

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

No. XII.—DOYLE'S LODGE, GUERNSEY.

In our notice of the province of Guernsey we alluded to Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship, as having been founded by Sir John Doyle. Farther investigation has lead us to believe that, while Sir John was undoubtedly the founder of Doyle's Lodge as now existing, he nevertheless established it upon the basis of a much older lodge. There are two charters for Doyle's Lodge. One was granted by the the Duke of Athol, Grand Master of Ancient York Masons in 1807, to Sir John Doyle, David Watson, and Thomas Le Lievre. This charter is numbered 98, and a note says, "This warrant is registered in the Grand Lodge, vol. III., letter C and E, 17th March, 1762." It would appear, therefore, that the lodge now known as Doyle's really originated in 1762, and is consequently the most ancient in the Channel Islands.

The second charter of Doyle's is dated 1810, and was issued by Sir John Doyle himself for some unexplained purpose. It reads as follows :

"No. 5, GUERNSEY ESTABLISHMENT.

"To all and every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and Loving Brethren.

"We, Lieutenant-General Sir John Doyle, Bart., K.G., Colonel of the 87th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenaut-Governor of Guernsey, and commanding-in-chief His Majesty's Forces in the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, Provincial Grand Master under the authority of His Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, &c., &c., Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, send Greeting.

Priaulx, David Watson, Thomas Bell, and several

"KNOW YOU THAT WE, at the humble petition of our right trusty and well-beloved brethren, Anthony other brethren residing in the Island of Guernsey, do hereby constitute the said brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title or denomination of 'Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship,' to be opened in the Island of Guernsey aforesaid; and we do further, at their said petition, and of the great trust and confidence reposed in every of the said above-named brethren, hereby appoint Anthony Priaulx to be Master, David Watson to be Senior Warden, and Thomas Bell to be Junior Warden for opening the said lodge

and for such further time only as shall be thought proper by the brethren thereof; it being our will that this our appointment of the above officers shall in no wise affect any future election of officers of the lodge, but that such election shall be regulated agreeable to such bye-laws of the said lodge as shall be consistent with the general laws of the society, contained in the "ook of Constitutions"; and we will and require the said Anthony Priaulx to take special care that all and every of the said brethren are or have been regularly-made Masons, and that they do observe, perform, and keep the rules and orders contained in the 'Book of Constitutions.' And, further, that you do, from time to time, cause to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose an account of your proceedings in the lodge, together with all such rules, orders, and regulations as shall be made for the good government of the same; that in no wise you omit once in every year to send to us, or the Grand Master, or to Sir Peter Parker, Baronet, &c., Deputy Grand Master, or to the Provincial Grand Master for the time being, an account in writing of your said proceedings, and copies of all such rules, orders, and regulations as shall be made as aforesaid, together with a list of the members of the lodge and such a sum of money as may suit the circumstances of the lodge, and reasonably be expected, towards the Grand Charity. Moreover, we hereby will and require you, the said Anthony Priaulx, as soon as conveniently may be, to send to us an account in writing of what may be done by virtue of these presents.

"Given at Government House, Guernsey, under our hand and seal, the 11th day of June, 1810, A.Z. 5810, A.D. 1810.

"J. DOYLE,

"Prov. G.M. for the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.

"By command of the Prov. G.M.

"R. R. ABBEY,

"Prov. G. Sec."

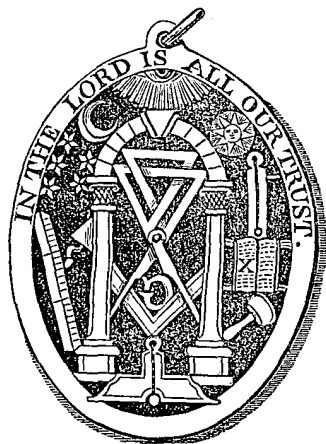
This charter is headed "No. 5, Guernsey Establishment"—a proof that at the period of its date there were four other lodges existing. The future historian of the province will do well to endeavour to recover traces of those lodges.

It will be observed that Sir John Doyle was the Provincial Grand Master for Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, and it is evident that at that time Guernsey had pre-eminence of Jersey in Masonic matters.

The charter of Mariner's Lodge was issued in 1784 by Lord Antrim, Grand Master of Ancient York Masons, to Robert Mitchell, John Nelson, and Peter Arrivé. It was then numbered 222, and is evidently the lodge in which Bro. Le Roy, of Jersey, took the "Ark, Mark, and Link" degree, and which was erroneously stated to be extinct in the biographical notice of Bro. Le Roy which appeared in the *Magazine*. It would be interesting to know when Mariners' Lodge ceased to confer the "Ark, Mark, and Link" degree.

The charter of Loyalty Lodge was granted in 1810 by the Duke of Athol to David King, Richard Trant, and John Sullock. Bro. John Sullock was, we are informed, the father of the present Bro. Sullock, of Guernsey, the latter of whom was initiated in a Dutch lodge.

Bro. James Gardner, Senior Warden of Doyle's Lodge, possesses a Masonic jewel which he received from his father, and which was once belonging to Bro. John Nelson, one of the founders of Mariner's Lodge in 1784. By the kindness of the editor of the *Magazine*, we are enabled to present the following representation of this curious relic of ancient Masonry :—



The name of "John Nelson" is also engraved thereon, and the words *Petivimus et Envenimus* appear on the reverse side. What changes have taken place since this jewel adorned the breast of our long-departed Bro. Nelson, and what memories it recalls of craftsmen and lodges who were his contemporaries, but are now, alas! almost entirely forgotten! We hope our esteemed Bro. Gardner may one day add to his services to the Craft by presenting this Masonic memento to Doyle's Lodge.

On our second visit to Guernsey we were privileged to attend a meeting of Doyle's Lodge, and

found the brethren as earnest as ever in the performance of their duties. Father Sarchet, the Norman, was in one of his finest moods, and quite prepared to adopt our new version of an old poem :—

My name is Norman—

On old Guernsey's hills I meet in Lodge.

From Bro. Sarchet's speech we learnt that he had been at some loss to understand our reference to his "post prandial" addresses, but had at length been fairly convinced that we had imbibed genuine respect for Norman blood, and he was consequently rather inclined to think that if the truth were known we had a little of that precious article in our veins. Without adopting this theory we fully accepted Bro. Sarchet's friendly feeling in suggesting it.

We have heard a whisper which induces us to believe that an effort will be made to procure portraits of the venerable Bros. Le Page and Sarchet for the Masonic Hall, Guernsey. That the lineaments of these brethren should be handed down to posterity is very desirable. Bro. Le Page will long be remembered for his admirable knowledge of the Craft and Royal Arch ritual, and Bro. Sarchet's quaint and peculiar theories on the subject of "Norman" blood entitle him to Masonic fame as "the last of the Normans." An experience of Freemasonry extending to nearly half a century appears only to have increased his admiration for the Craft, and though his speeches are couched in terms of eccentric humour there can be no doubt as to the sincere feelings they embody.

In the interval between our visits we found that Bro. W. H. Muntz had been straying among the Muses and had produced two songs which he modestly dubbed *impromptus* to the tunes of "Scots Wha Hae," and "Woodman spare that tree." The sentiments embodied in these verses are highly commendable. In No. 1, Bro. Muntz thus commences an apostrophe to his mother lodge :—

"DOYLE'S LODGE I love so well,
O where to find the words to tell,
How it has always done so well."

In No. 2, the first verse conveys a meaning which brethren in the province of Guernsey fully understand :—

"TRAITOR spare that free
And true Masonic spot,
While Truth alone helps me—
Thine answer thou hast got."

Bro. Muntz gratified us greatly with one of the

most manly, honest, and straightforward addresses we ever listened to. He said that when he became a Freemason he felt as proud of the fact as he did when his father was elected M.P. for Birmingham. It is noteworthy that Bro. Muntz is an amateur sculptor of considerable ability, and his residence at Firmain Bay—one of the most beautiful estates in the island—is ornamented with several works of sculpture which, as specimens of untrained talent, are highly interesting. While the Craft is honoured with the loyal zeal of men like Bro. Muntz we need never fear the future of our ancient order. Bro. Muntz has several brothers who are Freemasons including the late candidate for one of the divisions of the county of Warwick. He is also brother-in-law to another active Mason, Bro. J. H. Parker, of Doyle's Lodge, who was unfortunately absent at the date of our second visit.

On this occasion Bros. Clark, Row, and Gardner enlivened the supper-table with some excellent part-singing—a feature of the evening which we trust may be repeated at subsequent meetings. It is, we believe, the intention of the brethren to revive the choir which Bro. Dr. Hopkins assisted in founding during his residence in Guernsey.

At one time there existed a Masonic Order entitled "The Rite of Elected Cohens"; and although that branch of our brotherhood is unknown in Guernsey, the province possesses a Masonic Cohen, who is enthusiastic in devotion to the Craft. We allude to Bro. R. Cohen, of Doyle's Lodge, whom we hope one day to see appropriately filling the chair of K.S.

We find that we are misinformed as to Lady Doyle having presented a silver goblet to Doyle's Lodge. The goblet was presented by Mrs. Cohu, the widow of the late Bro. Cohu. The portrait of Sir John Doyle previously alluded to was presented by Sir John to a lady, who gave it to ro. Gallienne, by whom it was generously given to Doyle's Lodge.

Our esteemed Brother, John Oatley, W.M. elect of La Césarée Lodge, Jersey, was present at the last meeting of Doyle's Lodge which we attended. In response to the toast of his health, Bro. Oatley testified to the pleasure with which he had witnessed the admirable working of the lodge.

We read at this meeting the following extract from a letter which we had received from our valued Brother, C. J. Carleton, of Dublin, whose connection with Doyle's Lodge we have previously referred to :—

"I can safely say I have never seen a lodge worked as well as Doyle's, and I have visited a great many."

As far as our experience goes, we can fully endorse Bro. Carleton's eulogium of Doyle's Lodge, as being no less flattering than true.

In Guernsey we met with a pleasing proof that our articles in the *Magazine* have not been, as the Exeter Hall people would say, "wholly in vain." Bro. John Coutts, W.M. of the Egyptian Lodge, London, and Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine, sent to Bro. Millington, Guernsey, for a copy of the photograph of Victor Hugo and the Poor Children, previously mentioned by us. Having shortly afterwards to visit the Channel Islands, and remembering our notice of the fact that Bro. James Gardner, S.W. of Doyle's Lodge was proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Bro. Coutts at once made his way to that hotel, and began to inquire of Bro. Gardner about "J. A. H." Singularly enough, we happened at the time to be staying in the house, and a speedy introduction to Bro. Coutts was the consequence. It was unfortunate that Bro. Coutts arrived too late to attend the monthly meeting of Doyle's Lodge; but he nevertheless spent one or two pleasant evenings with some of the more active brethren, and we felt much pleased to have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of so accomplished and earnest a Craftsman.

It was a singular coincidence that on the day that the news of the death of Bro. Lord Brougham arrived we met in the Royal Alfred Lodge, Jersey, a member of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh, with which the names of our immortal brethren, Brougham, Scott, Robert Burns, and the "Ettrick Shepherd" are proudly identified, and which is honoured in having our esteemed Bro. Anthony Oneal Haye, as its present Poet Laureate. On the succeeding evening the memory of our departed brother, Lord Brougham, was toasted amid solemn silence in Doyle's Lodge, Guernsey. Although Bro. Lord Brougham had long ceased to take any part in Masonic movements, his whole life may nevertheless be regarded as a noble exemplification of the principles of the Craft.

Our respected Bro. Millington, S.D., had the honour to enlist the sympathies of the members of Doyle's Lodge on behalf of the Masonic Life-boat, originated by Bros. Hyde Clarke and William Smith, C.E., and so fully and ably advocated in the *Magazine*. The matter was at once taken up

in the most fraternal spirit, and a donation to the Life-boat Fund was promptly voted. It is to be regretted that means have not been adopted for bringing the proposal for a Life-boat directly before all our lodges, as we feel sure that the object is in itself so noble as to merit universal approval. As an instance of the value of a good example, we may mention that a visiting brother promised to propose in two lodges with which he was connected that the excellent precedent set by Doyle's Lodge be adopted by them.

