

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

STRANGE REVELATIONS.

RELIGION AND FREEMASONRY.

A pamphlet, entitled "The Issues of Religious Rivalry: A Narrative of Five Years' Persecution," by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., has lately come into our hands; and it is of such an extraordinary character, as regards the allegations that it makes respecting some who occupy elevated positions in the so-called "religious world," and is, indeed, altogether, so startling a production, as to induce us to devote a special article to its examination.

There is, moreover, another reason, and a weighty one, that inclines us to give this pamphlet a more than passing notice—the author is a Freemason, and *that fact has been made the ground of one of the charges brought against him!*

"Well," we can fancy our reader exclaiming, "this is too bad! Why should the Pope dare to persecute a British Freemason?" "You are mistaken, my good brother; the Pope, in this instance, is a Protestant one—no less exalted a personage than George Henry Davis, Esq., LL.D. (late the Rev. G. H. Davis, Baptist Minister), Secretary to the Religious Tract Society!" Dr. Rogers writes:—"I am held up to public disfavour by Dr. Davis because I was 'Master of the Stirling Freemasons.' I know not whether Baptist Ministers such as Dr. Davis join the Roman Pontiff in opposing Freemasonry, but I am sure all Christian men who know what Freemasonry really is, will not regard me as an object of obloquy because I accepted the unanimous election of the Stirling Freemasons to become Master of their Lodge. Nor do I fear to acknowledge that I obtained the restoration of the Royal Arch Chapter of Stirling, believed to be the most ancient in the kingdom—that I am in very heart a Freemason, and that it is my earnest desire and prayer that the principles of Masonry, so distasteful to Dr. Davis, may spread wider and more wide, until—

"Man to man, the whole world o'er,
May brothers be."

Let us now inquire who this person, that has had the audacity to charge our Rev. brother with the heinous crime of being a Freemason, is. Be it premised that we know nothing of him save and except his name, and office in a society which

we have hitherto regarded as respectable and particular as to the selection of its officers. Assuming that the statements of Bro. Dr. Rogers are correct—and his statements are, it appears to us, abundantly supported by documentary evidence—we learn that Dr. Davis seems to have been actuated by a desire to crush a society for the distribution of Religious Tracts, of which Dr. Rogers was the founder. Let Dr. Rogers describe in his own words one of the methods adopted by this ex-Reverend to effect this object:—

"In the second week of January a person called at my house. He represented himself as interested in tract distribution, and requested that he might have a shilling's worth of the different tracts. By a member of my family he was informed that she had no authority to sell tracts, but that he should have a supply. He insisted on paying his shilling. 'May I ask if you are a minister?' said my friend. 'I am not,' was the reply. 'Who shall I say called, when Dr. Rogers returns?' 'Henry,' said the stranger. 'Has Dr. Rogers a committee?' 'He has; there is the list.' 'I never heard of any of them,' said the stranger."

This Mr. Henry was no other than Dr. Davis, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, who considers that the fact of a clergyman being a Mason may be alleged as a charge against him!

It appears that Dr. Davis obtained some very important evidence from this little inquisitorial proceeding. "He saw," says Dr. Rogers, during his *incognito* visit, a bust which he was informed was one of myself. He was particular in referring to this. Some, of course, might believe that I was encouraging art and gratifying my own corrupt vanity by making such an acquisition at the cost of the society's funds." Well, what is the history of the bust? It appears from the letter of the donor, Andrew Currie, Sculptor, that it was presented by him as a mark of respect for Dr. Rogers's integrity, unselfishness, and patriotism.

This affair of the bust is quite on a par with the other wretched charges that have been made against Bro. Rogers. We have always had a horror of religious dissensions and bickerings, but if any one wishes to be thoroughly disgusted with the *odium theologicum* and pious hatred, he has only to read Bro. Rogers's pamphlet.

Verily, as the honest sculptor to whose letter reference has been made above says, "I have yet to learn how men who profess to be the *spiritual guides* of others can live in the commission of the

wilful sin of false-witness-bearing and breaking their neighbour's bread."

We commend to the pious *Secretary* of the Religious Tract Society—who, in holding Bro. Rogers up to disfavour because he was Master of a Masonic Lodge, understands neither what he says nor whereof he affirms—the following important extract from our transatlantic contemporary, the *National Freemason* :—

THE DUTY OF PIOUS MEN TO FREEMASONRY.

By *Aug. C. L. Arnold, LL.D.*

The Society of Freemasons is not a *club* of reckless, fun-loving men, who repudiate all that is serious, and ridicule all the grace of piety—it is a body of earnest men, intelligent men, good and true men, who love virtue, reverence religion, and worship God. And besides, the arrangements of the Order have been adapted with special reference to their religious and moral bearing. The great fact—the sentiment of accountability—which underlies all religions which may claim to be Divine, is the central idea around which all our ceremonies revolve—the fountain whence all our moral lessons are drawn! There is not a rite in our Order which does not look backward to the Creator, and forward to eternity—which does not forth-shadow some of the profoundest mysteries of the soul and contribute directly to man's moral growth.

The moral and religious aspects of the institution should recommend it to the attention and love of all serious-minded men.

But another reason presents itself, still more powerful, perhaps. Let it be observed that in the United States alone there must be an almost unnumbered multitude of them. Let it be also observed that these are men for the most part in active life—a majority of them probably heads of families, and all of them together commanding an influence which reaches to, and affects directly, nearly one million of persons! And the circle of this influence is ever enlarging! It is not a superficial, transient influence, but deep and abiding—thousands and tens of thousands are governed by it, sustained by it, and consoled by it! Here, then, in the very heart of the community, is a mighty and ever-increasing power, which *must* and *will* control the destinies of millions! This power is an existing fact—this influence is now in active operation all around us—for good or for evil, it *will* make itself felt. Think

of this, Christians, who love virtue, humanity, and and God, and consider well whether you are not in duty bound to give your countenance to the Order—to direct it by your wisdom, and govern it by your virtue; and thus bind it indissolubly to the cause of good morals and religion.

The influence of Masonry is, must, and will continue to be widely felt; and if you have fears and doubts with respect to the character of that influence, come with us, labour with us, and secure to this body a healthy influence. For ourselves, we have no fears, no doubts, as to the practical workings and ultimate results of Freemasonry. And were you, the good, the wise, the religious—all associated with us, the bare supposition of evil results would be impossible; while anticipations of great and incalculable good would be absolutely certain.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, DUMFRIES.

Referring to the particulars of the proceedings in connection with the above ceremonial as given in our last, the following is the address delivered on the occasion by the R.W. Bro. Henry Inglis of Torsonce, Deputy Grand Master :—

"It affords me infinite pleasure, as the representative appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the unavoidable absence of the Grand Master, to attend upon this interesting occasion, within the ancient capital of the south of Scotland. It is always a pleasing duty for the Craft of Freemasons to assist their fellow countrymen in laying the foundations of public edifices of importance; but that duty becomes indeed a labour of love when they are called upon to lay the corner stone of a temple to be dedicated to the worship of the living God. Gentlemen, the very fact that we have been requested to come here to-day for such a purpose is a commentary upon the principles of our Craft, which is worth a hundred homilies. For thousands of years, beyond the epoch of written history, yet not the less assuredly, Freemasonry has been at work inculcating the great truths of justice and charity throughout the globe, extracting all that was beneficial from savage superstitions; all that was Godlike from Pagan philosophies; all that was loving from unmitigated Theism; upholding justice; upholding charity; combining against the evil in defence of the good. And, after the lapse of ages—from that time when

the world was young till now when it is old—Freemasonry, the principles of which have never changed and never faltered, has become the hand-maid of Christianity. Yes, gentlemen, this is your own verdict. Here, within our own beloved land, so renowned for its attachment to the purest dispensations of Christianity—here, within this city and county, famed for the sacrifices made and the blood shed on behalf of religious truth and freedom, you have invoked the brethren of the Craft to lay the corner stone of a church of Christ. We have willingly responded to your call, both because of our principles themselves, and because we deeply feel that compliance with a request like this must assuredly be doubly blessed.

SERMON BY BRO. THE REV. DAVID WADDELL, OF STOW (SCOTLAND), SUBSTITUTE GRAND CHAPLAIN AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE GREY FRIARS CHURCH, DUMFRIES.

Psalm 127, 1st verse—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." The preacher commenced by observing that the house to which the psalm referred was the first temple in Jerusalem. David, on account of the bloody wars in which he had been engaged, was not permitted to build that temple; but Solomon, his son, soon after his succession to the throne, commenced to build the temple. That temple was standing on a rock—on Mount Moriah—and was the most beautiful building upon the earth. And yet how soon its beauty was tarnished, and its glory decayed. Scarcely had the head of Solomon been laid in the tomb than his brother-in-law, the King of Egypt, desolated the temple, and it was destroyed by the Assyrians. After seventy years it was rebuilt by Zerubbabel and Josiah the High Priest, but in a style far short of its former magnificence. Seventy years after the death of the Saviour the second temple was destroyed by the Romans; and in fulfilment of the Saviour's prediction, not a stone was left standing on another. That temple was specially distinguished by the rites and ceremonies performed within it, and when it had served its purpose was destroyed. The Temple of Solomon was only a type of better things to come: soon as the great antitype had come, it was no longer needed, and passed away. The temple was only a type of the Living Temple—the Church in Heaven; and to this the Psalmist refers. He would briefly consider the Living Temple:—I.

The foundation on which the Living Temple stands. Every house must have a foundation. If it be weak—on sand or a marsh—the wall will fall. The first and most important point in a building is, therefore, a good foundation; and this object is secured when the foundation is on a rock. The temple of Solomon was built on a rock. The spiritual temple is built upon the Rock of Ages: and therefore has a sure foundation. "Behold, I lay in Sion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation." Jesus Christ is the chief corner-stone of the spiritual temple chosen by the great Master Builder. He alone is the foundation as well as the chief corner-stone: on Him must the believer build his hopes for salvation. Every sinner, however unworthy, may come to Christ, depending on his merits alone for salvation. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid—Christ Jesus; and yet how many around us build their present hopes on the general mercy of God, and expect to be saved without holiness; while others depend on two forms—their own good works and the merits of Christ to supply their deficiencies. But not one sinner, from Adam down to the present moment, had been saved but by the merits of Christ alone—and not one sinner who cometh unto Him will be cast out, for He is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession. Christ is at once the foundation and chief corner-stone of the spiritual temple; and though convulsions may shake the world to its centre, the Church of the living God will continue unshaken, unmoved, and immovable standing on the rock of ages—Jesus Christ—the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. II. The materials of which the Living Temple is built. Every house is built of materials, and these stones may be procured fresh from the quarry, or dug up from the ruins of old buildings. But whether procured from the quarry, or dug out of ruins, each stone requires to be hewn before it can be built into a new building. Now, the materials for the spiritual temple are old materials—the ruins of the fall, and the ruins of fallen nature. That man was ruined by the fall, the proofs are numerous—one had only to look into their own heart, into their own life, to be convinced that man's whole constitution is corrupted, and that man failed to accomplish the great purposes for which he was made. Man is like the ruin of some ancient abbey, once the abode of rich churchmen, its beauty the glory of

the landscape, and the joy of pilgrims from other lands—but it is now a ruin deserted by cloistered monks and their followers—and now only admired for its associations, and the beauty of its architecture, its beauty of form, or the exquisite loveliness of the tracery on its windows—it is but a ruin. So is man, he is but a ruin fallen from his former glory, and would continue a ruin until redeemed by the blood of Jesus, and renewed by the hand of the great Master Builder, and included into that spiritual temple, built by apostles and prophets, and of which Jesus Christ is the chief corner stone. After enlarging on this portion of his subject, the rev. gentleman proceeded to the 3rd head—the Progress and Completion of the Living Temple. The first stone of the spiritual temple was laid when the soul of Abel passed into glory; and the work has since been progressing silently and slowly. The sound of a hammer was never heard on its walls; and its progress is so slow as to be scarcely perceptible; still, the work is going on—every new convert is a fresh stone: the little child, the aged, the drunkard, and Sabbath breaker reclaimed, are stones of this living temple. We see here stones from all nations, languages, and tongues—every believer from the days of Adam to the last believer who has quitted this earthly scene—all shaped and fitted for their places in the spiritual temple above. If the progress of the temple be slow it never stops. Unlike the buildings of earth, which are sometimes at a standstill, the visible Church may undergo changes, and decay, and in some places disappear; but no power on earth or in hell can arrest the progress of the Church of God in Heaven. When the last convert—the last stone—shall be added, the headstone thereof shall be brought forth with shoutings of “Grace, grace unto it!”

MONITA SECRETA SOCIETATIS JESU.
SECRET INJUNCTIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

(Continued from page 365.)

CHAPTER XII.

On promotions and favours to be granted in the Society.

1. The first rank is to be occupied by strenuous workers *i.e.*, those who advance the temporal no less than the spiritual good of the Society, such as confessors of princes, noblemen, widows, and wealthy pious women, as well as preachers and professors, and all those who are acquainted with these secrets.

2. As regards those whose strength is failing and who are debilitated by old age, if they have availed themselves of their talents for the temporal good of the Society, due consideration is to be paid to the harvest obtained

through them in past times; besides, they may be used as proper instruments to report to the superiors those defects which they may notice in the other inmates of the house, as they will have to be there continually.

3. In so far as possible, these are never to be turned out, to prevent the Society getting into bad renown.

4. Moreover, those who excel by their genius, nobility, and wealth are to be fostered, especially if they have influential friends and relations who are favourable to the Society, and they themselves are found to be sincerely attached to the latter, in accordance with the explanation given heretofore. They are to be sent to Rome, or to some celebrated university for the finishing of their education; and if they study in any one of the “provinces,” they are to be treated affectionately and with particular favour by the professors. Until they have given their property to the Society they are not to be refused anything; but after they have done so they are to be teased (*mortificetur*) like all others, still having due regard to what has taken place in the past.

4. The superiors are to bestow more favour upon those who have enticed (*alleverint*) some young men of distinction, as by this they show no little affection for the Society; but so long as affiliated, they are not to be indulged too much, for fear lest they might induce those they brought to leave the Society again.

CHAPTER XIII.

How young men are to be selected for admission to the Society, and how they are to be secured.

