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CREDIBILITY OF EARLY AMERICAN MASONIC HISTORY.

Continued from page 82.

BEFORE proceeding to discuss the further points raised by Bro. Norton in the letter from him which appeared in these columns on the 28th ult., we will mention a case of laxity on the part of certain Provincial Grand or Grand authorities which recently came under notice, and was referred to at some length in one of our leading articles. The case we allude to occurred in connection with our Lodge Orion in the West, No. 415, held at Poonah in the Province of Bombay. We were laying before our readers the principal incidents in connection with this Lodge, and in the second part of our sketch reference was made to the following singular facts. This Lodge dates in our Grand Lodge Calendar from 1833, but in that year it had already enjoyed an irregular and unrecognised existence—unrecognised, that is to say, by the Grand Lodge England—for close on ten years. It happened in this wise. Early in 1823 application was made to the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Coast of Coromandel for a Warrant of Constitution for a Lodge Orion in the West, No. 15 on the Provincial Roll, and in due time a letter was written by the Provincial Grand Secretary to the effect that the “application had been granted, and the Warrant duly installed,” on 15th November of the same year in the mess-room of the Second Troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery. The Lodge went on more or less prosperously for several years, W.M. succeeding W.M. in regular order of election, till the latter half of the year 1830, during which time the dues had been regularly transmitted to the Prov. G.L., but no Warrant or Certificates had been received by the Lodge. In August 1830 a Bro. Grafton went to England with a commission from the Lodge, and on consulting the Grand Secretary was amazed to learn that no notification of the existence of Orion in the West had reached them in England, nor any registry or fees received. Bro. Grafton further ascertained that in granting the Warrant of Constitution to Orion in the West, the Provincial Grand Master of the Coast of Coromandel had acted *ultra vires*, and nothing remained but for the Lodge to begin again, *de novo*. This news, which reached Poonah in August 1831, caused great consternation among the members. However, a memorial was drawn up and signed by seven P.M.’s and sixty-six members, and was despatched with the necessary fees, while a letter, detailing the circumstances, was addressed to the P.G.M. of Coromandel, and demanded restitution of all sums paid by Orion in the West. Whether repayment was made or not, is not recorded, but the D.P.G.M. Coromandel admitted the fact of payments having been so made, and that in 1825 a certain amount had been remitted to England for the registration of Warrants, including that of “Orion in the West,” working under the Prov. G.L. in question. However, a new warrant was issued by the Duke of Sussex, bearing date the 19th July 1833, and this is the authority under which Orion in the West now works. Here, then, we have a Lodge in full working order ten years before it received its legal Warrant of Constitution. Its fees had been duly forwarded to the P.G.L., and are affirmed to have been transmitted to England, and yet the Lodge was irregularly constituted. Now, if all this could have happened only forty or fifty years since, when infinitely greater care in keeping proper records was being taken, it is clear that one hundred and forty or fifty years

ago there would be even greater laxity still. When, therefore, we come across occasional pieces of evidence bearing upon the subject of Freemasonry, we must not too hastily reject them, especially when they, more or less directly, bear out the testimony of known existing records. When, in 1861, the late Dr. Oliver prepared and published a new (the seventeenth) edition of Preston’s *Illustrations*, it is clear he knew but little of the Coxe Deputation. He mentions “the establishment,” by the Duke of Norfolk, “by deputation” of “a Provincial Grand Lodge at New Jersey, in America,” but a few pages further on, with reference to the events of the Grand Mastership of Viscount Montagu, he quotes, in a foot note, a passage from Webb’s *Monitor*, to the effect that “Freemasons’ Lodges, in America, date their origin from this period, and that a deputation was granted to Henry Price, dated 30th April 1733,” &c., &c., &c. But, by the labours of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the researches of Hughan, much new matter has been brought to life. The Coxe Deputation, granted by the Duke of Norfolk, still exists among the English archives. The excerpts from Franklin’s *Pennsylvania Gazette* have been brought under notice, nor must we overlook a statement made by Bro. MacCalla, that Coxe was at the banquet held after Grand Lodge, on 29th January 1731, and that his health was drunk as “Provincial Grand Master of North America.”

We will now continue our comments on Bro. Norton’s first letter, and, as regards the latter portion, as well as in his second letter, which appeared last week, we readily acknowledge that he lays down his various propositions far less dogmatically.

5. Bro. MacCalla’s list of nine Grand Masters between 1732 and 1741: as regards three of whom, says Bro. Norton, “Bro. MacCalla proved, from newspaper extracts, that they were so designated, but for the remaining six he furnished no proof whatever,” and then he asks, even if they were so, “were they *legal* Grand Masters?” We confess that, in the absence of direct evidence, it is difficult, nay, it may be, impossible to answer this question. We think it by no means unlikely that Bro. MacCalla may have been betrayed into a very common error among writers of Masonic history, and endeavoured to give his case more circumstantiality than it is entitled to. We should like, therefore, before framing any reply in connection with the difficulty which Bro. Norton has propounded, to hear the grounds on which Bro. MacCalla has constructed this succession of Grand Masters. We attach little importance to the election having been annual instead of biennial, on which Bro. Norton seems to lay some stress. We mentioned, last week, that fresh deputations, appointing fresh brethren to preside over Provinces already erected, were constantly being issued. Preston mentions, among others, one issued by the Earl of London, G.M. 1536-7, for New England, one by the Earl of Darnley, G.M. 1737-8, for New York, one by Lord Carysfort, G.M. 1752-4, for New York, and one by the Marquis of Carnarvon, G.M. 1754-7, “for all North America, where no former Provincial Grand Master was appointed.” Considering the frequency with which these deputations were issued, not only for American Provinces, but for elsewhere, it is very certain there were no formal regulations for the government of new Provinces, and that the strict letter of a deputation was not carried out as scrupulously in the days we are referring to as they would be now. It is not, then, a fair deduction to make, that because Bro. MacCalla’s list of Grand Masters were elected annually from 1732 instead of biennially, as they should have been, by the terms of the Coxe Deputation,

therefore, they could not have derived their authority from that instrument. We have it stated, in the petition to Price of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, which is dated "Philadelphia, 28th November 1734," and "signed, at the request of the Lodge," by B. Franklin Grand Master, that at that time the Pennsylvania brethren enjoyed the privilege "of holding annually their Grand Lodge, and choosing their Grand Master, Wardens, and other officers." It does not follow that the choice of a Grand Master, &c., was made annually, though the Grand Lodge was held annually, yet the two may have been made annual events, without any evidence being forthcoming that it was so. We have argued thus far on the interpretation of Rev. Bro. Titus, that "every other year" in the deputation means "biennially." But while we admit that this is the most rational construction to put upon these words, it may be the words "every other year" mean, "in every other year than the two," for which Bro. Coxe's Deputation was, in the first instance, granted; as though the English Grand Lodge authorities were arguing thus. We appoint Bro. Coxe to be Provincial G.M. for a period of two years, but every other year after these have expired the brethren must elect a new Prov.G.M., just as we in England annually elect a new Grand Master. We do not ask our readers to attach much importance to this suggestion. We do not think the question of annual or biennial election has any serious bearing upon the matter in dispute. We consider the Coxe Deputation in 1730, the announcement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1732, and Franklin's signature as "G.M." to the petition to Price, as establishing a continuous existence for four and a half years of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge. Franklin in no wise derogated from his position by his petition, for it was submitted in the belief that Price's enlarged Deputation had superseded that granted to Coxe, as indeed would happen in every case where a fresh Deputation was granted in connection with the same Province. And then the fact of Price granting the prayer of the petition, as stated by Bro. Norton, would give renewed legal existence to the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge for a further term. In this case, we gain an additional argument in favour of the continuous existence, at this period, of the Pennsylvania G.L. out of the mouth of Bro. Norton himself.

6. Bro. Bell's letter, dated 17th November 1754. Bro. Norton asks "who was Henry Bell?" We refer him to Pennsylvanians for an answer. Bro. MacCalla speaks of the letter as being written on the foregoing date "by Bro. Henry Bell, of Lancaster, Pa. to Bro. T. Cadwallader, M.D., of Philadelphia, a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the year following, 1755." The letter, if genuine, confirms the establishment of a Lodge in Philadelphia under the Coxe Deputation. If it is not genuine, it simply affects not the evidence which has been built up.

7. Lodge No. 79 on the roll of England in various lists of 1733-4-5-6, and where it was held. The existence of this Lodge is wrapped in mystery. In three out of four lists we have before us at the moment, namely in Rawlinson's as reprinted in the *Voice of Masonry* for August 1876, with comments by Hughan, in Hughan's reprint of Pine's list 1734, and in the *Freemasons' Pocket Companion*, by W. Smith, a Freemason, "London: Printed for John Torbuck, in Clare-court, near Drury-lane; and sold by the booksellers, and pamphlet shops, in town and country, 1736," No. 79 is vacant. In the Dublin list, 1735, reprinted in a London contemporary of ours in January last, it is given, as stated, as meeting at "the Hoop, in Water-street, Philadelphia, 1st Monday," being No. 116, or deducting the 37 Irish Lodges, No. 79 in the English list. We by no means accept the statement which Bro. Norton attributes to enthusiastic Philadelphia brethren, to the effect that No. 79 is the identical Lodge believed to have been established in Philadelphia in Coxe's time. This remains to be proved, and we trust it may be proved, not because we prefer Philadelphia to Massachusetts, but because it will show that the first American Deputation was not as unproductive of good as some would have us believe it was. Bro. Norton draws attention to the confusion of statements as to this Lodge, so far as regards its place of meeting. He says: "Franklin's Grand Lodge, in 1732, met at the Sun Tavern, Water-street; Bell has it that his Lodge met at the Tun Tavern, while the Dublin authority has it neither Sun nor Tun, but Hoop, in Water-street. Now whether the printer confounded Sun with Tun is immaterial, but what has the Hoop to do with it?" We read the matter in an entirely different light. We say:

here are three important statements. The first is dated 26th June 1832, and declares that on the 24th of the month, being St. John's Day, "a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons was held at the *Sun Tavern* in *Water-street*." In the second a Henry Bell writes to a friend, in 1754—"a party of us used to meet at the *Tun Tavern*, in *Water-street*." The Dublin list of 1735 has No. 116—that is No. 79 English—meeting at the *Hoop* in *Water-street*, in Philadelphia. What is valuable in these statements is their entire concurrence as to the locality where the Lodge was held, namely, in *Water-street*. If they had differed in this latter, we should hold their joint testimony to be of less value, but as they differ only in the name of the public house, it is far less material. Bro. MacCalla quotes from Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, to the effect that Pegg Mullen's Beef Steak House, on the East Side of Water Street, at the corner of Wilcox's Alley, was a noted public house, that "there the Freemasons met," and that this place was at the "South corner, or next the corner of Tun Alley." This Tun Alley (now written Ton), he tells us, is still in existence. All this strengthens the evidence on which the Philadelphians have based their case, and inclines us always more and more favourably towards accepting it. We have seen but little, so far, in the way of argument on behalf of his new theory by Bro. Norton. We are, indeed, somewhat disappointed as regards the first of his two letters. We think he might have arranged his materials more advantageously. We do not mean that he could have seriously damaged the case of Bro. MacCalla. New and rebutting evidence is necessary for that, and Bro. Norton has not produced any. We mean that Bro. Norton, so far as his first letter is concerned, has not done the best that might have been done with the materials at his disposal. However, his second letter is more noteworthy. We had intended to comment on it in the present article, but we have pursued this question, which, after all, is primarily of American interest, quite far enough, without being too wearisome. We shall, therefore, after a short respite, renew our consideration of Bro. Norton's theory.

MASONIC PORTRAITS. (No. 45.)

A WARDEN OF "MARK."

