.M. then alluded in feeling terms to the deaths of Bros. Newsome, P.M., and Mortlock, P.M., and the Secretary was requested to write letters of condolence to the widows of these departed brethren. The lodge having been opened in the Second Degree, Bro. Chas. John Dodd, the W.M. elect, was then presented for the benefit of installation. At the conclusion of the first part of the ceremony the lodge was opened in the Third Degree; all below the rank of Installed Masters were requested to retire, and a Board of Installed Masters was then opened, when the W.M. elect was duly placed in the chair of K.S. Having been saluted, proclaimed, and greeted in the usual manner, he proceeded to invest the Installing Master, Bro. W. C. Banks, as I.P.M., and closed the Board. The brethren were then re-admitted, and he was saluted, proclaimed, and greeted in the Three Degrees.

The W.M. then invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. J. Webb, S.W.; S. Smith, J.W.; R. Durnell, Treas.; J. H. Jewell, P.M., P.P.G.O., Sec.; T. J. Baker, S.D.; A. S. Owen, J.D.; H. L. Hall, I.G.; E. H. Gauntlett, W.S.; and C. E. Birch, D.C. The Tyler was unanimously re-elected.

The ancient charges were then delivered to the W.M., the Wardens, and brethren, and the working tools in each Degree explained at length. Bro. W. C. Banks, the retiring Master, rendered the installation ceremony in a most able, careful, and impressive manner, and was justly complimented by all the brethren present. Bro. Dodd, P.M., having been re-elected a member of the Charity Committee, and other business transacted, the lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards re-assembled at banquet, and

spent a very enjoyable evening. All the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. During the evening the W.M. rose and said that foremost among the many pleasant duties devolving upon him was the one he had now to perform, viz., that of presenting to Bro. W. C. Banks, I.P.M., a very handsome Past Master's jewel, voted to him by the brethren of the lodge. He, perhaps, could not do better than refer to the inscription engraved thereon, which explained that it was in recognition of the able and efficient services he had rendered to the Amherst Lodge during his year of office as its W.M., and he hoped he would live long to wear it. He could not sit down without once more congratulating Bro. Banks on his able rendering of the installation ceremony that day. The Tyler's toast closed the proceedings, and many of the brethren returned to London by the 9.37 train from Sevenoaks.

**MANCHESTER.—Truth Lodge (No. 1458).**—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at their private rooms, Newton Heath, on Saturday afternoon, the 3rd inst. Present: Bros. J. E. Iliff, W.M.; W. Cox, I.P.M.; J. Taylor, S.W.; Past Masters Caldwell, P.G.S.B. E.L.; S. H. Needham, and G. H. Needle; J. Proctor, Treas.; T. H. Hall, Sec.; M. Hyam, I.G.; and several other brethren.

The lodge was opened at 4.30 p.m. with solemn prayer by the W.M. The ballot was taken for Mr. Wm. Virtue, and proving unanimous, he was introduced and initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry by the W.M., who also gave the E.A. charge. Bro. Jackson having answered the usual questions, was trusted with a test of merit and retired. The lodge was then opened in the Second Degree, when he returned and was duly passed to the F.C. Degree by Bro. Cox, I.P.M. After the lodge had been duly lowered, and some ordinary business transacted, the lodge was closed in due form at 6 p.m., when the brethren adjourned to tea with a visitor from SS3. After the cloth was cleared the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed.

**MANCHESTER.—Mellon Lodge (No. 1774).**—The usual monthly meeting of this young lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, Guide Bridge, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. Owing to the elections a great many brethren were necessarily absent, amongst whom was the W.M., Bro. Mellon, son of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master. The lodge was opened at 6.30 with prayer, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed.

The following brethren were present: Bros. James Morris, P.M., Sec., acting W.M.; the Rev. J. E. Roberts, W.M. 1218, acting S.W.; Chas. Walmsley, J.W.; Richd. Barker, S.D.; G. Platt, J.D.; A. J. Cox, I.G.; Henry Heap, Tyler; and S. P. Bidder, jun. Visitors: Ellis Jones, P.M. 1147; T. Williams, P.M. 1147; Sturmer, 1045; J. W. Hulley, 1322; F. Brain, from India; and R. R. Lisenden, 317 (*Freemason*).

After the reading of the minutes, Bro. William Alexander Tinker was raised to the Sublime Degree of a M.M. by the W.M. in a most satisfactory manner, and at the conclusion Bro. the Rev. J. E. Roberts assumed the W.M.'s chair, and raised his son, Bro. Harry Leicester Roberts, to the Third Degree in such faultless style, that it would be next to impossible to improve upon it, and we can truly say that such work is an exception to the general rule and a perfect treat to witness. Bro. the Rev. J. E. Roberts afterwards presented the working tools and delivered the charge to both the newly-raised brethren, and after the lodge had been lowered, and "Hearty good wishes" expressed by the visitors, it was closed in peace and harmony at 8.30.

## Royal Arch.

**ST. JAMES'S CHAPTER (No. 2).**—The monthly meeting of this chapter took place on Thursday, the 1st inst., when Bros. Batley and Ames, both of the Lodge of Antiquity, were exalted by Comp. Middleton, M.E.Z., into this Sublime Degree.

Some needful business having been transacted, the companions adjourned to a very pleasant and harmonious "reunion," which ended, however, at a comparatively early hour, being marked specially by much of good fellowship and true fraternal feeling. Perhaps the warm party currents of politics made the companions feel forcibly the peaceful and neutral ground of Freemasonry.

Among the companions we noticed Past Principals Brodie, Wood, Major Molyneux, Lieut.-Col. Creaton, Whichcord, Sampson Pierce, and Bennock. Among the officers present were Comps. Middleton, M.E.Z.; Woodford, H.; Muggeridge, Scribe E.; Davis, Scribe N.; Hewitt, P.S.; Batley, and H. Lewis. Among the visitors were Comps. Sir J. B. Monckton, P. de Lande Long, Hyde Pullen, W. H. Wilde, of the Irish Constitution, and one or two others.

It was a very pleasurable meeting, and the companions were most truly happy to meet, sorry to part, but yet rejoicing in the hope of meeting again.

**TWICKENHAM.—Francis Burdett Chapter (No. 1503).**—This chapter met at the Albany Hotel on Wednesday, the 24th ult. In consequence of the recent demise of Comp. C. Horsley, the Treasurer, the furniture of the chapter was draped in black, and the companions appeared in mourning. There were present Comps. Thrupp, P.Z. 255, acting M.E.Z.; Cama, P.G.S.B. Middx., H., M.E.Z. elect; James Terry, P.Z. 174, acting J.; James Stevens, P.Z. 720, 771, acting I.P.Z.; W. Taylor, S.N.; T. C. Walls, P.G.D.C. Middx., P.S.; Rushworth, 1st A.S.; W. H. Saunders, acting S.E.; Dr. Clark, P.Z. 255 (honorary member). The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and unanimously confirmed, Comp. Cama, M.E.Z. elect, was duly presented by Comp. Stevens to Comp. Thrupp, who had kindly undertaken the onerous duties of Installing Officer, and who most ably inducted Comp. Cama into the First Principal's chair. Comp. Knaggs, the Second Principal elect, was prevented from attending the chapter in consequence of indisposition. The installation of Comp. W. Taylor as J. having been successfully carried out, the following investments were made: Comps. Rushworth, Treasurer and P.S.; T. C. Walls, S.N.; W. H. Saunders, S.E. and 1st A.S.; Jeffries, 2nd A.S. (by deputy); Harrison, Janitor (by deputy). The bye-laws were then read and adopted *nem. con.* A vote of sympathy with the

representatives of the late Comp. Charles Horsley, P.P.G.A.S. Middx., Treasurer, having been recorded, Comp. Thrupp was unanimously elected an honorary member of the chapter, and a vote of thanks given to him for his valuable services as Installing Officer. The resignation of Comp. A. Taylor having been received with regret, the chapter was duly closed, and the companions adjourned to the banquet, which was well served. Upon the removal of the cloth the customary toasts were duly proposed and heartily honoured.

