

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

(Continued from page 208).

### BOOK FOURTH—CHAPTER I.—(contd).

This revelation startled the king. Here were grounds of accusation against the Order which, in his most sanguine moments, he had neither dreamed of or hoped for. The news was cheaply purchased by the pardon of the informer. Philip handsomely rewarded him, but bade him observe silence on the subject of his communication. The king was too shrewd to believe these charges, and it may be doubted whether the citizens would have said anything more than ascribing a general laxity of morals to the Order, had he not perceived the eagerness of the king to gain any information, even though false, which he could turn against the Templars. Philip was too sagacious a prince to be led rashly into a contest with so powerful a body as the Templars, without carefully preserving an appearance of law and justice. He sent, accordingly, trusty messengers through France, not to inquire as to the popular opinion regarding the Templars, for in that case they would have heard nothing to the disadvantage of the knights, who were beloved of all men, but to find out certain unprincipled priests and laymen who would remember, on its being called to their recollection by the messengers, things which they had heard bearing upon the accusations. The king appears never to have confronted the informer with the Templar who is said to have made the confession.

This is a most suspicious circumstance. Either there was no such person as this Templar, or, on investigation, he denied having made any such confession prejudicial to the Order, and in consequence had been hurried to the scaffold, so that the testimony of the informer should not be disproved by him. Philip was not the man to allow a life to stand between him and his vengeance.

Meanwhile, an action against the prisoners accused of sedition had begun. Several of them were found guilty of having taken up arms against the king, and of having besieged him in the Temple. They were condemned to death, and thirty were hanged on one day. The action was continued against the others, among whom were

the two degraded Templars. The rack was freely applied to the prisoners to force them to confess. This torture frightened the Templars, and they sought means to escape with their lives. Meanwhile, the king recollected them, and knowing them to be unscrupulous and abandoned villains, he resolved to have their testimony against the knights. He sent a trusty messenger to them, while they were casting about for a means of escape. The messenger related the confession of the Templar, and told them how anxious the king was to bring the knights to justice, and what rewards he would bestow upon any one who could lend him assistance in the great work. The charges startled even those villains, knowing, as they well did, the virtuous and rigorous morals which reigned among the knights, and for a breach of which they themselves had been expelled from the Order. They, therefore, required time for reflection. This was granted. They could not at first agree to substantiate the charges; but being threatened with instant death, smarting under degradation from the Order, and disappointed in their hopes of ever again being received into it they agreed to denounce their former brethren. They accordingly sent to the king, offering, if he would pardon their share in the riots, to inform him of certain criminal actions of the Templars, which, if they died on the scaffold would die with them. The king was overjoyed at having at last got witnesses of so much importance to the success of his scheme, as they were men who had belonged to the Order, and one of whom had held a high position among the knights. The affair had now assumed a proper hue for submission to the ordinary routine of law, and the depositions of Squin de Flexian and Noffo Dei, though taken secretly, were yet taken judicially. The accusations against the Order resolved itself into ten heads. These were:—

“1. Each Templar, upon his admission, was sworn never to quit the Order, and to further its interests by right or by wrong.

“2. That the chief officers of the Order were in secret alliance with the Saracens, and that their doctrines partook more of Mahometan infidelity than Christian faith; in proof of which, they made each knight upon his reception blaspheme the Christian faith in every manner. They made him declare that there was only one God, who was not dead, and could never die; that Jesus Christ was not God—that he was a mere man, one guilty

of many crimes, and who had deservedly perished for these on the cross. They furthermore made him deny Christ three times, and forced him to spit upon the cross, and trample it under his feet.

"3. The chief officers of the Order were heretical, cruel, and sacrilegious men. Whenever any knight, on discovering the iniquity of the Order, desired to quit it, they put him to death, and buried him privately by night. They taught the women who were pregnant by them how to procure abortion, and secretly to murder the new-born infants.

"4. The Templars were infected with the errors of Fraticelli. They despised the Pope and the authority of the Church; they contemned the sacraments, especially those of penance and confession, and feigned compliance with the rites of the Church merely to escape detection.

"5. The superiors were addicted to the most infamous excesses of debauchery, to which, if any one expressed his repugnance, he was punished by perpetual imprisonment.

"6. The Temple House were receptacles of every crime and abomination that could be conceived or committed. That the vow of chastity was only meant as regarded women; and that upon the reception of an aspirant the most disgusting crimes were practised.

"7. The Order laboured to put the Holy Land into the hands of the Saracens, whom they favoured more than they did the Christians.

"8. The installation of the Grand Master took place in secret, and few of the younger brethren were permitted to be present; whence there was a strong suspicion that he denied the Christian faith, or promised or did something contrary to what was right.

"9. Many of the statutes of the Order were unlawful, profane, and contrary to the Christian religion; the members were, therefore, forbidden, under pain of perpetual confinement, to reveal them to any one.

"10. No vice or crime committed for the honour or benefit of the Order was held to be a sin."\*

Such were the accusations sworn to by the two Templars against their noble Order, and their depositions were worth the liberty which they demanded. They received, besides, several marks of the king's favour, and they remained in Paris,

\* Fleuri.

awaiting his further orders. Secrecy was strictly commanded them, and to those persons who had taken the depositions. The king, on consideration, found that his position was scarcely improved by this information, for it would be a most difficult, not to say dangerous, task to bring the crimes home. The parties who had given evidence were not to be relied on as creditable witnesses, and he was aware that the public would scout the idea of faith being placed in those who had confessed merely to save their lives. The Templars had been degraded on account of their crimes by an Order which they accused of every villany, they themselves having been actors in the very crimes which they now denounced. How, then, could they be believed? As for the citizens' hearsay revelations, they do not merit a moment's consideration, and it probably would not have been difficult to have procured others of a similar character from every condemned criminal in the kingdom. Against these witnesses there was the fame of the sanctity and holiness of the lives of the knights, their valour, heroism, and often martyrdom in the cause of the cross. Surely the contradiction between their support of the Pope on all occasions, and the charge of despising him, was sufficient to prove the falsity of the accusation. The king dreaded failure, and he resolved to wait the tide of events, hoping to prevail upon the Pope to side with him in suppressing the Order.

## CHAPTER II.

*Benedict XI. poisoned by Philip.—Disputes on the election of a successor.—The Archbishop of Bordeaux, the enemy of the King, proposed.—The King solicits an interview with the Archbishop.—Promises the tiara upon granting him six favours.—Acceded to by the Prelate.—The Archbishop elected Pope, under the title of Clement V.—A.D. 1304—1305.*

Benedict XI. had now succeeded in establishing himself firmly in the Papal chair, and although he did not approve of the violent measures of his predecessors, he still entertained respect for his memory, and showed his resentment against those who had taken part in the outrage at Agnani, in such a manner as to alarm the king. The king, prompted alike by fear of the Pope and a desire of destroying the Templars,\* which he could only

\* Dupuis Grutler.

do by his sanction, resolved to remove Benedict. For this purpose he had him poisoned at Perugia on the 7th July, 1304. His next anxiety was to have a Pope appointed who should be a creature of his own, and for this purpose he was lavish both of bribes and promises. The Cardinals assembled in solemn conclave at Perugia, on the 17th of July, 1304, to elect a successor to Benedict.\* The conclave was divided. The larger and more influential party, who were indignant at the treatment which Boniface had received at Philip's hands, whom they accused of having caused his death, were inimical to the king. They desired, therefore, to raise to the tiara one who, while a subject of France, should be an enemy of the king, and who would defend the memory of Boniface, their general benefactor. The lesser faction was that of Colonnas, staunch friends of the king, and bitter enemies of the deceased Boniface. They desired a Pope who should favour Philip, and be at the same time a creature of their own. They thus made common cause with the king.

The interests of these parties being so conflicting, the conclave became the scene of stormy argument and bitter recrimination, and no means could be devised to bring about a reconciliation, or at least the nomination of some party equally trusted by both. The obstinacy on both sides was unconquerable, and they were actually ten months engaged in the debate, without advancing a step. At length, impressed by the great scandal as well as by the danger which would arise to the universal church from being so long without a pastor, the Colonna party shewed a disposition to end the matter in a friendly spirit. Thereupon the opposite faction proposed the Archbishop of Bordeaux; the Colonnas made no objection, but asked time to consider and determine upon the advisability of his election.

Bertrand de Gotte, Archbishop of Bourdeaux, belonged to one of the best families of Guienne, a province then in possession of England. He was the son of Beraud, Lord of Gotte, and had been one of the most zealous partisans of Pope Boniface, who, in 1300, gave him the prebendy of Bourdeaux, and, in 1301, the bishopric of Comminges, finally elevating him to the archbishopric of Bourdeaux in the following year. His attachment to the Pope rendered him odious to the King of

France, and to punish him for it, the Count de Valois, the brother of the King, laid waste the lands of his diocese, and seriously injured both his rights and revenues. He bitterly complained of these ravages, and showed great resentment towards the king. From his being a declared enemy of the king, and the many causes of hatred which would prevent a reconciliation between them, the faction of Boniface considered themselves safe in proposing him for the papacy.

The Colonnas, on their part, seeing that it would be impossible to overcome the firmness of the Boniface party, were disposed to agree to the election of the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, trusting that the hatred which he entertained towards the king of France would soon be appeased, and that Philip would easily find means to effect a reconciliation. The Cardinal d'Ostia, one of the Colonna party, had kept the king advised of all the proceedings of the conclave, and upon their resolving to elect the Archbishop of Bourdeaux to the papal throne, he despatched a courier to Philip, warning him that the election could no longer be delayed, and counselling him to be reconciled to the Archbishop. In the meanwhile, he engaged to put off the election till he should receive an answer. The courier travelled with the utmost despatch, and reached Paris about the middle of May, 1305. The news which he brought delighted the king. He knew that while the Archbishop was one of the greatest minds of that age, and a prelate of infinite spirit and sagacity, he was at the same time both avaricious and ambitious. The king readily conceived that, by means of these two latter qualities, he could easily mould the Archbishop to his will. He despatched a sure and swift messenger to the Archbishop, bearing a letter full of the most gracious and friendly expressions. He begged the Archbishop to grant him an interview, and to meet him without delay at an abbey situated in the midst of a wood, near St. Jean d'Angeli, where Philip proposed waiting for him, having an affair of the greatest importance to communicate, and which particularly related to himself. This letter astonished the Archbishop; the terms upon which Philip and he stood precluded any thoughts of a friendly relationship; still he was agreeably surprised at its receipt, and resolved to meet the king. His wily character, and his ambition, led him to augur that this interview, solicited by Philip, would be produc-

\* Fleuri.

tive of considerable benefit to himself, for he was well aware, that a King like Philip, would not put himself about to be reconciled to an enemy, without good grounds. Six days after the receipt of the letter he set out for the abbey, where he was received by the king, who had already arrived, with every symptom of respect and friendliness. The Archbishop complained bitterly of the conduct of the Count de Valois; but the king apologised for his brother, and promised to make every redress in his power. He then informed the Archbishop of the doings of the conclave at Perugia, that they were ready to elect a Pope, that he was master of the election, and should they agree upon certain terms to be arranged between them, he could place the tiara upon the Archbishop's brow. He shewed him the proofs. At the brilliant prospect of seeing himself clothed with the highest dignity of the Christian world, the ambitious Gascon was thunderstruck. It was a reality which transcended his wildest dreams. The prelate, filled with the liveliest joy, his ambition dazzled by the magnificence of the offer, flung himself abjectly at the feet of the king—what a position for a vicergerent of God! and implored him to raise him to this great dignity, assuring him, that if placed in the chair of St. Peter, he would be his steadfast friend, would ever be filled with the greatest devotion and gratitude, and ready to do for his majesty and for France all that could be done by the wielder of the Keys. This scene may well be added to our compassionate contempt for the frailty of human nature.

The King was delighted with this acquiescent disposition of the Archbishop, which proved how little he had mistaken his character. He replied that he would have him elected Pope, provided that he would promise him six favours. These were:—1. A complete reconciliation with the Church. 2. Admission to the Holy Communion for himself and his friends, and absolution for Nogaret who had arrested Pope Boniface. 3. The tithes of the clergy of France for five years, to defray the expenses of his war in Flanders. 4. The condemnation of the memory of Pope Boniface. 5. The conferring of the dignity of cardinal upon James and Peter Colonna. The sixth favour was a great and secret one, which he would not confide to the Archbishop at the time, but he reserved the right to demand it at a suitable time and place. There was nothing to which the Archbishop, led on by his ambition,

would not have subscribed, so that he might be elevated to the papal throne. He agreed to everything, and by the most solemn oath of the church upon the sacred Host, swore to perform his part of the treaty. This terrible oath he appears to have taken without scruple, although one of the favours he was sworn to grant was unknown to him. He gave his brother and two of his nephew as hostages to the king, for the fulfilment of the treaty.\* The condition which the king kept secret was the persecution of the Templars, a project which never left his mind an instant. It must not be supposed that he believed in the guilt of the Order. Other reasons than religion and justice prompted his hatred. He was poor, and they were rich; he had to destroy the hive and slaughter the bees before he could gather the honey; but he was careful to give them no warning of his design, for, had they become aware of it, their stings would have been sharp set, and turned against his person. On the contrary, he was friendly with them, seemed to have forgot all the disputes about the sounding of the money, and on several occasions took up his residence in the Temple. But it was the purring of the tiger, secure of his prey.