"His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellow'd, but his judgment ripe;
And, in a word (for far behind his worth
Come all the praises that I now bestow),
He is complete in feature, and in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."

NO one can help admiring and respecting the enthusiasm of a young beginner. It matters not what vocation he may have adopted. It may be his rank enables him to enter the political arena, in the hope that some day or other he may achieve distinction in one or other House of Parliament as a statesman or an administrator. He may determine on devoting his energies to the promotion of scientific research, or he may aspire to take rank among our men of commerce or manufacture. We take no heed of the nature of the calling a man elects to follow, but of the manner in which he enters upon it, and when we find him resolutely determined to succeed in his enterprise; when we mark the earnestness with which he pursues his course, allowing no difficulty, no momentary defeat, to turn him back; when he has a modest confidence in his own powers, while at the same time he disdains not to take the advice of older and more experienced men, there is no limit to the respect and admiration we feel towards him. No sense of envy is commingled with these sentiments. His success is no more than is commensurate with the zeal and ability he has exhibited. We recognise unhesitatingly the truth of an old saying, but slightly altered to meet the purpose of our argument, to the effect that "none but the brave deserve the *fare*," which is the just reward of honest and honourable labour. We rejoice in his success, almost as though we had had a hand in promoting it, especially when it is obtained at the very outset of his career; for then our pride in his achievements is intensified by the belief that he will continue as he has begun. We come to look upon the earlier prizes he wins, not as "the be-all and end-all" of his career, but as an earnest of the still higher rewards which are in store for him. Of course, as people

attain to a more elevated position, the struggle to rise still higher is greater. The competitors are few in number, but they are of the foremost, if not the first, order of merit. They cannot all of them reach the topmost rung of the ladder, but it is something to be one of the choice band of worthies for whom it is possible, without accusation of flattery, to predict a glorious as well as a prosperous future.

The subject of our present portrait is one who dislikes flattery, but it is a mere statement of fact to say of him that thus far his career has been a most distinguished one. It is quite possible he might have won the same honours had he relied more on the accidental advantages he owes to fortune than on his own energy and ability. But his chief merit lies in the fact that from the very outset he has been governed by the wise principle, "*noblesse oblige*." He has studied hard to deserve success, and he has fairly won his spurs, not as a carpet knight, but on the field of battle. He might, we repeat, have had the same honours conferred upon him without toil, but we question if he would have appreciated them as highly, and we are certain they would not have been as well-merited. Succeeding, while yet a mere youth, to the title and estates of his father, he nevertheless read hard while at Balliol College, Oxford, and was rewarded for his pains with a place in the class lists in *literis humanioribus*. He had not quitted the University many years, when the present Ministry came into office, and our Warden of "Mark" was honoured with the appointment of private secretary to the Colonial Secretary, whom we have already described in these columns under the title of "The Statesman." This post he still continues to fill, and will doubtless fill while the present Government are in office, unless, perchance, some higher position should be offered him. His father held an important office in the second administration of the late Earl of Derby, and we may fairly presume, from his having likewise chosen an official career, that the son will follow in the father's footsteps. Nor is it in the "vocation" only there appears to be so strong a resemblance between the tastes and inclinations and, we may add, the achievements of the two. A Warden of "Mark's" predecessor was himself, if not "a Warden of Mark" in the sense in which we have used the term, unquestionably "A Warden of Eminence." He was assigned the rank of Grand Senior Warden of Ireland, and had won many other positions of distinction in Freemasonry about the period 1846-47; and he had besides received the thirty-second degree under the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite in Scotland. Thus, the love of Freemasonry would seem to be hereditary in the family, for the hero of this sketch was initiated into the mysteries of our Society while yet a minor, the first faint glimmerings of light being vouchsafed him in the Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, in the early part of the year 1867. Almost from the beginning he took an active part in the labours of the Lodge, and in a very few weeks was appointed one of its Stewards. The same year he became a joining member of the Churchill Lodge, No. 478, Oxford. In 1868, he was appointed and invested as I.G. of the Apollo University, and a few months later was chosen Provincial Grand Secretary of Oxfordshire, by the R.W. Bro. Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Bowyer, the then P.G. Master. He is founder and first Worshipful Master of the United Lodge, No. 1629, held at Freemasons' Hall and warranted as recently as 1876; and, to crown all, at the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in the same year, he was appointed Grand Senior Warden, in succession to the Marquis of Hamilton. In April, in the unavoidable absence on duty of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, our Warden of "Mark" acted as the proxy of his Royal Highness, and was formally invested with the collar and jewel of office. He is likewise a Royal Arch Mason, and at the present time occupies the chair of J. in the Friendship Chapter, No. 6. He was advanced in the University Mark Lodge, No. 55, and at the recent summer half-yearly communication of the Mark Grand Lodge of England and Wales was appointed and invested Senior Grand Warden of that flourishing Grand Body. We may add that he is a Knight Templar, and a member of the London Chapter of the Royal Order of Scotland, and, doubtless, in a few more years, we shall find the number of his Masonic dignities swelled to a still greater extent. Enough, however, has been said to show that he is justly entitled to the designation we have bestowed upon him. His duties are not as serious as were those of the old Wardens of the Marks or Marches in the

days when England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, when border-forays were made continually, and the rival Wardens saw their respective columns charged home to deadly purpose. Then, indeed, there was a constant registering of marks, but 'twas done on the cranium or other part of the body, with bow or spear, sword or battle-axe, at what time the gallant fellows "did confound," as they were in the habit of doing, "the best part of an hour in changing hardiment" with one another. There was hardly one amongst them, from the Wardens downwards, who did not carry about with them indelible marks of their opponents' skill and gallantry. But now we have changed all this, so that a Warden of "Mark" need only be possessed of "all good grace to grace a gentleman," and he will earn for himself, as the subject of this portrait has earned long since, the goodwill and respect of all his fellows.

But we are from having exhausted the sum of his claims upon the consideration of the Masonic community. Time has hardly yet allowed of his doing much in aid of our charitable Institutions, but twice, in the course of this year, has he, to use a common expression, given us a taste of his quality. On the first occasion, he served as President of the Board of Stewards for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and it will ever be a source of legitimate pride to him that, under his Presidency, the efforts of the Stewards were more successful than at any previous Festival. The other occasion is more recent still. It is but a few days since he took the chair at the annual Festival of the Mark Masters' Benevolent Fund, and though the gathering was comparatively a small one, seeing that the Mark Grand Lodge is a young body, and that its Benevolent Fund has only been in existence some nine years, still the effort made in this instance eclipsed all previous efforts, and the Fund has benefited to a greater extent than in any previous year. These are an earnest of his good will towards those Institutions of which we are all so justly proud, and we lay all the greater stress upon them because, while we rejoice to say there is never any lack of subscribers, it is not always so easy a matter to find a President who possesses the necessary qualifications. And this reminds us that there is one other light in which we are anxious to present him to our readers. It has been said of the poet—*nascitur, non fit*. This certainly holds good of a chairman. It will sometimes happen that one man, after a tolerably long experience in presiding over different kinds of meetings, obtains a fair knowledge of his duties, and, provided no unusual circumstance occur during his presidency, everything passes over satisfactorily. But, as there is a wide distinction to be drawn between the versifier and the poet, so there is an equally marked distinction between the chairman who is gifted by nature to preside over an assembly, and him who has only acquired a certain amount of tact and ability in presiding. And it is, perhaps, in his capacity of a President, that our Warden of "Mark" will be most generally and deservedly appreciated. We have no wish to diminish the praise which is due to him in other respects, but those who have had the opportunity of noting his bearing in the chair—as, for instance, when he presided at the speeches and prize distribution two days prior to the Boys' School Festival, at the banquet following the half-yearly Communication of the Mark Grand Lodge, or at the Mark Benevolent Fund Festival—all such, we feel certain, will justify our opinion that there are few, indeed, who surpass him in the ability to fulfil this particular function. It is by no means an easy thing to keep a mixed assembly well in hand, to please a variety of different, and oftentimes opposing, tastes, and dismiss them in a general effervescence of good temper with everything and everybody. But this is what he was successful in doing on the three occasions we have enumerated. There was no one but rose from the table pleased with his entertainment, and but too willing to have the opportunity of acknowledging that the pleasure of the evening was mainly attributable to the geniality and kindness of the Chairman.

We have now dwelt briefly, or more circumstantially—as circumstances seemed to demand—on the various incidents which have distinguished thus much of the career of a Warden of "Mark." We have shown how earnestly, and with what a deep sense of responsibility, he has entered upon the business of life, how he has already obtained some slight preferment in the political world, and how he may fairly look forward to attaining to some posi-

tion of eminence among the ministers of our Sovereign. We have pointed out how diligently he has devoted himself to the study of Freemasonry, and how he has been rewarded for his zeal. We have dwelt on the assistance he has rendered in his efforts to promote the cause of charity, and on the genial qualities he has exhibited at our social gatherings. We are afraid we have dealt inadequately with his merits, that we have not spoken as warmly, or as much to the purpose, as we might have done. Our object has been to present a faithful portrait of one who has worthily fulfilled the duties of his office, or duties he has been invited to fulfil, and that, too, in a manner so agreeable as to have made him many friends, but not a single enemy or ill-wisher. In taking leave of our subject, we feel it is merely an act of courtesy in us to wish him a continuance of that good fortune he has laboured so diligently to deserve. The parallel may not be complete in every detail, but it seems to us that, with just allowance for such differences as may exist, the lines addressed by Dryden to a relative are not inappropriate as addressed to a Warden of "Mark."

"You hoard not health, for your own private use;
But on the public spend the rich produce.
When, often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And sends to senates, charg'd with common care,
Which none more shuns: and none can better bear:
Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To poise, with solid sense, a sprightly wit?
Were these both wanting, as they both abound,
Where could so firm integrity be found?
Well born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You steer betwixt the country and the court:
Nor gratify what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what public needs require."

BRO. CORNELIUS THORNE.

DISTRICT G.M. OF NORTHERN CHINA.

HAVING regard to the exceptional qualifications which should be possessed by every ruler of a distant Masonic Province, the appointment of Bro. Cornelius Thorne, as district Grand Master of Northern China, is one that will be hailed with unmixed satisfaction, as well in the far East, where his labours, if indeed equalled, have never been excelled, as in the metropolis, where he has also been long and favourably known as an earnest working Mason, and a diligent supporter of the Charities.

Bro. Thorne was initiated in 1852, in the Moira Lodge, No. 92, and proceeding to Shanghai, in 1854, joined the Northern Lodge of China, No. 570, of which he became W.M. in 1858, and again in 1860. In 1864 he returned to England, a farewell banquet being given in his honour by the Shanghai brethren, and an address of regret at his departure having been signed by the entire Masonic community.

On his arrival in England, Bro. Thorne, with a consistent regard for the well-doing of the Craft in China, greatly exerted himself to bring about a sub-division of the Province as then existing, in which, however, to the disappointment of the Shanghai brethren, he was unsuccessful, owing, it may reasonably be believed, to his own removal from China (at that time expressed to be final) rendering him ineligible for the chief post in the proposed new Province.

From 1864 to 1874 Bro. Thorne was a regular attendant at the meetings of his mother Lodge and Chapter (the Moira, No. 92), filling the chair of Master twice, and that of First Principal three times in succession, receiving from both bodies a valuable jewel, in commemoration of his services.

In 1874, Bro. Thorne revisited the scene of his earlier Masonic labours, and having decided to remain there, the M.W.G.M. has now appointed him the First District Grand Master of the newly constituted Province of Northern China.

Ever foremost in good works, but withal backward to accept the commendation which was his just due, Bro. Thorne is essentially one of the old fashioned minority, who

"Do good by stealth,
And blush to find it fame,"

His well earned promotion will be peculiarly gratifying, not only to his numerous Masonic friends, but to all mem-

bers of the Craft who respect unassuming merit, illustrated as it is in the case of our Right Worshipful Brother by a complete absence of personal ambition, co-existing with a most anxious solicitude for the claims of others.