We were much interested in a discussion which took place among the brethren of Doyle's Lodge as to whether the Guernsey papers had been justified in quoting our articles, seeing that Freemasonry is a secret society. The consideration of the question resulted in the apparently unanimous feeling that the publication of judicious extracts from the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE by the newspaper press had a decided tendency to advance the general interests of the order as well as to remove erroneous opinions on the part of outsiders. It may be well again to remind those who misunderstand the objects and scope of Freemasonry that although it is secret in its working the principles upon which it is founded and the results of its operations are such as may fearlessly be made public.

It appears that the editor of the *Guernsey Star* is a Craftman, and although Bro. Talbot has not taken any position in the order we may nevertheless be glad that a gentleman so much respected is connected with us. It is also said that the Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir Peter Stafford Carey is a Freemason, but we are unable to verify the fact.

In finally parting with our Guernsey brethren we experienced a pang which no words can adequately express. For all the pure spontaneous kindness which was shewn to us during a period of long-continued weakness and suffering we shall feel ever indebted, and whenever we may have the opportunity we shall be eager to again visit *la belle Guernesey* and the brethren of Doyle's Lodge.

In the words of our immortal Brother, Robert Burns, we felt at parting:—

“Adieu! a heart-felt, warm adieu!
Dear brothers of the mystic tie.”

and inwardly our heart reiterated the great poet's good wishes for Masonry with regard to all the

lodges and brethren in Her Majesty's Duchy of Normandy:—

“May freedom, harmony, and love,
Unite you in the grand design,
Beneath the Omniscient eye above,
The glorious Architect Divine.”

J. A. H.

EARS OF WHEAT FROM A CORNUCOPIA.

By Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, A.M., *Masonic University of Kentucky, U.S.*; *Corresponding Member of the Union of German Freemasons, Leipzig*; *one of the Grand Stewards in the Grand Lodge of Scotland*; *P.G.S.W. of Ayrshire*; *author of the “History of Mother Kilwinning,” &c.*

FREEMASONRY IN THE SCOTS GREYS A CENTURY AGO.

Few know that of the Military Lodges of which in former times Scotland was so prolific, the lodge originally attached to the Royal North British Dragoons was erected by The Mother Lodge,—neither is there any record of the fact preserved at Kilwinning. It is impossible now to fix the date of this charter; but seeing that the lodge had existed “for a very great length of time” prior to 1770, it is not unlikely that it was one of the oldest of the speculative daughters of the Mother Lodge, and it can be no great stretch of imagination to suppose that among its original members would be found some of the heroes of Dettingen, where in 1743 the Greys are said to have covered themselves with glory. The “Scots Greys Kilwinning” having through the perils of war become dispossessed of its warrant of constitution, Colonel the Honourable William Master of Napier (afterwards 6th Lord Napier) and other officers (their regiment being then quartered at Edinburgh), petitioned for a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland—compliance with their prayer being urged on these grounds, viz., “that they for a very great length of time had held a regular Lodge in the said Regiment under the authority of the Ancient Lodge of Kilwinning; that through the many hazardous enterprises in which they had been engaged in the service of their king and country, they had not only lost their charter, but their whole records; and that they were willing still to associate together for the true end of Masonry in a regular Lodge” to be held in the regiment. The following minute, while showing the success which attended the efforts to resuscitate under new auspices this old military lodge, is interesting from the glimpse it affords of the proceedings in connection with its reconsecration

within the hall of a sister lodge, the story of whose origin was also the only existing link of its connection with the ancient centre of Scottish Masonry:—

“Lodge of St. Andrew’s Royal Arch in the Scots Greys or Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons, held in the Lodge of Cannongate Killwinning at Edinburgh, 12th March, 1770 :

“In consequence of an application made to the Grand Lodge of Scotland on Tuesday last, 6th inst., by the Honourable Col. William Napier, in name of himself and several other gentlemen in the above Regiment, craving to have a Charter of Constitution and Erection under their authority, the same was ordered, and this day appointed by the Grand Lodge to meet with the several Brethren to deliver them their Charter and consecrate their Lodge. The Grand Lodge being duly met and constituted by the Most Worshipful His Excellency General Oughton, the Grand Master, and several other officers of the Grand Lodge, his Excellency, after a most suitable lecture on the Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty of the Royal Craft to Col. Napier, whom he received as Master of the Lodge, delivered him their Charter ; and received Capt. Basil Heron as Depute Master ; Sir John Nisbett, for Senior, and John Nisbet, Esq., for Junior Warden ; John Christy, Esq., for Treasurer ; and James Colquhoun, Esq., for Secretary. When after the same the Lodge was consecrated by solemn prayer under the style and title of The St. Andrew’s Royal Arch in the Scots Greys or Royal North British Dragoons. Then the evening was concluded with that mirth and harmony known among the Brethren.”

To this minute (which is signed by the Grand Officers and those of the newly constituted lodge) is appended a note by the Grand Clerk, certifying that the same is recorded in the books of the Canongate Kilwinning and of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The propriety of admitting private soldiers to the privileges of the Craft has never been challenged under the Scotch Constitution : so with every desire for promoting the principles of Freemasonry as widely as possible among his fellow-soldiers, Colonel Napier gave his sanction to a code of by-laws which fixed the fees for initiation at a rate moderate enough to suit the means of any well-conducted soldier however humble his military rank. The by-laws—which are engrossed in the

records as having been adopted by the Lodge on 14th March, 1770, and possess several features that ought to commend themselves to the favourable consideration of some of our existing lodges—are as follows :

“That all Officers and Stranger Gentlemen are to pay the following fees : Enter’d Apprentice, £1 5s. 6d. ; Fellow Craft, 7s. 6d. ; Master Mason, 6s.

Quarter-Masters, E.A.,	15s. 6d. ;	F.C.,	6s. 0d. ;	M.	3s. 6d.
Sergeants	„	8s. 6d. ;	„	4s. 0d. ;	„
Corporals & } Trumpeters }	„	6s. 0d. ;	„	2s. 6d. ;	„
Private Dragoons	„	2s. 6d. ;	„	1s. 6d. ;	„

“As the Lodge has as yet no fund for charity, it is proposed that every Officer of the Regiment shall pay monthly 2s. 6d., each Quarter-Master 1s. 6d., each Sergeant 1s., each Corporal and Trumpeter 9d., each Private Dragoon 6d.,—which will in time become a fund that will enable the Lodge to give some money, to a discharged Brother to carry him home, to the Widow and Children of a deceased Brother, and likewise to assist distress’d Brethren in other matters, such as sickness and the like. But this charity is to be intirely confin’d to the Regt., except in very extraordinary cases, unless the Lodge shall become so rich that they can do it without hurting their own Brethren ; for in that case it is the duty of every Lodge to help a distress’d Brother, be he of what religion, country, or profession whatever.

“That the Lodge of St. Andrew’s Royal Arch in the Scots Greys do meet the first Monday after the 14th of every month, and oftener if necessary, at which time the monthly fees are to be paid in to the Treasurer for the time being, he settling his accounts twice in every year, viz., the first Mondays of March and October.

“The Officers of the Lodge to be chosen on the first Monday after the 14th of March for the year to come, as at that time in all probability most of the members will be with the Regt.

“That no person belonging to the Royal North British Dragoons, after the date hereof, that shall be made a Mason in any other Lodge than that of the St. Andrew’s Royal Arch in the Scots Greys, shall be assum’d into the above Lodge, until they pay full fees according to their degree in Masonry.

“That at all times after the Lodge is open’d all manner of decency to be strictly observ’d. No politicks, no swearing or bawdy songs to be allowed of ; and that Masons’ songs be most encouraged, as they promote good humour, brotherly

love, and universal benevolence more than any other songs, and are certainly the most proper for Mason Lodge.

"Be it also understood that the necessary expences of the charter, jewels, and other disbursements on account of the Lodge, shall be paid before any charity can be issued from their funds."

The subsequent minutes of the lodge contain little else than a mere record of its intrants. On the 10th of May, 1770, the lodge having been opened in Coventry, received an accession of strength in the affiliation of several brethren belonging to the regiment, and the initiation of 1 quarter-master, 6 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 1 private. The scene of the Greys' next Masonic labour was in Lichfield, where in the course of twelve communications 32 candidates were made. These included, one lieutenant-colonel, a captain in the royal horse guards, a captain in one of the regiments of royal foot guards, a surgeon, a clergyman, and other civilians. At his entry the then lieutenant-colonel of the Greys was accompanied by a corporal and a couple of trumpeters. In October 1770 the lodge was "adjourned till 27th March, '71, in consequence of the Rt. Worshipful Master and most of the other officers of the lodge being dispersed in different quarters on the duty of the regiment." In April 1771, the regiment being then quartered at Newbury, Bro. Thomas Dunkerley, P.G.M. of Hampshire,—a name of historical note in connection with the Craft in England—was assumed as a member of the lodge; and at its next communication, held at Canterbury on the 14th September, '72, the lodge was visited by Bro. Robert Aitken, writer, Edinburgh (of the Canongate and Leith lodge), who at a subsequent meeting received honorary affiliation. Br. Aitken afterwards removed to Ayr, where, associated with other intimate friends and patrons of Scotia's Bard, he continued to take a lively interest in Masonic affairs. It was to Bro. Aitken that "The Cottar's Saturday night," was inscribed. Col. Napier having in 1773 relinquished the gavel, was succeeded by Sir John Nisbett, Bart.; but in consequence of the "divided situation of the regiment" the lodge stood adjourned from March 24, '73, till April 23, '74, at which date it was congregated in Colchester. At this meeting the treasurer was authorised to aid in conveying to their homes such of the brethren as should be discharged after the review that was then in con-

templation. We next find it upon record, under date, "York, Nov. 15, 1774," "that an attempt would on the Regiment's arrival in Scotland next spring be made to get the fees we now pay to the Grand Lodge taken off." Another meeting was held at York on the 30th November of the same year, at which the Master, Capt. Heron, Sir John Nisbet, and other officers were present; but between that date and the 17th of April, 1778, the trowel seems to have given place to the sword.

Capt. Heron presided at the lodge's revivification in the town of Reading April 1778, when new officebearers were elected. From the other minutes we learn that communications of the lodge were held at Canterbury in May, 1779; at Marlborough in February, March, and May, '80; at Worcester in March and May, '81; at Durham in January '83; and at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 14th April, '83, at which date Major Heron was recalled to the orient. With the record of this communication, which is notable as having been that at which Deacons were first introduced as officers of the lodge, the minutes terminate; and nothing farther is known of the "St. Andrew's Royal Arch in the Greys," save that in 1799 it ceased to make returns to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and was along, with other dormant lodges cut off the roll in 1816.

Its charter, which is now in the possession of Mr. F. White, Thornhill, came to him through his maternal grand-uncle, Robert Cowan, who enlisted into the Scots Greys about the year 1765, and subsequently rose to the rank of captain. After a service of forty-three years he retired to Tarbolton, his native village, where he died about the year 1825. Capt. Cowan, when a private dragoon, was made at Lichfield in September, 1770; and being the only Freemason in the regiment when he left it, he carried along with him the relics of its connection with Freemasonry. To the Past Master of No. 252 (Bro. Hislop) we are indebted for the temporary use of these interesting memorials.

Colonel Napier is not the only instance of a distinguished Mason being colonel of the Scots Greys. It is well known that while in command of the 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons, Bro. Major-General H. Darby Griffiths was most enthusiastically devoted to the Craft, among whom he is deservedly popular. For five consecutive years he held the office of Grand Sword Bearer in

the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and notwithstanding his having retired from that post, he recently evinced his continued interest in Masonic matters by his attendance at the installation of Bro. the Earl of Dalhousie as Grand Master Mason, and by being present at the banquet which followed.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

(Continued from page 430).

BOOK III.—CHAPTER III.

GRAND MASTER—PHILIP DE PLESSIS.

War with the King of Armenia; Innocent III.; Fifth Crusade. War with Coradin. The miraculous image of the Virgin. First public censure of the Templars. Death of Almeric. Marriage of de Brienne and Queen of Jerusalem. Death of the Queen. Sixth Crusade. Attack on Mount Tabor. Affairs in England, 1201, 1217.