### Mark Masonry.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE LODGE (No. 244).—

The second installation meeting of this Mark lodge was held at the lodge rooms, 61, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, on the 1st inst. In consequence of the unexpected absence of the W.M., whose business engagements had compelled his resignation of membership, the officers of the lodge had invited the assistance of the V.W. Bro. James Stevens, P.G.J.O., and W. Bro. Thomas Poore, P.G.I.G., to perform the necessary ceremonies, and those brethren were ably supported by W. Bro. Croft Morgan Dew, P. Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland.

The lodge members having assembled, Bro. Stevens opened the lodge, and all matters relating to the business of the past year, including audit report and correspondence, were disposed of in due order. The resignations of the W.M. and Treasurer were received. Bro. Poore then presented the V.W. Bro. Professor Edwin M. Lott, L.Mus., 30<sup>o</sup>, G.M.O., the W.M. elect, and the ceremony of installation was carried through in the perfect manner identified with the able working of the distinguished brethren who undertook the duty.

The newly-installed Master installed his officers in the following order, viz.: Bros. H. J. Stark, B.Mus., L.Mus., S.W.; M. A. Cuffe, LL.D., 18<sup>o</sup>, J.W.; Rev. H. G. B. Hunt, B.Mus., L.Mus., M.O. and Chap.; E. T. Hoare, S.O. and Sec.; Plant Martin, J.O.; J. Gabriel, S.D. and Treas.; W. J. Jennings, B.A., L.A., J.D.; Professor J. G. Saunders, D.Mus., L.Mus., I.G.; A. W. S. Hoare, Org.; and G. Harrison, Tyler.

After the delivery of the addresses to Master and officers, the W.M. made grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Installing Officers, and, by the unanimous vote of the lodge, they were severally elected honorary members, with privileges of subscribing members. The W.M. then requested Bro. James Stevens to accept the collar as acting I.P.M. for the ensuing year. Bros. Stevens, Poore, and Dew expressed their thanks for the honour which the lodge had conferred on them. Arrangements were suggested for an early meeting whereat the musical talent of the members might be made available for an exposition of the ceremony of advancement with full musical service.

The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren dined together, and at the close of a most harmonious and agreeable evening separated, well pleased with the result of their unanimous proceedings.

#### BASINGSTOKE.—Wyndham Lodge (No. 37).

—It will be gratifying to M.M. Masons to know that this lodge, which for fourteen years was quiescent, has awakened with renewed life, and now numbers thirty-five members. The installation of the W.M., Bro. the Rev. F. W. Thoyts, P.G. Chap., P.P.G. Chap. Hants and Isle of Wight, took place on the 15th ult., the ceremony being impressively performed by M.W. Bro. W. W. Beach, M.P., P.G.M.M., P.P.G.M.M. of Hants and the Isle of Wight, and among the brethren present was the M.W. Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal, P.G.M.M., the present G.M.M. of the above province.

After the officers for the ensuing year had been appointed and invested, the brethren adjourned and sat down to banquet, under the presidency of their new Master.

The rapid advance both in England and the colonies which the M.M. Degree is now making is extremely gratifying to Masons.

### Ancient and Accepted Rite.

#### MALTA.—Rose of Sharon Rose Croix

Chapter.—The regular meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Valetta, on the 31st March. Present: Bros. A. M. Broadley, M.W.S.; W. Kingston, 30<sup>o</sup>, P.M.W.S.; G. Segond, P.M.W.S., Treasurer; Lieut. Coffey, R.A., 1st G.; Surgeon-Major Mackinnon, 2nd G.; Captain Blake, R.A., H.P.; Starkey, Recorder; Grier, R.; Walker, D. of C.; Finch-Noyes, G.M.; Mortimer, Herald; Major Ewing, Organist; and Beck, Guard. There was a fair attendance of members, including the M.W.S. elect, Ill. Bro. Captain F. R. Beechey, 30<sup>o</sup>. The minutes having been confirmed, a ballot resulted favourably for Bro. the Rev. K. Lethbridge, P.P.G.C. Cornwall and Malta, and the candidate being in attendance, was duly perfected by the M.W.S. elect. The accounts of the past year being passed and other routine business being disposed of, Bro. Broadley installed his successor, Bro. Beechey, in due form. The M.W.S. then appointed the following officers for the ensuing year, viz., Captain Blake, H.P.; Fleet Surgeon Flanagan, 1st G.; Surgeon-Major Mackinnon, 2nd G.; Starkey, Recorder; Segond (elected), Treasurer; Grier, Raphael; Mortimer, Herald; Walker, D. of C.; Finch-Noyes, G.M.; Major Ewing, Organist; and Beck (elected), serving brother. The chapter was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

The Ravensbourne Chapter, No. 1601, will be consecrated at Catford Bridge, on Thursday, the 22nd inst. The ceremony will be performed by the Grand Scribe E. of England, the M.E. Comp. Shadwell H. Clerke, M.E.Z.; assisted by E. Comps. Capt. N. G. Phillips, P.G.N.; Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C.; and R. W. H. Giddy, P.N. The Principals designate are E. Comps. W. G. Lemon, M.E.Z.; Rev. W. Taylor Jones, H.; C. W. Thompson, J.

Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., who has resigned the Governorship of Natal, will, we understand, be offered the Governorship of Trinidad on the return of Sir Henry Irving to England.

J. E. SHAND & Co., "Fair Traders," Registered Wine and Spirit Merchants (Experts and Valuers), 2, Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, London, S.W. Price lists on application.—[Adv't.]

### The United and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem.

#### HOLY PALESTINE PRECEPTORY.—

The April meeting of the above preceptory of the United and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in England, Wales, and Ireland, and the Colonial Dependencies of the British Crown, under the command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.P., &c., Grand Master, was held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Masonic Hall, 33, Golden-square. The Sir Knights present were Eminent Sir Knights Herbert Dicketts, Eminent Preceptor; Rev. Dr. P. H. Ernest Brette, Eminent Preceptor elect; H. C. Levander, P.E.P.; Lieut.-Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, Great Sub-Prior; W. Tinkler, Vice-Chancellor; W. Hyde Pullen, P.E.P.; Rev. P. M. Holden, P.E.P.; Great-Rex, Hammerton, Trendall, Reg.; T. Cubitt, Hall, Mather, Moon, Greaves, Rev. Dr. Bent, J. Lewes Thomas, Venn, Thiellay, and Edmands, P.E.P. Visitor: P. Green, Kankakee, Illinois.

The minutes of the last preceptory were read and confirmed. Sir Knight Rev. Dr. P. H. Ernest Brette was installed Eminent Preceptor in an able manner by his predecessor, Em. Sir Knight Herbert Dicketts. The report of the Audit Committee was received and adopted. The newly-installed E.P. appointed his officers for the ensuing year. A ballot was taken for Comp. J. Brooksmith, M.A., J.L.B., Foundation Lodge, No. 82, Prov. Grand Treas. Gloucestershire, and being in his favour, he was installed by the newly-appointed Eminent Preceptor, Sir Knight Rev. Dr. P. H. Ernest Brette, in a faultless and impressive manner. It may here be noted that the candidate initiated Sir Knight Rev. Dr. Brette into Craft Masonry nineteen years ago in the Royal Union Lodge, No. 246. The Sir Knights then adjourned to the Café Royal, where a sumptuous repast was prepared, which was presided over by Em. Sir Knight Brette.

### Cryptic Masonry.

#### BOLTON.—St. John's Council (No. 8).—

A meeting of this council was held on Saturday, the 20th ult., at 24, Chancery-lane. There were present Comps. G. P. Brockbank, Th. Ill. M., and Grand C. of G.; Thomas Entwistle, Dep. Ill. M.; Thos. Clark, as P.C. of W.; Jas. Newton, Recorder; Arthur Middleton, C. of G.; Thos. Morris, Reginald Young, W. J. Thomson, and others.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Four Degrees of this Rite were very ably worked by the Th. Ill. M., Dep. Ill. M., and others. Comp. Thos. Clark was then installed the Th. Ill. M. by Comps. Brockbank and Entwistle, and he appointed Comps. R. Young, the Dep. Ill. M.; W. J. Thomson, P.C. of W.; and A. Middleton, C. of G. It was afterwards proposed, seconded, and resolved, "That the council be held in future at Liverpool." The council was then closed, and the companions adjourned to the Commercial Hotel.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. G. COPLAND.