Bro. Thorne is a P.M. and P.Z. of Nos. 92 and 570. Twenty-five years ago he became a regular attendant at the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, and in 1863 he was a founder and the first preceptor of the Assiduity Lodge of Instruction, at Shanghai.

CONSECRATION OF THE KINGSLAND LODGE, No. 1693.

THE Brethren whose names are appended to the Warrant for this new Lodge, which was formally consecrated on Tuesday last, are amongst the most enthusiastic of those we meet in our visits to the several Metropolitan Lodges of Instruction, and are well known as earnest and persevering students of our ritual. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master had authorised Bro. James Terry, Prov. G.D.C. Herts, and Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, to perform the ceremony, and we need scarcely say to those of our readers who are acquainted with Bro. Terry's working that every part of his duty was ably carried out. Our worthy and zealous brother announced, during the evening, that this made the list of Lodges consecrated by him during the past nine years 100 in number, and we do not imagine that any brother, either of this or any other day, can assert that he has done likewise. We sincerely trust that we may have the pleasure of congratulating Bro. Terry should he be able to make a similar statement nine years hence. After the brethren had assembled, Bro. J. L. Mather, P.M. 55, 1227, &c., who acted throughout the day's proceedings as Director of Ceremonies, arranged the brethren, and the Lodge-room was entered. Amongst those present we noticed Bros. A. J. Vanderlyn P.M. P.G.S.B. Kent, 199, Chas. Daniel W.M. 65, Chas. G. Hill W.M. 1366, R. Snare S.W. 228, W. Bawson S.W. 1580, R. H. Halford J.W. 228, R. Pearcy S.D. 228, J. Powell S.D. 186, Jos. Stock S.D. 1178, E. T. Read P.M. 781, 1349, W. H. Main P.M. 813, Jas. Lyons 188, Jas. Hill W.M. 228, T. Baile 917, Cohen Montefiore 1017, F. G. Guyer 1288, W. W. Morgan 1385, E. Bowyer P.M. 1580, John Hodges 1319, R. DeLacy 97, G. E. Cook 382, Alex. Mullord 1288, W. Fyshe, W. T. Owens 1507, &c.

Bro. Terry, on taking the chair appointed the following as his officers:—Bros. Edgar Bowyer P.M. 1471 as S.W., Jas. Hill W.M. 228 as J.W., Charles Kingston Killick sen. P.M. Merchant Navy, as Secretary, and Main, P.M. New Concord, as Inner Guard. The Lodge was then opened to the third degree, and the consecration ceremony was proceeded with. The customary oration was delivered by Bro. Terry, who forcibly urged upon all present the lessons to be learned from the moral teachings of the Craft. He expressively pointed out the emblematical significance of the working tools, and gave an ample explanation of how brethren who were desirous of forming a new Lodge should act, and of the great responsibilities that were entailed upon them when they were once committed to such a line of action. The duties of the several officers were then fully explained, and some good advice as to the general conduct of the brethren, with a view to the general happiness and welfare of all concerned. The ceremony was rendered additionally impressive by the musical talents of Bros. DeLacy, Hodges, Mullord, and Cook, the latter brother presiding at the harmonium. On the conclusion of the ceremony the Lodge was resumed to the second degree, and Bro. J. L. Mather introduced Bro. Charles Kingston Killick jun. as the W.M. designate. Bro. Killick jun. having taken the necessary obligation, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Terry performed the ceremony of installation. The W.M., on taking the chair, appointed the following as his officers:—Bros. Alfred H. Trewnard S.W., Henry P. Isaac J.W., C. K. Killick sen. P.M. Sec., James H. Hawkins S.D., Alfred W. Fenner J.D., Henry Hall I.G., T. Fitzmaurice D.C., W. Steadman Tyler. The W.M. then proposed, and the S.W. seconded, a vote of thanks to Bro. Terry, for his kindness in attending that day, and in acknowledgment of the masterly way in which he had performed the ceremonies of consecration and installation. This, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried, and a record of the fact ordered to be placed on the minutes. A vote of thanks was then passed to Bros. J. L. Mather, Bowyer, Hill, and Main, for the kind assistance they had rendered; the musical brethren also received due recognition for their services. Bro. Terry, on behalf of his *confreres*, returned thanks, in brief terms. He had seen the W.M. initiated, and it had given him infinite pleasure to instal him that day. Bro. Terry remarked that it must be gratifying indeed to Bro. Killick sen., himself an old and esteemed Past Master, to see his son associated with a Lodge that was inaugurated under such favourable auspices. Honorary membership of the Lodge was then conferred upon Bros. Terry, Mather, Hill, and Bowyer, which compliment was acknowledged by the latter brother. Several propositions for initiation and joining were then handed in, and the Lodge was closed. After an interval, the banquet was served, and was done full justice to. The viands were most liberally supplied, and were of excellent character. The room had been most artistically decorated, and Bro. Fyshe deserves great credit for the taste displayed in the whole arrangement; yet there is one thing we are sure he will excuse us for remarking, that is, that a little more expedition on a future occasion would be desirable; the after dinner proceedings were somewhat marred in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the cloth was cleared. Grace having been sung, Bro. Killick junior proposed the Loyal toasts, the National Anthem followed following that of Her Majesty, and "God Bless the Prince of Wales"

that of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. The health of the M.W. Pro G. Master, the Dep. G.M., and the rest of the G. Officers having been duly honoured, a capital song—"The old House at Home"—was given by Bro. Hodges, and Bro. Terry took the gavel to propose the health of the Worshipful Master. He did so at the request of the brethren who had been invested that evening. Bro. Killick jun., ever since the day he was initiated, had exhibited a vast amount of zeal in the cause of Freemasonry. He had worked hard and consistently, and he (Bro. Terry) was sure the petitioners, as well as His Royal Highness the Grand Master, had made a wise selection in appointing him the first W.M. of the Kingsland Lodge. After the duet—"All's Well"—by Bros. Hodges and DeLacy, Bro. Killick replied. The position in which he was placed that evening was one of which he was very proud. He sincerely thanked Bro. Terry for the kind way in which he had offered the toast for the acceptance of the brethren, and them for the way in which they had honoured it. He would say that, though this was the last of the 100 Lodges that Bro. Terry had consecrated, he hoped it would not be the least in his esteem. After a song by Bro. Hodges, the W.M. proposed the health of the Consecrating Officer. He referred to Bro. James Terry's indefatigable exertions in all matters Masonic. His zeal was known to all present, and he (the W.M.) felt himself perfectly inadequate to do justice to his many sterling qualities. Bro. Mullord here gave a capital rendering of the popular song of the day—"Nancy Lee," and Bro. Terry rose to reply. He did so with some amount of diffidence; were it for the purpose of proposing a toast he should have no difficulty. As had been remarked, this completed 100 Lodges that he had consecrated during the past nine years. It was gratifying to know that successive Grand Masters had reposed trust in him; he was thus in a position to make this statement. He had installed many W.M.'s, and some brought the experience they had acquired while presiding in other Lodges, but the present W.M. had not yet acquired that experience. However, of this he felt assured, that when he made his report next day to the Grand Secretary, he could confidently assert that the brother who presided that day would carry out his duties conscientiously. Bro. Terry then made happy reference to the fact that Bro. Killick jun. had appointed his father, who is an energetic and esteemed P.M., to the post of Secretary, and concluded his remarks by expressing his thanks to all, and offering hearty good wishes for the prosperity of the Kingsland Lodge. Bro. Vanderlyn replied for the "Visitors," which was given from the chair. The next toast was that of the Officers, which was acknowledged by each. Bro. Trewinnard saying that the proceedings of the day had been so eminently satisfactory that he was sure the most sanguine hopes of the promoters would be realised. Bro. Isaac gave a retrospect of the motives that had led to the formation of the Lodge, and promised that he would do all in his power to enhance its prosperity. Bro. Secretary remarked that it afforded him great pleasure to see his son in the chair; it was gratifying to his feelings as a father to hear the eulogiums that were passed on their W.M. Bro. Fenner spoke in a somewhat nervous style, but his remarks were well to the point, and exhibited a sincere and earnest desire for the welfare of the Lodge. The other toasts comprised the health of Bro. Fyshe, the Charities, &c.

The preparation of the Toast List had been entrusted to Bro. Isaac, who made a capital selection of appropriate mottoes, and contributed some original sentiments, which were greatly appreciated.

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.

—:O:—

OF PROPOSING CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—With your permission, I will furnish extracts from the bye-laws of two Lodges; one a Lodge of good standing, which can boast an unbroken existence of close on sixty years, and has numbered amongst its members many of the most enlightened brethren during that period, the other a young Lodge, warranted only a few years ago. The law, in the former case, is to the effect that—"Every gentleman desirous of being initiated into Masonry in this Lodge must be proposed in open Lodge by one member and seconded by another. His proposer shall deliver to the Secretary the Christian and surnames," &c., &c., "of the Candidate, on the Lodge night immediately following" (I have italicised the words as showing that a full month and possibly even longer must elapse between the proposition and the ballot), "a ballot shall take place, and the candidate shall be elected, unless," &c., &c. "A candidate so elected may be initiated at the next meeting of the Lodge, or at any subsequent meeting within three months, but the Worshipful Master may at his discretion initiate him on the evening of his election."

In the other case, the law lays down "that any person desirous of being initiated into Freemasonry in this Lodge, be proposed and seconded in open Lodge by members, who shall at the same time deliver, in writing, to the Secretary, the name in full, age, occupation, and place of abode," &c., &c. "A ballot shall take place at the following Lodge, when, unless," &c., &c. "Should the candidate be approved, he may be initiated the same evening, or at any other Lodge meeting within six months." I may add that, in the latter

Lodge, the chance of a candidate being rejected, is reduced to a minimum, as his merits are fully considered before any proposition is made. Members are thus informally consulted, and according as the proposer's representations are favourably received or not, so he submits or withholds the name.

In these two instances the bye-laws are in accordance with the Constitutions. But probably the same remark will apply to other Lodges, where the practices you speak of prevail.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

L.L.

THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The following, which I have taken from the *Masonic Jewel*, Memphis, Tennessee, will probably interest your readers. It figures in a summary of Foreign Correspondence, and, in the first instance, appeared in the report of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. The question to which it is a reply, was submitted with a view to obtaining an opinion on the following circumstances. An application was made for the degrees in Freemasonry, but was rejected. Upon this, the brother who proposed the candidate became indignant and declared, both in the Lodge and out of it, that, in future, he would blackball every candidate for the degrees. The Lodge, in consequence, is suffering grave inconvenience, and the querist is anxious to know what course should be adopted. The answer is to this effect.

"The making of such a declaration as the one above referred to is in itself a gross Masonic offence, and, in such case, charges should at once be preferred and trial had, followed by expulsion from the fraternity. Whenever a brother becomes so possessed by the dog-in-the-manger spirit that he will neither eat nor allow any one else to eat, and disgraces himself and degrades Masonry by making it the vehicle of his personal spite, we have no further need of his services; we can do him no good; there is no possible Masonic use to which he can be put; and he should, therefore, be driven very speedily from our midst."