Gilbert Gralius was succeeded in the Grand Mastership by Philip de Plessis in 1201.* Shortly after his election he found himself engaged in war with Leon I., King of Armenia, who had seized the Castle of Gaston which belonged to the Order. Previous negotiations between the Templars and Leon had resulted in nothing, but when de Plessis became Grand Master he demanded peremptorily the surrender of the Castle, and this not being complied with he resorted to arms, Leon was defeated, driven out of Antioch, compelled to give up Gaston, and sue for peace. Negotiations followed, and the matter was referred to the Pope. Before a settlement of the question could be obtained from Rome hostilities were renewed. The Count of Tripoli and the nephew of Leon laid rival claims to the principality of Antioch, and flew to arms to decide the question. Leon aided his nephew, and, in face of his treaty with the Templars, again seized upon Gaston, whereupon the Knights ranged themselves under the banner of the Count of Tripoli. Leon thereupon wrote to the Pope, complaining bitterly of the Templars, who, he maintained, had, contrary to their oath, and the spirit of the Institution, made war against a Christian prince. The Templars retorted that they had a perfect right to make war in self defence, and when so unjustly attacked, and might use force to recover a possession which had been given them

by Christians, for the purpose of defending and protecting them from the attacks of the Infidel. The Pope sided with the Templars and wrote the King of Armenia reprehending his conduct. The Templars, Innocent wrote, of whom Leon complained, would cease to attack him so soon as he ceased to molest them. That it was perfectly lawful to meet force by force, and that such Christians as were not in holy orders, might do so without committing sin. That many wise persons were clearly of opinion that they might defend themselves by arms against his Majesty when he had done them wrong. The Templars had had a perfect right to defend Antioch against his attacks, because the greater part of the city belonged to them. "We have been assured," continued the Pope, "by many of their Knights, that they received from Pope Alexander, one of our predecessors, permission to defend themselves by arms in case of necessity and declare that if we do not accord to them the same right they will withdraw from Palestine. You know that they are brave, powerful, and capable of doing you great injury. Weigh well, therefore, the charitable advice that we give you, since we are animated by no other motive than of providing for your own welfare."*

As we have already said the throne of St. Peter was now occupied by one of the most talented men, who have ever borne the proud title of Pope.† Innocent III. at the early age of thirty-three was raised to the tiara. His youth had been spent in retirement and study. When informed of his elevation to the Papal chair he shed tears, but when once Pope, he appeared in a new character, and instead of being retiring and diffident, he displayed all the inflexible obstinacy and ambition of a Gregory. He resolved to become the supreme of Christendom, in temporal, as well as in religious matters. He founded the Mendicant Order of Friars, and the terrible Inquisition. He devoted himself to the sending forth of a new body of crusaders, and ordered all his gold and silver plate to be melted down to defray the expense, and would not permit any vessels, but such as were formed of wood and clay to be used at his table, while the crusade lasted.

The fifth crusade was preached by the celebrated Fulk de Neuilly, who less enthusiastic than Peter the Hermit and with little of the eloquence

* Cotton M. S. Nero E VI. p. 60, f. 466. Ducange, Gloss. Tom VI. p. 1036. The name sometimes spelled Duplessies, de Plessois, &c.

* Epis. Innocent. Lib. 12, E. 45.

† Millot Vol. III., pp. 224, 235.

of St. Bernard, yet succeeded wonderfully in gaining recruits for the Holy War. The Counts of Champagne, Flanders and Blois, assumed the cross, but this expedition never got further than Constantinople, where war was raging between Alexis son of Isaacus, who had been dethroned by his brother and the usurper. The details of this Crusade are foreign to our subject.

The Templars, meanwhile, had recaptured their castles and strongholds in Antioch and Tripoli, and seizing advantage of the feuds among the Musselmen, drove them across the Orontes, and restored the mountain districts to the Christian sway.

The Egyptians having seized upon some Christian vessels, opened up fresh ground for advancing the triumphant Beauseant. King Almeric having received no indemnity from Saif-eddin, for this outrage, he and the Grand Master met at Acre to concert measures of reprisal. The Beauseant was unfurled, and at midnight the Templars, accompanied by the King, marched forth. They ravaged the whole country to the Jordan, and captured a vast quantity of booty, at the same time acquainting their brethren at Acre with their movements by means of carrier pigeons. Coradin, Sultan of Damascus, hearing of this, marched with an army against the Templars' hill fort of Dok, situated about three miles from Acre. His advance filled the inhabitants with the greatest consternation, but the Templars falling suddenly upon the Sultan, routed his army with great slaughter, and drove Coradin back upon Damascus, when he concluded a truce with the Christians. The Templars, with the Count of Tripoli, and the princes of Antioch thereafter commenced a war with the Emirs of Syria.

The Templars during the Grand Mastership of de Plessis, lent themselves to the furtherance of one of those pious frauds, with which the annals of the Church of Rome so abound. During the year 1204 it was reported through the Holy Land, that in a castle of Damascus, a statue of the Virgin Mary had become clothed with flesh, put forth breasts, from which there dropped a kind of juice or oil, of wondrous efficacy in removing the sins of pious people. From the distance of the place and the dangers which beset the way, the supply was limited. The Templars who saw in the sale of this liquid a source of great gain, took upon themselves the duty of fetching the mirific fluid to the coast that remained in the possession of the

Christians. Wendover gives a detailed account of this statue and of the wonderful efficacy of the fluid in his Chronicle of the year 1204.

It was during the pontificate of Innocent that the first public censure was passed upon the Templars. Several countries had been in turn placed under interdict, the highest and most terrible punishment that could be inflicted by the Pope. The churches were closed, the sacraments suspended, except the baptism of new born infants and the viaticum. The dead were buried in the fields without ceremony of any kind, the priests being forbidden to perform any religious service. We can suppose the state of a people lying under such an awful ban, the holiest and tenderest sentiments and memories broken in upon and suspended, and we can also imagine how eagerly the pious would seek any means to regain admission to the service of the altar. By the Bull "Omne Datum Optimum," the Templars had the privilege of having their chapels thrown open and mass said therein by their priests, in places lying under interdict. This privilege they turned to profit, by affiliating into their Order such persons as might be disposed to pay for that honour. So far was this carried that at length the attention of Innocent was drawn to it, for every man was anxious to have an opportunity of attending mass, and in the event of death, of being buried in consecrated ground.

The Pope thereupon wrote the Grand Master declaring that to the shame and sorrow of the Holy Roman Church, their good mother, who had loaded them with many blessings and endless benefits, the Templars dared to preach in public on entering a town under interdict, that they had the power of opening all churches successfully, to-day one church and to-morrow another, just as they pleased; and if it happened that there was no church in the place, they hesitated not to celebrate divine service every day in any convenient place with doors open, and with the ringing of bells, unmindful that such practices enervated all regular discipline, and rendered useless interdicts. The Templars' privilege only extended to once a year in the same place, and then there was to be no ringing of bells. The Pope goes on to taunt them with bearing the cross of Christ upon their breasts, but that they cared not to follow this example, nor his doctrines, which forbade them to give offence to any of the little ones who believed on Him. Furthermore, referring to the indiscriminate affiliation of members, he declared that they followed the doctrines

of demons, affixing the Cross of their Order upon the breast of every kind of scoundrel, asserting that whoever by paying two or three pence a year became one of their fraternity, and therefore, could not, even though interdicted, be deprived of Christian burial. Hence known adulterers, usurers, and others, who were lying under interdict, were honourably interred in their cemeteries, and thus, they the Templars themselves, being captive to the devil, ceased not to make captive the souls of the faithful, seeking to make alive those whom they knew to be dead. The Pope then with grief laments that instead of, like holy men, using the world for the sake of God, they employed their religious character as a means of indulging in the pleasures of the world. Though an account of these and such like abuses, the Templars deserved to be deprived of the the privileges which had been conferred upon them, yet the Pope states that he would not proceed to such extremities, but looked to the Master to see that an end was put to them.*

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORIGIN OF SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

A young Mason desires my advice as to the way in which he should begin to investigate this obscure matter. My advice is, that he should begin by collecting out of books and manuscripts, printed and written before the year 1717, all passages in which the epithet "speculative," or any epithet apparently meant to be equivalent, or plainly not synonymous with the epithet "operative," is used in relation to Masonry.—C. P. COOPER.

FREEMASONRY AND CHIVALRY.

In answer to "Pictus," I have to state that there never was any connection between the Hospitallers and Freemasons as a secret society. Like the Templars, the Hospitallers had among their serving brethren a large body of wrights and stonemasons. When Ramsay instituted the chivalric degrees, manuscripts and documents relating to the Military Orders were not patent to the public, and it was only in the present century that catalogues of all important libraries could be had. The Vatican Library, with all the Papal papers, are now catalogued, and in that most important collection there is not a single document to be found which even hints at the Military Orders having such a connection. We might as well call a collector of a celebrated gallery a painter as the Templars and Hospitallers Freemasons, because they employed a vast number of workmen in erecting their stately edifices. If the Templars had a secret doctrine, we must then take for proved some of the

charges brought against them, and which brought about their downfall. Freemasons, to be consistent, must either acknowledge the guilt of the Templars, and, by extension, admit that the other Military Orders were no better (which surely they will never do), or they must deny that guilt and any secret doctrine. I made minute inquiries relative to the presumed connection among persons acquainted with the Hospitallers of the present day, and they were surprised to hear of even such a supposition. The English charter by the Emperor Paul is, moreover, an illegal deed. Supposing certain Knights of the Bath, the Thistle, or the Garter were to dissociate themselves from the Order, and acknowledge the King of Prussia as their head, instead of the Queen of England, would that be legal? Supposing the King of Prussia granted a warrant to the Duke of Buccleugh to open a chapter in Scotland, and receive members, would such warrant be legal? The Pope is the head of the Hospitallers; he has never lost his rights. There are Commanderies of the Order in Italy and England, and these alone are the proper Hospitallers. Masonic Hospitallers insisting upon public notice being taken of them as legitimate would be laughed at on the Continent; and when Freemasons claim to be the true descendants of the ancient Templars, without rhyme, reason, or law, the laugh becomes a grin. I do not personally object to the Masonic Knights, and even think the assemblies in conclave pretty, although petty; but when history is against their pretensions, and common sense sneers at their fables, it might be as well if they pitched their standards upon the battlements of truth. When men claim to be the true and legitimate descendants of an Order supposed to have been extinguished five centuries ago, one requires evidence of this; and when we find the evidence dating only a hundred years back, and that not of the most truthful character—while not a scrap of paper, not a single historical notice, can be produced as emanating from the Order during the preceding four hundred years—the judgment can only be "a most barefaced imposture."—ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

LANGUAGE OF MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The words respecting which a learned brother inquires were entered in one of my memorandum-books about fifteen years ago. I found them somewhere in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques," then recently published at Paris. I subjoin a copy of the words: "On sait que les nombres dans l'architecture du moyen âge ne servaient pas seulement à exprimer les proportions et la symétrie, mais avaient par eux-mêmes un sens mystique et secret qui faisait de l'architecture une langue religieuse."—C. P. COOPER.

ANCIENT LODGE AND TEMPLAR PRECEPTORY.

In Maitland's "History of Melrose," 1769, there is the following sentence: "About a mile to the west on the Tweed stands Newstead, a place noted for an ancient lodge of Masons, but more remarkable for another abbacy on the east side of it, called Red-Abbey-Stead. Whether it got this name from the colour of the stones wherewith it was built, or because it was an house belonging to the Templars, they wearing a red cross for their distinguishing badge, I cannot determine; but it is certain, where

* Innocent III. Epist. Lib. 10, E. 121.

the ground here is ploughed or ditched the foundations of several houses are discovered, a great deal of lead got, and some curious seals. At this place likewise there has been a famous bridge over the Tweed; the entrance to it on the south side is very evident, and a great deal of fine stones are dug out of the arches of the bridge when the water is low." In another place: "The roof of this place of the church was put on anno 1618 by the Masons of Newstead, a place famous for several centuries for Masonry." Red-Abbey-Stedd was a celebrated preceptory of the Templars, and the ancient lodge referred to might have been founded by the serving brethren of the Order. If this lodge were still in existence, a few of the ancient lodges would have to bow the head—Red-Abbey-Stedd being founded about the year 1153, during the reign of David I.—ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

AN ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN FREEMASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Either Bro. Hughan is wrong in stating that "in the first edition of 'Ahiman Rezon,' A.D. 1756, the Royal Arch degree is not mentioned," or there were two editions published in that year. I have in my possession an edition of that date, which, at page 46, gives the "'Ahabath Olam,' a prayer repeated in the Royal Arch Lodge at Jerusalem"; and at page 47 are contained the words quoted by Bro. Hughan from the edition of 1764, with other matter referring to the Royal Arch.

