

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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MISCONDUCT IN A LODGE.

OUR readers may possibly be somewhat surprised at our so soon reverting to a theme to which we have latterly devoted a considerable portion of our space. The fact is, one of those dear little birds, which habitually flutter about the ears of journalists, has been kindly whispering to us and urging us to deal out our censure with strict impartiality. He has pointed out that while it is undeniable there is, unfortunately, great room for censure in the conduct of our English Lodges, there is also even more to condemn in the conduct of those located north of the Tweed. He has, further, chirruped to us, in appropriately melancholy notes—such notes as we may imagine the birds of the air gave utterance to when they began sighing and sobbing over the death of poor Cock Robin—we say he has chirruped to us with such clearness as the mournful nature of the case permitted, the story of a desperate conflict—in common parlance, a free fight—which took place, less than a year ago, in one of the subordinate Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The narrative is not a pleasant one, but journals do not always enjoy the pleasure of recording what is agreeable. If we are to fulfil our mission worthily, we must take the sour and the sweet together, and offer them both to our readers. But to unfold our little tale, and we doubt not our friends will give us credit when we declare that we write it in sorrow, not in anger. We are far too kindly disposed towards our Scottish brethren generally to say, intentionally, anything that could possibly give offence. But the interests of the Craft demand that we should speak out clearly and emphatically, and, after all, we are only repeating the tale as chirruped to us by our kind little birdie, and birdies are innocent of all harm to their Masonic friends. There is in the important Province of Glasgow a St. Vincent Lodge, No. 553 on the roll of Grand Lodge Scotland, which has not enjoyed a long life as yet, though a life sufficiently long to allow of its having earned for itself a most uncomfortable notoriety. It is usual, of course, when a Lodge is constituted to enact a code of bye-laws, but this business does not appear to have gone as smoothly as could have been wished. A petition was presented by certain brethren, who were dissatisfied with the enactments, to the Laws Committee of Grand Lodge, and the said Committee set itself to institute the usual inquiries with a view to arrange the differences which had arisen. No notice, however, was taken by the R.W.M. of the Laws Committee's letter, and it was determined to remit the matter to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow. Forthwith, a Provincial Grand Lodge Committee of inquiry was appointed; a day was fixed for examining into all the circumstances, and it having been shown that the bye-laws had been properly passed in open Lodge, that a proper record of such passing was entered on the minutes, and that due notice had been given to the members of the Lodge whenever the bye-laws would come under consideration, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution embodying these circumstances, and concluding thus:—"We therefore declare the Bye-Laws of Lodge St. Vincent, No. 553, to be law, and hereby order the regular meetings of said Lodge to be at once resumed." The Lodge had been convened, in order that the report of the Provincial Committee—which consisted of Bros. Barrow D.P.G.M., Baird S.P.G.M. Treas., Morgan Int. Sec., Bain B.B., Balfour D. of C., with Jack, No. 128, Thomson No. 333, Loutitt No. 413, and Gilchrist No. 435—might be at once communicated. Bro.

Barrow and his colleagues therefore entered the Lodge, and were received with the customary honours. The R.W.M. Bro. McDougall tendered his mallet to the Acting Grand Master, Bro. Barrow, who at once occupied the chair, and proceeded to explain what they had done. But this was a far more difficult task than Bro. Barrow could have anticipated. In fact, he was not allowed to complete his explanation, for the dissatisfied brethren who objected to the Bye-laws, a Bro. Stevens and others, were continually interrupting him with some disrespectful comment. Bro. Stevens, however, was repeatedly cautioned by the acting P.G.M., and "informed that if he persisted in his conduct, he would be conducted outside the Lodge." Bro. Barrow then resumed, but the interruptions were renewed with such persistency that the Wardens were called upon to remove Bro. Stevens; but the latter, having given "his word as a Mason he would say no more," was allowed to remain. This Brother Stevens, however, had a way of his own of keeping "his word as a Mason," for hardly had Brother Barrow started again, when this singular specimen of a St. Vincent Craftsman and his followers renewed their interruptions, such disgraceful expressions as "Rotten Prov. Grand Lodge," "You have no authority to come here," "Damn your authority," &c., &c., being freely indulged in. The Wardens were thereupon ordered to remove Bro. Stevens, when "there ensued one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed inside or even outside a Masonic Lodge. Steven's follower's leaped the forms, and tore the Wardens and Prov. Grand Office Bearers from their men, knocking them about in the most free manner." There was, in fact, as we have said, a free fight, in the course of which the Prov. G. Treasurer was knocked down, and Bros. G. Bible Bearer and Director of Ceremonies were nearly strangled, the latter likewise losing his scarf-pin. Others were similarly treated, and the language addressed to the P.G. Deputation is described as having been of "the most obscene and disgusting character." No wonder the acting P.G.M. declared "the Lodge St. Vincent closed, and meantime suspended." Nor will our readers be surprised to learn that an extraordinary meeting of Prov. G. Lodge was summoned eight days afterwards, and that after due consideration of the circumstances, and such defence as Bro. Stevens and his followers were able to offer, the following sentence was passed by a large majority, namely, sentence of suspension from all Masonic privileges for, in the case of "Bro. Stevens, 5 years; Bro. Hugh M'Lean, 2 years; Bro. M'Indoe, 2 years; Bro. Allan M'Lean, 2 years; Bro. Graham, 1 year; and Bro. Groves, 1 year." In the defences that were offered, Bro. Stevens expressed his willingness to apologise, but with classic elegance and firmness declared "he was not, however, going to have the St. Vincent Bye-laws shoved down his throat." Bro. Graham was "sorry if he had done wrong, but was not aware of it," as though taking part in knocking a Prov. Grand Treasurer, and helping to half strangle the Bible Bearer and Director of Ceremonies were a perfectly innocent and legitimate amusement. Bro. M'Indoe naïvely excused himself on the score that "he was quite a young Mason; had never seen a Mason made; thought he was doing right in resisting P.G. Committee, as he was taught to defend a brother Mason." Quite right, Bro. M'Indoe, but not to defend one brother Mason in Lodge by helping to knock other brother Masons down. Moreover, the Bible Bearer gave a slightly different version of the affair, and said that he "endeavoured to remind Bro. M'Indoe of his obligation, when he and the obligation were at once consigned to the bottom-

less pit." However, the sentence of suspension as against the Lodge was removed, the Warrant was returned to the R.W.M., and the P.G. Lodge closed. The matter was then referred to the Grand Lodge, and at the Quarterly Communication held on 7th May, on the motion of Bro. W. Officer seconded by Bro. Daniel Robertson, it was resolved, by a large majority, that the sentence of suspension be removed, and it has been removed accordingly.

Shall we offer any comments on these disgraceful proceedings or leave them, as they are, in all their naked infamy? We prefer the latter plan, and shall merely add that the course of action adopted by Grand Lodge Scotland is as contemptible as apparently it is inexplicable. The Lodge, in which a tithe of what we have described is possible, should be struck off the roll with all imaginable publicity.

MASONIC PORTRAITS. (No. 51.)

A GRAND STEWARD.

"Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart,
As I do thee."

IT is well nigh impossible to express in fitting terms our admiration for those who pursue the tenour of their way quietly and unostentatiously, rendering services wherever they are most sorely needed, supporting institutions of a beneficent character which it is known most urgently require support, and generally doing these acts of kindness, which are, perhaps, more frequently observed in theory than in practice. It is undeniable that Freemasons as a body have eminently distinguished themselves in the field of charity. We in England, for example, have erected and support three magnificent institutions; and the amount of good they have done in alleviating the distresses of aged members and widows of members, as well as in promoting the welfare of the orphan, is incalculable. It is unfortunately true, and all who are acquainted with the inner life of Freemasonry will verify our statement, that the credit of supporting these Institutions is not shared equally among all Craftsmen. There are many brethren who never trouble themselves about the obligations they have contracted. They have the means, but not the will to contribute, and under these circumstances they have no part in the credit which belongs to our Society. But when we have struck these out of the reckoning, we shall find a large majority of members who practise that particular virtue of Charity which is so strenuously enjoined on them from their very entrance into our ranks. And, albeit the motives which actuate this majority, may vary in degree and character; though some may give from a regard for self-interest, and others for the sake of ostentation, still the general result is worthy of the highest praise, and is so recognised by the world at large.

Among the many liberal and conscientious supporters of our Charitable Institutions there is one who, without fear of giving offence, may be selected as a pattern for imitation by the general body. We do not say there are no other brethren whose services are not as efficient, or whose zeal is not as conspicuous; but go into what Lodge or what Province we may and it will be difficult to find one who more fully and faithfully represents the ideal of a thorough Mason. It may be he has no special aptitude above his fellows for the peculiar duties of the Lodge, though he has achieved distinction in more than one, as well as in the Province in which he resides. We may not claim for him that he is a brilliant expositor of our mysteries. He knows, of course, as all who are Masons know, that the system of morality, which we call Freemasonry, is veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols. He understands the allegory, and can explain the meaning and application of the various symbols, but we have never heard that he has devoted any time to the study of the more hidden mysteries of our Science. This, indeed, is not to be wondered at. His labours have taken quite a different direction. The bent of his mind is practical rather than philosophical, and he has generously illustrated the beauties of our Masonic system in the domain of Charity, instead of in that of scientific research. He no doubt felt, if he gave the matter any thought at all—and the native earnestness which distinguishes him forbids us supposing he ever did

so—we say, he no doubt felt his services would be productive of greater benefit to the Society if they were directed principally towards strengthening and confirming our Schools and Benevolent Institution, and so making them a more efficient means for aiding the poor orphan and aged and distressed craftsmen or their widows. That he made a just selection hardly admits of any question. Being independent as regards business or profession, he has ample time at his disposal. Holding a good social position, he brings to his work broad and generous views; while of his zeal and energy we have the strongest possible evidence in the fact that, though resident in the vicinity of Leeds, he is never absent from his post in London. We do not think we are over-stating the case if we say, that never a fortnight passes but our worthy brother will be found in the region of Freemasons' Hall, either awaiting the call to duty or enjoying the pleasures of light social converse, when the labours of the day have been accomplished. This is the class of men we want—and, fortunately, we can boast of several such—men who have the time, the will and the energy to devote in furtherance of the practical interests of Freemasonry. With such as these no sacrifice of time or pleasure, no amount of labour, no difficulty is ever allowed to serve as a bar to their determination to make the Institutions they serve so loyally as complete models of excellence as possible. The business to be transacted may be formal in its character, but that is no sufficient reason why such a one should not take part in it. His duty, the duty he has solemnly undertaken, with the resolution to discharge it thoroughly, is to help, all he can, to place and maintain our Institutions in good working order, and he fulfils it admirably, at no matter what cost of personal convenience. Not only as a Vice-Patron, but more particularly as a member of the House Committee of the Boys' School, he takes, of necessity, a leading part in the conduct of its affairs. The cares and responsibilities which devolve on the members of this governing body are of a serious character. With them rests the initiation of all measures necessary to the internal economy of the Institution. By them are originated some of the most important measures. It is they who are brought more immediately into contact with the educational and domestic staffs. It is their duty to inquire more particularly into the daily life of the School. Though subordinate to the General Committee and Quarterly Court of Governors and Subscribers, and liable, therefore, to have their proposals over-ruled or rejected, they are none the less, by reason of their greater practical acquaintance with the working of the Institution, more justly entitled to be considered in the light of the Administrative. This fully bears out what we have said that the cares and responsibilities attendant on the position our brother occupies are of a peculiarly important character. Indeed, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of harm that might befall the School in the event of the House Committee being inefficient in the discharge of its functions. As showing, further, the confidence which is reposed in him by the several Committees of the Institution, we must add that he is one of the four Trustees of the General Fund. Moreover, there is one other branch of duty in which he exhibits a great and laudable interest. The system in force at our English boarding schools of high class may not be as perfect perhaps as the admirers of our educational system might desire, but the general course of instruction is admirably calculated to fit boys for the duties of life. But there is, in unfortunately too many of our scholastic establishments, an utter disregard shown for speaking our native language. Boys are taught to read as well as to write, and if they pronounce their words fairly well, the reading passes current. But no care is taken to cultivate a boy's elocutionary powers. He is left to himself to find out how best he may deliver what he is called upon to say. He may deliver it in a sing-song monotonous tone. He may eject whole sentences, as it were, in a single breath. He is left to find out for himself when to raise or lower his voice, where to accentuate a word with more or less emphasis. In short, if he has a natural taste for reading aloud, if he is quick at understanding what he reads, and if, in addition, he has a tolerably flexible voice, then he may chance to turn out a good reader, one who will not weary his audience by the indistinctness or rapidity of his utterance, or by the flatness, the monotony, or the stridency of his elocution. Now, in most schools, this is left to chance; but in our Boys' School, thanks to the liberality of our worthy brother, a prize is annually given to the boy who exhibits the greatest skill as an elocutionist, and the result is in the

highest degree beneficial to the whole body of pupils. A keen desire is excited among them to excel in this necessary but unaccustomed branch of education, and "Our Boys," therefore, taking them as a school, speak more clearly, accentuate more correctly, and modulate their voices so as to convey the meaning of the writer more accurately than the boys of most other schools with which we have been brought into contact. That our brother is doing "Our Boys" an inestimable service is unquestionable, and we should like to see his example more generally followed in other similar institutions. In order to complete the list of his claims under this category, we may add that he is also a Vice-Patron, both of the Girls' School and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, so that as regards the gifts he has given to our Charities, and the position he has attained in the regulation of their laws, he may be said to have distributed his attentions among the three with tolerable impartiality. But worthy as is the record we have presented thus far, there is one feature which characterises him in particular. We have already, on many previous occasions enlarged on the very onerous duties which fall to the lot of those brethren who take upon themselves the functions of a steward at one of our festivals. Canvassing for subscriptions goes smoothly enough when you are simply dealing with your friends, but it is most unpleasant to ask and be refused, to meet with vague promises, which you feel from the very first are merely meant to put you off, while in some cases the refusal is accompanied by such an exhibition of discourtesy that you are oftentimes on the verge of repenting that you ever entered on so unpleasant a mission. Hence, when we find that this or that brother has served, perhaps, half a dozen stewardships, we feel that he is a man of no ordinary determination, and that the interest he takes in the success of our Charities is of no ordinary character. What then, shall we say of him who has taken upon himself the responsibilities of this difficult office, not once or twice, or even half a dozen times, but at three or four and twenty different festivals? And yet our brother has not only done this, but we believe that while he has health and strength left him, he will go on serving stewardship after stewardship till it will be well nigh impossible for him to wear the distinctive jewel and its appendages to which he will be entitled. However, let it suffice to mention what he has done. We may judge of his future by his past. Only the other day, when the establishment of a Preparatory Boys' School was on the carpet, our brother was to the fore with the promise of a handsome subscription. Thus the disposition to be of service will be ever present in our brother's mind, and his intimate friends know better than we do what that means.