1. The very greatest care should be taken that those young men who are selected be of a good disposition, of a favourable outward appearance and noble extraction, or that they excel at least in one of these particulars.

2. To attach them more thoroughly to our Institution, they are to be treated with particular affection by the principals of the schools and the masters, as long as they study; in leisure hours they are to be instructed how very agreeable it would be to God, if any one of them were to devote himself and all his possessions to Him, especially through the Society of His Son.

3. They are occasionally to be shewn over the college and garden, and sometimes over the country houses; they are to communicate with members of the Order in times of recreation and gradually be led to a familiar intercourse with the latter, with due precaution, however, familiarity might breed contempt.

4. The teachers should not be allowed to chastise and degrade (*redigi*) them to the same rank as other pupils.

5. They are to be attracted (*devinciendi*) by various presents and privileges, according to their respective ages, and encouraged chiefly by spiritual conversation.

6. It should be impressed upon them that it is ordained by Divinity that they should be the chosen ones out of many others frequenting the same educational establishment.

7. At other occasions, chiefly in the course of exhortations, they are to be frightened by comminations of eternal damnation that would fall to their lot, unless they obey the divine vocation.

8. If they are very anxious to join the Society, their admission is to be put off, as long as they remain constant in their endeavours; but as soon as a change in their disposition becomes apparent, they are to be fostered by all means and in every possible manner.

9. They should be persuaded not to reveal their vocation to any friend or to either of their parents prior to being admitted into the Society. If they are tempted afterward to rescind their resolution, both they and the Society will have full liberty of action (*in integro erit*), and if once this temptation be overcome, there will always be sufficient time to recall the past to their memory, either when they have entered into the noviciate or taken the “simple vows.”

10. As the greatest difficulty consists in alluring (*alliciendis*) the sons of the great, of noblemen and

senators, as long as they stay with their parents, who are always anxious to bring them up so that they may succeed to their offices, the latter are to be prevailed upon, rather by friends than members of the Society, to send their sons to other provinces and distant universities, in which associates of ours are teaching, and due notice should then be given to these with reference to the rank and station of those pupils, to enable them to secure the latter more easily and safely in the interest of the Society.

11. As soon as they have reached a more mature age, they are to be induced to commence some spiritual exercises, and these will always have a favourable effect on Germans and Poles.

12. When they become afflicted by troubles or bereavements, a certain influence is to be exercised upon them, according to the rank and station of each, and by private exhortations their mind should be impressed with the vanity of wealth, and they should be taught not to despise the good of their calling on pain of infliction of the punishments of hell.*

13. To induce parents to more readily accede to their sons' desire of joining the Order, they should be shewn the excellence of the Institution of the Society above all other religious orders; they should be convinced of the sanctity and erudition of our Fathers, their renowned integrity, the honour and respect in which they are held, and which is bestowed upon the Society by the high and the low; the number of princes and great men of the past and the present time who have obtained much comfort and solace through the Society of Jesus, is to be dwelt upon. It should be shewn also how agreeable it is to God if young men devote themselves to Him (*sese illi mancipent*), chiefly in the Society of His Son, and how beneficial it is to a man, if he has borne the yoke of God from his young age. If opposition be made on account of the tenderness and immaturity of the youth, it is to be explained how fully our Institution meets these objections, that it has nothing in it to give any trouble short of the observance of the three oaths, and what is most remarkable, that none of its rules are binding, not even on pain of a venial sin.

(To be concluded in our next).

LODGE OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

Continuation of a Lecture delivered before Stella Lodge (No. 485, N.Y., U.S.).

(Continued from page 343.)

THE SENIOR WARDEN

Is the Deputy Master, and should at all times be in readiness to occupy the superior station should he be called to it. It follows that what has just been said of the Master applies with equal force to the officer who may at any moment be called to govern the lodge, and who, as in the case of the removal beyond the jurisdiction or death of the Master, ought not to find himself totally unpre-

pared for the responsibilities that would then devolve upon him. He should therefore make it his constant study to become acquainted with the theory and jurisprudence of Masonry, observe with care the transactions of the lodge and the decisions of the Master, and be prompt to sustain him in the discharge of his duties. He should be punctually and steadily at his post, and by careful attention to his duties evince his determination to obey the old charge, which bids him "look well to the West."

THE JUNIOR WARDEN

Is, in military parlance, the second lieutenant of the Master, qualified by his office to assume the East in the absence of his superiors, and in all things to govern the lodge with the same prerogatives exercised by the Master. The name of these officers, as I presume the brethren know, means an overseer or inspector, and the functions of a Warden correspond to those exercised by foremen among operative workmen. The Junior Warden inspects the workmen in the South, and it is his duty to know that they are suitably prepared to labour, to assist in preserving order and harmony among them, and generally to aid the Master and Senior Warden in the active discharge of their duties. During the intervals of labour technically called the hours of refreshment the Craft is under the immediate supervision of the Junior Warden, and he is held responsible for the prevention of intemperance and excess. It has been sought to infer from this portion of his duty that all offences committed by Craftsmen during the intervals between the stated meetings of the lodge come under his official cognizance, and that he is the proper one to make complaint to the lodge and assume the duties of prosecuting attorney. There is no warrant in law for this assumption, but it is obtaining general sanction because of its convenience, and, like many other things which have grown into law from long usage, it will, one of these days, be held a landmark. It cannot be denied that, so long as men are imperfect and more prone to sin than to do right, charges and trials must continue to be a part of our system, and if we must have a trial it is better for all that it should be conducted properly, in accordance with lawful form, without unnecessary delay, and with a view to impartial justice. To this end it is necessary that some one should make the law of trials his study, and thus be prepared or the unpleasant task should occasion demand,

* This paragraph is a choice specimen of monastic grammar and phraseology and it would be difficult to give a correct idea of its incoherence by a translation. We therefore transcribe it *verbatim*. "Perturbationibus et afflictionibus illorum occurrendum erit, pro qualitate et conditione uniuscujusque adhibitis demonstrationibus, et exhortationibus privatis de malo successu divitiarum, et bono vacationis non contemnendo sub pœna indicationis pœnæ infernalis.—Ed. F.M.

and that one may, with great propriety, be the Junior Warden. The presence of the Junior Warden is essential at the opening of the lodge, and the brother who accepts this office should do it with a firm determination to be early and always at his post.

Should the Senior Warden be called to the East it does not follow that the Junior Warden is to occupy his vacant place, for the reason that temporary absence from one station does not necessarily vacate the other, and for the further reason that when the Senior Warden ascends the East, in the absence of the Master, he is to all intents and purposes Master for the time being, the appointing power vests in him, and he proceeds to fill the vacancy to suit himself.

Finally, it is to be remarked that, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, there can be no lodge. The governing power ceases with the Junior Warden, and there is no authority in the lodge to support the vacuum. Under the English law the power reverts to the last Past Master, but our constitution declares that no past officer has any powers.

THE TREASURER.

This office is one of comparatively modern origin; for so late as 1723 we find it provided that the brethren at a making were to appoint a cashier to receive and apply such bounty as the newly-made brother might think proper to give; from which it is evident that the office of Treasurer of a subordinate lodge was not then in existence, although in the regulations of 1721 the Grand Treasurer is named, and it is required that he shall be a man of good worldly substance. Nevertheless this officer has ever since been deemed of so much importance that in the Grand Lodge of England, as in her subordinates, he is the only one after the Master required to be elected by ballot. I believe that among us we do not as a general thing inquire whether our Treasurers are men of wealth or not, but rather whether they are honest men, zealous Masons, and of prompt business-like habits. The open-handed fashion of giving to all who ask, especially if there be a glibly-told story and an imposing package of soiled papers to back the call, is such that our treasuries are rarely so heavy with gold that their custodians are likely to risk the reputation of a lifetime by surreptitiously despoiling them. This fact, however, in no way interferes with the importance of selecting a discreet and reliable brother to occupy

the Treasurer's station; for, whether the lodge have five dollars or five thousand in funds, it is essential that the brethren should have the most implicit confidence in their Treasurer.

It is a fact for which I am unable to account, on philosophical or other principles, that members are more solicitous about lodge funds than of their own private stores. I have been present at an evening's debate over a proposition involving five dollars; hence it will not do for the Treasurer to be like the chap who was hired to collect a bill on condition that he was to receive one-half the amount for his trouble. A couple of weeks after, the employer, meeting him, asked how he was getting along with the bill. Oh, said he, I collected my half some time ago! But, on the other hand, I think the Treasurer should possess in a moderate degree the qualities expected of a City Comptroller, and exercise a certain supervision over the payments demanded of him. You can easily suppose a case where an unjust appropriation of the lodge funds might be carried, and where, the forms being regular, the Treasurer would be justified in paying; but, under such circumstances, I think he would be greatly more justifiable by double locking the treasury, and taking what General Jackson called the "responsibility;" from all of which we may conclude that the office of Treasurer is a most responsible one, and should be in charge of an able, zealous, and discreet brother.

THE SECRETARY.

Next in importance to the duties of the Master, in conducting the affairs of a lodge, are those devolving upon the Secretary, who, though in reality but the clerk of the brethren, is none the less charged with duties most important to the well-being and stability of the lodge. On his tact and skill in preserving a fair record of lodge proceedings may be said to depend the order, regularity, and in some measure the legality of the transactions. He has at all times the record before him, and should possess sufficient knowledge of the manner of conducting the business of assemblies to be able to detect any departure from regularity, which would at once offend his systematic arrangement of the business passing through the alembic of his pen.

Upon the clearness, legibility, directness, and freedom from erasure or interlineation of his minutes will in a great measure depend their legal value, should they be needed in the adjustment of

any difficulty between the brethren. The Secretary is the lodge historian; for its current history is after all to be looked for in his records, and could not indeed be written without them.

It ought to be a source of pride to every Secretary so to keep the record that any matter of importance in the history of the lodge could immediately be found by reference to his minutes, and it should be an incentive to competent brethren to accept the position when they reflect that their work will be carefully treasured when they have passed away; that the test of exactness will be, in the future, not what the lodge has done, not what the Master, Wardens, or brethren have said, but what the Secretary has recorded.

It may then be assumed that the qualities which should distinguish the Secretary are neatness, exactness, and promptitude. He should always be at his post before the opening of the lodge, with the minutes of the preceding communication neatly engrossed, and ready for examination, and for reading in the hearing of the lodge. He should take care that a broad margin be left for the purpose of making notes opposite the most important paragraphs, for the sake of convenient reference, and, at the end of each evening's transactions, he should append a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures. He should be furnished with a blotter, in which to keep his rough minutes, as they are called, which he may alter and amend to suit himself up to the time when they are read to and approved by the lodge before closing, after which no change can be legally made in them. It is in this first sketch of the minutes that the real skill of the Secretary is made apparent; for if he understands his business there will be nothing rough about them, except, perhaps, that the penmanship will be less neat and smooth than when he makes the final copy in what French Masons call the Golden Book. This reminds us to say that at the reading in a French lodge of the minutes of a preceding communication the first sketch is placed before the Master, who thus verifies the correctness of the final engrossment, which he afterwards signs in token of his assent to its correctness—a plan which might be safely adopted by our Masters, as at once an approval of the Secretary's accuracy and an additional proof of the legality of the record, in case of dispute.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC GLEANINGS.

By Bro. the Rev. J. KINGSTON.

In the last volume of "Notes and Queries," I have met with the following articles which may be interesting to such of the readers of this Magazine as are not in the habit of perusing the above periodical.

"Sir Christopher Wren's Mallet." (p. 6.)

"At a late general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, the original mallet, with which it is said King Charles II. laid the first stone of St. Paul's, was exhibited. By the kindness of C. J. Shoppee, Esq., the Hon. Secretary, I have been furnished with a copy of the inscription, which is on a silver plate let into the head. It is as follows, and I believe will be interesting to many readers of "Notes and Queries." "By order of the M.W. the Grand Master, his Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, &c., and W. Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, and with the concurrence of the brethren of the lodge, this plate has been engraved and affixed to this mallet, A.L. 5831, A.D. 1827. To commemorate that this being the same mallet with which his Majesty, King Charles the II. levelled the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, A.L. 5677, A.D. 1678, was presented to the old lodge of St. Paul's, now the Lodge of Antiquity, acting by immemorial constitution. By Bro. Sir Christopher Wren, R.W.D.G.M., Worshipful Master of the lodge, and Architect of that edifice."

Poet's Corner.

A.A.

"The Templars in Scotland" (p. 150).

"In a recent work, the 'Arnold Historical Prize Essay' for 1865, by A. P. Marras, B.A., there occurs a statement drawn from Eckert, *Die Heidenkirche*, which perhaps some correspondent of "Notes and Queries" can elucidate. The passage in the essay runs thus:—

It is scarcely possible that all the traditions of so powerful an Order can have been swept away at once; indeed, the modern French "Templiers" pretend to have kept up the succession of Grand Masters unbroken, and consider themselves the direct descendants of the Order of the Knights Templars, of which some remains can, perhaps, be traced in Scotland (Eckert says, 'Heidenkirche,' p. 364, that the knights who escaped assembled in one of the Hebrides, and there re-organised their fraternity), and in Germany, where, instead of strange and Baphometric rites, a kind of mysticism, mingled with Alchemy and Cabalism, arose—that of the Rosicrucians.

It is to be supposed that Mr. Marras was satisfied that Eckert had authority for his assertion of the re-organisation of the Knights Templars in the Hebrides, but I confess so bare and unsupported a statement seems to want confirmation. I should be glad to know whether any traces of the Order of the Temple really were discovered in Scotland after its public abolition by the Pope;

and what, if any, was the authority followed by Eckert in stating the discovery?

Many places in Scotland have names that associate them with the Templars; e.g., Templelands, near Dundee, &c. Probably these all indicate seats of the Order in olden time. Is there any good account of the Temple establishment in Scotland during the early Middle Ages, before the Hospitallers succeeded to their lands? Is the list of its chief officers in Scotland to be found in any accessible book? A valuable tract, entitled "Templaria," gives a good list of lands that had belonged to the Order."

