

# THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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## BIBLICAL RESEARCH.

WE gladly direct our readers' attention to the letter from a clergyman (to whom we must express our sense of obligation for his interesting disquisition), concerning events recorded in the Exodus, and illustrated in a summary of certain Egyptian researches, given at page 34 of this volume. All are now familiar with the works of Bishop Colenso, and the progress of modern criticism upon the early Scriptures of the school which he may be said to have founded. Scholars applying the imperfect tests of their limited acquirements to an analysis of such time-old records, would do well to avoid all appearance of dogmatism, which can but lay them open in turn to reprisals from men of all opinions. How frequently it is seen that maturer reasoning and deeper researches come to disabuse the too-confident caviller and to overthrow the transparent structures reared by a too-eager infidelity. In the firm conviction that free discussion of all assertions and open review of all discoveries in Eastern exploration will but enhance the value of the sacred record, we shall do our utmost to obtain the latest intelligence upon these subjects to lay before our readers. In the Bible story, Freemasons, of all men, are the most interested, from a point of view at once Masonic and archæological: we earnestly beg for the kind co-operation of those more favoured among our subscribers, whose acquaintance with Hebrew and other Oriental languages, or whose special opportunities for investigation may qualify them to speak with authority. We shall welcome their contributions, which a large circle will peruse with pleasure.

## RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

WE had indulged till quite recently the hope that we had seen and heard the last of the Yorkshire relish for squabble. The war waged by West Yorkshire against the management of the Boys' School had, as we imagined, come to a close. We thought it had been fought out honourably, and that we should hear of no more differences. It seems, however, we were reckoning without our host. West Yorkshire, having organised its forces, and dealt its most important blow, has been defeated. It declines, however, to accept its defeat in the manner in vogue among honourable men. It has resolved to pursue the contest. There is, manifestly, not the slightest hope that a prosecution of the struggle will lead to any other result. West Yorkshire may organise and re-organise its forces. It will be defeated again and again, but the decision will not be accepted. We do not care to be always repeating old differences. At the Quarterly Court held in the spring of the year, the leading members of the Province attended, and expressed their strong disapproval of the School management. Others arose who expressed approval, and these latter prevailed by a signal majority. There, under ordinary circumstances, the matter would have been allowed to rest. Unhappily, however, there seems, in this case, to have been imported a certain malignity of spirit. It is not enough that a question should be tried and settled this or that way. It must be tried again and again, no matter how considerable the annoyance or damage that may be caused. In former days it was the practice of civilized nations to slay those who defended untenable places, and very properly. No object is served by resistance under

such circumstances. Similarly, in our narrower Masonic world, it were desirable there should be no opposition, when opposition is unlikely to prove serviceable. All this, however, is, it seems, against the grain of West Yorkshire. It has differed. It has pressed its difference, and unavailingly. It may indulge in further objection, but no good will follow. Ordinarily we should have supposed the case settled, but this is not to be. West Yorkshire will not recognise publicly its defeat. Its popular S.G.W., Bro. Gill, of Wakefield, strove lately, at Huddersfield, to secure harmony in the Province. He earnestly adjured Bro. Booth to withdraw an offensive resolution. Past D.G.M. Bentley Shaw followed suit, and the Provincial Grand Master did his utmost to restore friendly relations between the School and the Province. The endeavour succeeded for a time. But this week, it seems, the war has not ended. West Yorkshire has made known its grievance, but no one sees its force. Nearly all the forty other provinces are pleased with the condition of matters, but West Yorkshire is not pleased, and there must be bitter war henceforth as previously. We are fairly entitled to put the very important question, *Cui Bono?* All who have been invited to give an opinion have done so, and the result is unfavourable to the province over which Sir H. Edwards presides. Obviously no benefit will follow from a renewal of the difference, but much harm. The world of Masonry declines to accept the West Yorkshire theory about school management, and no argument whatever will prevail to alter these circumstances. But even so, there is to be no return of peace, it seems. A Provincial Grand Master, a Past Deputy G.M., a Past Grand Warden, and the very considerable body of W. Yorkshire brethren who look at the matter in the same light may be quite willing to bury the remembrance of past differences, but the fiat has been issued—by whom we care not. A few days since and we were all rejoicing over the peace in store for us. Now, it seems, there is to be no peace, and the friend and immediate neighbour of West Yorkshire has resolved to embark in the struggle, so far, at least, as the expression of its sympathy may be taken as an act of war.

It is impossible to prescribe that all brethren shall adopt one uniform set of opinions. We have a right to demand, however, that the opinions of the majority shall not be rudely disturbed, to the detriment of the general community. We are not stopping to consider whether the views of the smaller section are right or wrong. We find they are unacceptable to the greater number, and we know that to press them in the face of such opposition will inevitably inflict damage on the Craft. The Deputy P.G.M., Bro. Tew, was aware of this when he issued his last pamphlet, and now we hear of North and East Yorkshire aiding and abetting him in his unwholesome plans. Surely a firm stand should be made against this renewal of hostilities. We, who have been charged by both sides with a feeling of partiality, call upon all right-minded Craftsmen to give ear unto the voice of common sense. Nothing good will come to anybody if the recent controversy is revived and continued from now till the day of doom. The present generation of patrons and subscribers has emphatically rejected the opinions of Bro. Tew. He may be right, but no one thinks he is; and, as a man of honour, he is bound to fight no longer. After all, the interests of the School are paramount. No one is absurd enough to imagine that wrong has been done wittingly. The views of the Governing Body may be right or they may be wrong. They are, however, arrived at after due consideration. So, too, West Yorkshire. Its policy may be right. The world, however, thinks otherwise. A few days since, we were congratulating everybody

that, henceforth, there would be perfect harmony among the Provinces. Now—at the moment of writing—there are those who think harmony a complete mistake. In the profane world, people are all the better when they agree to sink their differences and live on. But the conduct of the outside world, though regulated by the dictates of common sense, seems unworthy for us to follow—at least in the estimation of Bro. Tew's partisans.

Is it a great thing to ask that this miserable opposition be stamped out, once and for ever? Are we not bound to further the interests of the School as far as we can, and always beyond all else? It seems to us the School and others are being called upon to sacrifice everything to the cause of a pamphleteer. We say, emphatically, this must not be. A factious opposition is utterly contemptible. We admire a man who has the courage of his opinions, who has a policy and is eager to have it adopted. When, however, it is settled that such policy is not generally appreciated, we have a right to expect that it shall not be thrust upon us. It is, no doubt, very lamentable that all the world does not hold the same belief as Bro. Tew as to what he considers the folly and extravagance of the Governing Body of the Boys' School. But Bro. Tew and his partisans, as well in North and East as in West Yorkshire, being unable to convince the world of their error, must bow to the inevitable. Their ideas can only be made to prevail at the cost of the School, and this is too costly a price to pay for the privilege. We call upon West Yorkshire to stamp out this opposition. We invite its neighbour of the North and East Ridings to suppress all partiality for disputes. Such partiality is both un-Masonic and unmanly.

## MAGIC SYMBOLS IN MASONRY.

(Continued from page 260, Vol. III.)

**R**ESUMING Eliphas Levi's cabbalistical exposition, we read, "On providing a place for man and a first sanctuary for his alliance with the Divine, Moses mentions a garden, where, from a single source, four rivers divide (the Jod and the Tetragram); then the two trees of life and death. There man and woman, the active and the passive, are placed. The woman is attracted towards death and draws down Adam in her fall, they are then driven from the sanctuary of Truth, a cherub being stationed at its gate to guard the tree of life from profanation. Here we see that a dogma of mystery, with its allegories and horrors, has replaced the simple Truth. An idol has taken the place of God, and fallen humanity is ripe for the worship of the golden calf."

"Thereupon is indicated the necessary and successive reactions of the two principles one upon the other, in the story of Cain and Abel. Force revenges itself by oppression, for the superior charms of weakness, which dies martyred and pleads against the consequences of crime, disgrace and remorse. Thus is revealed the equilibrium of the moral world, thus the basis of all prophecy and the fulcrum of all intelligent policy are laid. To abandon a force to its own excesses is to condemn it to suicide."

"This is what was wanting to enable Dupuis to comprehend the universal religious dogma of the Kabbala: the knowledge of that splendid hypothesis, partly shown, and realised more and more each day by scientific discovery,—*universal analogy*: deprived of this key of transcendental dogma, he saw only in the Gods—the sun, the seven planets, and the twelve signs; he could not perceive in the sun, the image of Plato's Logos, in the planets the seven notes of the celestial gamma, and in the zodiac the quadrature of the ternary cycle of all initiations."

Levi sums up the metaphysical application of the preceding doctrine in the celebrated axiom: "A thing is not just because God wills it; God wills it because it is just."

He then describes the degeneracy of cabbalistic interpretations into superstition, by a process of reasoning which explains the process of degradation to which many another doctrine has submitted, thus—

1. The symbol expresses the thing.
2. The thing is the virtue of the symbol.
3. There is an analogical correspondence between the symbol and the thing signified: the more perfect the symbol the greater the correspondence.
4. To speak a word is to evoke a thought and to render

it present. To name God, for example, is to make God manifest.

5. The word acts on the soul, and the soul reacts upon the body; therefore, one may terrify, console, afflict, heal, even kill and resuscitate by words.

6. To give a name is to create or to call up a being.

7. In the name the verbal or spiritual doctrine of the being itself is contained.

8. When the soul evokes a thought, the symbol of that thought is written in the light (astral light).

9. To invoke is to adjure; i.e. to swear by a name is to do an act of faith in that name, and to commune with the virtue which it represents.

10. Words are therefore good or evil, poisonous or salutary, of themselves.

11. The most dangerous words are words vainly and lightly proffered, because they are voluntary abortions of thoughts.

12. A useless word is a crime against the spirit of intelligence, an intellectual infanticide.

13. Things are for each of us, what we make of them in naming them. The *word* of each one of us is an habitual prayer or imprecation.

14. To speak well, is to live well.

15. A *good style* is an aureole of sanctity.

Hence, resulted amongst superstitious cabbalists an absolute faith in enchantments, evocations, conjurations and mystic prayers. And as FAITH (concentrated in will-power) can accomplish prodigies; so apparitions, oracles, marvellous cures and sudden maladies have not been wanting to confirm them in their delusion.

Concerning a personage whose existence has of late been disputed. Cabbalists say that the occult or true name of the devil is that of Jehovah written backwards. This is like a revelation to the initiate in the mysteries of the tetragram. For in fact, the order of the letters in the Grand Name indicates the predominance of the idea over the form, the active over the passive, the cause over the effect. By reversing the order, we obtain the contrary. Jehovah is He who dominates nature like a rider his horse, Chavajoh (the devil) is the unbridled steed, which, like those of the Egyptians in sacred song, overturns its rider and plunges him into the abyss. The devil then really exists for the cabbalist, but neither as a person nor as a force distinct from the forces of nature herself. He is Intellect in delirium or in trance, he is Folly and Falsehood.

A sound recipe for the perpetuation of youth is given by Levi: "Prevent the soul from ageing by sedulously preserving that original freshness of sentiment and thought which a corrupt world calls illusion, and which I should call the primal reflection from eternal truth." Believe in goodness, in friendship, in love, in a Providence which numbers our steps and will recompense our tears. Like an utter dupe, the world would say; not perceiving that the dupe is he who imagines himself strengthened by shearing his soul of its attributes of strength. To believe in moral good is, spiritually speaking, to possess it. The kingdom of heaven has been promised to those who would make themselves like little children. What, then, is childhood? It is the age of Faith; the child knows nothing of life, and rejoices accordingly in confidence of immortality. Can it doubt the love and care of Providence whilst it nestles in its mother's arms? It is a type of happiness that may well be envied.

Abstract happiness, from its nature, can only be conceived of as infinite, Godlike; this leads us to enquire as to the cabbalistic definition of God, which is given thus: Man can only conceive of Him as an infinite or rather indefinite man; for the terms of comparison for any other conception are wanting. It follows that all which tends to personify Him, inevitably leads to anthropomorphism or idolatry. For this reason cabbalists distinguished between the essence-God and man's idea of Him, to the latter only do they give a name, Jehovah or Adonai. Apprehending divine things by their shadow projected in the human soul, they consider that it presents to us all divine notions in an inverse sense, which in order to conceive of the truth in essential harmony we must invert again, and deduce "the analogy of contraries."

This judgment of ordinary things, by antithesis, is represented, as we have said before, by the two triangles, one upright and the other inverted, which form the six-pointed star of the mysterious seal of Solomon, our Royal Arch Jewel. Each triangle, separate, represents an incomplete

and consequently radically false idea ; in the union of both is the truth.

Eliphaz Levi applies this interpretation to the Scriptures, divining that as in the first chapter of Genesis we find the creation in six days, the antithesis gives us the ideal development of Deity in six nights. God, says Genesis, made man in his image, and philosophy proves that man made also God in man's likeness. The philosophic fact has served as basis for the theurgic statement by the analogy of contraries. The progress of the human spirit in seeking to define Deity ; revealed to Moses, by antithesis, the successive periods of Creation.

"The first chapter of Genesis, cabbalistically rendered, gives a luminous summary of the progress of universal theogony in the human spirit. Isolated, this summary would represent the Divinity as a fiction of man. The text of Moses, taken by itself, as usually read, would seem a fable. But upon uniting the two opposites, upon forming the double triangle, we shall be astonished at the light which dawns upon us. This is the inversion of Genesis, I."

"For ever, the immensity of Heaven and the extension of the earth inspired man with a conception of God."

"But this idea was indefinite and vague, a mask of shadows over an infinite shade ; and man's spirit brooded upon its ideas as on the waters."

"Man then said : There must be a supreme intelligence ; and there was a supreme intelligence. And man saw that it was good, and distinguished the Spirit of Light from that of Darkness ; he called the former God, and the latter Devil, and there was a Kingdom of Good and one of Evil. This was the first night."

"Man said also—There must be an utter separation between the dreams of heaven and the realities of earth ! And it was so ; and man divided the things above from those below ; he called the imaginary division Heaven. And the evening and the morning made the second night."

"And man said : We must separate in our religion the masses of clouds from the dry vault of heaven. He gave to the dry heaven the name of father, to the firmament the name of mother. And man saw that it was good, and said, let there be bred in heaven all manner of symbols whence dogmas shall issue one from another, as the seed from the herb, and the herb from the seed."