Comment is superfluous. I endorse the opinion stated in the answer most fully, and remain,

Fraternally yours,

Q.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In an excellent leader on the ballot in your issue of the 28th ult. I find the following:—"It is impossible to set aside a negative vote which is known to have been given maliciously, for the ballot is presumably secret, and it were *ultra vires* to question the motives of an adverse voter or voters." It struck me, in reading the article, that you had got to know of an incident in Freemasonry which lately came to my knowledge. In a Lodge, the *locale* of which I shall not mention (but if any of the members of the Lodge see your splendidly-conducted periodical they will soon know the paternity), it had been the recognised rule, after a ballot had taken place, to allow the Wardens or other member of the Lodge to carry round the ballot box, so that each brother might, with his own eyes, see the result of the ballot. After some disgraceful squabble which took place over the management of Lodge matters, three candidates were proposed—one for affiliation and two for initiation. The candidate for affiliation was balloted for on one Lodge meeting. After the ballot the Master refused, although asked to do so, to exhibit the ballot box, and declared the candidate duly elected. It has been stated since, and, as far as I am informed, never been denied, that there were several negative balls in the box. On the occasion of the two candidates for initiation being balloted for, they were declared duly elected, and it has been stated publicly, and never denied, that there were negative balls in the box. When I was told these facts I could hardly credit them, but on making inquiries I find such was the truth. I should like to hear the opinion of some of the brethren on such conduct. I offer no opinion, because, not having sufficient knowledge of the laws of Masonry, I do not consider I am qualified to give any. All I could venture to advance would be this—that the ballot is a secret proceeding, but if the Master of a Lodge has the power to declare a candidate duly elected, when in point of fact there are sufficient negative balls in the ballot box to keep him out of the Lodge, the whole proceedings of balloting are a farce.

Yours fraternally,

30th July 1877.

A CONSTANT READER.

BROTHER JACOB NORTON AND HIS FANCIES.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have never read a "leading article" in any Masonic magazine with more pleasure than yours entitled "Credibility of Early American Masonic History," and I think Bro. Norton will do well to carefully study your masterly analysis of the evidence *pro* and *con* as to Philadelphia *versus* Boston. That you give the preference to the former, whilst it must gratify Pennsylvanians, assures me that the proofs submitted are not so trivial as Bro. Norton assumes, and had I not previously perused all the information submitted, my leanings would be to your view of the subject, in consequence of your freedom from bias, and your known skill in the examination of rival claims and statements.

It will be well for any of your numerous readers, if inclined to agree with Bro. Norton (if any such exist), to defer their decision

until the production of still more positive data, which will go far to decide the points at issue finally and positively. Meanwhile, any brethren who have copies of the engraved lists of Lodges for 1731, 1732 or 1733, can materially assist by communicating with Bro. Hughan P.S.G.D., who has already discovered a roll of Lodges in which the Lodge at Philadelphia is registered, and who is now seeking the Lists mentioned, all of which seem, so far, to be unknown to any Masonic student of the present century. The regular Grand Lodge of England frequently allowed the transfer of a number to virtually a new Lodge, though Bro. Norton hints otherwise, i.e.—a revival of an old number was permitted at a later date, &c.

Thanking you for your article.

Yours fraternally,

MASONIC INVESTIGATOR.

REVIEWS.

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

—:o:—

The Blue-Coat Boys; or, School Life in Christ's Hospital. With a Short History of the Foundation. By William Harnett Blanch, Author of "The History and Antiquities of Camberwell," and "The History of Dulwich College." London: E. W. Allen, Ave Maria-lane, E.C. 1877.

THIS book will go a long way towards reassuring the public mind as to the severity of the discipline in this ancient school. The suicide of a boy of tender age is so unusual, and the circumstances under which this particular suicide was said to have been committed were so painful, that even now, with all the excitement of a terrible war, the public has not yet lost its interest in the discussion, while the inquiry that has been instituted into the general conduct of the School will prolong the interest still further. We cannot say we have looked upon the correspondence published in the different newspapers with equanimity. We believe the advantage rests with the upholders of Christ's Hospital, for those who have attacked the system have betrayed an *animus* which, in the case of those who were formerly *alumni*, is far from being creditable to them. In a case of this kind we think a former pupil of Christ's Hospital, in attacking an institution of which he had once been a member, might have taken a leaf out of a Freemason's book. If he could not speak of its merits, he should have held his tongue as to its demerits. He, of all men in the world, should have held aloof from publicly condemning a grand school, however non-Blues might have rushed into the wordy fray. The publication of Mr. Blanch's book will prove opportune. It will enable the dispassionate portion of the public to judge justly of the system which prevails in the School, and has prevailed in former years. It will be able to note the gradual but sure progress which has been made towards a milder disciplinary system. It will learn some facts—and a line of facts is worth volumes of assertion—as to the fagging which has been sanctioned in former days, and is still recognised as one of the institutions of the school. It will gather information, on well-authenticated *data*, as to the dietary which has been in force at different epochs, as to the punishments inflicted, and as to the relations between the masters and other officials, on the one hand, and the boys on the other. All this is valuable, and indeed necessary, in order to form a judgment on the conduct of this magnificent foundation, and, being in itself most interesting, we feel confident that this loyal effort of Mr. Blanch to set his old school straight in the estimation of the public will be judged most favourably. A history of the foundation of Christ's Hospital and its numerous endowments precedes the author's account of his personal experience of school life. This, too, though it is somewhat brief, enhances the value of his work. He quotes, likewise, somewhat freely from Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, and other, though less eminent, old "crugs," what they have said of their school life. In short, Mr. Blanch has written a book which we predict will in a very short time be very popular. He might have set about his task in a more business-like manner. He might have written at greater length of his own and the present times, and more briefly of events which happened in the days of Hunt and Lamb, when school discipline invariably erred on the side of severity. Still, he has done his work well, and with every desire to speak impartially; and we thank him for affording us an early opportunity of discussing his work. It is almost needless to add that in many parts this account of Bluecoat School life is most amusing, and we shall conclude this brief notice with the following short excerpts. The first is taken from Coleridge's "Table Talk," and gives an excellent notion of the then head master's stern ideas of school life.

"'Boy!' I remember Boyer saying to me once, when I was crying, the first day of my return after the holidays, 'boy! the school is your father; boy! the school is your mother; boy! the school is your brother; the school is your sister; the school is your first cousin, and your second cousin, and all the rest of your relations. Let's have no more crying!'"

The other relates to a later period, and is connected with a master "of our own day," who is described as "W——."

"W—— detected a boy in the very act of 'fudging'—a crime of the deepest dye.

"The culprit was forthwith ordered out for immediate execution. The windows were closed, the beadle sent for, and the whole class ordered to stand up to witness the performance. After lecturing the boy for about ten minutes on the enormity of his offence, W—— concluded with the following memorable peroration:—

"'Boy, you have deceived your father! you have deceived your mother! you have deceived your governor! you have deceived your

master! you have deceived yourself! You have deceived your God!—take down your breeches!'"

We certainly advise our readers who may take an interest in Christ's Hospital to read Mr. Blanch's book, on the twofold ground that it is entertaining and instructive.

The narrative in the *Countries of the World* is always clearly, concisely, and pleasantly written. Professor Brown, who is the author, possesses the art of saying a great deal in the compass of a few pages, and he says it so pleasantly that one cannot but get on with him on the friendliest terms. Moreover, the information he imparts is of a varied character, and very valuable. But entertaining as the author is, the chief attraction of the work is in the illustrations, which are very numerous, and very artistically executed. The "View of Moore's Lake, Utah," is admirable, and so is the "View of Sooke Lake, Vancouver Island," this latter being from an original sketch by Mr. Frederick Whymper. Among the other full page engravings are the "Snowy Range of the Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountains," "The Great Cañon of the Colorado; Raft Precipitated over a Cataract," and "the *Cereus Giganteus*; or, Monumental Cactus," with a "View of Salt Lake City, Utah (western side, showing the Tabernacle, &c.)" There are several smaller engravings, among which those of two Indian Warriors are about the best.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying Pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of Physic, attest this fact.

ABOUT VISITING.

THE various privileges accruing to one who has been admitted to participation in the rights and benefits of the Masonic Institution have been largely descanted upon in the Masonic press; but yet there is one which, though largely used, has not thus far been properly understood; we allude to the right of visiting a Lodge other than one's own. A brother, called on business or pleasure to some strange place, experiences a special pleasure in being able to make himself known to persons who may have never seen or heard of him, and to participate with them in the warm greeting of fellowship in their Masonic home. After such a visit he appreciates the blessed and cheering influences of Masonry more than ever, and he goes forth into the world more fully persuaded of that loving tie by which real Masons are united, for he knows that in the great world, with its thousand diverging ways, and in the great cities, with all their multifarious attractions, he might, but for this great Brotherhood, be as utterly alone as if he were cast upon a desert island, or suddenly dropped in the middle of some vast space, where human foot had never trod.

In common with the great mass of the Fraternity, we have always sympathised with the practice of visiting, and have endeavoured in all lawful ways to encourage and promote it, because, in the first place, it has a tendency to encourage the Lodge visited to keep up to the standard, to move forward with a step in time with the music of the period, to keep all the Lodges in position to receive company creditably, and because it tends to a revival of the old custom of the Lodges visiting each other, to the end that the ties of friendship and brotherly love may be more closely cemented, and that uniformity of work and jurisprudence may thus be secured; that thus the brethren may draw nearer to each other, be more prepared to bear each other's burdens, and to acknowledge the power of the mystic tie.

These things being considered, we desire to submit the suggestions: The right of visit, in this country at least, is conceded to be a limited one; which is to say that, while in a general sense, a Master Mason has a right to visit any Lodge, either in his own or some other jurisdiction, still, he cannot insist upon any such right in any Lodge but his own, if it be asserted that such visit will disturb the harmony or hinder the working of the Lodge proposed to be visited, hence, although a visiting brother may bear with him a certificate, having on it the broad seal of a State or National jurisdiction, still, that fact does not give him the right to interfere with the harmony and peaceable work of the humblest Lodge to which he may apply.

This point, especially, seems not to be understood abroad. The Grand Lodge of England, and doubtless other Grand Lodges in Europe, think that its seal should open the doors of every Lodge in the world where Masonry is practised; but a moment's reflection must convince every thinking Mason that if his Masonic home can be invaded by the first comer, despite his objection, then the right of one, not a member of his Lodge, is equal to his own, a proposition fatal to all the rights and securities of membership.

But, supposing that no objection intervenes, that the intending visitor has been duly examined and admitted, what then? Judging by the general practice, it would seem that the American practice everywhere prevails, which, being interpreted into the vernacular, means, that a man big enough to wear whiskers and boots ought to be able to take care of himself anywhere, and, hence, that when he be admitted in a strange Lodge there is no need of any further courtesy than the mere fact of his admission. The brethren should none the less remember that the visitor is a brother, and though he may have

only come from some neighbouring Lodge, or across the river, still, so far as the Lodge visited is concerned, a stranger in a strange land, and to be taken in and cared for as though he were the son of our own mother, and dear to us as the apple of our eye.

On the other hand let it be remembered by all intending visitors that where one proposes to visit a strange Lodge, he should, in deference to the proprieties of the occasion, go sufficiently early to afford an opportunity for the required examination before the usual hour for opening, so that it may not be said that he has delayed the work or kept the brethren unduly from their homes, for these Masons, whether visiting or members, should never forget that after our duty to the Great Architect of the Universe, we are to remember the dear ones at home.—*Masonic Advocate*.

Formina, desidiæ quæ dum vacat hora solutio,
Es levis, es celso dura supercilio;
Mobilis es, quantum vix est mutabilis umbra,
Quam jact incertis populus alba comis:
Tu, tamen, oppressam si frontem torserit angor,
Dulce ministerium, naminis instar, agis.

TRANSLATION:

Oh woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade,
By the light quivering aspen made;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!

T. B. W.

THE ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.