Many brethren in Liverpool and elsewhere will hear with the deepest regret of the sudden death, on Saturday last, of Bro. George Copland, superintendent of the Liverpool Fire Police, at his residence, Hatton-garden, Liverpool. For some time Bro. Copland had been complaining of restlessness and inability to sleep, but, though he was under the care of Bro. Dr. Pugh, he did not apprehend any immediate danger, and he attended to his arduous duties in his usual indefatigable manner. So recently as the Thursday morning previously he went out on an engine to Great Mercey-street, where a fire had been telegraphed. It was of a trifling character, and was put out in a few minutes, but it is supposed that the sudden exertion, in his delicate state of health, must have had a serious effect upon him, for he went to bed immediately upon returning to the station, and Bro. Pugh was sent for. Bro. Copland's invariable custom was to attend to the alarm bell immediately at any hour, day or night, and he was always ready to jump on an engine as it was leaving the gate. It thus happened that he was always present at the very beginning of operations, acting up to his motto that "The first five minutes at a fire is better than the next half hour." He remained in bed by the doctor's instructions, and on Friday night Bro. Pugh endeavoured to administer morphia to produce sleep. As a preliminary he was placed slightly under the influence of chloroform, and he seemed to obtain some relief. He never rallied, however, and passed away at the time stated—in the opinion of the doctor, from heart disease.

Bro. Copland was appointed Superintendent of the Fire Department at the end of 1874, and commenced duties in January, 1875, when Mr. Hancox was promoted from that department to the position of Chief Superintendent of Police. At the time of his appointment it was felt that a gentleman skilled in the mechanism of the steam fire engines would be a great acquisition to the force, and the choice of the town council and of the head constable, Major Greig, fell upon Bro. Copland, who had been many years in the service of Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of Long-acre and Lambeth, London, the well-known manufacturers of the steam fire engines supplied to all the great cities of Europe, as well as the principal towns and cities of the British islands. For some years before his Liverpool appointment it was the chief part of his duty to go abroad with the engines of the firm and instruct the fire brigades of the various cities on the Continent in their manipulation and construction. He was specially sent for to superintend operations at the time of the great fire in St. Petersburg, and after the Communists had set fire to Paris it was Bro. Copland who superintended the chief operations there also, and his services at that juncture were handsomely recognised by the government of M. Thiers, who presented him, among other marks of esteem, with an address amounting to a national vote of thanks for his services. After his appointment as Superintendent of the Liverpool Fire Police, Bro. Copland deservedly secured the esteem of all with whom he had business relations, and the expressions of regret for his untimely death are sincere and widespread. The deceased gentleman was in his thirty-seventh year, and

he leaves a widow and two infant children. The funeral—which was a public one, attended by the representatives of the several departments of the police force and the salvage corps—took place on Tuesday at Anfield Cemetery.

### Masonic and General Tidings.

Bro. Alderman Sir B. S. Phillips entertained His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at dinner at his residence, Queen's Gardens, Brighton, after the review on Easter Monday.

Bro. G. Sims, C.C., and Bro. J. G. Hutchinson were elected churchwardens for St. Botolph Aldersgate on Thursday, the 1st inst.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., has consented to preside at the festival of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution, to be held on or about July 7th.

Bro. Henry Parker announces three pianoforte recitals, to take place at St. James's Hall on the afternoons of April 14th, 23rd, and May 5th.

Prince Leopold presided at a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory which was held last week at Windsor Castle.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, has appointed Wednesday, the 28th inst., for the annual Grand Lodge Festival, to be held at Freemasons' Hall. The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Prov. G.M. West Lancashire, will preside.

Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Prov. G.M. West Lancashire, will preside at the eighty-second festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, on Wednesday, 30th June, 1880.

In our last issue, under the head "Masonic and General Tidings" Bro. P. Soman was described as proprietor of the "Norwich Guardian." We should have said "Norwich Argus."

The *Englishman* of India announces that a life of the late Sir Louis Cavagnari is to be written, with the sanction of the family, by Babu Kali Prosono Day.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. David Plunket, M.P., to be Paymaster-General, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B., who retires from Parliament.

Mr. W. Pitman, C.C., is writing a paper entitled the "History and Antiquities of the Ward of Farringdon Within," and he is announced to read it at the next monthly meeting of the London and Middlesex Archeological Society.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Bro. Ramey, Editor of the *Masonic Eclectic*, U.S.A.

I am glad to hear that in June Lady Monckton and Sir Charles Young will produce a play written by Sir Charles at one of the London theatres for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund. This fund, which is well managed, is sorely in want of money in order to keep up the annual payments to its annuitants.—*Truth*.

The third dramatic performance in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation will be given at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., under the special and distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Kt.

On Wednesday afternoon nearly 500 ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession assembled at the Lyceum Theatre for the purpose of presenting to Bro. Edward Ledger, the proprietor of the *Era* newspaper, a testimonial for the manner in which, according to the inscription on the handsome dessert service of which the testimonial consisted, he had defended the interests of the dramatic profession. It will be remembered that Bro. Ledger was recently prosecuted by a Mr. Hodson Stanley for an alleged libel published in his newspaper in connection with a so-called dramatic ball given by Mr. Stanley at the Cannon-street Hotel. The result of the trial was in favour of Bro. Ledger, and a movement was set on foot to form a fund to recompense him for the expense to which he had been put in the matter. Bro. Ledger, however, declined to sanction the raising of such a fund, and consequently those who had projected it resolved to utilise the subscriptions already received in organising the present testimonial. A sum of over £700 having been subscribed, it was devoted to the purchase of a service of plate, which was exhibited on a table arranged in the centre of the stage. The chair was occupied by Bro. Henry Irving, who was accompanied on the stage by Bros. J. L. Toole, Edward Terry, David James, Thorne, H. Neville, C. Warner, and E. L. Blanchard. Bro. Irving, in presenting Bro. Ledger with the testimonial in the name of those present, said it was a token which represented their appreciation of Bro. Ledger's services to the dramatic profession, as well as an expression of their sympathy with him, and a recognition of his courageous defence of the stage, at a great expense to himself, against an intolerable stigma. They had as a body to suffer from the shortcomings of others, who at the best were but the dregs of theatrical society; and it was quite time that an emphatic protest was made against such a state of things—a protest that must enlist the sympathy of all earnest workers in their calling. Bro. Ledger had not hesitated to make such a protest in a court of law, and his success was felt by all to remove the stigma that had previously attached to them. Bro. Ledger, who was very cordially received, said that the testimonial showed that his friends had recognised the earnest spirit in which he worked for what he deemed the honour and welfare of the dramatic profession, and it testified to the propriety of the course he had taken in dealing with a question which seemed to him to affect materially the esteem in which that profession was held by the public. Referring to a friend of his who had been solicited to assist a way on the ground of his having been for some time a scene-shifter at Drury-lane, and so "connected with the drama," Bro. Ledger said that he was sure his hearers would agree with him when he expressed the opinion that with every readiness to recognise the importance of even the smallest wheels in the complicated machinery of the stage, a dramatic artist was not to be confounded with a shifter of scenes or a seller of play bills, and any festivity those people might choose to indulge in could not be strictly designated as a dramatic ball or theatrical banquet. Bro. Toole also addressed a few words to those assembled, and the proceedings terminated.

The King's Head Tavern, Fenchurch-street, which was rebuilt a few years ago in a handsome style and most elaborately decorated, is, it is announced, henceforth to be called the London Tavern.