Pass we now to note briefly the most important features in his career as a Mason. We shall not enter so minutely into detail as we have done in some few cases, for the obvious reason that we have dwelt with just pride on that particular section of Masonic duties to which he has most energetically devoted himself. Yet our readers must not run away with the idea that these are his only claims to their love and esteem. He has occupied the chair in three different Lodges, and has had his services fully and feelingly recognised by those whom he ruled with much ability and unexampled courtesy. He has been rewarded for these services with Provincial honours, having filled the office of Prov. G. Sup. of Works and Prov. G.J. Warden of West Yorkshire. He now fills a subordinate office in a Metropolitan Lodge of high rank, and by virtue of his connection with that distinguished body, is one of the Stewards of Grand Lodge for the current year. He has shown himself a worthy member of the Royal Arch, and has attained such perfection in the Mark degree that he only awaits the ceremony of installation to be in a position to dub himself Grand Mark Master Mason for the Province of West Yorkshire. He is also a member of Rose Croix 18°, and of the Order of St. Lawrence, and, no doubt, as years roll on, we shall find him playing a still more important rôle in the various branches of Masonry. But how great soever the further distinctions that may await him, they will only serve to set off still more brilliantly the unsurpassable honours he has already won.

To attempt to prolong this sketch much further would be almost as sensible a proceeding as to think of gilding refined gold. It may, indeed, be taken for granted that one who devotes himself so strenuously, and with such marked disinterestedness to the more laborious duties of a Mason is "thorough" in all his actions as well as genial and kind

towards whom he encounters in the social circle. We have frequently met him at those occasional gatherings in Great Queen-street, when a few choice spirits indulge in pleasant converse over the topics of the day; when the light but friendly joke treads close on the heels of the weightier apophthegm; and learned theses on the properties of the triangle give place in their turn to equally learned disquisitions on Institutional management. We speak, therefore, with some experience when we say that no one is more welcome on these occasions, simply because there is no one more universally respected or more affectionately regarded. That he may long live to enjoy the respect and affection of worthy Freemasons, and of the circle in which he moves, is the earnest hope of all friends of Freemasonry!

CHURCH RESTORATION.

THE Freemasons of Thirsk have shown, since the establishment of a Lodge in their venerable town, a desire to emulate their ancient brethren in the acquisition of that knowledge peculiar to their traditions; and for some time past they have had in connection with their Lodge (Falcon 1416) an Archaeological Association, which has worked very well, and been productive of much pleasure as well as practical good. Thirsk possesses a noble church, and the late esteemed vicar, the Rev. B. Lamb initiated a movement for its restoration, which was heartily taken up in the neighbourhood. The present vicar, the Rev. C. E. Camidge, who is an old Mason, being a P.M. and P.Z., as well as P. Prov. Grand Chaplain for the West Riding of Yorkshire, has brought things to a successful issue, and the re-opening of the building for divine worship, has been fixed for the first week in October, the opening day being Tuesday, the 2nd proximo. We hear that a dispensation has been granted to the brethren of the Falcon Lodge, to form in Masonic procession on the occasion, and we also learn that they will formally present to the church a valuable collecting plate, for which they have subscribed. There is likely to be a large muster of brethren on an occasion so interesting for many reasons.

THE R.M.I. FOR BOYS v. GROCERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOL.

THERE was a pleasant gathering last Saturday afternoon on the Alexandra Park Cricket Ground, when the first eleven of "Our Boys" went forth to battle valiantly and, as the event proved, most successfully, for the honour of the Institution. We should have been better satisfied had there been a stronger muster of brethren and their friends, but the enthusiasm of those present made amends for the smallness of their numbers, and as the weather was favourable, we do not remember an occasion on which we enjoyed ourselves more thoroughly. The opposing team hailed from the Grocers' Company's School. They were a nice genial set of young fellows, but, as will be seen from the score, not exactly foemen worthy of our steel. It is possible they may have felt somewhat nervous, or they may have got out of practice during their separation for the holidays; but whatever the cause of their failure, it is clear they were over-matched and were terribly beaten. Indeed, as regards the result, all interest in the game may be said to have been over when our first wicket fell, with five runs to the good and nine more batsmen to be disposed of. But there were two or three prizes to be awarded among the most successful members of the home team, so that each player was on his mettle, and the spectators had their reward in the shape of some excellent boy cricket all round. The Grocers', though hopelessly defeated almost from the very first, played a losing game with true British pluck. Their fielding was loose now and again, but leather-hunting soon becomes tiresome work, and the wonder is not that our Boys made the score they did, but that they were not more successful still. But we must now pass to the game itself, the score of which is appended.

Play was begun at 2 p.m., on a splendidly level but somewhat slow wicket. Our Boys having won the toss, elected to put their opponents in, and thereupon Mr. Matthews and H. Turner took up the defensive, against the bowling of Mr. Gardner, A.K.C., and Scurr. But no stand was possible. Wicket after wicket fell with extraordinary rapidity. Mr. Gardner took three with three consecutive balls, and soon the Grocers' were out for the insignificant total of 24, of which only 15 were made from the bat. "Extras" headed the ledger with nine, and Oram was not out 8. The bowling analysis shows the following result:—Mr. Gardner 8 overs, 4 maidens, 5 runs, 4 wickets; Scurr, who bowled 3 wides, 7.5 overs, 1 maiden, 6 wickets, 10 runs. After the usual interval, Mr. Gardner and Sessions went to the wickets, and soon began to punish the bowling. Runs came freely, and when the first wicket fell (Sessions), our boys were already 5 to the good. Godsmark, when he had made 6, unwisely stepped out to a shooter, and was b Oram. W. Davies retired gracefully. C. H. Turner b Oram, without scoring. Mr. Gardner, who all this time had been playing prettily and effectively, was then joined by Scurr, our Captain, and the game progressed. Runs came apace, Scurr offering a skilful defence, and Mr. Gardner hitting in all directions, when a shooter discomfited the latter, after having made 69, the highest score of the day, in 1 hour 35 minutes. Clemence followed Mr. Gardner in and out. J. B. White then partnered Scurr, and, hitting in good form, rapidly put together 12, when he was

caught at slip off Mr. Matthews. Ellis was quickly c and b Mr. Matthews. Wellington then joined the Captain, who almost immediately afterwards was bowled by a slow, having played a careful innings of 26. Nutman only made 3, but H. Wood and Wellington scored tremendously, the latter punishing the bowling most severely. His principal hits were a five, two fours, seven threes, and Wood's wicket having at length fallen to Mr. Matthews, when he had made 15, Wellington carried his bat out for a most successful innings of 65. Total for the innings was 231, so that "Our Boys" were the victors by 207 runs. The following is the analysis of the Grocers' bowling:—Mr. Matthews 24. 2 overs, 3 maidens, 5 wickets, 100 runs; Oram 25 overs, 5 maidens, 5 wickets, 90 runs, 2 wides; H. Turner 2 overs, 10 runs, and 3 wides; F. Turner 2 overs, 9 runs, 1 wide. Subjoined is the full score.

GROCERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOL.

Mr. Matthews	...	b Mr. Gardner	...	...	4
H. Turner	...	c Wellington, b Scurr	...	...	0
E. Oram	...	not out	...	...	8
Thompson (Capt.)	...	b Mr. Gardner	...	...	0
Phillips	...	b Mr. Gardner	...	...	0
Clemmans	...	c Godsmark, b Scurr	...	...	2
Horncastle	...	c Nutman, b Scurr	...	...	0
Thornett	...	b Scurr	...	...	0
F. Turner	...	c Wellington, b Scurr	...	...	0
Grimbley	...	b Mr. Gardner	...	...	1
Newman	...	b Scurr	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	...	9
					24

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

Mr. Gardner	...	b Mr. Matthews	...	...	69
Sessions	...	b Oram	...	...	11
Godsmark	...	b Oram	...	...	6
W. Davies	...	c H. Turner, b Oram	...	...	0
Scurr (Capt.)	...	b Mr. Matthews	...	...	26
Clemence	...	b Oram	...	...	1
J. B. White	...	c Grimbley, b Mr. Matthews	...	...	12
Ellis	...	c and b Mr. Matthews	...	...	1
Wellington	...	not out	...	...	65
Nutman	...	c F. Turner, b Oram	...	...	3
H. Wood	...	b Mr. Matthews	...	...	15
Extras	...	...	...	...	22
					231

As the hour of six had arrived, the stumps were drawn and the boys marched off to the Palace, and devoted themselves to the pleasures of the table with a zest peculiar to schoolboys. As we announced last week, Bros. Bertram and Roberts had kindly arranged to entertain our young friends at a meat tea, and in the name of all interested in our School we express to them our warmest thanks for the liberality with which they fulfilled their promise. And while this most enjoyable entertainment was going on in one part of the Palace, Bro. Binckes, with Dr. Morris in the vice-chair, received at dinner all who had leisure to remain of the small party of brethren and friends who had been spectators of the afternoon's sport. Among those present were two of the Misses Binckes, Mrs. and Miss Constable, Miss Hurst, and Mrs. Matier; the Head Master of the Grocer's School, Bros. C. F. Matier, J. Constable, S. B. Wilson, Rowe, W. W. Morgan, and a few others. Bros. Terry, Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, and Fenner, who had witnessed the operations of the afternoon, were unable to stay and accept Bro. Binckes's hospitality, but, as will be seen hereafter, they left their mark behind them. Dinner over, the party adjourned to the room where the boys were assembled. Bro. Binckes presided, and, the guests having seated themselves, rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length. Having expressed his gratification at the victory achieved by "our boys," he went on to speak of the value of athletic training generally, and, in particular, pointed out the wisdom of the old saying, to the effect that in order to have a *mens sana* it was absolutely necessary there should be a *corpus sanum*, and a *corpus sanum* can only result from healthy physical training. Our boys, he remarked, had shown themselves adepts at the fine old English game of cricket, and had gained an overwhelming victory over their adversaries of the Grocers' School. So signal, indeed, was the defeat of the latter that, much as he (Bro. Binckes), sympathised with "our boys," he was almost disposed to hope that in the return match the tables might be turned, and the vanquished of to-day prove the victors of the morrow. At all events he hoped that the match would be more closely contested. Having thanked the Head Master of the Grocers' School for bringing his team that day, and having congratulated the team itself on the pluck they had shown in the field under such depressing circumstances, Bro. Binckes then distributed the various bats and balls which had been handed to him for presentation to the most successful members of the winning team. The ball presented by the Crystal Palace Lodge, No. 742, to whichever of the two clubs won the match, was handed to Scurr, Captain of the Masonic Eleven. The bat presented by the same Lodge to the highest score was given to Wellington, not out 65; Mr. Gardner, who had scored 69, being ineligible as a Master from receiving it. The bat which we announced last week had been placed in our hands for presentation to the highest scorer by Bro. Fenner, of Jo'n Lillywhite's Cricket Warehouse, was entrusted to the Captain of the Eleven for the use of the Club. A bat given by the Lewis Chapter, No. 1185, Wood Green, was handed by Comp. Rowe to Scurr, who had made 26, the second highest score of the day, excluding the Master, and the same boy was further rewarded for his success as a batsman by having placed in his hands a half-sovereign, which had been kindly left with Bro. Binckes by his friend and brother Secretary, Bro. Terry, of the Benevolent Institution. A football presented by Bro.

W. W. Morgan to the best bowler was then handed to the captain of the Football Club, and a second football, the gift of Bro. Constable for the best fielder, was handed to the young gentleman who had so distinguished himself. In handing the several trophies of victory to those entitled to receive them, Bro. Binckes said a few kind words to each, and to Scurr in particular, when presenting him with Bro. Terry's half-sovereign, he remarked, that while he felt the greatest pleasure in fulfilling Bro. Terry's wishes, he would suggest at the same time that the gift should be "used and not abused." The proceedings then closed with several rounds of cheers, given with hearty goodwill, for the Grocers' School team, for the Head Master of the School, for the Winning Team, for Bro. Binckes, for Bro. Dr. Morris, &c., &c. The boys then quitted the room, and hastened off to witness the exciting Passage of the Danube, and, that over, they returned home, highly delighted with the events of the day. We shall content ourselves with saying in conclusion that we trust this is only the first of a long series of similar gatherings, and that many such opportunities will be allowed our boys of exhibiting their prowess in the cricket field both in home and foreign matches.

REVIEWS.

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

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South Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions. Edited by William Harens, Esq., J.P. Illustrated from photographs taken in the colony. With Maps. Published by authority of the Government of South Australia, and dedicated (by Permission) to his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., &c., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Crown-buildings, 188 Fleet-street. 1876.