A WARDMOTE of the Ward of Cheap was held on Friday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall Tavern, to nominate candidates for the vacant office of Alderman. On opening the wardmote, the Lord Mayor called upon the Town Clerk to read the precept which had been issued declaring another election. This having been read,

His Lordship said that the meeting would learn from the precept just read that they were summoned together to nominate a successor to their late much-respected Alderman, and, although that meeting was not one of an ordinary character, it was in accordance with the request of the Aldermen, who had vested in them certain rights and privileges which they had thought proper to use, and had requested him to convene that meeting. He would add that any recrimination of any kind or character, any vulgar and low expression, or insulting remarks, which might be used must tend to damage, more or less, the cause for which they were met; and if there was one universal system which one elector gave to another, it was a fair and impartial hearing. He, as Lord Mayor, would take care that no unfair proceeding should for one moment be permitted. If there were any ill-disposed persons present, to interfere with the proceedings, they would be immediately ejected.

Mr. Wood said he rose to propose a gentleman as candidate for the office of Alderman for the Ward of Cheap. He contended that Sir John Bennett had been duly elected, and he therefore asked why were they met there that day for the purpose of electing another Alderman? He would not make one single remark with regard to the legal aspect of the case, but he would say that the present proceeding was not the cause of Sir John Bennett's unwillingness to accept office, but because the Court of Aldermen refused to receive him. They were therefore brought into sad and serious conflict with the Court of Aldermen in the City. That Court was not a Court of Appeal, and the gentlemen composing it, in their sound conscience, had judged him whom they had chosen (Sir John Bennett) to be not a fit and proper person, and one not calculated to sustain the dignity of an Alderman for the City of London. It was, he thought, impossible for antagonism to be sharper than that between the Court of Aldermen and the electors. He claimed to be as capable of judging as to whether Sir John Bennett was a fit and proper person for the office as any member of the Corporation, and he contended that Sir John had been elected, and was a fit and proper person to represent the Ward of Cheap. He proposed the name of Sir John Bennett as Alderman for the Ward.

Mr. Wheeler seconded the nomination.

Mr. Tythe proposed the name of Mr. Edgar Breffitt, and said that they might fairly attribute to those too zealous friends of Sir John Bennett that they thought to carry him in as Alderman by a device and a contrivance. He argued, therefore, that the decision of the Court of Aldermen was a proper one.

Mr. Stoneham seconded the nomination of Mr. Breffitt as a fit and proper person to represent the Ward of Cheap as Alderman. He condemned the proceedings taken by the friends of Sir John Bennett with reference to No. 61 Cheapside, and objected to have his vote swamped by the votes bought at that house for the sum of 30s.

Mr. Mason supported the nomination of Sir John Bennett, whom he believed to be a person of transcendental ability. He was devoted to the cause of public improvement, and had at heart the welfare of the people. The electors of the Ward of Cheap would not allow this matter to be stifled, and he thought it would have to be considered whether a custom which was good many years ago could be good at the present day. A custom to be good must be reasonable, and, therefore, a serious question must arise as to the power to be used by the Aldermen. He did not doubt but that Sir John Bennett would be elected to-morrow.

Some speeches of a desultory character followed, when

Sir John Bennett addressed the Wardmote, and said that the supposed privilege which the Court of Aldermen had exercised was out of date and ought to be expunged from the Statute Book. He thought that some such result must follow, and he was utterly opposed to the life election of Aldermen. He thanked the electors in advance for the majority which they would give him to-morrow.

Mr. Breffitt also made some remarks, in which he said that if the vote of the Aldermen was taken away he should be most willing to resign in Sir John Bennett's favour.

The name of each candidate was then submitted to the electors present, and the Lord Mayor declared the show of hands to be in favour of Sir John Bennett.

A poll was demanded by each candidate, and the election will take place on Saturday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.—*Echo*.

THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.—The Hospital Sunday Fund is indeed one of the most gigantic failures which has been seen in London during the last decennium. Established with excellent objects, it has unfortunately allowed its influence to be exerted in sapping the foundations of thrift and independence among the working classes, and in directly encouraging pauperism at its weakest point of resistance. In keeping up the system of governors' letters, it seeks to perpetuate a system of patronage which is entirely opposed to true charity, and enables the pushing protégé of a rich man to obtain relief for which he could well afford to pay, whilst the deserving poor are forced on one side. Again, its parsimony to the provident institutions has been so glaring that many of those excellent charities have been obliged to withdraw from the Fund altogether. Though these were precisely the institutions which deserved the greatest support, they have received little or nothing! There is no intelligible system of distribution of the funds collected, the Distribution Committee having acknowledged at a recent interview with the representatives of an Institution which has been very unfairly treated by the Fund, that "the distribution was based on a system of secrecy and freemasonry"—whatever that may mean. In dealing with the different classes of hospitals, the greatest favouritism has been shown, and whilst the general hospitals have been largely rewarded, those devoted to special purposes have received the most miserable pittances.—*Medical Examiner*.

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8th August 1877.

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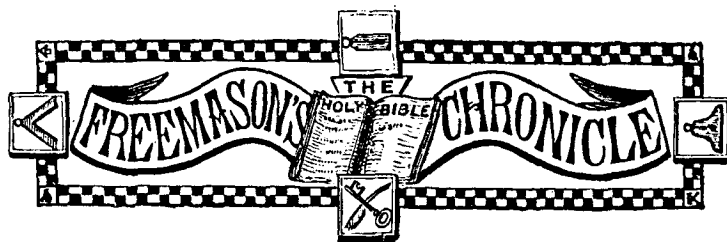
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OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

WE are now rapidly approaching the close of the Session, and both Houses are doing their utmost to expedite what business yet remains to be done. The House of Lords has sat every day, Saturday and Wednesday, which are usually *dies non*, included. The reports of the work they have done make but little show, but people are not inclined to talk much in the dog days, and when the grouse season is at hand. On Thursday, the Royal assent was given to a number of Bills, the Royal Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Skelmersdale, and the Marquis of Hertford. A brief respite occurred in the belief that the Scotch School Board Bill would come up from the Commons, but as this did not happen, their lordships adjourned. Certain measures were dealt with at the short sitting of Friday, and on Saturday, the Board of Education (Scotland) Continuance Bill having been read a second time, the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill passed through its remaining stages. Less than half an hour sufficed for the despatch of business on Monday, but on Tuesday there were one or two subjects discussed, among them the Civil Business at Assizes in Lancashire, Lord Redesdale having presented a petition asking for an improvement in the present arrangements for conducting the civil business at the Assizes in this county. The Lord Chancellor spoke at some length, and declared that the government would take care that the Assize business was regulated in the best possible manner, promising, that if he saw his way to adopting any improvement, it should be done. The Prisons (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, in spite of a protest from Earl Spencer against pressing it forward at the fag end of the Session. On Wednesday, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon moved the second reading of the Destructive Insects Bill, a measure which seems imperative with the fear of the arrival of the Colorado Beetle before our eyes. The House subsequently adjourned.

The House of Commons has been less talkative and more business-like this week. The House sat later on Thursday, owing to the time occupied in Committee over the Board of Education (Scotland) Continuance Bill. This having passed, and been ordered to be reported, the Irish Judicature Bill was considered, as amended, when an amendment by Mr. Butt on clause 13 was rejected by 113 to 35. At the morning sitting on Friday, the South Africa Bill was considered as amended, but several amendments to get rid of the measure were proposed by Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Parnell, and their immediate colleagues, and consequently several divisions took place, the majorities in every case being in the proportion of 95 or 96 to 1. After reading a second time the Colonial Stock Bill, and disposing of other business, the House rose, but resumed again at nine o'clock, and having completed the consideration in Committee of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Bill, it was reported to the Houses. The Prisons (Ireland) and the Prisons (Scotland) Bills also passed through Committee. On Saturday, the South Africa Bill was read a third time, and passed amid loud cheers. The Lords' amendments to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill were then considered; several attempts to defeat them were made, but in the majority of cases unsuccessfully. The Prisons (Ireland) Bill and the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill were then considered as amended, and afterwards read a third time and passed. On Monday, there was a full programme of business to be dealt with, the proposed New Army Warrant being by far the most important matter to be discussed. Previously the Lords' amendments to the Metropolitan Street Improvement Bill came on for consideration. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gorst, Sir H. James, Sir J. M. Hogg, Mr. Raikes, and others, took part in the debate, and in the result the amendments were disagreed with, and a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for such disagreement, and to report them to the Upper House. Later in

the evening, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Supplementary Estimate, Mr. Trevelyan submitted a resolution, declining to consider the terms of the Army Warrant at so late a period of the Session. Among the speakers who followed the honourable gentleman were Sir W. Barttelot, General Shute, Colonel North, Mr. Rylands, Colonel Alexander, Sir H. Havelock, Mr. Hardy, who strongly defended the course adopted by the Government, and the Marquis of Hartington. On a division, Mr. Trevelyan was defeated by 139 to 77. The House then went into Committee. A motion was made to report progress, but this was defeated by 128 to 63. Another, that the Chairman leave the chair, was similarly treated by 124 to 30, and then, on the question that the vote asked for be agreed to, there was another division, and the Government gained this point by 111 to 41. The House rose at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Tuesday was also a busy day, and profitable as to the amount of work done. The annexation of the Transvaal, and the engagement between the Peruvian ironclad, the Huascar, and our Shah, having been discussed at some length, the House went into Committee on various estimates, and disposed of them very rapidly, though more than one division took place over sundry items. In one instance, the numbers were 119 to 2. In Committee of Ways and Means, the sum of £14,928,000 was granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year. On Wednesday, the issue of a new writ for the City of Westminster, in the room of Mr. W. H. Smith, who has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, was moved by Sir. W. H. Dyke. The report of supply was then brought up. On the vote for Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges in Ireland, opposition was raised by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and some other Irish members, especially to the charge for the expense of defending the Police *re* the Phoenix Park disturbances in 1871, but the opposition was decisively overthrown. The appropriation Bill was then brought in by Sir W. H. Dyke, and read a first time, and on the motion of the Attorney-General, the Expiring Laws Continuation Bill was read a second time.

Prince William and Prince Henry of Prussia have been visiting Her Majesty at Osborne, and on Saturday the officers of the German frigate Niobe were received by her, after which the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold visited the frigate, in Cowes-road. On Tuesday, the three young Princesses of Wales, who are living on board H.M.S. Osborne with their father, paid the Queen a visit. Monday was the anniversary of the Duke of Edinburgh's birthday, and accordingly a salute was fired by the Lord Warden, guardship at Cowes. On Monday, Prince William of Prussia, accompanied by several officers, arrived at Woolwich, and spent several hours in going over the arsenal. The Prince of Wales returned at noon from his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood, on Friday last. As to the health of the young Prince Albert of Wales, he is still getting better of the fever from which he has been suffering. His illness is of a similar character to that to which his father so narrowly and so mercifully escaped falling a victim, the heir presumptive being thus the third in succession of his family who has been so attacked. A question has arisen as to how the fever was generated, whether at Sandringham or at Marlborough House, and we trust that a rigid investigation will be made into the drainage system at both of the Prince's residences. Happily no serious consequences have supervened, but it must be terribly distracting to the Princess of Wales to have, first her husband, and then her elder boy, prostrated by this terrible typhoid fever.

On Thursday week, the Lord Mayor paid a visit to Swansea, in order to distribute the Mansion House Relief Fund raised for the benefit of the imprisoned miners at Pontypridd. Grand preparations had been made for the reception of his Lordship, triumphal arches being erected, and the houses and streets gaily decorated with flags, banners, and festoons of flowers. His Lordship, who wore his robes of office, was received on his arrival by a guard of honour of the Fourth Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Lewis, and by the Corporation of Swansea, headed by the Mayor. The latter having presented a handsomely bound history of Swansea, in commemoration of the visit, a procession was formed, consisting of volunteers, friendly societies, borough and county officials, and the corporation, the Lord Mayor, who was the central figure, being loudly and enthusiastically cheered as he passed along the streets. In the evening, a banquet

was held at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, the Mayor presiding, and having the guest of the evening on his right. The health of his Lordship, proposed by the Mayor, and very warmly supported by Mr. H. Vivian M.P., was drunk with enthusiasm, and the response met with a similar reception. By the way, an unusual occurrence will ever distinguish the Lord Mayoralty of Sir Thomas White. The Lady Mayoress, one of his Lordship's daughters, was married in St. Paul's Cathedral to Mr. Price, on Thursday. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the interesting ceremony, and was assisted by the Bishop of Ely, Canon Liddon and other clergymen. The service was choral, and it is almost needless to say that every place whence a view of the marriage could be obtained was occupied. It seems that 120 years have elapsed since the celebration of a marriage in the Metropolitan Church of St. Paul, and how long it is since a Lady Mayoress was married within its precincts it is impossible to say. Tuesday previous to the event, a deputation from the Court of Aldermen and Common Council waited on the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of presenting her with a valuable service of plate. Other costly presents were given. We trust her ladyship may have many years of happiness before her.