Bro. H.R.H. the M.W. Grand Master has forwarded a letter from Darmstadt, graciously accepting a copy of "The History and case of the Civil Service Writers," by Bro. J. Arthur Elliott, of the Royal Hanover Lodge, 1777. We lately noticed that Her Majesty the Queen had also honoured Bro. Elliott by her gracious acceptance of a copy of the same work.

The excavations in connection with the Royal Hotel have brought to light some very interesting remains of a secret chamber in the Palace of Henry VIII. Following the excavations, for which contracts have been entered into, the building will be completed, and in connection with it a row of shops built at the prominent corner of New Bridge-street. The hotel when finished will certainly be a great ornament to the neighbourhood.—*City Press*.

It has been decided that, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new cathedral at Truro it will be necessary to make a charge of 5s. to all Masons entering the enclosure on the 20th May, and that no brother can be permitted to join the procession unless provided with a ticket. Brethren desirous of taking part in the ceremony must apply to the Prov. G. Sec. for Cornwall or to the W.M.'s of the various lodges in the province for a ticket, accompanied with a remittance, as the Prov. G. Secretary will not issue any tickets after the 30th inst.

On and after April 1st, 1880, the rates of charge for telegrams to the principal countries in Europe will be as follows: Austria, 4d. for each word; Belgium, 2d.; Denmark, 4d.; France, 2d.; Germany, 4d.; Greece, 7 d.; Holland, 3d.; Hungary, 5d.; Italy, 5d.; Norway, 4d.; Portugal, 6d.; Russia in Europe, 6d.; Spain, 6d.; Sweden, 5d.; Switzerland, 4d.; Turkey in Europe, 8d.

The Rev. Thomas Bellas, who is supposed to have been the oldest beneficed clergyman in the kingdom, has just died at the age of 90. He was born in 1789, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in the year 1813, was ordained by Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and had held the vicarage of Bondgate, near Appleby, for fifty-eight years.

A method of transporting large vessels over isthmuses has been devised by a French engineer, M. Daubourg, who intends shortly to demonstrate the feasibility of his scheme at Argenteuil, near Paris, by lifting a 2000 ton ship from the Seine, and taking it on rails to another point on the river.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: William Henry Wylde, Esq., lately Superintendent of the Slave Trade and Consular Departments, Foreign Office.—*Gazette*.

The chambers in the Temple will shortly be in communication by telephone with the law courts at Westminster and the Houses of Parliament. The telephonic apparatus is at present being laid down between the Temple-gardens, the Metropolitan District Railway being utilised for the purpose.

The *City Press* says the Goldsmiths' Company are about to make an annual grant of £300 for three years in order to provide suitable practical and technical instruction at the Horological Institute for apprentices and improvers; and the City guilds are also subscribing a sum of £500 as a donation, with a promise of more if the results be satisfactory.

The *Egyptian Gazette* says that during the whole of last week the work of launching the American obelisk continued. By means of the hydraulic jacks the raft was bit by bit forced down the ways. By the evening of the 25th the whole fabric rested in the water, though without floating. In this position it lay exposed to the heavy sea of the last few days, which at times dashed right over the lower portion. In our next issue we will give a full and complete account of the operations, which, we think, will prove interesting to our readers.

The same paper has the following on the English obelisk: It is satisfactory to learn that a careful examination which has recently been made of the Egyptian obelisk on the Thames Embankment has shown that it has stood the English climate better than could have been expected. Shortly after its erection in London it was coated with a silicate composition, and neither the continuous rains of last summer, nor the snows, fogs, and frosts of the succeeding winter appear to have affected it. The only change apparent is that the hieroglyphics have become partially filled with soot. The structure, however, looks very insecure, standing as its does on its rounded end, and perched on blocks of cold, grey granite.

The following has been the result of an appeal made by Captain Gildea, of 20, Stafford-terrace, Kensington, for newspapers, books, &c., for "Our Soldiers in Afghanistan," viz.: 7741 illustrated and comic papers, 8448 newspapers, books, and periodicals, 8864 testaments and tracts, which have been sent during the winter in forty-eight bales to Cabul, Candahar, Kohat, and Jellalabad respectively. The balance of £5 6s. 10d. in hand, after paying expenses, Captain Gildea has handed over to the fund now being raised for the much-needed Infirmary for the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead.

The model of the sphinxes to be erected at the base of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment has been completed. It is 18ft. in length. Two casts will be taken from it, and placed one on each side of the obelisk, as if guarding the Needle, similarly to the position occupied by the Landseer lions round the column of Nelson in Trafalgar-square. On the sides of the pedestal of the obelisk there will be inscribed tablets of bronze, which will give the particulars and history of the Needle.

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.]

A monument has been placed over the graves of Bros. Lieutenants Melville and Coghill near Rorke's Drift.

According to a letter from Mr. Neele, the superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the arrangements for the conveyance of commercial travellers' luggage at reduced rates are to come into operation forthwith. Mr. Bairstow, the hon. Sec. of the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Protection Society, estimates the number of commercial travellers throughout the United Kingdom at 60,000.

The following telegram has been received from Sydney:—There is very little doubt that we are on the eve of a decided improvement in all branches of business, in which change the metallurgical departments will inevitably participate. Already importers and dealers have received larger and more numerous orders, and are sending out more iron wire, &c., than for some time past. Prices are consequently firmer. The improvement is due, doubtless, to higher figures realised for wool, copper, and other Australian produce in England. A general revival of trade is therefore confidently anticipated.—*Ironmonger*.

The following gentlemen having been appointed Queen's Counsel, were on Tuesday last requested by Lord Justice James to take seats within the bar in the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's-inn, and they took seats accordingly, viz.: Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. E. Rodwell, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, Mr. E. Swetenham, Mr. W. C. Beasley, Mr. J. J. Aston, Mr. F. C. J. Millar, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. J. Underhill, Mr. J. E. W. Addison, Mr. A. R. Jelf, Mr. R. Crossley, Mr. E. Clarke, Sir W. T. Charley (Common-Serjeant), and Mr. Peterham. The same ceremony was afterwards performed in the Rolls Court, in the Courts of Vice-Chancellors Malins, Bacon, and Hall, and in the Court of Mr. Justice Fry.

The directors of the Union Steamship Company have decided to despatch the new Royal Mail steamer "Trojan," with the Cape of Good Hope mails of May 20th, from Southampton, and from Plymouth, May 21st. This date has been selected to ensure beyond all question the complete preparation of the ship for service.

The projected competitive exhibition of works of art, where gold and silver wire is used, comprehending almost every article of plate and jewellery, which was to have been held in July, has, in consequence of the general election, been postponed till next year. The Goldsmiths' Company entertained an application for the loan of their hall for the purpose of holding such exhibition, but were unable this year to accede to the request. It is, however, hoped that they may yet be able to do so.

St. Paul's Cathedral has been put to many uses in its time, but I do not think many of us are aware that it was ever, and should be still, a pawnshop. Michael de Northburg, Bishop of London, who died of the plague at Copford, Essex, in 1361, bequeathed one thousand marks, to be put into a chest standing in the Treasury of St. Paul's, out of which any poor man might, for a sufficient pledge, borrow for one year ten pounds, the Dean and principal Canons twenty pounds, or as far as forty marks, the Bishop of London forty pounds, a nobleman or citizen twenty pounds; but, if the money was not returned at the expiration of the time, the preacher at St. Paul's Cross was to give notice that the pledge for it would be sold within fourteen days, if not redeemed in the meantime, and the surplusage, if any, of the pledge sold was to be returned to the owner.—*Truth*.

What a wealth and dignity there is about Cheap-side; what restless life and energy; with what vigorous pulsation life beats to and fro in that great commercial artery! How pleasantly on a summer morning that last of the Mohicans, the green plane-tree, now deserted by the rooks, at the corner of Wood-street, flutters its leaves! How fast the crowded omnibuses dash past with their loads of young Greshams and future rulers of Lombard-street! How grandly Bow steeple bears itself, raising proudly in the sunshine! How the great webs of gold chain sparkle in the jewellers' windows! How modern everything looks! And yet only a short time since some workmen at a foundation in Cheap-side, twenty-five feet below the surface, came upon traces of primeval inhabitants in the shape of a deer's skull, with antlers, and the skull of a wolf, struck down, perhaps, more than a thousand years ago, by the bronze axe of some British savage. So the world rolls on: the times change, and we change with them.—From "*Cassell's Old and New London*."