After this convention between the king and the Archbishop, a convention of which there are few parallels in history, Philip sent back the courier to the Cardinal d'Ostia. He wrote to him that he was reconciled to the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, and to proceed at once with his election. The Archbishop had, meanwhile, returned to Bourdeaux, there to await the summons which should call upon him to mount the chair of St. Peter. Upon the receipt of the king's letter, the Colonnas agreed to the wishes of the party of Boniface; and the conclave being unanimous, the Archbishop was elected Sovereign Pontiff on the 5th of June. The sacred college sent one of their most celebrated members to Bourdeaux, to announce to the Archbishop his elevation. He took the name of Clement V. Clement, instead of proceeding to Rome, there to be annointed and crowned, summoned the cardinals to repair to Lyons. To this he was urged by many weighty reasons. The continual seditions of the people of Rome, and the constant hostilities carried on between the petty princes, made Italy disagree-

\* Fleuri, Mezerai.

able if not dangerous to the Pope; the tyrannical manner in which the cardinals had ruled the preceding Popes, made him chary of trusting himself in their power; but his most weighty motive for remaining was the ambition of shining in the eyes of his countrymen in his new and elevated station. Clement therefore resolved to fix his residence at Avignon, which, although not forming part of the estates of the Church, belonged to Charles II., King of Naples, who was a feudatory of the Holy See. With great reluctance the cardinals repaired to Lyons. The Pope arrived in a handsome equipage, and with a suite befitting the dignity of a Sovereign Pontiff. All the great lords of France attended the king, and the ceremony of the coronation was one of the most magnificent ever seen. It took place on the 14th of November. An accident happened during it, which, to those who believed in omens, augured badly for the pontificate. A part of a wall fell while the court was passing, and John II., Duke of Bretagne, who accompanied the king, was knocked down, and so severely injured that he died three days after. Several persons were killed, and the king and the Count de Valois slightly injured.\*

Immediately after his coronation, the Pope created twelve cardinals, all creatures of the King. Nine of them were Frenchmen, and the other three were James and Peter Colonna, and a German. His promises were faithfully kept, and he proved himself his majesty's abject slave on all occasions. He persuaded Philip, however, to spare the memory of Boniface, which the Cardinal d'Ostia agreed with him in considering it impolitic to treat with indignity. Clement, as a compensation for this, permitted Philip to seize, upon all the Jews in his kingdom, to banish them, and to confiscate their property in the name of religion. The Romish ecclesiastical historians have painted the character of Clement in the blackest colours, and good reason they had to do so, for his crimes led to the diminution of the power of the papacy, if it did not materially aid the rise of the Reformation.

(To be continued.)

BLAME not before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

\* Fleuri, Dupuis.

#### FREEMASONRY IN TASMANIA.

We have before us a little compilation entitled "The Freemason's Remembrancer and Masonic Calendar, for the year 1868," published by Bro. William Fletcher, Hobart Town, which, as a mirror of the present state of Freemasonry in one of our colonies, is worthy of notice in our pages.

This work appears to be a first venture, and it is intimated that should the attempt be successful, it will be published annually. From it we learn that there are six lodges working under the Grand Lodge of England, viz:—The Tasmanian Union, No. 536 (late 781); Pacific, No. 801 (late 1,103); Hope, No. 618 (late 901); Derwent, No. 800 (late 1,102); Faith, No. 691 (late 992); and Peace, No. 719 (late 1,102).

The "Tasmanian" was established in 1844, meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, Hobart Town, on the second Wednesday in each month, and on the 24th of June and 27th of December, these two latter days being the festival of St. John.

This lodge contributes 4s. per annum for each of its contributing members, and 5s. each initiation to the Tasmanian Masonic Benevolent Fund. An extensive library of Masonic works is open to the members of the lodges, and books are received and issued each lodge night from 6 to 7 p.m. Bro. Charles Toby is the present W.M.; the following are his officers:—Bros. Leo Sussman, I.P.M.; J. T. Robertson, P.M., S.W.; A. F. Buck, J.W.; W. McFarquhar, Treas.; G. F. Evans, Sec. and Librarian; John Doughty, S.D.; John George Davies, I.G.; W. Chisholm, J.D., Steward; Joseph Wood, O.G.

The "Pacific" was established at Hobart Town in 1859. Its meetings are held at the Bird in Hand Hotel, Argyle-street, on the first Tuesday in each month, and on the 24th June and 27th December. The lodge contributes to the same fund as the "Tasmanian." This lodge also possesses a valuable collection of Masonic works. Bro. William Simmons Hammond is the present W.M.; his officers are:—Bros. Rev. R. D. Harris, I.P.M.; R. A. Dixon, S.W.; Edward Allen, J.W.; Rev. R. D. Harris, Chap.; H. Nelson, Treas.; T. Magrath, Sec.; A. C. Douglas, S.D.; H. Church, I.G.; Henry Boyes, J.D.; R. J. Harris, O.G.

The Lodge of Hope meets in the Masonic Hall, Launceston, on the Tuesday of, or immediately before the full moon. Bro. J. F. Hobkirk is the

W.M.; his officers are:—Bros. J. Murphy, P.M.; G. T. Collins, S.W.; J. Cathcart, J.W.; J. Robertson, Treas.; H. Guy, Sec.; F. Frankell, S.D.; C. Calwell, I.G.; F. R. Irvin, J.D.; J. Brickhill, O.G.

The Derwent Lodge was established at New Norfolk, Southern District of Tasmania, in 1859, but from unavoidable circumstances it has not yet commenced working; it is, however, in contemplation to have it duly constituted very shortly. There are quite sufficient brethren in the vicinity of New Norfolk to work the lodge efficiently.

The Lodge of Faith was constituted in 1856, and held its meetings at the Cornwall Hotel, Launceston, on the Monday nearest full moon. Its working is suspended at present.

The Lodge of Peace was constituted in 1857. Bro. H. T. A. Murray, is the W.M.; the following are the officers of the lodge:—Bros. H. Duniam, I.P.M.; G. Anderson, S.W.; J. B. Ferguson, J.W., Sec. R. Dallas, O.G.; but the operations of this lodge are temporarily suspended.

Two lodges work under the Irish Constitution, viz., the Tasmanian Operative and St. John. The first mentioned was established in Hobart Town in 1834; its warrant bears date 11th of May, 1835, and meets at Bro. L. Riley's, Victoria-street, Murray-street, Hobart Town, on the third Thursday in each month.

This lodge contributes 4s. per annum for each of its contributing members to the Tasmanian Masonic Benevolent Fund. Bro. John Eddington is the W.M.; his officers are:—Bros. C. H. Miller, I.P.M.; Samuel Smith, P.M., S.W.; Bryant Webb, J.W.; Lewis Riley, Treas.; T. S. Stewart, Sec.; R. J. Edwards, S.D.; Edwin Webb, I.G.; John Gillon, J.D.; R. J. Harris, O.G.

The St. John's Lodge meets at Meyer's, King's buildings, on the Thursday nearest full moon. Bro. Harry Conway is the W.M., and the officers are—Bros. P. Davies, S.W.; John Webb, J.W.; F. G. Spicer, Sec.; Reziu, S.D.; R. Powell, I.G.; S. Wallbridge, J.D.; S. Hopkins, O.G.

Royal Arch Chapter are attached to three of the lodges.

The Tasmanian Operative Chapter is not working at present.

Tasmanian Union Chapter was duly constituted in 1850. Its convocations are held at the private lodge room, Freemasons' Hall, Hobart Town, on the first Wednesdays in the months of February,

May, August, and November. This chapter contributes 4s. per annum for each of its subscribing members, and 5s. for every installation, to the Tasmanian Masonic Benevolent Fund. The officers appointed for 1868 were E. Comps. F. H. Wise, Z.; Rev. R. D. Harris, H.; W. S. Hammond, J.; C. Toby, E.; R. A. Dixon, N.; J. M. Goldreich, Prin. Soj.; E. Sims, 1st Assist. Soj.; F. Buck, 2nd Assist. Soj.; W. McFarquhar, Treas.; Joseph Wood, Janitor.

The Hope Chapter meets at the Masonic Hall, Launceston, on the second Wednesdays in February, May, August, and November. The following are the officers:—E. Comps. W. A. Brook, Z.; W. Burnes, H.; J. Robertson, J.; J. F. Hobkirk, E.; J. Weedon, N.; W. Davey, P.S.; W. W. White, S.S.; J. L. Miller, Treas.; S. Brickhill, J.S.; S. Hopkins, Janitor.

The Tasmanian Masonic Benevolent Fund—to which all the lodges in the colony contribute—was instituted in 1843, and reorganised in 1866, for assisting aged and distressed worthy Freemasons, and affording relief to their widows and orphans.

This fund is supported by annual subscriptions and voluntary contributions. A subscriber of 10s. annually, or a donor of three guineas or upwards is entitled to recommend objects for relief.

Lodges desirous of participating in the privileges of this fund must pay a subscription of not less than 1s. quarterly for each of their contributing members.

This institution is managed by a committee consisting of the W.M. and I.P.M. of each lodge subscribing to the fund, and two members, Master Masons, elected by each of such lodges.

Subscriptions fall due on the 1st January, and 1st of July annually.

Committee of Management for 1868:—Bros. C. Toby, 536, E.C., Chairman; L. Riley, 345, I.C., Treas.; W. Graham, 801, E.C., Sec.; John Eddington, C. H. Miller, L. Riley, and J. Gillon, No. 345; C. Toby, L. Susman, F. H. Wise, H. J. D'Emden, No. 536; W. S. Hammond, Rev. R. D. Harris, W. Graham, and R. A. Dixon, No. 801.

The Committee of Management meet for general purposes at eight o'clock precisely, on the evening of the last Wednesday in the months of January, April, July, and October.

From the balance sheet made up to the year ending 31st December, 1867, it appears after

paying all incidental expenses and making grants to the necessitous, the balance in hand was £53 4s. 3d., which, with £100 invested in Government Debentures at 6 per cent., raised the total funds of the society to £153 4s. 3d.—a very fair amount for so young a society.

We find, too, that there is a Freemasons' Hall Company (Limited), the annual capital of which is £4,000 in shares of £1 each.

The present Board of Directors consist of Bros. W. S. Hammond, William Graham, Lewis Riley, J. T. Robertson, Robert Walker, Frederick H. Wise; Bro. C. Toby, Sec.

The Directors have purchased an eligible site for the proposed buildings adjoining the Hobart Town Savings' Bank in Murray-street, and they hope shortly to be in a position to lay the foundation stone of the hall.

The Annual Meetings are held on the first Monday in February. The office is at 4, Elizabeth-street.

Masonry in Tasmania, then, no doubt is progressing steadily; numerically the Craft is not strong, but zeal and unanimity characterise both lodges and chapters, and although two constitutions are at work, agreement of feelings, if not uniformity in working, characterise their meetings.

From this slight sketch it will be seen that the Craft is well represented in one portion of the antipodes, and we are quite sure that in the hands of the present energetic W.M's. of lodges. Masonry will flourish still further in Tasmania.

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#### A MASONIC INSURANCE SOCIETY.

We direct the attention of our readers to the announcement of the establishment of a really Masonic Assurance Institution, and we hail the advent of this new undertaking with peculiar satisfaction, because we have long felt that while almost every particular class had its own special representative office, there was wanting for the Craft at large an assurance office embodying the principles of Masonry, and managed by brethren prepared to carry out those principles in their integrity. One or two efforts have on former occasions been made to supply this desideratum, and although they can hardly be said to have failed (for the offices have merged their title and existence in other institutions), they never carved

out for themselves that status among the metropolitan institutions which the object they advocated so signally warranted.

The cause of this was very simple, and if they failed it was ascribable to their disinclination to rely exclusively on the brotherhood for patronage and support, or to identify their undertaking with those Masonic institutions which are the "jewels in the crown of Masonry," and in which every Craftsman has a special individual interest. We trust, therefore, that this appeal now made to the Craft will be readily responded to. The prospectus states that, "to identify this company intimately with the Masonic fraternity it is intended to set apart one per cent. of the new assurance premiums for distribution annually among the three Masonic Charities. The members will thus be contributing to these valuable institutions a sum that, to the individual, will scarcely be appreciable, while to the societies themselves the aggregate subscription may be considerable." Special attention must be here drawn to the fact that it is not one per cent. of the *profits* which is to be set aside for the Charities, but one per cent. of the *new premiums* and, consequently, those institutions will benefit in each and every year of the company's existence commencing from the very first. This promised boon to the Charities in question ought, at once, to enlist the co-operation and energies of all the members of the body (and they now number about 500,000 in the United Kingdom), and induce them, not only to assure their own lives in the office, but also to become active agents for the company, and obtain for it a plentiful supply of proposals from the general public.