Yours fraternally,
H. B. WHITE.

DR. ROB. MORRIS AND FREEMASONRY AT DAMASCUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have just been enjoying the perusal of my friend Dr. Rob. Morris's characteristic sketch of the contemplated lodge at Damascus, and wish him success with all my heart. Surely the Grand Master will respond to the petition of such a number of influential Masons, and permit our mysteries to be celebrated with imposing solemnity and amid surrounding antiquities, in the ancient mosque that graces the garden of Bro. E. T. Rogers, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Few lodges have been started that promise better than that of King of Solomon at Damascus, and certainly none under such extraordinary circumstances, as it bids fair to do. It will be another link in the Grand Masonic chain of "peace on earth and goodwill to mankind," which is fast encircling the universe.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

Truro, June 6th, 1868.

MASONIC MUSIC.

For some time there seems to have existed a continually-increasing desire to enhance the effect and impressiveness of the Masonic rituals by the introduction of suitable music, and many have been the inquiries, through the pages of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, for words and notes adapted to the requirements of lodges and in harmony with the general scope of our ceremonies and moral teaching. Formerly the aid of music was rarely called in, except as an adjunct to the post-prandial festivities at lodge banquets; too often at variance with the solemnity of the proceedings in the lodge-room, and not in accordance with the feelings and tone of mind which ought to have been excited among the brethren.

The general acknowledgment has gradually, but steadily gained ground that, by the erection of Masonic halls, and the selection of private rooms where funds for more suitable buildings cannot be obtained, for the performance of our rites and ceremonies, we are able to avoid the objectionable practice of meeting in places of public resort, which has deterred very many good men and true from joining our Order, and has caused many who have been initiated from frequenting lodges afterwards. As a natural consequence to the use of Masonic halls and private rooms, the arrangements being of a more permanent character, organs and harmoniums have been extensively introduced, and hence the demand for a uniform musical accompaniment to our rituals.

Bro. Charles Johnson several years ago undertook to make the requisite provision, by a form which has been much approved in several localities where it has been introduced, and which is now to be published in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and afterwards separately in a distinct and complete form.

It must, however, be admitted that the introduction of music into the lodge ceremonies is not approved by a few members of the Masonic body—chiefly, it is conceived, from an opinion that it is undesirable to increase the length of the ceremonies. In practice such has not been found to be the case to any serious extent, and the additional interest and pleasure derived from music well executed will amply compensate for an extension of a few minutes.

It should be observed that it is desirable for the choir to consist of a few voices, rather than that all the brethren present should take part.

The hymns on opening and closing lodge have been introduced by Bro. Henry Hopkins, M.D., the times for which may be varied, and be safely left to the discretion of a skilful organist and choir. Bro. Dr. Hopkins is also responsible for the explanatory notes, given in two forms, which, it is hoped, will be found so clear as to be easily understood.

[The explanatory notes will be given at the finish of the music.—Editor F.M.]

The following Words and Music, to be used in opening and closing, and during the ceremonies in a Masonic Craft Lodge, were originally compiled and arranged by Bro. CHARLES JOHNSON, P.P.G.S.W. for Jersey, and P.M. 491. They were further revised and arranged, with additions, by Bro. Dr. H. HOPKINS, P.P.G.S.W. for Warwickshire, P.M. 43 and 958, &c.

No. 1. I sought the Lord and He heard me; Yea, He delivered me out of all my fear.

No. 2. I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord, And so will I go to Thine altar.

That I may show the voice of thanks - giv - ing, And tell of all Thy won - drous works.

Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, And the place where Thine ho - nour dwelleth.

My foot stand - eth right; I will praise the Lord in the con - gre - gations.

No. 3. Keep thy tongue from evil, And thy lips that they speak no guile.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

* * * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE next annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall is to be held at Liskeard on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m. The R.W. Bro. Augustus Smith, Prov. G. Master, will preside. An annuitant will be elected for the benefit of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund, and other business of importance will be transacted. Bro. the Rev. Dr. Treffry is expected to preach.

THE foundation stone of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties, will be laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, *K.T.*, at Lancaster, on June 17th. The M.W. Grand Master will hold an especial Grand Lodge at the Palatine Hall, Lancaster, at one o'clock precisely, prior to the ceremony.

THE Prov. G.M. for Kent, Bro. Viscount Holmesdale, *M.P.*, has called a preparatory meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent, to be holden at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury, on Wednesday next, the 17th inst., to make arrangements for the usual Grand Festival.

SOMERSET.—A Provincial Grand Lodge will be held at the George Hotel, Glastonbury, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The Provincial Grand Lodge will open at high twelve precisely, and proceed to visit the Lodge of Pilgrims, Glastonbury.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

In our last week's number we inserted the report of the Board of General Purposes, and the following discussion arose upon it, which we were last week unable to find room for.

THE JORDAN LODGE (No. 201).

The President of the Board (Bro. L. Evans) said he had to call the attention of Grand Lodge to the second paragraph in the report, and which concluded with a resolution which the Board proposed for the adoption of the Grand Lodge. The subject, he believed, had been so fairly stated in the report that he had only to add a few observations to what he did not choose to put into it. From the evidence brought before the Board it appeared that not only had seven persons been initiated, but had all been obligated at one and the same time, which he felt was a very reprehensible practice, and from the punishment which had been received by the Jordan Lodge, if such should prevail in other lodges, he trusted they would see that such a practice could not conduce to the interests of Freemasonry, if the ceremonies were not conducted in a decent and proper manner. It was his firm and decided opinion that every candidate should be introduced and obligated separately to keep up the dignity and importance of the Order. He believed, however, that by the suspension that had taken place of the Jordan Lodge that it had been sufficiently punished, without resorting to the penalty of erasure. The question the Board had to consider for such an offence was not one merely of suspension, but of erasure, and under all the circumstances the Board, taking a merciful view of the case, did not recommend erasure, trusting that what had taken place would be a warning to them to conduct their ceremonies decently and in order, and in conformity with the "Book of Constitutions," more closely than they had hitherto done. He moved—"That, under the circumstances, the penalty of erasure, as regards the Jordan

Lodge (No. 201), be remitted, but that the suspension of the said lodge be continued, with power to the Board of General Purposes to remove the same on due submission being made, and on such conditions as the Board may seem fit to impose."

Bro. Savage, P.G.D., in seconding the motion, said he entirely endorsed all the observations made by the President of the Board of General Purposes as to the irregularities of the Jordan Lodge. He agreed that the extreme penalty should not be carried out, and he should have much regretted if such a conclusion had been arrived at; but that great irregularities had been committed he felt certain. Two great *laches* had been committed by the Jordan Lodge—first, in initiating seven brethren at the same time without a dispensation from the Grand Master, and contrary to the "Book of Constitutions," as they must have known there was a limit to the number to be initiated, and which they ought not to have exceeded. Therefore, in doing so, there was a great breach of Masonic law, but there was a still greater one in obligating all these candidates at the same time. He was thoroughly astonished when the fact came out in evidence, for it was a proceeding most objectionable in every sense of the word. For his part he objected to seven, five, or even two candidates being obligated at the same time; and although he had heard of it being done before, he considered that it was most objectionable, for it was his opinion that in the interest of their Order every candidate should be obligated separately. Although there was no written law, there was an unwritten law, which was well known, upon the subject, that two candidates should not be obligated together.

Bro. Bedford, P.G. Chap., denied the irregularity, and said at the institution of their Order K.S. did not stop to inquire or consider whether his candidates should be obligated one by one; and he believed that nothing would tend more to promote irregularity than an undue straining of the written law of Freemasonry.

Bro. Havers, P.G.W., said they were not in the same position as they were in the days of K.S., their first Grand Master, and what might have been wise in his time could not be adopted at the present. He (Bro. Havers) had been a member of the Jordan Lodge, and when he was in the chair they did not have present more than three or four members, and they often had to get two or three waiters to make up the number of a lodge. He held, however, that nothing conducted more to keep up the state and dignity of Freemasonry than by giving a due formality, solemnity, and respect to the first ceremony of initiation, and he hoped that they would adhere to their traditions.

Bro. Winn, as an old member, was understood to say, amidst some confusion that prevailed, that with a large amount of business to get through, the principle laid down of only obligating one candidate at a time could not always be adhered to.

Bro. Victor Williamson, P.G.W., said he agreed that, under ordinary circumstances, the obligation to each candidate should be administered separately, but at the same time he agreed with Bro. Bedford that they should not be in a hurry to pass stringent resolutions, which might disturb the harmony which was now the distinguishing feature of Freemasonry. If they were to adopt the recommendation now made as a rule, which it was said was an unwritten law, life would be too short for a W. Master to perform his duties. Let them discourage the practice as a rule, but not pass a hard line, like the law of the Medes and Persians. Let them leave the W. Master to possess the power, but at the same time to use it very sparingly. In this case the irregularities were pointed out, but they were persevered in, and therefore he was in favour of the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. Binckes, Secretary to the Boys' School, said the Jordan Lodge, no more than any other, ought to administer the obligation to more than one candidate at a time, and he trusted that the Board of General Purposes would see that there was some written law upon the subject, so that not more than one brother should under any circumstances be obligated at the same time.

The G. Master said before putting the question, he wished to make a few observations upon it. He had been applied to to give his opinion as to the unwritten law, but without going into that he did think that it was highly inexpedient that more than one candidate should be obligated at the same time. As to the unwritten law, he should not take up the time of Grand Lodge by reading it, as it said that not more than five brethren should be initiated at the same time, which was perfectly intelligible; and yet the Jordan Lodge had violated it. He wished it to be understood by lodges, and he hoped it would go forth, that ignorance of the law was no excuse for the Master of a lodge committing a breach of it. He thought the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes was a very lenient one, but at the same time he did not find fault with it, but he should then put the resolution—"That under the circumstances the penalty of erasure, as regards the Jordan Lodge (No. 201), be remitted, but that the suspension of the said lodge be continued, with power to the Board of General Purposes to remove the same on due submission being made, and on such conditions as the Board may see fit to impose.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE DE GREY AND RIPON LODGE (No. 905).

Bro. Llewellyn Evans, the President of the Board, said he had then come to paragraph 3, and he thought it would not be the wish of the Grand Lodge for him to enter into the circumstances, as they were fully stated in the report. They had given the matter considerable attention, and the Board therefore thought it advisable to make the recommendation to the Grand Lodge which concluded the paragraph. He moved—"That, under the circumstances, Grand Lodge do condone the error which has been committed in the case of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge (No. 905), in electing a Master at a lodge of emergency, and do sanction Bro. Matthew Cooke, and the succeeding Masters of the said lodge, taking their seats as Members of this Grand Lodge." There was no doubt that a grave error had been committed against the written law, but from the explanation that had been given, the Board of General Purposes believed that in mercy they might make this recommendation.

Bro. Savage seconded the motion, which was put and agreed to.

Bro. L. Evans said he had then to move that the remainder of the report be adopted as follows:—

"The Board have investigated a complaint against the Lodge of Peace and Harmony (No. 496), St. Austell, for neglecting to pay quarterages for a deceased brother during the time he was a subscribing member of the lodge. The warrant and books were produced, and the Master and Wardens stated that they and a large majority of the present members had joined since the said brother had left the lodge, and they were unable to assign any reason for the non-payment of Grand Lodge dues on his behalf, but they admitted that the brother had duly paid his subscription during the four years he was a member, and the Master and Wardens expressed regret at the irregularity of the former members. It was resolved—"That the explanation be accepted, but that the lodge be required to pay forthwith the four years' quarterages due on behalf of the deceased

brother." The money having been paid, the warrant and books were returned.