C. H. E. CARMICHAEL.

To this query George Vere Irving, K.C.T., replies thus (p. 213):—

"When my friend Mr. Carmichael returns to town I shall be happy to give him more full information on this subject than would be suitable for your columns. In the meantime I may state, in regard to the Knights Templars of Scotland, that a most capital account of their history was written by the late lamented Professor Aytoun, who was Grand Prior, as a preface to a new edition of their rules. I have mislaid my copy of this; but, speaking from memory, I may venture to give the following epitome:—

It was a rule of the Order that no knight should fight against a Christian foe, except in self-defence; but confine his exertions to the cause to which he had devoted himself—the liberation of the Temple from the Moslem. The excitement which was roused in Scotland during the great contest with the Edwards of England, led the Scottish Knights to draw their swords in support of the independence of their country. In consequence of this they were cut off from the Order; but still maintained their existence, and chiefly in the more northern parts of the island. Professor Aytoun gives *in extenso* a remarkable letter, written when Charles Edward was at Holyrood; wherein there is described a meeting of the Knights, at which His Royal Highness, after having been made a Knight, was elected Grand Master. Between that period and the present century the succession of the Order is a little obscure.

When I joined it, that distinguished naval officer, Sir David Milne, of Milnegraden, was Grand Master. He obtained in Paris, and presented to the Order, the collar worn by that officer. This had been lost sight of since the execution of Jacques de Molay, the last of the continental Grand Masters, whose memory is always remembered at all the festive meetings of the Order. Sir David was succeeded as Grand Master by the late lamented Duke of Atholl, and I think few who were present at his inauguration by Aytoun, as Grand Prior, will ever forget it.

The French Templars originated with Sir Sidney Smith. I do not know upon what authority, but the two branches of the Order can

easily be distinguished. Both have the imposed cross in red; but the underlying one is, in the French Order, white and gold; in the Scotch, black and silver.

Both, however, must be distinguished from the extraordinary body which have chosen to call themselves Knights Templars, and are, in fact, a simple attempt to extend the Masonic Orders without any reason whatever, and pass themselves off for what they never could be; as it is a *sine quâ non* that every candidate for admission into the real Order of the Temple shall prove his right to armorial bearings, not through a seal engraver, but through the College of Arms in England, or the Lyons Office in Scotland."

Mr. Irving's unfounded attack upon the Masonic Knights Templars elicited the following remarks (p. 234):—

"Keeping to the above heading (the Templars in Scotland), not because I am about to treat of the subject itself, but simply for the purpose of reference, I beg leave to enter a protest against Mr. George V. Irving, K.C.T., when he endeavours to exalt the modern and dubious French Order of the Temple, and decry that of the more ancient and authentic descendants of the Knights Templars, yet flourishing in connection with Freemasonry. To open this much debated question, or to cite the long list of authorities I have collected on the matter would be to occupy entire numbers of "Notes and Queries" in a discussion in which neither side could claim a victory; because we should enter the lists, like boxers, having both hands securely tied behind them, and remain exposed to every blow aimed at us, without the power of returning or parrying it; our mouths being effectually closed on the very points on which persons are desirous to examine us.

Mr. Irving seems to fancy Professor Aytoun wrote an introduction to the statutes of the French Order of the Temple, whereas it was connected with the "chapter general of the religious and military Order of the Temple" in Scotland, a Masonic Order, of which the late Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Duke of Athole, and the present Grand Master Mason, J. Whyte Melville of Bennoch, were respectively Grand Masters; and under the former, Professor Aytoun, himself a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Scotland was Grand Prior.

Mr. Irving is right about the Templars fighting for the Bruce: hence the Masonic Templar Order, called the Royal Order of Scotland, founded by King Robert in 1314; of which the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, J. Whyte Melville, is Deputy Grand Master and Governor; the Grand Mastership being hereditary in the crown of Scotland.

There is no doubt about Prince Charles Edward being installed a Knight Companion, and afterwards Grand Master of the Masonic Templars, considering that the Chevalier Ramsay—the great Masonic light of Scotland—was in attendance on him and

one of his most trusty adherents. It is curious, too, that Sir David Milne was also an officer of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Scotland; but the Jacques Molai collar story is, I fear, just worth as much as the Larmenius charter of transmission. As Mr. Irving states, the Order of the Temple, or French Order as we call it for distinction, was founded by Sir Sidney Smith, a high Freemason, and the Duke of Sussex, our last Grand Master was one of its Priors—the patent for which was sent him by the Emperor Paul of Russia, another high grade Freemason.

With the ritual of the Scotch branch of the Order lying open before me, I readily acquiesce that they are compelled to have armorial bearings, but this was a fancy introduced by the Chevalier Burnes; and how, without the aid of the College of Arms or Lyons Office, this is complied with, the ritual indicates. Curiously, the Scotch Templars do occasionally admit non-Masons into the Order; but the proportion is, as I am assured by competent authority, not a fifth per centage of the whole number. The Order of Masonic Knights Templars have no reason to be ashamed of their lineage; and, with all due deference to Mr. Irving, if we do not recognise coats of arms from our candidates, neither do we wish to pass ourselves off as Knights Templars instituted by Sir Sidney Smith; but as a branch of the same Order as that of Christ of Portugal, whose reception, &c., is identical in all essentials with our own."

MATTHEW COOKE, K.T.K.M., &c.

(To be continued).

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

FINAL CAUSES.

The letter from a brother at Cambridge gives me much satisfaction. The little manuscript tract, entitled "Final Causes, or a Freemason's Proof of the Existence of God," is still in my possession. Whence the very numerous passages, Latin, French, German, and Italian, copied at the end of the tract, apparently as materials for some future composition, are taken, I do not know, with the exception of one passage, which will be found in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques," article "Causes Finales." Professor Franck, Member of the Institute, is the author of the article. I subjoin the passage. My Brother will at once see that for the purpose he mentions it must assuredly be far preferable to anything likely to be met with in a production which is both anonymous and unprinted:—"Mais lorsque les faits que nous avons scrupuleusement étudiés consistent évidemment à un seul but; quand nous les voyons disposés avec ordre, avec intelligence, avec prévoyance pour le besoin et le bien de chaque être, comment nous refuser de croire à l'existence d'une Cause intelligente et souverainement bonne? Cette manière de raisonner dont Socrate le premier a fait un usage savant et réfléchi, demeurera toujours la preuve la plus populaire de

l'Existence de Dieu, et la plus accessible à toutes les intelligences."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

PERSECUTION.

In a pamphlet recently published, "The Issues of Religious Rivalry; a narrative of five years' persecution," by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., I read the following painful statement: "I am held up to public disfavour by Dr. Davis because I was 'Master of the Stirling Freemasons.'" It is to be feared that the members of our Order have to endure petty persecutions at the hands of the profane, for their adherence to Freemasonry, more frequently than is imagined. A very gross case has lately come under my own observation. A clerical brother, possessing the highest testimonials as to character and attainments, was a short time since prohibited by a bishop in the south of Ireland from taking duty in the diocese, on the ground of his being a Freemason, which this prelate considered no minister of the Gospel ought to be. It would be interesting to know whether instances of a similar nature are numerous. Will any brother who is acquainted with such, send them to the Notes and Queries column?—J. KINGSTON.

OF THE FREEMASONS. 1733.

This writer supposes that this Fraternity might as well be called the Society of Carpenters, Joiners, Chimney-sweepers, or Rat-catchers, as Masons: and endeavours to prove this paradoxical truth, that the Masons are no Masons.

Agatharchus the Athenian, Archimedes, Vitruvius, &c., as well as the later architects and mathematicians, have delivered their knowledge in this science freely, generally, and publicly. How then can this be the art that is kept secret in the breasts of the members of the modern lodges? as the *Constitution Book* asserts, that although this society is possessed of many arts (curious ones, no doubt) yet do they dwell securely in the breasts of the brethren. Nor does it appear by their performances, that they are taught in the lodges to hew, square, mould stone, lay a level, or raise a perpendicular. How then can they be said to be Masons? Is a drawer a Mason because he keeps his reckoning *square*? Or a tinker because he rings his kettle by *rule*? If a lawyer can *compass* his cause, or a bookseller erect *monumental* volumes; if a porter stand strong as a colossus, and an apothecary can temper his electorial *mortars* and *cements* to new frame and, as it were, rebuild our animate edifices; yet cannot I perceive the least tincture of *Vitruvism*, *Euclidism*, or *Burlingtonism* in any of these.

Lastly, if the Art of Masonry be really and truly vested in this society, how comes it to pass that the *brethren* build no better than some of the monied gentry among the *grubs*, who, I own, seldom build anything but castles in the air?

Having thus shown what they are not, let us now consider what they are, and from whence the word *Mason*, as applied to this club, may be corrupted. The society I allow to be a very ancient one; and, I believe, they will not thank me for acknowledging that such a strange society may have been even as old as *Chaucer*; in whose days the word *Mase* was used to signify a whim or fancy: and what could be more natural than to distinguish a society by this name, which hath so many peculiar whimsical oddities? Doubt not, then, candid *Bury*, that the word *Mason*

is a corruption of this *Mase*, which will appear still more probable if thou wilt take a ride or walk into *Devonshire*; where, to this day, they call any person whom they imagine to be mad, a mase or maze man or woman.

Some wicked persons, I know, would derive this name from the popish *mass*, which I own, is of a very intricate nature: yet must I reject such a malevolent supposition, if it was only because so many zealous *Protestants*, nay, even *Jews*, the constant enemies to transubstantiation, are accepted brethren. —A. H. F. G. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE LATE BRO. STEPHEN BARTON WILSON.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—On reading your admirable article in this week's magazine, I was surprised to learn that nothing had been done towards presenting the Emulation Lodge of Improvement with the fine portrait of our lamented Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, painted by Bro. Frances. It is still in the Glee Room at Freemasons' Tavern, and the price was to have been fifty guineas. It was, I personally know, the wish of Bro. J. B. Wilson for it to belong to his beloved Lodge of Improvement, and there was the commencement of a subscription for the presentation of the same to the Lodge, and since then I have heard nothing more of it.

Do you, Sir, know whether anything has been done?

Yours fraternally,

W. TURNER, S.W. 1056.

OLD MASONIC WORKS:

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Do you not think it would be a good plan for your numerous subscribers to inform one another through the medium of this Magazine, of the various old Masonic works and other publications containing notices and articles on the Craft, which may be in their possession; and thus secure an amount of valuable information that would otherwise remain comparatively unknown for ever?

No doubt several brethren have rare copies of such a character, while others not so favoured would be glad to hear of them.

I think it would frequently be advisable to give the notice or article in full, and when suitable the "contents," of the books should be noted as well as their title-pages and dates of issue, &c.

In order to do my part towards commencing the movement I have enclosed a "Sketch of the Freemasons," which occurred in the "Grubstreet Journal," Feb. 8th, 1733, No. 163, which article was subsequently inserted in the "London Magazine," for the same year, vol. ii., (the first magazine was only published two years before) from which the following is a copy.*

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°.

Truro, 18th May, 1866.

Vide Notes and Queries of our present issue.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

METROPOLITAN.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 33).—The installation meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on the 11th inst. There was a numerous attendance of members and visiting brethren. In the unavoidable absence of the retiring W.M., Bro. H. Grissell, the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. J. S. Peirce, P.M., P.G.S., supported by Bros. R. Galloway, W.M. elect, S.W.; J. Strapp, P.G.S., J.W.; L. Crombie, P.S.G.D., &c., Treas.; T. A. Chubb, P.G.S., Sec.; J. Glegg, S.D.; J. E. McConnell, D.Prov.G.M. Berks and Bucks, J.D.; F. W. Shields, I.G.; A. G. Church, S.Steward; J. Glashier, J.Steward. Amongst the visitors we noticed the following brethren:—Leitchfield, Edorey, and Browne, P.M.'s (176); Monnery, P.M. (49); May, P.M. (376); Crombie, P.M. (387); and Bros. Nowne and Browne (176), Lacey (49), and Follett (63). The lodge being opened in the first degree, M. Geo. Muriel, a candidate for admission into our order, was initiated most ably and impressively by the acting W.M., Bro. J. S. Peirce, and retired, when the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. D. W. Rea, a candidate for passing to the F.C. degree, having previously given satisfactory proof of his proficiency in the E.A. degree, was passed as a F.C. Bro. W. Smith, C.E., P.M., P.G.S., then presented Bro. Galloway, the W.M. elect, to the acting W.M., whereupon he was obligated in the second degree. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and, a Board of Installed Masters being formed, the ceremony of the installation of Bro. Galloway into the chair of K.S. was proceeded with, and performed in the most perfect and effective manner by the acting W.M., Bro. Peirce. Upon the brethren being re-admitted, the newly-elected W.M. was saluted accordingly. The appointment of officers for the ensuing year was then made as follows, viz.: Bros. J. Strapp, P.G.S., S.W.; J. Glegg, J.W.; L. Crombie, P.S.G.D., P.P.G.M. Aberdeen, P.G.S., Treas.; T. A. Chubb, P.G.S., Sec.; G. England, P.M., P.P.S.G.W. Surrey, Dir. of Cer.; F. W. Shields, S.D.; J. E. McConnell, D.P.G.M. Berks and Bucks, J.D.; A. G. Church, I.G.; J. Glashier, S.S.; F. T. Lewis, J.S.; C. T. Spaight, Tyler. The lodge business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, when, the cloth having been drawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and, as usual amongst the Craft, most heartily received and responded to. During the evening some admirable musical selections were most effectively rendered by the accomplished musical brethren—R. Barnby, Geo. Perren, Fred. Walker, and Theo. Distin.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the members of this old and flourishing lodge met at the Green Man, Tooley-street, Southwark, when Bro. Harris, P.M. and Treas., opened the lodge (in the unavoidable absence of the W.M. Bro. J. C. Goody), assisted by the officers—Bros. Morris, S.W.; Doukin, P.M., Sec.; Sabine, J.W.; F. H. Ebsworth, S.D.; D. Rose, J.D.; M. A. Loewenstark, I.G.; G. Free, W.S., and the following members:—Bros. Hughes, P.M.; Dr. Dixon, P.M.; Grace, Smith, Prince, Trickett, Brookhouse, P. Rose, Retzbach, and several others. Visitors—Bros. Wingfield, W.M., 169; Ludd, 188, and others. The W.M. Bro. Harris raised Bros. Trickett, Smith, and Prince to the sublime degree of M.M. in a faultless manner. The W.M. Bro. Goody having arrived, and there being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet table, and spent a very happy evening. This lodge will discontinue its meetings until September.