We all of us take a deep interest in the achievements of our countrymen. These achievements may be of a warlike character, as in the long war at the commencement of this century, or during the Crimean campaigns; or they may be of a peaceful, yet none the less of an enterprising character, as in the establishment of this colony of South Australia. Still it matters not to which of these two categories they belong, the work in which they are recorded must be very indifferently written, which is not heartily welcomed by the British public. The story of the colonisation of this portion of the Australian continent is one of to-day. There are yet alive sundry who were among the first band of adventurous colonists, nor need we be very advanced in years to remember when the Act of Parliament authorising the formation of the colony was passed, or when the first Governor appointed under that and his party landed at Holdfast Bay, and the Orders in Council which gave effect to that Act were read aloud under a venerable gum-tree. It is as recently as the year 1831 that the idea of planting a British colony in South Australia first occurred to some gentlemen in London, but like many another well-intentioned scheme, it fell through for a time; nor was it till three years later that a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, and the plan on which the colony should be established was broached. The guiding spirit of this movement was Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield. His plan was to sell the land for a reasonable price, and devote the proceeds to the introduction of labour from the Mother Country. The South Australian Association was formed on these principles, and application was made by it to the Imperial Parliament to enable them to carry their views into effect. The Act was passed in August 1834. The limits of the colony were defined. Power was given to persons approved by the Privy Council to frame laws, establish Courts, &c., &c., and to levy duties and taxes. Commissioners were appointed to see the Act carried into execution, and it was ordained that the lands of the Crown in the colony should be surveyed and sold, or rented for a term of three years, the purchase money and rent being employed in conducting the emigration of poor persons from Great Britain and Ireland to the colony. Family emigration was encouraged; the introduction of convicts was and is forbidden. Borrowing powers were granted to the Commissioners to raise, in the first place, the sum of £50,000 towards the expenses of emigration, and in the next, for raising £200,000 towards the cost of founding the colony. The Act was subsequently amended in certain particulars, and "the foundation principles on which South Australia was established" may be mentioned as the following three, namely—"That it was never to be a charge on the Mother Country; that there was to be no State Church recognised; and that the transported prisoners from Great Britain were never to be admitted to its shores." Though there was some reason to fear that the scheme might be shipwrecked, yet it has been carried out on these principles, and, thanks to the energy of Mr. George Fife Angas, one of the Commissioners under the Act, the difficulties which at the outset presented themselves were overcome. The colony is now a flourishing one, and has every reason to be proud of its career. By following Mr. Harens through the historical portions of his volume, we shall have an opportunity of learning what and at first how chequered this career has been.

Captain, afterwards Sir John, Hindmarsh was the first governor appointed, Mr. James Hurtle Fisher, afterwards Sir James Fisher, the first Resident Commissioner for the sale of Crown Lands, and Colonel Light the first Surveyor-General. It was on the 28th December 1836 that, in the presence of Governor Hindmarsh and his Council and other officers, the Orders in Council constituting the colony were, as we have said, read aloud under the shade of a venerable gum tree. This day is the Commemoration Day of South Australia, and every year, writes Mr. Harens, "very large crowds of persons, from various parts of the colony; assemble at Glenelg—a

marine township which has sprung up in Holdfast Bay—to celebrate the foundation of the colony.” Differences arose at the outset as to the selection of a site for the capital, an influential party being in favour of fixing it on Encounter Bay, outside the Gulf of St. Vincent. But the views of the Surveyor-General, Colonel Light, prevailed, and the site chosen was that on which now stands the city of Adelaide. At the beginning the difficulties were enormous, and were nearly proving insuperable. Mr. Marcus traces these to the initial error in seeking to establish a dual Government by Governor and Resident Commissioner, which failed to work well, and was the cause of serious dissensions among the officials. Governor Hindmarsh only held his appointment fourteen months, when he was superseded by Colonel Gawler, during whose administration “the colony passed through the greatest trials and difficulties it has had to encounter. Financial embarrassments—the results of folly and extravagance—threatened and almost accomplished the complete destruction of the settlement. Money was scarce, and labour, which ought to have been productively employed in developing the resources of the colony, was concentrated in the city, where men, instead of producing something from the land, lived on each other. To save the colony, Colonel Gawler commenced extensive public works, to pay for which he drew upon the Lords of the Treasury, and had his bills returned to him dishonoured.” However, this difficulty was tided over by the Imperial authorities advancing the money as a loan, but the Home Government were dissatisfied with Colonel Gawler’s administration, and he was one day summarily ejected from office. “Captain George Grey, a young officer who had been exploring in Western Australia, on May 10th 1841 walked into Government House and presented to Colonel Gawler a commission appointing him (Captain Grey) Governor of the Province in succession to Colonel Gawler.” Captain Grey’s administration was distinguished by prudence and economy. He cut down the wages of Government *employés* to the lowest point, and thus forced the labour, which had been too much concentrated in the city, into the hands of private employers. The result of this was that workmen went into the country, and the land was brought under cultivation. “The necessities of life became cheaper; and, although money was not over plentiful, beef, mutton and flour were cheap, and there was neither want nor complaining amongst the people. Governor Grey’s administration will always be remembered with satisfaction and gratitude. He first inspired the people with a feeling of self-reliance, and taught them to live within their means.” Colonel Robe, his successor, was unfortunate. He was always in hot water with his subjects, and was no doubt only too glad to be relieved. Sir Henry Young followed, and the most important event which marked his governorship was the opening of the River Murray for navigation. Sir Richard Graves McDonnell was very popular with the colonists. During his term of office Constitutional Government, with two branches of legislature, both elective, was established. The railway system was extended, the electric telegraph erected, and exploration was materially advanced. New and valuable copper mines on York’s Peninsula were discovered, and farming operations extended and improved. Sir Dominic Daly, who succeeded, and was likewise very popular, died in the colony, deeply mourned by all classes. During Sir James Fergusson’s administration, telegraphic communication between Australia and Europe was established, and on his promotion to the Governorship of New Zealand, Sir Anthony Musgrave was entrusted with the reins of Government.

The Act constituting the colony provided that a local government should be granted as soon as there was a population of 50,000 souls. At first, its affairs were managed by a Board of Commissioners in London, represented in the colony by the Resident Commissioner. This, however, as we have seen, did not answer well. Difficulties and most unseemly quarrels arose. At the same time, the executive power was vested in a Governor and Council of Eight, all appointed by him—four being official, and four non-official. This lasted till 1851, when the first Constitution was granted. This authorised the formation of a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, of whom one-third were to be nominated by the Governor, and the other two-thirds elected by the people. It was required, both of members of Council and the electors, that they should possess certain property qualifications. This Council, which had power to make laws, but could not touch the land, worked well, we are told, during the few years of its existence, but the people very soon began to agitate for fuller parliamentary representation, and in 1856 an Act received the Royal assent, which, albeit it has been slightly modified in some formal particulars during the last year or two, remains substantially the same as when it first became law. This Act provided for two branches of Legislature—a Legislative Council of eighteen, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, increased by Electoral Act of 1873 to forty-six members. There are certain qualifications necessary for members of the Council, and for those who elect them. They are chosen, one-third every four years, and the whole colony votes as one Constituency. If a member dies or resigns before the completion of his quadrennial term, the vacancy is reported to the House, and a new election takes place. The House of Assembly is elected triennially, the colony being divided into eighteen electoral districts, each of which returned two members, but, as we have said, the number of members has been latterly increased to forty-six, and there has been a new arrangement of districts. The qualifications for an elector, and also for a member of the Assembly are that he shall be a British-born or naturalised subject of the Queen, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and his name must have been on the register for six months. Judges and ministers of religion of every denomination are, however, disqualified from sitting in either House. The mode of election is now by ballot. The Executive consists of the Governor and six Ministers of State, five of whose titles are fixed by law, while that of the sixth depends on the Governor. Each Minister receives a salary of £1,000 per annum. Each has a staff of officers, with a confidential secretary, who is a permanent officer, and there are likewise other important Government officials, such as the Auditor-General, Postmaster-General, the Surveyor-General, the Crown Solicitor, &c., &c. The powers of the two Houses of Parliament are

co-ordinate, except in one important respect. Money bills must originate in the House of Assembly. In fact, the Government of the colony is administered much in the same fashion as our own, but all Acts passed by the Colonial Parliament must either be assented to by the Governor, or sent home for the approval of Her Majesty before they can have the force of law. But the Colonial Parliament is wise enough not to pass Acts likely to be repugnant to the principles of Imperial Legislation, and therefore it is, practically, left to manage affairs in its own fashion. The following passage on the feelings of the colonists towards the Mother Country is worth quoting:—

“There is no country in the world where more political freedom exists than in South Australia. The English Government have given us this great Colony to do the best we can with it—to people it, and to develop its resources. We pay nothing to the Mother Country for the privileges we enjoy; all our public funds are spent in the Colony, and for carrying on its advancement. The confidence reposed in us has not been misplaced. We have caused no anxiety to the Home Government, and that Government has exercised no arbitrary power over us. We are, as I have said before, a practical democracy, and yet there is not a more loyal people in the British Empire than we. We are proud of our nationality and privileges as Britons, we are unwavering in our attachment to the Person and Throne of the Queen. We are as much interested in all that relates to Her, and to the safety, dignity, and progress of Great Britain, as the people who live in Middlesex or Yorkshire are. We have always resented the representations made by a knot of fussy people in England, who have taken upon themselves to complain of the grievances of the Colonies, and to threaten the Home Government with their secession from British rule. We know little of these grievances; we seldom complain of ill-treatment, and we deprecate, as an insult to our inextinguishable loyalty, any hint that we wish to separate from the grand old country, of whose history we feel proud, and with which it is our highest boast to be identified. We have shown that the most liberal political institutions are not incompatible with the profoundest loyalty to the Queen and Government.”

This agrees essentially with statements by Mr. Anthony Trollope in his work on *Australia and New Zealand*. That gentleman tells us that an Australian is indignant at the bare suggestion of a separation from the mother country; yet, almost in the same breath, and with a singular disregard for this feeling of loyalty, he adds that this separation is inevitable. But to return to Mr. Marcus and his account of the political feelings which prevail in the colony. His description of an election is extremely vivid, and especially of the “political amenities,” which candidates and members exhibit towards each other. Candidates, it seems, as a rule travel in company on terms of perfect good humour and fellowship, but on the platform they attack each other with great freedom of speech, but it is done in a Pickwickian sense, and keen political strife does not “generally destroy personal friendship and good fellowship.” There is little political rancour as in other countries, “not that our public men do not feel strongly on political questions, but we are so closely mixed up in social and business life, that we cannot allow political asperities to pass beyond the region of politics. I have often seen two or more gladiators, denouncing each other in the House in the strongest language allowed by the rules of Parliamentary debates, meet immediately after in the refreshment room, when one would smilingly say to the other, ‘Have a drink?’ and the men who a few minutes ago were figuratively flying at each other’s throats, are hobnobbing like old friends, as they probably are. This is one of the pleasantest and most creditable features in a political life.

Chapters IX. and X. are devoted, the former to a sketch of the Local Government, with its Corporations and District Councils, its Road Boards, &c., &c., and the latter to the Judicature, showing the Constitution of the Supreme and inferior Courts. Then follows a sketch of the Land Laws, showing how the land is apportioned, how sold, and the evils inseparable from the system, with the steps taken to reduce their effects to a minimum. The method of combining agriculture with stock breeding is exhibited in the case of the Hill River Estate, the property of Mr. C. B. Fisher. This property is 60,000 acres in extent, lies north and south, in a valley between two tiers of hills, the eastern being treeless, the western lightly timbered with Sheoak and gum. The valley, on an average, is seven miles broad and about twenty-five miles in length. The soil is a rich deep chocolate washed from the surrounding highland. The station is divided into four different establishments, namely, the wool shed and drafting yards, seven miles down the valley to the north; a new series of farm buildings, two miles to the east, being prepared for harvest; another large farming establishment nearer home; and the homestead, a stone residence and stabling, surrounded by well-kept grounds, orangery and orchard, comprising in all twelve acres. The kitchen-garden of four acres produces every kind of vegetables. The drafting yards are complete of their kind, and are flagged in the race and crushdens with slate obtained on the property. The buildings for the shearers are of stone, divided into dining, sleeping, and cooking departments, and there is a separate stone cottage for the overseer. The number of sheep shorn is 50,000, the shearing floor accommodating 40 shearers. The wool is of the Merino combing description, the clip last year (1875) being “from 9 lbs. in the wether to 3½ lbs. in the lambs in the grease, or an average all through of about 7 lbs., for which an average of 14½d was obtained.” There are about 200 cattle of superior short horn blood, and it is intended to obtain a bull and begin that department of breeding. New farm buildings are being erected handy to the cultivated land, comprising a quadrangle, 10 feet high, of stone walling 120 feet long each side, roofed with galvanised iron, sloping inwards and divided off into 10 × 10 loose boxes for horses, with all needful accommodation. A well and trough for watering occupy the middle of the square, which will be further built over so as to accommodate 200 horses. The other buildings consist of the men’s stone buildings, overseer’s residence, large hay-cutting and corn-bruising house, and barn 106 feet by 34, and 15 feet walls, capable of holding 60,000 bushels of wheat, with

other necessary compartments at the rear. The cultivated land is in large fields, one of which is three miles long, and contained, in 1876, 4250 acres of wheat, besides 40 acres of peas grown for horse food, and a quantity of barley, and 180 acres new land turned up for fallow. Then follows a description of the farming operations, and then of the results achieved, which are stated as follows:—"The land under wheat last year was 3050 acres, which yielded at the rate of fifteen bushels, thirty-five acres of peas yielding forty bushels per acre, and sixty acres of barley giving thirty bushels. The quantity of wheat cut for hay last year for home consumption was 600 tons, and this year 800 tons will be required. The wheat grown on this farm took the Challenge Cup, value £50, in Adelaide, for the best 100 bushels in 1873; the prize at the late show for the best bushel, with a sample of purple straw weighing sixty-eight pounds; and the present harvest, at the time of my visit, promised to eclipse any former effort." Further particulars of the farm are given, and of what it is intended to procure; and lastly come the rules of the establishment, to which every man binds himself to conform. Those relating to the hours and wages of labour are, "Working hours: all hands to rise at 5 a.m., when the bell rings; horses to be fed, watered and cleaned; breakfast at six; all teams to be afield at seven; dinner hour at noon; work to commence again at 1 p.m., to continue to six in summer and five in winter; supper at seven; horses to be fed and watered at half-past eight, and the dining room to be cleared and locked up at 10 p.m. Wages: first class men will be paid at the rate of 20s per week; second class at 18s; third class at 16s. Any one, by good and industrious conduct, can raise himself to the highest class. Wages paid every fourth week and at no other time." Strict regulations are added as to disobedience, drunkenness, and smoking near stables or stacks.