The holiday-makers had splendid weather on Monday, for the Bank Holiday—at least, till late in the evening, when torrents of rain fell, so that those who had not reached home after their day's excursion must have had their spirits considerably damped, though it is on the cards they had been considerably *wetted* at frequent intervals during the fore-and-afternoon. Every place of resort had its host of visitors, the Crystal Palace, with a special programme for the occasion, having over 30,000, while at the Alexandra the crowds may have been greater, equal to, or less than at its Sydenham rival, for aught we know, as we have seen no numerical return issued. However, we do know there was a very excellent programme, very admirably carried out. The Great Circus, Cagliostro, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, the inimitable Bro. Mackney, a Popular and Garden Concert, with several military bands, including those of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery, and lastly, though we fear the weather must have marred the effect, the Crossing of the Danube, a grand military spectacle. We are not partial to sight-seeing on public holidays, and had quitted the scene of action somewhat early, so that we are only able to imagine that the last display went well. The favourite sea-side resorts also had their complement of visitors; Dover, which leads the way in the South Coast Regattas, being a favourite, owing to this particular attraction.

Goodwood has been followed by Brighton, and the principal event, namely, the Cup, has fallen to the Duke of Hamilton, whose horse, Charon, passed the post first, by four lengths, winning in the commonest of canters. As this is the Canterbury week, the fine old cathedral city has been filled with visitors, the chief attraction being the cricket. The first match was left unfinished, after three days' play, Kent with Mr. W. G. Grace, and Mr. Ridley given, meeting England. On the first innings there was but little to choose between the two, Kent making 229, and England 209. In the second innings Kent put together 342, so that England had 363 to win, and had lost two wickets for only 32 out of the number, when rain intervened and stopped the play. On Thursday, the M.C.C. and Ground v. Kent was begun. It is unfortunate there should have been so much rain, or otherwise Canterbury would fully enjoyed its annual cricket fête.

For some days after the desperate battles recorded last week, there was a considerable dearth of intelligence. There have been repeated rumours of further Turkish victories, but the rumours are not confirmed. However, one of the leading daily papers published a despatch from its special commissioner with the Turkish army, to the effect that the Russians had delivered another assault on the Turks under Osman Pasha. The site of this further engagement is given as between Loftcha and Plevna, and Osman having ascertained that the enemy were concentrating their troops and receiving large reinforcements, with a view to attacking him, took up a strong position, and having entrenched it, calmly awaited the conflict. The assault on the Turkish position was commenced, according to this account, early on Tuesday morning. The Russians advanced in masses, and fought with the most determined courage, but the Turks were equal to the occasion, and maintained their ground obstinately. At

length, after the fight had lasted all day long, Osman, watching his opportunity, assumed the offensive, and drove back the Russians along their whole line. The losses are reported to be very terrible. Such is the summary of the account given by the *Daily Telegraph* Commissioner, in its issue of Thursday morning, but before accepting it, we must obtain strong confirmatory evidence from other quarters. There is extreme probability such a battle has been fought; we have telegrams in other morning papers, but we must wait a little. In Asia, the Russians are said to be resuming the offensive, and the Grand Duke Michael to have arrived at Alexandropol. There has been skirmishing near Ardahan, which is still held by the Russians, and a battle is said to be imminent between the two armies, so that possibly before the week is over we shall have more terrible battles to record. One thing becomes clearer every day, and that is, that the losses inflicted on the Russians in the battle of Plevna must have been very terrible. We have heard so much about the overwhelming numbers of the Czar's army, that it seems hardly possible that a repulse, after a most gallant fight, with the loss of 10,000 or 12,000 could so seriously hamper the movements of the Grand Duke Nicholas that he seems in a fairer way of losing the ground he has gained than of advancing further on the road towards Constantinople. But when we read that the whole Imperial Guard is already on the move for the seat of war, that a division from each corps is under orders to march in the same direction, and that a further levy will be made, we can come to no other conclusion than that the battle of Plevna was a tremendous disaster to the Czar. The meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Ischl, is one other item of important news.

The scheme for enlarging the Boys' School, so as to provide, in course of time, for the education of 300 instead of, as now, 180 pupils, only awaits the approval of the Quarterly Court, in order to be carried immediately into execution. On Saturday last, a special meeting of the House Committee was held, when the plan, of which some time since we indicated the main features, was formally submitted and approved. Later in the afternoon the usual monthly meeting of the General Committee was held, when the scheme as recommended by the House Committee was submitted and approved. A special Court will be held on the 20th instant, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the General Committee.

The regular meeting of the General Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. Creaton in the chair. The Secretary announced that three male annuitants had died, while two petitions were submitted and approved. A letter was read from the Grand Secretary, stating that the Board of General Purposes found it impossible to afford greater office accommodation at Freemasons' Hall, to the three Masonic Charitable Institutions. Under these circumstances, Bros. Lieut.-Col. Creaton and S. Rawson were appointed to confer on the subject with the brethren nominated by the Boys' and Girls' Schools. It was then moved by Lieut.-Col. Creaton, and seconded by J. March Case, that in consideration of his eminent services to the Masonic Institutions, Bro. John Constable, P.M. 185 and Vice-President, be elected Vice-Patron, with all the privileges of the rank. This was carried unanimously, as, likewise, was a vote of thanks to Bros. Lieut.-Col. Creaton, Raynham W. Stewart, and Farnfield, for their present, to be placed in the great hall of the Asylum at Croydon, of a marble mantelpiece, &c., &c. It was announced that the Festival of February had yielded to date, the sum of £13,556, and some odd shillings, the whole of which, with the exception of about £300, has already been collected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting. There were present Bros. Captain N. G. Philips, S. Rawson, W. Hyde Pullen, James Brett, J. March Case, and other brethren.

A special Court of the Governors and Subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, was held on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall. Lieut.-Colonel Creaton occupied the chair, and it was duly proposed and seconded, and carried, that the purchase for £2,500 of some land adjoining the School should be sanctioned.

Among those present were Bros. R. B. Webster, W. Hyde Pullen, Griffiths Smith, Dicketts, Colonel Peters, S. Rawson, and Tattershall.

A meeting of the Old Kent Mark Lodge was held on Wednesday at Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue. Bro. Wm. Roebuck P.M. presided as Worshipful Master, and Bros. S. Rosenthal and Dewar, both Past Masters, occupied the chair of S.W. and J.W. respectively. At the banquet which followed Bro. Binckes's patent was introduced with great effect.

On Saturday next, two new Lodges will be added, one to the roll of Grand Lodge, England, and the other to that of our Mark Grand Lodge. The former will be designated the Orpheus Lodge, and will stand No. 1706 on the list of Lodges. This our respected Bro. W. Hyde Pullen has been charged with the duty of consecrating. The latter will be consecrated by Bro. F. Binckes, Mark Grand Secretary, assisted by Bro. C. F. Matier, P.G.W., and will bear the style and title of the Beaconsfield Lodge, No. 207.

A meeting of the Committee of Petitions for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devonshire is appointed to be holden at the Guildhall, Devonport, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., at 12 noon, when the business of the Province will be transacted.

Bro. Toole has been playing a round of his celebrated characters at the Theatre Royal Brighton during the Race week, and crowded audiences have assembled. The Royal Aquarium, under the direction of Bro. G. Reeves Smith has this week had the largest number of visitors yet registered since its formation. One of the attractions is the excellent programme of Bro. Vance. Bro. Mellison's Skating Rink has also been well supported.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

(FROM THE HEBREW LEADER).

WHEN reposing in apparent security, it is well to look to the future, with a view to avoiding danger, or to prepare for it should it come. The institution of Masonry has enjoyed such a long season of uninterrupted success, that it fears no danger, and is indifferent to looking forward in anticipation of what might be at its very door. "In time of peace prepare for war." Is there danger within the scope of possibility, are there those who believe we are on the brink of a precipice that will engulf many, and in so doing shake the foundation of the old fabric itself?

One of our great weaknesses is our numbers, masses of whom are but of the Institution in consequence of its present popularity, and who would be baneful should clouds arise and a storm threaten. We are not alarmists; on the contrary, we believe that the old Craft is not in any wise cranky, but as staunch as ever, so far at least as the ship herself is concerned; a little scraping on the quicksands and a shaking up might rid it of many barnacles; but there are those of the Fraternity who earnestly believe there is a leeshore ahead that cannot be avoided, and that it is necessary to keep sounding the lead without ceasing; they believe that disaster may momentarily result from malcontent, dissatisfaction and monetary considerations of some of an overcrowded crew, as well as from anti-Masonic torpedoes and breakers of different forms that lie in the immediate path of the vessel. They believe that the institution of Masonry has become so formidable in numbers as to attract the special attention of its old enemy the Roman Catholic Church, and that shortly not only will be fulminated some Bull, but that energetic action will be had that will bring on such collision between the Jesuits and the Fraternity that property and even life will be at stake with those who prove true to their voluntary solemn obligations; this could in no wise affect our land directly, but his Holiness cannot be ignorant or indifferent to the unprecedented advancement in late years of free thought, and its antagonism with mental tyranny and debasement. Superstition, ignorance, and fanaticism, are yielding to that enlightenment which is born of the "children of light," and this cannot pass unnoticed.

It is unfortunate for the handful of anti-Masons in this country that they cannot charge some gross crime against the Brotherhood, as they did in 1826; they are suffering for some great nucleus upon which to build a cry for extermination and convulse society, as if with the throes of an earthquake, as they did in 1830. Masonry is not indifferent to that lesson: the newspaper press, that powerful engine, poured upon us from its batteries an incessant storm. The *Sun* of Philadelphia was as bitter then, as it is able in our cause now. Everywhere, and under every possible circumstance, Masonry was assailed with remorseless violence. The cry of its enemies was like the watchword of Palafox on the Saragossa, "War, war to the knife!" Books, pamphlets, tracts, and handbills, couched in language best calculated to inflame the public mind to the highest pitch, flooded the country. They were found in taverns, in the hands of people on the highway,

in the cottage, in the drawing-room, in the public school, in the church pew, and sometimes on the seat of the judge.

Even-handed justice could no more be expected by a Mason, under many circumstances, than if the ban of outlawry had been proclaimed against him. As if it were not enough to banish him from the pale of civil society, the Mason was not unfrequently driven to the alternative of renouncing Freemasonry, or be expelled from the church of his faith.

The ballot box, that tremendous power, the ballot-box, with all its crushing weight, was brought to bear upon us. Not a man who dared raise his voice in our favour, or even invoke the general virtue of compassion for the persecuted Institution, had the slightest chance of obtaining the smallest office in the gift of the people.

New York State, now possessing 83,000 affiliated Masons, and 110,000 of the Brotherhood within its limits, then numbered 100,000 enrolled antimasons, and Pennsylvania half as many more; the broad taint extended South and West, and was all powerful for mischief. Never before, in the annals of the civilized world, were such fearful efforts put forth to crush any institution whatever. It is no exaggeration, no over-drawn picture, but sober facts. Society, through all its depths, reared and heaved, and tossed like the ocean when it feels the wrath of the hurricane.