"Let us plant the primeval tree of mysterious and immortal fruits : and the heavens bore symbols like herbs, and the mysterious trees were born. And man saw that it was good. Thus the evening and the morning made the third night."

"Man said also : Let there be mystical planets in my heaven, that they may divide knowledge from ignorance, day from night ! And it was so : and man made two splendid Divinities, the great one for initiates, the small one for the people, and lesser Gods numerous as the stars. And he placed them aloft in his heaven to be rulers of the earth, and to make a distinction between knowledge and ignorance, between day and night. And man saw that it was good, and the evening and the morning made a fourth night."

"Man said also : Let the clouds bring forth flying dragons and grotesque shapes. And the clouds bore monsters to frighten children and devils with wings ; and man blessed them, and said : Increase and multiply, and fill the heaven and the earth ; and man placed all the animals of earth in turn upon his altars. And the evening and the morning made the fifth night."

"Man then adored animals and reptiles of all kinds, and having seen the effect, he said : Let us make a God in our image and likeness, that he may be ruler of the mythologic leviathans, of the monsters of heaven and of hell. And man made a God in his image and likeness, and blessed it and said : Increase and multiply thy images ; I give thee the empire of heaven and dominion of earth. And it was thus ; and man saw what he had made that it was beautiful. And the evening and the morning made the sixth night."

The foregoing is but one out of the innumerable fancies of the Cabbalists, who, throughout ponderous volumes, whose collection would fill waggons, must have exhausted every refinement of speculation and every subtlety of ratiocination upon the symbolical and cryptic dogmas of the East ; preparing the way for those Manichæan Gnostics, of whom the Pope assures us that Freemasons are the more impious representatives.

(To be continued.)

## ODDS AND ENDS.

BY WALTER SPENCER, F.R.G.S., &c.

A CHARACTERISTIC example of early Colonial manners and customs occurred at Port Lyttelton, N.Z., one day when I had ridden over there from Christchurch, on business. I dined in company with various acquaintances at an excellent restaurant which had been started there by a Frenchman. Two of the company had to return earlier than others, and went round to the stables to saddle their beasts. I believe that all of us had been imbibing freely in colonial fashion ; and my friends found that some one in playful jest had abstracted the horse of one of them—Jim Woodville. Jim swore he would have somebody's horse, and as we all hastened to secure our property, the only unclaimed animal was found to be a broken-down job-horse, known as "Old Jacob." No saddle or bridle was forthcoming, but Jim, with the recklessness produced by strong potations, hastily fitted on a halter, and mounting bare-back, spurred up the hill. The direct road goes over a mountain as steep and precipitous as Victoria Peak at Hong-kong, zigzagging sinuously to the top. The first railroad in New Zealand was just then being commenced from Lyttelton to Christchurch, by tunnelling through the mountain ; a rude refrain, sung everywhere in the colony, ran thus :

"The governor says he will bore a hole through the hill,  
For a railway to Christchurch according :  
Sixty thousand pounds a year will be circulated here,  
Coming from the other side of Jordan."

which sentiment could not be other than gratifying to the generally impecunious public of the place at that time. The iron road, however, was, as yet, only on paper, and over the old tortuous stony one all hurried travellers had to go. The angles of many of the zigzags overhung sheer precipices, which were marked by low rubble walls, to prevent accidents in the dark. Approaching one of these, Jim and his comrade were canvassing the respective merits of certain steeple-chasers, when, inspired by a bright idea, the former asked, "Did you ever see 'Old Jacob' jump?" Receiving a negative reply, and being incapable of seeing more than a yard in advance, Jim put spurs to his beast, with the exclamation, "What! never saw 'Old Jacob' jump!" and, ere his startled companion could stop him, flew over the rubble wall and utterly disappeared from view. His friend dismounted in alarm, and gazed, horror-struck, over the parapet. At about forty feet below he distinguished the form of the old white horse among the rocks and boulders ; he scrambled down the side to the spot, and found Jim extended prone amid flax-bushes, white and unconscious. All efforts to reanimate him proving unavailing, he had to take him on his back, grasping the arms over his shoulders, and with incredible labour to carry him up again on to the road after a painful and circuitous climb. This operation occupied four hours. He then secured him on his own horse, and took him back to Lyttelton, where a surgeon succeeded in bringing him to.

## FREEMASONRY AND THE BANK HOLIDAY.

We understand that there is likely to be a large gathering of Freemasons in the old City of York on Monday next (Bank Holiday), the occasion being the ceremony of constitution of a new Masonic Lodge by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland. The movement, which has resulted in the establishment of the Eboracum Lodge, which will stand No. 1611 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England, has, we learn, received very wide and substantial support amongst the brethren of the mystic tie, and every preparation is being made to celebrate the opening ceremony in a befitting manner. The Lodge room is situated in Micklegate, next door to the Queen's Hotel, and is a most suitable apartment, handsomely furnished. The ceremony has been fixed by the Provincial authorities to take place at 2.30 p.m., and at 4.30 p.m. a banquet has been arranged to take place at the De Gray Rooms, York. The day and the occasion will doubtless draw a large muster from both provinces, and many Freemasons will be glad to embrace the opportunity of visiting a city containing so much that is interesting to the archaeologist and associated so intimately with the old Masonic Legends.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The close, sultry weather which prevails during the late summer months, is very liable to give rise to various forms of febrile and abdominal complaints, the action of heat on the vegetation causes emanations of a most deleterious character to be given off, and these permeate the air and so are taken into the system by breathing ; the products of vegetable decomposition also find their way into our water supply, and hence another source of danger arises. Whenever any symptoms arise, indicating that incipient fever, or diarrhoea, is developing itself, immediate recourse should be had to these remedies. The Ointment must be used assiduously to the abdominal surface, and the Pills taken inwardly in aperient doses.



## REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 67 Barbican, E.C.

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*Early History and Transactions of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, 1781—1815.* Published by authority of the Grand Lodge. Granted to Kane Lodge, No. 454, June 1874. Parts I., II., III., IV. New York: Masonic and Miscellaneous Publishers, No. 2 Bleecker-street. D. Sickles and Co., Managers. 1876.

(Continued from page 70.)

On the Union Lodge of New York it is recorded that it took part in the celebration of St. John the Evangelist's festival on the 28th December 1767, and from the minutes of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of Poughkeepsie, it appears that Robert R. Livingston, afterwards R.W.G.M. of Grand Lodge, was the W.M. during 1771.

Masters Lodge No. 2, City of Albany, received its warrant on the 5th March 1768 from P.G.M. George Harison, those named in the document being "William Gamble Master, Samuel Stringer Senior Warden, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer Junior Warden." Its early minutes, we are told, are very complete and highly interesting, even the minutest details having been most carefully recorded. A number of extracts are quoted in the pages of this history, permission from the guardian of these treasures having previously been accorded to Bro. Barker. Sundry of these we take leave to reproduce. Within a month from the date of warrant we have recorded the making of a Mr. Peter Schuyler. As he is said to have been personally known to the members, his petition was granted, and "he was entered accordingly, and to be charged with the following dues, viz.—

Dues of the Charity Fund	...	...	£8	0	0
„ to the Tyler	...	...	0	8	0
„ of remaining year	...	...	1	10	0
„ for his apron	...	...	0	2	0
			£10	0	0

These dues Bro. Schuyler liquidated a few days later, namely, on 13th April, on which occasion Bro. Stringer as Treasurer was ordered to remit to the P.G.M. the sum of £3 5s "for the dues of our warrant." It was further agreed unanimously to hold the ordinary meetings of the body on Wednesdays. At a meeting held on 1st February of the year following, a petition to the R.W. Grand Master, Sir John Johnson, and letter accompanying, with reply thereto, were entered on the minutes. The petition was for a renewal of the warrant by the title St. John the Evangelist's Lodge No. 2, of Albany, constituting Bro. Samuel Stringer Master, with power to appoint his officers. On receipt of this the old warrant to be transmitted for the purpose of being cancelled. This petition is signed by Samuel Stringer, William Gamble, and Jer. Van Rensselaer. The covering letter we give in *extenso* :—

SIR :

At the request of the body, I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a petition from the Masters Lodge, No. 2, of this place, over which I have the honor of presiding, and as the sense of the whole request that you would be pleased to grant the prayer thereof as speedily as may be consistent with your own convenience. The reasons for renewing our warrant are many and urgent. Our local advantage as well as the completeness of our apparatus, are perhaps superior to those of any other Lodge in the Province; and we will endeavour to render our conduct as Masons inferior to none. I beg leave to refer you to the petition itself, being with the greatest respect, Worshipful Sir,

Your affect. Bro. and most humble obt. servant,

Albany, 21 Jan., 1769.

SAMUEL STRINGER.

To Sir John Johnson, Kt.

The reply was a very courteous letter from Sir John Johnson, regretting his inability to comply with the prayer of the petition. He had not been installed as Grand Master, for his Constitution had not been received from England, and, till then, Sir John thinks no warrant can properly be granted. As to the internal regulations of the Lodge, we find that a fine of sixpence was levied on such members as came late. In the minutes of 4th June 1770, we learn that certain of these fines, amounting together to the sum of four shillings, were given to the Tyler, "to purchase a pair of genteel snuffers for the use of the Lodge." A fortnight later, the snuffers, on which there still remained sixpence due, were delivered, and as a Bro. Hogan came late, his fine of sixpence was handed to the Tyler in liquidation of the balance, Bro. Hogan, however, objecting to the levy, and requesting his name to be erased from the list of members because its payment was insisted upon. At this distance of time, and without fuller records, we cannot, of course, venture to say if the acquisition of the snuffers and the loss of Bro. Hogan must be taken as a fair set off one against the other. Evidently Bro. Hogan was an unpunctual attendant, for he is entered more than once as being fined. But the cost of his unpunctuality went a considerable way towards purchasing "a pair of genteel snuffers," and the use of snuffers, we all know, is to trim and readjust the illuminating power of candles. Thus, though he may not himself have been much of a shining light, Bro. Hogan was indirectly, and in a great measure the means whereby the light of "Masters Lodge No. 2," was made to burn more brilliantly. Query; having an eye to the future, and in the belief that a second pair of snuffers might some day be needed, would it not have been wiser, or, at all events, more expedient, to have refused Bro. Hogan's resignation. Leaving our readers to solve, at their leisure, this knotty point, we note, incidentally, that fines were not always insisted upon. A Bro. Smith, "on account of his not being able to leave his work," is allowed half-an-hour's grace at

the very meeting which witnessed Bro. Hogan's extinction. Early in the year 1772, the Lodge, for reasons of state, which are not described, but may readily be imagined, resolved to furnish the Tyler with twelve pint bowls, and any person breaking one of them was to pay the sum of eightpence. It was further resolved that Bro. Van Rensselaer should furnish the same officer with two quart bowls, "which, if broke, is to be paid for by the person breaking the same." In later minutes we obtain an insight into the reason for making these investments. On 4th October 1773, a petition from certain members to form a Lodge by the name of the "St. George's Lodge," of Shenectady, is presented, with a request that the Lodge will support it with its recommendation. The petition is thereupon signed by the W.M. and his Wardens, and the seal of the Lodge affixed thereto. In December of the same year, a donation is made to St. Peter's Church towards the purchase of an organ. Several years pass, and then we read that, on 9th Jan. 1778, Brig.-Gen. John Starkie is balloted for and initiated, paying for his initiation £5, to the Tyler 8s, and for Extra Lodge 4s. The year following, certain fees, dues, and fines are raised in amount as follows :—

"Each person for being initiated in this body,					
shall pay the sum of -	.	.	.	.	£12 0 0
To the Tyler the sum of -	.	.	.	.	2 0 0
For each quarter the dues to be	.	.	.	.	0 16 0
For Extra Lodge the sum of	.	.	.	.	1 4 0
Fines for not attending regular Lodge night	.	.	.	.	0 8 0
" " " Extra " "	.	.	.	.	0 4 0

At an Extra Lodge held on 12th April 1784, the W.M. submits "a letter received from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge at New York, informing the body that the Right Worshipful Brother Robert R. Livingston had been elected Grand Master." "Masters Lodge No. 2," has doubts about "the propriety of such election," and accordingly a committee is appointed to confer with a committee of Union Lodge thereon, and ordered to report the morrow evening at 5 p.m. Bros. Ganswoort, Ten Eyck and Abr'm G. Lansing form the Committee. In the month of May a Constitution is received from Grand Lodge for perusal, and again the subject is referred to a committee, which is ordered to confer with Union Lodge Committee, "to determine respecting the rights of the Grand Lodge in New York." On 25th April 1785 it is resolved, on the motion of Bro. Gerrit Lansing, that the fines for non-attendance and late arrival shall be expended in the purchase of liquor "for the good of the Lodge when called from labour to refreshment." The resolution is then and there carried into effect, for it is recorded "Paid for liquor, 2s." Thus, according to preceding tariffs, either four members arrived late, or the fourth part of a member did not attend. At an extra Lodge on 12th December of the same year, a summons to attend Grand Lodge is brought under notice. This summons it had been found impossible to obey, owing to the absence in the country of the W.M. and a majority of the members, so that a sufficient number did not remain for holding a Lodge. Having in 1772 invested in the purchase of pint and quart bowls, and having subsequently resolved to expend all fines for non-attendance in the purchase of liquor, the Lodge, we presume, after a fair amount of experience, finds either its labours too onerous or its supply of liquor from this source inadequate. On the 21st Nov. 1786, is recorded a resolution: "That the Treasurer take order to procure for the use of the Lodge one quarter cask of Lisbon or sherry wine, five gallons spirits, two loaves sugar, and two dozen glasses." We are unable to learn from the minutes vouchsafed in these pages whether this resolution was acted upon immediately or not. Therefore, we are not in a position to determine if the motion next recorded was the result or in anticipation of any result that might follow the purchase of this wine, spirit, sugar, &c. At all events, on 15th January 1787, on the motion of Bro. J. Lansing it is resolved that "no Brother be allowed to drink more than half-a-pint of wine each Lodge night." It is also further ordered that "the Steward pay strict attention to the above," and then, on the motion of the same Bro. J. Lansing, we read a mysterious instruction to the effect that "the 10th article of the By-Laws be put in force." No doubt the curious reader will wonder, and the flippant reader smile at the juxtaposition of these two minutes. It is by no means out of the way to suggest the resolution of January, restricting the quantity of wine to be drunk by each member, as the conclusion based on certain premises, of which the order to purchase wine and spirits in the preceding November was either the major or the minor. The year following we read that the election of the Lodge officers was determined in the manner prescribed by the State Grand Lodge, namely, "by ballot for all the officers," instead of in the manner laid down in the Lodge By-Laws. Thus the Masters Lodge was gradually bringing itself within the fold of the State Grand Lodge, and in 1794, after consultation between a Grand Lodge Committee, consisting of Bros. De Witt Clinton and James Ogden Hoffman of the one part and a Lodge Committee, consisting of Bros. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Thomas Ellison, of the other part, a report was delivered, the result being that Masters Lodge No. 2, placed itself under the jurisdiction of the State Grand Lodge, and was awarded the rank to which by virtue of this warrant it was entitled. In 1798 it is reported to Grand Lodge. The old warrant had been surrendered and a new one issued in its stead, and the officers installed under it. Till 1819 this Masters Lodge No. 2, became known as No. 4; since June of that year it has held the place of No. 5 on the Grand Lodge Roll.