Chapter XIV. is devoted to an illustration of the merits of the Real Property Act, for which the Colony is indebted to the persistent energy of Sir R. R., then Mr., Torrens. The chief excellence lies in the wonderful simplicity with which titles are registered, and the security it affords to owners of real property when once their titles have been registered. Then come accounts of roads and railways, and the various schemes, past and present, which have been, or are under contemplation, while the whole of Chapter XVI. is occupied with the highly important subject of "Mines and Mining." Several instances are mentioned of the success of some of these speculations. Thus, as to the Moonta Mines, we read: "From the time that ore was first found, the mine was sufficiently remunerative to pay all expenses of working. Not a penny of capital was ever subscribed; and within two years a dividend was paid. The Company is a public one, and the property is divided into 32,000 shares. Their price is now quoted at £19 per share. Thus a property, which cost the shareholders nothing, is now valued at over £500,000. On these mines dividends have been paid, amounting to £728,000; and last year" (i.e., in 1875) "six dividends were paid—two of 20s, one of 15s, and three of 10s, amounting for the year to £136,000. In addition to this, very expensive buildings and machinery have been constructed out of the profits, and at the present time a very large population is employed on the mines." As to the Wallaroo mines, we are told, "Fifteen years ago Wallaroo was an almost uninhabitable sheep run, on which there were only a few shepherds' huts; now it has large smelting works, railways, jetties, three large and increasing townships, a whole fleet of colliers carrying coals from Newcastle, New South Wales, to the smelting works, churches, schools, reading-rooms and libraries, two newspapers, and a population of about 20,000 souls." On the previous page we had read that the latter was a property of immense value, and that "only three years ago the proprietors agreed to pay a fine of £18,000 to the Government for the renewal of two of their leases, and it said that the profits of one year more than covered the amount of the fine." These and the principal mines which are enumerated produce copper, but gold has been found, and Mr. Marcus believes that it will be found in large quantities, and yield abundantly. Bismuth, also, has been found at Balhannah, some twenty miles from Adelaide, and the property is likely to become valuable. There are, further, "iron ores of a rich per centage of the best iron" in great abundance "within an easy distance of the seaboard;" and what is of great importance, "in many places the ironstone is found in the midst of large timber, from which charcoal for smelting purposes could be obtained without stint." Having discussed the difficulties of navigating the Murray and Darling Rivers, showing what was done by Sir H. Young, what has been done since, and the different proposals now before the public, Mr. Marcus furnishes a most interesting chapter on the Trans-Australian Telegraph, the difficulties in completing which sorely taxed the energy and powers of this colony, and of which alone, if they had done nothing else, they have every reason to be proud. The work was terribly trying. Accidents of various kinds befel the adventurers, to whom the work of erecting the line was entrusted, and many of these brave fellows suffered severely for their daring. But though this Telegraph was not completed within the time specified in the contract, it was completed in two years, and this must be regarded as an unexampled feat, when we remember that the greater part of the country it traverses was previously unexplored. Mr. Todd, who carried the work out, says, "Thus the great work, notwithstanding all disasters and mishaps, was successfully completed within two years, and he thought he might with confidence assert that no line passing through a similar extent of uninhabited country, where the materials had to be imported and erected over such long distances, or country representing similar natural obstacles, had been constructed in the same short space of time." And the work was undertaken at the sole cost of a people numbering at the time less than 200,000 souls. Well may Mr. Marcus add, "The audacity of the enterprise was no less than the success with which it was carried out."

(To be continued.)

The installation meeting of the Burdett Coutts Lodge, No. 1278, took place on Thursday; Bro. G. Ward Veny is the new W.M. Full report in our next.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE SUSSEX.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Music-room, Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The R.W. Prov. G.M. Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart. M.P. presided, while among the members present of the Grand Lodge were Bros. W. John H. Scott Dep. Prov. G.M., T. Trollope P.M. 40 Prov. S.G. Warden, C. J. Pocock P.M. 271 Prov. J.G. Warden, Rev. E. Walker W.M. 811 Prov. G. Chaplain, C. A. Woolley P.M. 311 Prov. G. Registrar, V. P. Freeman P.M. 732 Prov. Grand Secretary, R. Bramwell P.M. 271 Prov. J.G. Deacon, Joseph Dixon P.M. 271 Prov. G. Dir. of Ceremonies, T. H. Cole P.M. 40 P.G. Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Walter Smith P.M. 732 Prov. G. Sword Bearer, Alfred King 271 Prov. G. Organist, J. Eberall P.M. 315 Prov. G. Pursuivant, C. Sandeman P.M. 315, J. M. Kidd P.M. 732, Byass P.M. 1465 Prov. G. Stewards, T. Hughes Prov. G. Tyler, Hyde Pullen P.G.S.B., R. W. H. Giddy Dist. G.M., W. Challen P.M. 315 and 1141 P.P.G.S.B., George Smith P.M. 18 P.P.S.G.D., W. Dawes P.M. 341 P.P.G.R., W. Marchant P.P.G.D.C., J. W. Stride P.M. 315 P.P.J.G.W., J. Terry Secretary R.M.B. Institution G.D.C., Thomas Price P.M. and Secretary 56 P.P.J.G.D., Edward Carpenter P.P.S.G.D., George Smith P.P.G.P., Robert Crosskey P.P.J.G.D., W. R. Wood P.P.S.G.W., W. Hudson P.P.J.D., R. R. Wilkison P.P.S.D., W. H. Hallett P.P.S.G.W., W. Smeed P.P.G.J.W., C. Horsley G. Reg. and P.G. Secretary, Geo. de Paris P.P.G.S.D., J. M. Cunningham P.P.G.S.W., S. R. Legg P.P.G.S.B., Richard Piddcock P.P. Assist. D.C. Among the visiting brethren present were Bros. Edward Bright P.M. 271, C. J. Smith P.M. 1466, R. H. Ellman P.M. 1303, S. T. Foat W.M. 315, W. H. Hook W.M. 1619, W. Styles Sec. 38, Edw. Taylor S.W. 1141, H. Alex. Dowell S.D. 1466, C. H. Henty W.M. 38, C. W. Hudson J.W. 315, W. Read P.M. 56, G. McWhinnie W.M. 1466, H. Whally Nicholson 38, E. Wickers S.W. 811, J. P. M. Smith Sec. 271, W. B. Philpot 38, C. P. Hall 1636, G. W. Clements 1636, L. W. D. Williams J.W. 1465, Richard Mead W.M. 1465, E. E. Sanders 27; Mark Tanner P.M. 811, Arthur Smith S.D. 38, R. Turner 38, H. Hauxwell I.G. 731, E. Histed 732, S. Tanner J.W. 311, R. B. Higham 217, E. Bridgers 311, Gerard Ford P.M. 271, G. W. Argcliffe 946, B. Bennett J.W. 732, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, J. Curtis P.M. 315, S. R. Ade P.M. 315, G. Colway 1619, E. Dumsday 1465, J. H. Farncombe P.M. 311, C. Vaughan S.D. 732, J. Head W.M. 1110, A. Taylor S.W. 1110, W. Smithers 1636, Frank Holford W.M. 811, S. H. Soper 732, W. G. Sharp P.M. 1141, W. T. Nell P.M. 315, J. A. Newman 732, J. C. D'Albiac 271, T. H. Crouch P.M. 851, W. H. Hughes Assist. Tyler 811, S. Solomon W.M. 732, C. Lloyd, H. Davey S.W. 732, W. Roe 1636, W. T. Almond 180, T. Chandler D.C. 315, S. Ridley Treasurer 732, J. T. Chappell 732, H. M. Jenner 732, W. R. Wood jun. 1636, R. T. Nye I.G. 1636. The minutes of the June meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Bro. Finner P.D.G.M. in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks accorded to him at the last meeting for his past services. The roll of the Lodges in the Province having been called, the report of the Committee appointed to revise the bye-laws was presented and adopted. The report of the Finance Committee was also presented, and it was resolved to grant the sum of £100 towards the fund established for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine. The Provincial Grand Secretary read statistics relative to the strength of Freemasonry in Sussex. This was followed by a short address from the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, who congratulated the brethren present upon the prosperous condition of the Sussex Lodges, each of which he hoped soon to visit personally. The following were appointed the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Joseph Dixon P.M. 271 Prov. S.G.W., C. P. Henty W.M. 38 Prov. J.G.W., R. Crosskey P.M. 1303 P.P.G.D. Prov. G. Treasurer, Rev. H. M. Davey J.W. 39 Prov. G. Chaplain, C. A. Woolley P.M. 311 P.P.G.R. Prov. G. Registrar, V. P. Freeman P.M. 732 P.P.G.S. Prov. G. Secretary, T. S. Byass P.M. 1465 P.P.G.S. Prov. G.S. Deacon, T. H. Crouch P.M. 851 P.P.G.S. Prov. G.J. Deacon, G. A. Wallis P.M. 916 Prov. G.S. of Works, J. M. Kidd P.M. 732 P.P.G. Steward Prov. G.D.C., C. Sandeman P.M. 315 P.P.G. Steward Prov. Asst. D.C., G. Moren P.M. 916 P.P.G. Steward Prov. G. Sword Bearer, A. King 271 P.P.G.O. Prov. G. Organist, W. Read P.M. 56 P.P.G. Steward Prov. G. Pursuivant, A. R. Cromber W.M. 40, J. Farncombe P.M. 311, W. T. Nell P.M. 315, W. G. Sharp P.M. 1141 Prov. G. Stewards, and Thomas Hughes Prov. G. Tyler.

The meeting was followed by the usual banquet, supplied by Bros. Sayers and Marks, caterers who never fail to give the utmost satisfaction. The Chairman (Sir W. W. Burrell) gave the toasts of the "Queen and the Craft," "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M. of England," "The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon Pro G.M.," "The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale Deputy G.M., and Officers of Grand Lodge, Past and Present." Bro. Giddy proposed the health of the "R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. of Sussex," to which the President responded. Bro. Hyde Pullen gave the "W. Bro. J. H. Scott, Dep. Prov. G.M. of Sussex, and Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge, Past and Present." Bro. Scott responded. Bro. T. S. Byass proposed "The Visitors," to which Bro. Terry responded. Bro. George De Paris gave "The W. Masters of the Province of Sussex." Bros. Foat and Frank Holford responded. Bro. J. H. Scott proposed "The Stewards." Bros. C. Sandeman and J. M. Kidd responded. The Prov. G. Tyler's toast terminated the proceedings. During the evening the toasts were agreeably interspersed with vocal selections given in excellent style by Bros. Frank Elmore, George Fox, and Henry Taylor, while Bro. W. Roe was a most efficient accompanist.

Eboracum Lodge, 1611.—At the close of the regular meeting of this Lodge, on last Monday week, the brethren opened amongst themselves a subscription list in aid of the Indian Famine Fund, and two of the brethren volunteered to canvass the members not present for contributions to this pressing call for charity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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BRO. HUGH H. RIACH'S FANCIES AS TO OUR MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I had many reasons for concluding that Bro. Hugh H. Riach had lost all interest in our Masonic Institutions, but it seems that he has discovered a "more excellent way" than having buildings set apart for the instruction of the children, and has come to the conclusion that the present establishments are mainly supported by certain brethren, because of ensuring them a living!!! A more absurd and, in fact, un-Masonic lot of fancies than are to be found in Bro. Riach's letter I never met with since the first days of Masonic journalism, and, almost feeling assured that some one has made free with his name (the letter in all probability being a forgery), I prefer waiting to see if the authorship is denied before in any way seeking to answer it. I may, however, make bold to say, and to challenge contradiction, that there is not one of our officials but who could have done better in some business or profession, in a financial point of view, than in connection with our Institutions; hence, the imputation on their characters is most undeserved, and palpably carries with it its own refutation. "Hercules" himself could have earned more in a year, were he in a profession or business, than all his petty biting flies put together.

Yours fraternally,

P.M.

COMPLETION OF THE INSTALLATION ENGRAVING.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have much pleasure in announcing the completion of the Installation Engraving, as by the time this letter appears in your columns I shall have returned to London with the finished plate ready for the hands of Messrs. McQueen, the eminent printers. I have for nearly the last five weeks been incessantly occupied with the engraver here in revising, &c., &c., and I sincerely hope that the result will receive the favourable approval of the brethren generally. If all goes well, in your next issue, I trust the Craft will have an opportunity of reading your verdict on the work.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD J. HARTY.

Paris, 17th September 1877.

DOINGS IN PARIS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

THE Générale Assemblée du Grand Orient closed its annual meeting on Saturday last, with a sumptuous banquet, at which there were present the delegates of the Lodges under its jurisdiction, and many distinguished visitors.

This session was at first thought to be one that would have been forbidden by the Government, which has already closed many Lodges in the Province on account of the character of the business transacted therein. But this has been conducted with the utmost care and Masonic dignity, and has terminated without having been at all interfered with, though many anti-Masons have endeavoured to avail themselves of the occasion to inflict a humiliating blow upon the Fraternity.