"It has been brought to the notice of Board that in some lodges an arrangement is allowed of compounding with their members to return their names during life to Grand Lodge as Annual Subscribers to the Fund of Benevolence on the payment of a fixed sum to the lodge in lieu of a yearly subscription. The Board, upon full consideration of the matter, are of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that such arrangement is illegal, as being contrary to the law as well as the policy of Grand Lodge, which, in the judgment of the Board, require a continuous contribution on the part of members of lodges to the Fund of Benevolence, as well as a subscription to a regular lodge.

"The very large impression of the 32mo edition of the "Book of Constitutions (5,000 copies) printed in March, 1867, by order of the Grand Lodge, being exhausted, the Board have given directions for a reprint of the same, to meet the demands of the Craft."

Bro. Victor Williamson said he thought it would only be right in refraining from voting for these proposals that he should state his reasons for so doing. Paragraph 5 most emphatically condemned the practice of compounding with members as life members to the Grand Lodge. That was a very exceptional case, but he thought it right to mention that it would strike a very serious blow to the Oxford and Cambridge lodges, and it was bound up with the well-being of Freemasonry. In these lodges men were trained up to the active duties of Freemasonry just as, under their *Alma Mater*, men were trained for the duties of after life, whether they were social or political; and, therefore, anything that struck at the efficiency of those lodges was greatly to be deprecated. A generation at the University lasted only three or four years, and without a system such as was now condemned by the Board of General Purposes those lodges could not be efficiently kept together. He could not then, consistently with order, propose any motion, but he would then give notice that on a future occasion he would propose a motion specially excepting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from the practice which was then specially condemned.

Bro. Spiers, D. Prov. G. Master for Oxfordshire, regretted that such strong observations should have been made by the Board of General Purposes without any communication being made to those who were said to have infringed the law. When their by-laws for the Oxford lodge were drawn up, fourteen years ago, they were submitted to Bro. Henry White, then the Grand Secretary, and they received the approbation of the Grand Master. They had been acted upon for fourteen years, and he did not think there had been any carelessness on the part of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or were they at all aware that all this time they had been committing an illegal act. He believed that they had kept strictly within the law, and that it was good policy in what they had done. In Oxford there were 170 compounding members who paid £18 a-year to the Grand Lodge, and £18 to the Provincial Grand Lodge. As to Oxford, the generation was short, and was generally about two years, and after that they were dispersed all over the world, to whom were sent all circulars, notices of meetings, and other documents, for it was to the interest of the lodge to keep them within the pale of Freemasonry. This lodge had produced seventeen Provincial Grand Masters, a number of Grand Officers, and many others who had been good members of the Craft; and, as in their Masonic Charities they introduced the principle of life payments, paying a guinea for a vote, or by paying £20 they would have a vote for

life, he did not see why these compounding members should be interfered with. There was no doubt that many of these persons belonged to several lodges, so that they paid their quarterage over and over again.

Bro. Binckes said he was connected with one of the largest lodges—the Westminster and Keystone—in which this principle of compounding was adopted by several distinguished members of the lodge, and he thought that it was a matter that ought to be referred back to the Board of General Purposes for further consideration. He felt that this was a very important question, and required more consideration than had at present been given to it; and that might be an argument to induce the Board to modify their recommendation. He felt that some further inquiry should be given to it before there was any positive recommendation to Grand Lodge on the subject. He hoped that Bro. Victor Williamson, who had intimated that he intended to give notice of motion, would adopt his (Bro. Binckes's) suggestion, and ask the Board to reconsider this question.

Bro. Stebbing, P.G.D., said he rose to propose a resolution, that the subject be referred back to the Board of General Purposes, for he was sorry to say that this paragraph bore the marks of hasty legislature. The good old rule of having some Provincial Masons on the Board of General Purposes, had been passed by and they had got into the old stereotyped practice which prevailed some years ago. He proposed that the subject should be referred to the Board of General Purposes, not only as it affected the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for he did not like class legislation, but he wanted a law which would apply equally to the humblest as well as the greatest in the land. It was his opinion that this law would prove to be a great mischief to Freemasonry. He did not say, because a man paid five guineas or twenty guineas, that he could claim the benefit of all their Charities, but he would allow him to compound with his mother lodge, and he should be a contributing member of some other lodge. He would take the case of a man initiated in a lodge in Northampton, who might have been there for ten years, and he then went to Southampton, and it must be painful to him to have to leave it, and it must be equally so to have to subscribe to a lodge which he could not attend. He went to the new town and there he joined another lodge, but he remained a member of his mother lodge by paying down five guineas. Many captains in the navy and colonels in the army went away for three, four, five, or six years, and they compounded with their lodge while they were away; when they came back they paid their full subscriptions, and that being so he said it would be a great pity if they disturbed that arrangement. A brother who was now a resident might have his subscriptions commuted, but that there was a want of practical knowledge, and he was sorry to see it in this recommendation for he was afraid that the Board was deteriorated in its making. He was sorry to see it. The men who ranged under the banner of Freemasonry were spread over the habitable globe, and this law affecting them appeared like hasty legislation, which was never done well, and therefore he hoped the Board of General Purposes would take it into further consideration. He implored the Grand Lodge not to settle the question that night, for people had been under an imagination that they had been obeying the law, and if that law was not clear it ought to be made so. Up to 1835 a man thought he had been obeying the law in marrying his wife's sister, but the Government of the country then took up the subject, and they said that for the future all such marriages should be illegal, but all that had taken place in the past should stand good. In the same way the Board of General Purposes, when they touched

this subject, should have said they would consider all legal that had been done in the past, but such and such would be the practice for the future.

Lord de Tabley, Prov. G. Master for Cheshire, held that to refer this matter back to the Board of General Purposes would not be expedient on the present occasion. The Board had merely expressed their opinion as to what was the law, and when an amendment in the constitution of the Grand Lodge was proposed then would be the proper time to consider such alteration.

A P.M. of the Westminster and Keystone Lodge said he should like to say a few words upon this question, as they had not the slightest reason for supposing that the practice was objectionable. They believed that it was sanctioned by the "Book of Constitutions," and he was completely taken by surprise as to what was then said about it. By adopting the report they adopted the principle, for if they adopted this recommendation, and it was confirmed at the next meeting, it would become the law of the Grand Lodge. That was not the proper way to make a new law of the Grand Lodge. As to the policy of doing so, that was an open question. They had no right to assume that it was contrary to law, for there was no written law in the "Book of Constitutions" forbidding the practice of compounding. If it was desirable to abolish the practice, then it would be better to give notice to do so. He begged to second the motion that the paragraph in the report be referred back to the Board of General Purposes.

The Earl of Limerick, Prov. G.M. for Bristol, said it did not appear to him from the report that any fresh or stringent law was to be made. It appeared to him that the law then stood that this practice was "contrary to the law as well as the policy of Grand Lodge;" and he suggested that the words "as well as the policy" might be omitted, and come to a vote on the other part of the question.

The Grand Master said he was going to observe on the same fact as his noble friend (the Earl of Limerick) had just alluded to. The Board of General Purposes had stated the fact that this practice was contrary to law, and they did not recommend the law to be altered; but it would require them to define some regulation to make it legal under particular circumstances. If the Grand Lodge adhered to the letter of the law, then the practice must be given up. His own opinion was, that, if under certain circumstances they could agree to this plan, it would be imperative on lodges to invest these sums so received, so that no loss should fall upon the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Bedford, P.G. Chap. was in favour of this subject being referred back for further consideration, for he had heard nothing to convince him that any very serious harm had been done. If they hastily adopted the resolution, they would do great wrong for the future.

Bro. Nunn, as a humble member of the Board of General Purposes, said that Bro. Stebbing had said that the Board had deteriorated, and was not as it used to be, as it did not include provincial brethren. The Board had merely told them what was illegal, and they had only done their duty in presenting their report to Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master suggested that as the Board of General Purposes had ascertained the fact that commutation was illegal, that they should reconsider the law as it then stood, to ascertain if it could be modified in such a manner as to make commutation legal.

The President of the Board of General Purposes said the Board had not the slightest feeling on this matter; but the question had come before them as to the legality or illegality of

his practice. After a very careful investigation (and there was no hasty legislation, as Bro. Stebbing stated), they had come to the conclusion that it was illegal. In 1817 the question came before the Grand Lodge, when the President of the Board stated it in much the same terms as he did then, and it was held that compounding for the quarterage to the Grand Lodge was illegal, unless there was a regular subscription to another lodge. That was the law then, and it was the law now; and the Board of General Purposes would not have discharged its duty to the Grand Lodge if it had failed to make a report and state their opinion upon it.

The Grand Registrar said the Grand Lodge had wandered from the subject before it. The Board of General Purposes merely declared what the law was; but they did not propose to make any new law upon the subject. As to the matter referred to by Bro. Stebbing, with regard to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, that had been contrary to the law of England for all time; but in 1835 the Government submitted to what had been done in the past and declared such marriages to be legal, but illegal for the future. In the same way Grand Lodge could declare what had been done was legal, but would not be so for the future. The only wish of the Board was, to declare what is the law, and that Grand Lodge had confirmed. The amendment was hardly in order, and he suggested that the proper course would be to carry the resolution proposed by the Board of General Purposes rather than have new legislation upon it.

Bro. Latham, J.G.D., trusted that the report would go back to the Board of General Purposes, to carry out what he believed to be a useful principle in Freemasonry, which was compounding for subscriptions when the member could not be present. He believed the principle of composition ought to be encouraged, rather than discouraged.

Bro. Symonds, P.G. Assist. Dir. of Cers., said he could not vote for these practices being declared illegal. If the law was not clear and distinct, the Board of General Purposes should bring up a recommendation to make it clear. If there was any doubt as to the interpretation of the law, then let the Board introduce words to make it clear.

The G. Master did not think the amendment would have the object in view, and he agreed with the G. Registrar that this was no amendment of the law.

Bro. Havers, P.G.W., said that composition might be desirable in some cases, but very mischievous in some parts of the country where a man could compound for 10s. for the rest of his life. He might thus come and take his seat in Grand Lodge for all time, and himself and children become recipients of their Charities, but it was a very different thing with the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The Board of General Purposes had laid down the law, and it would not do to send it back to them and say, "We do not accept your opinion that that is the law." If they declared that night, and confirmed it at the next Grand Lodge it would be as much law as any other part of the "Book of Constitutions." He saw no objection to the report, but thought it would be better to refer it back to the Board of General Purposes to consider what alterations should be made in the laws, or how far the compositions could be allowed.

Bro. Spiers said they had sent their by-laws to the Grand Secretary for approval, and having acted upon them for fourteen years they were now told that they had acted illegally in what they had done.

After a few words from Bro. Horsley,

The G. Master put Bro. Stebbings' motion, which was negatived by a large majority.

Bro. Havers then moved a further amendment—"That the report be adopted, and that it be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider and report to the Grand Lodge whether and, and if so, what alterations it may be desirable to make in reference to permitting members to compound for their dues."

This was seconded and put, and agreed to.

It being now past eleven o'clock, under the regulations no new matter could be commenced, so that all the rest of the business on the paper was deferred until the next meeting.

The Grand Lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and broke up at half-past eleven o'clock.

The following are the important subjects not disposed of, and will have to be considered at the next quarterly communication:—

The annual report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons, and the Widows of Freemasons, will be laid before the Grand Lodge, and the following proposed alteration of the laws, which was agreed to at the annual general meeting of the Institution, held on Friday, the 15th May, will be submitted for the approval of Grand Lodge, viz.:—"In the event of any annuitant, male or female, residing in the Asylum becoming insane, subject to fits, or otherwise incapable of taking care of himself or herself, it shall be lawful for the Committee of Management to make such arrangement as they deem advisable for his or her removal and maintenance, not exceeding the amount of his or her annuity, or to withhold or suspend his or her annuity, if the Committee think fit to do so."

PROPOSED MOTIONS.

By Bro. Henry G. Warren, P.M. Grand Steward's Lodge:

1. To add to Rule 9, page 21—"All brethren, being members of Grand Lodge, may have such papers of business and notices of special Grand Lodge meetings forwarded to them by post on registering their addresses and paying a fee of 5s. per annum in advance."