King David's Lodge was warranted by the same R. W. George Harison, on the 17th February 1769, being located in the city of New York, and Bro. Moses M. Hays was its first Master. Here it remained till the year 1780, when the then W.M. carried the warrant to Newport, R.I. There a Lodge was opened under it, and continued to work for several years after.

Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of Poughkeepsie, was warranted by P.G.M. Harison on the 18th April 1771, on the recommendation of Robert R. Livingston W.M. of Union Lodge, New York, and afterwards M.W.G.M. of the State Grand Lodge. The Lodge was constituted,

and the officers, namely, Bros. James Livingston W.M., Jonathan Lewis S.W., and John Child J.W., installed by the same W. Bro. R. R. Livingston, on the 22nd May following. The Lodge held its regular monthly meetings uninterruptedly during the war, the feasts of Saint John being duly celebrated. Bro. James Livingston retired from the chair in December 1774, but was re-elected in 1776, and continued in office till 1780, when he was appointed Secretary. The following Bye-laws, adopted at the organisation of the Lodge, is worth while re-quoting :—

#### "ARTICLE I.

"In open Lodge without order or decency a dissolution must be the consequence.

"Therefore, at the third stroke of the Master's hammer, a profound silence shall be observed, and if any Brother Curses, Swears, or says anything Irreligious, Obscene or Ludicrous, holds private committees, disputes about Religion or Politicks, offers to lay any wagers, Interrupts any brother who is speaking to the Master, or hisses at what he is or has been speaking, is not on his legs when he has anything to say to the Master, sits down unclothed or with his hat on, or smokes Tobacco in open Lodge, or is Disguised in Liquor during Lodge hours, such offending Brother shall for the first offence be gently reprov'd and admonished by the Master, for the second offence shall be fined one shilling, for the third offence be fined two shillings, and for the fourth offence to be immediately expelled the Lodge and never be admitted again as a member or a visitor unless he be balloted for and received in like manner with a strange brother, Paying all fines due as per these bye Laws and Eight Shillings as a new admission fee if he chooses to be reinstated as a Member."

Among the visitors present on December 27 1782, occurs the name of no less illustrious a man than "Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief." "Solomon's, No. 1," was represented in Grand Lodge June 1784, surrendered its old warrant on 6 Sept. 1796, was placed No. 5 on the roll in 1800, and in 1819 No. 6. It has not been represented in G.L. since 1827.

As already mentioned, the petition for the formation of "St. George's Lodge, No. 1, of Shenectady," was recommended by Masters, No. 2 Lodge, and the dispensation was granted by the M.W. Sir John Johnson P.G.M., on 21st June 1774, Bros. Christopher Yates being appointed W.M., Benjamin Hilton jun. S.W., and John Hengan J.W. A second Dispensation was granted on 13th December of the same year, the preamble reciting "that whereas the former dispensation, according to its own limitation, will expire on the twenty-seventh instant, and whereas the obtaining the same warrant is unavoidably impeded and delayed, and the said brethren, for the benefit and advancement of the Craft, are desirous and solicitous of having the duration of the said dispensation renewed and continued, and the virtue of this last dispensation extended until the next festival of St John the Baptist, succeeding the then approaching festival of St John the Evangelist, providing they could not obtain a warrant, and be installed sooner." The Lodge was accordingly held and continued under this second dispensation, but shortly after, the warrant bearing date the 14th September 1774, signed "John Johnson G.M.," and attested by "William Seton G. Secretary," was received. The Lodge was held once a fortnight, on Saturday evening. Some interruptions, however, occurred during the war. The initiation fee was five pounds ten shillings and sixpence, of which eight shillings was allowed the Tyler, the quarterly dues being half-a-crown. Every visitor, except on the occasion of his first attendance, was required to pay two shillings to the Treasurer. The Lodge was not represented in Grand Lodge till April 1792. It ranked as No. 7 in 1800, as No. 8 in 1819, and has been No. 6 since 1839.

"Military Union Lodge No. 1," was constituted by Dr. Peter Middleton, Deputy G.M. of the P.G. Lodge of New York, in April 1776. The petitioners were the officers and members of "American Union Lodge," warranted by the W. Bro. Richard Gridley P.G.M., Massachusetts, on the 13th February 1776, the warrant empowering Bro. Joel Clark and others to hold a Lodge in the American army, then at Roxbury, Mass. That part of the army with which the Lodge was connected, removed soon afterwards to New York, and hence the petition to Dr. Middleton. Instead, however, of confirming the Massachusetts Warrant, Dr. Middleton granted them a new one, under the style and title of "Military Union No. 1." The minutes relating to these transactions are preserved. On June 20th 1776, at a meeting held at "Bro. Vandanham's," it was voted, firstly, to celebrate St. John's day, and then, "That the utensils, consisting of Aprons, Glasses, Candlesticks, Bible, &c., purchased under the American Union Lodge, be returned to the said American Union Lodge, and considered only as lent to Military Union Lodge." The Lodge met frequently till the 15th August 1776, the record following, which reads thus :—

"The British troops having landed with a large body on Long Island, the attention of the American army was necessary to repel them. On that ever memorable 27th of August, the Right Worshipful Joel Clark, Elisha Hopkins, Ozias Bissell, Joseph Jewett, Nathaniel Gore, being taken prisoners; and on the 13th September, Bros. James Chapman, Micajah Gleason killed; William Cleaveland and John P. Wylly taken prisoners, and Bro. Otho H. Williams taken prisoner at Fort Washington, by which misfortunes the Lodge was deprived of its Master and some most worthy members, and many other brethren were called to act in separate departments, wherefore the Lodge closed without day."

A meeting is recorded in the year following, and then nothing follows till 15th February 1779, when the Lodge is at Reading, Connecticut. W. Bro. Joel Cloake having died in captivity, a new election of officers was held, Samuel Holden Parsons being elected W.M., Jonathan Heart S.W., and Elisha Marshall J.W. The last entry in the Record Book bears date 10th March of this year. From other sources it appears the Lodge was on the Hudson River, near West Point in the summer of 1779, and at Neuburg from 1781 to 1783. For a part of this time Colonel John Parke was W.M. of the

"Military Union Lodge," and the Lodge remained under the authority of the P.G.M. of New York while located within its jurisdiction. The original warrant, we are told, "was taken to Marietta, Ohio, by its Master, Jonathan Heart, who, together with many of its members who had removed to the then new settlements on the Ohio, reopened the Lodge."

St. John's Regimental Lodge No. 1, was warranted 24th July 1775, being attached to the United States Battalion during the war. No records of it remain. It was located at Clarkstown towards the end of the war, and was known as "St. John's Lodge No. 1, Clarkstown." It was represented in Grand Lodge, New York, 23rd June 1784. Under its warrant a Lodge was held at Warwick, Orange Co. N.Y., and on December 23rd application was made to Grand Lodge for a warrant under the title of "St. John's Lodge." The prayer was granted 26th March 1790.

St. John's Lodge (No. 4), New York, was organised in 1776 by those members of St. John's No. 2 who remained loyal to the English Government. When the provincial troops left the city in September 1776, the officers of No. 2 retired, taking with them the warrant, while the properties were secured by those members who remained and who continued to assemble as a Lodge. On 5th February 1783, application was made to Grand Lodge, and they were admitted and granted a warrant as St. John's, No. 4. On 3rd June 1787 it ranked as No. 6; in 1800 as No. 9; in 1826 the warrant was surrendered to Grand Lodge.

"Zion Lodge" was warranted in 1773, was located in New York during the early part of the war, and is described as an Ancient Lodge. Two extracts from the *New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, dated respectively 30th June and 22nd December 1777, relating to the festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, are all the information that has been gathered as to this Lodge.

Lodge 169, A.Y.M.—Registry of England. Warrant dated 13th July 1771—appears to have been held at first in the City of Boston. It was the most prominent of the Lodges held after the commencement of the war, and is said to have been acknowledged as the leading Masonic authority by the various army Lodges. In 1781, the convention for the organization of Grand Lodge was held under its auspices, and the W.M. assumed, *pro temp.*, the authority of G.M. The first P.G.M. was a member, and so, also, was the first Grand Secretary of the State Grand Lodge. Subsequently it took the title of St. Andrew's Lodge. On 3rd June 1789 it ranked as No. 3, but subsequently it became No. 7, and held that rank until 1827, when the warrant was surrendered.

Lodge, No. 210—Registry of England (Ancients), warrant dated 20th February 1779—was one of the Lodges which took a prominent part in the establishment of Grand Lodge in 1781. The warrant was surrendered 3rd June 1789, and a new one granted, as "Temple Lodge, No. 4," on 2nd December of same year. In 1794, the name was changed to "Jerusalem Lodge." Subsequently, owing to internal dissensions, the warrant was revoked, and new warrants were granted to "Trinity, No. 10, and Phoenix, No. 11," the old properties being divided between the new Lodges.

"Solomon's Lodge, No. 212,"—Registry of England (Ancients), warrant dated 1st November 1780—took part in the organisation of Grand Lodge. On 3rd September 1788, the name was changed to St. Patrick's. In 1789 it ranked as No. 5. No records since 1795.

Zion Lodge, U.D., was attached to H.M. 57th Reg., its dispensation being dated 16th June 1780, and granted at the instance of No. 210, A.Y.M. seconded by Nos. 133 and 134, Registry of Scotland. It took part in the formation of Grand Lodge, which granted a warrant dated 2nd January 1783, James Huston being W.M., William Auld S.W., and Samuel Haggan J.W. Representation in Grand Lodge ceased after 1783.

Of other Lodges in New York, whose connection has since been severed, we read of No. 52, 37th Foot, Moriah, No. 133, 22nd Foot, 213, in the Royal Artillery, Lodge 215, A.Y.M., in 2nd Regiment Brandenburg Auspach, and Lodge 441, Registry of Ireland, in H.M. 38th Foot.

This closes the chronicle of the early Lodges of the Grand Lodge of New York. We now pass to the transactions of Grand Lodge itself.

As we have said, the warrant of the Grand Lodge (Ancients) of London, to which the present Grand Lodge of New York traces its origin, was granted by G.M. the Duke of Athol on 5th September 1781, and the R.W. the Rev. William Walter, John Studholme Brownrigg (doubtless an ancestor of our present highly respected Lieut.-General William Studholme Brownrigg, P.G.M. of Surrey), and the Rev. John Beardsley being therein severally appointed Provincial Grand Master and Grand Senior and Junior Wardens. Under this warrant, the Provincial Grand Lodge held its first meeting on the 5th December 1782, the above mentioned in their several capacities being present, together with representatives from the following Lodges, namely: Nos. 52, 37th Foot, Moriah, 133, 22nd Foot, 169, A.Y.M., 212, 210, A.Y.M., 213, A.Y.M., 215, A.Y.M., 441 (Registry of Ireland), 38th Foot, and Zion, U.D. The warrant, &c. having been read, and the above officers proclaimed with the usual solemnity, Bro. James McCuen P.M. 169, was appointed and invested D.P.G.M., Bro. William Cock W.M. of 212 was then appointed G. Secretary, Bro. James Clarke, Secretary of No. 169, Asst. G. Secretary, Bro. Joshua Watson, W.M. of 210, G. Treasurer, and sundry other brethren, Grand Deacons and Grand Stewards. It was then determined that the Lodge should meet for the dispatch of business the first Wednesday in every month, and some other formal business having been transacted, and the prayer duly recommended of certain brethren for the formation of a new Lodge having been unanimously granted, the Lodge was closed. At the meeting on 2nd January 1783, it was resolved, *inter alia*, "that a Modern Master Mason, known to be such, may be healed and admitted into the mysteries of the Ancient Craft in the manner determined upon this evening, and that the same be recommended to the several Lodges under this jurisdiction." At the meeting on 5th February 1783, held at Bro. Strachan's, it was resolved that a visiting