We now pass on to notice the distinctive features of the company with regard to the several classes of business which it proposes to transact. And first with respect to the Fire Department. This branch of the company's business will be confined exclusively to the insurance of the dwelling-houses and furniture of "the brethren and the public." Hazardous risks will thus be avoided. We understand the general rate for ordinary house property will be 1s. 6d. per cent., and household furniture and personal effects will be insured in one sum at 2s. 6d. per cent.; or, if preferred, at premiums varying from 1s. 6d. per cent. on furniture, to 4s. 6d. per cent. on pictures.

Turning now to the Life Department, we find that it will embrace every description of assurance,

contingent upon the duration of life, or for terms certain. The tables of premiums are equitable, and appear to be adjusted on what is known among the profession as the "Carlisle threes."

The other tables given in the prospectus comprise short term, joint life, survivorship, and endowment assurances, endowments for children, immediate annuities, &c., &c.—in short, all the leading branches of life assurance business. With regard to the question of "lapsed policies," and with a view of meeting the objection so often raised by parties unable to keep up their payments of premiums, the directors have retained power to convert the policy into a "paid-up" policy, assuring a diminished sum at death, provided at least three annual premiums have been paid. Or, the company will, after an assurance has been in force five years, purchase the policy by the payment of its cash value. Loans will also be granted on policies after they have been in force three years to the extent of the full cash value as computed by the actuary, and, which, as a general rule, will be found to amount to about one-third of the premiums paid. Liberal arrangements are also made with regard to foreign residence, and, to meet special cases, whole-world policies will be granted on terms commensurate with the particular risk.

These are, in brief, the leading characteristics of the office. It remains to be added that the direction of the company is a highly respectable one, and that its chairman, Bro. Dr. George Beaman, well-known as a member of the Britanic Lodge (No. 33), and of other lodges, is a gentleman who has had a long practical experience in assurance matters. The company has also secured the valuable services, as manager and actuary, of Bro. Frederick Bigg, whose return to the active duties of his profession will be hailed with lively satisfaction by his professional brethren generally, to whom he has long been known, and by whom he is much esteemed.

As in every such institution, its success will entirely, or, to a very great extent, depend upon the ability with which its affairs are managed by the chief officer; in this case it is most fortunate that the directors have been able to secure the able co-operation of so eminent a manager and actuary as Bro. Frederick Bigg, who—whilst having such an extended and accurate knowledge of actuarial and managerial duties, and an unchallenged professional reputation for success—is

also known so extensively by and so highly esteemed amongst the members of our Ancient and Honourable Order. The fortunate combination of these important elements of success must, we believe, secure for this society—and that, too, speedily—a position second to none amongst the great insurance societies of this country.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### "MASONRY DISSECTED."

See Bro. Hughan's "Sketches of Notable Masonic Works," page 164 of the present volume. My answer to a young correspondent is that the pamphlet there mentioned called "Masonry Dissected," is, I presume, Samuel Prichard's "Masonry Dissected; being an Universal and General Description of all its Branches from the Original to the Present Time," 12mo., 1730. See my communication "English Masonic Bibliography," *Freemasons' Magazine*, vol. 9, page 202. I have met with the book more than once in London, but I have no recollection of having ever looked into it. Prichard's name is not in my edition of the "Biographie Universelle."—C. P. COOPER.

##### MASONIC HISTORY.

In the *Freemasons' Magazine* (p. 219) it is stated that an account of the origin and history of the Doyle Conclave in Guernsey, formed four or five weeks ago, has been prepared, and that the same has been read and approved by the members. One is curious to know whether this history is as long as the voyage, "Au tour de mon Jardin," and in what sized book it can be obtained, also what it is a history about? If the history begins already and on this scale it will require many volumes.—500.

##### BRO. FINDEL'S LETTER OF JANUARY 1868.

My Masonic Memorandum Book, February, 1868, shows that, in consequence of this letter of Bro. Findel, *Freemasons' Magazine*, vol. 18, page 129, a young correspondent made two inquiries respecting Prichard's work. (See preceding communication, "Masonry Dissected.") First, did Prichard, in 1730, publish the Ritual of the third degree of the Grand Lodge of England? Next, does it appear from Prichard\* that in 1730 the third degree was very short, and had no second part? My answer was, that the book was not in my possession; and that it might, doubtlessly, be found on the stalls of the "Bouquinistes," or in some public library of the metropolis.—C. P. COOPER.

##### CORINTHIAN ORDER.

To which Josephus does Rosa Crucis refer when he relies upon him as an authority for the adoption of the Corinthian Order in the Temple of King Solomon—to Josephus the historian or to Josephus Miller, each are equally good authority on such a point?—NOT FOR JOSEPH.

\* Bro. Findel's words are "We know from Prichard."



## CHARTER OF SCOTCH KINGS (pp. 188, 210.)

Bro. Buchan has laid down a very good canon on this question of the charters; at what period do we find guild charters recorded, including those to Masons? There are large collections of charters relating to England, France, &c., and a search among them will give us the data. In Scotland guild charters could have only two examples—Anglo-Saxon, of which we have evidence in the English records, and Norman, or French, of which there are plenty of instances. We shall find in the Scotch charters the same general provisions as in contemporary charters. The Scotch imitated and did not invent. Their ecclesiastical establishments were large and rich, but they were modelled on the foreign type. A secondary authority like Mr. Findel should never be quoted, but the original authority from which he got the statement.—R. Y.

DISSERTATION BY MISS MARY . . . . OF . . . .  
NORTH AMERICAN STATES.

A sister holding a high office in a lodge of Adoption at . . . has sent me extracts from a Dissertation said to be written by Miss Mary . . . of . . . North American States. The ensuing is a copy of one of the extracts:—"According to Natural Law, the consent of the man and the woman is necessary, not only for the commencement but also for the continuance of their cohabitation, which, by reason of the intervention of some kind of ceremony, is commonly called Marriage." My fair correspondent should read the article "Spiritual Wives," in the *Westminster Review* for last month. Monsieur J. Rothschild, 14, Rue Buci, is the Paris agent for the sale of the *Westminster Review*.—From Bro. PURTON COOPER'S Masonic Letter Book, May, 1868.

## IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

What does Rosa Crucis (page 209) mean? Does he mean that in the time of Job the two sects of Pharisees and Sadducees existed? Where is that revealed? If the sects of Sadducees and Pharisees existed in the remotest epochs of Judaism, it will constitute a fact, showing that they were even then divided on this doctrine. Such is the muddle which must result from introducing theological prejudice and theological ignorance into Masonry. However little is known to Rosa Crucis, he ought to have been warned by the existence at a later date of the two sects of Sadducees and Pharisees, that the Jewish mind could not always have received Pharisaism as orthodox and catholic. A man with no knowledge of Hebrew and Hebrews, by the help of an English Bible, takes upon him to settle the religious faith of others, and to fulminate their excommunication.—ALEPH.

## WHENCE THE WORD "FREEMASON" IS DERIVED.

Our learned and zealous Bro. Cooper has dealt with Mr. Wyatt Papsworth very hardly by reproducing his unfortunate paper of 1861. Mr. Papsworth very sagaciously derives "Freemason" from the working of "Freestone," and finds out a date; but "Free Carpenters" did not work in Freestone, nor "Free Vintners" supply Freestone as wine or spirits. Bro. Papsworth unhappily forgot to consult French and Flemish documents.—CIRCLE.

## MASONS BY RIGHT.

It is my misfortune not to be able to understand whether Rosa Crucis does or does not authorize Jews being Deists, and not being Christians, to enter the Temple of Solomon, erected by their forefathers, while still Deists and before Christianity was invented. Our right must be as worshipping the One God, and not for Tate and Brady's, or other psalms, or after causes, or for antiquity of descent of princes of the house of Judah, which there is no one now to prove. Let us honestly come to the point: was the worship in the Temple of Solomon, whether Corinthian or not, the worship of Deism or the worship of Christianity? Christianity may be infinitely better than Deism, but was Christianity more ancient? If Masonry be a lately-invented Christian institution, so be it; we shall no more attempt to enter it than to enter the House of Commons "on the true faith of a Christian." But, if we are told Masonry has anything to do with the Temple of Solomon or with the institutions of Solomon, we claim to work it out. We will not be Masons on sufferance or on false pretences.—A HEBREW.

SUPPOSITION OF AN ABEYANCE, 1736 TO 1743, OF  
MOTHER KILWINNING'S ANCIENT OFFICE OF HEAD,  
OR GRAND LODGE.

Thanks to a young correspondent for his little abstract of Bro. Murray Lyon's famous communications. But is my correspondent right in his supposition of what he designates an abeyance of Mother Kilwinning's ancient office of Head, or Grand Lodge, 1736 to 1743? In turning over some Masonic Memoranda a few minutes ago, one chanced to meet my eye, by which it appears that in 1738 Mother Kilwinning actually granted a charter for the erection of a new lodge.—C. P. COOPER.

## GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

The remarks of P.M. on page 211 anent a Grand Lodge Library are to the point; yet they do not come up to my idea, which is that every lodge ought to have a Masonic library. Masonic intellectual food ought to be more in request amongst us than it is; utter Masonic imbecility is not unknown amongst our Scottish R.W.M.'s, who ought to administer instruction so far as they are able to give it, which is no great compliment to their constituents if their capacity to receive be on a par; but it only needs a beginning. Let a store of food for the mind be laid up as well as food for the stomach, and let it be as often tasted.—EXCELSIOR.

## SUPREME COUNCIL.

I have two MSS., the one entitled "Rit Ecossais ancien et accepté. Grandes Constitutions de 1762," and the other "Concordat passé entre le G. O. de France, d'une part; et la Grande Loge Générale Ecossaise au rit ancien et accepté, d'autre part; le 5 Décembre, 1804 (ère vulgaire)." It would appear then that France takes precedence of England, which only began to work the Ancient and Accepted Rite between the years 1830 and 1840, as far as I can learn; but the books of the Supreme Council ought to fix the precise date. If I remember right, the Supreme Councils of Scotland and England in '38 or '39 would not acknowledge each other. See the "Freemasons' Quarterly" for notices of the squabble.—A. O. HAYC.

## BRO. HARRIS.

Although I may lay myself open to A. & A.'s charge of being, like Bro. Harris, "a well-meaning but ignorant simpleton" (! save the mark, hide thy diminished head, oh! satiric humour), I should be obliged if the misguided brother would help me in my present strait. Certain brethren—I much fear very ignorant simpletons—desire to be initiated into the mysteries of Misraim. I have placed rituals of the Ninety Degrees at their service, but they do not wish them read but worked. Now, Bro. Harris, since you have made so glorious an amalgam of the Chivalric Degrees, can you not come to my aid and unite the whole Ninety Degrees in one. The Rite of Misraim is a real Rite, embracing all the degrees of the A. and A., so that even A. & A. cannot have a stone to shy at you, ignorant simpleton as you are. What would you say to a new Order to be called the Ignorant Simpletons? If you will be G.M., I shall offer my services as G. Tyler. I know a host of imbeciles who would willingly take the other offices.—THEODORIC THOMPSON, T. Ill., T. Ecl. et T. P. Pr., G. President, 90°.

## SUPREME COUNCIL.

A foreign brother, a member of the 33°, asks for information about the Supreme Grand Council of England. I beg to refer him to that admirable little compendium of Masonic intelligence, the "British, Irish, and Colonial Masonic Calendar," from which he will glean a good deal respecting the A. & A. Rite. The S. G. C. meets in London. When last I attended it was at Freemasons' Hall, but my impression is that the Council now meets at Golden-square. As to the status of its members: three are colonels in the army, one is a P.G.M. and P.G. Commander of Knights Templar, and another a D.P.G.M.; two or three are Fellows of the Royal Society, and the others are all more or less celebrated as both bright and learned Masons. The late Dr. Oliver, the most noted Masonic author of modern times, was a member of the 33°; and Dr. Beaumont Leeson, who was till recently the M.P. Sov. Grand Commander, is probably more deeply versed in the mysteries and history of the higher degrees than any other Freemason in this country. Of the S.P.R.S. 32°, one, at least, of my acquaintance is G.M. of his province, and I wish other P.G.M.'s whom I could name were only half as zealous in the discharge of their duties as he is, then they might hope to be as deservedly popular. In the list of members of the 31° and 30°, I find many notable names. The Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Kilworth, Lord Leigh, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and Sir Daniel Gooch are all members of the 30°, and, if I mistake not, Earl Percy has just joined its ranks. There are 24 Chapters of Rose Croix 18° under the S.G.C., including one at Melbourne, another at Gibraltar, and a third at Constantinople. I daresay some other brother abler than myself will answer the other queries of A 33°; and I am sure Capt. Phillips, the courteous Secretary General to the S.G.C., will be very happy to give our foreign distinguished brother any information he can on the subject.—✠ Æ 30°.

## THE SEVEN EPOCHS OF FREEMASONRY.

Is the idea on page 208 of the seven epochs of Freemasonry taken from Mr. Sharpe's "Seven Periods of English Architecture"?—W. P. B.