2. To repeal clause 4, page 30, of the "Book of Constitutions."

By Bro. the Rev. Robert J. Simpson, G. Chap.:

3. That the following brethren constitute a Committee to carry out the resolutions passed at the last Grand Lodge in reference to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's accession to office as Grand Master of England:—Deputy Grand Master; all Provincial Grand Masters *ex officio*; Lord Eliot, P.G.W.; J. Havers, P.G.W.; Rev. R. J. Simpson, G. Chap.; S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; Æ. J. McIntyre, G. Reg.; J. Ll. Evans, President of Board of General Purposes; A. W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; Hervey, Savage, Head, and G. Cox, P.G.D's.; Symonds, P. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Young, P.G.S.B.; J. Smith, P.G. Purst.; Mason, P.G.S.B.; Sharpe, LL.D., P.G.S.; B. Baker, P.G.S.; E. Cox, Bennoch, P.G.S.; Adlard; Rev. Sir J. Hayes, P.G. Chap. Berks; Cope, P.G.S.B. Cheshire; Deighton, P.G.D. and Evans, Cambridge; Powell, Bristol; S. Leith Tomkins, P.G.S.; Metham, P.G.D. Devonshire; Coombs, Dorset; Crosby, Durham; Meggy Essex; Newmarch, Gloster; Stebbing, P.G.D. Hants; Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B. Isle of Wight; R. Callender, East Lancashire; Kelly, Leicester; Rev. C. Martin, Norfolk; Dr. Goldsbro, North Wales; Inns, Northampton; R. Allen, Nottingham; Earl Percy and Spiers, P.G.S.B. Oxford; Bridges, P.G.S.B. Somerset; David Williams, South Wales; Dorling, Suffolk; Morrison, Surrey; G. E. Pocock, P.G.S.B. Sussex; C. E. Winnington, Warwick; E. Busher, P.G.S.B. Westmoreland; Sir D. Gooch, P.G.S.B.; Dr. Bell, Yorkshire, N. and E.; Bentley

Shaw, G.D., and Nelson, Yorkshire, W.; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; with power to add to their number.

By Bro. John Udall, P.G.D.:

4. That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes.—That the money be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, to supply the inmates at Croydon with coals during the winter season.

By Bro. John M. Clabon, P.G.D.:

5. Considering (1) the amount of the reserved fund of benevolence and the annually-increasing surplus of that fund; (2) that no reason exists for continuing this accumulation, and that, without diminishing the principal of the reserved fund, the annual surplus may be applied with advantage for the benefit of this generation; (3) that there is no existing provision for apprenticing the children of Freemasons on their leaving the Masonic schools, or in otherwise assisting them to commence life: Move to resolve—1. That one-third of the annual surplus of the fund of benevolence be appropriated for the Boys' School, and another third for the Girls' School, in forming funds for such apprenticeship and assistance. 2. That such one-third parts respectively be invested, and the dividends paid to the House Committee of either school. 3. That the House Committee for the time being of each school do apply the dividends of the funds respectively appropriated to the school in their discretion for the benefit of children who have been at the school: (1) in apprenticing them to any business or profession; (2) in making annual payments for a limited period to those proceeding to any of the public schools, colleges, or universities; (3) in aiding them to establish themselves in any business or profession; (4) in marriage portions. With power to appropriate the surplus of one year, in like manner, in future years, and rendering to the Grand Lodge an annual account of their receipts and expenditure on account of the said funds.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 188).—This very extensive lodge held the last meeting of the season on Monday, the 1st inst., Bro. M. Van Dippenheim, W.M., presiding. Lodge being opened in due form, and the minutes of previous meeting being passed, Messrs. Lovegrove, Samuel Larazus, Montague Barnett, and Hezikiel Lazarus were balloted for. The result being in favour of the candidates, they were introduced and received the first step in Freemasonry. Mr. Montague Barnett being a private friend of Bro. Lewis Lyon, a P.M. of the lodge, the W.M. gave up the chair to Bro. Lyon, who most ably initiated his friend into the orders. There were many interesting details to record of this lodge which we are compelled to defer until next week.

PROVINCIAL.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.—*Lodge of Independence* (No. 721).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 26th ult. There were present Bros. W. B. A. Bainbridge, W.M., P.G.S.; V. Williams, I.P.M.; J. Gerrard, P.M. and Treas., P.G.J.D.; G. Tibbets, P.M.; Elwood Tibbets, 18° S.W., P.G.S.; R. N. Worrall, J.W.; H. Allsop, Sec., P.G.S.; J. McEvoy, S.D.; T. W. Kellet, J.D.; J. Dennis, Steward; Richmond, Org.; D. Thomas, I.G.; Williams, Tyler; A. J. Brereton, G. Holt, W. Brown, T. Davies, M.D.; G. Halliday, E. Tasker, W. Brisland, W. Ellis, R. C. Smith, E. S. Morris, and several others. Visitors: Bros. J. P. Platt, P.M. 537, P. Prov. G.J.D.; Thos. Platt, P.M. 537, P. Prov. G.S.D.; T. D. Nutt, 540. The lodge having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. R. Fazackerley and Mr. J. Foulkes were balloted for and accepted, and having been pre-

pared were initiated in the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. E. S. Morris proved his proficiency as an Entered Apprentice, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and he was passed to the degree of a F.C. Bro. G. Halliday was examined as a Craftsman, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted and retired for preparation and the lodge was opened in the third degree, he was again admitted and raised to the degree of Master Mason. The lodge was lowered to the first degree, and a handsome goblet having been presented to Bro. Brisland for services rendered to the lodge, no further business presenting itself, the lodge was closed and adjourned, and the brethren retired to refreshment.

DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 710).—The members of this lodge met on Thursday the 4th inst., when there was a better attendance than has of late been usual. The lodge was opened at half-past six p.m. by Bro. John Heath, W.M., assisted by Bros. Marks, P.M. as S.W.; Oldrey, J.W.; Dr. Hopkins, as I.P.M.; Watson P.M. Sec.; Rev. J. Powning Chap.; Pridham, S.D.; W. Cuming, as J.D.; Niner, I.G. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. recapitulated the peculiar circumstances under which a gentleman from Exeter had been proposed for initiation at Totnes, adding that the W.M.'s of both the lodges there would have been delighted to receive him had it been possible, and several brethren, among whom were two from Exeter, stated the result of the strict inquiries that had been made respecting him, which was most satisfactory. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Wm. Henry Stafford, and proved unanimous in his favour. On his admission after the usual preliminaries he was duly initiated by the W.M., who also explained the working tools and delivered the charge, afterwards requesting the I.P.M. to give the lecture on the first tracing board, who, of course, complied. Bro. Dr. Hopkins brought forward the claims of the son of the late Bro. Betty as a candidate for admission into the Boys' School, and as it was a local case asked the votes and interest of the brethren on his behalf. Several private matters affecting the lodge having been discussed and settled, the duties of the evening were brought to a close at half-past eight.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*Angel Lodge* (No. 51).—At the annual meeting of the brethren at the Cups Hotel, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., Bro. Alfred Cobb, W.M. elect, was duly installed in the chair for the ensuing year as Worshipful Master. The ceremony of installation was well performed by Bro. W. Slaney, P.M.; after which the W.M. invested the following brethren as his officers for the year:—Bro. Dr. Becker, I.P.M.; Bro. Thos. R. Quilter, S.W.; Bro. W. P. Lewis, J.W.; Bro. H. Samuel, S.D.; Bro. P. Hast, J.D.; Bro. W. Slaney, P.M., Treas.; Bro. G. K. R. Bowler, Sec.; Bro. W. Griffin, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; Bro. F. A. Cole, I.G.; Bros. Smith and Rix, Stewards; Bro. J. Witten, Tyler. The W.M. elect initiated Mr. H. Sandford and Mr. Chas. Cobb as members of the Craft; and business being concluded, the lodge adjourned. The annual festival of St. John will be celebrated at the Cups Hotel on the 24th inst.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

ANNUAL PROVINCIAL GRAND MEETING.

The annual Provincial Grand Meeting of this province was held at Oldham, on the 7th ult., the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Stephen Blair, presiding upon the occasion.

The Craft lodge was opened at one o'clock by Bro. Croxton, W.M., and the other officers of the Friendship Lodge 277. The Provincial Grand Lodge was then opened in due form, and the customary business transacted.

Bro. W. H. Wright, of Bolton, proposed and Bro. Croxton seconded the election of Bro. John Barker of Manchester as the Prov. G. Treas. for the ensuing year, and the proposition was carried without a dissentient voice.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then invested the following brethren as Prov. G. Officers, viz.:—

Bros. J. F. Tweedale, P.G. Reg.; Thos. Croxton, P.G.S.D.; John Taylor, Wm. McNeill, and Emanuel Whittaker, P.G. Stewards.

A scheme for the erection in Littleborough Church of a monument to the memory of the late Bro. Lawrence Newall, the highly esteemed D.P.G.M. of the province, was received

with great approbation by the brethren, and a committee was appointed for the furtherance of the object, which, there is no doubt will be carried out in a manner worthy of the Craft.

The Provincial and Craft lodges were afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Town Hall, where dinner was provided by Bro. Cheadle, of the Angel Inn, Oldham.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to.

Bro. Croxton, P.S.G.D., East Lancashire, in proposing "The Health of Bro. Stephen Blair, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, East Lancashire" said, the toasts which have been already proposed, although they carry our hearty feelings with them, are to some extent applied to those whom we only view with the Masonic eye. They are toasts of "The Healths of those that are Absentees." The toast I have had entrusted to me stands on a different foundation, for I am sure every Englishman's heart feels there is no place like home. I feel incompetent to do justice to this toast. This is not a time for flattering or adulation, but it is a time to show the Provincial Grand Master of East Lancashire the esteem in which he stands in our eyes. A few weeks ago I had the honour of being present at an assembly at the Freemasons' Hall, Manchester—an assembly which I believe has been unknown in Great Britain before, I speak under correction that so far as I have been able to ascertain, it has been unknown in Great Britain before, for the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master to invite all the Worshipful Masters of the province to meet as friends around the social board. Right heartily did they come. The numbers were great, but I may safely say that the reception, the hearty welcome they received, was fully equal to the occasion. His urbanity, his kindness, his gentle manly feeling are known to all present, and we are all right glad to see him in Oldham upon such an occasion as this. Brethren, stand to your glasses. I ask you to drink "The Health of the Right Worshipful Grand Master of this Province, Bro. Stephen Blair." I ask you to drink his health as our president this evening; I ask you to drink his health as "a fine old English gentleman; I ask you to drink his health as our brother.

Bro. Stephen Blair in responding said, I assure you this mark of your kind approbation is most pleasing to me. Brethren you are aware that the chief interest I have in this world is in Masonry. Bro. Croxton has referred to being present at a meeting the other day. East Lancashire has got so large now that neither I or any other man could go round and visit the lodges as ought to be done, and he thought the best plan was to call that meeting. I knew what my duty was, I knew what to do; but I could not do it. I therefore thought "Cannot I get the brethren to meet me instead of me meeting them?" That was the idea that struck me, and I assure Bro. Croxton and the brethren present on that occasion, that nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than to meet them around me at the festive board. I can only tell you further brethren, that I feel much pleasure in being with you to day. I did not think I should have been able to come, but some how or other when the name of Masonry comes before me, if I only have a leg to drag upon, I feel I must come.