The Fifteen Sections were worked at the Manchester Lodge of Instruction (No. 179), held at the Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, on Saturday evening, April 3rd. Bros. Koester, P.M., W.M.; Kew, P.M., S.W.; Baker, P.M., J.W.; Harvey, Secretary.

FIRST LECTURE.	
1st Section	Bro. Marx.
2nd "	J. C. Smith.
3rd "	Paul.
4th "	Sillis.
5th "	Cook.
6th "	Robinson.
7th "	Baker.
SECOND LECTURE.	
1st Section	Bro. Blundell.
2nd "	Koester.
3rd "	Paul.
4th "	Kew.
5th "	Robinson.
THIRD LECTURE.	
1st Section	Bro. Radstock.
2nd "	Koester.
3rd "	Baker.

The following notice has been issued by the Sheriff of Cornwall on the approaching visit of the Grand Master, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new Cathedral: "A requisition having been presented to me, signed by the noblemen, magistrates, and other inhabitants of the county of Cornwall, requesting me to convene a county meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of showing the respect felt by the Cornish people for the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and of insuring a fitting reception of their Royal Highnesses on their approaching visit to Truro, I hereby, in pursuance of such requisition, convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Cornwall, to be held at the Town Hall, in the town of St. Austell, on Monday, the 12th day of April instant, at 1.30 p.m., for the above purpose."

The testimonial of the county of Devon to Bro. Colonel Buller has been completed at a cost of £800, and will be handed over to the gallant officer in a few days. The testimonial is a centrepiece, the principal figures of which are Colonel Buller in hunting costume, with a friendly Zulu on the watch crouched at his feet. The panels of the pedestal from which three figures rise bear representations of the rescue of a dismounted trooper by the Colonel in the affair of the Zombani, for which act he received the Victoria Cross; and another bas-relief pictures the field of Ulundi. On either side of the central figures are dismounted troopers and their chargers, the man in one case being the Colonel's orderly, and in the other a member of the Mounted Infantry. The whole design is very spirited. The testimonial is of solid silver.

Upon the chancel-ceiling of an ancient church in Cornwall, England, the emblem of Solomon's seal is sculptured. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, March, 1867, thus describes it: "Very remarkable in the mid-roof is the boss of the pentacle of Solomon. This was that five-angled figure which was engraved on an emerald, and wherewith he ruled the demons, for they were the vassals of his mighty seal. The five angles in their original mythicism, embracing, as they did, the unutterable name, meant, it may be, the fingers of Omnipotence." "Be this is as it may," says a Boston writer, "it is strange to find the pentacle, pentagram, or seal of Solomon, which is no other than the five-pointed star which idle school-boys all want to draw on their slates, appearing on the coinage of Velia, two centuries-and-a-half before the Christian era." In this figure, called also the Sign of Pythagoras, we have evidence that the Masonic fraternity existed and flourished at that remote time; at least, if we accept the theory that all esoteric wisdom (understood only by the initiated) has ever been Masonic, so far as it tends to build up the inner life of a man.—*Voice of Masonry*.

The *Telegraphic Journal* of April 1st contains a description of a new form of lamp for the electric light, which has recently been invented by Bro. Charles Stewart, M.A. It consists of a number of square carbon rods placed radially upon a disc of wood or metal in such a manner that the inner ends of the carbon rods form a complete circle. There is a circular opening in the wooden disc through which the electric light is seen from underneath. The carbons, which are all forced towards the centre by a uniform pressure, move forward as they are consumed, and together form the positive electrode of the lamp. The negative electrode consists of a covered hemispherical cup of copper, which before the current enters the lamp rests upon the ring formed by the carbons. On the current entering the lamp an electro-magnet raises the metal electrode, and the electric arc is then formed between the circle of carbons and the metal electrode. There is a flow of water through the latter to keep it cool. The advantages which this lamp possesses are: 1. It is automatic in its action. 2. It is capable of burning for a very considerable period. 3. It does not throw any shadows. 4. It is of simple and comparatively inexpensive construction. 5. The intensity of the light may be increased if so desired. This is the second lamp for the electric light which Bro. Stewart has recently invented.

The arrangements for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds Institute are now complete, and notice has been issued to all secretaries of science classes throughout Great Britain and Ireland of the system to be adopted. These examinations are worked concurrently with, and on the same system as, those of the Science and Art Department. They will be held on May the 12th, on which day also part of the science examination is held. By thus availing itself of the existing organisation of the Government, the City Institute is enabled to hold its examinations all over the kingdom, as there are now no places of importance at or near which there is not a centre for the Government system. There are thirty-two subjects of examination, covering all the chief industries of the country, all at least in which the application of science is such as to enable theoretical knowledge to be tested by examination. Any workman, or any other person connected with any manufacture included in the scheme, wishing to obtain a certificate testifying to his knowledge of that manufacture, has merely to apply to any one of the numerous local secretaries of the Science and Art Department, and ask him to return his name as a candidate to the office of the institute at Gresham College. When the day for examination arrives, the candidate will have to present himself at the centre where he has sent in his name, and he will find a paper of questions ready for him. If he succeeds in answering these, he will in due course receive a certificate. There are now over fifty classes in different parts of the kingdom, in which students are being prepared for these examinations, but the examinations are also open to any person whoever who likes to try for a certificate, or for one of the prizes given by the institute. Further information can be obtained on application to the halls of the Companies of Mercers, Drapers, and Clothworkers.

MASONIC GRIPS.—A brother who does a good deal of travelling, and likes to "get acquainted as he goes," says there are six kinds of Masonic grips, and he has felt them all. He classifies them in this way:—1. The pendulum shake, where the parties move their locked hands right and left, illustrating the jewel of the Senior Warden. 2. The pump-handle shake, where the motion assimilates to the emblem of the Junior Warden. Now if a Mason who is accustomed to number one grapples with the Mason who has been used to number two, there will be trouble, sure. 3. The tourniquet shake, where you squeeze the hand until a pleasant sound of cracking follows, that denotes a weakness in the ossification of your opponent. 4. The melancholy shake, which is a pensive, tranquil motion, suggesting liver complaint and dyspepsia. 5. The effeminate shake, which only reaches to the fingers, sometimes only to the forefinger, and makes you think of your maiden aunt. There are also the anvil shake, the gripe-royal, the malicious shake, &c., but the best of all is, 6. The cordial shake, which is a hearty agitation of hands, accompanied by kindly greetings and a certain thrill, affecting most pleasantly all the nerves, even the heart.—*Masonic Review*.

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 stamps or P.O.O. value 3s. 2d.—[ADVT.]





BRO. SIMON takes us to task very fraternally in the *New York Dispatch* for our remarks anent mileage, &c., and says, in reply, that "we know nothing about American needs," and that practically, (which we rejoice to hear), American Masons do much more for charity than we do in England. We have, however, only echoed the complaints of American brethren, and we note that Bro. SIMONS confines his defence to "mileage" and says nothing about "allowances" for attendance. We take up the accounts of the American Grand Lodges, and we find the greater proportion of the receipts swallowed up by mileage and members' expenses, and little or nothing voted to Masonic charity, relief, orphanages, and annuities. Is it wonderful that, admiring as we do American Masonry, and wishing it to be "perfect," we called attention to what appeared to us to be an anomaly in its proceedings. We only spoke, however, as sincere amici curiæ.

\* \* \*

BRO. WEBSTER, a well-known and respected brother from West Yorkshire, has given notice, we see, of two motions at the next Quarterly Court of the Girls' School, which we hope he will withdraw. We cannot approve of either, as they both most act prejudicially to the best interests of the Girls' School.