brother should pay to the Treasurer "one dollar." The petition of St. John's Lodge of New York to become Ancient Masons was granted, and the price to be paid for a warrant was fixed at six guineas, and for a book of bye laws at one guinea. On the 5th August 1783, a Committee of Charity was appointed, and it was further resolved that the Grand Deacons and Grand Stewards, in the event of neglecting to attend on the stated Lodge nights, except from unavoidable causes, should be suspended, and others appointed in their stead. On the 19th September 1783, it was resolved that the Grand Warrant, establishing the Lodge, should be left in charge of the Grand Officers, to be appointed in succession to those about to leave the city, and Grand Master Walter being of this number, he is succeeded by and installs as his successor the R.W. Bro. William Cock, who had become Junior Grand Warden. On the 1st October the thanks of Grand Lodge are unanimously voted to their late G.M. Walter and G.S.W. Brownrigg (who, temporarily, occupies the chair of Deputy Grand Master). On the 5th November a Committee is appointed to consider the state of the Lodge in Connecticut. On the 3rd December it is resolved to hold Grand Lodges the first Wednesday in every alternate month, instead of monthly. On the 4th February 1784, Samuel Kerr, W.M. of No. 169, is elected Deputy Grand Master, and R.W. Bro. Cock having announced his intention of resigning the Grand Master's Chair, Bro. Livingston is elected his successor, and installed by proxy. At the same meeting, it was resolved unanimously that a Committee of Charity or Stewards' Lodge be appointed, and meet the third Wednesday in every month, the three oldest Masters of Lodges meeting, however, "as often as possible," to grant relief to petitioners. It was further determined that, henceforth, Grand Lodge should meet quarterly, namely, on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. Thenceforth we have minutes of the meetings of the Grand Stewards' Lodge of Charity. On the 3rd March the newly appointed G.M. Bro. Livingston is in person installed and proclaimed, and a vote of thanks, to be accompanied by a ring, is passed to P.G.M. Cock. At an Emergency Meeting of Grand Stewards' Lodge, on the 27th March, it is resolved unanimously that St. John's Lodge, No. 2, having surrendered its warrant on the 3rd, be admitted to all the rights and privileges of members of Grand Lodge, and take rank of all Lodges constituted after date of the said surrender. It is further agreed that all other Lodges similarly situated to St. John's, No. 2, and who should follow their example, would be similarly received. It is also agreed that the election of Grand Officers be at least fourteen days before the feast of St. John the Baptist. At a Grand Stewards' Lodge on 21st April, Bro. Clark attends and surrenders warrant of Royal Arch No. 8, exhibiting also the proceedings respecting the appointment of Officers and the Lodge Bye-laws. A Committee is appointed to investigate and report, and this report, delivered the 19th May, is confirmed and a recommendation made to Grand Lodge for a renewal of warrant. All which is renewed and confirmed by Grand Lodge on 2nd June. At a Grand Lodge of Emergency on the 23rd of the same month representatives of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, of Poughkeepsie, Union Lodge of Albany, Masters Lodge No. 2, and St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Clarkstown appeared, acknowledged the jurisdiction of Grand Lodge and took their seats accordingly. A resolution to the effect that the officers of the Country Lodges not having produced and surrendered their patents should not be allowed to vote was negatived. The patent of St. Patrick's Lodge, Tryon Connty, being reported to have been either destroyed or carried off to Canada, it was resolved to grant a new one free of cost. At the Grand Lodge on the 1st September members requiring a Grand Lodge Certificate were to pay for stationery, &c., and to G.S. for filling in and signing same the sum, altogether, of ten shillings, no such certificate to be granted without production of the Master's or presiding officer's certificate. It was further agreed that Lodges should make returns of their members, "noting Admissions, Initiations, and Casualties, in order that a Register may be made." These returns to be delivered to Grand Secretary at every Quarterly Communication. At the meeting of Grand Stewards' Lodge, on 16th February 1785, a Committee was appointed to prepare a code of Bye-laws for the government of Grand Lodge. This report was delivered at a Grand Lodge of Emergency, on the 21th February, and referred to the next regular meeting on the 2nd March, when the report was submitted and accepted, and the Bye-laws ordered to be published.

(To be Continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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## BIBLICAL RESEARCH.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Manchester, 26th July 1876.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The author of the article upon the flight of the Israelites from Egypt (in your number of 15th July) may not have perused a little work issued this year by Sir G. B. Airey, on the "earlier Hebrew Scriptures." He would there find corroborative deductions, confirmatory of the interesting discoveries of Dr. Brugsch.

Sir G. Airey, moreover, inclines to the belief that there were volcanic eruptions occurring among the Sinaitic range at the period: he thus accounts for "the burning bush,"—a lambent flame streaming on the wind out of a Volcanic fissure;—and for the pillars of fire and

cloud. "So long as the Mokattam hills were between the Israelites and the Sinaitic Peninsula, nothing remarkable was seen. But as soon as they had made the turn which led them to Pi-hahiroth, they saw in front a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night. This continued until they changed the direction of their march to go from Pi-hahiroth to the passage-place, and then the pillar of fire was behind them . . . It will be seen that the march which terminated at Pi-hahiroth was directed exactly towards Horeb, and that there were no intervening hills to interrupt the view of Sinai. We have seen that some months before Horeb exhibited signs of heat; and six weeks after this time it presented all the appearance of Volcanic eruption . . . The pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire were accompaniments of that eruption. Therefore, when the direction of march was changed . . . the pillar of fire was nearly behind the Israelites, not because it had changed place, but because their faces were turned in a direction nearly opposite to that in which they were turned before."

Whilst deprecating the confident tone assumed by the writer of the above, I am not one of those who consider that the received conjectural traditions as to the interpretation and original statements of Holy Writ (especially in the earlier portions of the Pentateuch) bear the stamp of finality. Sir G. Airey, however, continues his hypothesis to account for the subsequent flames and thunders of Sinai at the delivery of the Tables of the Law. Yet it would appear that although the rocks of that region are igneous, there is no Volcanic lava in the neighbourhood. Metamorphic rocks have never been seen as the produce of modern Volcanoes, and it needs, I imagine, some strain upon received geological bases to assume that it was so in this case. As regards the aerial pillar, it has been often remarked by observers of Volcanoes, that what by day appeared like a dense column of cloud issuing from the crater, had at nighttime a highly luminous aspect.

I beg to remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours sincerely,

A. CLERGYMAN.

## LODGE FEES.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Glasgow, 28th July 1876.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have heard of a case where a candidate for initiation, after payment of the entrance fee and subscription, retracted and declined to proceed. Is he, in such a case, entitled to have the fee returned, or should it be held forfeit?

Yours fraternally,

GLENDEU.

We opine that the fees would be returned. Notwithstanding a case, cited at p. 48 of *Oliver's Masonic Jurisprudence*, where it is stated that, at the Tralee Sessions, a person sued for the return of his fees under somewhat similar circumstances, and the plaint was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had voluntarily handed over the money, and was not entitled to compel its return.

## CHARITY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—A copy of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE having accidentally come into my possession, dated 1st January 1876, I read, with a great amount of pleasure, the poetical effusion of Bro. Walter Spencer.

"As we gaze thro' months to come  
Before our eyes the pathless Future reaches;  
Expected weal will fructify for some,  
And some will learn the moral Sorrow teaches;  
To Brethren dear, whose hopes are soaring high,  
The year beams, as with Gladness' oil anointed;  
Others may think the months too loth to fly  
And linger, disappointed.

How good, great and generous are the sentiments here expressed—and yet how true. Yet I fear that, in this money-making age, we do not act in accordance with the author's meaning. How many members of the Craft, overloaded with this world's wealth, fail to see, or pass coldly on the other side, a humble Brother that may perchance be contending against *unmerited* poverty, sickness and want.

On the day in which Bro. Spencer gave to the world—and to the Craft in particular—the lines previously quoted, after enjoying the festivities of the day, I determined to call upon an old Masonic friend who I had been informed resided in the neighbourhood where I was at that moment a visitor. Intending a little agreeable surprise, I entered his residence, the door of which stood invitingly open. There before me, on a bed of sickness lay one, the remnant of her former self. That wasted form, those sunken eyes, pale and hollow cheeks, with an occasional hectic flush, told me, at a glance, that want, suffering, pain and sorrow were before me; by that couch sat my friend, affectionately trying to soothe the dying form on which I gazed; his words fell on the ear, clear, distinct, loving and affectionate, "Trust in God; cast all your cares upon Him; He is ever ready to help those that call upon and put their trust in Him. He is now our only friend."

In a moment I realised the whole scene, it needed no words to inform me that want and suffering were here. In silence I took the small, thin, transparent hand in my own, and reverently bent my lips towards it. Half an hour afterwards, this unfortunate couple were thanking the Giver of all Good for having sent them a friend when almost every hope had died within them.

Yours fraternally,

ONE OF THE CRAFT.



## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MIDDLESEX.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex was held on Saturday, 29th ult., at the Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court. The minutes having been confirmed, the reports of the Audit Committee and the Charity Committee were read and confirmed. The Secretary then called over the roll of Lodges in the Province. The present position of this Province can best be judged from the following, which was sent out with the summonses:—

It has been deemed desirable, by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, that a brief review of the progress of Freemasonry in Middlesex, since its formation as a Masonic Province, should be submitted to this Provincial Grand Lodge. On the 1st of December 1869, the late Earl of Zetland, then Most Wor. Grand Master, was pleased to appoint Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Francis Burdett, P.S.G.W. of England and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, to the high and dignified post of Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, and farther to direct that the Province should be constituted at as early a date as possible. It may be well to recall the fact that Colonel Burdett's nomination was the result of the unanimous votes of the delegates of every Lodge in the Province at a meeting specially convened, and that their recommendation was subsequently graciously approved by the then Grand Master. In 1869, there were but 8 Lodges in Middlesex outside the radius of ten miles from Freemasons' Hall—viz., 382 at Uxbridge, 708 at Hampton Court, 788 at Twickenham, 865 at Hounslow, 946 at Strawberry Hill, 1194 at Isleworth, 1237 at Enfield, and 1238 at Southall. The inaugural meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Teddington, on the 22nd January 1870, on which day the "Burdett" Lodge, No. 1293, was also consecrated, Colonel Burdett being the first Master. In the course of the same year, three new Lodges were added to the Provincial roll—viz., "Acacia," 1309, at Potters' Bar (since removed to Southall); "Harrow," 1310, at Harrow; and "Lebanon," 1326, at Hampton. In 1871 the number of Lodges received no addition; but in 1872 two new Lodges, the "Campbell," 1415, and "Era," 1423, both at Hampton Court, were established, and the "Bard of Avon" Lodge, No. 778, was transferred from Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, to a *locale* in Middlesex. In 1873, the "Thames Valley Lodge," No. 1460, received a warrant for Halliford, Shepperton; and in 1874 no less than three new Lodges were formed—viz., the "Felix," 1494, at Teddington; the "Francis Burdett," 1503, at Hampton Hill; and the "Hemming," 1512, at Hampton. And the list of accessions to our strength closes with the "Abercorn" Lodge, 1549, which was consecrated at Great Stanmore only a few weeks ago. The number of Lodges has thus increased in five years and a half from 8 to 20, and the membership from between 200 and 300 to nearly 1000. But the most gratifying result to the R.W. Provincial Grand Master is the fact that, with comparatively few exceptions, this extraordinary increase in numbers has been attained by the introduction of members who are prepared to fulfil their responsibilities as Freemasons. If it were not so, such a rapid extension in mere numerical strength would become a subject for deprecation and reproof, rather than for congratulation and rejoicing. There are, nevertheless, one or two Lodges in which a greater discrimination in the acceptance of candidates and joining members should be exercised and enforced; and the Provincial Grand Master will hold the Masters of any such Lodges strictly responsible, in future, that the laws of the Craft are obeyed in their entirety, with reference to the *status* and character of all persons proposed for admission, either as joining members or initiates.

It is, however, very satisfactory to know that the Lodges generally are well and ably worked, that harmony and goodwill prevail amongst the brethren, Masonic complaints being almost unknown in the Province, and, above all, that a steady and liberal support is being extended to the Masonic Charities. Five years ago hardly a Lodge had a vote in its corporate capacity, now, more than half of the existing Lodges are Life Governors of the several Masonic Institutions.

At the last three Festivals the Province was thus represented:—In January 1875, at the "Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution," by five Stewards, producing lists amounting to £186; at the "Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," in May, by fourteen Stewards, with £582; and at the July Festival of the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," by ten Stewards, with a total of £400, making in the aggregate the handsome sum of £1,168 as the united donations of the Freemasons associated with the Province, irrespective of large amounts contributed by some of its members, who subscribed through various Metropolitan Lodges, to which they also belong. The Provincial Grand Master especially desires to thank those Stewards, and the brethren who have thus materially assisted them in maintaining so well the prestige of the Province, and he is confident that, as years roll on, the good example which they have set will be followed by their successors in the various Lodges. By a steady adherence to the principles of the Craft, and the laws laid down in the "Constitutions" of the Order, the happiness and prosperity of the brethren will be permanently cemented, and from the experience of the past, which has been so fruitful in true Masonic feeling and good fellowship, the Provincial Grand Master expresses his heartfelt conviction that the Province of Middlesex will ever be conspicuous for the practice of those exalted virtues which at once characterise and adorn our Masonic profession.

An alteration in one of the Bye-laws, referring to the election of Treasurer, having been made, Bro. F. Kelly was proposed for that office by Bro. Dubois, and unanimously elected. The Provincial Grand Master then appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—

Deputy P.G.M.	Sir Geo. Elliott, Bart., M.P.
S.G. Warden	E. B. Graham.
J.G. Warden	Henry G. Buss.
G. Chaplain	Rev. P. M. Holden.
G. Chaplain	Rev. W. F. Reynolds,

G. Treasurer	Frederick Kelly.
G. Registrar	David W. Pearse.
G. Secretary	R. Wentworth Little P.P.S.G.W.
S.G. Deacon	H. A. Dubois.
J.G. Deacon	Frederick Walters.
G. Supt. Works	Col. Wigginton.
G. Dir. Cer.	Capt. A. Smith.
Asst. G.D.C.	T. Nash.
G. Sword Bearer	E. H. Thiellay.
G. Organist	Reginald W. Williams.
G. Pursuivant	
Asst. G. Pursuivant	Robert Helsdon.
G. Tyler	J. Gilbert.

It was then proposed by the Provincial Grand Master that the sums of £10 to the Benevolent Institution, and £10 10s to each of the Schools be voted from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge, all of which amounts were voted unanimously. Bro. Little proposed "That a committee be formed for the purpose of commemorating, in an appropriate manner, the completion by the R.W. Bro. Col. Burdett of seven years in his office as Provincial Grand Master, and of testifying to the great advantage which the Province, has received from his rule," and that the committee should consist of all Past and Present P.G. Officers, the W.M., Wardens, Secretary and Past Masters of the various Lodges in the Province, with power to add to their number. Both of these propositions were well received and unanimously carried. Letters of regret from various brethren at being unable to attend the P.G.L. were read, and a petition for a Lodge to be held at West Drayton, under the title of the Unity Lodge, was presented. P.G.L. was then closed.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham will be held at South Shields, in the Free Library Buildings, under the banner of St. Hilda's Lodge, No. 240, on Tuesday, 24th October 1876.

## ALWAYS TOO LATE.

By B. P. REYNOLDS, M.D.

*From the "VOICE OF MASONRY."*

HOW many men there are in the world who are always too late, and therefore all through life accomplish nothing worth naming? They are never a success, just because they are always late. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present until half an hour after. No matter how important the business is, either to yourself or to them, they are just as tardy. If they take passage in a steamboat they arrive just as the boat has left the wharf; if they have to meet the cars, they have started a few minutes before they have arrived. Their dinner has been waiting so long that the cook is out of patience, and half the time is obliged to set the table again.