"The Masonic Charities" was most ably proposed by Bro. J. M. Nyke, Prov. J.G.W. (East Lancashire), who remarked: I must pay a compliment to those who have drawn up this programme. It is the first programme which I have seen where "the Masonic Charities" occupy their proper position at our provincial grand meetings. It is usual to find the toast the eleventh or twelfth on the list, but here I find the good taste, the true Masonic feeling of the Oldham brethren, has placed it the first toast after those which we are bound in all loyalty, in all honour, and in all pleasure to deal with the first. I thank the Oldham brethren for setting a lesson to the rest of their brethren, and to the provincial grand lodges which will follow, as to the proper position of the charities. What is the back bone of our order if it is not the Masonic Charities? We are no longer a society of architects, occupied in raising great buildings, or occupied in the various works for the benefit of mankind in general in which our forefathers and predecessors were engaged, but we are engaged in works which in their turn will bear comparison with any works attempted by those who have gone before us. We are engaged to the best of our abilities in various charitable objects, in maintaining an institution for the support and maintenance of the widows of destitute brethren; for the maintenance, education, and promotion in life of both boys and girls; and I hope we are also stimulated in our duties by a still truer charity—a higher charity than

this, which consists more often giving from the abundance with which Providence has blessed us, to support those who have unfortunately been left destitute; but our ceremonies, laws, and constitutions teach also those grand lessons of true charity one towards another which are so often forgotten in the world generally. Remember, in Masonry we have many excellent charges, which tell us to practice that true charity which is to speak well of brethren whether present or absent. You have been informed that East Lancashire is first of all the provinces in the constitution of England. It is the first province in the number of its brethren, but I am ashamed to tell you that it is not the first province with regard to the charities. West Yorkshire has only two-thirds of the lodges and brethren, but it has given far more than we have. West Yorkshire can command the election of a candidate on any of the charities. They have beaten us, and it is a burning shame for us that this should be so. But, please God to spare my life, and give me heart, and hand, and voice, they shall not beat us long. In connection with the boy's school I may tell you that it is of all the charities that which most requires our support, and I, in conjunction with the Provincial Grand Master will appeal to you to support it strongly. I hope we will be able to present such a list as will go far towards putting that noble institution in a proper position, for at present it is very much hampered with debt. In order to build the noble institution which exists at Wood Green, the trustees of the school have been obliged to borrow £10,000 on the mortgage of the building, and the interest, £500 a-year, cripples their energies very much indeed. Now, brethren, when I tell you that at the last election for boys there were 31 candidates and only 9 could be elected, I bring before you a fact which is almost startling. If that £10,000 were paid off we could have elected 34 instead of 9—we could have made 34 homes glad, and placed 34 boys in a position where they could have been a credit to themselves and an honour to the Craft, instead of that paltry 9. We must rid ourselves of the disgrace which attaches to this state of things. At present we have 7 boys and three girls in the school; we have 7 annuitants receiving relief from the Royal Benevolent Institution. I have been to the boy's school more than once; I have been to the girls' school several times, and every time I go I am more pleased and satisfied that I am going amongst and spending my time and devoting my energies to a worthy object. Not one of you has a boy at school where he is more cared for or has imparted to him truer principles of morality, honesty, and prudence, and everything tending to promote his interest in the world, than is received at the boys' school of which I speak. The girls' school is equally well conducted. And there is a great point in connection with these schools which we should never forget. When you go and see the boys you find them clothed, and fed, and treated as any of you would wish your own boy to be. They are not degraded by any badge or distinction or anything to show that they are anything but what they really ought to be—your own nephews, and the girls your own nieces—the children of your brethren who are no more. Now when you are asked to give, as I trust you will be asked, don't feel that you are giving charity; don't feel that you are being asked to contribute simply from your superfluities for the support of some stranger in difficulties, but that you are giving money for that which is one of your most sacred duties, namely, the support of the children of your deceased brethren, those who would doubtless have done as much in their life time for you. Look at it in that light, and don't give it thinking "How much can I give without feeling it at all?" but "How much can I afford to give without injuring myself and family?" With regard to the Royal Institution you must remember that every single shilling you give goes direct to the object for which it was given. The expenses of the Secretary and so on of that society are far more than paid by the grant which is given by the Grand Lodge, so that your own money goes direct to the object. At present we have seven, and next week we will have ten receiving something like £270 a year altogether from the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Think what that sum represents. It represents £5,400 if it were invested at five per cent. Have we ever given that sum towards the Royal Institution? No, not one half of it. When we hear facts like these we ought to give liberally, and I hope when the subject is brought before you at any time you will remember what I have said, and try to support those who in their connection with the Masonic brethren, have worked hard and given time and money, and are willing to devote their energies to your service. I go to London three days next week in connection with this matter.

I would not go away three days from my business for any man living for £50; but I will give the time cheerfully for Masonic purposes, for the advancement of institutions connected with my brethren. Since I visited Oldham I have had some conversation with Bro. Callender, and we have agreed, both of us, to announce through this meeting a challenge to the province, that if the province of East Lancashire will raise £2,000 towards the Boys' School, we will each of us give £100 in addition to that £2,000. We throw the gauntlet down, it is for you to take it up. I am sure I speak for Bro. Callender as well as myself when I say we would a very great deal rather be called upon to pay the money than not to pay it.

This eloquent appeal was nobly responded to by the brethren, as more than £1,000 was subscribed in a few minutes for the Boys' School, and there is therefore every prospect that the incubus of debt under which our noble Institution labours will be speedily removed.

The musical arrangements were under the able management of Bro. Geo. Marsden, and gave entire satisfaction.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge* (No. 1,051).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster, on Monday evening last, 1st inst. Present—Bros. Dr. Moore, W.M.; Ball, P.M.; Hall, S.W.; Rev. Bramwell Smith as J.W.; W. Barker, S.D. and Treas.; Taylor J.G.; Watson, Tyler; Howitt, Dr. Russel, G. C. Barker, Dr. de Vitre. Visitor, Bro. J. Hatch, S.D., 281. The lodge was opened and the usual preliminary business transacted. The ballot was taken for Charles E. Dodson, of Little Dale Hall, who had been proposed for initiation by the W.M., seconded by Bro. Saunders, and he was declared elected. Bro. Dr. Russell having been found duly qualified received the degree of a M.M. from the W.M., who then passed Bros. G. C. Barker and D. de Vitre to the second degree, the working tools being presented by Bros. Ball, I.P.M., and Hall, S.W. Mr. C. E. Dodson being in attendance was next admitted into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M. Several communications from Grand Lodge were read. The W.M. gave notice that he should at the next meeting propose that a sum of ten guineas be given to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles of the Northern Counties, at Lancaster, on the occasion of the foundation stone being laid by the M.W. Grand Master, with Masonic ceremonial, on the 17th inst. Bro. W. Bramwell Smith, in a speech highly complimentary to the W.M. and officers of the lodge, thanked them for the honour they had done him in electing him an honorary member of the lodge. The labours of the evening being ended the lodge was closed in due form.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.—*Lodge Journeymen* (No 8).—*Grand Visitation*.—The Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie, the M.W.G.M.M. of Scotland, visited the above lodge on the evening of the 2nd inst. There was a large muster of the brethren present, including deputations from No 1 St. Mary's Chapel, Dalkeith, Kilwinning, St. Luke, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Trafalgar, Leith; Lodge Portobello, Celtic, St. David, and St. Clair. The lodge was opened by the R.W.M. Bro. John Crooks, Bros. Henry, Leith, and Paterson, Edinburgh, acting respectively as Senior and Junior Wardens. The M.W.G.M.M. arrived about nine o'clock, and immediately assumed the throne. Bro. Mann, S.G.D. acting as S.W. and Bro. Officer R.W.M. of No 1 St. Mary's Chapel doing the duties of J.W. On the right of the throne was the R.W.M. of Lodge Journeymen; Bros. Ballantine, Grand Bard; A. Hay, G.J. Gough, V.P.G.S.; and on the left, Bros. Inglis of Torsonce, S.G.M. and P.G.M. of Peebles and Selkirkshire; Daniel Robertson, Junior P.M., No. 8; R. Phemistre, Sec. No. 8; and Laurie, G.S. The Grand Master having called the lodge from labour to refreshment, gave successively the toasts of "the Queen and Royal Family" after which the R.W.M. proposed "The Health of the M.W.G.M.M." which was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the whole of the brethren rising to their feet and cheering for several seconds. The Earl of Dalhousie, in the course of his speech, said that he thought it his duty in his position to visit the various lodges under his care, and he was proud that his first visit had been to a lodge famous for its

charity to craftsmen, and also for its liberality to such valuable institutions as the Orphan Hospital and the Royal Infirmary. He likewise referred to the ardour and zeal which characterised the working of the lodge. The M.W.G.M.M. afterwards gave "The Health of the Lodge Journeymen," and in their order the lodges to which the various deputations belonged. The M.W.G.M.M. proposed "The Health of the Grand Bard, Bro. James Ballantine," to which a suitable reply was made. Bro. Robertson gave "The Health of the S.G.M., Bro. Inglis, of Torsonce," who briefly responded. Bro. Kerr, L.M. Lodge Journeymen, proposed "The Health of Bro. Lawrie, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland." The healths of the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens were given by Bro. Daniel Robertson, to which Bro. Mann replied. In the course of the evening the Grand Bard read a poetical address to the Lodge Journeymen which was much admired.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).

Inauguration of Bro. Pellow's Britannia Livery Stables.—Installation of W.M.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult., being the day fixed for the Installation of their Worshipful Master, and for the annual banquet as previously arranged, advantage was taken by the St. Aubin's Lodge of the opening of Bro. H. Pellow's Britannia Livery Stables, to celebrate both events by an excursion, in order to give practical effect to the great masonic virtue of brotherly love, by being the first to patronize the above-named brother's new establishment. Accordingly about 30 of the brethren, together with a few belonging to other Lodges, filled two of his elegant jaunting cars, and started about 11 o'clock from his new Stables, which, when finished, will be amongst the handsomest in the town. The beauty of the weather promised ample enjoyment to the excursionists. Nor were their expectations disappointed. The magnificence of the country repeatedly called forth exclamations of delight. The excursionists proceeded to St. Aubin's, where they stopped a few minutes to take refreshment. Thence they went on as far as L'Etacq, and, after a short stoppage, proceeded through a delightful country to *Greve-de-Leeq*, where they took lunch in M. Poujol's elegant Pavilion. The refreshments were served in M. Poujol's best style. After lunch, the brethren, having formed into a group in front of the Pavilion, were photographed by Mr. Gee, Jun., of Morier-lane. They shortly afterwards remounted the cars, and returned to town to assist at the installation of Bro. P. W. Le Quesne as W.M. of the lodge. This having been done in due form, the lodge being close tyled, the W.M. appointed the following brethren as officers of the lodge:—Bros. H. Gee, S.W.; G. Le Cappelain, J.W.; Dr. Low, jun., S.D.; P. O'Brien, J.D.; S. C. Medder, I.G.; G. Rogers, Tyler; C. Le Sueur, Treas.; and H. Gee, Secretary *pro tem.*; Bro. W. H. Long being P.M. The brethren then adjourned to the Refectory, where a sumptuous banquet, prepared by Bro. Long, was awaiting them. After a few hours spent in the utmost harmony and fraternal kindness, the brethren separated, delighted with their day's pleasure together with Bro. Pellow's continual courtesy and attention to their wants and wishes during the excursion.—*Jersey Express*.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

THE MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 435).—This chapter held a convocation on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, by command of Comp. Starus, M.E.Z., assisted by his officers, Comps. C. Smithers, H. G. Harrison, J. W. Blackburn, E. G. Collier; N. H. Collier, Prin. Soj.; H. Earles, 1st Assist. Soj.; and W. Medcalf, 2nd Assist. Soj. After the usual business the chapter adjourned to banquet. The usual toasts were given and responded to, and the company after spending a very pleasant evening, broke up.