\* \* \*

We are happy in being permitted to announce that in the "Masonic Magazine" for May will appear the MS. of Madame BELZONI relative to Masonry and Egypt, with coloured illustrations, and which now belongs to Bro. W. C. H. WILDE, who will write an introduction to it. We think it right to call the attention of our readers to the fact, as the subject matter has much interest for all Masonic archæologists and students. The "Masonic Magazine" is, we are glad to hear, gaining in favour, but, like all Masonic literature, asks for friends, and, above all, readers.

\* \* \*

We call attention, with some little justifiable pride to the interesting discussion going on in our Masonic "Notes and Queries," and trust that such a lucid and masterly treatment of Masonic archæology, critically and courteously, may long distinguish that pleasant column of the *Freemason*.

\* \* \*

We beg to remind our readers that on Friday week the Anniversary Festival of the Girls' School will take place under the distinguished presidency of H.R.H. Prince LEOPOLD, and we augur for it a brilliant success. Up to the present Bro. HEDGES has received the names of 280 Stewards, and we would, once for all, beg to remind our readers that any who wish to qualify as Stewards should lose no time in doing so. We say this because brethren sometimes qualify on the day of meeting, positively forgetting the additional trouble and anxiety thus cast upon the Secretaries to make out correct returns. Let us hope that all the Stewards' lists will be in time.

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We have received another letter from Bro. DICK RADCLYFFE, but think it better not to print it, on the whole, as we consider the discussion terminated. No one doubts Bro. DICK RADCLYFFE'S good intentions, though the "outcome" may not commend itself to numerous minds.

\* \* \*

With regard to the point raised in the *Freemason* recently by "Enquirer," and the answer by "A Voice from India," it is quite clear that no one who is not a member of an English lodge, or of the English Constitution, can rule over an English Lodge. A Scottish P.M., as a P.M., is ineligible to rule over an English lodge; first, because he is not a Past Master of the lodge; and, secondly, because he is not under the English Constitution.

\* \* \*

We understand that among the New Grand Officers will be the following: Bro. Lord ONSLOW, S.G.W.; the appointment of the Lord MAYOR as

Junior G.W. has already been announced. We are happy to hear that Bro. R. F. GOULD will be S.D. Among the other names mentioned are Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON, Bro. Lieutenant-Colonel SOMERVILLE BURNEY, Bro. JOHN H. SCOTT, D.P.G.M. for Sussex; Bro. MAGNUS OHREN, P.M., P.G.W. Surrey; and Bro. GREENWOOD, Prov. G. Sec. for Surrey.

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THE *Printing Times* quotes the following solution to an "Editor's Difficulty" from the *Detroit Free Press*. As for the future we intend adopting the same system as our Transatlantic colleague, perhaps poetical contributors will kindly take the hint:

One evening, while reclining  
In my easy chair, repining [sense,  
O'er the lack of true religion and the dearth of common  
A solemn-visaged lady,  
Who was surely on the shady [mence:  
Side of thirty, enter'd proudly, and to crush me did com-  
"I sent a poem here, sir,"  
Said the lady, growing fiercer, [Spring,  
"And the subject which I'd chosen, you remember, sir, was  
But, although I've scann'd your paper,  
Sir, by sunlight, gas, and taper,  
I've discovered of that poem not a solitary thing."  
She was muscular and wiry,  
And her temper, sure, was fiery,  
And I knew to pacify her I should have to—fib like fun;  
So I told her ere her verses  
Which were great, had come to—bless us  
We'd received just sixty-one on "Spring," of which we'd  
And I added, "We've decided [printed one.  
That they'd better be divided  
Among the years that follow—one to each succeeding Spring.  
So your work, I'm pleased to mention,  
Will receive our best attention  
In the year of nineteen-forty, when the birds begin to sing."

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even 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.]

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
I see by the "notice" for next Quarterly Court of the Girls' School that we are to have a good deal more "talking." We have had a great deal too much lately, more than any of us like. I, for one, am sorry to see the continuance announced of this sad practice. I hope my brother Life Governors will attend in full numbers, and express in unmistakable terms their sense of the nuisance thus created by one or two who "will be heard."

If Bro. Thomson's motion is carried, we are beginning the downward course of a benefit society, and which will practically tend to pauperize the Order.

I cannot either approve of Bro. Webster's proposals, and shall vote against them.

Yours fraternally, A LIFE GOVERNOR.

MASONIC REGALIA.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
I shall feel obliged if you will allow me space to say a few words in reply to the letters of "M.M." and "R. W. O.," published in your last issue. I admit that the quotation I gave in my last says the metal emblem shall be in the centre of the apron, as "M.M." repeats. Now which is the centre of the apron? I am inclined to call all the white portion the centre. If, as "M.M." thinks, the centre is the exact point at which lines drawn across at equal distances from top and bottom and from either side would cross, the emblem would be on the point of the flap, and that would be very unsightly. I also submit he is wrong in imagining the emblem mentioned is that pendant to the collar, for the quotation refers only to the apron. Now, assuming the whole of the white portion of the apron to be the centre, why cannot the emblem be placed upon that portion in any position? Again, there is not, to my knowledge, any law against having more than one emblem, so that they be similar: then why should the three now used for the sake of uniformity be deemed irregular?

These remarks also apply to the letter of "R. W. O." I am pleased to find our brethren writing upon this subject. I trust the result of this discussion will be a full explanation from some brother better able than I am satisfactorily to settle the point. Could not you, Sir, give us your opinion?

Yours fraternally, JOHN G. HORSEY, W.M. 1619.

GRAND LODGES OF QUEBEC AND SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
The accompanying letters were not written for publication, but taking into view the remarks contained in the *Freemason* of Saturday in your leader and in your review of the "Proceedings" published by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I would feel obliged by your inserting the letters in the *Freemason*.

Yours fraternally, WILLIAM OFFICER, 13, Frederick-st., Edinburgh, April 5th, 1880.

Edinburgh, 31st March, 1880.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—  
There has been forwarded to me an extract from the annual report of your Committee for the year 1879, in which the question between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Quebec is dealt with. I observe that you state in your report that the Grand Lodge of Scotland recognised Quebec 'without any stipulation,' and that the conclusions of your report appear to be based on this assumption.

"It was I who proposed that the Quebec Grand Lodge should be recognised. I had done so unsuccessfully on previous occasions, and was familiar with the question. It is thus within my personal knowledge that the statement that Scotland recognised Quebec 'without any stipulation' is absolutely incorrect. In making the motion in Grand Committee I expressly said that the recognition would be subject to the invariable usage of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in similar cases, which is to retain its jurisdiction over its daughter lodges, provided they desire it; and it was on this express condition that my motion was carried.

"In the Grand Lodge, when the resolution fell to be moved, I made the motion subject to the same stipulation; and subject to that stipulation alone it was agreed to.

"The then Grand Secretary shortly afterwards resigned, and Bro. Murray Lyon was subsequently appointed his successor. He had no personal knowledge of the matter; but understanding that the resolution of Grand Lodge had not been intimated, he communicated it to Quebec. He may have inadvertently omitted to notice the qualification in the resolution; but you are well aware that such an omission could not, and did not, in point of fact, alter it.

"As the representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in Scotland, I take the liberty to mention the facts of the case, in order that you may not be misled by incorrect representations from other quarters.

"If the Grand Lodge of Quebec still chooses to accept of the recognition of Scotland in terms of its resolution, I think the matter may still be satisfactorily arranged between the two bodies.

"I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally, (Signed) WILLIAM OFFICER, 33, P.S.G.D., and P.M. No. 1.

Richard Vaux, Esq., P.G.M., Chairman of Committee of Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia."

Edinburgh, 1st April, 1880.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have received the book packet containing the correspondence as to the question of recognition by Scotland of your Grand Lodge. I enclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed on the subject to the Chairman of Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

I take the liberty to say that the matter will never be adjusted through the instrumentality of such letters as have been published by Bro. Ramsay. That gentleman should adhere somewhat more closely to facts, and be less inflammatory in his language.