This trait of character we have described they always pursue. They are never in season at church, the Lodge, at a place of business, at meals, or in bed. Persons of such loose habits we cannot but despise. Much rather would we have a man too early to see us, always ready, even if he should carry out his principle to the extent of the good deacon, who, in following to the tomb the remains of a husband and father, hinted to the bereaved widow that, at the proper time, he should be happy to marry her. The deacon was just in season; for scarcely had the relatives and friends returned to the house, before the minister, who had called to console the widow, made the same proposition to her. "You are too late," said the widow, "the deacon spoke to me at the grave."

Scores have lost opportunities of making fortunes, receiving favours and obtaining even husbands and wives by being a few minutes too late. Always speak and act in season, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual to his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost. Those who hang back, hesitate and tremble—who are never on hand for a journey, a meeting, a trade, a lover, or anything else—are poor sloths, and are ill calculated to get a living in this stirring world of ours.

Our advice is: be in time; be punctual and methodical in business; be always on hand at the right time; be punctual in your engagements; if you make one, keep it. "Punctuality is the soul of business." Never procrastinate; numberless are the evils which proceed from delays in not doing things at the proper time—from the habit of not being punctual, and of putting off for to-morrow what might be done to-day. They really prevent the accomplishment of half the purposes of life. Just look at the evils! They begat, first, tardiness, negligence, by familiarizing with omissions of duty; secondly, falsehood, in order to conceal faults; thirdly, dishonesty, with a view to amend it; and lastly, open crime, as the result of a gradual indulging perhaps begun with being a little tardy. One of the first lessons impressed on our mind at school was, "Procrastination is the thief of time." Let us always remember it.

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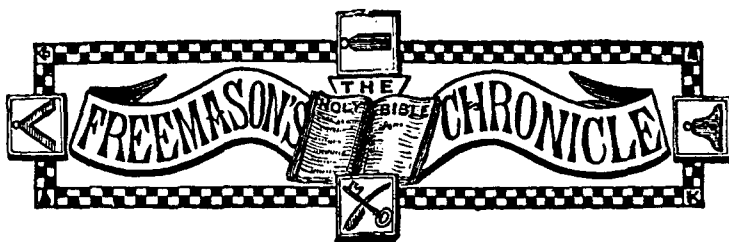
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## OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

IN a few days the work of Parliament will be over, and Honourable Members will be scattered to the four winds of heaven. But though the prorogation is a matter of days only, there seems to be no relaxation of bitterness in the Education contest. Even on Saturday, which is usually a *dies non*—the House met for the dispatch of business, and on Thursday a series of divisions took place at one of the latest stages of the Bill. We do not think the Opposition should be pushed to this extremity. There is not the remotest prospect even of a chance victory over the well-marshalled forces of the Government, and the sooner the new Elementary Education Bill becomes law the better. An invitation to the Government by one of the Irish Members, supported by a strong force of his compatriots, to release the Fenian prisoners, met with no sympathy with the House, notwithstanding the support of the Right Honourable John Bright, Member for Birmingham. The Debate on the Turkish Question was finished in both Houses in a single evening. There can hardly, indeed, be said to have been any opposition to the policy pursued by Ministers, who obtained the sympathy of nearly all classes of politicians. There was a certain amount of criticism, but the opinion generally prevails that Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Derby have upheld the dignity of their country, and that Russia has had a severe snubbing for its pains. The adjourned Debate on the Extradition Treaties has been brought to an end, the Lord Chancellor having recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his speech.

The Court is still at Osborne, and the Prince and Princess of Wales in London. The Duke of Cambridge has inspected the troops at Aldershot, and expressed his satisfaction with their behaviour. In the City the Lord Mayor has been entertaining Ministers at the Mansion House. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Secretary was present, but the Marquis of Salisbury was a most efficient spokesman, and the remarks of Messrs. Hunt and G. Hardy in responding for the Army and Navy were very well received. The time-honoured Ministerial white-bait dinner, will, we presume, be fixed shortly, and then our legislators, both Her Majesty's Ministers and Her Majesty's Opposition, will betake themselves to the country and enjoy their well-earned holiday. We trust that foreign politics will prove no obstacle to their uninterrupted enjoyment of it.

The inquiry into the cause of the disaster on board of H.M. vessel "Thunderer" proceeds leisurely. It is, of course, gratifying to know that every endeavour is being made to fathom the mystery, but we do not quite understand why the progress is so slow. Inquests have a greater effect on the public mind when they are held instantly.

The Rifle Volunteers have had their annual camp at Wimbledon, and now the Volunteer Artillerists are similarly engaged at Shoeburyness. This being an out of the way place, the general public appear to take but little interest in the proceedings. The skill of an individual marksman can be appreciated, but average mortals are not quite as enthusiastic about the performances of a whole detachment. Nor is it so generally understood what constitutes excellence in gunnery. Thus the Artillery meeting at Shoeburyness, though equally important with that of the N.R.A., attracts far less attention. Good solid work, however, is done, and the camp is a model of discipline during its occupancy by our volunteer gunners. Simultaneously with this, experiments have been made with the eighty-ton-infant. Heavier charges of powder are used at nearly every round, and the more are fired, the more satisfactory appears to be the result. This is highly gratifying, especially now, when there are wars and rumours of war in the East of Europe.



The speech of the American Minister at the Mansion House, on the occasion of the Ministerial Banquet, was a capital specimen of after-dinner eloquence. Mr. Pierrepont appears to be a thoroughly genial man, and the influence he seems likely to exert will, no doubt, be promotive of still friendlier relations between the country he represents and Great Britain. There is every reason why the two nations should be always on the friendliest terms, but differences between relatives are sometimes of a very bitter character. It is manifest that Mr. Pierrepont has resolved that, so far as in him lies, the bonds of unity shall be drawn closer. This is the best way we have heard of celebrating the Centennial of American Independence. We are, in fact, one people, though separated by the Atlantic, and should have but one mind.

Yachting is well in season, and, next week, we shall have grand Cricket doings at Canterbury. Gloucestershire has been fighting sundry battles, and in every case the victory has inclined to her side, thanks to the marvellous skill of the Graces. W. G. has been outdoing himself, and having scored four hundred against a North Country team, has since exhibited, in a North v. South match, even better form, and made the large score of 126 out of a total from the latter of 154. The only other player who made a long stand against the Northern bowling was Pooley, who put together 14, the rest of the eleven being responsible for just fourteen. The Eton and Harrow match at Lord's is, *par excellence*, the public school match of the season, but quite as good Cricket is often seen in other school teams. Uppingham, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Rugby, have latterly been handling the willow, not altogether without success. A Rugbeian carried out his bat for just one hundred against a good representative eleven, and that is no small achievement. Kent, too, has had more than victory to record, thanks to the energy of Lord Harris, and the skill he displays in every match he takes part in. We well remember the old days when in the cricketing world Kent could point with pride to the eloquent motto, *nulli secundus*. But this month will see the end of the Cricket Season. Later matches are not looked upon as part and parcel of the legitimate proceedings of the year. This month, too, will see the prime of yachting. A short time hence, and we shall have the doings of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Victoria and Albert Clubs to chronicle.

The news from the seat of war is, of course, conflicting, but there is little doubt the Turks on the one hand, and the Montenegrins on the other, have gained a victory. The former have invaded Servia, and inflicted heavy losses on their opponents, while the latter, owing to the numerical superiority of their force, have driven the Turks back, helter skelter, in the neighbourhood of Bilek, and captured several cannon, as well as two or three superior officers. Meanwhile, rumours are afloat as to the abdication of Sultan Murad. He is said to be in such health that his survival for more than a few days is set down as impossible. His brother will succeed, and, it is said, will take command of the army at once. We do not think a change of rulers will make much difference as regards the present crisis, save, perhaps, that it may hasten the intervention of the other European powers. The only other item of foreign news worth recording is the return to her native country of the ex-Queen of Spain, Isabella, after an exile of several years. It is reported she will hold herself aloof from politics. So much the better. Her reign cannot be said to have been a very fortunate one for her people. Let us hope she will exercise no baneful influence over the conduct of her son, who has acquitted himself thus far most creditably in his difficult position. With the restoration of peace Spain should be able to win back some of Dame Fortune's favours. Her resources are immense, and there is absolutely no reason why, financially and politically, she should not prosper. It is noteworthy that on reaching Santander the ex-Queen paid a visit to the Cathedral. This is an act of gracious condescension, which cannot be too highly extolled. Had Isabella shown as much zeal in governing as in praying, we do not think her reign would have collapsed so ignominiously. We wish we were able to record that such acts of prayer were indicative of greater liberality towards other religions. A sense of charity towards other creeds has never been a distinguishing feature in the sovereigns of Spain.

Petitions are in progress for a new Lodge in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be named the Hotspur; also for one at Bedlington, both in the Province of Northumberland.

## DOLORES.

(DEDICATED TO A. C. SWINBURNE.)

The world and all restriction scorning,  
To thee I flew,  
All counsel and all friendly warning  
Aside I threw;  
And, while thine arm remained beside me,  
My love was bliss,  
Forgetting every doubt which tried me,  
In thy dear kiss.

They told me that the English idol  
Was only gold,  
That English love, like iron bridle,  
Was stern and cold:  
And tho', before their whispers perished,  
It cost me tears,  
I trusted thee with all I cherished,  
And stifled fears.

And when, the cup of love full filling,  
Our babe was born;  
Its smile with sunshine filled our dwelling,  
Radiant as morn.  
But when joy comes, is sorrow ever,  
Alas! in store;  
Thou cam'st to tell me we must sever,  
To meet no more!

With cold lips thy last kiss was given,  
And ruthless eye;  
My love was paralysed and riven,  
Condemned to die.  
Thro' the gateway, to'ards the river,  
Thou wentest forth,  
As, crying sad *Adios!* for ever,  
I fell to earth.

*Mary of Sorrows!* thou uphold me!  
Thy name most dear.  
'Twas not for nought he always called me  
"Dolores mia."

Thou know'st the woe of hope departed,  
View my despair!  
Look down to soothe the broken hearted:  
Teach me to bear!

Now calm, in convent desolation,  
Thoughts fixed on high;  
Our child remains my consolation,  
Earth's only tie.  
When, in thy Northern clime's December,  
The sunbeams shine,  
Remember! oh remember  
That I was thine!

C. T. F.

## SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

Grand Chapter met on Wednesday last, when the following were present:—Companion Samuel Rawson P.D.G. Supt. of China as G.Z., Frederick Pattison P.J. as G.H., Capt. W. Platt P.P.Soj., as G.J., Lieut.-Col. Creaton as G.S.E., Benjamin Head as G.S.N., Hon. W. W. Vernon G.P.Soj., Robt. Grey and J. E. Saunders as G.Asst. Sojs., E. J. Barron G. Standard Bearer, and Comps. Parkinson, Snell, J. Smith, N. Bradford, H. Pullen, H. G. Buss, A. A. Pendlebury, J. Boyd, W. Hammond, &c. Grand Chapter was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The other business (as given by us in last week's issue) was regularly gone through, and Grand Chapter closed.

The members of the Tyne Lodge, No. 991, have forwarded to Head Quarters their petition for a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to the Tyne Lodge, and to be known by the name of the Tyne Chapter.

The brethren of Hebburn intend to petition the Provincial Grand Master of Durham to grant a charter for holding a Lodge at Hebburn, and to name it the St. Cuthbert's Lodge.

## Old Warrants.

### No. 14.

No. 13, Ancients; No. 23, at the Union, A.D. 1813; No. 22, A.D. 1832 and 1863. Now held at Guildhall Tavern, London.

Seal AUGUSTUS G.M.

No. 22.

*Figure of Neptune,  
on chariot, drawn by \*  
three sea horses.*

To all and every our Right Worshipful and loving Brethren We Prince Augustus Frederick of Brunswick Lunenburg Duke of Sussex Earl of Inverness Baron of Arklow, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter &c &c &c

GRAND MASTER

of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS of ENGLAND

#### SEND GREETING

WHEREAS it appears by the Records of our Grand Lodge that a Warrant of Constitution bearing date 18th July 1759 was granted to certain Brethren therein named authorising them to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at the Sign of THE GRIFFIN in the Town of Deptford in the County of Kent and which was then registered in the books of the Grand Lodge No 73 And whereas by the Union of the two Grand Lodges on the 27th December 1813 the said Lodge became No 23 and by the general alteration of the numbers in the year 1832 it became and is now registered in the Grand Lodge Books No 22 meeting at the Black Boy Tavern Wapping in the County of Middlesex under the Title and Denomination of

#### THE NEPTUNE LODGE

AND WHEREAS the Brethren composing the said Lodge have by their memorial represented to us that their said Warrant hath by some accident been lost or destroyed and they have prayed us to grant them a Warrant of Confirmation. Now KNOW YE that we being satisfied of the reasonableness of the said request and from the Confidence reposed in the Brethren do hereby grant this our WARRANT of CONFIRMATION unto our right trusty and well beloved Brethren HENRY ROWE, HENRY THOMAS DOUBTFIRE, CHARLES JOHN OSBORNE, WILLIAM SANBURN, JOHN ALBERT SMITH, BENJAMIN COOPER, JOHN BEGBIE and the other Brethren composing the said Lodge authorising and empowering them and their Successors to continue to assemble and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Wapping aforesaid on the Second Tuesday in every Month or at such times as to the Brethren thereof may appear necessary and be regulated by their Bye-laws in conformity with the general laws of the Craft and then and there when duly congregated to make pass and raise Free Masons according to the ancient custom of the Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World AND FURTHER at the Petition of the said Brethren WE DO APPOINT the said HENRY ROWE to be the Master The said HENRY THOMAS DOUBTFIRE to be the Senior Warden And the said CHARLES JOHN OSBORNE to be the Junior Warden for continuing to hold the said Lodge until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and installed strictly charging that every Member who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge shall be installed in ancient form and according to the Laws of the Grand Lodge that he may thereby be fully invested with the dignities and powers of his office AND we do require you the said HENRY ROWE and your Successors to take special care that all and every the Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons AND that you and they and all other the Members of the said Lodge do observe perform and keep the Laws Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge or transmitted by us or our Successors Grand Masters or by our Deputy Grand Master for the time being AND we do enjoin you to make such bye-laws for the government of your Lodge as shall to the majority of the Members appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the general Laws and Regulations of the Craft a copy whereof you are to transmit to us AND we do require you to cause all such bye-laws and regulations and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge to be entered in Books to be kept for that purpose AND you are in no wise to omit to send to us or our Successors Grand Masters or to THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HENRY JOHN SPENCER CHURCHILL our Deputy Grand Master or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being at least once in every year a list of the Members of your Lodge with the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein and Brethren who shall have joined the same, together with fees and monies payable thereon according to the Rules laid down in the Book of Constitutions it being our WILL and intention that this our Warrant shall continue in force so long only as you shall conform to the laws and regulations of our said Grand Lodge.