Not a throne in Europe but would have fallen before a tithe of the power arrayed against the institution of light. Our own government, though the strongest in the world, could not have witnessed such an assault, headed by overwhelming majorities of the people, aided as was this by the pulpit, the press, the ballot box. Any of the numerous self-constituted societies of the day, whose existence depends upon the momentary breath of popular opinion, would have vanished as suddenly as did the ghost of Hector.

Through all this scene Freemasonry stood calm and undismayed, yet putting forth no effort for self-protection, employing no weapon of defence, and yet came out of this fiery furnace unscathed. Like the Heaven-protected Hebrews, even the smell of fire was not found upon her garments. And those who fully understand her principles know the reason why. That is our mystery. In view of all this, we look forward, in the full face of the future, undaunted by hierarchy, or croaking anti-Mason, or the trembling passenger upon the deck of our good ship. Sail on, Heaven's Angel holds the helm.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE BARD OF AVON LODGE.

It may not generally be known to the brethren that the Bard of Avon Lodge annually gives a gold medal (value five guineas) to be contended for at the Collegiate School, Stratford-on-Avon, of which Bro. Dr. Collis, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, is the Warden. The subjects comprise a knowledge of Shakspeare, History, English Literature, an Essay, &c. The competition is open to all pupils in the school. This year it has been won by John Percy Simpson, aged 16, son of Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Past Grand Chaplain. Dr. Collis remarked, in presenting the medal, that, thirty-five years ago, he presented a similar prize to the father of the present recipient.

Old Warrants.

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No. 80.

No. 44, "Ancients;" No. 63 A.D. 1814, No. 55 A.D. 1832, and No. 47 from A.D. 1863.

KELLY, GRAND MASTER.

No. 44 WM. OSBORN, D.G.M.

WILLM. DICKEY, S.G.W.

WILLM. DICKEY, J.G.W.
for D. GARNAULT.

To all whom it may concern.

WE, the GRAND LODGE of the most Ancient and Honorable FRATERNITY of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince EDWIN, at York, Anno Domini 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 Right Honorable Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kelly, Viscount Fenton, Lord Baron of Pittenweam, in Great Britain, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS! The Worshipful Mr. William Osborn, Deputy Grand Master, The Worshipful Mr. William Dickey, Senior Grand Warden, and the Worshipful Daniel Garnault, Esq., 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. Patricius Goodall one of our MASTER MASONS, John Muggleston his Senior Warden, and James Richardson his Junior Warden, to form and hold a LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the sign of the Red Lion (or elsewhere) in the town of Nottingham, 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 honorable Custom of the ROYAL CRAFT in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And we do hereby further authorise and empower our said

Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, Messrs. Patricius Goodall, John Muggleston, and James Richardson (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. Such installation to be upon (or near) every St. JOHN'S DAY, during the continuance of the Lodge, for ever. Providing the above named Brethren and all their Successors always pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force nor Virtue.

Given under our Hand and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this fifteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred Sixty and Three, and in the Year of Masonry Five thousand Seven hundred Sixty and Three.

LAU. DERMOTT,

Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is registered
in the Grand Lodge, Vol 2a,
Letter B. Date, 17th December
1755.

L.S.

The present title, No., &c. are, The "Newstead" Lodge, No. 47, Nottingham.

No. 81.

No. 196, "Ancients;" No. 242 A.D. 1814 (at the Union), No. 170 A.D. 1832, and No. 146 from A.D. 1863.

ATHOLL, GRAND MASTER.

LAU. DERMOTT, D.G.M.

WILLM. TINDALL, S.G.W.

THOS. CARTER, 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 Domini 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 Prince John (the Third), Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Marquis of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, Viscount of Ballquidder, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask, Heritable Captain and Constable of the Castle of Kinleaven, Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Falkland, and in that part of Great Britain called England and Masonical jurisdiction thereunto belonging, GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, The Right Worshipful Laurence Dermott, Esq^{re}, Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful William Tindall, Esq^{re}, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful Thomas Carter, Esq^{re}, 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., The Worshipful Charles Walker one of our Master Masons, The Worshipful Richard Worthington his Senior Warden, and the Worshipful James Taylor his Junior Warden, to form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the sign of the Fox (or elsewhere), in the Town of Leigh, in the County of Lancaster, upon every Thursday next to each Full Moon, and on seasonable times and lawful occasions.

No. 196 And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Freemasons 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 further authorise and empower our said Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, Charles Walker, Richard Worthington, James Taylor (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 installations to be upon (or near) every St. JOHN'S DAY, during the continuance of this Lodge, for ever. Providing the above named Brethren, and all their Successors, always pay due respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force nor Virtue.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred Seventy and Six, and in the Year of Masonry Five thousand Seven hundred Seventy and Six.

WM. DICKEY,

Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is Registered
in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 8,
Letter H.

The present title, No., &c. are, The "Lodge of Antiquity," No. 146 Bolton-le-Moors,

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, 11th AUGUST.

Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.
Order of St. Lawrence, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, at 4.

MONDAY, 13th AUGUST.

174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-road, Hackney, 7. (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)
London Masonic Club Lodge of Instruction, 101 Queen Victoria-st., E.C., at 6.

75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth.
104—St. John's, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport.
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields.
292—Sincerity, Masonic Temple, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln.
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
589—Druid's Love and Liberty, Masonic Hall, Redruth.
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis.
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth.
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall.
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Hindport-road, Barrow-in-Furness.
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham.
1398—Baldwin, The Castle, Dalton-in-Furness.
1449—Royal Military, Guildhall Hotel, Canterbury.
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds.
1611—Fboracum, Micklegate, York.
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea.

TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST.

55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
167—St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead, at 4.
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. (Instruction.)
860—Dalbousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1471—Islington, Coopers Arms, Silver-street, Falcon-square, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
1472—Henley, Railway Tavern, Stratford New Town, at 8. (Instruction.)
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, The London, Fleet-street, E.C.
1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

93—Social, Freemasons' Hall, Norwich.
184—United Chatham Lodge of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent.
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston.
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-st., Newc.-on-Tyne. (Instr.)
626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham.
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich.
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport.
1250—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, Warrington.
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Cuckfield, Sussex.
1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc.

WEDNESDAY, 15th AUGUST.

193—Confidence, Whittington Tavern, Moor-lane, Fore-st., at 7. (Instruction.)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
862—Whittington, Black Bull, Holborn, at 8. (Instruction.)
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7. (Instruction.)
1196—Urban, The Three Bucks, Gresham-street, at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1238—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Pk. 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 8.0. (Instruction.)
R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)

121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance.
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. (Instruction.)
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough.
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury.
889—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames.
969—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington.
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Great Driffield.
1086—Walton, St. Lawrence Boys' School, Kirkdale.
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. Germain's, Cornwall.
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton.
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster.
1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon.
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe.
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea.
R.A. 481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle.

THURSDAY, 16th AUGUST.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 7. (Instruction.)
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8. (Instruction.)
1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, E.
1349—Stockwell, Half Moon, Herne-hill.
1349—Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C. at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Albion, Albion-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1612—West Middlesex, Railway Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
M. M.—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston. (Inst. at 8.30.)

56—Howard, High-street, Arundel.
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston.
1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon.

FRIDAY, 17th AUGUST.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
766—William Preston, Feathers Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. (Inst.)
834—Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-road. (Instruction.)
902—Burgoyne, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town. (Inst.)
933—Doric, Lion Tavern, Carlton-square, Mif. End, at 8. (Instruction.)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction.)
1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1266—Hervey, Punch's Tavern, 99 Fleet-street, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)

1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd, N. Kensington, at 7.30. (Inst.)
541—De Lornine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street-west, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30. (Instruction.)

SATURDAY, 18th AUGUST.

Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

SATURDAY.

R. A. 308—Affability, Station Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield.

MONDAY.

296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds.

TUESDAY.

495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton.
1522—Olicana, Crescent Hotel, Ilkley.
1515—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon.
R. A. 265—Judca, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley.
R. A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds.

WEDNESDAY.

1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.
1321—Brighthouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighthouse.

THURSDAY.

600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds.

FRIDAY.

1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds.
R. A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
R. A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon.

SATURDAY.

308—Prince George, Station House, Bottoms, Eastwood.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—145—St. Stephen, St. James's Hall, Writer's-court.
TUESDAY—1—Mary's Chapel, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place.
WEDNESDAY—100—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 82 Nicolson-street.
THURSDAY—48—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.
" R. A. 152—Perseverance, Lodge Room, 86 Constitution-street.
FRIDAY—R. A. 83—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.

GLASGOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

During the Tourist Season, for the benefit of our travelling brethren, we purpose giving all the Masonic Meetings in the West. All the Meetings are at 8.0 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY—102—St. Mark's, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
" 179—St. Mungo, London Hotel, Mauchline.
" 204—St. Paul, Crown Inn, High-street, Ayr.
" 205—St. Winnoch, Eagle Inn, Loch Winnoch.
" 219—Star, 12 Trongate, Glasgow.
" 307—Union and Crown, Freemasons' Hall, Barrhead.
" 362—St. Clair, 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow.
" 381—Athol, Washington Hotel, Kirkintilloch.
" 503—St. George, Odd Fellows' Hall, Helensburgh.
" 541—Marie Stuart, Freemasons' Hall, Crosshill, Glasgow.
" R. A. 76—Abbey, 8 High-street, Paisley.
TUESDAY—16—St. John, Larn Hall, Falkirk.
" 76—Royal Arch, Freemasons' Hall, Sterling.
" 89—Merton, Freemasons' Hall, Lerwick.
" 122—Royal Arch, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Perth.
" 230—Old St. Barnabas, Black Bull Hotel, Old Cumnock.
" 299—Panmure, Freemasons' Hall, Hill-street, Arbroath.
" 413—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
" 419—Neptune, 35 St. James's-street, Glasgow.
" 426—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Renfrew.
" 441—Glasgow, 22 Struthers-street, Glasgow.
" 543—St. John Dalmuir, Freemasons' Hall, Dalmuir.
" 579—St. Bryde, Freemasons' Hall, Udderstone.
" R. A. 17—Greenock, Freemasons' Hall, Cathcart-street, Greenock.
" R. A. 69—St. Andrew's, 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow.
WEDNESDAY—117—St. Mary, Freemasons' Hall, Douglas-street, Partick.
" 384—Athol, New Masonic Hall, Kirkintilloch.
" 542—St. Andrews Union, Royal Hotel, St. Andrews.
" 590—St. James, Campbell Hall, Harthill.
" 592—Albert Edward, Freemasons' Hall, Polmadie, Glasgow.
" R. A. 152—Shettleston, New Public Hall, Parkhead, Glasgow.
" K. T.—St. Mungo Encampment, 12 Trongate, Glasgow.
THURSDAY—Consecration of New Chapter, Hamilton, No. 172, at Freemasons' Hall, Hamilton, at 7 p.m.
" 22—St. John's, George Hotel, Kilmarnock.
" 27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
" 66—St. Ninian, Freemasons' Hall, Market-street, Brechin.
" 180—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Argyle-square, Oban.
" 465—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Garrigad-road, Glasgow.
" 547—Stewart, Freemasons' Hall, Kilsyth.
FRIDAY—31—St. Mary Coltness, Scott's Hall, Wishaw.
" 111—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Hawick, at 7.
" 321—St. Andrew, Public Hall, Alexandria, at 7.
" 471—St. John, Stane Inn, Shotts.
" 498—St. Munn, Kilmuir-by-Dunoon.
" 551—Clydesdale, Royal Hotel, Lanark. 7 p.m.
" 553—St. Vincent, 221 Dumbarton-road, Glasgow.
SATURDAY—512—Thorn tree, School-room, Thornliebank, Glasgow, at 6.30.
" 524—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, East Kilbride, at 6.30 p.m.
" 544—St. Andrews, Freemasons' Hall, Bank-street, Coatbridge.
" 571—Dramatic, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, at 8 p.m.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Northern Counties Lodge, No. 406.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on the 1st instant, at the Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bros. T. Halliday W.M., T. Armstrong S.W., R. L. Armstrong J.W., J. Page Sec., R. Samon S.D., G. Lax J.D., S. M. Harris I.G., P.M.'s W. Munday I.P.M., E. D. Davis P.G.D.C., J. Cook, W. Foulsham, J. Rhisdall, R. Knox, G. Dunford and J. S. B. Bell (Stewards), G. Simes Tyler, &c. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. W. P. Livenson and H. Coxon, which being unanimously in their favour, they were duly initiated into the Order. Bros. Hume, Sisson and Sheppard were raised to the sublime degree (by courtesy of the W.M.) by Bro. E. D. Davis P.G.D.C., in a manner that justified the encomiums passed on him for his excellent working. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and duly honoured. The visitors were Bros. E. D. Davis P.M. 659, J. Cook P.M. 48, Hord S.W. 541, &c.