The first meeting took place on Monday, the 10th instant, under the presidency of the M. Ill. Bro. De St. Jean, who was once more re-elected Chairman of the "Conseil de l'Ordre," by 163 votes. Bro. De St. Jean is well-known as a most industrious and highly-esteemed Mason, who brings to the discharge of his high and onerous duties all the qualities of an experienced chairman, and seems, indeed, to be destined by his re-election each successive year to revive, as it were, the abolished "Grand Maitrise." Eleven retiring members of the Conseil de l'Ordre were also re-elected, and Bro. Dr. Collineau, by 136 votes, was called upon to fill the chair left vacant in the Conseil by the lamented death of Bro. Armand, to whose Masonic memory the Grand Lodge then drew an impressive and heartfelt "batterie de deuil."

It is quite unnecessary to follow the General Assembly through all its work, which consisted of the appointment of Grand Officers, examination of accounts, both of the Board of General Purposes and the Board of Benevolence, or "Maison de Secours," the Budget for the ensuing year, and so on. All these are mere formalities, which absorb much time, and are uninteresting almost to all, save those whose duty it is to supervise the business part of Freemasonry. The important feature of the Convent of the year A.L. 5877 is the decision arrived at, and the resolution passed by the General Assembly almost unanimously, by which the words of Art. 1st of the Constitution have been amended. Known as the Vœu IX., or motion for changing the first article of the Constitution, this vexed

question, after having been simply dismissed at many previous Convents, was last year allowed to stand over; and it was then resolved, in order to ascertain the feeling of the Lodges upon the advisability of maintaining or repealing the Constitution of the so-called "ambiguous," if not obnoxious article, the matter should be discussed by every Lodge under this "Rite," and the resolutions passed thereon should be forwarded to Grand Orient assembled in Convent. This sort of polling, or rather Masonic plebiscitum, had taken place in and out of France, and a majority of more than 200 Lodges had pronounced for the revision or repeal of the said article. It was therefore for the solemn discussion of this important motion, the only one upon the order last Thursday, that the meeting was so largely attended, and that so much earnestness was exhibited. Well knowing that a majority of the Conseil de l'Ordre proper, that is, the authorities of G.L., was not altogether favourable to the motion, its promoters did all in their power to secure the best means of elucidating their views and if possible to convert their brethren. The Assembly was divided into nine bureaux or committees, each bureau appointing a delegate to make known its opinions and advance its arguments. These committees had to elect one of their number to make a general report, and propose a formal resolution to the vote of the General Assembly. The resolution as proposed and carried, almost unanimously, ran as follows:—

"Whereas Freemasonry is not a religion, and has therefore no doctrine or dogmas to affirm in its Constitution, the Assembly adopting the 'Vœu IX.' has decided and decreed that the second paragraph of Art. 1st of the Constitution shall be erased, and that for the words of the said article the following shall be substituted.—1. Being an Institution essentially philanthropic, philosophic, and progressive, Freemasonry has for its immediate objects—search after truth, study of universal morality, sciences and arts, and the practice of benevolence. It has for its principles—utmost liberty of conscience and human solidarity, and its motto is—Liberté, Egalité, et Fraternité."

Now, to understand the import and appreciate the tendency of this change, one must recollect that the second paragraph thus expunged was in the following words:—

"Freemasonry has for its principles, the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the solidarity of mankind."

This sort of declaration of faith, placed as it was upon the first lines of the book of Constitution, has been the subject of great controversy, as well as the cause of many regrettable decisions in the admission of candidates. Some W.M.'s would see in it a binding and obligatory rule for strictly examining the latter upon their religious belief or persuasion, while others, availing themselves of Art. 2 of the same Constitution—which says that: "Freemasonry respects all religious and political beliefs whatsoever, and excludes no one because of his opinions,"—would, on the other hand, be disposed to allow the candidate to ventilate, in his answers, should he choose, his unbelief in open Lodge. On one side religious, and perhaps orthodox opinions would be insisted upon for admission, while on the other quite the reverse might be required from the candidate. Surely such a state of things is most lamentable, and altogether against Masonic tenets and law. The root of such abuse of the letter and the spirit of the Book of Constitution could be particularly traced in the injudicious practice of having, as an essential part of the ceremony, the candidate examined and questioned before being admitted to light by any (and as many who may choose to do so) of those present in Lodge, upon his general belief; and his duty to God, his neighbour, and himself. To obviate this evil it would perhaps have been better simply to adopt from the English ritual the form of admission, and thus do away with those moral trials and confessions which, often protracted, become more vexing, if not more dangerous than anything else. But still the inconsistency in the words of the Constitution would have nevertheless remained, as a protest against the reform. Hence, therefore, the resolution passed to meet those abuses, a resolution which, whatever may be now said about it, cannot fail at first to be misunderstood, and even condemned by a portion of the fraternity, especially those who have but little or no knowledge of French Masonry, its rites and ceremonies. Perhaps many brethren will be so far mistaken in their appreciation of the decree of this last Convention as to pronounce it to be a subversive encroachment upon the ancient landmarks of the Order, aiming at nothing else, as has unfortunately been already insinuated in some high Masonic quarters in England, than the instant suppression of the G.A.O.T.U. from French Masonry. Admitting fully that the matter is one requiring a complete explanation, and a thorough investigation of its Masonic bearing and consequences, it is evident that it will be desirable subsequently to examine all details and considerations which, in true Masonic comprehensiveness, may tend to justify or condemn the step taken by the General Assembly of the Grand Orient. Meanwhile, let the brotherhood know at once that no anti-religious motives could be found in the Committees, not even among those where the original supporters of the motion were in a majority. And they thought it, on the contrary, wise, prudent, and dignified to elect as "rapporteur" a brother who professionally belongs to "religion." Thus, "Nuper sub modis, nunc super," it was the Rev. Bro. Desmons who, as chairman, made the report and framed the resolution passed by the General Assembly. Bro. Pasteur Desmons, of the Lodge St. Génies de Magoire, with marvellous lucidity and Masonic force of reasoning, refutes, in his report, all objections, all extraneous reasons that might even prevail upon the Assembly, and without the least difficulty proves that prior to the Constitution of 1854 the ambiguous paragraph never existed, and that such a declaration of faith does not exist in many foreign Masonic Constitutions. His report carried the vote of even those members who, for "local and momentous" motives only, systematically were opposed to the motion. The clerical character of the chairman, his undoubted Masonic sincerity and faith, his great honesty of purpose, and his liberal comprehensive views, all these, coupled with his natural modesty and eloquence, ten led to give an immense weight to the resolution. Surely our esteemed Bro. André Rousselle, one of the Conseil de l'Ordre, and a great supporter of the motion, could not have done so much for it.

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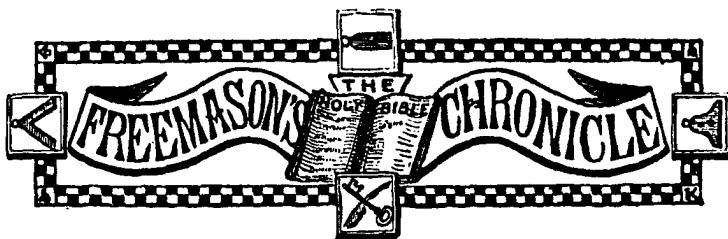
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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

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VOTES ALREADY POLLED 997.

FIFTH APPLICATION.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1877.

The favour of the Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

SOLOMON HIRAM SHURY,

AGED NINE YEARS.

Son of Bro. WILLIAM SHURY, of Myland, Colchester, who is now in his 75th year. Bro. SHURY was formerly engaged in the Circulation Department of the Post Office, but, owing to severe attacks of neuralgia in the head, and defective vision, consequent upon cataract, he was compelled to resign his position when at the age of 54 years. His only permanent income since that time has been a pension of £44 a year, to which he was entitled on account of his service, and he has had to encroach continually upon his savings, till they are now quite exhausted. Consequently he cannot possibly provide for the boy's education, as he did for his children by his first marriage, and it will be a great comfort to him in his now declining days to see the lad elected into the Institution.

When in the full possession of health, Bro. SHURY was a most active Mason. He was initiated in the Saint John's Lodge, Hampstead, No. 196 (now 167) in 1843, and, after passing through the intermediate offices, eventually became W.M. When, in 1861, the state of his health compelled him to remove from the District, he tendered his resignation, and the brethren at once elected him an honorary member, in recognition of his valuable services to his mother Lodge. Bro. SHURY shortly afterwards joined the Wellington Lodge, No. 548, as a country member; and became a member of the Angel Lodge, Colchester, No. 51, in 1868; and he is still a subscribing member to both these Lodges. He was exalted in the Domestic Chapter, No. 177, in 1852, and was elected to the Third Chair, but the continued unsatisfactory state of his health compelled him to resign. He was also one of the founders of the Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 73. When the present applicant was a child in arms, Bro. SHURY's position enabled him to make himself, wife, and child, Life Subscribers of the Boy's Institution, not thinking at the time that he should ever be compelled to avail himself of its benefits, and he has, besides this, done all in his power to excite in others an interest in the Masonic Charities. Altogether he has contributed to the funds of the Grand Lodge for the long period of TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

The case is strongly recommended (among others) by

The Right Worshipful Bro. R. J. BAG-

SHAW Prov. Grand Master Essex.

R.W. Bro. RICHARD BOLTON BARTON

LL.D. P.P.G.M. for Western India.

R.W. Bro. MATTHEW E. CLARK Dep.

P.G.M. Essex.

V.W. Bro. Rev. O. J. MARTIN V.P.

D.P.G.M. Suffolk, &c.

V.W. Bro. FRANK A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.,

Recorder, of Colchester, P.G.J.W., &c.

* W. Bro. A. D. LOEWENSTARK P.M.

548, 733, 107, and P.Z. 73, 195.

W. Bro. FREDERICK WALTERS V.P.

P.G.P. Middlx., P.M. and P.Z. 73.

W. Bro. WILLIAM PRATTANT Steward

R.M.I.G. P.M. 1326 and 1351.

W. Bro. F. ADLARD V.P. P.M. No. 7.

W. Bro. GRIFFITHS SMITH Past Grand

Steward, P.M. No. 21.

W. Bro. the Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON,

Apollo University Lodge, No. 357,

and Angel Lodge, No. 51.

W. Bro. SAMUEL COLE, Life Governor

R.M.I.B., P.M. 184 and 1424, Past

P.G.P. Kent.

* W. Bro. HENRY T. R. WARR, Life

Gov. R.M.I.B., P.M. Albion Lodge,

No. 9.

Bro. M. D. LOEWENSTARK J.W. 1360,

S.N. Chapter 73.

* Bro. THOMAS J. RALLING P.G. Sec.

Essex.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those Brethren whose names are marked with an asterisk; or they may be sent to Bro. W. SHURY, Myland, Colchester. Proxies of other Masonic or National Institutions are most valuable for the purposes of exchange.

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OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE Queen has returned to Balmoral after her week's sojourn at Loch Maree. The Duke of Connaught reached the Castle on Saturday, and Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, arrived on Tuesday, the day of Her Majesty's return, as Minister in attendance. Last Thursday, Prince Leopold arrived at Taymouth Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. Great preparations had been made at Aberfeldy for the reception of His Royal Highness, and among those who contributed most effectively to the success of the proceedings were the brethren of the Tay and Lyon Lodge, No. 276 on the roll of Scotland, who erected one of the three triumphal arches which made the display so imposing. The Aberfeldy Volunteers were also in attendance, and so were the pupils of the Fechny School. It is supposed the Prince will pay a visit to Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres, at Balcarres House, and that on Friday next he will be present at the annual meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews, of which he is Captain.

On Thursday last, the Prince and Princess of Wales crossed over from Cowes to Portsmouth, in the Royal Yacht Osborne. The former landed and left by train for Marlborough House, while the latter returned to Cowes. On Saturday evening, the Prince and suite visited the Folly Theatre, and on Monday he started for Newburgh Hall, near York, the residence of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., whose guest he was to remain till yesterday or to-day. His Royal Highness left King's Cross Station at noon by the ordinary train, and reached York a few minutes before 5 p.m. While the saloon was being detached and a special train being made up for the remainder of the journey, the Prince had the capacity and construction of the station explained to him by Mr. Leeman, M.P.; but he did not quit the carriage. In due course, the special started for Coxwold, the other occupants of the Royal Saloon being Colonel Teesdale and Sir George Wombwell. Some efforts had been made at decoration at the little station, and having waited to inspect these and expressed to Mr. Welburn, who had the management of the train service during the visit, his gratification at the reception accorded him, His Royal Highness departed in company with his host. The visitors assembled at the Hall to meet the Prince included Lord Calthorpe, Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., Lord and Lady Dorchester, Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton, &c., &c. Thursday was devoted to partridge shooting, but though birds were plentiful poor bags were made, owing to the lateness of the harvest. On Tuesday, the Prince and his host paid a flying visit to Captain R. C. Vyner, and, on retiring, visited the annual show of the Easingwold Agricultural Society. As His Royal Highness had been expected, there was a large and enthusiastic attendance of visitors. Yesterday he was to be present at a garden party in Duncombe Park, the seat of the Earl of Feversham, and visit Rivault Abbey. To-day, it is believed, he will leave Newburgh, and proceed northward to Abergeldie, where he will be joined by the Princess.

Up to Wednesday evening the Indian Famine Relief Fund at the Mansion House had reached the sum of £192,500, of which £155,000 had already been remitted to Madras, so that by to-day the amount of £200,000 will have been greatly exceeded. Among the contributions received on Wednesday were £1,000 from the Committee of Lloyd's, with a further sum of £1,300 contributed amongst the members; Birmingham, third instalment of £1,000, Leicester £1,000, Cheltenham £600, Coventry £300, the Cutlers' Company 100 guineas, the National Bank of India 100 guineas, Messrs. Huntley and Palmer £100, the London Assurance Company £100, while at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex, under the presidency of Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Prov. Grand Master, a grant of £100 was made towards the Fund. Liverpool,

likewise, is raising its own fund, and has already remitted £15,000 to Madras.