William H. White } G. S.  
Edw. Harper }

Given under our hand and Seal of the Grand Lodge at London this day of October A.L. 5835. A.D. 1835.

By command of the M. W. Grand Master.

H. John Spencer Churchill D.G.M.

The present No., title, &c., are 22, Neptune Lodge, Guildhall Tavern, E.C.

\* Evidently executed recently.

We were "in wandering mazes lost" after a perusal of the foregoing Warrant of Confirmation of the Neptune Lodge, and so solicited the good offices of our esteemed friend, Brother Hughan, who has kindly sent the following interesting reply, which will prove not only of value to the members of the Lodge in question, but also to the Craft generally.—JOHN CONSTABLE.

Truro, 8th July 1876.

MY DEAR CONSTABLE,—No doubt you are puzzled on reading the Warrant of Confirmation of No. 22, London, and if all were true as recited, the key could not be forthcoming.

The facts are these: The Lodge No. 13 became extinct, and on the 6th December 1758, Lodge No. 63 paid to the Charity Fund of the "Ancients" the sum of Two Guineas, to assume its number and position on the Roll, which was agreed to by the Grand Lodge. Such a traffic was not at all uncommon amongst the seceders, unfortunately, and has given rise to so many complications that in several instances it is quite impossible, at the present time, to decide as to the actual age of certain Lodges which are distinguished by numbers, of themselves indicating considerable antiquity.

The "Warrant of Confirmation" is in error as to No. 73, which did not become 23 at the "Union," but the Neptune did as No. 13 at that period, and before 1758 as No. 63. The Lodge which met at the Black Boy, Wapping, was No. 63, and not No. 73, the truth of which may be confirmed by reference to the lists of the "Ancient" Lodges, printed in 1807 and 1813. No. 73 was held in Suffolk, and became 97 at the "Union." No. 63 was continued by another Lodge, at the "Union" becoming 86, in 1832 No. 76, and again to the original number (63) in 1863; St. Mary's Lodge, London, being its present title. If our able Brother H. G. Buss had been installed in the Grand Secretary's Office A.D. 1835, the errors before noted would not have occurred. With best wishes,

Your friend and brother,

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

### No. 15.

No. 74, "Ancients;" No. 98 at the Union; No. 83 A.D. 1832; and No. 70 from A.D. 1863.

No. 74.

ATHOLL, GRAND MASTER.

LAU. DERMOTT, D.G.M. WM. CLARKE, S.G.W.  
JOHN CHRISTIAN, J.G.W.

To all whom it may concern.

We, the GRAND LODGE of the Most Ancient and Honourable FRATERNITY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, according to the Old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin at York, Anno Domino Nine hundred twenty and Six, and in the Year of Masonry Four Thousand Nine hundred twenty and Six, in ample form assembled, viz. The Right Worshipful and Most Noble John, Duke and Marquis of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquhidar, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belvenie, and Gask, Heritable Captain and Constable of the Castle and Constabulary of Kinleaven, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, Knight of the most noble Order of the Thistle, and in that part of Great Britain called England, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS;—The Worshipful LAU. DERMOTT, Esquire, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER; The Worshipful WILLIAM CLARKE, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden; and the Worshipful JOHN CHRISTIAN, Esquire, Junior Grand Warden, (with the approbation and consent of the WARRANTED LODGES held within the cities and suburbs of London and Westminster,) Do hereby authorise and empower our trusty and well-beloved Brethren, viz: Mr. William Gardiner, one of our Master Masons, Mr. William Dyer, his Senior Warden, and Mr. Richard Player his Junior Warden, to form and hold a LODGE of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS aforesaid, at the sign of the Castle (or elsewhere) in the city of Exeter,\* upon the second Monday of each Kalendar Month, and on all seasonable times and lawful occasions: and in the said LODGE (when duly congregated) to admit and make FREE MASONS according to the most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the ROYAL CRAFT in all ages and nations throughout the known world. And we do hereby farther authorise and empower our said trusty and well beloved brethren, Messrs. William Gardiner, William Dyer, and Richard Player, with the consent of the members of their Lodge, to nominate, chuse, and install their successors, to whom they shall deliver this WARRANT, and invest them with their powers, and dignities, as FREE MASONS, &c. And such successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and install their successors, &c. &c. &c. such installation to be upon or near every St. John's Day during the continuance of this Lodge for ever. Provided the above named Brethren and all their successors always pay due respect to the Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no force or virtue.

Given under the Hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this Eleventh day of November, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy and One, in the Year of Masonry Five Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy and One.

WM. DICKEY, Grand Secretary.

A Renewal bears date March 21st 1759.

NOTE.—This WARRANT is registered in the GRAND LODGE, Vol. 3, Letter C.

\* A Removal to Plymouth, bearing date 6th October 1828, was granted by the Right Honourable Hugh, Viscount Ebrington, Provincial Grand Master of Devon, &c. &c.

The present title, locality, &c. are, The St. John's Lodge, No. 70, Hayshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.

## SKETCH OF BRO. T. S. PARVIN, P.G.M.

AND FOR THIRTY YEARS GRAND SECRETARY OF IOWA.

[Written by himself at the request of his brethren, and included in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for 1873.]

IN this volume we have presented biographical sketches of the first four Grand Masters, all deceased, whose term of service, with that of their successor, fills the period of the first decade (1844-53) of our history, together with sketches of the last four (13-16), whose services were coeval with the period embraced in the volume—the sixth half decade (1869-73). These eight and those intervening (whose history will be continued during subsequent years), were contemporaries of the one “Grand Secretary,” a sketch of whose career is importuned at our hands for this series.

Not having a kind friend, as the others had, to volunteer the preparation of such a paper, and being too modest to ask it at the hands of others, and too inexperienced in the line of autobiography, we are not disposed to devote a summer to fighting it out on either line.

We present, therefore, as a flank movement, a page transcribed from the fly-leaves of an old copy of Cross's Chart, the first Masonic book we ever owned, a statement of the order of our advancement in Masonry, and leave to “future generations” the completion of the work.

My earliest and fondest, because of its being my first recollection of Masonry, is connected with the Lodge of which my father and his father were members before I was born. It was held in the second story of an old mansion occupied by the widowed daughter of an honoured hero of the Revolution. Pleasantly located, and overlooking a beautiful village upon the banks of the Cedar, from which it derived its name, and just at that point where the tide “ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours” ere it empties into the Delaware on the Jersey side; all its surroundings were in harmony with the beautiful in nature and all that is good and true in man. In the room underneath, this good woman, whom we fondly remember, taught a class of small children, of whom we were one. We children often speculated upon the sights to be seen in that haunted chamber, and often, too, wondered at the operations performed there during the hours when our little eyes were closed in sleep, but of which we heard more or less in the talk among the villagers. For about that time it was rumoured that a man “duly and truly prepared” to become a Mason, never became one, but fled in hot haste, as though pursued by hobgoblins, to his home and frightened wife.

My father, a sea-faring man, was at home from one of his voyages about that time, and being his first born and only son, he could not refuse my request to visit the secret place, for it must be remembered that in those days a Masonic Lodge was never opened to the inspection of the profane world, old or young. I was of the favoured few, and well do I remember that beautiful autumn morning, when, a little lame boy of seven years, I hobbled along, my father, in whom I trusted, leading the way to the abodes of the mysteries, whose ways I have so often since sought with fear and trembling lest I might not find the truth there concealed. That impression was strong and deep upon a mind well cultivated for its age, and every article of the quaint old furniture I could have assigned to its proper place the evening when, fourteen years later, upon the banks of the Ohio, I first saw the light my eyes had longed for during many a year of silent but thoughtful waiting.

On the January morning, in 1838, when I became a free man, with the consciousness that the teachings of a pure and blessed mother had started her boy “under the tongue of good report” upon the voyage of life, I called upon the Hon. Elam P. Langdon, Post Master of the city, and Worshipful Master of the Lodge, one of the oldest in the West, and originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of my native State, and asked him to recommend me to the Lodge, that I might be made a member. I was initiated in Nova Cesarea Harmony Lodge, No. 2, Cincinnati, 14th March 1838, the Worshipful Master, though present, yielding the gavel to his Senior Warden, John Evans, a master workman, and the late Samuel Reed, then Grand Lecturer of the State, acting as Senior Deacon. I have often wondered, even with childish curiosity, why I was not received in the month of February intervening; but, having been informed that in consequence of my lameness it became necessary to procure a special dispensation in my behalf, I rested under the impression that the delay arose from that cause. Upon my return from the triennial meeting at Baltimore in 1871, I tarried a week among the old landmarks where I was raised and educated, and sought an inspection of the old records, where I found quite a business entry to the effect that I was elected, but that, owing to a great fire raging, and burning the large pork house of Bros. ———, members of the Lodge, the conferring of the degree was postponed that the members might repair to the fire and aid in saving the property of the brothers named, etc.

A severe attack of the rheumatism, resulting from a fall when I was some five years old, had lamed me for life, and, under the crustian law of the “operative” Masons, I was debarred a knowledge of “speculative” Masonry. The Grand Master [Reese] was not, however, one of those doctors “learned in law” who can only find brains and hearts in the heels or stomach of the candidate, but rather regarding the “internal qualifications which render a man fit to be a Mason,” consented to my becoming one, and I have the unblushing confidence to believe that I have never disgraced the honour or abused the confidence he and his brethren then reposed in me, a poor candidate for the honours the Order might confer upon one who would seek to learn its precepts and practice what he had learned amid all the varying scenes of a checkered life.

The Lodge was old and wealthy, and composed of aged brethren, with only one under middle age, and he fifteen years my senior; hence I became the pet boy of those “fathers in Israel,” and predestined long before I was “raised,” on the 9th of May following, to become their Secretary, a life's work upon which the light of that hour has not, I think, been shed in vain.

My petition was before the R.A. Chapter, Cincinnati, No. 2, but withdrawn upon my sudden removal from the city. I also dimitted from the Lodge, but was subsequently elected an honorary member therein. Congress had just, 12th June 1838, detached Iowa from Wisconsin, and created it a territory, and Governor Lucas, of Ohio, appointed by President Van Buren, its first, wisest and best Governor, and I had accepted his unsought invitation to accompany him as his private Secretary. Henceforth Iowa became my home, and in view of subsequent facts, I may, without egotism, quote, as not inappropriate to myself, the well-known lines of Virgil:—

“—quæque ipse \* \* \* vidi,  
Et quorum pars magna fui —,”

in the varied pursuits of her history, education, religion, politics, benevolence and Masonry.

Of my connection with Masonry, I shall only here and now speak, and of that briefly:—

At the third session of the territorial legislature in the fall of 1840, Col. Bennett, who had been an aid of Gen. Harrison, at Tippecanoe, and since deceased in Oregon, and his son-in-law, Evan Evans, still a resident of Burlington, called upon me in the council chamber and asked my aid to organise a Masonic Lodge. From my acquaintance with the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, I was requested to prepare the papers and conduct the correspondence. We received the dispensation, dated the 20th of November 1840, signed by Joseph Foster and Richard B. Dallam, and opened the first Lodge in Iowa at Burlington, on the 30th of the same month, when I was appointed Junior Deacon.

I had communicated these facts to my father, who had recently become located in Bloomington, where I resided; and, counselling with Gen. Ansel Humphreys and others, they determined to organize a Lodge at that place, and I was requested to perform the same offices for them, which I did, signing their petition and withdrawing from Burlington Lodge, afterwards chartered as No. 41, and subsequently changed to Des Moines, No. 1.

The dispensation for Iowa Lodge, afterward No. 42 and 2, was dated 4 Feb. 1841, and the Lodge organized 15 February. Ansel Humphreys was named its first Master; my father, an octogenarian, now residing at St. Louis, and who, some years ago, celebrated his golden wedding, was appointed Treasurer, an office in which he has served the various Masonic bodies of which he was a member a generation or more. I still hold my membership in this Lodge of “blessed memory.” In the new Lodge I was first appointed Senior Deacon, then Secretary, in which position I served several years. Was elected Master in 1843, represented it in the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1842-1843, and the Convention that organized the Grand Lodge of Iowa, January 1844, when I was elected Grand Secretary, which position I still hold. I was elected Grand Master in 1852, Past Grand Master Humphreys being my Secretary, and in 1853 we reversed the order of office; was Grand Orator in 1863, closing the first score years of our existence with an address largely historical and commemorative of the past. Wrote the reports on Foreign Correspondence for ten or more years for the Grand Lodge, and at different times for Grand Chapter and Commandery.

Edited the *Western Freemason* in 1859—69, at Muscatine, and the *Evergreen*, at Davenport, in the year 1861, and, 1873, am editing the Iowa department of Gouley's magazine, the *Freemason*, at St. Louis. Am the Grand Representative of the States of New Jersey, Ohio and Missouri, from which I originally hailed as a citizen and a Mason.

As Grand Secretary I have edited and published the Proceedings of Grand Lodge in five volumes, 1844—73, thirty years, and reprinted the first two volumes, 1844—53, 1854—58, thus furnishing the Masonic public a full and complete history of Masonry in Iowa during the entire period since its introduction within this territory. I have founded and organized its library, and published its catalogue, of 144 pages, and issued three editions of the Ancient Constitution, with that of the Grand Lodge. During these years I have seen the Grand Lodge grow from very small beginnings to become first among its equals in all the essential elements that constitute a sound and healthy body Masonic.—*Masonic Review*.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The following statement shows the receipts for traffic on the undermentioned railways for the past week, as compared with the corresponding week in 1875:—

Railway.	Miles open.			Receipts.		
	1876.	1876	1875	1876	1876	1875
Caledonian . . . . .	739	65,014	61,802			
Glasgow and South Western . . . . .	315½					
Great Eastern . . . . .	761½	54,271	53,539			
Great Northern . . . . .	658	61,104	60,003			
Great Western . . . . .	2,029	147,331	150,843			
Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	437½	70,693	73,553			
London and Brighton . . . . .	378½	46,986	52,875			
London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .	153½	24,627	27,480			
London and North Western . . . . .	1,614½	191,912	203,107			
London and South Western . . . . .	—	50,917	54,428			
London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . .	45	2,707	3,147			
Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .	259½					
Midland . . . . .	1,055½	122,036	118,696			
Metropolitan . . . . .	8	9,519	9,290			
“ “ District . . . . .	8½	4,974	5,039			
“ “ St. John's Wood . . . . .	1½	423	461			
North British . . . . .	844½	48,747	51,233			
North Eastern . . . . .	1,411½	128,377	131,876			
North London . . . . .	12	7,209	7,433			
North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .	191					
“ “ Canal . . . . .	118					
South Eastern . . . . .	350	41,546	47,182			



## DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meeting, &c. as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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## SATURDAY, 5th AUGUST.