The Earl of Carnarvon Lodge, No. 1642.—Held an emergency meeting on Saturday, the 4th August, at Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill. Bros. Murlis P.M. the 1st W.M., Penn S.W., Partington J.W., Snaup S.D. This Lodge, which has not yet been consecrated twelve months, numbers about 40 members, and as no one is admitted unless approved of by a special committee, appointed to make enquiries as to antecedents, &c., a more select assembly of brethren can hardly be found. The Hall in which the Lodge meets, as also the furniture and appointments, may be considered a pattern for many of our oldest Lodges, and the management and conduct of the whole meeting is *par excellence*. Any brother who may have the opportunity of visiting this Lodge will be gratified with the reception he will receive, as the W.M. and his officers are at all times anxious to see visitors, and their working does them great credit. Bro. Delevante, of 1319, 1612 and 1642, the Organist, played the music of the various degrees, as well as the opening and closing hymns, in a most artistic style, and it would be desirable if many Organists would endeavour to imitate him. Mr. Robert King was initiated into our Order, in an excellent manner, by the W.M., and Bro. Whitaker was passed to the 2nd degree. After the Lodge had been closed, the brethren adjourned for refreshment. This being what may be considered an off-night, only light refreshments were served, but these were amply supplied, and Bro. Linscott, the proprietor, deserves the thanks of all who were present. After the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed the health of his Visitors. For each one he had some kind words to say, and he remarked that he considered this the toast of the evening. On this occasion there were present as visitors Bros. Matthews P.M., Dr. Carpenter P.M., Savage P.M., Pollitzer P.M., Hopton, and Spiegel J.W. 188. Each responded, and each expressed his thanks and gratification at the privilege of being present, and at witnessing the excellent working and good fellowship amongst the brethren. Notable amongst those present were Bros. Cave, Woodmason, Deane, Newland and Lichtwitz. By 11 o'clock the brethren separated, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow.—This P.G.L. met on Thursday, the 2nd inst., in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow. In the absence of the principal Office-bearer, it was opened by the Senior Master in the Province, Bro. Kyle R.W.M. No. 3 bis, with Bros. Dr. McInnis R.W.M. of 27 as P.G.S.W., J. Murray R.W.M. 103 as P.G.J.W., J. Balfour P.G.D. of Ceremonies, J. Jock P.G.J.D., D. Reid P.G.I.G., and J. B. Hardie P.G.O.G. Bro. W. H. Bickerton P.G. Sec. read a letter from Bro. Neilson, which stated that in consequence of the sudden death of his wife, he was unable to attend, but he would call a special meeting at an early date to take up the regular business. It was then agreed that an address of condolence be presented to Bro. Neilson, on the loss of his wife. The Lodge at once adjourned, the purport of the address being left to Bros. Kyle R.W.M. No. 3 bis, Dr. McInnis R.W.M. 27, J. Munro R.W.M. 360, and the Secretary.

St. John's Lodge, No 3 bis.—Held their regular meeting, in their own Hall, on Tuesday, 7th inst., Bro. Kyle in the chair. There was a large number of the brethren present, and all three degrees were wrought.

Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73.—Met at 213 Buchanan-street, 7th inst. Bro. J. Kennard R.W.M., assisted by Bros. G. McDonald I.P.M., J. Bannermann D.M., A. McLeod S.W., J. W. Kay J.W. At the request of the R.W.M. Bro. J. McInnes R.W.M. of 408, initiated Mr. K. Jackoben, in a very careful manner. Bro. G. W. Wheeler brought up the address of condolence to the widow of P.M. Bro. George McAddam, which was adopted. The Lodge was raised to the Fellow Craft degree, when Bro. McInnes conferred that degree, after which Bro. G. McDonald P.M. worked the third degree, in his usual able manner.

Scotia Lodge, No. 178.—Met at 12 Trongate, Glasgow, on 8th August, the R.W.M. Bro. Hart presiding. Bro. Mathison P.M., P. Hepburn P.M., J. Legan S.W., R. Gardner S.W., J. McDonald J.W. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Wheeler, J. Wright of 73, G. Thallon P.M. 362, J. McInnes R.W.M. 408, G. Holmes P.M. 413, and Fergusson P.M. Dalmaur. Bro. McInnes 408, at the request of the W.M., very carefully initiated Mr. James Mercer and Mr. Daniel Fergusson, after which the R.W.M. stated he had intended to work the 3rd degree, but he found that the brother on whom it was to have been conferred had, on Saturday last, attended at a Lodge in an adjoining

Province, and without any request, either from him or any of the other officers of the Scotia Lodge, the W.M. of this country Lodge had raised the brother. He felt it necessary to mention this circumstance, as this loose kind of proceeding was not calculated to raise the Order in the eyes of the Masonic world, and he trusted that a like circumstance would not occur again, as there was not a single other member of the Scotia Lodge present on the occasion even to ask for the favour on their behalf. Bro. Wright of 73 said he was present when the raising took place, in fact, he accompanied the brother to the town and back. He had no idea that any wrong was being done, or he would certainly have protested against it. Several members having expressed their opinion on the subject, the R.W.M. said he did not blame the young brother, who wished to get the degree as soon as he could, nor yet Bro. Wright, who was with him, and had pleaded that he was ignorant of having been at fault, and had no desire to act wrong; but that did not justify the Master of a Lodge conferring the degree on a person whom he had never seen before, and who was not accompanied by any of the office bearers of the Lodge to which he belonged. The Secretary was then instructed to write to the Master in question, requesting an explanation. Arrangements were then made for the Annual Picnic of the Lodge, on Wednesday next, as they go by 'Bus to the lovely scenery of Loch Ryan. Should the weather prove propitious, they may expect a pleasant day.

Union Lodge, No. 332.—Held its regular meeting on 6th August, in St. Mark's Hall. In the absence of the R.W.M., who was attending the G.L. in Edinburgh, the chair was taken by Bro. J. B. McNair I.P.M., assisted by the rest of the office bearers, when a brother was passed to the 2nd degree, and afterwards raised to the sublime degree, in ancient form.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 362.—Held an emergency meeting in their own Hall, 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow, on Monday, 6th August, Bro. Hogg R.W.M., when two brethren were passed to the Fellow Craft degree, one raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bro. G. Tholburn P.M. assisted in the last degree.

THE LATE BRO. JOHN EMMENS.

ON Friday, the 3rd inst., the mortal remains of the late Bro. John Emmens were consigned to their last resting place in Brompton Cemetery. The deceased was for many years a distinguished member of the Craft. He was initiated into the mysteries of the Order 41 years ago, and for a period of 36 years acted as Secretary of his Mother Lodge, the Old Concord, which is held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, and of which he was one of the Past Masters. In 1860, Bro. Emmens conceived the idea of founding a new Lodge, and having received the cordial support of some eminent members of the Craft, a Warrant from Grand Lodge was obtained, and the New Concord was consecrated, he being selected as its first W.M. He did not, however, forsake his first love, but remained loyally attached to both up to the time of his death, and being the oldest surviving P.M. of the Old Concord, he was familiarly called "the father of the Lodge," a distinction to which he was also justly entitled as the founder of the New Concord. In him Masonry had an ardent and firm adherent, and his genial disposition and unvarying kindness to all with whom he came in contact, either in the ordinary business of life or in the more esoteric relationship of the Craft, endeared him to a large circle of brethren and friends. That he was admired and esteemed by his brethren is patent from the fact that on one occasion he had the honour of being chosen Grand Pursuivant, and filled that office with marked ability. In his long career as a Freemason—one who took an active rather than a passive part in all that concerns the Order—he naturally came prominently forward, and few men have succeeded in endearing to themselves a larger circle of acquaintance than he had. Latterly, his health had unfortunately given way, but his death, which took place on Saturday, 28th ult., was nevertheless somewhat sudden, for on the 19th ult. he was present at the banquet of the Old Concord Lodge, at Rosherville.

The funeral cortège left the late residence of the deceased, No. 254 Kingsland-road, at twelve o'clock, and proceeded by way of Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, where it was joined by seven private carriages, containing the Past and Present Officers of the Old Concord Lodge, each of whom wore white kid gloves, white neckties, and carried a sprig of acacia, with the Craft emblems of the Masonic rank of the deceased. Amongst these gentlemen were Bro. J. S. Ward, the present W.M. of the Lodge, his Wardens, Bros. A. J. Dottridge and Goosey, P.M.'s Bros. Gorton, Jackson, Jeffries, Dixon, King, Holland, E. Dottridge, Hockley, and other officers, besides several lay members of the Lodge. At the cemetery gates the mournful procession was met by a large number of brethren, principally members of the New Concord Lodge. Amongst these were Bro. T. Bartlett, who has twice filled the chair of K.S. in this Lodge, and the following Past Masters:—Bros. H. J. Gabb, J. R. Gallant, W. H. Main present Secretary, Spratt past Secretary, Sinclair Treasurer; together with Bros. Blyth, Bolton, W. J. Crabb, Louis Duke, Henry Gabb (a member of the Jubilee Lodge), Walker, of the Old Concord, and several brethren connected with different Lodges in the metropolis.

The Rev. Bro. Laughlin, who has for many years been the Chaplain of the Old Concord, read the burial service within the chapel in an impressive manner, and officiated also at the grave, around which the relatives of the deceased and the brethren clustered to take a last glance at the coffin, which was of polished oak, with massive brass handles and furniture, and was mounted with appropriate emblems. On the plate was engraved the simple inscription, "John Emmens. Died 28th July, in his 68th year."—*Morning Advertiser*.

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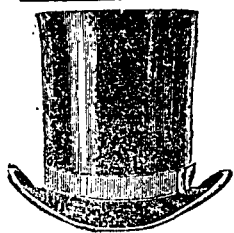
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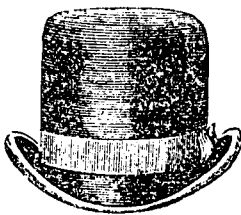
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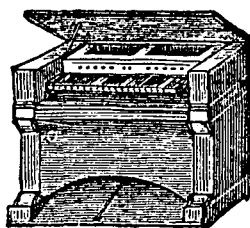
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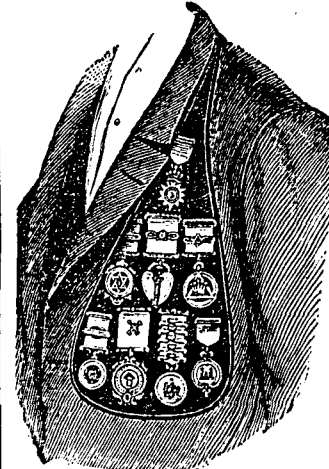
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