## THE DELUSIONS OF ROSA CRUCIS.

*Corinthian Order.*—Rosa Crucis has found in Josephus that the Temple of Solomon had its roof "according to the Corinthian Order." Would Rosa Crucis give us the Book, Chapter, and Section, where he makes this notable discovery? It has generally been supposed that the Corinthian Order of Architecture was invented many centuries after the days of Solomon and under the following circumstances. A nurse had deposited in a basket on the grave of a departed child the toys which she had amused herself with when alive. The basket was placed accidentally on the root of an acanthus, and in spring, when the leaves grew, they curled gracefully round the basket, and under a flat stone which was laid on the top of it formed what may be called volutes. Callimachus, the sculptor, seeing it, caught the idea, and worked out at Corinth the beautiful capital since called after that city. It is a matter of considerable controversy whether Corinth was built in the days of Solomon, although legend places the date of its foundation three centuries previous to his reign. One thing, however, has never been disputed, and that is the invention of the Corinthian Order by Callimachus. I suspect Rosa Crucis has confounded Herod's Temple with Solomon's, as on a previous occasion he confounded it with Zerubbabel's. If he turns to Josephus's "Antiquities of the Jews," book xv., chap. 11, section 5, he will find the passages he refers to as relative to Herod's Temple. I fear he will wait awhile before he finds Josephus making the egregious error of introducing the Corinthian Order into the Temple of Solomon.

*Masons by Right.*—Can Rosa Crucis point to any Grand Lodge which by its Constitutions endorses his views on this subject? If the Grand Lodge of England did so, the Trinity and not the Unity would be invoked at all meetings. It is only brethren who seem to think the so-called Higher Degrees pure Masonry who adopt such a view. Common Masons, like myself, think the higher they get the more confused they become among the cloudy jargon of bombastic phrases and exploded fables. If Rosa Crucis has nothing better in his Bundle of Masonic Memoranda to bring forth in answer he had better burn it.—ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

## MYSTIC NUMBERS.

Numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9 are great numbers in Masonry. Is Number One an important number?—AN. E.A.

## TRINOSOPHES.

This is not an uncommon name for French lodges. Will our learned Bro. Cooper inform us what it means?—C.M.D.

THE "FIVE" ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE (pp. 187, 209) *versus* THE "THREE" ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE.

At page 168 I alluded to the absurdity of speaking about the *Five Orders of Architecture* as having been in existence in the time of Solomon (about 1,000 years B.C.) Solomon undoubtedly was acquainted with the style of architecture in use amongst the Greeks; but the Greeks only used *Three Orders*, viz.: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. It was not until long after the foundation of Rome (752 B.C.) that

the Romans made the innovation of the Five Orders. Consequently, neither H.A. nor Solomon could know anything about what was not invented until several centuries after their death. I trust brethren will see the necessity of making a distinction between the *Three Grecian Orders* and the *Five Roman Orders*, when, the chronology of architecture being better understood, we will have no more allusions at least to the Tuscan and Composite in connexion with Solomon.

I had no intention of finding fault with, or disputing the propriety of, brethren speaking about the co-existence of Solomon and the *Three Grecian Orders*; yet, notwithstanding the quotation from Josephus on page 209, I do not know that even the Grecian Corinthian was in existence so early as Solomon. It is a question if Josephus could have shown any proof that Solomon really built his house "according to the Corinthian Order." Can "Rosa Crucis" point to any Grecian specimen of Corinthian erected 1000 years B.C.?

There is (I hope I will not be misunderstood) in a Masonic point of view too much stress laid upon the Temple of Solomon. As a building it was undoubtedly a fine one, yet we may believe there were other buildings erected about that time as good specimens of architecture as it was. It was not built by those whom it was built for.

It is the religious ideas fixed in our minds connected with Solomon's Temple that give it its great interest in our eyes.

I am not one of the believers in the popularly understood connexion believed to exist between Solomon's Temple and modern Freemasonry. I go in with the idea of the origin of Freemasonry being with the building fraternities of the middle ages. It is easy to conceive that many allusions would be made to, and illustrations drawn from, the building of Solomon's Temple, as well as other matters mentioned in the Bible to excite and stimulate the brethren. Such Scriptural allusions and quotations were customary with writers of the 11th and 12th centuries; thereafter, what was merely used in illustration came ultimately in process of time to be considered as fact. Yet, while I support the idea of the Freemasons being the direct descendants or representatives of the building fraternities of the middle ages, yet, in a sense, as Masons, these building fraternities were on their part the descendants of the architectural fathers of pre-Christian times.—Pictus.

P.S.—Although Bro. "Rosa Crucis" alludes to me on page 209, I am not the correspondent to whom he "replies."—Pictus.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### MASONIC CADGERS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I know of two lodges in an adjoining province that have been victimized very heavily during the last three years by impostors. Neither of those lodges nor either of their officers read your *Magazine*, or they would have been put on their guard and been saved, in one lodge £8 and the other £6 10s. These sums would have paid for 12

copies of the *Freemasons' Magazine* for two years, and disseminated Masonic knowledge and intelligence where it would, I know, be very useful; or, if each lodge had subscribed for the two years it would have covered that expense and left £8 16s. for distribution amongst worthy objects of charity, instead of the £14 10s. going into the pockets of plausible swindlers, through the wilful blindness and neglect of the proper precautions which the trustees of the charitable contributions of others should exercise.

Yours fraternally,

"ONE WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN A VICTIM TOO, BUT FOR YOUR MAGAZINE."

#### MASONIC IMPOSTORS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am, as the Treasurer of a lodge in this northern province, and as one holding a municipal appointment, well known in my own neighbourhood, and, perhaps beyond it, and the consequence is that for many years past I have been deputed to distribute to the needy the monies of various charitable societies and persons.

Although I have been a Freemason for nearly a quarter of a century, I never saw or heard of your newspaper, THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR; it is, however, with a degree of shame that I confess my ignorance and shortcomings, for I would most willingly have subscribed for it for years past had I known of its existence. Well, Sir, better late than never.

As I called upon a member of my lodge fund committee on Monday to go over my accounts, and I had to produce my vouchers, when I came to some I.O.U.'s for monies advanced on loan to various travelling brethren, my brother committee-man broke forth in a hearty laugh, but, in explaining to me the cause, handed to me a copy of your valuable *Magazine* of Saturday last, and called my attention to a letter signed "D.P.G.M.," referring to the case of Seigmund Sax, who told me nearly the same story and produced similar documents to me, and he certainly succeeded in drawing me of a larger sum than I usually part with from the charity fund.

Sir, your correspondent, "D.P.G.M.," has done a good service to the Craft; and I feel sure that the charitable funds of our Order might to an enormous extent be conserved and a much larger amount of real good be done if all such cases, and cases of a suspicious character, were communicated to you promptly, that you might use your discretion as to publishing or withholding their contents from your pages. You would soon be able to judge which were impostors or traders on Masonry and which were simply unfortunate but deserving brethren.

Then, Sir, too, as I now find there is a weekly journal devoted exclusively to our Masonic Order, I consider it is indisputably the duty of every lodge to subscribe for and receive from your office the *Magazine* weekly, so that their funds may be, as far as possible, properly applied, and that those entrusted with the lodge funds may be properly forewarned. Had I known of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, during the last 12 years at least £60 of my lodge funds might have been saved and applied—as it turns out—to relieve more deserving objects. I say, therefore, every W.M. and the Treasurer of a lodge should have the *Free-*

*asons' Magazine* filed for reference; and I am certain if every lodge paid for it their charity fund would be a great gainer; I look upon it, in fact, as a very good investment. Yours fraternally,  
A P.M.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Through you I tender my thanks to the brethren who have replied to my question as to the status of a non-subscribing Mason.

Bro. R.Y. very boldly asserts in your issue of August 22nd that a P.M. is a P.M. (I do not comprehend his meaning, except in the sense "Once a priest always a priest,") and that he can perform any or all of the duties of an Installed Master, although he be not a subscribing member to any lodge. Will Bro. R.Y. prove his position from the *Book of Constitutions*, and at the same time explain the Article which says, "A member ceasing to subscribe shall not visit a lodge but once during his secession?" I venture to submit to him that a lodge permitting a non-subscribing Mason to visit and work the ceremonies is violating the constitutions. He very properly says that the Tyler is one of the seven officers of the lodge, and is entitled to respect, &c. I have not said otherwise. Will Bro. R.Y. show your readers if any officers of the lodge other than the Secretary is exempt from payment of dues?

I will not refer to the extraneous matter introduced into the latter part of his contribution, except to say that it confirms my belief that to discuss constitutional principles personal matters must be kept out of sight.

The remarks of Bro. W.P.B. are altogether beside the question. His quoting Simon Magus savours a little of the practice of drawing a red herring across the scent. The remark of Bro. Hughan is much more to the point. I hope he will return to the subject, and sustain his position by reference to the *Book of Constitutions*, which, after all, is the only standard by which the subject must be settled.

Yours fraternally,  
ALPHA.

D. P. G. M.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—A correspondent, D.P.G.M., writes about "the relative positions of the P.G. Masters and their Deputies, and the anomalous status of the latter as regards the Craft in general." The Craft in general fully appreciate the services of the D.P.G. Masters, and so does the M.W.G.M. Their status is well known and their labours frequently rewarded. It is not every D.P.G.M. who has the same claim, but after a D.P.G.M. has governed his province for some years, representing not only the R.W.P.G.M., but the M.W.G.M., and performing his functions, he is often rewarded by the M.W.G.M. with permanent rank, and there are instances of a D.P.G.M. being advanced to the high position of G.S.B., being thereby brought into immediate personal proximity to the M.W.G.M. and the nearest office he can hold. Some may look

forward even to the honour of Grand Pursuivant or his past rank. This is hardly an "anomaly."

Yours fraternally,  
ANOTHER D.P.G.M.

#### HIGH DEGREES AND SHAM DEGREES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Bro. Harris would not demean himself by answering such an epistle as that of A. & A.; but his many old friends and admirers cannot but feel shocked that one so much respected and looked up to in his own immediate circle should be so cruelly aspersed and suspected of having anything to do with sham degrees and be called a simpleton into the bargain. Is it Masonic to call a P.M. a simpleton? Cannot a complaint be laid before Grand Lodge or the Supreme Congregation of the Order of the Garter? How can a P.M. be a simpleton; does it not require great learning and profound science to be a P.M.? Bro. Harris has always been respected in his circle for the manner in which he performs all the ceremonies when asked; for his after dinner speeches, for his songs, recitations, and sentiments, and it is universally agreed that no one knows so much of Masonry as Bro. Harris. It will take a great deal of "quiet contempt" to put down Bro. Harris. Bro. Harris has composed a number of things, and is now engaged in deriving Masonry from the Hindoo. The "weaker brethren" may well feel proud of Bro. Harris. A. & A. (double Ass) would greatly admire the amiability of Bro. Harris; he is always ready to oblige.

The Order of the Garter cannot be called a sham degree, because everybody knows there is an Order of the Garter, and he can see it anywhere. It is quite open to Bro. Harris to do what other respectable brethren do in other degrees, to improve the Order of the Garter, and to make it more ancient and honourable by adapting it to Masonry, and by adapting Masonry to the Order of the Garter, conferring an advantage on both, and admitting Masons to the Order of the Garter who otherwise would never be able to enter the Order. Bro. Harris's degrees are as good as other people's degrees and quite as cheap, and he is assured that many respectable men are quite willing to take them and to take high office.

Bro. Harris would rather have been called a quack and a mountebank than a simpleton, for ignorant brethren like A. & A. may not be able to understand and enjoy his recondite learning, and he does not pretend to be a worldly scholar, but the science of Masonry, once initiated, will save any man from being a simpleton in any kind of learning.

Yours fraternally, M. M.

#### MASONIC RELIEF IN THE PROVINCES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I can corroborate the letter of D.P.G.M. which appeared in your last number. An application was made to me about three months ago, as Secretary of my lodge, the W.M. being from home, by Siegmund Sax, for a temporary loan of £5 to enable him to return to Hamburg. He gave me the same reasons for the request, and produced the same documents that are mentioned in the letter, and

with a similar result, but he offered to deposit with me jewellery, which seemed sufficiently valuable to cover the amount. I am not of opinion that we ought to act as pawnbrokers with our brethren who are in need of aid, and I declined to avail myself of his offer, but I accepted the pledge of his Masonic honour and an I.O.U. which seem to be equally valuable. Like D.P.G.M., I have heard nothing of him since. I trust that our unworthy brother's career may be cut short very soon, and I am hopeful that the publicity you have given to the case may save our brethren from being plundered by him for the future. I trust that any brother to whom he may present himself will detain his certificate.

Yours fraternally,  
P.G.S.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—In the last issue of your *Magazine* I observed a letter from D.P.G.M. regarding distressed brethren. He alludes to a German having obtained a loan of £5 from him about six months ago. On the 9th of January last the same individual, whose appearance and manners are described by D.P.G.M. to the very life, called upon me, told the same story, showed his hotel bills, &c., and asked a loan of £2 10s. to pay his expenses to Hamburg, whence he would remit the money in a few days. I was simple enough to give the money, and of course have heard nothing of Mr. Sax since. Fortunately I remember the name of the lodge in which he was initiated, and shall write to the Sec. for any information he can give on the subject. I shall be glad to communicate the result to D.P.G.M. if he will send me his address through you.