YANBROUGH LODGE (554).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Green Dragon, Stepney, E., on Thursday, the 3rd inst., the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. W. G. Clarke, W.M.; supported by Bros. Moseley, S.W.; Stevens, J.W.; Wynne, P.M. and Treas.; Green, Sec.; Vaughan, Chap.; and Roberts, I.G. The lodge was opened in the three degrees, and Bro. Ellis was raised to the sublime degree of M.M.

The lodge was then closed in the third degree, and Bro. Lamplough passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was then closed in the second degree, and on the W.M. rising for the first time, the sum of ten guineas was most unanimously voted to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. All Masonic business being ended the brethren, about 40 in number, adjourned to the festive board, which was most amply furnished by the worthy host, Bro. T. Walters. After the banquet a collection was made in behalf of the before-mentioned institution, which realised a further sum of five guineas. The usual toasts having been given the brethren dispersed at a seasonable hour, their enjoyment having been materially aided by the vocal powers of Bros. Stevens, Morrison, and other obliging brethren.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 720).

The annual Festival of this lodge and installation of Master for the ensuing year took place on Monday last at the Loughborough Hotel, Brixton, and was attended by a large number of members and visitors. The W.M., Bro. J. Thomas, presided and in a very effective manner installed his successor, Bro. N. W. Hodges, P.M., P. Prov. G. Sec., &c.; who had been unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony was witnessed by a very numerous body of members, and the Board of Installed Masters consisted of no less than fifteen brethren who had passed the chair. The newly installed W.M. appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Oswin, S.W.; Hare, J.W.; Thomas, Treas. (unanimously elected by the lodge); Stevens, Sec.; Smith, Org.; Taylor, S.D.; Gates, J.D.; Ramsay, Dir. of Cers.; Smetzer, I.G.; Burgess, W.S.; Moore, C.S.; Bradley, Tyler (elected by the lodge).

The W.M. having invested his officers, said that the most pleasing duty devolved upon him on commencing his labours in being the medium of communication between the members of the lodge and the retiring W.M. who had deserved so well their warmest esteem. By a most unanimous vote the brethren had agreed to present Bro. Thomas with his portrait, taken upon a large scale and in full Masonic costume, and also to secure to the lodge a copy of the same as a memento of that most worthy Mason, and as an example to all future Masters. The W.M. then gave a retrospect of the services rendered by Bro. Thomas in the formation, consecration, and progress of the lodge, and begged his acceptance of the portrait voted by the lodge. The portrait in question is an enlarged coloured photograph representing Bro. Thomas in his clothing as a P.M., and is considered an excellent likeness. The portrait was executed by Bro. Fox of Clapham, and has been mounted in a very handsome frame supplied by Mr. Percy of Brixton. A *fac simile* with an inscription will be permanently hung in the lodge room. The presentation was hailed with considerable acclamation. Bro. Thomas thanked the lodge for the kind feeling exhibited towards him and congratulated the lodge on its present satisfactory condition and on having a brother to succeed him so well qualified as the present W.M. The S.W. then presented to the lodge as a contribution from the newly appointed officers a beautiful set of working tools in silver and ebony, and Bro. Stevens, Secretary, also presented, on behalf of a few brethren who had subscribed the necessary funds, a beautifully bound album, containing the photographs of the W.M. officers and brethren of the lodge, and for the reception of the cartes-de-visite of visitors.

The Worshipful Master said he took the opportunity of presenting a board on which was inscribed the date of consecration and other particulars relating to the lodge, as well as a register of the names of brethren who had passed the chair. He also presented a brass-bound charity box, and a monster goblet, engraved with Masonic emblems, and a set of Masonic glasses to correspond. The I.P.M. Bro. Thomas, proposed that these several presentations be duly recorded on the minutes, with thanks to the donors; which, being seconded by Bro. Read, P.M., was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the W.M., seconded by Bro. Nott, P.M., a vote of thanks to the I.P.M., Bro. Thomas, was also passed for his valuable services as Installing Master. After several propositions of candidates the lodge was closed and the brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquetting table.

The W.M., Bro. Hodges, presided at the banquet, supported by several present and past Grand Officers, present and past Provincial Grand Officers and brethren of distinction, including Bros. W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S., P.M. 26, 33, 840, &c.; the Rev. O. F. Owen, P.M.; P. Prov. G. Chap., Leicestershire and Surrey; N. B. Allen, P.M., G. Treas.,

E. D. South Wales; F. F. Toole, P.M., Prov. G.S.W. (Essex); Levander, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D. (Wiltshire); Past Masters Thomas Reid, Gardner, Stevens, Warren, Nott (all of 720); Nunn, 72; Ashwell, 22; Caldwell, 25; Hope Kirk, 179, &c.; Bros. the Rev. W. B. Church, 165; the Rev. Horace Roberts, M.A.; Dr. O'Connor, S.W., 28; Marthin, Charge d'Affaires for the United States of Columbia, of Lodge Filanthropia Bogota, New Granada; W. H. Farnfield, jun., S.W., 907; Dr. Wilmshurst, 220; Shaw, Ord., J. W. Anson, Harvey, S.D., 902, and several other visitors. Nearly seventy brethren sat down to dinner. Grace before meat was said in Latin by the Rev. P. G. Chap. for Leicestershire. The bill of fare comprised most of the delicacies of the season, and the wines were of a first-class character. On the withdrawal of the cloth, grace after meat was said by Bro. the Rev. Horace Roberts, M.A.

The W. Master proposed "The health of the Queen," coupled with "Success to the Craft."

National Anthem by Bros. Brady and Perrot.

The W. Master next proposed "The Health of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland," remarking that he had entered upon his twenty-third year of office, and that the Craft had been ruled by himself and his royal predecessor (H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex) for a period exceeding half a century.

An original and impromptu song by Bro. Harry Sydney, introducing the names of the W.M. and several other members and visitors, was here introduced.

This effusion, which was really exceedingly clever and free from the slightest objectionable or frivolous feature, was hailed with rapturous applause.

The W. Master next proposed "The Health of the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the officers of Grand Lodge, past and present, coupled with the names of Bros. Farnfield and W. Smith, C.E."

Bro. Farnfield replied, endorsing the observations of the W.M. as to the many excellent qualities of the D.G.M., whose great administrative powers were always applied with advantage to the interests of the Craft.

Bro. W. Smith, P. G. Steward also responded in brief and appropriate terms.

The W. Master read a letter from Bro. Emmens, whose absence, on account of ill-health, was much regretted.

Song by Bro. Brady.

The W. Master next proposed "The Provincial Grand Masters and their Officers, past and present." He remarked that as an old Provincial Grand Officer himself, he was gratified at being supported on that occasion by so many brethren of distinction from Provincial Grand Lodges. He had hoped to have had the honour of seeing present some brethren who had held the highest positions in the Provincial Grand Lodges of Worcestershire, Hertfordshire, West Yorkshire, and Jersey, but he had received communications from those esteemed friends regretting their inability to attend. He was, however, proud to see such distinguished brethren on his right as those who represented the Provincial Grand Lodges of Essex, Surrey, Leicestershire, Wiltshire, and his own relative, the Grand Treasurer for the eastern division of South Wales, who had come to town expressly to do him (the W.M.) honour.

The Rev. Bro. Owen, P. Prov. G. Chap., returned thanks in an excellent speech, in which he illustrated the connection of the Craft with art and science, and concluded by expressing the gratification he had experienced in witnessing the installation of so worthy a brother as the W.M., on whose account he had attended expressly after a somewhat prolonged absence from lodge.

Bro. Allen, P. G. Treas. (Wales) whose rising was hailed with applause, also returned thanks, congratulating his nephew, the W.M., on being so well supported that day. Bros. Toole and Levander also returned thanks.

Song, by Bro. Perrot.

The W. Master next proposed "The Health of the Immediate Past Master (Bro. Thomas)" on whom he passed a deserved eulogium. Bro. Thomas replied, thanking the brethren for their kindness, and assuring them of his ever continuing interest in the lodge. Bro. Thomas also gave a brief resumé of the past history of the lodge, and expressed his satisfaction at its present favourable condition.

Song by Bro. Read.

The I.P. Master, in highly complimentary terms, called upon the brethren to drink "The Health of the Worshipful Master," who had that day so auspiciously commenced his duties. To

Bro. Hodges they were all indebted for his kindness and the readiness with which he had come forward at an important period in the existence of the Panmure Lodge, to promote peace and harmony, and to give greater vitality and vigour to it by his great Masonic talent, zeal, and energy. That the brethren of the Panmure Lodge had been most fortunate in the original selection of Bro. Hodges for office bearing in the lodge, was evidenced most thoroughly, and they might well congratulate themselves in having such an able and zealous Mason, and so competent a Master to preside over them during the present official year, and the brethren would no doubt respond most enthusiastically to the toast of "Long life, health, and happiness to the Worshipful Master." The toast was responded to in a right loyal and enthusiastic manner, and with repeated manifestations of genuine warmth of feeling and personal regard for the W.M.

The W.M. responded assuring the brethren of his wish to follow in Bro. Thomas's footsteps as far as possible, and stating that he preferred not to make any rash promises, but to let the brethren judge for themselves in time to come as to whether his services had been beneficial to the lodge.

Song by Bro. Smetzer.

The W.M. said the Panmure Lodge had always been glad to have the opportunity of welcoming visitors, but on this occasion he had especially to acknowledge with gratitude the kindness which had dictated the presence of so many of his own personal friends some of whom had come expressly from distant parts of the country. Passing from the Grand Officers and Provincial Grand Officers, he round a number of Past Masters and other officers, and not only representatives of physic, law, and divinity in the persons of Dr. O'Conner, Dr. Wilmshurst, Bro. W. H. Farnfield of Lincoln's-inn and no less than three reverend brethren, but the diplomatic body was also represented by his esteemed friend, Bro. Marthin, whom he had known for some years, and who had recently succeeded as Envoy at the Court of St. James, the greatest Freemason on the South American Continent, General Mosquera now called to the Presidential chair in the United States of Columbia. He also particularised other brethren among the visitors as distinguished members of the Craft, and called upon the Panmure Lodge to give them all a cordial welcome.

Song by Bro. Stevens.

Bro. Shaw replied in very appropriate terms and in response to a general call, Bro. Dr. O'Conner in a very eloquent speech expatiated upon the moral advantage of Freemasonry which he hoped ere long to see in every place dis severed from connection with hotels and taverns.

The W.M. next proposed "The Health of the Past Masters of the Lodge," instancing the great services rendered in times past to the lodge by Bros. Thomas, Read, Gardener, Stevens, and Warren.

Bros. Thomas, Read, and Stevens replied.

Glee—Bros. Perrot, Read, and Stevens.

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Officers," to which Bro. Oswin, S.W., replied, and also the Stewards of the day, responded to by Bro. Perrot (who had ably conducted the musical arrangements), and Bro. Burgess Wine Steward.

Song—Bro. Luning.

The W.M. also proposed "The Health of the Brethren who had been present that evening connected with Music and the Drama." Bro. Smith, Organist, and Bro. Perrot, Musical Conductor, both members of the Panmure Lodge, had not only themselves done good service but had been ably seconded by several other members. They were, however, indebted considerably to several other brethren of high professional attainments who had specially attended on that evening, and he was sure they had all listened with the greatest delight to Bros. Sydney and Brady. Bro. Anson, whose name was associated with every good work in connection with the drama was also present, and he (the W.M.) hoped to see him often at the Panmure Lodge. The fact of the day being a holiday had prevented the attendance of several other popular professional brethren, among whom he might mention Bro. Clarence Holt, who had before been a visitor to the lodge, and whom he hoped to see again ere long.

Bro. Anson, in an eloquent and poetical speech, replied to this toast.

Song and Recitation—"Useful Knowledge," by Bro. Wolpert.

The Tyler's toast was then given with an appropriate Masonic song, and the proceedings terminated with some additional singing and music.

We must not omit to mention that the programme, designed by Bro. Terry (a copy of which was presented to each brother) was pronounced a perfect gem of its kind. It consisted of an eight-page book lithographed in white, blue, and gold, and bound with white ribbon; the second page containing an excellent photograph of the W.M., supplied in some instances from the studio of Cowan and Co., Piccadilly, and in others by Bros. Fox, Clapham; and Christie, Oxford-street, &c. This, it should be added, is by far the most elegant thing of its kind we have seen, either in connection with a Masonic or any other entertainment or ceremonial, and is highly creditable to the lodge and the artist who produced it. Besides the general programme, and the excellent portrait of the W.M., there is a list of the newly-appointed officers of the lodge, the toasts, the musical arrangements, and the *menu* or *carte du diner*.

The ceremonies throughout were performed in an admirable and highly impressive manner. The dinner was very creditable and the wines the best of their respective kinds. Indeed the occasion of the installation of Bro. Hodges as W.M. of the Panmure Lodge, will long be remembered by the members and visitors present, as one of the most notable and agreeable of the red letter days of their existence.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

READING.—*Grey Friars Lodge* (No. 1101).

The following is the programme of the consecration ceremony which was performed at the Masonic Hall, Reading, on Thursday, 17th May instant:—

The ceremony of consecration was performed by Bro. Æneas J. McIntyre, Grand Registrar, Acting Prov.G.M. for Berks and Bucks, assisted by three P.M.'s. The installing Master, Bro. W. Biggs, P.Prov.S.G.W., Wiltshire, afterwards performed the ceremony of installing the W.M. elect in the chair of the lodge. The following are the officers named in the warrant:— Bro. W. P. Ivey, W.M. Designate; Bro. W. Biggs (Installing Master); Bros. J. Ellis, S.W.; A. Beale, J.W.; and Bros. G. Lyddon, J. T. Stransom, and J. Weightman.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Dyson, P.Prov. A.G.D.C., assisted by Bros. Marriott, Strickland, and Distin. At the harmonium was the Organist of the lodge, Bro. W. H. Birch.