General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.

453—Chigwell, Castle Hotel, Woodford, Essex.  
R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.

## MONDAY, 7th AUGUST.

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors.  
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham.  
156—Harmony, Hayshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.  
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire.  
1073—Greta, Court-buildings, Keswick, Cumberland.  
1264—Neptune, Masonic Temple, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.  
1611—Eboracum, 3 Micklegate, York. (Consecration.)

## TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST.

55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
187—St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.  
863—Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, E.C.  
93—Social, Freemasons' Hall, Norwich.  
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport.  
1250—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, Warrington.  
1384—Equity, Walker's Commercial Hotel, Widnes.  
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Cuckfield, Sussex.

## WEDNESDAY, 9th AUGUST.

Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.  
193—Confidence, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
228—United Strength, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales-rd., N. at 8. (Instruction.)  
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7. (Instruction.)  
1288—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
281—Fortitude, Athenæum, Lancaster.  
688—Benevolence, Private Room, Prince Town, Dartmoor, Devon.  
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.  
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham.  
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 350—Meribah, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough.

## THURSDAY, 10th AUGUST.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 7.0. (Instruction.)  
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)  
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)  
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Albion, Albion-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes.  
51—Angel, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester. (Emergency.)  
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.  
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, L. ngton, Stafford.  
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich. (Instruction.)  
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.  
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire.  
1098—St. George's, Private Room, Temperance Hall, Tredegar, Mon.  
1204—Roid's, Belle Vue Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.  
1326—Lebanon, Red Lion Hotel, Hampton. (Emergency.)  
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.  
R. A. 51—Patriotic, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.

## FRIDAY, 11th AUGUST.

933—Doric, Earl Grey Tavern, Mile End-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton, 7.30. (Instruction.)  
36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.  
697—United, George Hotel, Colchester.  
1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.  
1536—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead.

## SATURDAY, 12th JULY.

1301—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.  
R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W.

## WEST YORKSHIRE.

## SATURDAY.

140—Peace, Masonic Rooms, Meltham.  
308—Prince George, Station House, Bottoms, Eastwood.

## MONDAY.

151—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.  
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford.  
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.  
827—St. John's, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury.  
1108—Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, York.  
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, St. George-street, Leeds.  
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.  
1302—De Warren, White Swan Hotel, Halifax.  
1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford.  
R.A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley.

## TUESDAY.

448—St. James's, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax.  
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.  
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton.  
1522—Olicana, Crescent Hotel, Ilkley.  
1545—Baldon, Angel Inn, Baldon.  
R. A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley.  
R. A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds.

## WEDNESDAY.

290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield.  
750—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton.  
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.

## THURSDAY.

139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.  
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.  
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial-street, Batley.  
R. A. 208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury.  
R. A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.  
R. A. 337—Confidence, Private Rooms, Commercial Inn, Uppermill.

## FRIDAY.

458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goolo.  
1001—Harrogate and Clare, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate.  
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield.

## DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

## MONDAY.

431—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, North Shields.

## TUESDAY.

80—St. John, Masonic Hall, Park-terrace, Sunderland.  
764—Harbour of Refuge, Freemasons' Hall, Upper Church-street, West Hartlepool.

## WEDNESDAY.

661—Fawcett, Masonic Hall, North-road, Seaham Harbour.

## THURSDAY.

97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Park-terrace, Sunderland.  
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Willington-quay.  
M. M. 122—Percy, Freemasons' Hall, Willington-road Stockton-on-Tees.

## FRIDAY.

1121—Wear Valley, King's Arms Hotel, Bishop Auckland.  
R. A. 406—De Sussex, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## IRELAND.

FRIDAY—178—St. John's, Lisburn.

## SCOTLAND.

MONDAY—Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, at 5.0.  
" 20—St. John, Masonic Hall, Lesmahagow.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—429—St. Kentigern, Royal Hotel, Penicuik.  
TUESDAY—1—Mary's Chapel, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place.  
WEDNESDAY—2—Canongate, Kilwinning, St. John's Chapel, St. John's-street.  
R.A. 1—Edinburgh, Freemasons' Hall.  
THURSDAY—8—Journeymen, Blackfriars-street, High-street.  
FRIDAY—56—Canongate Kilwinning, St. John-street.

## GLASGOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

During the Tourist season we shall continue to give all Masonic Meetings in the West of Scotland, except were otherwise stated. All the Meetings take place at 8.0 p.m., unless otherwise specified.

MONDAY—124—Kilwinning, Masons' Arms, Ayr.  
" 211—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Lesmahagow.  
" 227—St. John's, Masons' Arms, Girvan.  
" 332—Union, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
R. A. 119—Rosslyn, 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow.  
TUESDAY—7—Kilwinning, Freemasons' Hall, Hamilton.  
" 117—St. James's, Freemasons' Hall, Coatbridge.  
" 230—Old Barnabas, Black Bull, Old Cumnock.  
" 413—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
" 419—Neptune, 35 St. James's-street, Glasgow.  
" 426—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Renfrew.  
" 513—St. John's, Freemasons' Hall, Dalmuir.  
R. A. 69—St. Andrew's, 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow.  
WEDNESDAY—178—Scotia, 12 Trongate, Glasgow.  
" 333—St. George, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
" 570—Maryhill, 167 Main-street, Maryhill.  
R. A. 113—Partick, School-room, Douglas-street, Partick.  
THURSDAY—89—New Monland, Town Hall, Ardris.  
" 109—St. Marnock, Crown Hotel, Kilmarnock.  
" 570—Kenmuir, Freemasons' Hall, Springbourne, Glasgow.  
R. A. 50—Glasgow, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.  
FRIDAY—18—Kilwinning, Mission Hall, Dumbarton.  
" 170—Leven St. John, Black Bull Inn, Renton.  
" 399—Royal Blues, Commercial Hotel, Kilbernie.  
" 427—St. Clair, Freemasons' Hall, Cambuskeneth.  
SATURDAY—23—St. John's, Black Bull Inn, Kirkintilloch.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.**—The weekly meeting was held at Bro. Maidwell's, the Hercules, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday evening, at 7.30. Present—Bros. Rudderforth W.M., Horsley S.W., Hogarth J.W., Barney S.D., Maidwell J.D., Fraser I.G., Grammer Secretary, Crawley Preceptor pro tem, and several other brethren. The ceremony of the first degree was rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Livermore acting as candidate. The W.M. then worked the first, second, third, fourth and fifth sections of the Lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Morgan, Morgan jun., and Baxter were elected members. All business being ended, the Lodge was closed in ancient form.

**Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73.**—This Lodge held its usual meeting on Tuesday, 1st August. There was a large attendance of members, and the 3rd degree was worked by the R.W.M., Bro. George McDonald.

**Thistle Lodge, No. 87.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at No. 30 Hope-street, on Tuesday, 1st August, Bro. Booth being assisted by most of his office bearers, and a goodly number of brethren; the 1st and 2nd degrees were wrought in an able manner.

**Industry Lodge, No. 48.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on 24th of July, at Freemasons' Hall, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Present—Bros. E. D. Davis P.M. acting as W.M., D. Sinclair S.W., J. G. Waddington J.W., Jos. Cook P.M. as S.D., G. S. Sims as J.D., Robert Terry Organist, E. Liddell Junior Steward, John Wood I.G., J. Curry Tyler, M. Corbitt Secretary. Past Master Bro. John E. Robson acting as I.P.M. Visitor—Bro. A. Currie W.M. 97, and a large number of other brethren. Business transacted—Bros. Swan and Fairclough received the third degree, and Bro. William Alexander, of Wilson Lodge, No. 86, Toronto, under the Grand Lodge of Canada, was elected a joining member. A committee, consisting of Bros. J. E. Robson P.M., E. D. Davis P.M., D. Sinclair S.W. and M. Corbitt Sec., appointed, in addition to the Trustees, Bros. A. Clapham P.M., R. J. Banning P.M. and J. H. Thompson P.M. to make all necessary arrangements for the purchase of the Freemasons' Hall, West-street, Gateshead, and complete the same as the committee may consider advisable.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—This Lodge met as usual, on Wednesday, 2nd August, at Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C. Bro. Rudderforth in the chair. There were also present, Bros. Abell S.W., Fenner J.W., Stalley S.D., Tollis J.D., Gomm I.G., Christopher Tyler, E. Gottheil P.M. Preceptor, and a number of other Brethren. The ceremony of Initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Turley acting as candidate. The first and second sections of the Lecture were then worked by the W.M., assisted by the brethren. An interesting discussion arose from the following incident: A foreign Brother presented himself at the door of the Lodge and asked for relief. Instead of a certificate, which he alleged he had lost, he handed in a scrap of paper about four inches square, containing some recommendation. Under the circumstances it was thought inadvisable to relieve him, upon which he demanded admission as a Brother Mason. Bro. Gottheil ruled that, inasmuch as the Brother had no certificate, and was not personally known to any one present, he could not be admitted. Thereupon Bro. Amor of the Great City Lodge protested against the ruling, and said he had been taught that Masonry was free and open, and any one seeking admission, provided he was capable of proving himself in a legal manner, should not be refused admission. Bro. Gottheil stated in reply that some time ago the Grand Master issued a command that visitors should not be admitted into any Lodge without the production of a legal certificate, and that moreover it was entirely at the option of the presiding W.M., who, of course, as a matter of courtesy, would consult the wishes of the members, to grant or refuse admission to any one, even though he be a well-known member of the Craft. The Book of Constitutions was very explicit upon the point, it states that "no visitor shall be admitted to a Lodge unless he be personally known, recommended, or well vouched for, after due examination, by one of the brethren present." Bro. Colmer said, if that was the law, what occasion was there for the Grand Master to virtually abrogate it by issuing the edict Bro. Gottheil mentioned? Bro. Rudderforth replied, he thought it was done to place additional power in the hands of the W.M. should a contingency arise to render its enforcement advantageous. Bros. Amor and Colmer expressed themselves so far satisfied, but said they would pursue the enquiry further. Bro. Gottheil advised them to seek information upon the subject at the Grand Lodge Office. Bro. John Hervey, the Grand Secretary, would, he had no doubt, enlighten them upon the point, and decide whether he had stated the case correctly. Bro. Amor apologised for having interrupted the usual proceedings, but he thought the question one of importance, and thanked the brethren for the kind and Masonic spirit in which the discussion had been carried on. Bro. West, of 1287, was elected a joining member. Bro. Abell will occupy the chair on Wednesday next; the proceedings each meeting commence at seven p.m.

**Star Lodge, No. 219, Glasgow.**—Held an emergency meeting in their own hall, on Monday, 31st July. In the absence from the city of Bro. Morgan, the R.W.M., his place was kindly filled by Bro. J. Booth R.W.M. of No. 87, who in a very able manner passed two brethren to the Fellow Craft degree.

**United Strength Lodge of Instruction, No. 228.**—At the weekly meeting of this Lodge of Instruction, held on Wednesday last, at the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish Town, Bro. Koester P.M. presided. Bros. Slyman and W. W. Morgan filled the Wardens' chairs, whilst Bros. Busch and Mvehler acted as Deacons. After the Lodge had been formally opened, the first section of the Lecture was worked by the W.M. Bro. Leber then offered himself as a candidate for initiation, and the ceremony was most carefully conducted by Bro. Koester. The second, third and fourth sections were then worked, Bro. Frost P.M. exhibiting the qualifications he possesses for the post which he holds in this Lodge of Instruction, namely, that of Preceptor. Bros. Busch, Mvehler, Leber and Morgan were elected members. Bro. Slyman was appointed to preside at the next meeting. Those brethren who are fond of a stroll these summer evenings should drop in at this school for those who desire to perfect themselves in Masonic ritual.

**Salisbury Lodge of Instruction, No. 435.**—The usual weekly meeting was held on Thursday, 3rd instant, at the Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. Present—Bros. Corner W.M., Belfrage S.W., Woods J.W., Lee S.D., Farwig J.D., Bentley I.G., T. Cull Secretary, Mander Preceptor, and Bros. Wheeler, Martin, Dutton, Watts, Lloyd, Swallow, Docker, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the ceremony of initiation and the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sections worked. Lodge reopened in the 2nd degree, and the 4th section worked. Lodge resumed, and Bro. Belfrage elected W.M. for ensuing week. A vote of thanks was accorded to the W.M., this being his first occupation of the chair. The Fifteen Sections will be worked in this Lodge on the 31st inst.

**Dramatic Lodge, No. 571.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Wednesday, 2nd August, at 3 p.m., in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, Bro. W. J. E. Dobson R.W.M. presiding, assisted by Bros. J. Houston D.M., H. W. Jackman S.W., Wm. Sivewright J.W., W. Barbon Treasurer, J. Weir as Secretary, R. S. Smith S.D., L. Mitchell J.D. Visitors—Bros. Wheeler 73, Fraser P.M. 87, J. Booth R.W.M. 87, W. Phillips R.W.M. 556, and J. Annand Z. 144. The work consisted of the initiation of Messrs. E. J. Gibbon and W. L. Ross, which, at the request of the R.W.M., was performed in an admirable manner by Bro. W. Phillips, R.W.M. of 556. The Lodge, which is only in the first year of its existence, then produced and adopted a code of bye-laws, and afterwards admitted, as an honorary member, Bro. Smith, of the Scotia Lodge.