Yours fraternally,  
C.W.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—On perusing your *MASONIC MIRROR* of the 12th inst., my attention was drawn to an article relative to "Masonic Relief in the Provinces," and, strange to say, on Wednesday afternoon last one of the applicants referred to therein—viz., Siegmund Sax, a young German—paid me a visit and related precisely the same tale, that he had been travelling through parts of England for a firm on the continent, and that the allowance made to him of 15s. per day was insufficient to meet his expenses, and that he had run short and wanted to borrow £4 or £5 to enable him to get home, and he would return the money in three or four days the latest, and would send a box of cigars or some wine as an acknowledgment. He was particularly anxious to leave the town by the four o'clock train that he might catch the continental mail that evening; it was then about a quarter past three. I declined to advance the amount, having been, I regret to say, duped before by persons styling themselves "Brethren in Distress."

I take the earliest opportunity of informing you of this fact, that you may, through the medium of your valuable *Magazine*, give publicity to this, in the hope that our worthy brother, D.P.G.M., make take steps to recover his £4 so lost.

Yours fraternally,  
W.M., LODGE 299.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS.

A PROV. GRAND LODGE of the Western Division of Lancashire will be held at the Public Hall, King-street, Wigan, on the 6th day of October, under the presidency of Bro. Lieut.-Col. Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, *Bart.*, *M.P.*, Prov. G. M.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The votes of the brethren are solicited on behalf of Clara Mercedes Wicks, a candidate for admission to the Girls' School at the next election. Theresa Mary Claisen is also a candidate for admission.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—A sixth application for admission to the School is made by James Addison, and which we trust on this occasion will be successful.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—The case of Henry Hickmott is earnestly represented as being a very deserving one.

BRETHREN are reminded that the Lodge Music published a few weeks ago, in several issues of the *MAGAZINE*, has been republished in a convenient form for Lodge use, price 2s. 6d.

It is rumoured that the Earl of Carnarvon has accepted the appointment of Prov. G. Master for Somersetshire, vice Bro. Alex. W. Adair, resigned.

It is also rumoured that Sir Lucius Curtis, Admiral of the fleet, has, through failing health, resigned the office of Prov. G. Master of Hants, which he has so admirably filled for many years, and that it is most likely that Bro. W. W. B. Beach, *M.P.*, will be offered the appointment, if he has not already been appointed by the M.W.G. Master.

RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.—A <sup>conclave will</sup> be held at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, <sup>on Saturday, the</sup> 26th inst.

METROPOLITAN.



MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The season of this lodge was commenced on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark. The lodge was opened by Bro. F. Walters, P.M., who initiated Messrs. Timms and W. Herbert into ancient Masonry. Bro. T. J. Sabine, W.M., took the chair, and raised Bro. Phillips to the third degree. All the work was well and ably done. One pound was voted to the widow of a brother who was once a member of No. 65, from the charity fund. The lodge was closed. Besides those named, there were present:—Bros. D. Rose, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M., Sec.; M. A. Loewenstark, S.D.; G. Free, J.D.; R. Ord, I.G.; R. Stevens, Dir. of Cers.; Dr. Dixon, E. N. Levy, and H. Moore, P.M.'s; R. H. Williams, G. W. Wheeler, Boyle, A. P. Stedman, R. G. Chipperfield, J. W. Dudley, G. Hill, H. Keeble, H. Eudor, J. W. Silversides, H. Protgatzky, J. J. Button, and many others. Amongst many visitors were Bros. Tustin, Tate, &c.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 548).—A meeting of this lodge took place on the 8th inst., at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford. In the absence of the W.M. the I.P.M. filled the chair of K.S., and the duties of the evening were performed in a most efficient manner. The business consisted of one raising, two passings, and two initiations. The lodge being closed the brethren adjourned for refreshment, and a very pleasant and harmonious evening was spent. The brethren separated at eleven o'clock, many of them having to return to town.

MACDONALD LODGE (No. 1,216).—This lodge was founded in April last by members of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer

Corps, and was consecrated by Bro. John Savage, P.G.D. and P.M. 19, on the 29th of that month, since which date it has held its meetings, on the first Wednesday in each ensuing month at the head quarters of the corps in Brunswick-road, Camberwell. The progress of the lodge has been most gratifying, and is principally due to the energy and efficient working of its officers, under the presidency of Bro. A. L. Irvine, the W.M., who is also the major of the corps with which the lodge is connected. In the brief space since its formation it has introduced into Freemasonry no less than fifteen gentlemen, and has admitted six others as joining members, all of whom are officers and members of the corps. The lodge has been honoured by the visits of many brethren of considerable eminence in the Craft, by whom it has been complimented for its perfect working and attention to ceremonial detail. A visit made by ourselves at its last meeting satisfied us that the Macdonald Lodge will prove to be one of the best in the south metropolitan district. On that occasion the initiation of Mr. Hoomuzd Rassam, the late English consul and prisoner in the hands of the late king of Abyssinia, gave great interest to the business of the evening, and his introduction into Masonry was warmly hailed by his fellow members of the corps, and appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction. The ceremony was performed in the most able manner by Bro. Irvine, the W.M., and left nothing to be desired to secure its effectiveness. At the collation which followed the closing of the lodge, Bro. Rassam briefly, but pertinently, alluded to that portion of his history which so much interests Englishmen generally, whether connected with volunteers, or Masons, or otherwise. We strongly recommend our brethren in the Craft to pay this lodge a visit. They will be certain of a most cordial and Masonic welcome, and can hardly leave its members without having received some practical hints as to the manner in which a Masonic lodge should be worked.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### BERKS AND BUCKS.

READING.—*Greyfriars Lodge* (No. 1,101).—This lodge met on the 9th inst., after a short adjournment over the summer months. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous regular lodge, as well as those of a lodge of emergency, were read and confirmed. Bro. Charlton, who was a candidate to be passed to the second degree, was examined respecting his proficiency, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Charlton was passed. Bro. Anns then passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency to be raised to the third degree, was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Anns was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. Bro. A. Beales, Prov. G. Reg. Berks and Bucks, performed both ceremonies. The lodge was then closed to the first degree, when the Treasurer's accounts for the past year were submitted to the lodge, having been previously examined and passed by the finance committee. The W.M. congratulated Bro. Biggs, P.M., the Treasurer, upon the satisfactory statement he was enabled to produce. The W.M. presented the lodge with a set of new tracing boards; those in use being, as he considered, much too small. The only condition he annexed to the gift was, that the members of the Lodge of Union (No. 414), should be at liberty to avail themselves of the boards for lectures when required. The brethren were pleased to accept the gift upon those conditions, and desired that it be recorded on the minutes. After notice of motion for the next meeting was given by Bro. Greenfield, that it be referred to the permanent committee to make such arrangements as they may consider necessary for the introduction of Masonic music at the different ceremonies, the lodge was closed.

#### ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*United Lodge*, (No. 697).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the George Hotel, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at seven o'clock. Bro. J. Newman presided, and was supported by Bros. Rix, as S. W.; J. Bigley, J. W.; C. Carnegie, P. M. P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Essex, Sec.; G. H. Ray, S. D.; J. Donnally, J. D.; J. Eustace, I. G.; Capt. Molyneux, Crick, King, Calthorpe, &c. Visitors: Bros.

Becker, P. M. 51 (E. C.); Creagh, 950 (E. C.); and Rees, 459 (S. C.) The lodge was opened in due form in the first degree, the summons convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read a summons for the Grand Lodge Meeting on the 2nd inst., and the business to be transacted: the Grand Lodge communications for 17th June, and 1st July; a circular requesting the votes of the lodge for E. E. Holland, a candidate for the Female School, a letter from the G. Sec. forwarding a receipt, and two English and one Scotch G. Lodge certificate: and a voting paper for the Masonic Female School, which the W. M. was requested to fill in. A requisition to the W. M. by Bro. Captain Molyneux, 7th Dragoon Guards, proposer, and Bro. J. Bigley, seconder, asking that the names of Bros. W. Creagh, 950 (E. C.) and R. P. Rees, 459 (S. C.), officers, 7th Dragoon Guards might be inserted in the summons to be balloted for as joining members, was read; also a report from the board of general purposes, stating that Bros. Sir J. R. Reid, Bart, 16th Regt., and W. Creagh and R. P. Rees, 7th Dragoon Guards, were eligible. The report of the board having been confirmed, a ballot was taken for the admission of these brethren, which proved unanimous in each case. Bro. Captain Molyneux signed his G. lodge certificate, and received it from the W. M. Bro. Carnegie requested permission to resign the offices of secretary and treasurer, as he was ordered to Edinburgh on being gazetted to a commission as superintending schoolmaster, and thanked the brethren of the United Lodge for the many honors conferred on him since he joined the lodge in Spetember, 1864: he had been J. W. and W. M., twice chosen as secretary, and four times elected as treasurer: he also requested Bro. Becker, P. M. 51, to thank the P. G. M., R. W. Bro. Bagshaw for the provincial honors conferred on him, and assured the brethren that he would never forget the truly Masonic kindness which had characterised his intercourse both in the United Lodge and in the province of Essex. The W. M., in accepting the resignation of Bro. Carnegie, expressed the great regret of the lodge at losing his valuable services, and their joy at his promotion, and wished him health and life to enjoy it for many years. A ballot was then taken for the office of treasurer, which resulted in the election of Bro. King, who was then invested by the W. M. The W. M. then appointed and invested the following officers, viz.:—Bro. G. H. Ray as Sec.; Bro. W. Calthorpe, S. D.; Bro. Rix J. D., and member of the Board of General Purposes, vice Bro. King. Bros. Creagh and Rees signed the bye-laws of the lodge, and each received a copy of them. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. Dr. Becker, P. M., Angel Lodge 51, gave his excellent lecture on the three degrees in Freemasonry, elucidating their meaning in a manner highly creditable to himself, and masonically instructive to the brethren. The analysis of our system was given in a graphic style, and is explained through the medium of the great light of the volume of the sacred law. The acknowledgment of God Elshim, the revealing of God Shaddai in Jehovah the Redeemer, and the holy trust reposed in the Saviour, was beautifully illustrated, particularly when he expounded the prayer of the third degree in the following words: "If ever a human heart has offered up a prayer, if ever a mortal has implored His blessing, if ever a soul has confessed its weakness to Him, if ever a creature has uttered such hope and confidence in His salvation, it is in the beautiful prayer of the third degree." A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Bro. Dr. Becker, and as it his intention to deliver his lecture in other lodges, it is hoped that the brethren generally will in their brotherly love generously assist him in his laudable undertaking, and that the Order will through his work appreciate more fully the value of Freemasonry. Bro. Higgins 7th Dragoon Guards, was proposed as a joining member by the W. M., and seconded by Bro. Captain Molyneux, after which the lodge was closed down to the first degree. Nothing further having been offered for the good of Freemasonry in general or of the United Lodge in particular, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and having spent some time in harmony, retired at an early hour.

URPON.—*Upton Lodge*, (No. 1,227).—The first regular meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, the 10th inst., at the Spotted Dog Inn. The W.M. Bro. John Bellerby, presided, supported by his officers, viz., Bros. B. Picking, S.W.; John L. Mather, J.W.; G. S. Bratton, treas.; R. W. Goddard, sec.; H. Morton, S.D.; R. Bolton, J.D.; and G. T. English, I.G. Lodge having been opened, Bros. Thos. Wescombe, of lodge 13, &c.; W. T. Stephens, 742; J. H. Goodwin, 65; Dee, 208; Musto,

25; Watkins, 65; and Vause, 905, were balloted for, and unanimously elected as joining members. Messrs. John Musto, and William Woodbridge, having been balloted for, were duly initiated by the W.M. in a most impressive manner. Five gentlemen were then proposed and seconded for initiation at the next meeting of the lodge, and two brethren were also proposed as joining members. No further business having to be transacted, the lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to an excellent repast, served by Bro. Vause, in good style. The usual toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated, sorry to part, happy to meet again.

#### SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge of South Wales, (eastern division), was held at Merthyr Tydfil, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., under the banner and on the centenary day of the Loyal Cambrian Lodge, No. 110, there being present about 150 brethren from the various lodges of the province.

Great preparations had been made to ensure the success of the meeting, and visitors were expected to come from all parts of the district. This expectation was fully realised, and the result was a large attendance of brethren. The Temperance Hall in which the lodge was held, had been tastefully decorated with stove and greenhouse plants, flags, banners, and Masonic emblems, and had a pretty effect.

The Prov. G. Lodge was opened at one o'clock, by R.W. Prov. G.M. Theodore Mansel Talbot. The minutes of the last Prov. G. Lodge held at Brecon, July 18, 1868, were read and confirmed.