The brethren assembled in the lodge-room, when the presiding officer took the chair, and appointed his Wardens, *pro tem*. The brethren of the new lodge were then arranged in order, and the lodge was opened in the three degrees, the music from Bro. Dyson's "Music for the Lodge" being performed after each opening by the choral brethren. The presiding officer then addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting, and called upon the Secretary to read a copy of the petition. The Secretary then read the petition and the warrant from the M.W. the G.M.

The presiding officer thereupon inquired of the brethren if they approved of the officers named in the petition and warrant, when the brethren signified their approval in due form, and the presiding officer called on the Chaplain to deliver an oration, which was very effectively given by Bro. the Rev. R. I. Simpson, P.G.C.

An anthem (133rd Psalm), adapted by Bro. Dyson, was then given.

"Behold! how pleasant and how good,
For brethren such as we,
Of the 'accepted' brotherhood,
To dwell in unity.

" 'Tis like the oil on Aaron's head,
Which to his feet distils;
Like Hermon's dew so richly shed
On Zion's sacred hills.

"For there the Lord of Light and Love
A blessing sent with power;
Oh! may we all that blessing prove,
E'en life for evermore.

"On Friendship's altar, rising here,
Our hands now plighted be,
To live in love, with hearts sincere,
In peace and unity."

The consecrating prayer, first portion, was then offered up, followed by the chant, "So mote it be," and sanctus—solo,

Bro. Dyson—"Holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, who was, and is, and is to come!" The presiding officer then gave the invocation, which was followed by the chant, "So mote it be." The lodge was then uncovered, and three P.M.'s, carrying the cornucopia, wine, and oil, then proceeded with the ceremony, during which was played the anthem:

"Glory be to God on high,
Peace on earth,
Good will towards men."

The chaplain having taken the censer round the lodge, the consecrating prayer, second portion, was then given, and followed by the chant, "So mote it be." The anthem, adapted for the occasion by Bro. Dyson—

"Glory to God on high,	Hallelujah!
Let heaven and earth reply,	Hallelujah!
Praise ye His name:	Hallelujah!
Masons, His love adore,	Hallelujah!
And cry out evermore,	Hallelujah!
Glory to God.	Hallelujah!"—

was most impressively given; and the presiding officer then dedicated and constituted the lodge in true Masonic form, whereupon the chant, "So mote it be," was given; and this part of the ceremony was concluded with the anthem, "Hallelujah Chorus."

The installation of the W.M. was then proceeded with by Bro. Biggs. The members of the new lodge and the visitors returned thanks to the Prov. G.M., and did homage to the new Master; choral music being introduced during each procession.

The visitors having congratulated the new Master, who returned his acknowledgments to the Prov. G.M. first, and to the rest in their order; the presentation of warrant, by-laws, and working tools then took place.

The charge to the Master was delivered in a most efficient manner, and the election of Treasurer was then taken. The appointment and investment of officers (whose names, &c., will be found hereafter mentioned) were next made; and the charges to the Wardens and to the brethren concluded the formal and official part of the ceremonial.

The names of the officers appointed and invested are as follows:—Bros. W. P. Ivey, W.M.; W. Biggs, I.P.M.; J. Ellis, S.W.; A. Beale, J.W.; R. J. Simpson, Chap.; J. Weightman, Treas.; W. P. Ivey, jun., Sec.; R. C. Husby, S.D.; G. Lyddon, J.D.; E. T. Tabor, D.C.; W. H. Birch, Org.; G. Lancelor, I.G.; J. T. Stinson, Stew.; W. Godsmark, Almoner.

We have seldom witnessed on similar occasions so numerous an attendance of visiting brethren; many of them holding a very high position in the Craft, and which assisted materially in conducting towards the interest attached this important event in the Masonic annals of the province.

Amongst the visitors we noticed the following distinguished brethren:—Bros. Æneas J. McIntyre, G.R. of England, A.P.G.M. Berks and Bucks; Sir G. W. Haynes, P.G.C. and P.M., 414; J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D., &c.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S. and P.M., 26, 33, 840; R. T. Woodhouse, P.D. Prov. G.M., Berks; F. Binkes, G.S., Secretary for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, P.M., &c.; R. J. Simpson, P.M., 771, Prov. G.C., Berks and Bucks; C. W. Spencer Stanhope, P. Prov. G.D., Oxon., 357, W.M. elect, 478; C. Smith, P.G. Supt. of Works and J.W., 414; J. B. Clacy, P.M., 414, P. Prov. G.S.W.; W. W. Moxhony, P. Prov. G.R. and P.M., 414; G. Bothy, P. Prov. J.G.W., and P.M., 414; F. A. Bulley, P.M., 414, P. Prov. G.S.B.; J. T. Blown, 414, P.G. Stew.; W. F. Fann, 771, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. T. Morland, J.W., 945, A.G.D.C.; E. Morland, Sec. 945, P.G. Stew.; T. Gwynne Mortimer, P.M., 945, P. Prov. G. Chap., Oxon.; H. D'Almain, W.M., 945; P.G.S.B.; R. S. Hulbert, P.M., 694, Prov. P.J.G.W., Hants; J. Dew, W.M., 694; J. M. Powell, S.W., 694. Visiting members of Lodge of Union (No. 414):—Bros. J. Smith, G. Shackal, jun., W. Ritsen, P.M.; L. Disborough, P.M.; J. H. Hounslow, D.C.; H. Walker, R. B. Hammond, W. Wynn, W. P. Goulding, C. Buthe, J. Leann, Sec.; R. Bradby, jun., J. R. Rogers. Visiting members from other lodges:—Bros. C. Numb, 771, P.G.T.; J. S. Pullen, P.M., 209; C. C. Ridout, J.D.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S., P.M., 26, 33, 840; N. Rogers, 623; T. Raff, W.M., 476; T. Distin, 173; F. Marriott, 771; R. de M. Lawson, P.M., 632, W.M., 973, P.G.R., Wiltshire; H. J. Strong, P.M., 452, W.M., 463, P.J.G.W., Surrey; A. H. W. Robson, P.M., 359, P. Prov. G.D.C.; T. F. Ravenshaw, P.G. Chap., Wilts, P. Prov. G. Chap., Oxon, W.M., 663.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren adjourned to the George Hotel, where a splendid banquet awaited them, and, on the removal of the cloth, "Non nobis Domine" was most effectively sung by Bros. Dyson, Marriott, Strickland, and Distin,

the professional brethren from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Bro. Birch presiding at the pianoforte.

The W.M. then gave "The Queen and the Craft," observing that, in a company of Masons, no observations were required; in fact, he considered that the toast would be shorn of its lustre by at all expatiating on it in the presence of the most loyal of her Majesty's subjects.

The National Anthem

The W.M. then gave "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

National song—"God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The W.M. then gave "The Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful Grand Master." He would not tarnish the lustre of that nobleman by attempting to eulogise his character, which was so well known all over the surface of the globe; their own hearts should dictate the feelings with which they drank that toast.

Glee—"By Celia's arbour."

The next toast, the W.M. observed, was one, he felt sure, would be received with the greatest enthusiasm. It was "The Right Honourable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers Past and Present." They were honoured that evening with the presence of their R.W. Bros. Æ. J. McIntyre, G. Reg.; Rev. Sir John Hayes, P.G. Chap.; J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D.; and Binkes, G. Steward; all officers of Grand Lodge. He could not sufficiently express his gratification at the honour conferred on the new lodge by the presence of such distinguished brethren, and he hoped they would frequently come amongst them, and, as they had assisted at the launching of their boat, they would no doubt be anxious to ascertain how she behaved at sea. He therefore begged to propose their health, coupling with it the name of Bro. Stebbing.

Ballad, by Bro. Marriott—"The four-leaved shamrock."

Bro. Stebbing, in responding, thanked the brethren for the very hearty response given to the toast, and, although he was permitted by the kind courtesy of the Grand Registrar to reply to it, still he must compliment the lodge in having had the ceremony performed by such a distinguished brother, whose presence there amongst them showed the great interest he took in all matters relating to the prosperity of the Craft. He thought, from the wise counsels, advice, and sound policy of the Grand Registrar as the chief adviser of Lords Zetland and De Grey and Ripon, was to be attributed the efficiency of all matters connected with Grand Lodge. He could assure the brethren that the M.W.G.M. was most anxious that those who worked for the prosperity of the Craft and the support of our noble Institutions in the provinces should be honoured with the purple as he had been, and that those honours were not confined to the London brethren alone, but to be attained by any brother in the Order who had proved himself deserving the appointment.

The W.M. said whatever the brethren thought of the last toast, and to which he must say they had fully verified his anticipations as to the way in which it was received, he felt sure that the announcement of the health of their R.W. Bro. Æneas J. McIntyre, who not only came amongst them as the Grand Registrar of England, but as their acting Provincial Grand Master, would be received with unbounded applause; his uniform kindness and courtesy was proverbial throughout the province. He took this special opportunity to thank him for the very forcible and impressive manner in which he had performed the ceremony of consecration, and could assure him that it was the full determination of all the brethren to have waited any definite time to suit his professional engagements, which he knew were very numerous, rather than have had it performed by any other brother, and the very great treat they had had was sufficient to compensate them for any amount of delay they might have experienced in their anxiety to commence work. He also had to thank him for the appointment he had received at his hands two years since; and as he was that day elected an honorary member of the new lodge, he hoped they would have him frequently amongst them.

Part songs—"Evening Twilight," and "Soft Music."

The R.W. Prov. G.M., whose rising was greeted with loud cheers, expressed the gratification he felt and the pleasure it gave him to come amongst them on such an interesting occasion, that of the foundation of another lodge in the province—another harbinger of good will towards men—he thought their Worshipful Master must feel very proud of his position to be selected as the first Master, as it was a clear proof of the high estimation in which he was held by the brethren, he regretted he was not able from his numerous professional engagements to have named an earlier day for the consecration, but he could

assure them it was the first open day he had since he received their invitation, he heartily wished that every prosperity might attend the new lodge and each of its members.

Bro. Bully, P.M. of 414, proposed "Bro. McConnell, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Provincial Grand Officers Past and Present," to which Bro. W. F. Farrar, P. Prov. G.S.W., Berks and Bucks, briefly responded.

Part song—"Spring's Delights."

The Prov. G.M. then rose, and said he had the great pleasure and satisfaction of proposing "The health of the first Master of the Grey Friars Lodge." (Applause.) He had said in a former speech that the W.M. must feel proud of his position, to be selected as the first Master; and he now said to the members of the lodge that they had been fortunate in having a Master who had given proof this day of his ability in conducting the first business of the lodge so orderly, and presiding so efficiently over the present banquet. So much anxiety devolves on the Master of a lodge that the greatest kindness and forbearance are necessary on the part of those who are under his rule and government. In most instances there are many Past Masters who lend their aid and counsel. The first Master, therefore, has a double responsibility; and I think he must congratulate himself in having an officer who is a host in himself to assist him in this new era of Masonry in Reading. I allude to the I.P.M., Bro. Biggs. (Applause.) Under such auspicious circumstances, I have no hesitation in predicting that you will have a long and prosperous career, and may every blessing attend you.

Song, by Bro. Distin—"The Village Blacksmith"—which was so beautifully rendered as to call forth a rapturous encore.

The W.M. begged to thank Bro. Distin personally for singing so exquisitely that song, and the brethren generally for calling forth the encore, which gave him time to take breath before replying. If there was a time when diffidence reached a culminating point in a man's life, it was, he thought, when he appeared in public, and had to make a speech. We read that "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh"; but sometimes the heart gets up to the mouth, and it is very difficult to get the words out—particularly the first time. From the first time he had joined the fraternity of Freemasons to the present, one feeling has predominated with him—viz., thankfulness. In works he had read on the subject, he found that, however high a brother had attained, still there was a higher and a higher to look up to—there was always something new, something beautiful to attain. There are three things on which a Freemason looks down upon with the eye of pity—bigotry, fanaticism, and septicism. There are also three things which a Freemason looks up to with the eye of hope—brotherly love, relief, and truth. We are told by one (who knows better) that we are a pernicious fraternity, and that man professes the same religion as ourselves. What shall be said of the language of one who does not profess the same religion, which I will now show you? (At this moment the W.M. uncovered a beautiful illumination of an extract of the speech of Abd-el-Kader.) Let us hear what the Arab chief says. There we find that Freemasonry is considered as the first institution in the world: "In my opinion, every man who does not profess Freemasonry is an incomplete man. I hope that one day the principles of Freemasonry will prevail throughout the whole world; and from that day forward all the nations will be at peace." The history of that illumination is as follows.—One evening he (the W.M.) paid a visit to one of the Past Masters of a lodge of mine, and in his study I saw the evening paper of that day, where the extract was prominently placed under the head of "Foreign News." His worthy friend and brother said, on my reading it to him, "That speech ought to be written in letters of gold." I replied, "It shall be done." And I now ask the consent of our R.W.P.G.M. to allow it to be hung in the Masonic hall, as a gift from me to the Freemasons of Reading. (The P.G.M. most readily gave his consent.) As we have yet to enjoy the treat of the eloquence of our brethren, members of Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodge, I shall not further detain you than by thanking your R.W.P.G.M., and you brethren generally, for the kind manner in which you have proposed and responded to my health. May order, peace, and harmony attend you always.

Bro. Stobbing, P.G.D. of England, rose and said he had been privileged to propose the next toast, viz., "The Installing Master, Bro. W. Biggs, P. Prov. G.W. of Wiltshire; it would be perfectly futile to attempt to describe the flow of eloquence that proceeded from the mouth of this distinguished brother, who entered very fully and at great length into, not only on the beauties of Freemasonry in general, but as one the great benefits derived from our Masonic Institution, illustrating as one great fact that all the pupils, educated at the girls' school, and the career of

each after leaving the institution was carefully watched and noted by those who had its careful supervision, not one had ever been known to have a stigma on her character, thereby showing the perfect system of education they received within its walls: with regard to the toast he had to propose, he might say with truth that he had known Bro. Biggs from boyhood, or rather that "we were boys together," and had always entertained the highest feeling of friendship for him, his zeal in Masonry was well known to the Craft generally, and he therefore, felt very great pleasure in proposing his health.

Song, Bro. Dyson—"Excelsior."