"It appears to me that the matter is one which you should adjust with the Scotch Masons at Montreal. It is far from our wish to retain jurisdiction over lodges within the bounds of other Grand bodies; but we will never throw them off against their wish under any circumstances.

Yours fraternally, (Signed) WILLIAM OFFICER, 33, P.S.G.D., and P.M. No. 1.

John H. Graham, Esq., P.G.M., Richmond, Canada."

FAST LANCASHIRE SYSTEMATIC MASONIC EDUCATIONAL AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
Permit me very respectfully to correct an error which appears in your favourable notice of the report of the above Institution.

The paragraph referring to the Almoners should read as follows: "They have investigated eighty-four cases in 1879 as against sixty-three in 1878, and sixty-two in 1877. Of these thirteen were local cases, and seventy-one itinerants. Of the latter thirty-eight were relieved, and thirty-three were found unworthy of assistance.

Yours faithfully and fraternally, JOHN CHADWICK, Sec., and Prov. G. Sec.

A GUIDE TO ELECTION LAW.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
In a little review I wrote of this work last week I note one or two most unaccountable errors. The first sentence ought to be "though as Freemasons we are not politicians," and the second line is simply awful. It ought to be "of the shibboleth of political strife."

Yours fraternally, THE REVIEWER.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
By a printer's error the "G.S." was printed for the G.T. in your last report.

Printers' errors are, I know, unavoidable, but a good deal often depends, we see, upon even a letter!

Yours fraternally, ANTIQUARIUS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
I am delighted with the appearance of our old and attached friend, the *Freemason*, in its new clothing, and as a subscriber from the beginning, intimately connected with printing for many years, I am able to speak from a practical knowledge of the art when expressing gratification with the "make up" of the paper, and its most pleasing and satisfactory arrangement. May it have increased success, and win many more friends.

Several of my brethren have also been saying how much they are encouraged and assisted in their enquiries through the able and courteous management at the office, 198, Fleet-street, and certainly I fully endorse their praise.

P.M.

Bro. H.R.H. Prince Leopold attained his 27th year on Wednesday last.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—As spring advances a most invaluable opportunity offers for rectifying irregularities, removing impurities, and erasing blemishes which have arisen from the presence of matters forbid by winter from being transfused through the pores. This searching Ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, penetrates to the deeply seated organs, upon which it exerts a most wholesome and beneficial influence. Well nigh all the indigestions give way to this simple treatment, aided by purifying doses of Holloway's Pills. Bilious disorders, loss of appetite, lassitude, gout, and rheumatism may be effectively checked in their painful progress, and the seeds of long suffering eradicated by these remedies.—[Advr.]

Reviews.

TEMPLE BAR, ALL THE YEAR ROUND, SCRIBNER, MACMILLAN, BLACKWOOD, AND THE ANTIQUARY.

The monthly magazines seem affected by that dreadful malady from which we are all suffering so intensely just now—"Elections on the brain," and, though not devoid of interest, do not, to our mind, rise above an average level.

"All the Year Round" is mainly lit up by Bro. Anthony Trollope's well-told story, "The Duke's Children." We cannot say that we like "Set in a Silver Sea."

"The Antiquary," No. 4, upholds its promise of utility and interest.

In "Temple Bar" "Adam and Eve" improve, as does "The Rebel of the Family," and there is an interesting life of William Wilberforce.

"Macmillan" contains a sensational article on the "City Charities," about which a good deal can be said on both sides, but the whole tone of the "Macmillan" is too political for us.

We pass over the "Nineteenth Century" and the "Fortnightly," because they professedly deal with questions and subjects far outside our range as a Masonic journal.

"Young England" is a new and neatly illustrated candidate for popular favour.

Literary and Antiquarian Notes.

At Messrs. Sotheby's sale the week before last of books collected from various libraries, £86 was paid for Biblia Sacra Latina, cum Prologis S. Hieronimi, manuscript on vellum, with eighty beautiful miniatures, 1395.

The San Donato sale continues, valuable china, bronzes, and bric-a-brac having been sold at moderate prices during the last week.

Mr. William M. Ramsay, M.A., has been appointed to the Travelling Studentship in Archaeology, under the Society for Hellenic Studies.

Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., is editing for the Record Society the first volume of the Registers of the Parish of Prestbury, Cheshire.

Among the lectures to be delivered at the Royal Institution after Easter are three on "The Sacred Books of Early Buddhists," by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, and also five by Professor Morley, on "The Dramatists before Shakespeare, from the Origin of the English Drama to the year of the Death of Marlowe (1593)."

Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, antiquarian publisher, of Edinburgh, will shortly issue a curious and interesting work, entitled "Edinburgh in the Olden Time."

The "Folk Lore of Shakespeare," by the Rev. T. F. Thielton Dyer, M.A., author of "British Popular Customs" and "English Folk Lore," is the title of a new work which Messrs. Griffith and Farran announce.

A manuscript Psalter has just been discovered at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which archaeological experts assign to the second half of the eighth century.

A Dutch Burgomaster has enriched the archives of Holland with the original order from the States General to the Dutch Commander van Ghent, "to sail up the river of Rochester, thence with all speed to the Bay of Chatham, in order to execute and effectuate the attack, fight, taking, burning, or ruining of the warships of the King of Great Britain."

A new edition of the "Eikon Basilike" is announced by Elliot Stock, reprinted from the edition of 1648, with a fac-simile of the frontispiece found only in Dugard's copies, giving an explanation of the emblem.

The Rev. J. Stevenson is preparing for publication a memoir by Nau, the Secretary of Mary Queen of Scots. It may be regarded as containing in substance the Queen's account of her life, and especially of those parts which have been the subject of so much controversy.

Mr. Holman Hunt has promised the Society of Arts a paper on the "Materials Used by Artists in the Present Day as compared with those Employed by the Old Master."

Upwards of a thousand original documents, some dating back to the thirteenth century, have been discovered at Wells, Somerset. Many of the seals are in a good state of preservation.

One of the greatest art sales that the world has ever known commenced on the 15th March at Florence, at Prince Demidoff's celebrated Palace of San Donato. In the various galleries every school of painting is represented—many schools by chefs d'œuvre, many more by very remarkable works.

The Academy says that it has always been asserted that Capell, in 1760, was the first man to attribute the play of "Edward the Third" to Shakespeare; but nearly a hundred years earlier Mr. Furnivall finds in "An exact and perfect catalogue of Plays that are printed," at the end of T(homas) G(off)'s "Careless Shepherdess," 1656, the entry—

Edward 1 } Shakespeare.  
Edward 3 }  
Edward 4 }

And although the attribution of Marlowe's "Edward II." and Heywood's "Edward IV." to Shakespeare robs of all value the assignment of "Edward III." to him, yet the fact that Goff preceded Capell in so assigning it should be known.

The new series of excavations in Olympia seems likely to reward the German Commission, though the work has been much interrupted by rain. Among other objects discovered are numerous fragments hitherto missing in the metope reliefs, a deeply-carved stone representing a lion, the first specimen of the kind hitherto found; further, a head of the younger Faustina, which fits a torso unearthed some time ago.

Mr. D. Tallerman, writing from Upper Thames-street to the Times on the subject of Australian fresh meat, says that "in addition to the Strathleven shipment of 34 tons of fresh meat from Australia, the other trans-tropical shipments have been—one in 1877 of 100 tons of beef and mutton by the Frigorifique from South America to Rouen, one in 1878 by the Paraguay from South America to Havre, and a second by the same vessel, consisting of 10,000 sheep, which arrived at Havre last month.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. Sir F. Wyatt Truscott, will preside at the 27th anniversary of the London Association of Foreman Engineers and Draughtsmen this day (Saturday). He will be supported by Bro. Sheriff Woolloton and Bro. Sheriff Bayley.

The Great Eastern Railway is now illuminated by eleven Brush electric lamps, the whole being lighted in a single circuit.

The curious and general musical library of the late Mr. J. T. Cooper, organist of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and of Christ's Hospital, will be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on Monday, the 19th inst.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, April 16, 1880.