Nothing further has been learnt as to the terrible collision which occurred last week in the Channel. Only a few bodies have been recovered, and the usual inquest is being held, but the danger to navigation from the floating hull of the *Forest*, which stands up endwise some twenty feet out of the water, is very great. Several attempts have been made to get rid of this obstruction, but up to Thursday afternoon without effect, though H.M.S. *Defence* and several torpedoes had been sent out by the Admiralty with a view to sinking it. Torpedoes and powder bags, however, made not the slightest impression. If we cannot destroy a wreck which cannot fire a broadside in return, how will our ships of war fare on the day of battle, when they can be fired at in return for any similar compliments they may pay their adversaries.

The theatrical profession has lost, in Mr. Henry Compton, one of its most respected members, one, who if he did not stand in the very foremost rank, was one of the ablest and most natural of dry humourists. Mr. Compton, or to mention his proper name, Mr. Mackenzie, was born in 1812, and was, therefore, sixty-five years of age at the time of his decease. He was best known in such characters as Touchstone, &c., &c. He retired from the stage early in the current year, and a farewell benefit, which was a brilliant success, was given him. Her Majesty had likewise sent him privately a donation of £50, but during the few months that have elapsed since then, his state of health had been gradually growing worse and worse, till last week all hope of his recovery was gone. Lovers of the drama will miss in Mr. Compton a most perfect actor, and society a most respected and respectable member.

The chief interest of the week has been directed to war and political news from abroad. Marshal MacMahon's tour in the Provinces of France has been brought to an end, and he has returned to Paris, very far from pleased, it is said, with the result of his journey. As in this country there is no knowing what may happen from day to day, it were useless to think of predicting the probable course events will take, but we cannot think the Marshal President has a bed of roses to repose on. To be talked and shouted at wherever he goes must be most uncomfortable; and then to feel that if he had only left M. Jules Simon in office, he would have been enjoying perfect peace, and taking part in the sport to which he is known to be so partial! However, he has no doubt acted conscientiously in all he has done, but whether he has acted wisely seems questionable. Of the Gambetta prosecution we hear nothing exciting at present, nor are we as yet near enough to judge of the result of the approaching elections. Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy have met at Salzburg, and no doubt discussed the difficulties of the Eastern question. Every one, of course, will be on the *qui vive* during the next few days, to learn what the result will be of this conference, whether it will have a tendency to protract or to shorten the war, whether it will lead to intervention or mediation; in short, whether anything or nothing will be the outcome of it. From Pesth we hear of a semi-official announcement that neither Germany nor Austro-Hungary will take the initiative as regards intervention between the combatant powers, till one or other of them demands such a step. The same announcement says that the Cabinet of Vienna has reason to feel every satisfaction at the present situation arising out of the Turkish victories. Meanwhile the greatest excitement prevails in Hungary, the people everywhere manifesting the most intense joy over the victories of the Sultan's troops. It is evident from this that any attempt at intervention on the part of Austria would be fraught with extreme danger to herself, not so much from without as from within.

The news from the seat of war in Bulgaria has been terrible during the past week. The Russians have made another supreme effort to capture Plevna. The operations commenced on the 11th inst. in the presence of the Czar himself, his brother the Grand Duke Nicholas being in chief command. After a four day's cannonade of Plevna and the Turkish redoubts that encircle it, several columns of infantry advanced to the assault, the Grivica redoubt being the special object against which the Russo-Roumanian forces directed their efforts. But the Turks were quite prepared, and as the Russians came within short range, poured upon them a most terrible fire, which swept the whole lines away. Again and again the attempt was made and defeated; at length General Skobelev in one direction,

and the Roumanians in another, managed to obtain possession, the latter of the Grivica, and the former of two outlying redoubts. But the Russians were not long allowed to remain in possession of the latter. Osman Pasha soon led his troops against the captured strongholds, and at length in the sixth assault succeeded in driving the Russians out. It is announced by the Grand Duke Nicholas himself that as the result of all this terrible fighting the Russians have sustained losses to the extent of 300 officers and 12,500 men, while the Roumanian loss is 60 officers and 3,000 men, or, together 16,000 killed and wounded. There are reports of other engagements in the same neighbourhood, and the Roumanians—who still hold the great Grivica redoubt—have failed in an attempt to carry another position. As to the rumoured defeat of the Russians along the whole line, there does not appear to be any truth in it. For the Shipka pass there has been more fighting. For a short time Suleiman Pasha held Fort St. Nicholas, but the Russians were reinforced, and he was compelled to retire. Mehemet Ali is slowly advancing, and a great battle in the neighbourhood is expected shortly. From Asia, little or nothing; and so ends our tale for the week.

The annual gathering of the Provincial Grand Lodge for North and East Yorkshire has, we understand, been fixed to take place at Richmond, under the banner of the Lennox Lodge, No. 123, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo. Efforts are being made to provide special train accommodation for the brethren who attend.

A meeting of the Prov. Priory (K.T.) of West Yorkshire, was held yesterday, at the Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield, under the banner of the De Furnival Preceptory. A report will appear in our next.

From New Zealand we have a few items of interest to record:—

There was an unusually large meeting of Companions of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 348, I.C., and visitors on Tuesday evening, 17th July, at the Masonic Hall, Princes-street, Auckland, the business being the installation of officers. Ten representatives of the Hauraki R.A.C. from the Thames were in attendance. Comp. E. T. Wildman P.K., of the Thames, assisted by Comps. W. Climo P.K., and R. M. Mitchell P.K., also of the Thames, officiated as installing officers. Comp. W. Lodder was placed in the chair of first Principal, Comp. W. R. Robinson in the second chair, and Comp. A. Brock in the third chair; Comp. J. H. Burns was invested as C.H. and M.E., Comp. H. G. Wade as Registrar and Treasurer, Comp. the Rev. C. M. Nelson as R.A.C., Comps. Dawson, Niccol, and Dyer severally as C.V.'s, and Porter Janitor. The Chapter was beautifully decorated, and the ceremonies were very successfully conducted by the P.K.'s and Principals of the Hauraki (Thames) Chapter, No. 454, I.C. Masons will understand the unusual character of the gathering, when we say that no fewer than twelve principals took part in the installation. The attendance of so many members from the Thames tended materially to the success of the proceedings. After the installation, a *récherché* banquet was provided by host Hood, of the Masonic Hotel, in the large dining-room. It was evident from the quality and quantity of the viands that host Hood had determined that the reputation of the hotel should not suffer in his hands. About thirty sat down at table, and ample justice was done to the good things provided. While the banquet was in progress, the Chapter-room was cleared, and dessert spread in it. The Chapter and visitors adjourned upstairs, and a very agreeable evening was passed, with toasts, songs, &c.

When our advices were penned (1st August 1877), the Auckland brethren English Constitution were feeling very jubilant at the news received by telegraph that the Auckland District had been formed, and that Bro. G. S. Graham had received the appointment of District Grand Master. In reference to the inauguration of a Provincial Grand Lodge for Auckland, under the Scottish Constitution, Bro. T. L. Murray, R.W.M. of the Lodge Sir Walter Scott, Thames, has received a communication from Bro. D. Murray Lyon, the new Grand Secretary, informing him that the Grand Lodge had, at their Quarterly Communication, held on 7th May, unanimously appointed Bro. F. Whitaker to the office of Prov. Grand Master of the North Island of New Zealand, and that his commission would be forwarded without delay. A plan was on foot for having the installations of the two District Grand Masters held on the same day, and having a Grand Masonic gathering. There is further talk of the building of a Masonic Hall in Auckland, and this time there seems a probability of the idea being carried out, in spite of the hard times in which the colony seems to be plunged.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and gout. These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady; the Pills preserve the vital power,

Old Warrants.

No. 92.

No. 225 "Ancients;" No. 281 at the "Union" (1814), No. 198 A.D. 1832, and No. 169 from A.D. 1863.

ANTRIM, GRAND MASTER.

LAU. DERMOTT, D.G.M.

JAMES READ, S.G.W.

PETER FEHR, 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 Most Potent and Puissant Lord the Right Honourable William, Earl of Antrim, Lord Viscount Dunluce, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor of County of Antrim, &c., &c., &c., GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, The Right Worshipful Laurence Dermott, Esquire, Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful James Read, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful Peter Fehr, Esquire, Junior Grand Warden (with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster), Do hereby authorise and empower our Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, viz., The Worshipful Brother William Trimlett one of our Master Masons, The Worshipful James Gordon his Senior Warden, and the Worshipful William Lee his Junior Warden, to Form and Hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the house of Brother Phillip Serjants, the Black Horse, in Coventry Street, near the Hay Market, or elsewhere in London, upon the first Tuesday in every Calendar Month, on all seasonable times and lawful occasions. And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons according to the No. 225 most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known world. And we do hereby farther authorise and empower our said Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, William Trimlett, James Gordon, and William Lee (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 Freemasons, &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 fourth day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred Eighty and Four, and in the Year of Masonry Five thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-four.

ROB. LESLIE,
Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is registered
in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 6,
Letter F.

The present title, No., &c. are, The Temperance Lodge, No. 169, Deptford.

No. 93.

No. 278, "Ancients;" No. 351 A.D. 1814 (at the Union), No. 246 A.D. 1832, and No. 204 from A.D. 1863.

ATHOLL, GRAND MASTER.

JAMES AGAR, Deputy Grand Master.

JOHN BUNN, S.G.W.

Wm. AUG. HOWARD, J.G.W.

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 the Most Noble and Puissant Prince John, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount Balquider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask, Heritable Constable of the Castle of Kinclaven, Lord of Man and the Isles, and Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, in the County of Gloucester, &c., &c., GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, The Right Worshipful James Agar, Esquire, Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful John Bunn, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful William Augustus Howard, M.D., Junior Grand Warden No. 278 (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 Thomas Overton, Esquire, one of our Master Masons, The Worshipful Nicholas Thomason his Senior Warden, and the Worshipful John McGiveron his Junior Warden, to Form and Hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the Plumb and Feathers, Cock Gate, Manchester, upon the first Wednesday in every month, or elsewhere in the said town of Manchester, and on all seasonable times and lawful occasions, and in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons according to the most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the Royal Craft, in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And we do hereby farther authorise and empower

our said trusty and well-beloved brethren, Thomas Overton, Nicholas Thomason, and John McGiveron (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 Freemasons, &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 seventeenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred ninety and three, and in the year of Masonry Five thousand Seven hundred ninety and three.

ATHOLL, Grand Master.

ROBERT LESLIE, Grand Secretary.

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

The present title, No., &c. are, The Caledonian Lodge, No. 204, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.

No. 94.

No. 284, "Ancients;" No. 359 A.D. 1814 (at the Union), No. 252 A.D. 1832, and No. 209 from A.D. 1863 to present time.

ATHOLL, GRAND MASTER.

THOMAS HARPER, D.G.M.

ARCHIBALD HERRON, S.G.W.

JEREMIAH CRANSFIELD, 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, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquider, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask, Constable of the Castle of Kinclaven, Lord of Man and the Isles, and Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, in the County of Gloucester, &c., &c., &c., GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, The Right Worshipful Thomas Harper, Esquire, Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful Archibald Herron, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful Jeremiah Cransfield, Esquire, Junior Grand Warden (with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster), Do hereby authorise and empower our Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, viz., The Worshipful William Cook one of our Master Masons, The Worshipful James No. 284 Reeves his Senior Warden, and the Worshipful James Martin his Junior Warden, to Form and Hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the house called or known by the name or sign of the Crown and Cushion, in Eton, in the County of Buckinghamshire (or elsewhere) on the first Monday in every month, and on all seasonable Times and lawful Occasions: And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons according to the most ancient and honourable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known world. And we do hereby further authorise and empower our said Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, William Cook, James Reeves, and James Martin (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 very near) 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 Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this thirteenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen, and in the Year of Masonry Five thousand Eight hundred and thirteen.

ROBERT LESLIE,
Grand Secretary.

ISAAC BARRITT, D^r. G.M. pro tem.

NOTE.—This Warrant is Registered
in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 8,
Letter H. 27th May 1794.
Ent^d. Edw^d. Harper.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

The present title, No., &c. are, The Etonian Lodge, No. 209, Windsor.

The ceremony of installation will be worked on Thursday evening, the 27th instant, in the Great City Lodge of Instruction, No. 1426, at Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Coleman-street, E.C. Bro. Seex P.M. 177 will be the Installing Master. Lodge will be opened at seven p.m.

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, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)
1511—Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill.
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.

MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER.

45—Strong Man, Old Rodney's Head, 12 Old-st., near Goswell-rd., at 8. (Inst.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
1308—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-road, Hackney, 7. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King-st., Snow-hill, at 8. (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.
48—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, West-street, Gateshead.
538—St. Botolph, Corn-exchange, Sleaford.
703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool.
1168—Benevolence, Town Hall, Sherborne.
1177—Tenby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tenby, Pembroke.
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. (Instruction.)
1477—Sir Watkin, Savings Bank, Mold.
1486—Duncombe, King's Arms Hotel, Kingsbridge, Devon.
1564—St. John, Prince of Wales Tavern, Knaphill, Surrey.
M. M. 146—Moore, Athenæum, Lancaster.
M. M. 148—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham.

TUESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER.

14—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
141—Faith, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
186—Industry, The Restaurant, 2 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. (Instruction.)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1158—Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.
1471—Islington, Coopers Arms, Silver-street, Falcon-square, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
1472—Henley, Railway Tavern, Stratford New Town, at 8. (Instruction.)
1607—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby.
310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle.
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen.
1018—Elkington, Masonic Rooms, New-street, Birmingham.
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton.

WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

193—Confidence, Whittington Tavern, Moor-lane, Fore-st., at 7. (Instruction.)
212—Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street, E.C.
538—La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, W., at 7.45. (Inst.)
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.)
1186—Urban, The Three Bucks, Gresham-street, at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Pk. Tav., Seven Sisters-rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)
1624—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. 1385—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury.
606—Segontium, Masonic Hall, Carnarvon Castle.
896—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk.
1039—St. John, George Hotel, Lichfield.
1119—St. Bede, Mechanic's Institute, Jarrow.
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
M. M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-st., Newcastle.

THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
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.)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C. at 6. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Albion, Albion-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1624—Duke of Connaught, Havelock Tavern, Albion Road, Dalston.
1612—West Middlesex, Railway Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
R. A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
M. M.—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.30. (Inst.)
78—Imperial George, Assheaton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire.
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich.
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford.
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle.

FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
766—William Preston, Feathers Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. (Inst.)
834—Banolagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-road. (Instruction.)
902—Burgoyne, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town. (Inst.)
933—Doric, Lion Tavern, Carlton-square, Mile 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.)
1260—Hervey, Punch's Tavern, 99 Fleet-street, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1298—Royal Standard, Castle Tavern, Highbury, at 8. (Instruction.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1612—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd, N. Kensington, at 7.30. (Inst.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion Hotel, Barnet, Herts.

SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

193—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

SATURDAY.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham.
308—Prince George, Station House, Bottoms, Eastwood.

MONDAY.

302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford.
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury.

TUESDAY.

448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax.

WEDNESDAY.

290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield.
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds.
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.
750—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton.
1283—Ryburn, Private Rooms, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge.
R. A. 387—Moravian, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley.

THURSDAY.

810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton.
904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham.
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial-street, Batley.
1514—Thornhill, Dearn House, Lindley, Huddersfield.
R. A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge.
R. A. 337—Confidence, Private Rooms, Commercial Inn, Uppermill.
K. T.—Fearnley, Masonic Temple, Dewsbury.

FRIDAY.

1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield.
R. A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster.
K. T.—De Furnival, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-treet, Sheffield.

SATURDAY.

1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—349—St. Clair, Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY—151—Defensive Band, Alexandra Hall, 429 High-street.
R. A. 40—Naval and Military, Freemasons' Hall.

WEDNESDAY—112—St. John, Fisherrow, Royal Hotel, Musselburgh.

THURSDAY—392—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall.

FRIDAY—223—Trafalgar, 54 Bernard-street, Leith.

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—63—St. Michel, George Hotel, Dumfries.

" 65—Stonehaven, Mill Inn, Stonehaven.
" 102—St. Mark's, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
" 103—Union and Crown, 30 Cathedral-street, Glasgow.
" 125—St. James, Masons' Arms, Newton Ayr.
" 219—Star, 12 Trongate, Glasgow.
" 292—St. John's, Freemasons' Hall, Rothesay.
" 317—Camperdown, Freemasons' Hall, Barrock-street, Dundee.
" 362—St. Clair, 25 Robertson-street, Glasgow.
" 541—Marie Stuart, Freemasons' Hall, Crosshill, Glasgow.
" R. A.—122—Thetis, 35 St. James-street, Glasgow.

TUESDAY—323—St. Mary, Town Hall, Kirkcudbright.

" 413—Athol, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
" 419—Neptune, 35 St. James's-street, Glasgow.
" 426—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Renfrew.
" 486—Broughty Castle, Freemasons' Hall, Broughty Ferry.
" 513—St. John Dalmuir, Freemasons' Hall, Dalmuir.
" 579—St. Bryde, Freemasons' Hall, Udderstone.
" R. A.—Cathedral, 22 Struthers-street, Glasgow.

WEDNESDAY—505—Burns' St. Mary, Commercial Inn, Hurlford.

" 510—Maryhill, 157 Main-street, Maryhill.
" 532—Rothes, Town Hall, Leslie.
" R. A.—Caledonian of Unity, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

THURSDAY—140—Operative, 47 Queenbridge-street, Dumfries.

" 252—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Thornhill.
" 312—Bruce and Thistle, Freemasons' Hall, Bannockburn.
" 334—St. John's, Castle Inn, New 'ummock.
" 570—Kenmuir, Freemasons' Hall, Springbourne, Glasgow.
" R. A. 117—Govan, Partland Hall, Govan-road, Glasgow.

FRIDAY—153—Royal Arch, Freemasons' Hall, Cogan-street, Pollockshaws.

" 195—St. John's, Lennox Arms, Lennox-town.
" 216—St. John, Town Hall, Stow.
" 244—Union, Black Bull, Stonehouse.
" 321—St. Andrew, Public Hall, Alexandria.
" 347—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Cathcart-st., Rutherglen.
" 399—Royal Blues, Commercial Hotel, Kilburnie.

SATURDAY—305—St. John Woodall, Freemasons' Hall, Bellshill, Holytown.
" 458—Busby, St. John, Wilson Hall, Busby, at 6.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

St. John's Lodge, No. 3 bis.—Held their regular meeting in their own hall, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., Bros. Kyle R.W.M. in the chair, Brownlow S.W., Jas. Kyle J.W., supported by P.M.'s Nelson, Fletcher, Bell and McMillan. After the minutes were read, applications were received from four gentlemen for admission into the Lodge, there being no objectors they were admitted and initiated by Bro. Wm. Bell P.M., in his usual able style. Lodge having been resumed to the F.C. degree, four brethren received that degree from Bro. Hallet P.M. 102. It was then agreed to hold a Funeral Lodge on 9th October, in memory of Bro. Thomas Ramsey P.M. of this Lodge. The Lodge afterwards was placed in the hands of the J.W., and the brethren spent an hour both profitably and pleasantly.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—Held at the Old Rodney's Head, No. 12 Old-street, Goswell-road, on Monday, the 17th inst. Present—Bros. H. P. Isaac W.M., J. A. Powell S.W., R. H. Halford J.W., R. G. Tolmie Preceptor, A. W. Fenner Sec., R. Pearey S.D., A. Trewinnard J.D., Droscher F.G., Christopher Tyler; also Bros. Gibbs, Elliston, Killick, Stock, &c. The preliminary business having been gone through, Lodge opened in the second degree; Bro. Stock answered the questions, and was entrusted. Lodge opened in the third degree, when the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of raising, doing his work in a very impressive manner, and giving the traditional history; Bro. Stock acting candidate. The W.M. worked the first and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was closed down to the first degree, Bro. C

Elliston of New Concord Lodge No. 813 was unanimously elected a member. Bro. Powell S.W. was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction.—Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, 18th September 1877. Bros. Sayer W.M., Daniel S.W., Wharman J.W., Fraser S.D., Walker J.D., Harris I.G., Rudderforth Preceptor, Hollands Sec., Forrest, Croker, Fraser, Holtham P.M. The Lodge was opened and minutes read and confirmed. The Lodge was advanced, and Bro. Forrest answered the questions leading to the third degree, and was entrusted. The Lodge opened in the third degree, and Bro. Forrest was duly raised. The first and second sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Rudderforth, assisted by Bro. Walker and the brethren. The Lodge was closed in the third and second degrees. Bros. Croker, of Tranquillity, and Bro. Fraser, of Sincerity, were elected members. Bro. Daniel was appointed W.M. for the ensuing Tuesday. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously that the standing orders with regard to working the installation be postponed till the first Tuesday in October, to give Bro. Daniel an opportunity of working on Tuesday next, 25th September. The Lodge was congratulated on having held its meetings so regularly during the summer months, thus tending to prove its "Prosperity."

Chapter of Paradise, No. 139.—This Chapter held its regular meeting on Monday, the 17th of September, at the Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield. Present—Comps. G. E. Bennett E.Z., A. Scargill H., Wm. White J., S. B. Ellis Scribe E., H. J. Garnett P.Z. Treas., B. Saville Scribe N., S. Hayes Prin. Soj., John Clark 1st Asst. Soj. Past Z.'s Comps. Dr. M. M. de Bartolomé, E. Drury and W. Roddewig. Visitor Comp. J. F. Moss E.Z. 296. The Chapter having been formally opened, two brethren were elected, and three candidates exalted, the ceremonies being efficiently rendered. Two brethren were then proposed as candidates for exaltation at next meeting. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions partook of supper, after which the usual toasts were given and a most pleasant evening spent.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—This Lodge met on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Whittington, Moor-lane, E.C. In the absence of Bro. Pelton, who had been elected at the last meeting, Bro. Sayer occupied the chair. There were also present Bros. Gomm S.W., Walker J.W., E. Gottheil P.M. Preceptor, J. K. Pitt Sec., John Constable P.M. Treas., Bone S.D., Croaker J.D., Ager I.G., Christopher Tyler; John Peartree W.M. 185, D. Posener P.M. Upton, Harris Sec. of the Lewis Lodge, Benson, Abbott, &c., &c. The Lodge having been duly opened and the minutes read and confirmed, the W.M. proceeded to the rehearsal of the third ceremony. The task was accomplished with marked ability. The three sections of the lecture were worked, Bro. Constable dictating the responses. Bros. Lewis and Abbott were elected members. The former, in expressing thanks for the honour, observed that he is a member of and visits many Lodges of Instruction, but does not remember one in which the work is done in so pure and perfect a manner as that he had the pleasure and gratification of witnessing this evening. He had known Bro. Constable by repute, but never before enjoyed the pleasure of meeting and hearing him work. He was sure that any one desiring to perfect himself in the duties of Masonry, and could attend this Lodge, would not fail to succeed. He himself was determined to be a frequent attendant. The Lodge was then adjourned to Wednesday the 26th inst. at 7 p.m.

Israel Lodge of Instruction, No. 205.—The Fifteen Sections will be worked on 23rd September, at seven o'clock precisely, at the Rising Sun, Globe-road, Bethnal-green. Bros. T. J. Barnes P.M. No. 554 and 933 will preside. Bros. Austin P.M. No. 933 S.W., Webb J. W. 1607 J.W., Myers P.M. 820 and 1445 I.P.M.

FIRST LECTURE.—Bros. Hallett W.M. 781, Shepherd S.D. 1349, Durell W.S. 1349, Hogg P.M. 1349, Williams 933, Webb J.W. 1607, Rudderforth D.C. 12.

SECOND LECTURE.—Bros. Holloway W.S. No. 1158, Burr 1158, Musto P.M. 1349, Ives 781, Ellis 933.

THIRD LECTURE.—Bros. Myers P.M. No. 820, Job I.G. 1076, Taylor W.S. 554.

Bro. Wm. Musto P.M. No. 1349 Hon. Sec.

York Lodge, No. 236.—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, at York, on Monday, after the disposal of the business on the summons, it was unanimously resolved to vote a sum of ten guineas from the funds of the Lodge towards the Indian Famine Fund.

Union Lodge, No. 332.—Met at 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, on Monday, Bro. McKirdy R.W.M. in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and several visitors. The work consisted of one passing and two raisings, both ably performed by the R.W.M.

Panmure Lodge, No. 720.—A regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Monday, the 17th inst., and was fully attended. The Lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. Daniel Trusler, and the following officers and brethren were present, viz.—Bros. C. P. McKay S.W., W. R. Sheppard J.W., James Stevens P.M., Thos. Poore P.M. Sec., W. Smith J.D., W. McMurray I.G., E. Mitchell W.S., W. Steadman Tyler; also Bros. Blogg, Whittaker, Lilley, Lambert, Pascall, King, Richardson, Green, Ash, Treves, Wiltshire, Sanders, Kerr, &c., and visitors from Kurrachee, India, Bros. R. Duncan P.M. Hope Lodge, No. 350, and John Berrie P.M. Harmony

Lodge, No. 485. Minutes of previous Lodge and emergency having been confirmed, the W.M. announced the resignation of the Senior Deacon, and appointed and invested Bros. W. Smith S.D., McMurray J.D., E. Mitchell I.G., C. A. Blogg Organist, and G. Lambert Steward. Mr. George Mulley was introduced and initiated into the Order. Bro. Ash was passed to the second degree. Propositions of candidates for initiation were taken, and motions were carried unanimously in favour of the reporting of Lodge proceedings from time to time in the Masonic periodicals, of thanks to the J.W. for restoration of the Lodge jewels and ornaments, and of an outlay for more effectively providing musical accompaniment for the ceremonies. The distinguished visitors from India having expressed their satisfaction with the only English working they had yet seen, and complimented the Lodge on its proficiency, the Lodge was closed in due form, and a frugal repast followed the labours of the evening.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—This Lodge held its usual weekly meeting on Friday, the 14th instant, at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. Goss W.M., Gomm S.W., Tucker J.W., J. C. Roe Preceptor, Gardiner P.M., Blasby Sec. and S.D., Erwin J.D., Costello I.G., Kyezer, May, Gasson, and several others. Visitors—Bros. J. Constable 185, A. W. Fenner 1227 and 1693, W. W. Morgan and W. W. Morgan jun. 1385, &c. Business—Lodge being opened in the first degree, Bro. Pearson was initiated. Bro. Constable worked the first section, and Bro. Fenner the second, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was called off for refreshment, and then resumed, after which the four visitors were unanimously elected honorary members of the Lodge, and severally acknowledged the compliment. Bro. Roe was appointed W.M. for the next meeting, and the Lodge was closed.