Bro. Biggs, in rising, expressed his great delight in having his health proposed by so eminent a Mason as Bro. Stobbing, for while every province could boast of having its Prov. G. Officers, it was only the province of Hampshire that could boast of a Stobbing. The brother who in the course of his Masonic career could say that he now filled the chair as W.M. for the fourteenth time, and that of 1st Principal in the Royal Arch chapter for the twenty-first time, must indeed be eminent in the Craft. He felt very great pleasure in the formation of this new lodge, as he was quite sure it augured well for Freemasonry in general, and this province in particular. The old lodge, numbering now about eighty members, was a sufficient reason for its formation, as, with the ladder thus blocked for promotion, what chance had newly-initiated brethren to gain any position in the Craft? It had been thought erroneously that this lodge had been started in opposition to the mother lodge, but among Masons such a term was inapplicable, as true Masonry knows no such appellation as hostility; but if they said we commence with a spirit of rivalry, they said truly, for we shall attempt by all means in our power to emulate the mother lodge in all its good works, and rival it in the support we hope to give to those noble institutions of charity which is the bulwark of Freemasonry and foundation of our Order. Bro. Biggs thanked them sincerely for the honour conferred on him, and begged to assure them that, whether in the Grey Friars' Lodge or the Lodge of Union, his services would be always at their disposal. He concluded by proposing "Success to our Masonic Charities," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Binckes, the highly-respected Secretary of the Boys' School.

Bro. Binckes responded with his usual ability, reminding the brethren how essential it was, while in prosperity, not to lose sight of those in adversity, and strongly recommended the practise at every banquet of making a collection for some one or other of the charities, as by so doing we should all retire to our beds with a consciousness of having contributed towards ameliorating the conditions of our less fortunate brethren. The suggestion of the worthy brother was immediately put into effect, and a sufficient sum collected to make the Master a life-subscriber to the boys' school during the existence of the lodge.

Bro. Biggs then proposed the health of the visitors, who had honoured them with their presence that day, coupling it with the name of Bro. Lawson, P.G.R. of Wiltshire.

Song—"Maiden Fair," &c.

To which Bro. Lawson responded, hoping that the intercourse now commenced between the two provinces of Wilts and Berks will be maintained and strengthened.

The W.M. then announced that the next toast was, "The Worshipful Master, the Past Masters, Officers, and Brethren of the Lodge of Union, (No. 414)." Bro. Dyson here rendered the very appropriate song, "Should Auld Acquaintance be forgot," and which called forth a rapturous encore. The W.M. Bro. Sellon, in responding, expressed his regret at losing so many of his dear children, whom he yet hoped would not forget their mother lodge.

"The Chaplain, Wardens, and Officers of the Grey Friars Lodge," responded to by Bro. J. R. Simpson, P.G. Chap. in his most eloquent manner, followed by "The Tyler," concluded the first and very successful meeting of this lodge.

DURHAM.

DURHAM.—*Marquis of Granby Lodge* (No. 124).—On Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., an emergency meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Bro. W. R. Fitz-Gerald, 183, W.M. Amongst the officers present were Bro. W. C. Blackett, S.W.; J. Young, J.W.; W. Stoker, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W.; T. Jones, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg.; W. Brignall, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. Nicholson, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; Rev. G. N. Bulman, M.A., Chap.; Rev. F. Thompson, P. Prov. G. Chap.; &c. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the circular convening the same read. Bro. G. Stillman having duly served his term of apprenticeship, underwent the usual examination, and, having acquitted himself in a praiseworthy manner, he withdrew. The lodge was then opened in

the second degree, when he was readmitted, and passed to the degree of F.C. Mr. John Tiplady, who was balloted for and duly approved at the last general lodge, being a candidate for initiation, was properly introduced, and regularly initiated by the W.M., who also gave the charge and explained the working tools. In consequence of three candidates for raising and one for passing failing to present themselves (probably owing to the Whitsuntide festivities), the last ceremony concluded the business of the evening. The lodge was then closed in harmony and with prayer, after which the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent the remainder of the evening very agreeably.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—*Borough Lodge* (No. 424).—The installation meeting of this lodge (postponed for three months through unavoidable circumstances) was held on Monday, May 21, at the lodge room, Grey Horse Inn, at 6 o'clock p.m. The lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. E. E. Biosterfeld, assisted by his officers. Upon the lodge being opened in the second degree, Bro. Anthony Clapham, W.M., 24, occupied the S.W.'s chair, and Bro. Henry Hotham, P.M., 24, P.S.G.W., Northumberland, the J.W.'s. In the absence from indisposition of Bro. E. D. Davis, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.W., Durham, the chair of K.S. was taken by Bro. Dr. Banning, P.M., 48, and P. Prov. J.G.W., Durham, who proceeded with the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. F. H. Weyergang, P.M. The impressive ceremony was completed in the three degrees, and the W.M. invested as his officers Bros. E. E. Biosterfeld, I.P.M.; F. A. Muller, S.W.; F. J. Stein, J.W.; S. Dunn, Treas. (by proxy); J. H. Brown, Sec.; C. Christian, sen., S.D.; E. Borring, J.D.; R. Stephenson, I.G.; J. A. Mauss, Org.; J. Curry, Tyler. Upon the conclusion of the business the brethren sat down to an excellent supper provided by the W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The health of the W.M. was proposed by the Installing Master Bro. Banning. The brethren were much indebted to Bros. J. A. Mauss, F. J. Stein, and Anthony Clapham for their vocal and instrumental efforts to promote the harmony of the evening.

WALES (WESTERN DIVISION).

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Aberystwith Lodge* (No. 1072).—The regular monthly meeting of this young lodge took place on Thursday, the 13th inst., at the Belle Vue Royal Hotel. Present: Bros. J. D. Perrott, W.M.; Jesse Baker, acting S.W.; G. T. Smith, J.W.; John Davies, Treas.; J. Pell, S.D., *pro tem.*; E. L. Cole, J.D.; John Vaughan and J. W. Szlumper, Stewards; Stanley J. Balcombe, Hon. Sec.; and many other brethren. Among the visitors we noticed Bros. Richardson, P.M. (Manchester Lodge, No. 179), and W. Jones, of Llwynygroes (St. Peter's Lodge, No. 476). The lodge was opened by the W.M., and the minutes of the last lodge having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Messrs. Berron and Boundy, which proved unanimous in their favour. Bros. Raw and Rowland, being candidates to be passed, gave proofs of the progress, were entrusted, and retired. The lodge being opened in the second degree, Bros. Raw and Rowland were passed to degree of F.C. Bros. W. Williams, R. Selby, R. J. Jones, Morris Jones, and R. de la Hoyo, being candidates to be raised, were examined by the W.M., and, their answers proving satisfactory, they retired. The lodge opened in the third degree, when the last-named five brethren were severally admitted, and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down in the third and second degrees. The W.M. delivered G.L. certificates to twelve brethren, and, some other routine business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in ancient form and perfect harmony, at ten p.m., and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. We must not omit to state that Bro. J. D. Perrott, W.M. (1372 and 651) was deservedly complimented by the visitors and members for the able manner in which he directed the working of the lodge, and for his correct performance of the ceremonies.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. About twenty-five members were present, amongst whom were Bros. W. F. Rooke, P.M., acting as W.M.; James F. Spurr, Wm. Bean, and W. B. Stewart, P.M.'s; Dr. Armitage, as S.W.; J. M. Crosby, J.W.; Wm. Peacock, as S.D.; M. D. Middleton, J.D.; R. H. Peacock, I.G.; H. C. Martin, P.M., Hon. Sec.; Saunders and Ash, Tylers. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes read and confirmed. Bros. Barry, Gray, and Mackay, E.A.'s, expressed a wish to be passed to the degree of F.C., they were examined, and each received a test of merit, after which the lodge was opened in the second degree, and they were received on the S., and the secrets of that degree communicated to them by

Bro. Rooke, P.M. The Master Masons' lodge was then held, and Bro. Drake, who had previously proved himself an expert workman, was invested with the badge of a M.M. A sum of five pounds was awarded out of the funds of the lodge for the widow of a deceased member, after which the lodge was closed in due form and with prayer at nine o'clock, and the brethren retired to refreshment, separating before twelve o'clock.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.

The ceremony of inaugurating and consecrating this important chapter of instruction took place at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, on Tuesday the 15th instant. The chapter was opened at six o'clock precisely by Comps. W. Watson as Z.; H. G. Buss as H.; R. W. Little as J., and in the presence of about eighteen Principals or Past Principals of the Order. The remainder of the companions were then admitted and Comp. Watson proceeded with the ceremony of consecration, and having invoked the assistance of the Most High, called upon Comp. Brett, P.Z., the President elect of the new chapter, to read the authority received from the Rose of Denmark Chapter, No. 975, empowering the companions present to assemble under the sanction of the Charter of Constitution of the parent body as a Chapter of Instruction.

This having been done, and the minutes of a preliminary meeting of the founders duly confirmed, Comp. Watson delivered an appropriate address, after which Comps. Brett, President; Buss, Treasurer; and Little, Scribe E., respectively proceeded round the chapter sprinkling corn, wine and oil as emblems of plenty, prosperity and unanimity. Comp. Watson then constituted, consecrated and dedicated the chapter according to ancient form. Comp. Brett, President, then assumed the first chair, Comp. Watson the second chair, and Comp. Little the third chair and the historical, symbolical, and mystical lectures were delivered by the three Principals.

The following eminent P.Z.'s of the Order were then unanimously elected honorary members, viz., Comps. W. Watson, Theodore E. Ladd, W. Blackburn, and Henry Muggeridge. Votes of thanks were also awarded to Comps. Watson for his efficient services as Consecrating Principal; to Comp. Hosgood for presenting a handsome volume of the Sacred Law; and to Comp. Terry for a beautifully illuminated scroll of vellum. The chapter was then closed in harmony and fraternal love, the proceedings throughout having been conducted in the most solemn and impressive manner, which elicited expressions of gratification and pleasure from all the Companions present during the imposing ceremony.

The companions then, to the number of forty-seven, adjourned to a sumptuous banquet provided by Comp. Todd, and we should not be doing justice to that excellent caterer were we to omit bearing testimony to the perfection of his arrangements for the comfort of the guests, and the magnificent and *recherché* repast he set before them.

The cloth having been removed Comp. Brett, Z., proposed the usual R.A. and loyal toasts which were heartily received and responded to.

Comp. Beard, one of the Vice-Chairman, then introduced the health of Comp. Brett, President, in connection with the toast of "Prosperity to the Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction," expatiating on the great and laudable efforts made by the M.E.Z. in the chair, to place instruction in R.A. Masonry on as wide-spread a foundation as that in the ceremonies of the Craft; the result, said Comp. Beard, is now before you, companions, namely the successful establishment of a perfect Chapter of Instruction composed of a full council of seventy-two as founders, and some twenty other companions who have expressed their desire to join in the good work; for this great result we are mainly indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Comp. Brett; and I can assure all present that, if they will only attend the weekly meetings of the chapter, they will not only derive instructions in the ceremonies, but in the hitherto almost unknown lectures of the Royal Arch. Comp. Beard concluded by proposing bumpers in honour of the President, and we need hardly add that his call was enthusiastically obeyed.

Comp. Brett, President, rose to return thanks, and expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at the splendid reward of his labours in the unprecedented assembly of companions present, both

during the inauguration ceremony and around the festive board. If they wished to compliment him in the manner he preferred, he would especially ask them to make every meeting a consecration meeting so far as numbers were concerned; and by evincing an interest in gaining instruction, they would strengthen his hands, and ensure the continuance of his services as Preceptor for, he trusted, many years to come. It was quite true, as stated by his worthy friend (Comp. Beard) that the Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction opened with seventy-two as a council and eighteen associates. That fact in itself was an omen of success (hear, hear); but he hoped that every member would endeavour to bring two more, as, although all could not be founders, every one might derive profit and pleasure from attending their weekly convocations. In conclusion, he (Comp. Brett) thanked them cordially, and, before he sat down, would propose the health of Comp. Buss, the Treasurer, a companion to whom the chapter was highly indebted for the zeal he had shown in all its arrangements up to the present moment.

This toast was also most heartily received, the *bonhomie* of Comp. Buss rendering him a general Masonic favourite, as much as the zeal and intelligence with which he performs his several duties in Freemasonry.

Comp. Buss, P.Z. (No. 177 and 975) replied in choice terms, thanking the companions for their confidence in having elected him Treasurer, and assuring them that he would at all times co-operate with Comp. Brett and the other founders in any measure calculated to promote the utility and prosperity of the chapter.

The next toast was the health of the Hon. Scribe E. Comp. Little, M.E.Z., of the parent chapter (No. 975), and a pupil of Comp. Brett in the ceremonies of the Royal Arch; an equally cordial reception having been given to this announcement.

Comp. Little expressed his grateful acknowledgments, stating, in reference to the eulogistic remarks that had fallen from the President, that he (Comp. Little) disclaimed any meed of praise for the services he might have rendered as S.E. To Comp. Brett belonged the honour of the great gathering of R.A. Masons witnessed that evening, and every one present would heartily join in the wish that the founders might yet have the gratification of seeing the Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction recognised as the criterion of working by the grand officers of the order.

Comp. Little then proposed the health of the visitors, and enlarged upon the important services rendered to the Craft by Comp. Watson; the great proficiency and experience of Comp. Blackburn; the equally valuable and extensive knowledge of Comp. Muggeridge; and—though last, not least—the scientific and brilliant acquirements of Comp. W. Smith, C.E., proprietor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE—a journal now devoted to the best interests of the Craft at large, and which was rapidly attaining a cosmopolitan influence, not only being the representative of English Freemasonry, but the chronicler of the progress of the Order in every quarter of the globe.

Comp. Watson returned thanks, and was proud to have assisted at the inauguration of so great an undertaking.

Comp. Blackburn promised his support and attendance.

Comp. Muggeridge said he was highly delighted at the reception given him, and the honour conferred in electing him a member.

Comp. Smith, C.E., in his reply, spoke of the happiness he experienced in knowing that the journal he represented was becoming so influential, and such an efficient and increasing aid to the charities.

Comp. Buss then gave the healths of Comps. Beard, Nicholson, and S. May, members of the Committee of Founders, who, in conjunction with the officers, had carried out all the preliminary arrangements, and who all deserved the greatest credit for their untiring exertions.