The R.W. Prov. G. Master then delivered his annual address. He referred in terms of congratulation to the prosperous condition in which the Masonic fraternity was at present, alluded to the reception of new members, and urged the various lodges to exercise great circumspection in the admittance of strangers from other towns where a lodge already existed, advising them only to do so after cautions and thorough examination into the character of the candidate for admittance.

The Prov. G. Treasurer's accounts were read, and it was proposed by Bro. Phillip Bird, and seconded by Bro. L. Prichard, that the accounts be read and adopted.

The election of Prov. G. Treasurer was then proceeded with, and on the proposition of Bro. William Cox, seconded by Bros. W. B. Allen, W. M. Rees, W.M. Cambrian Lodge, No. 364, was elected.

The Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and invested in the following order:—Bros. T. Wylie, 110, S.G.W.; H. L. Prichard, 833, S.G.W.; C. T. Heartley, 237; and T. B. Hoshen, 651, G. Chap.; W. M. Rees, 364, G. Treas.; P. Bird, 960, G. Reg.; John Jones, Treas. 833, G. Sec.; S. Nash, 36, S.G.D.; J. D. Williams, 110, J.G.D.; H. C. Rich, 651, G. Supt. Works; P. Price, 36, and Reuben Evans, 960, G.D.C.; F. A. Hopwood, 237, G.S.B.; T. Carlyle, 110, G. Org.; W. H. Bell, 364, G. Purst.; W. Davies, 960, G. Tyler; D. C. Gann, 110, T. J. Jones, 110, J. T. Nettel 237, G. Bradford, 237, E. Pole, 364, and W. Davies, 960, General Stewards.

The Prov. G. Sec. then read the report of the Prov. G. Lodge Committee, as follows:—

"The Prov. G. Lodge Committee have the pleasure to present their usual annual report to the Prov. G. Lodge.

"They desire, in the first place, to refer with much gratification to the very satisfactory working of the several lodges of the province, one only excepted, viz, the St. David's Lodge, Aberdare, the position of which they much regret to notice, having been led to hope that its meetings would long since have been resumed.

"With this one exception, the lodges have been presided over, during the past year, by W.M.'s of acknowledged ability; and the cause of Freemasonry has been generally promoted, and the dignity of the Order well sustained.

"The committee notice, with sincere pleasure, the growing desire for more frequent intercourse, as between the members of the various lodges, and to this desire, and the exchange of visits which has ensued, they attribute, in great measure, the good understanding and kindly feeling which at present prevail throughout the province generally.

"Complaints have of late been made, from time to time, by the W.M.'s of the Cardiff and Swansea Lodges, having reference to a system adopted by a lodge in an adjoining province, by

which residents in these towns are induced to become candidates for Freemasonry, and are admitted into the Order without proper enquiry being made as to character, &c.; and without the necessary reference which it is customary for a lodge to make when admitting members, or receiving candidates from another town. Such a system the committee submit is very objectionable, and if persisted in, is likely to cause ill-feeling.

"Turning with renewed satisfaction to the continued success which has attended the working of the Steward representation, the committee have to report that at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, in January last, the province was, for the first time in its history, represented by a Steward, in the person of the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, whose subscription list amounted to £125 11s. 6d. The stewardship to the Boys' School Festival was undertaken by Bro. H. L. Prichard, P. Prov. J.G.D., W.M. of the Afan Lodge, No. 833, whose subscription list amounted to £100 18s.; while Bro. Charles Bath, P. Prov. S.G.W., represented the province as steward to the Girls' School Festival, with contributions amounting to £6 12s.

"Such results speak for themselves, and certainly do not betoken any diminution of interest on the part of the brethren of the province, who had responded so heartily and so liberally to the frequent appeals made to them on behalf of the charities.

Next year the province will be represented at the festival of the Girls' School by Bro. H. L. Prichard, P. Prov. J.G.D.; and by Bro. David Williams, Prov. Grand Secretary, W.M. of the Indefatigable Lodge, No. 237, at the festival of the Boy's School.

"Recognising the special claims which the two educational establishments have at the present time upon the brotherhood in general, it is not proposed to ask the province to contribute next year to the Royal Benevolent Institution, but the year following the claims of this excellent charity will be brought forward once more, and urged upon the brethren by the Dep. Prov. G.M., who will then represent the province as Steward.

"The votes of the province for the last elections—transmitted to the Dep. Prov. G.M.—were employed to re-pay debts incurred in borrowing votes from Bristol and elsewhere last year.

"Candidates for the Boys' and Girls' Schools will be supported by the province at the forthcoming elections. The brethren therefore are fraternally requested to reserve their votes for the benefit of children connected with their own province."

Bro. J. G. Hall proposed, and Bro. T. I. Wylie seconded, that the report should be received and adopted.

Bros. Langley and Bath having been presented each with a charity jewel, the sum of £10 was granted to Bro. J. Smith, Tyler, of the Cambrian Lodge, No. 364, Neath. The sum of £5 was also voted by the Provincial Grand Lodge to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

The D. Prov. G.M. then proposed, and it having been seconded by Bro. R. F. Langley, it was agreed to:—"That the sum of £21 be voted as a donation from this Provincial Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and a like sum of £21 to the Institution for Female Children, the said sums to be paid as usual through the Stewards representing the province at the respective festivals of those charities next year." These donations were most eloquently acknowledged by the respective secretaries of those institutions.

A vote of thanks was given to the distinguished brethren from Grand Lodge who had honoured the meeting with their presence, and the usual collection having been made for the poor, the Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in solemn form.

The Provincial Grand Officers and members of the lodge afterwards dined together at the Bush Hotel, the R.W. Prov. G.M. presiding. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts, including the Masonic Charities, were proposed and heartily responded to, and the proceedings were agreeably interspersed with some excellent singing. A special train conveying the visiting brethren to Swansea and Neath left Merthyr shortly after the supper, and thus the day's proceedings were brought to a close, having passed off in a successful and satisfactory manner.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—Fletcher Lodge (No. 1,031).—The regular monthly meeting of this young and prosperous lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms on Wednesday, the 9th inst. There was

a good attendance of brethren, and two visitors—Bros. T. L. Bold (P.M.), and T. Hunt. The lodge was opened in form, the minutes read and confirmed, when Mr. Thomas Hart was admitted, properly prepared, and initiated into the mysteries and secrets of Freemasonry. Bro. Dr. Partridge afterwards delivered the charge in the first degree; the W.M. rose the usual number of times, and nothing further offering the lodge was closed in form and harmony. At refreshments the charity was as usual passed round, and a considerable sum collected, including a donation of ten shillings from Bro. J. Banner. The brethren separated at an early hour after having spent an agreeable evening. The favourable position of this lodge is in great measure due to the popularity of the W.M., whose courteous manner, firmness of principle, and excellent working, have placed him high in the estimation of his fellows.

### SCOTLAND.

#### GLASGOW.

GLASGOW.—*Lodge of Glasgow St. John, (No. 32).*—A meeting of this ancient lodge was held in the hall, 213, Buchanan-street, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., Bros. Gavin Park, acting R.W.M.; R. D. Samuels, acting S.W.; and W. P. Buchan, acting J.W.; there was a goodly attendance of the brethren. One candidate was initiated and four passed; the ceremonies being worked by Bro. Buchan, during which Bro. R. Gray acted as J.W. The business of the card "to hear Report of Historical Committee anent the Malcolm Charter, and the historical evidence and data of the Antiquity of the Lodge" was then brought up. When the acting R.W.M. suggested that, seeing this was an important matter, and that Bro. Ramsay, R.W.M. was absent, the reading of the report should be delayed until next meeting night, which, after remarks from several of the brethren, was agreed to. The brethren were then called from labour to refreshment, for some time, after which the lodge was closed.

### IRELAND.

#### COUNTY DOWN.

HOLYWOOD.—*Consecration of a New Lodge.*—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., the solemn and interesting ceremony of opening and constituting a new lodge in the town of Holywood, was performed by Bro. William Redfern Kelly, P. M. of Excelsior Lodge, No. 109, and Prov. G. I. G. of county Antrim. The want having long been felt by a number of brethren resident in that neighbourhood, they determined to apply to the M. W. G. Lodge of Ireland, the result being that the Grand lodge acceded to their request, and granted them a charter for incorporating a Masonic Lodge in that place. The establishment of this new lodge promises to be the medium of a considerable accession to the existing long roll of lodges in this country, as there is every reason to believe that a large number of the residents of Holywood will avail themselves of the opportunity which will now be afforded them of becoming members of the craft. At the appointed hour the brethren assembled in Mr. Leistor's Hotel, Main-street, where the spacious apartment which was to be used as a lodge-room was prepared for their reception. Bro. Kelly, then proceeded to read to them the charter from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ireland, which empowered them to open in the town of Holywood a new lodge. The lodge having been opened in ancient form, the several offices in the lodge were filled as follows:—Bros. W. Redfern Kelly, P. M., Excelsior Lodge, presiding as W. M.; James M'Cracken, P. M., 109, as P. M.; H. A. Wood, W. M., Excelsior Lodge, as S. W.; Robert Mill, S. D., of Excelsior Lodge, as J. W.; J. J. Howard, Excelsior Lodge, S. D.; R. J. Howard, Excelsior Lodge, J. D.; D. M'Affee, 111, Sec.; C. C. Wheeler, P. M., 111, Treas.; Bro. W. Agnew, 106, I. G.; J. Freeman, P. M., 97, Chap.; and Philip Campbell, Excelsior Lodge, as Steward. A board of installed members having been formed, they proceeded to invest Bro. Samuel M'Meehan as W. M. This being done and the W. M. having appointed his officers, they were saluted with the usual honours, after which the lodge was closed, and the brethren repaired to the banquet, where an excellent repast was provided by the brethren of the Victoria Lodge. The chair was occupied by Bro. W. Redfern Kelly. The usual charter toasts

—"The Queen," "Three Grand Masters," and "Provincial Grand Lodge" having been given and received with honours, Bro. H. A. Wood, W. M. of the Excelsior Lodge 109, gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Victoria Lodge, coupled with the health of Bro. William Redfern Kelly." The chairman gave "The newly installed Officers," which was warily received and responded to. The next toast given was "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. R. B. Matthews, P. M., 111; J. M'Cracken, P. M., 609; J. Freeman, P. M., 97; W. Martin, W. M., 111; and T. Ward, P. M., 106. Several Masonic and other songs were sung during the evening, which was brought to a close by the toast, "Our next happy meeting." The National Anthem was then sung, and the brethren separated, greatly pleased with their entertainment. Among the brethren present were:—W. Redfern Kelly, P. M., 109; H. Aughton Wood, W. M., 109; Robert Neill, S. D., 109; J. M'Cracken, P. M., 609; Charles C. Wheeler, P. M., 111; R. B. Matthews, P. M., 111; J. Dennison, P. M., 88; W. Martin, W. M., 111; R. F. Dennison, P. M., 154; John Freeman, P. M., 97; T. Ward, P. M., 106; D. M'Fee, 111; W. M. Freckelton, 51; Arthur M'Mahen, 88; William Agnew, 106; J. M'Meehan, 447; Samuel M'Meehan, W. M., 254; Adam George, S. W., 254; W. M. Keng, J. W., 254; Ralph J. Howard, 109; W. Rogers, 106; George M'Affee, 97; Jas. Taylor, 195; W. J. Gillespie, 54; James Miller, 54; James Cooper, 106; G. J. Beattie, 56; John Worthington, 609; D. Minnis, 609; J. M'Cutcheon, W. M., 54; Philip Campbell, 109; S. M'Millan, 165; D. Burrows, 447.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

#### GUERNSEY.

DOYLE'S LODGE OF FELLOWSHIP (No. 84).—Several deeply interesting meetings have been held in this lodge during the past few months, which have, unfortunately, not been reported in the MAGAZINE, the esteemed brother whose duty it was to have done so, and whose graphic communications are always so much admired, having been indisposed. As for most of the meetings referred to, they must, in consequence, go unreported but a brief notice must not be omitted of two "emergencies," the first to "pass," and the second to raise to the sublime degree of W.M., Bro. Adrien de Lagrené, of Vatiéval, who was initiated at Doyle's Lodge, in July, 1864. The meetings were rendered the more interesting and noticeable from the fact that the brother who took the degrees was not familiar with the English language, the ceremony having, therefore, to be conducted in the French language. This arduous task was at very short notice on each occasion, imposed upon and cheerfully undertaken by Bro. James Gallienne, P.D. Prov. G.M., whose paraphrase was most accurate, and whose delivery was most impressive. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., an ordinary meeting of the lodge was held, and this occasion, too, was rendered noteworthy by reason of the solemnity that characterised it. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the W.M. announced to the brethren in feeling terms the comparatively sudden decease of Bro. Major John Turton, of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, which event took place at his residence, St. George's Esplanade, Guernsey, on the 8th inst. As there was no very important business to transact the lodge was closed in solemn form, after which the brethren separated, it being resolved, at the suggestion of the W.M., that as our departed brother's remains were not yet interred, the accustomed banquet should be dispensed with.