St. Augustine's Chapter, No. 779, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—A meeting of this Chapter was held at the Town Hall, on the 13th inst., at which were present Comps. W. Kelly Prov. Grand Supt., Rev. John Denton and H. Etherington Smith, J.P., P.Z.'s, E. F. Mammatt H., W. Carrick Crofts J., and others. The first business was to instal the principals and invest the officers, which ceremony was performed by the Grand Supt., the officers elected being as follow:—Comps. E. F. Mammatt M.E.Z., W. Carrick Crofts H., Edwin Faulkner J., Walter S. Allen E., Rev. John Denton P.Z. N., Henry Blood P.S., Allen Treasurer. A ballot having taken place for two candidates for the Order, one of whom, Bro. Balmforth, of Lodge No. 779, being in attendance, he was exalted; the newly appointed P.S., Bro. Blood, performing his duties most efficiently, the ceremony and the three lectures being given by M.E. Comp. Kelly P.G. Supt. —the senior P.Z. of the Chapter—for whose services on the occasion the thanks of the Companions was accorded. A vote of condolence on the decease of the late respected Comp. Love, the I.P.Z. of the Chapter, was recorded on the minutes, and a copy of the resolution ordered to be transmitted to the family of the late Companion; a man highly esteemed by all those who knew him; a zealous Mason, and a P.P.S.G.W. of the Province. The Chapter was then closed in due form.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston. Present—Bros. W. Perrin W.M., J. Lorkin S.W., C. Lorkin J.W., Dallas Secretary, Smyth Treasurer, Williams S.D., Weige J.D., G. Brown Preceptor. Visitors—Bros. Finch, Perry, Beedell, Jorss, F. Brown, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form. The minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Bro. F. Brown, as candidate for raising, answered the necessary questions, and the ceremony was impressively worked. The Lodge was called from labour to refreshment, and again to labour, when the form of opening and closing the Lodge in the second and third degrees was practised. Bro. Beedell 1607 and Bro. Jorss 554 were elected as members, and the Lodge closed with prayer.

Wandsworth Lodge, No. 1044.—A meeting of this prosperous Lodge was held at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Wandsworth, on Wednesday. Considering that this was the most important meeting of the year, the installation of Bro. H. R. Jones as W.M., the attendance of brethren and visitors was not so numerous as might have been expected. The following were present:—Bros. H. R. Jones S.W., W. A. Morgan J.W., H. Wilson Treasurer, J. Frost Secretary, A. N. Newens S.D., A. B. Walker J.D., F. W. Wardroper D.C., W. J. Huntley I.G., and J. J. Holland W.S.; R. Walker, S. C. Landon, R. Neal, F. Knipster, W. Springett, G. Clark, G. H. Smith, and A. A. Denham. Amongst the Past Masters were Bros. Boddy, F. H. Newens, G. Howick, J. G. Carter, J. G. Kewney, and C. W. Gray. The visitors were:—Bros. C. Digby No. 933, Dr. Hugh Macintosh No. 4, and Bro. F. Reed. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, Bro. R. Walker was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, Br. Boddy being in the W.M.'s chair, while the other positions in the Lodge were filled by Bros. H. R. Jones S.W., J. G. Kewney J.W., A. N. Newens S.D., and Bro. A. B. Walker as J.D. Bro. H. R. Jones was then impressively installed into the chair of W.M. Bro. P.M. Boddy, as installing Master, called forth the admiration of the brethren by the manner in which he performed the elaborate and solemn ritual. The W.M. then invested his officers as follow:—Bros. H. Wilson Treasurer, John Frost Secretary, W. A. Morgan S.W., A. N. Newens J.W., A. B. Walker S.D., W. J. Huntley J.D., J. J. Holland I.G., F. W. Wardroper W.S., S. C. Landon D.C., and S. Stead Tyler. The Secretary read a letter from Bro. P. Cooke, the retiring W.M., regretting his absence on account of illness, and congratulating the W.M. elect. A letter was also read from Bro. J. J. Limebeer, Secretary to Mount Edgecumbe, No. 1446, stating that Bro. A. A. Denham was duly raised to the degree of M.M. at that Lodge on 9th June last. Bro. Gray said he thought that

a vote of thanks was certainly due to Brother Boddy for the efficient way in which he had carried out the ceremony of installing Bro. Jones into the chair. He should move that a vote of thanks be accorded Bro. Boddy, and that it be entered upon the minutes. Bro. J. G. Carter P.M. seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. Bro. Wilson gave notice of motion of an alteration in No. 3 bye-law, and Bro. C. W. Gray also said that he should move at the next meeting "That the consent of the Wandsworth Lodge be given to the formation of a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to the Lodge." The brethren then retired to the banquet, which was served in elaborate style by the host, Bro. Dougherty. The cloth having been removed, the W.M. proposed "The Queen and Craft," remarking that the loyalty of Masons was founded on a just appreciation of Her Majesty's virtues and moral qualities; and he could assert, without fear of contradiction, that no one had greater respect and love for the Queen than Masonic brethren. (Hear, hear.) He trusted they would have the pleasure of drinking her health for many, many years. (Applause.) The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The W.M. then proposed "The health of the M.W.G.M. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," together with the "Deputy Grand Masters." The W.M. spoke of the advantage that accrued to Masonry from having so generous a brother—and there was not one kinder hearted—as the Prince of Wales. That he possessed many amiable and excellent qualities no one could deny. (Hear, hear.) The toast was heartily drunk with Masonic honours. Other toasts having been given and responded to (including that of "The Installing Master, Bro. Boddy"), the W.M. proposed "The Visitors," coupling with it the name of Bro. Charles Digby. Bro. Digby replied in appropriate terms, thanking the brethren for the hearty way in which the health of the visitors had been received. He was sure that with Bro. Jones as W.M., the "working" of the Wandsworth Lodge will excite the admiration of all true brethren of the Craft. (Applause.) The brethren soon afterwards separated, having enjoyed a thoroughly happy evening.

Upton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1227.—Held at Bros. Bolton and Lane's, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, on Friday, 14th inst. Present—Bros. Crouch W.M., Smith S.W., Hogarth J.W., Hine S.D., Simmonds J.D., Lane I.G., Townsend Sec., Campbell, Bolton, Percy, &c. Lodge was opened in due form. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Campbell, having answered the necessary questions, was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in 2nd degree, when the ceremony of passing was rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Campbell acting as candidate. Bro. Hogarth worked the 2nd section of the lecture assisted by the brethren. Lodge was then resumed to 1st degree, when Bro. Smith the S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. All business being ended Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned until Friday the 21st instant at 8 p.m.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction.—The usual weekly meeting was held at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville-road, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., Bro. Kingham, S.W. and W.M. elect of the mother Lodge in the chair, Bro. Willing being S.W. and Bro. Smith J.W. There were present Bro. Adams P.M. P.G.P., the Preceptor of the Lodge, Bro. Willing P.M. No. 1507 and W.M. No. 177, Bros. Smith, Raney, Scales, Lambert, Edmunds, and several others. The Lodge was opened in due form, with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was then rehearsed, Bro. Sillis candidate; after which Bro. P.M. Adams, with the assistance of the brethren, worked the first section. The ceremonies of passing and raising were next rehearsed. Bro. Willing was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing meeting.

Duke of Connaught Lodge of Instruction, No. 1524.—This Lodge held its usual meeting on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at the Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston. Present—Bros. Brown W.M., C. Lorkin S.W., J. Lorkin J.W., McMillan S.D., Brasted J.D., Dignam I.G., Fieldwick Preceptor, E. Dietrich Sec., and Bros. G. Ferrar, Pollock, G. Davis Batchelor, Maples, Oscar Dietrich and Morgan. The Lodge was opened in ancient form at 8 p.m., and minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. G. Davis was interrogated and entrusted. The Lodge being then opened in the third degree, Bro. Davis was raised in a very impressive manner by the W.M. Bro. W. Fieldwick, assisted by the brethren, worked the sections of the lecture. The Lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and Bro. C. Lorkin was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. A letter of condolence was voted to a Bro. of the Lodge. Notice was again given that the dinner of the Lodge would take place on the 10th October next.

AMERICAN KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, by the last mail, contains two half-page illustrations of a Knights Templar procession through the streets of Cleveland, Ohio; the parade presenting a most imposing appearance. The accompanying description of the event explains the woodcuts:—

The twentieth Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar of the United States, was opened in Case Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, 27th August. Early in the morning visiting Commanderies began to arrive, and Oriental Commandery, of Cleveland, assisted by Hanselman, of Cincinnati, Reed, of Dayton, and others who had recently arrived, acted as escorts, meeting them at the depot and conducting

them to their various head quarters. By noon the streets were alive with knights, bands of music, and thousands of spectators, many of whom were from abroad. An unusually large number of ladies were in attendance, many going with their husbands from distant cities. The hotels were all crowded, and accommodation was afforded in private families. In the evening the streets were alive with people. The principal feature was the reception at Case Hall, where a concert was tendered by the Oriental Commandery of Cleveland. There was a magnificent audience collected. After an overture by the orchestra, Sir Knight Spaulding, chairman of the Reception Committee, made a few remarks, introducing Sir Knight W. G. Rose, Mayor of the City, who gave an address of welcome on the part of the City. He was followed by Sir Knight Brown, who gave a welcoming address on the part of the Oriental Commandery. Sir Knight C. C. Keifer, of Toledo, followed with an address on the part of the Grand Commandery of Ohio. The concert followed, and was received with great pleasure. During the evening about twenty bands were giving serenades at the various State head quarters.

On Tuesday there was a grand parade of State, local and visiting knights. It was not only successful as an immense pageant, but also on account of its completeness. There were by actual count while marching 4,435 men in the line and 56 bands of music. The procession was the most beautiful of its extent that has ever passed through the streets of Cleveland. The handsome uniforms, brilliant banners and glistening instruments of the richly attired bands were splendid in the sunlight, and the movements of the bands and Commanderies in line were remarkable, as a rule, for grace and precision. Perhaps as well-drilled a body as marched was the Cleveland police, leading the procession. The movements in passing under the arch approaching the City Hall were finely done, and the sight at that point was particularly imposing.

The procession occupied one hour and forty-five minutes in passing the City Hall, and as the last division passed by, the grand officers again took their carriages, and followed in the line.

When the right of the line reached Erie-street the left was just passing up towards Prospect, so that it reached the entire distance from the square formed by Erie, Prospect, Wilson, and Euclid, a distance of fully five miles. It was half-past eleven o'clock when the right of the column halted. After the entire command had been formed on the north side of Euclid Avenue, the captain-general and his staff rode down the line to the left, and escorted the grand officers in carriages to the right, the divisions, beginning at the left, falling in in proper order, thus reversing the procession. When the grand officers reached the right, Oriental Commandery, the Grays, and police escort fell in and preceded them to the place of holding the session of the Grand Commandery, in the new Court Building. The divisions marched to convenient streets and disbanded, and the parade was at its close.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the knights repaired to the Fair Grounds attended by an immense crowd, and eleven Commanderies engaged in a competitive drill for prizes. Each Commandery was allowed thirty minutes to drill. The prizes were awarded as follows:—To Detroit Commandery, No. 1, first prize, a beautiful banner; Raper, No. 1, of Indianapolis, second prize, a silver libation set; and to Monroe, No. 12, of Rochester, N.Y., a set of Commandery jewels. The prizes were the gift of Oriental Commandery of Cleveland. Six United States Army officers acted as judges.

NEW ZEALAND.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BRO. J. W. WIGZELL.

A VERY large number of persons assembled, on 8th July, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the late Bro. J. W. Wigzell; the assemblage, including spectators, being roughly estimated at three thousand persons—a number that would certainly have been augmented if it had been possible to publicly announce any definite information of the time of the funeral. Deceased having recently resided at Wanganui, had during his illness expressed a desire to be laid among his departed friends and brethren in his native home. The Awaroa, bearing the body, was sighted yesterday morning, and about 11 o'clock the Lady Barkly was despatched to tow the steamer into port, a task that was accomplished by about 3 p.m. The lateness of the hour of arrival necessitated an alteration in the order of proceedings, and instead of the remains of our late townsman being taken to the residence of his relatives, they were conveyed direct to the Cemetery. On the arrival of the vessel at the wharf, the coffin was placed in the hearse waiting to receive it, and a procession was formed, in the following order:—

Firing Party (City Cadets).	Artillery Band.
Hearse, attended by Volunteer Officers.	Mourning Coaches.
Nelson Volunteer Fire Brigade.	Oddfellows.
City Rifle Volunteers.	Artillery Volunteers.
Naval Brigade.	Cadet Companies.
Carriages with Freemasons.	Private Carriages and Horsemen.

The members of the N.V. Fire Brigade were in uniform, wearing crape on their arms; the Friendly Societies were in mourning regalia; while the Volunteer Companies were in full dress uniform. The first of the long line of private carriages was filled by members of the Masonic fraternity, of whom the deceased during life was a well esteemed and worthy brother, and at one time an office bearer in the Southern Star Lodge. At the Cemetery, the Church of England burial service was read by the Rev. J. Leighton; after which Mr. Brighten, Secretary of the Oddfellows, read a portion of the ritual prescribed by that order for such sad occasions; the Masons, in silence, deposited several sprigs of acacia in the grave; and then, in the deepening twilight, the mourners departed, leaving all that remained of one well known and esteemed in past times to his last long sleep.

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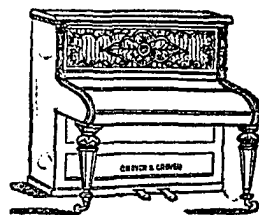
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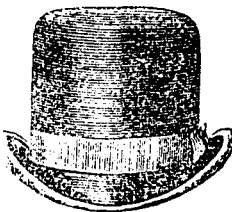
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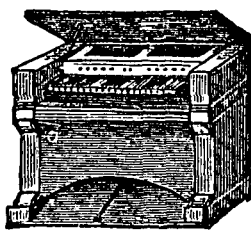
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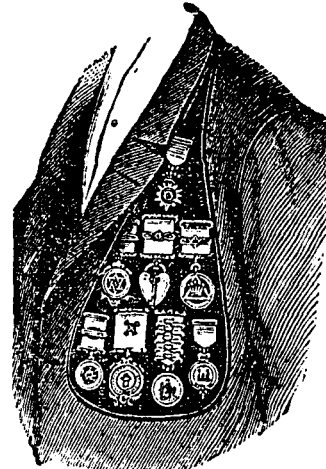
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