These toasts were warmly received, and ably responded to by the companions named.

The proceedings of this memorable meeting were then brought to a close; but we must not omit to mention the extremely meritorious vocal efforts of several present. Comp. Sloman in particular elicited roars of laughter and applause by his extemporaneous and happy effusions, in which he introduced the names of the most prominent companions present. Besides those whose names have been incidentally mentioned, we noticed Comps. Barlow, Morley, Charlton, Jones, W. Hamilton (No. 177), Powell, Hurlstone, Pendlebury, Wynne,

Smithers, Sutton, Atkins, W. Hamilton (No. 704), Wescombe, Holbrook, Foulger, Cubitt, Chancellor, Spencer, Harfield, Cox, Wright, Turner, MacDougall, Paas, Gillespie, Burneister, Stuart, Terry, Fraser, Ough, Ward, Clay, Lemaitre, Franks, &c. Twenty-one chapters were represented.

It only remains to be added that the chapter will meet every Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, when all metropolitan and provincial companions are fraternally invited to attend.

SUFFOLK.

WOODBRIDGE.—*Royal York Chapter* (No. 51).—A quarterly convocation was held on Wednesday, the 9th ult., which was opened with the usual solemnities by Comps. J. S. Gissing, M.E.Z.; W. Prott, P.Z., H.; J. Dallinger, J.; T. Bays, P.Z., E. Comp. W. Hayward acted as N. for Comp. W. Wilmshurst, who was unavoidably absent; P.S. E. Fitzgerald, A.S. J. Brickles. Bro. T. G. Crosby (who had been previously ballotted for) was duly exalted to this supreme degree, and expressed his great delight at the very imposing ceremony. Great credit is due, and the companions feel great satisfaction in having officers who so ably carry on the working of this chapter. Several brothers were proposed for exaltation, as well as others for joining companions; so that there is every prospect of this chapter being greatly increased in numbers. The ceremonies concluded, the companions adjourned to Comp. T. Grimwood's (Crown Hotel) to a banquet, which they enjoyed exceedingly. The remainder of the time was spent in harmony and toasts, when the companions (some from a distant part of the county) retired to their homes, well satisfied with the agreeable evening they had spent.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958).—The annual meeting and festival were held on Tuesday, May 15th, at the Masonic Rooms, when there was a goodly muster of members of the Craft as visitors, in addition to those belonging to the lodge. Business was opened at 4 p.m. by Bro. E. C. Malet de Carteret, W.M., assisted by Bros. Long, acting as S.W., and Mannan, J.W. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary read a note from Bro. Dr. Le Cronier, D.P.G.M., expressive of his great regret that professional duties rendered it impossible for him to accept an invitation he had received to be present at the lodge and banquet. The Secretary read the report of the Audit Committee, which, though not showing progress, still recorded a maintenance of the number of members, as well as of the character and credit of the lodge. The balance sheets of the Treasurer in regard to the general fund and benevolent fund of the lodge were laid before the meeting, the former showing that the expenditure had not exceeded the income, and the latter, that notwithstanding the grants made during the year, a considerable sum is in hand. The lodge was opened in the 2nd degree by the W.M. who then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Dr. Hopkins, he having been appointed to perform the ceremony of installation. The W.M. and Bro. Dr. Smith, P.M., presented Bro. W. H. Long as the W.M. elect. After the usual address and recital of the qualifications requisite in a W.M., the ancient charges were read and assented to. The obligation of a W.M. elect was administered. The lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and after all who had not been installed in the chair of K.S. had withdrawn, a board of nine Installed Masters was duly constituted. Prayer having been offered up, the obligation administered, and the traditional history communicated, Bro. Long was invested with the badge, collar, and jewel of his office, and duly placed in the first chair of the lodge, received the customary salutations, and was proclaimed. He then invested Bro. E. C. Malet de Carteret as I.P.M. The board of Installed Masters was closed, the M. Masons were admitted, the salutation, procession, and proclamation took place, the working tools were presented, and the lodge was closed in the 3rd degree. The same course having been pursued after the admission of the F. Crafts, the lodge was closed in the 2nd degree, and the E. Apprentices were called in. Again, after the usual formalities, for the third and last time Bro. Long was proclaimed W.M. of St. Aubin's Lodge. The warrant, "Book of Constitutions," and by-laws were given into his charge. He then appointed and invested

his officers as follows, offering to each one appropriate remarks on his duties. Bros. Oatley, S.W.; Surguy, J.W.; C. Le Sueur, Treas.; Newington, Sec.; Watson, S.D.; Vint, J.D.; Holl, Dir. of Cers.; Le Cappelain, I.G.; Hopkins, the Installing Master, concluded the ceremony with the usual solemn addresses to the W.M., to the Wardens, and to the brethren generally.

Bro. Dr. Hopkins brought before the lodge the conduct of Bro. E. C. Malet de Carteret, the W.M., who had just retired, after two years' tenure of office, of which he spoke in high terms of commendation, and expressed his regret that the funds of the lodge were not in such a condition of prosperity as would permit the customary compliment of a presentation of a P.M.'s jewel, which, nevertheless, he hoped would be possible at some future period. He concluded by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded by Bro. Dr. Smith, and carried unanimously:—"That the members of St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958) desire to express their sense of the kindness, courtesy, and efficiency which have characterised the Presidency of the Worshipful Bro. E. C. Malet de Carteret during the last two years, and that the most cordial thanks of the lodge are due, and are hereby given, to him for the same, together with the expression of a hope that, as a Past Master, he will for many years render valuable assistance by his active co-operation in the proceedings of the lodge, and by his counsel to those who may succeed him in the chair."

It was also resolved that a copy of the above resolution should be inscribed on vellum and presented to the retiring W.M.

Bro. E. C. Malet de Carteret replied, stating his satisfaction at finding that such services as he had been able to render had obtained the approbation of the brethren, his regret that the prosperity of the lodge had been limited by the small number of additions to its members by initiation, his acknowledgment of the kindness and indulgence which he had experienced from those over whom he had presided, and his thanks to the brethren and the proposer of the resolution for the good intentions in reference to a Masonic decoration, which, however, he should value less than the document which had been awarded to him.

It having been reported that just before the lodge meeting an accident had occurred, by a carriage in which some of the brethren were being conveyed, to two children of very poor people, who had been knocked down and had received a slight injury, on the proposition of Bro. Mannan, seconded by the W.M., it was resolved that the sum of 10s. from the benevolent fund be placed in the hands of Bro. Dr. Smith for the use of the parents, and that he be requested to attend to the case of the children. An additional sum of £1 6s. was raised at the subsequent banquet for the same purpose, making a total of £1 16s.

Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M., having left the lodge-room, the following letter was handed to the W.M., read to the members, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:—

"To the Worshipful Master, Officers and Members of St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958).

"Worshipful Sir and Brethren,—Having been appointed this day to perform one of the most important and solemn ceremonies in Craft Masonry—namely, the installation of the brother chosen to rule over the lodge for the next year—with sincere and unfeigned regret—with the feeling I should have in parting with a dear and valued friend—I have now to announce that with that act, if permitted to perform it,* my connection with the province of Jersey must cease. I hereby tender my resignation of membership of St. Aubin's Lodge—a step which, under circumstance, I consider to be imperative upon me. You know me well enough, I trust, to believe that, as the founder of the lodge, as having made your interests my constant study and your success a source of pleasure, I am deeply grieved to be deprived of the privilege of connection with you. Never can I forget the kindness I have received at your hands; and be assured that in every possible manner I shall still be ready to assist you when called upon; but it must be by special invitation. I cannot now explain the partial cause of this apparently sudden step, and for other powerful reasons it would not be prudent to trust myself to enter upon. I may, however, state that they are such as prevent many

persons from joining the Order in this province, and other^s who are members of it from attending the lodges and taking part in the proceedings. Should one circumstance occur,* for which I dare not hope, I may be induced to seek re-admission among you, and, if so, it will not be by any unrecognised means,† but by formal proposition and ballot.

"I shall feel obliged if you will furnish me with the necessary document, to enable me to show that I leave the lodge honourably, my subscription having been paid for two years in advance, and thus to join another in a province where principles of Masonry are better understood than with some bright exceptions they appear to me generally to be in Jersey.

"Accept my assurance of strong personal regard and attachment to the Craft, to your lodge, and to each individual member, and believe me,

"Yours most faithfully and fraternally,

"HENRY HOPKINS, P.M.

"Richmond Place, St. Lawrence, Jersey.

"Tuesday morning, May 15, 1866."

The reading of this letter was listened to with close attention and much consternation. A discussion took place, in which the W.M., Bros. Malet de Carteret, Durell, Oatley, and others took part. Bro. Durell stated that he was prepared for this step, which had taken others so much by surprise, and that under all the circumstances, any attempt to induce a reconsideration of the matter by Bro. Dr. Hopkins would be useless, as he had fully made up his mind to separate himself from a province which is governed as this is. The brethren might, however, be certain of his continued assistance when solicited, and of his again joining the lodge should a change in the administration of the province be effected. Ultimately a deputation, consisting of the I.P.M., two P.M.s, and the S.W. was sent out to confer with Bro. Dr. Hopkins, and to endeavour to induce him to delay for a time the execution of his intention. On the return of the deputation to the lodge room, it was announced that as was expected they had failed in their mission. On the proposition of the W.M., seconded by Bro. Mannan, it was resolved that a vote of thanks somewhat similar to that awarded to the I.P.M. for his past services to the lodge should be prepared for presentation to Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M. on his retirement from membership, together with an expression of deep regret on the part of the brethren at the step which he had thought it necessary to take.

Bro. Dr. Hopkins having re-entered the lodge room, the W.M. addressed him, expressing the surprise at the blow which had been inflicted upon the lodge, and his assurance that every means would be taken by special invitations to secure his attendance at the meetings and his assistance in carrying on the proceedings as heretofore.

Bro. Dr. Hopkins briefly replied, stating that the course he had pursued was in accordance with, what after mature consideration, he felt to be his duty under the circumstances in which the province is placed, that he would not regard it as a separation, and that he should have great pleasure in responding to any calls which might be made upon him in regard to the lodge, in whose prosperity he should feel as great an interest as ever. Indeed he had recommended a brother as Secretary who lived near him, in order that he might be able to instruct him, a young Mason, in his duties.

The lodge was closed at 6 o'clock in perfect harmony and with solemn prayer.

In accordance with the usual custom the brethren adjourned

* The resignation or removal of the Prov. G.M. is here alluded to. If he consulted his own interests, he would send in the former, in order to prevent the latter, which many brethren in the province will not rest content till they obtain.

† This remark was made in consequence of a curious circumstance that occurred last week. A certain high Masonic functionary in the province was a few months ago dismissed from a lodge for non-payment of dues. Yet he induced the members, over whom another high provincial officer presides, to pass a resolution that he should be re-admitted, on a promise to pay up his arrears, without any previous notice of proposition, and without a ballot; both of which are required by clause I., on page 80, of the "Book of Constitutions," in the preamble to which it is stated that "a violation shall subject the lodge offending to erasure." Fortunately there will still be opportunity to retrace this false step, as the minutes will require confirmation at the next meeting before they can become valid.

* The doubt arose from a suspicion that the Prov. G.M. intended to be present, in which case the writer of the letter could at once have withdrawn.

to Condray's Hotel for the annual banquet, at which nearly thirty sat down, including the W.M.'s of several of the lodges. A most agreeable evening was passed, and the party broke up at about nine.

INDIA.

ROYAL ARCH.

BRITISH BURMAH—RANGOON.

Royal Burmah Chapter (No. 832).

A meeting of the above chapter took place at the Masonic Temple in the cantonment of Rangoon, on the 24th March. E. Comps. Col. Greenlaw, as Z.; Captain Duncan, as H., and Col. Pollard, J.; Major Babington, as P.S.; Comps. Hardinge, as E.; and Kay, Officiating N.

Two candidates were duly balloted for and approved, Capt. Godsden from Thayetugoo Lodge, and Bro. Jones, from the lodge to which this chapter is attached.

There were several visitors and I heard them say that they have never in any station in India, or even in England, seen a chapter so well got up and so perfectly worked; it was well worth seeing; the Prin. Soj. did his work well, as did the three Principals.

The first principal lecture is given here with a clearness and evenness that I have never seen elsewhere, and the companions seemed perfectly satisfied and pleased.

The banquet afterwards was a most happy meeting. The quietness with which all is done, both in and out of chapter is remarkable, all seem to know his chapter work and to observe all the rules of good feeling, brotherly love, and propriety after chapter. No wonder the chapter succeeds so well.

Our M.E.Z. Col. Greenlaw gave the companions of Morning Star Lodge a lecture on the Order at their last meeting.

These lectures, which he favours us with frequently in each degree, do much good, they instruct us who so greatly need instruction, and they bring us together. We certainly go away much gratified and improved, and it is so much better than that going month after month to see the same thing, but to learn nothing.

Speculations on Speculative Freemasonry, and the Probable Origin and Import of Ancient Symbolism. By CHARLES FERNELEY, P.M., Doric Lodge, 362, Prov. J.G.W. Lincolnshire. (Published by special request.) London: R. Spencer, Masonic Depot, Great Queen-street; Grantham: Lawrence Ridge, 18, High-street.

We learn from the preface to this lecture that its substance having been first delivered as an inaugural address upon installation to the chair of the author's own lodge, and then in the adjacent province of Nottinghamshire, was afterwards submitted to the ordeal of private circulation. It received sufficient favour to cause it to be honoured by a special request, at the Prov. Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire, held in May, 1865, that it should be published. This honour is the more readily complied with as it permits the author to place any profit arising from its sale to the credit of the newly-established Prov. Fund of Benevolence.

We shall only add our recommendation to the brethren to purchase this lecture, as from the expenditure on it of one shilling they will derive the pleasure of adding to their store of Masonic erudition and the gratification of helping to support an excellent charity.

MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2ND, 1866.

Monday, May 28th.—ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.

Tuesday, May 29th.—INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.

Wednesday, May 30th.—SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.