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

- Quar. Gen. Court and Election Girls' School, at 12. Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. 173, Phoenix, F.M.H. 1415, Campbell, Mitre Hot., Hampton Court. 1423, Era, Albany Hot., Twickenham. 1446, Mount Edgcumbe, Swan Hot., Battersea. 1607, Loyalty, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill. 1612, West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing. 1637, Unity, Abercorn Arms Hot., Gt. Stanmore. 1671, Mizpah, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st. 1743, Perseverance, Imperial Hot., Holborn Viaduct.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Manchester, 17, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8. Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd., at 7. Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8. Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico. Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Camberwell.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

- Quar. Gen. Court and Election Boys' School, at 12. Lodge 5, St. George and Corner Stone, F.M.H. 25, Robert Burns, F.M.H. 58, Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. 97, St. John's Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st. 136, Good Report, Inns of Court Hot. 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st. 222, St. Andrew's, 101, Queen Victoria-st. 975, Leigh, Freemasons' Hall. 1571, Leopold, Woolpack Tav., Bermondsey-st. Chap. 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tav. Mark 173, Temple, Green Dragon Tav., Stepney. 239, Royal Naval, 2, Red Lion-sq., W.C. Red Cross Constantine 2, Plantaganet, 68, Regent-st., W.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Neptune, Warrior Hot., Brixton, at 7. Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7. London Masonic Club, 101, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., at 6. Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10. St. John, Gun Hot., Wapping, 8 to 10. Prince Leopold, Mitford Tav., Sandringham-rd., Dalston, 7.30. Strong Man, Old Rodney's Head, Old-st., E.C. Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station, at 7. Camden, 174, High-st., Camden Town, at 8. Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., at 8. St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8. Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe, at 8. Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., at 8. Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney, 8. Loughborough, Cambria Tav., Loughborough Junc., at 7.30. Hyde Park, The Westbourne, 1, Craven-rd., at 8. West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield. West Kent, Forest-hill Hot., Forest-hill, at 7.30. St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 7. Doric Chapter, 248, Globe-rd., Mile End-rd., at 8. Royal Commemoration, R. Hot., High-st., Putney, 8 till 10. British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tav., Mile End. Eastern Star, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., 7.30. High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8. St. Mark's, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd. John Hervey, Albion Hall, London Wall, at 8. New Finsbury Park, Plimsoll Arms, St. Thomas-rd., N., at 8. Kilburn, South Molton Hot., South Molton-st., W., at 7.30.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

- Lodge 96, Burlington, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st. 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st. 228, United Strength, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st. 548, Wellington, White Swan Tav., Deptford. 834, Ranelagh, Bell & Anchor Hot., Hammersmith. 917, Cosmopolitan, Cannon-st. Hot. 933, Doric, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st. 1196, Urban, F.M.H. 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hot., Anerley. 1381, Kennington, Surrey Club H., Kennington Oval. 1593, Royal Naval College, Ship Hot., Greenwich. 1604, Wanderers, F.M.H. 1614, Covent Garden, The Criterion, Piccadilly. 1803, Cornhill, King's Head Tav., Fenchurch-st. Chap. 145, Prudent Brethren, F.M.H. 185, Jerusalem, F.M.T. Mark 22, Southwark, Bridge House Hot., London Bdge.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Pilgrim, F.M.H., 1st and last Tues. Metropolitan, Moorgate-st. Station Restaurant, at 7.30. Yarborough, Greer: Dragon, Stepney, at 7. Domatic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., at 7.30. Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., S.W., at 8. Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 7. Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., at 7.30. Dalhousie, The Sisters' Tav., Pownall-rd., Dalston, E., 7.30. Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30. Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Bdgs., at 7. Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe-rd. Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hot., Wandsworth, at 7. Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, York-rd., Battersea, at 8. Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8. Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe, at 8. St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping, at 8. Islington, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 7. Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey, at 8. Mount Edgcumbe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's, at 8. Duke of Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, 8. Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8. St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, Finchley-rd., at 8. Corinthian, George Hot., Millwall Docks, at 7. Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30. Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8. Eleanor, Angel Hot., Edmonton. Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.



# LONDON MASONIC CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

Elections for the R.M.I. for Boys and Girls, 10th and 12th April, 1880.

The Committee have selected the following Candidates, and request the votes of the London Brethren on their behalf:—

BOYS.	GIRLS.
No. 48, A. A. Gee.	No. 12, M. A. A. Wyatt.
„ 52, J. B. Frost.	„ 3, J. S. H. Priestly.
„ 3, J. S. Scott.	„ 4, E. E. Williams.
„ 18, A. Fellowes.	„ 26, J. M. Harvey.
„ 30, F. R. Thomas.	
„ 47, E. A. B. Gough.	

## CHAIRMAN :

Bro. Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C.

## VICE-CHAIRMEN :

- Bro. Charles Atkins, P.M. 27, Sec. 1260, L.G.  
 Bro. John Derby Allcroft, V. Patron A. B. and G.  
 Bro. Rev. Dr. P. H. E. Brette, P.P.G. Chap. Middlesex, V. Pres. A. B. and G.  
 Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton, Grand Treas., V. Patron A. B. and G.  
 Bro. J. Glashier, P.G.D., P. Prov. G.W. Middlesex.  
 Bro. Dr. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.  
 Bro. George Kenning, P.G.D. Middlesex, V. Patron G., V. Pres. B  
 Bro. Charles Lacey, V. Pres. A. B.  
 Bro. J. Mason, V. Pres. G.  
 Bro. C. J. Perceval, V. Pres. A. B. and G.  
 Bro. F. A. Philbrick, V. Patron G.  
 Bro. J. B. Poole, V. Pres. G.  
 Bro. H. H. Riach, P.P.G. Sec. Oxon, V. Pres. G.  
 Bro. S. Rosenthal, P.P.G.W. Middlesex, V. Patron, G. and B.  
 Bro. W. H. Trego, P.G. Stwd., V. Pres. G. and B.  
 Bro. Dr. Erasmus Wilson, P.G.D., V. Patron A. B. and G.

**AUDITORS**—Bros. J. H. Southwood, and A. E. Gladwell.

**TREASURER**—Bro. S. Poynter, P.M. and Treas. 902, L.G.

## COMMITTEE :

Bro. A. J. Altman.	Bro. G. Everett.	Bro. H. Massey.	Bro. T. Smith.
„ J. W. Baldwin.	„ J. Faulkner.	„ W. Maxwell, P.G.S.	„ W. M. Stiles.
„ A. Barfield.	„ W. H. Froom.	„ A. Middlemass.	„ D. R. Still.
„ J. Batley.	„ E. J. Goodacre.	„ D. D. Mercer.	„ W. Tarn.
„ G. Graham Bell.	„ J. Hollocombe.	„ J. J. Michael.	„ F. Tyerman.
„ T. Benskin.	„ E. M. Hubbuck, P.G.S.	„ T. Murley.	„ T. C. Walls.
„ W. Bristo.	„ N. B. Headon.	„ W. J. Murlis.	„ G. F. J. Warne.
„ A. Brookman.	„ J. Holden.	„ G. W. Porter.	„ J. H. Watts.
„ W. S. Chapman.	„ E. J. Jolliffe.	„ T. Preston.	„ C. H. Webb.
„ H. W. Dalwood.	„ G. Jones.	„ W. Hyde Pullen.	„ E. B. Webb.
„ J. Davis.	„ T. Kingston.	„ Dr. F. W. H. Ramsay.	„ John Webb.
„ J. Delegana.	„ S. F. Littell.	„ R. A. Ree.	„ W. P. Webb.
„ J. Douglass.	„ E. Mallett.	„ W. H. Saunders.	„ J. White.
„ W. Dutson.	„ J. G. Marsh.	„ W. E. Sharp.	„ S. White.
„ T. Edmonston.	„ T. Massa.	„ W. D. Slyman.	

A. TISLEY,  
 J. WILLING, Junr., } Hon. Secs.

\* \* \* The Committee most earnestly request Brethren to send their Proxies forthwith to the Office of the Association, No. 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.