**Royal Oak Lodge, No. 871.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on the 27th ult., at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. F. Walters P.G.J.D. Middlesex, P.M., Secretary, occupied the chair in the absence of the W.M., Bros. H. J. Tuson; J. J. Pakes S.W., J. Baxter Langley W.M. 1423 J.W., G. T. Linn S.D., R. Harman J.D., J. G. Volmann I.G., W. Andrews P.M. Treasurer, W. Myatt P.M. W.S., S. O. Lewis P.M., and C. Wood, W. Sievey, G. Jones, W. Simmons, F. H. Burr, J. Rennie, L. Lemon, W. A. R. Harris, G. Porta, C. F. Buhler, W. Elgood, W. O. Lockhead, J. Wollet, R. Mason, G. A. Leighton, A. Mercer, G. Eve, J. G. Thomas, E. James, R. West, &c. Bro. G. Andrews P.M., at the request of Bro. F. Walters, took the chair. He then impressively raised Bros. G. Eve, W. Simmons and G. A. Leighton, to the 3rd degree. Messrs. Gustav Wildermuth and John Büchele were ballotted for and initiated into the Order. Three gentlemen were proposed for initiation. A notice of motion was handed in for insertion on the next agenda paper, and the Lodge was closed until 17th August. A very excellent cold collation followed, at which Bro. W. Andrews, senior P.M., admirably presided, and gave the usual Loyal, Masonic and other toasts, which were duly responded to. Several capital songs and recitations were given, and a very agreeable evening was passed. The Visitors were Bros. C. R. Bennett W.M. 1382, G. MacDonald W.M. 1158, J. Lightfoot P.M. 147, D. Smith 1326, G. Gyde 700, E. W. Fisher 700, T. W. Adams 765, G. Frost 913, &c.

**Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.**—The weekly meeting of the above Lodge took place at Bro. Allen's Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, on Tuesday, 1st August 1876. Present—Bros. Barker W.M., Smith S.W., Brown J.W., Worsley S.D., Johnson J.D., Williams I.G., Wallington Preceptor, Worsley Sec., also Bros. Gilchrist, Perren, Dallas, Cambridge, Davis and Christian. The ceremony of initiation was worked, Bro. Christian acting as candidate. Bro. Worsley worked the 1st section of the lecture, Bro. Christian the 2nd and 3rd, and Bro. Gilchrist the 4th. Bro. W. J. Smith was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed his officers in rotation. The ceremony of Installation will be worked by Bro. Wallington on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., when the whole of the officers will be installed with new collars. We would recommend brethren residing in the locality to attend this weekly Lodge; here they will gain the knowledge so much required by young Masons.

**Montefiore Lodge, No. 1017.**—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 27th ult., at the Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street. Bro. S. Abrahams P.M. occupied the chair, in the absence of the W.M., Bro. J. Blum, J. De Solla P.M. as S.W., M. Levy J.W., L. Jacobs Treas., E. P. Albert Grand Pursuivant Sec. The Lodge was opened. Bro. Pasta was passed to the 2nd degree; Bro. Barnett was raised to the 3rd degree, and two gentlemen were ballotted for, and initiated into the Order. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated; there was no banquet. The visitors were Bros. L. Loewenstark, Macpherson, Leith, No. 5, Hart (Cape of Good Hope), and Obed. Roberts P.M. 188.

**Lewis Lodge of Instruction, No. 1185.**—This promising Lodge of Instruction held its regular weekly meeting on Wednesday, the 26th July, at the King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, N., a good attendance of the brethren being present. The Worshipful Master of the Parent Lodge being unavoidably absent, Bro. Samuel Johnson, of the Lewis Lodge, 1185, was unanimously elected to preside. The officers having been duly elected, and the Lodge opened in the first degree, Bro. S. Johnson worked the ceremony of initiation in a most efficient manner, under the able preceptorship of Bro. Thomas Vesper P.M. The Lodge was then opened and closed in the second and third degrees, after which the W.M. rose, and presented the Lodge with a very beautiful Bible. It was proposed by Bro. J. W. Berrie S.D., seconded by Bro. T. Vesper, and carried unanimously, that a vote of thanks be presented to Bro. S. Johnson for the valuable present he had made the Lodge, and that the same should be recorded on the minutes. It was also proposed by Bro. J. W. Berrie S.D., seconded by Bro. Jordan I.G., and carried unanimously, that another vote of thanks be presented to Bro. S. Johnson, and recorded on the minutes of the Lodge of Instruction, for the very able and efficient manner in which he had presided, for the first time, at the Lewis Lodge of Instruction. Bro. T. Goodfellow S.W. was then unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and all Masonic business being ended, the Lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer, and adjourned until Wednesday evening next, at the hour of 7 o'clock.

**Liverpool Dramatic Lodge, No. 1609.**—The members of the musical and dramatic profession in this town have formed a Lodge, somewhat upon the model of the Asaph, which holds its meetings in the day time, at such an hour as will not interfere with the

avocations of its members. A warrant was granted, and the Lodge was duly consecrated. Its second regular meeting was held on the 25th ult., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, when the Lodge was opened at 3 o'clock. Bros. Bell W.M. occupied the chair, Chapman S.W., Lindo Courtney J.W., Mackenzie S.D., Sandbrook J.D., Colinson W.S., H. J. Loveday Secretary, Woolwich Treasurer, and about thirty members were present. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. R. B. Brough, Arthur Garner and Martin. This proving unanimous in their favour, they were initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Bros. F. Wilkinson, Cotton and Mears were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the W.M., Bro. Vetter, musical director of Miss Kate Santley's Company, presided at the organ. Six propositions for joining were handed in to the Secretary. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The Loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and complimentary speeches followed. The visitors were Bros. G. Chapman 68, Pinkess P.M. 267, 368 and 980, J. H. Ryley 188, and Vetter 815.

## GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

**A** QUARTERLY Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 7th inst. at 5 p.m.

The following is the business on the agenda paper:—

1. Proxy Commissions.
2. Presents from Grand Lodges of France, Germany, Italy and Massachusetts.
3. Minutes of Grand Lodge and Grand Committee.
4. Report by Grand Committee on remit from last Quarterly Communication of Motion anent removing Lodges in arrears from the Roll.
5. Decease of Brother George Home-Drummond of Ardoch, Representative from the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.
6. Decease of Brother David Erskine, Representative at the Grand Lodge of Sweden.
7. Appointment of a Representative as successor to the late Brother David Erskine, at Grand Lodge of Sweden.
8. Petition for charter to new Lodge at Friocheim.

### 9. MOTIONS—

1. By Brother John Baird, Pr. S.W., No. 488 seconded by Brother D. M. Nelson R.W.M., No. 32.
1. "That seeing the great Majority of Daughter Lodges have not complied with the Laws of Grand Lodge, in so far as contributing £1 annually to the Debt Liquidation Fund is concerned, the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to inform all Lodges in arrear that no Diplomas in favour of their Intrants shall be issued until these arrears are paid."
2. "That a Statement of all Lodges in arrear to the Debt Liquidation Fund be submitted to next Quarterly Communication."
2. By Brother Major Hamilton Ramsay, of Garion, Senior Grand Warden, seconded by Brother A. N. Clarke, Pr. M. No. 367, and Grand Steward.
- "To alter Sec. xxxiv. Chap. XX., by leaving out the part following the words, 'shall be collected by the Grand Secretary.'"
3. By Brother Malcolm Stark, Pr. Junior Warden, No. 198, seconded by Brother John Miller, Pr. Junior Warden, No. 399.
- "That Clause v. Chap. XII., Clause xiv. Chap. XII., and Clause xvi. Chap. XX., be rescinded from Grand Lodge Laws."

EXISTING GRAND LODGE LAWS PROPOSED TO BE ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING MOTIONS, VIZ:—

No. 2 Motion.—Sec. xxxiv. Chap. XX.

"With a view to the extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge, and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes, the Fee payable to Grand Lodge for each Diploma shall be Five Shillings; and each daughter Lodge shall annually pay, on the 24th day of June, to Grand Lodge, the sum of one pound sterling, these sums shall be collected by the Grand Secretary, and, under deduction of the actual expense of the Diplomas, shall be deposited in bank, in an account to be kept in name of Trustees, of whom two shall be nominated by each Provincial Grand Lodge, at home and abroad, and two by the Grand Committee, with the Substitute Grand Master for the time being, as an *ex officio* Member and Chairman of the said Board of Trustees; the said Trustees shall annually apply the sums so deposited in extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge; on the total extinction of said debt, or, in the discretion of Grand Lodge, on its partial extinction, the surplus revenues of Grand Lodge shall be applied to charitable uses by Grand Committee and the said Provincial Grand Lodge, in sums proportional to the Intrants annually recorded by the Lodges within their respective districts."

No. 3 Motion.—Clause v. Chap. XII.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge shall hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity respecting Lodges or brethren within the district, and may proceed to admonition or fine, or even suspension, until the party thinking himself aggrieved bring the matter before the Grand Lodge or Grand Committee, as specified in Cap. XIV."

Clause xiv. Chap. XII.

"When a Provincial Grand Lodge becomes dormant, the Lodges in the district come under the immediate superintendence of the Grand Lodge and Grand Committee."

Clause xvi. Chap. XX.

"Every Lodge has the power of framing bye-laws for its own government, provided such are not inconsistent with the laws of the Grand Lodge. The bye-laws must be submitted to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Committee, or Provincial Grand Lodge, for approbation; and when approved of and printed, a copy must be sent to the Grand Lodge, and also to the Provincial Grand Lodge."

## PRESENTATION TO COMP. J. O. PARK, P.Z. 122.

**O**N Monday, 31st July, the Thetis Chapter was opened; in the absence of the Z., by Comp. J. De Neif H. as Z., Wm. McAllister as H., J. B. McKay J., Joseph Douglas Scribe E. On the dais were Comps. Wheeler Z. 73 and Wm. Dobbie P.Z. 119. After the ordinary business of the meeting, it was announced that Comp. De Neif would present the P.Z. with a letter of respect, which was couched in the following terms:—

Companion James O. Park,—By the will and pleasure of the members of this Chapter, Thetis, No. 122, and several other worthy Companions and brethren, a very pleasant duty devolves upon me this evening, to address to you, M.E. Companion, a few words, thanking you for the valuable services you have rendered to Freemasonry in general, but to our Chapter, Thetis, in particular. All honour and praise are due to you, M.E. Companion, for the very able and willing manner you have helped the Thetis Chapter; you have always been, and are still, a father to us in Royal Arch Masonry, and those Companions who have had the good fortune to receive instruction from you are sure to turn out to be very good Royal Arch Masons indeed. For all the valuable services which you have rendered to the Chapter and its members, we are, and always will be, thankful to you, and the name of James O. Park will always be honoured as a most valuable member of the Craft. Words fail me, Most Excellent Companion, to express to you all I and the rest of the members would like to express, but we pray the Almighty Grand Architect of the Universe that you may yet long be spared to us as a bright ornament to our Chapter, and to Freemasonry in general, that you may long be spared to those dear to you at your own fireside, and that God's blessing may descend upon your now gray but honourable head for the rest of those days which it may please the Almighty to keep you in the land of the living. Allow me, then, Most Excellent friend and Companion, in the name of the members of Chapter Thetis, and all those who have kindly come forward, to ask you to accept this small token of our regard for you. Comp. De Neif then handed to Comp. J. O. Park a locket, chain and P.Z.'s jewel. May you be able to wear them for many years to come. Be proud of wearing them, not for the value of the gift, but for the knowledge you receive therefrom, namely, how highly your services will be recorded in the annals of Royal Arch Masonry, and we, the members, are more proud still to adorn you as a Past Principal Z. of this Chapter, and as our pilot who has, notwithstanding the many storms, always safely guided the Ship Thetis and its sailors through them. May you be our pilot still for many a year; while we have you, the foundation of the Thetis Chapter is sure to stand on a firm rock.

Comp. G. W. Wheeler expressed the pleasure he felt at being allowed to contribute his mite towards this object. There was not a harder working Mason in Scotland, whether it was in the Craft Lodge, where he was always ready either to work a degree or act as Inner Guard; as a Mark Master he had also made his mark, while he was truly a "Most Excellent Master;" in the Royal Arch he had reached the Keystone; a Pilot by profession, he had piloted the Thetis from the time she had been first launched till the last election, steering her for eight years through all the shoals and quicksands of her voyage; but even this large amount of work had not satisfied him, for he was a worker in K.T. and Knight of Malta degrees, and as J.G. of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, he, Comp. Wheeler, had found him one of his ablest officers, and he was proud to say that in the Ark Mariners and Knights of Babylon he had the pleasure of serving under Sir Knight J. O. Park. He therefore felt they were honouring themselves when conferring honour upon him. Comp. Park replied at length, stating this presentation would only urge him to increased exertions for the benefit of Masonry.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN.—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

ADELPHI.—At 7.30, STRUCK OIL and COLLEEN BAWN.

HAYMARKET.—At 7.30, EASY SHAVING. At 8.15, LONDON ASSURANCE.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7.30, NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER. At 8.0, A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. At 9.0, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

STRAND.—At 7.30, THE DRESS COAT. At 8.0, LIVING AT EASE. At 9.30, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

GAIETY.—At 8.0 Scenes from PAUL PRY, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and A SPELLING BEE. On Monday, TOOTLES. On Thursday, ALL FOR HER.

GLOBE.—SECOND THOUGHTS BEST, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN and DANCING DOLLS.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, A WHIRLIGIG. At 8.0, OUR BOYS, and a FEARFUL FOG.

CRITERION.—At 8.0, MARY'S SECRET, and THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

ALHAMBRA.—LE VOYAGE DANS LA LUNE, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—This day, THE BLESSED BABY, TOOLE'S SPELLING BEE, ILLUMINATION, &c. On Monday, HOLIDAY FETE, CONCERT, &c., &c. Open daily, PROMENADE CONCERTS, BROCKMANN'S CIRCUS, SKATING RINK, &c.

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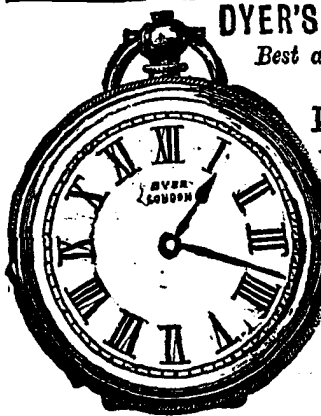
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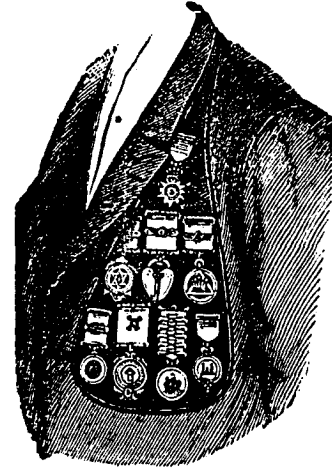
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