### BRITISH AMERICA.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

The annual Convocation of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Brunswick, province of Canada, was held at the Masonic Hall, Princess-street, on the 12th ult. The respective officers and committees for the year were duly elected, appointed, and installed by the M.P. Grand Master, assisted by Bro. J. Gordon Forbes, Past. P. G. Master, as Marshall, and R. P. Bro. the Rev. G. J. Caie, as Chaplain, viz.:—Bros. Robt. Marshall, M.P. Grand Master; J. V. Ellis, Deputy M.P. Grand Master; J. D. Short, Right P. Grand Master; H. Leonard,



Puissant G. Master; D. R. Munro, G. Recorder; J. Mullin, G. Treas.; Revs. W. Donald, *D.D.*, and G. J. Caie, *A.B.*, G. Chaps.; T. H. Keohan, G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Colebrooke Perley, G. Conductor; G. F. Ring, G. Stewards; H. Card, G. Org.; H. Brown, G. Sentinel; Hall Committee, Bro. Thos. H. Keohan; Finance Committee: Bros. G. H. Whiting, D. S. Stewart, and R. H. Livingstone; Committee of Foreign Correspondence: Bros. D. Ransom Munro and the Rev. G. J. Caie.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

### BLOEMFONTEIN.

**RISEING STAR LODGE, (1,022).**—The dedication and consecration of the new Masonic Hall of the above lodge, took place on St. John's Day, the 24th June. The ceremony was performed according to ancient rites by the W.M. Bro. T. White, he having been deputed thereto by the Prov. G.M. the Honourable R. Southey, who, on account of his numerous official duties in Cape Town, could scarcely be expected to attend. The brethren assembled at the lodge at 10.30 a.m., and shortly afterwards formed in procession, and marched to the Cathedral in Masonic costume, with banners flying, the officers wearing their jewels, and carrying their emblems of office with them, the whole preceded by the Bloemfontein Amateur Band which performed, very creditably, the Masonic march, both in going and returning. On arriving at the Church at 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Beckett sang the litany, and afterwards preached a sermon very suitable and appropriate to the occasion. Two hymns were sung, Mr. G. A. White performing on the organ, and the procession returned as before. At 12 o'clock (high noon), the consecration service was performed in the presence of His Honour the President, Bro. Hamelberg, W.M. of the lodge Unie, and numerous visiting brethren in all some 45 in number, Bro. P.M. Home, acting as Chap. In the evening, at 5.30, the installation of W.M. and officers for the ensuing Masonic year took place. Bro. White having been re-elected W.M. he was re-installed by Bro. P.M. Home, after which he at once proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. W. W. Collins, S.W.; W. B. Beeton, J.W.; G. Home, I.P.M.; M. Levisaur, Treas.; Alfred Barlow, Sec.; G. Dexter, S.D.; R. Clark, J.D.; S. W. Green and J. H. Minter, Stewards; D. Paxton, I.G.; O. Compton, Tyler. The usual banquet took place at the Free State Hotel, when nearly 40 brethren sat down together. The usual loyal, Masonic and many other toasts were drunk and altogether a very pleasant and convivial evening was spent. The W.M. and most of the resident members of the lodge Unie were present. Bro. Reimer had, we need scarcely add, got up the repast in his best style; and the decoration and dinner committees had spared no pains in the decoration of the room with Masonic devices, flags, &c.

## NATAL.

### PORT ELIZABETH (EASTERN PROVINCE).

St. John's Day was celebrated by the brethren of Port Elizabeth with all due honour. The installation of the W.M. Bro. J. C. Kemsley, and investiture of the officers of the Lodge of Good Will, No. 711, took place at high noon. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. S. Bain, S.W.; Jas. Kemsley, J.W.; J. E. Bruton, Treas.; J. E. Whiley, Sec.; J. E. Wetton, S.D.; Sidney White, J.D.; E. Dunsterville, I.G.; James Morley, O.G.; George Gordon and E. Dunsterville, Stewards. After business the brethren formed in procession, and, headed by the Port Elizabeth Volunteer Band, marched to St. Paul's Church for the purpose of hearing Divine service. A capital sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Brook; and the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Day performed appropriate selections in an admirable way. The foundation stone of a porch and spire for the church was laid, with full Masonic honours. About 70 of the brethren partook of a banquet in the evening. The greatest good feeling prevailed.

The most sensual man that ever was in the world never felt his heart touched with so delicious and lasting a pleasure as that which springs from a clear conscience and a mind fully satisfied with its own actions.—*Tillotson.*

## ROYAL ARCH.

### IRELAND.

#### BELFAST.

**CHAPTER (No. 97).**—A meeting of the above chapter was held on the 25th ult., in the chapter room, Donegall-place-buildings, at 7.30 p.m., Comp. James Fitchie, King, presiding. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through, five brethren came forward and were exalted to the R.A. degree. Several brethren were then proposed as candidates for admission. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the refreshment room, where a very agreeable hour was spent. The chapter, although only two months reorganised, is progressing very rapidly, no less than twelve candidates having been proposed for admission—a success which is mainly due to the efforts of Comps. John Ireland and James Fitchie, whose zeal for the promotion of the interests of the Order is so well known and so highly appreciated.

### CANADA.

#### GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The eleventh annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, was held at the Masonic Hall, corner of Place D'Armes and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 11th August.

The Grand Chapter was opened in ample form, at 12.30 P.M., the following officers presiding:—M. E. Comp. T. D. Harrington, Z. Grand Council; R. E. Comp. A. A. Stevenson as H., Grand Council; R. E. Comp. Jas. Seymour, J. Grand Council; R. E. Comp. T. B. Harris, G. S. E.; R. E. Comp. A. B. Parmler, as G. S. N.; R. E. Comp. J. H. Stearns, G. Treas.; R. E. Comp. J. S. Bowen, G. Reg. Together with the following P. G. Officers:—M. E. Comps. J. C. Franck and T. Wilson; R. E. Comps. Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, W. B. Simpson, with representatives from the following Chapters, viz:—Ancient Frontenac, Kingston; The Hiram, Hamilton; St. John's, Hamilton; St. George's, London; King Solomon's, Toronto; Golden Rule, Stanstead; Cataragui, Kingston; Stadacona, Quebec; Prevost, Dunham; Carleton, Ottawa; Dorchester, Waterloo; Oxford, Woodstock; Mount Moriah, St. Catharines; Mount Horeb, Brantford; Carnarvon, Montreal; Grenville, Prescott; Tecumseth, Stratford; Mount Horeb, Montreal; St. Mark's, Trenton; Maniton, Collingwood; Pentalpha, Oshawa; McCalium, Duunville; Prince Edward, Picton; Huron, Goderick; New Brunswick Chapter, St. John's N. B.

After the reception of reports and other general routine business had been closed. M. E. Comp. T. D. Harrington, Grand Z., delivered the following address:—

"Companions: Passing down the picturesque Ottawa River—once more, God willing, to meet you in friendly council and brotherly greeting—I could not help reflecting on the apparently short space of time that has elapsed since we last met in annual convocation within sight and hearing of that noble river, and, combining pleasure with profit, descended the timber slides, and floating quietly to shore, enjoyed ourselves as brethren should do, in harmony and pleasant concord.

Last year we prayed the Great Architect of the Universe, "to spare us happy and happily to meet again, and continue His blessings to us." It has been His divine pleasure to listen to that prayer, as far as we are concerned, but some He has called to their rest; and though it is natural and right to lament their departure and the loss of their familiar faces, yet we should not sorrow as without hope, but look forward to a re-union and a future happy companionship that will know no ending.

One of our departed friends, Comp. The Hon. Robert Spence I feel it to be a duty to make special mention of. Devoted to our Order, he was ever ready to give his time, his talent, and his means towards promoting the prosperity of Freemasonry, and our charitable and benevolent committees were always sure of his prompt and faithful attention. He was a good citizen—a trusty friend—and his end was peace. His memory will long remain fresh and green in the annals of Canadian Freemasonry.

With regard to the general business of our Order, I can but repeat at our "Eleventh Convocation," my declaration of last year, that my work has been easy, and my labor light. I know of and have experience, no material drawback to the peace,

harmony, and good fellowship, that should always pre-eminently prevail in Masonic assemblies, and amongst the members of our ancient and honourable Institutions. Small differences have arisen. We would not be mortals if they did not. But I have heard of nothing during the last twelve months, that friendly mediation and gentle authority has not been easily able to heal and set right.

I have had the pleasure of granting dispensations in favour of three new Chapters, all of which I trust you will find to be so recommended by the District Grand Superintendents, so as to warrant your confirmation by regular charters. They are as follows, viz :—

Prince Edward Chapter.....Picton  
 Waterloo Chapter.....Galt  
 and  
 New Brunswick Chapter.....St. John, N. B.

As regards this last, I shall presently more fully allude to it.

The Comps. of the "Bedford District" Chapter petitioned for authority to resuscitate it under the new name of "Frevost," which I granted; and as, owing to unhappy circumstances, that can be explained to you, their original Charter was lost, I directed a new one to be prepared, and found it necessary and equitable to remit arrears of dues, except a sum due on account of the missing warrant, and also the few on the new warrant of confirmation, and, of course, for all Grand Chapter Certificates.

The proceedings of various Grand Chapters have been received by your Grand Scribe E. who has, with my concurrence, handed them to Comp. Robertson to report thereon, and I have no doubt that you will derive satisfaction. I have to thank him for undertaking this great labour. R.E. Comp. Seymour whose able abstracts have so often appeared attached to your own proceedings, felt compelled owing to the state of his health, I am sorry to say, to resign his post of chairman of your committee on foreign correspondence. The thanks of Grand Chapter are his well earned due, and so I have taken on myself to assure him.

All the Grand Bodies evince a most kindly feeling towards us and their proceedings show a degree of prosperity on their own part, that is much to be rejoiced at, and is a subject of sincere congratulation.

I am sorry to state that the Grand Chapter of England has sustained a sad loss by the sudden death, on the 15th ult., of Comp. William Gray Clarke, her able and energetic Grand Scribe E. His obituary notice appeared in the public prints; and I would suggest to Grand Chapter to send home a message of condolence. Comp. Clarke had made himself known and appreciated on this continent by his quick attention to business and his ready courtesy in correspondence; and his decease is to be sincerely lamented.

We have now some thirty chapters on the register, and I anticipate that each Grand Superintendent is prepared to report on their working condition and general usefulness, as well as on the progress of our Order in his particular district. These reports are of considerable importance, and the Grand Superintendent should bear this in mind, for it is upon them that the Grand Chapter must rely for such authentic details and statistics, as will enable the parent body to estimate and understand the value of her subordinates, in fulfilling their parts of the general Masonic compact and obligations.

The Grand Treasurer's accounts and the books of your very faithful and invaluable Grand Scribe E., will afford you all financial details, and to them I have great pleasure in referring you. I am happy to say that the condition of your funds has enabled me to pay up the arrears due to Comp. Harris for past services, in accordance with the report of the committee on audit and finance of last year, as adopted by Grand Chapter.

Last year I brought under your notice the probable effect of Confederation on Capitular Masonry in and throughout the Dominion; and Grand Chapter was pleased to concur in what was then my opinion, and sanctioned the appointment of a committee to carry out certain preliminaries, and report at the present convocation. Events have, however, since occurred of such a nature as to render such committee of no particular benefit, and I have, therefore, abstained from so doing. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have now their respective independent "Grand Lodge," fully organised and recognised. The Grand Lodge of Canada has representatives from and near to both. I can no longer, consequently, think that in spirit

those two portions of the Dominion are "Unoccupied Territory." There can be no doubt that independent "Grand Chapters" may be at once established in each by the companions residing and working therein. Under these circumstances, I did not think it right to fritter away the valuable time of companions by naming them a committee having no power of action.

Being nevertheless impressed with the importance of constituting, if possible, one "General Grand Chapter" for the Dominion; and believing that, considering the not very numerous subordinate chapters, a general union would give far more weight, influence and stability to the royal art than separate governing bodies, I requested the Grand Scribe E. to issue a circular inviting our Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Comps. to meet us, if in their power, at this convocation, and, in all good fellowship, consider the matter, and arrive at some conclusion. From Nova Scotia I have not a word, and looking at the dislike of that province to the Act of Confederation, I did not much expect any action. From New Brunswick communications have been received, and the Comps. there have not been inactive. The Grand Scribe E. has the papers connected, with this interesting movement.

In the meantime the "New Brunswick" Royal Arch Chapter held at St. John, made regular application for a warrant of affiliation with this Grand Chapter, and, under the peculiar circumstances, I felt justified in anticipating what, I am sure, will be your action, and directing the preparation of a warrant, and, also, the registration of the names of the Comp. Members free of fees. New Brunswick Chapter hailed from Ireland and by the constitution of the Grand Chapter of Ireland it was attached to an Irish Lodge. Now the Lodge that gave it validity joined the Independent Grand Lodge, and in this predicament New Brunswick resolved to affiliate with us; and in meeting their expressed wishes I have tried and hope I have succeeded in causing our Comps. to feel they are at home. The Chapter nominated Comp. Robert Marshall for the office of Grand Superintendent, and I conferred upon him the necessary power till the regular election. And so the problem of union or not stands at this time. For somewhat the same reasons as regarded the other committee I have not nominated a special one on work and ceremonies, thinking it better to allow the matter to stand over until the Maritime Provinces have determined on their course. They have doubtless become attached to their own work, and will naturally have something to say on so delicate a subject.