Friday, June 1st.—ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, at 3.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena, drove in the grounds on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and again on the morning of the 17th instant, attended by Lady Augusta Stanley. The Queen, with Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage-and-four on the afternoon of the 17th instant, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge was in attendance on horseback. Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on the morning of the 18th inst., attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole. The Queen walked the grounds on the afternoon of the 18th inst., and drove on the morning of the 19th inst., accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena. The Queen drove out in the afternoon of the 20th inst., attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole and the Hon. Flora Macdonald. The Queen, Princess Helena, Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine Service on the 20th inst. in the Private Chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated and administered the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. The Queen drove out on the morning of the 21st instant, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole. The Queen drove in the grounds in the afternoon, and walked and drove on the morning of the 22nd instant, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena, and attended by Miss Bowater. The Queen drove out in the afternoon in a carriage-and-four, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole. Lord Charles Fitzroy was in attendance on horseback. Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on the morning of the 23rd instant, accompanied by Princess Helena.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords on the 17th inst., Lord Chelmsford's Sunday Trading Bill got a deadly blow. Lord Redesdale proposed a series of amendments which would have altered the character of the measure considerably. Of course Lord Chelmsford opposed the amendments; but there had been a whip of those who did not approve of the Bill, and the amendments were carried. Thereupon Lord Chelmsford said he would have no more to do with the Bill. The house shortly afterwards adjourned.—On the 18th inst. the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the Continent was the subject of questions put to the Government both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In the Upper House Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was the questioner. He thought they ought not to separate without knowing what the Government had to tell them in reference to any negotiations which might be going on with a view to peace. He condemned the conduct of Italy in seeking to get Venetia by force of arms, and had a hard word to say to Prussia also. The Earl of Claremont replied that confidential negotiations were going on which he hoped they would bring together the whole of the great Powers of Europe to discuss the questions at issue. In the House of Commons Mr. Layard gave similar information.—The Sunday Trading Bill got through another stage in the House. It was read a third time by a majority of one. On the motion that it should pass, two or three amendments were presented, and after a sharp discussion the debate was adjourned for a fortnight. Their lordships subsequently adjourned to the 28th inst.—In the House of Commons on the 17th inst. questions were asked as to the alleged refusal of the Bank of England to make advances on Government securities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied first by showing that the advances made on Government securities and in the way of general accommodation to trade had been enormous, amounting altogether to over twelve millions since and including the 11th inst. The Bank had not refused to make advances except in some cases where it seemed desirable that the parties should raise the money they required

by the sale of securities in the open market. Even in those cases where it had been shown the money they required by the sale of securities in the open market. Even in those cases where it had been shown the money could only be raised at a great sacrifice the Bank had made the necessary advances. He defended the conduct of the Bank generally. Several members were anxious to know what was the proposed course of public business, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to give them any very definite information. On the motion for the second reading of the Tenure of Land (Ireland) Bill, a long debate arose. It was opened by Lord Naas, who found all sorts of fault with the bill. He proposed a string of resolutions declaring it to be desirable that compensation should only be given for improvements made with the consent of the landlord. The Attorney-General for Ireland replied, and subsequently Mr. Lowe went into opposition against the Bill. He spoke at some length, and was followed by Mr. J. S. Mill, who demolished his theories and showed how just were the propositions of the Bill. Among the subsequent speakers were Mr. Pim, Mr. Dillon, and other members.—On the 18th inst., on the motion for the adjournment over the Whitsun holidays, a very important discussion arose in reference to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada. Mr. Watkin introduced the subject, and blamed the Government severely for not having taken more active steps to have the treaty renewed. He thought the sending of a fleet to the fishing grounds by the United States was evidence that the relations between the two countries were not of the most friendly character, and he made several comments upon the conduct of the Americans, which subsequently brought down reproofs upon him by other speakers. Mr. Layard replied, and deprecated Mr. Watkin's remarks. He gave an account of the negotiations which had taken place, and showed that they had failed simply because the United States Congress, with whom rested the decision of the question so far as America was concerned, was averse at present to renew the treaty, or even to enter into negotiations on the matter. In the subsequent discussion Mr. Oliphant, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. White, and Mr. Mr. Cardwell took part. Before the motion for the adjournment was carried, there was rather an animated conversation in reference to the choice of architects to compete for the design for the new Law Courts, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined, in answer to Sir J. Hay, to say what the Government would do in respect to the clause of the Franchise Bill disfranchising dockyardmen. The motion for adjournment to the 24th inst., was then carried.—On the motion for going into committee of supply, several questions were discussed, and finally the House was counted out whilst Mr. Baillie Cochrane was proposing a commission to inquire into the best way of carrying out the improvements of the metropolis.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar General's weekly returns, dated May 19th, show a considerable decrease in the number of deaths as compared with those of the preceding week, the difference being 1,467 as against 1,628. The improvement appears to have been chiefly under the heads of phthisis and bronchitis. The annual rate of mortality last week per 1,000 was—Bristol, 18; Edinburgh, 24; London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hull, 25; Manchester, 26; Dublin, 27; Birmingham, 29; Glasgow, and Salford, 30; Sheffield, 38; Liverpool, 39; Leeds, 41. The corresponding rate at Vienna was 34 per 100. A case of cholera was registered in Woolwich, five in Liverpool, and two (one of which only was fatal) at Swansea. There were three deaths from carriage accidents. The births were more than 100 above the average.—The Conservatives have lost a

seat for Aberdeenshire. Mr. Leslie resigned to allow his relative, Sir James Elphinstone, to come in. The sturdy electors of the county, however, refused to endorse this arrangement, and they have returned Mr. Fordyce, a Liberal, by a majority of over a thousand.—In the Court of Common Council on the 17th inst. the Lord Mayor announced that Prince Alfred had appointed Thursday, June 7th, as the day on which he would receive the freedom of the City. The court afterwards discussed certain grave and weighty matters connected with this business with closed doors.—At the Westminster Police Court Mr. Poland, on behalf of Mr. John Clare, jun., applied for a summons against Mr. John Scott Russell for perjury. The alleged offence was committed in 1863 in a trial in which Mr. Clare sought to get from the Crown damages for the infringement of his patent with respect to the construction of ships. He alleged that the Warrior was built on his principle. Mr. Scott Russell was called for the Crown and deposed that long before 1859, the date of Mr. Clare's patent, he had built ships on the same principle as that patented. This was the alleged perjury. The magistrate took a week to consider what he would do in the case.—The 18th inst. was most favourable for the many thousands who journeyed by road and rail to Epsom, to witness for the Oaks—or rather, perhaps, to enjoy a jovial picnic on the beautiful Downs. The number of those who thus went down was very large, and their enjoyment, so far as could be seen, was perfect. The race was won by Tormontor.—After the rumours which have been flying about to the effect that the marriage between Prince Christian and the Princess Helena was not likely to take place, it affords us great pleasure to be able to state, on the best authority, not only that this illustrious couple will be married, but that the wedding is fixed for the 5th of July.—Prince Alfred did a good deal of work in a very little time on the 19th inst. He arrived in Edinburgh shortly after seven o'clock in the morning, took a stroll through the city, breakfasted, went to the university and was made LL.D. He next went to the Edinburgh Industrial Museum, where the freedom of the city was conferred upon him by Lord Provost Chambers. Afterwards he formally declared the museum open, then returned to his hotel, dined, and left Edinburgh shortly after nine o'clock in the evening by train.—The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall has been opened. It is a very fine collection of animals, and attracted a large number of visitors.—An inquest has been held on the body of Elizabeth Etall, who was killed by the explosion of gas in the house of Mr. Gambart, in the Avenue-road. It seems that the woman servant, Waters, who was reported to be dead, is yet alive. It is also gratifying to know that the pictures of Mr. Frith's "Derby Day" and Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," which were in Mr. Gambart's gallery at the time of the explosion, were only copies, the originals being in the National Gallery. The inquest was adjourned.—A meeting, under the auspices of the National Reform League was held on the 21st inst. on Primrose Hill. There was a very numerous attendance, notwithstanding that the people generally were holiday-making. Mr. Edmond Beales presided, and read letters from Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., who were unable to be present. The Chairman himself delivered an able and convincing speech in support of the Government Reform Bills. Resolutions were passed in favour of the Government measures.—The Devonport nomination also took place. Four candidates were nominated—namely, Messrs. Abbott and Raikes (Tory) and Lord Eliot and Mr. Montague Chambers (Liberals). The show of hands was in favour of the Tory candidates. A poll was demanded for the Liberals.—Another assassination was at-

tempted in Dublin, the victim being the informer Warner. He was set upon by a man, and stabbed in the neck with a dagger. He struggled with his assailant; but the fellow escaped. Later, however, a man named O'Connor, who had been in the Confederate army, was arrested and identified as the would-be murderer. He is believed to be the same man that murdered the policeman O'Neill a short time ago. Warner is not expected to recover.—An accident of a most serious character, but which it is to be hoped will not be followed by loss of life, also happened to an excursion train on the London and North Western Railway. The train left Northampton early in the morning, and was joined at Bletchley by two others from Oxford and Banbury. The train thus became a very great one, and was drawn by two engines. It was proceeding at a very slow space when, near Watford, it was, through some mismanagement, run into the abutment of a bridge which crosses the line. The passengers were many of them much cut and bruised, and one poor fellow, who had been in the guard's van, was removed in an insensible condition to Watford. The two engines were destroyed, and one or two of the carriages smashed. The service of trains along the line was for some time disarranged.—It is announced that the Consolidated Bank will protect the current and deposit accounts of the customers of the Bank of London.—A meeting of the shareholders of the New Zealand Banking Corporation was held on the 22nd inst. Mr. H. A. Hankey, chairman, explained that the difficulties of the bank were entirely owing to the exceptional state of the money market. The balance sheet exhibited a satisfactory result, and ultimately a resolution adjourning the meeting for a few days, and authorising the directors to adopt certain measures to protect the interests of the bank, was adopted.—The Peace Society has held its annual meeting at Finsbury Chapel. Mr. Henry Pease, late M.P. for Durham, presided, in the absence of his brother, Mr. Joseph Pease, the president of the society, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. The secretary, the Rev. H. Richard, was likewise unable to be present on account of domestic affliction. The meeting, notwithstanding, was of a most interesting and important character. The report, which was elaborate in its details, dwelt principally upon the growth in this country of a feeling favourable to the interests of peace, and approving the policy of non-intervention. The speakers included the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown and Mr. W. Morgan, the latter of whom delivered an interesting speech with reference to his visit, as representative of the Anti-Slavery Society, to Jamaica. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were carried with acclamation.—The International Horticultural Exhibition in South Kensington, was also opened under the most favourable auspices. The display of flowers is said to be magnificent; and the arrangements of the exhibition are such as to give all classes of the community an opportunity of visiting it. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur and Princess Helena, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary and Prince Teck, visited the exhibition, and were received by Sir Wentworth Dilke. The exhibition closed on the 25th inst.—An extraordinary attempt to murder a husband has been made at Putney. It seems that Henry Cushion and his wife, Jane, had quarrelled, and on Sunday agreed to separate. On Monday night the man went home and to bed, where he fell asleep. He was awoken by his wife cutting his throat with a razor. She had first tied hands to the bedstead, and entangled his feet in a rope. However, he got at liberty, and got out of the house. She followed him, begging that he

would not transport her. In a fainting condition he was found by the police and taken to the station, where he made a statement. He was afterwards removed to the workhouse infirmary, and there remains in a precarious condition. The woman was brought up at Wandsworth police court and remanded.—At Bow-street police court Victor Widemann was brought up and charged with having committed fraudulent bankruptcy in France, and absconded thence with large sums belonging to his creditors. The object of the bringing him up was to obtain an order for his extradition. The facts were proved by witnesses, and the case stood over to give time to Mr. Montague Williams, who appeared for the defence, to consider the evidence.—An important meeting of persons interested in preserving the business of Overend, Gurney, and Co., was held at the London Tavern on the 23rd inst. Mr. Sheppard moved a resolution approving of the re-establishment of the company on certain safe and well considered principles. Mr. Sheppard was of opinion that a good deal of the business could be kept together, and that the institution of such a discount company was a commercial necessity. A long and rather warm discussion ensued, and eventually a committee was appointed to determine what course should be pursued.—There has been a Tory banquet at Tewkesbury to celebrate the return of Sir Edward Lechmere. The affair took place on the 22nd inst., and appears to have been rather solemn in its character. Two reasons may be assigned for this: first, the Tory candidates had been beaten at Devonport, and, second, Sir John Pakington was present. Sir John, with more than his usual pomposity, inveighed against the Government Reform Bills, and was especially severe upon Mr. Gladstone's announcement that no prorogation would be advised until the Bills were disposed of.—The annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society was held at Radley's Hotel on the 23rd inst. The proceedings were of an interesting and diversified character. The chair was occupied by Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, who commented on the New Zealand war, and protested against the ruthless proceedings of General Chute, the commander of the colonial forces. Mr. Foreman, a missionary from British Guiana, pleaded the cause of the Indians of that colony. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., eloquently vindicated the rights of native races generally, and the obligations in relation to them, which had been too often neglected by Great Britain. Mr. R. N. Fowler paid a high tribute to the character and services of the late Dr. Hodgkin, and explained that his memory would be perpetuated in connection with the purchase of Lennox Island for the Indians. Mr. James Bell also enlarged on the same subjects. Mr. Horne Payne mentioned some encouraging facts which had come under his observation in Jamaica. The Rev. T. Powell, of Polynesia, invoked British sympathy on behalf of the Samoan natives, who were held in slavery in the guano islands of Peru; and the Rev. J. H. Patterson, of the Panjab, spoke on the state of affairs in that part of India.—Victor Widemann, who, it is alleged, is an absconded bankrupt from France, was brought up again at Bow-street, on an application to hand him over to the French authorities. After hearing the evidence, Sir Thomas Henry decided that the prisoner must be given up; but the case stood over until the 28th inst., to enable Widemann to call witnesses.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

J. W.—Yes! the ruling of the W.M., on the occasion referred to, was, we are clearly of opinion, quite correct.

MATER.—THE BOYS' SCHOOL.—The general committee meet at the office, 16A, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., on the first Saturday in every month at 4 p.m. You will obtain forms for petitions for admission on application to the Secretary at the above address.