ROSE OF DENMARK CHAPTER (No. 975).—A quarterly convocation of this chapter was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, on Saturday, the 5th inst. Among the companions present were:—Comps. J. Terry, M.E.Z.; Pendlebury, H.; J. Brett, P.Z., as J.; R. W. Little, P.Z., S.E.; H. G. Buss, P.Z.,

Treas.; W. H. Hubbard, P.Z.; G. Powell, S.N.; Tanner, 1st Assist. Soj.; Price, 2nd Assist. Soj.; Dodd, Walford, Quilty, Tinkler, Lloyd, Marsh, Banks, Hartley, &c. Visitors, Comps. Barnes and Pawley, 83. Bros. C. Walker, D. R. Still, and J. Mayo were exalted into R.A. Masonry, and on the motion of Comp. Little, seconded by Comp. Brett, a tribute of respect was ordered to be recorded on the minutes to the memory of the late Comp. W. Turner, P.S. Comp. Tanner was unanimously elected Prin. Soj., and named Comps. Price and Dodd as his Assistants. Comps. Gurney and Wolford were appointed Dir. of Cers. and Wine Steward, respectively. Comp. Long's resignation was announced and received with regret. The ceremony of exaltation was admirably rendered by the M.E.Z. and his officers. After the closing of the chapter the companions adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, provided in the style for which Comp. Bank's hostelry is so famed, and an extremely pleasant evening was spent, the usual toasts being given, and responses made by Comps. Terry, Brett, Pendlebury, Buss, Little, Barnes, Powell, Tanner, and other companions present.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

LINSLADE.—(*St. Barnabas Chapter* (No. 948).)—The regular convocation of this chapter was held at the Elephant and Castle Hotel on Thursday, May 14th. Dr. Lovell, M.E.Z., was supported by a goodly number of companions, and among them Comp. John Bowes, Z., 129 and 148. The chapter was opened by the principals when the rest of the companions were admitted. No candidates being present the opportunity for instruction was embraced. Comp. Watson, P.Z., of London, gave the historic and mystic lectures, and Comp. F. Gotto, M.E.H., of the chapter, gave the symbolic lecture. This done, the chapter was closed, and the companions adjourned to the banquetting room. After the cloth was withdrawn the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Comp. Bowes responded on behalf of the visitors and expressed his gratitude for the very warm reception he had received.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.—(*Grosvenor Chapter* (No. 721).)—A convocation of the above chapter was held on Tuesday, May the 26th. There were present Comps. J. P. Platt, Z.; T. Platt, as H.; W. B. A. Bainbridge, J.; Elwood Tibbets, S.E.; Dr. J. L. Sellers, S.N.; R. N. Worrall, as P.S.; J. McEvoy, H. Allsop, W. Brown, E. Tasker, A. J. Brereton, and others. The chapter having been opened and the minutes of the last convocation confirmed, Bros. Booth Mason, and J. Wallis, both of 721, were exalted to the rank of Royal Arch Masons. The chapter was then closed according to ancient custom, and the companions adjourned to the lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—(*Chapter of Elias Ashmole* (No. 148).)—The regular convocation of this chapter was held at the Chapter Rooms, Sankey-street, on Monday, May 11th. In the unavoidable absence of the M.E.Z., Comp. Mott, P.Z., Prov. G.S.B., presided, and was supported by Comps. H. B. White, P.Z., H.; Dr. McGeorge as J.; W. Mossop, N.; D. W. Finney, P.S.; W. Woods, W. Richardson, J. Robinson, J. Maxfield, W. Savage, T. Donville, H. Balshaw, J. W. Baker (241), and J. Johnson, Janitor. The chapter was duly opened by the acting principals when the rest of the companions were admitted. The ballot box was then sent round for Bros. H. Balshaw, T. Donville, and W. Savage, and the vote being unanimously in favour and the three brethren being present they were separately exalted by Comp. Mott, who was assisted in the lectures by Dr. McGeorge. There being no further business the chapter was duly and solemnly closed, and the companions separated in harmony.

HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

IRELAND.

TYRONE.—(*Tyrone Encampment*).—An assembly of this encampment took place, according to summons, at the Masonic Rooms, White Hart Hotel, Omagh, on Friday, the 8th inst., at seven o'clock. There were present:—Sir Knts. C. Eccles, E. Commander; W. F. Black, Capt. General; D. Henry Thompson,

Knt. Marshal; Dr. Francis John West, acting Prelate; W. S. Love, Treas.; C. Scott, P.E. Commander, Sec.; Major R. Dawson, Sword Bearer; W. Wilson, Std. Bearer; M. Delany, 1st Aide de Camp; T. Henry, 2nd Aide de Camp; J. Hamilton, W. Beattie, W. O. Orr, Captain R. S. Hamilton, and S. Adair. The encampment was opened in the usual impressive style of the respected *frater* who presided. The roll was called, when several apologies were read from Sir Knights who were unable to attend. The minutes of the previous meeting of February 14th, were read and confirmed. R.A. Comp. Robt. McConnell, W.M. of Cappagh Lodge (No. 350), was received and installed a Knight of this Order. Eleven candidates were proposed, when it was decided that the committee should strictly enquire into their claims, and report one month before the next quarterly meeting in August, so that if approved of, their names might appear on the summons. By-laws were read and confirmed, and ordered to be submitted to Grand Conclave and printed. Alms collected. The encampment was closed at ten o'clock with the ceremonies of this Christian Order. The Sir Knights then adjourned to refreshment, when an elegant repast was laid before them. Sir Knt. W. F. Black presided, owing to the temporary indisposition of the E. Commander. The loyal and Masonic toasts were enthusiastically given and responded to, also that of the host and hostess of the White Hart, who never spare pains to accommodate the Masonic fraternity of Omagh. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the *fraters* anxiously look forward to their next meeting with every wish for the success of their Order.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

METROPOLITAN.

THE members of the executive committee, viz., Sir Knts. W. H. Hubbard, H. G. Buss, R. W. Little, and J. G. Marsh met at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on the 4th inst., and installed Bro. Elisha W. Hutchinson, P. Prov. S.G.W. and P.G. Treas. Guernsey, as a Knight of the Order, with the view of assisting the formation of a conclave in that island. Lord Jersey was elected president of the committee, and several promotions in the Order were recommended to the favourable consideration of Lord Kenlis, the Grand Sovereign.

Obituary.

THE LATE BRO. INSPECTOR BRADSTOCK.

Few events have created a greater amount of public interest than the melancholy fate and untimely death, at the hands of a murderer, of our late brother, Inspector Bradstock, of the A Division of Police, which took place a few days ago, amidst the deep sympathy and regret of every one with whom he had been associated or had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It will be remembered some time since a man named Smith was taken to the King-street Station, Westminster, for wilfully breaking two drinking-glasses whilst in a state of drunkenness, and to this station our deceased brother had for years been attached. When the man was in the cell he requested to be supplied with some water, and, while Inspector Bradstock was engaged in an act of kindness and mercy in administering to his wants, this ruffian took the advantage of inflicting with a pair of scissors those wounds which, after a lingering and painful illness, terminated in his death on Monday morning, the 1st of June, at the age of 46, amidst the sorrowing feelings of a large circle of friends.

Bro. Bradstock had been in the Metropolitan Police for upwards of twenty-five years, during the whole of which time he won the good opinions of all who knew him, and, with no other recommendation than his own merits and generous good nature, he arrived at the rank of inspector—an office which he filled to the entire satisfaction of every one over whom he had authority, or who had the privilege of being numbered amongst his friends. His equanimity of disposition and single-

heartedness of purpose were the distinguishing features of his life; and when he was made aware of his impending fate, with the fortitude of a true Christian he submitted without a word of reproach to the Divine will, and passed from this world, it is to be hoped, to be received into one of happiness and joy for ever.

From the esteem in which he was held and the melancholy circumstances attending his decease, it was the wish of a large number of his brother officers to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory, by being permitted to attend his funeral, and thus, as far as possible, show by their presence their sympathy for his untimely end. A request so reasonable and honourable to their feelings was immediately granted; and accordingly on Friday, the 5th of June, 11 superintendents, 125 inspectors, and nearly 900 constables, besides several retired superintendents and inspectors and the whole detective force, followed his remains to the grave, to testify their sorrow at his loss. The funeral cortège was preceded by the bands of the A and S Divisions; and as the solemn tones of the "Dead March in Saul" fell upon the ear during the slow progress of the procession from the deceased's late residence, in North-street, Westminster, to Brompton Cemetery, many an eye might be seen moistened by a tear, and in this some of the sterner sex formed no exception. Thousands of persons witnessed the mournful sight, and not a few accompanied it along the entire route to the cemetery; and here, long before it had arrived, numerous persons had taken up their positions in the best situations from which the last offices for the burial of the dead could be observed. When the bands arrived at the cemetery, they formed into line on each side, and the procession passed through them, amidst the most profound silence and respect, and many of the spectators raised their hats as the bier passed by them. The body was taken into the chapel, and, the mourners and others having been seated, that portion of the burial service was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Conway, Rector of St. Margaret's and one of the Canons of Westminster Abbey. After which the body was taken to the grave, and the remainder of the service was gone through, amidst the audible sobs of many present, and especially at that part of it when the dull sound of the earth proclaimed that "ashes to ashes, dust to dust" were mingled together, only to be raised again in the realms of immortality. At the conclusion of the ordinary service, the Rev. Mr. Conway took advantage of the occasion at which so many thousands were assembled to offer a few observations on the life and character of Bro. Bradstock, whom, he said, he had visited several times during his illness, and spoke of him as a true Christian, who saw the hand of God in the calamity that had overtaken him, dying, as he did, in the discharge of his duty and a firm believer in life eternal, obtained for him through the intercession of his Redeemer. The rev. gentleman exhorted all who heard him to profit by these solemn warnings, for they knew not how soon they might be called upon to render an account of their conduct to the Great Judge of Mankind.

On the following Sunday the same rev. gentleman preached a sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the death of our deceased brother, and it was listened to with the deepest attention. Bro. Bradstock was initiated in the Royal Jubilee Lodge (No. 72) about three years ago; and although he never took office in it, yet he at all times carried out in practice the true principles of Freemasonry—his hand was ever ready to administer to distress and his heart was expanded by benevolence; and it is to be hoped that he may be again re-united with the faithful and the just in that blissful abode where the World's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

It is a highly gratifying feature in the biographies of most great men that they had intelligent, high-minded, discreet, and virtuous mothers.

Poetry.

A MASONIC ANTHEM.

Great Architect receive our praise,
And hear when we our voices raise,
To thank Thee for Thy gracious care
And for the love all Masons share.

To Thee we look with thankful heart,
Rejoicing that 'tis e'en our part,
In humble faith to seek to grow
And do Thy will while here below.

May each Masonic Temple be
For ever consecrate to Thee,
May all true brethren be as one
In seeing that Thy work is done.

May all our acts Thy glory prove;
May we be worthy of Thy love;
Be it, O God, our constant aim,
To live in honour of Thy name.

Thus may Freemasonry extend
With Thee, O Lord, its greatest Friend,
And fostered by Thy mighty hand,
Built on a rock, for ever stand.

J. A. H.

MEETINGS OF THE LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20TH, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, June 17th—Geological Society, at 8.

METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20TH, 1868.

MONDAY, June 15th.—Lodges: Panmure, 720, Balham Hotel, Balham; Royal Albert, 907, Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY, June 16th.—Lodge: Salisbury, 435, No. 71, Dean-street, Soho. Chapter: Enoch, 11, Freemasons' Hall.

WEDNESDAY, June 17th.—Lodge of Benevolence, at 7 o'clock precisely. Lodges: Sincerity, 174, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched-friars; Marquis of Dalhousie, 1,159, Freemasons' Hall. Chapter: Westminster and Keystone, 10, Freemasons' Hall.

THURSDAY, June 18th.—Lodge: Cosmopolitan, 917, Great Western Hotel, Paddington.

FRIDAY, June 19th.—Lodges: Friendship, 6, Willis's Rooms, St. James's; New Concord, 813, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton; University, 1,118, Freemasons' Hall. Chapters: Moira, 92, London Tavern, Bishops-gate-street; Caveac, 176, Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.

SATURDAY, June 20th.—Lodge: Lewis, 1,185, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ERRATA.—On page 444 Col. 1, 6th line from bottom, for "necessitudes" read "vicissitudes;" same page col. 2, 4th line from bottom, for "limited" read "United;" page 445 col. 2, 10th line from top, for "lausano" read "laws and;" same page, same col., line 23 from bottom, for "1864" read "1764;" page 446 col. 1, third line from bottom, for "editor" read "edition;" same page col. 2, line 20 from top, for "him" read "them;" page 447 col. 1, line 26 from top, for "Boay" read "Boaz;" page 448 col. 1, line 17 from bottom, for "1877" read "1777."

J. N. MARYPORT.—There is no necessity for any other examination than that ordinarily adopted, and the production of the certificate. You are not obliged to admit anyone who applies, it being in the discretion of the W.M. to refuse. You must not in such a case as that you have mentioned, attempt to re-obligate applicants for admission. The "Book of Constitutions" provides for every case, and should be consulted by the officers of the lodge.