I do not think of any other subject necessary to be brought especially before you. There is a notice of motion for this convocation of a change in the time of our assembling, viz. : to the Monday preceding the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in July; but as Grand Chapter adopted the report of the Executive Committee to wit: That it would not be convenient to meet at the same time as Grand Lodge, I apprehend the motion will not be pressed. In that same report it was declared highly desirable to name some "central place" where the Grand Chapter meetings shall always be held from year to year, and this may well be arranged, taking into view the comfort and convenience of our distant Comps. from the Maritime Provinces.

In conclusion, Comps., I will briefly call your attention to the fact, that, amid all the general prosperity and freedom of our common country, murder and rapine have again presumed to threaten their presence under the guise of Fenianism and redressing the wrongs of Ireland. One of our most eloquent citizens and foremost statesmen, a genial, warm hearted type of a true son of the "Emerald Isle," has fallen a victim to assassination; while in another part of the British Empire, the life of a son of our beloved Queen, a young, engaging, manly, frank specimen of a sailor, who could not yet have made a personal enemy, has been endangered through the same cowardly crime. Thank God! the latter is spared to his Queen and country.

Again, therefore, I urge on you as I did on the former occasion, be ready, ever ready and willing, to offer your services to repel the attacks of all such rank invaders, and (as it has been well said) to "stamp them out!" The second of our Ancient Charges should be replete with interest to every member of our Order, and he can never find a better guide to what is his strict duty as citizen and loyal subject. And so I say, and you will echo my words, God save our good and gracious Queen! and may He bless our country, prosper our institution and increase its means of doing good, and dispensing aid when-

ever and wherever there is distress; and continue his goodness to us and to all men. So mote it be."

The address was listened to with marked attention, and at the conclusion received, as it merited, the warm approbation of companions present.

The reports from the various districts were next read, showing that the Royal Arch Chapters are in a most prosperous condition. The financial statement also corroborated the healthy reports from the subordinates.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The following is the result:—M. E. Comp. T. D. Harington, Ottawa, G. Z.; R. E. Comp. James Seymour, St. Catharines, G. H.; R. E. Comp. J. H. Starnes, Lennoxville, G. J.; R. E. Comp. T. B. Harris, Hamilton, G. S. E.; R. E. Comp. Edward Willis, St. John, N. B., G. S. N.; R. E. Comp. Henry Robertson, Collingwood, G. P. S.; R. E. Comp. J. V. Noel, Kingston, G. Treas.; R. E. Comp. H. J. Pratten, Quebec, G. Reg.

The next place of meeting will be Kingston. The remaining business will consist of installing and investing the new officers, which will close the labours for this convocation.

At the banquet R. E. Comp. Milton, presided, having on his right M. E. Comp. Harington, G. Z.; M. E. C. Wilson, P. G. Z.; R. E. C. Harris, G. S. E.; R. E. C. Willis, (St. John, N. B.) G. S. N.; and on his left, R. E. C. and M. W. B. Stevenson, P. G. H.; R. E. C. and M. W. B. Simpson, and R. E. C. Stearns, Z. of Carnarvon Chapter, R. E. C. Kirkpatrick, G. D.; R. E. C. Sims, P. G. S. N. and Comp. B. Chamberlain, M. P.

After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly and heartily responded to M. E. C. Wilson responding for the army; M. E. S. Harington, for the navy, and R. E. Comp. May, for the volunteers, the chairman proposed our guests—The M. E. The G. F. P., and Grand Chapter of R. A. Masons of Canada. The M. E. the P. Grand Commander, and P. Grand Conclave of Knights Templar of Canada.

The next toast was the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Canada.

M. W. G. M. Stevenson responded.

The chairman next proposed The Grand Chapters and Grand Lodges of the World, which was received with all the honours, and was responded to by Comp. Chamberlain for the G. C. of England; R. E. C. Harris for the G. C. of Kansas, and G. Orient of Portugal; M. E. C. Harington for the G. L. of Nova Scotia and of New York; M. W. B. and R. E. C. Stevenson for the Grand Lodge of Brazil; R. E. C. Willis for New Brunswick, and Comp. Angus for the Grand Lodge of England.

The next toast was The Ladies, responded to by Bro. Stethem; and the last, the Press, by Bros. and Comps. Chamberlain and Willis.

All was well arranged and well received, and the Comps. parted—happily met, happy in parting, and happy to meet again.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Encampment.*—A solemn conclave of the Royal Kent Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta was held at the field of encampment, on Friday, the 11th inst. Sir Knt. H. Hotham, an old P. E. Commander of the encampment, was unanimously chosen as Eminent Prior, and duly installed for the usual period peculiar to this Order. Having, in a few appropriate words, thanked the Sir Knights present for conferring on him the high honour and responsible duty of presiding over them, he proceeded to appoint and invest his officers. After which the loving cup was partaken of by all present, and hearty congratulations were offered and great confidence expressed, that under the guidance of their newly-installed E. Prior, the Royal Kent Priory would continue to prosper and be conducted with that truly christian spirit which had always hitherto marked its progress.

We learn that a congress of Freemasons was to be held at Havre on the 18th and 19th inst., and that the principal question for discussion was to be, "By what means can the Freemasons oppose the idea of war, which is the negation of human fraternity?"

## ROSE CROIX.

### DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Saint Aubyn Chapter.*—On the 7th inst., the members of this chapter assembled at their rooms, at two o'clock. The business of the day being to perfect two gentlemen, this ceremony was ably performed by that well tried, true, and trusty Mason, Bro. Samuel Chapple, 18°, M. W. Sov. of the chapter. This beautiful ceremony having been concluded, the G. Marshall presented the Very Excellent Bro. R. Halliburton Rea, the M. W. Sov. elect, for the purpose of being enthroned. This duty fell upon the Ill. Bro. Vincent Bird, 30°, Past M. W. Sov., who conducted this sublime ceremony in a way that cannot be described, but must be seen to be appreciated. After homage had been rendered by the assembled members, the M. W. Sov. proceeded to appoint his officers, viz., Bro. S. Chapple, 18°, P. M. W. S.; P. B. Clemens, 18°, Prelate; J. Hawton, 18°, 1st General; G. J. Shanks, 18°, 2nd General; J. Brown, 18°, Marshal; M. Paul, 18°, Raphael; J. Flamagan, 18°, Capt. of Guard; J. Rashbrooke, 18°, Equerry. Business being concluded, the banquet was served at Bro. Hawton's, Crown Hotel, in his best style. The proceedings being brought to a close in a most successful manner at half-past seven, so as to permit the brethren to return by the evening train.

## Obituary.

### DEATH OF BRO. JOSEPH HUDSON, P.M. OF THE YARBORO' LODGE OF FREEMASONS, (No. 554) AND Z. OF YARBORO' CHAPTER.

A gloom has been cast over the Masonic brethren at the east end of London, by the sudden death of Bro. Joseph Hudson, of Cambridge Heath, ironfounder, at the early age of 48 years. The mingled feelings of surprise and regret with which the sad announcement was received by the brethren in the Yarboro' lodge, will be shared by a large circle of the friends of the deceased.

Our lamented friend and brother was buried in his family grave, at the Tower Hamlet's Cemetery, Bow, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The mournful cortège was followed by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, and between 50 and 60 of the Masonic brethren, including Bros. J. G. Stevens, W. M.; J. H. Wynn, P. M.; Geo. Roberts, S. W.; and Josiah Green, Secretary.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### ADELPHI THEATRE.

Bro. G. Belmore took his benefit on Wednesday last the house was crowded in every part. Bro. Belmore appeared in two characters—viz., in *Flying Scud* and in the *Deal Boatman*, playing the principal parts in both. These performances were followed by *A Widow Hunt*, in which Mr. J. S. Clarke and Bro. Walter Joyce appeared, the first named in his usual character as Major de Boots and Bro. Joyce as Felix Featherley.

### HOLBORN THEATRE.

A new and successful drama has been produced by Bro. H. J. Byron, entitled *Blow for Blow*. The dialogue and plot are beyond the ordinary class of sensational dramas. The acting throughout was excellent. At the conclusion Miss Fanny Josephs led the author to the footlights to receive an ovation he well merited.

### STRAND THEATRE.

We understand that Mr. Clarke and Bro. Joyce intend shortly making an appearance at this theatre.

## THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Messrs. Crocker and Moore are nightly attracting crowded houses at the Standard Theatre and St. James's Hall, Piccadilly in their celebrated negro entertainment. The whole of this celebrated troupe perform at both places, one-half of the company playing in the first part at the theatre and the other half at St. James's Hall, and *vice versa*. Japanese Tommy also appears with the troupe. Great credit is due to Bro. F. Burgess, the manager.

## ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

This evening (Saturday) Bro. Henri Drayton will appear at this hall (Langham-place) in their new comic opera of *Victor and Josephine*.

## Poetry.

## GRIEF.

(See Bro. PURTON COOPER'S *Third Decade of Masonic Precepts*, xxvi.)

By T. J. SWAIN.

Brother, doth affliction pain thee?  
Seek from realms above relief;  
Plead to One who will sustain thee,  
For assistance in each grief.  
Sad may seem life's path before thee,  
Yet the cloud will pass away;  
Darkest in the night of sorrow  
Seems the hour before the day!

Brother, if thou hast not suffering  
On thyself, by misdeeds, brought,  
Bear God's chastening with meekness,  
Bear it as a Mason ought.  
Plead forgiveness for thine errors,  
Plead unto the best of friends;  
Pray for solace and assistance  
In each trial that Heaven sends.

## THE MASONIC RITUAL.

By J. A. H.

I've stood beneath Saint Patrick's,  
Again at Notre Dame;  
At Saint Paul's heard the chanting  
Of David's royal psalm;  
My soul is filled with rapture  
When Cologne's organ swells,  
I dearly love the music  
Of Antwerp's tuneful bells.

But not the gorgeous worship,  
E'en when it is most true,  
That priestly hands have fashioned,  
Their precepts to imbue;  
Not all the brightest visions  
That Royalty can give  
To glorify its office,  
And make its grandeur live;

Not all the pomp of armies,  
The glorious ring of war,  
And laurel wreath of victors  
Returning from afar;  
Can e'er remove the pleasure,  
So fervent and so free,  
With which I view the ritual  
Of ancient Masonry.

To wander 'mong the sages  
And greatest men of yore,  
With hosts of priests and prophets  
And wondrous Hebrew lore;  
If this will make you happy,  
Then you will think with me,  
It is a grand old ritual  
Of ancient Masonry.

## THE GOOD MAN.

(See Bro. PURTON COOPER'S *Sixth Decade of Masonic Precepts* lvii.)

By T. J. SWAIN.

How little cares the good man  
For fellow creature's praise?  
He knows his Father sees him,  
And watches all his ways.

His station may be lowly—  
E'en want may be his lot;  
Yet something seems to whisper,  
"Thou wilt not be forgot."

The wicked one may flourish  
And strive his heart to steel,  
Against the voice of conscience,  
Yet peace he cannot feel.

The good man hath his sorrows  
For Life here is not rest,  
But hopes of heaven are never  
Extinguish'd in his breast.

## METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26th, 1868.

MONDAY, September 21st.—Lodge: Panmure, 720, Balham Hotel, Balham.

TUESDAY, September 22nd.—Lodges: Industry, 186, Freemasons' Hall. Southern Star, 1,158, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. Urban, 1,196, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell.

WEDNESDAY, September 23rd.—Lodge of Benevolence at 7 precisely. Lodges: United Pilgrims, 507, Horns' Tavern, Kennington-park. Prince Frederick William, 753, Knights of St. John Hotel, St. John's-wood. High Cross, 754, Railway Hotel, Northumberland-park, Tottenham.

THURSDAY, September 24th.—Gen. Com. Female School, at Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Lodges: Prosperity, 65, Masons' Arms Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street. William Preston, 766, Star and Garter, Putney. Victoria, 1,056, George Hotel, Aldermanbury. Buckingham and Chandos, 1,150, Freemasons' Hall. Chapter: Lily Chapter of Richmond, 820, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey.

FRIDAY, September 25th.—House Com. Boys' School at 4. Lodge: Royal Alfred, 780, Star and Garter, Kew-bridge, Ealing.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

ERRATUM.—On page 213, foot-note, 2nd line, for "D. Prov. G.M.," read "P.D.G.M."

THE letter inserted last week, "Honour to whom honour is due," was incomplete. We intend in our next issue again to republish the letter with additions.

MASONIC IMPOSTOR "SAX."—We have received several communications, which will appear in our next.

Bro. Col. W. J. B. Mc. L. M.—The report of Mas. K. Templar and Knights of Malta, will appear in our next.

Dr. P.—Your further copy will appear next week.