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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM;  
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES  
 ON THIS SUBJECT.

By W. E. N., No. 766.

(Continued from Page 149.)

No. VII., July 8th, 1871.—On the first deportation of the ten tribes by Tiglath Pileser, B.C. 739, the people of Gilead, on the east of Jordan, were carried into Ashur, Halah, Habor, and Gozan. The second deportation was by Shalmenezer, but his name does not appear in the biblical account of the siege of Samaria. Sir J. Newton, Major Rennel, and other authorities consider that Halah and Habor are the present Georgia and Circassia, east of the Black Sea, and Herodotus says the people of that country practised circumcision. The country of Gozan is said to be in Upper Media. Philo says the Jews were very numerous in the East, under the Persians, and Josephus states that multitudes of the descendants of the ten tribes were in his time beyond the Euphrates. In Isaiah mention is made of Sargon, King of Assyria. His existence was doubted until M. Botta discovered in 1845, on the walls of a palace at Khorsabad, about ten miles from the site of Nineveh, various tablets; and in the ruins, clay cylinders, on which are recorded Sargon's exploits in Samaria. One of these inscriptions, evidently by Sargon himself, says "I besieged and took Samaria and carried away 27,280 persons who dwelt in it." He subsequently took Ashdod, and thus had command of the maritime route to Egypt. Sargon, who is stated to have sent into Samaria colonists from Babylon, Cuthah, and Sepharvaim, died B.C. 704, and was succeeded by Sennacherib, who took all the fenced cities of Judah, in Hezekiah's time, but by the miraculous destruction of his army, was driven back to Nineveh.

As regards the captive tribes between the Caspian and Euxine, it was not the Divine will that they should rest and settle down in the land of their captivity. They were to "wander from sea to sea." They were to "run to and fro," and to be "as chaff before the wind," and "as smoke out of the chimney." They accordingly appear to have migrated to China, India, and other

countries, and even to North America. Customs and traditions seem to identify these people in these countries. Some of the people, who were sent to Media, returned to Judea, with Judah and Benjamin, under Zerubbabel and Ezra. The bulk of the Israelites remained together, but made their way westward along the north shore of the Black Sea, until they reached the Danube. This is not a mere assumption; as the prophecies of Jeremiah plainly point northwards and westwards, as the direction of Israel's wanderings. (See Jeremiah iii. 12, xvi. 14 15 xxxi. 9 10.) All these texts agree with the position and wanderings of the captive tribes. The migration and settlements of a people may be traced by the monuments they leave behind them, and the customs they carry with them. The Beni-Israel scattered over the country near Bombay profess to belong to the tribe of Reuben. Allatius considers that the inhabitants of Iberia, who practised circumcision, were of Israelitish descent. In the supposed track of Israel's migration are found monuments (places of sepulture) of Israelitish origin. The country north of the region occupied by the Israelites, and now forming part of Russia, consists of vast plains, capable, when cultivated, of supporting multitudes. Dr. J. Clarke gives a description of the tumuli or burying places near the sea of Azov. The Russian Archaeological Society has found in this region many Israelitish relics, such as epitaphs from tombs, dated "from the year of our exile," no doubt meaning the Assyrian captivity. Dr. Clarke describes the remains of a very large fortress, and the tumuli found in the vicinity. One was opened, and two chambers, constructed in masonry, were discovered. In them was found a golden serpent with two heads, studded with rubies and other gems. Similar tombs are found near the Bosphorus. The Beni-Israel of India have in their secret chamber a silver serpent, before which they burn incense. The ten tribes were carried away from Canaan, before Hezekiah destroyed Moses' brazen serpent, because "the Children of Israel burnt incense to it." (II. Kings, xviii. 4.)

The names of rivers along the shores of the Euxine are of Israelitish origin, in memory of the Jordan; thus we have the Don, the Danube, the Dnepler, the Dniester, &c.

No. VIII. July 15th, 1871.—Israel pushing north and west, colonized Roumania, Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia. Are the Getæ found by Darius, B.C. 507, or 215 years after the deportation of Israel by the Assyrians, identical with the Israelites? As an evidence of this identity, we learn from Herodotus that these Getæ believed in an immortal life, and one supreme God. They deplored the loss of their sacred books, left to them, as they alleged, by Zamoxis (Moses). We learn from Herodotus that the Getæ were first found in Asia, east of the Araxes, in the seventh and eighth centuries, B.C. Diodorus gives the same account of them and says that increasing in numbers, and extending their boundaries, they became a great nation, and subdued many people between the Caspian, and Lake Mæotis, and migrated westward. Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, all speak of them, but know nothing of their origin. Herodotus states that the Getæ are sometimes called Scythians, who declared that their first king lived about 1000 years

before Darius (507 B.C.). This carries us back to the time of Moses, who in Deut. xxxiii. 5, is called "King in Jeshurun." The authors above referred to, know very little about the Getæ, but they all concur in finding them about the Araxes between the Caspian and Euxine, soon after the time when Israel was carried there; and they describe them as afterwards becoming numerous and pushing westward, as the ten tribes did.

As regards the internal evidence of the identity of the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Getæ, with the Israelites, there are but few remains of literature. The oldest Anglo-Saxon composition is the *Voluspa*, a poem including a mixture of fact and fable, blending tradition of the creation with some traditions of Israel's history, the incursions of the Huns from the north, and the ravages of the Romans. The English language is a mixture of many languages, ancient and modern, but the heart of the language is Anglo-Saxon. Sharon Turner has found 247 Saxon words which are derived from the Hebrew or Arabic. The Saxon names of persons are given after the Hebrew fashion, and all have some striking signification. The Saxons, or Goths, in their invasions, destroyed the ancient government and political system of the Romans, but introduced systems which were superior. In Britain these efforts were most beneficial. The Saxon institutions insured the liberty of the people—they chose ten representatives for tythings, or parishes, ten of which formed a "hundred." By the Mosaic institution the people were placed under rulers of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties, and of tens. The Saxon "county," corresponded to the tribe in Israel. The Saxons also had the Israelitish division of the day, whereas the other ancient eastern nations reckoned their day as we do ours now. The Saxons, in common with the Israelites, had their great festivals. Easter corresponding to the Passover, Whitsuntide corresponding to Pentecost. The third was the Wittenageonot, or general gathering of all the males. So in Israel, all the males were to present themselves to the Lord three times a year. The priesthood among the Saxons was confined to certain families, and descended from father to son, as in Israel, and the Saxon priests were supported by tythes or tenths, with the possession of certain lands.

No. IX, July 22, 1871.—The two preceding papers refer to such general external and internal evidence as will identify the ancient Getæ, and their descendants, the Goths, Saxons, and Germans, with the Israelites. The evidence is furnished by the similarity of customs and institutions; much weight is attached to the way marks of Israel's migration westward; to be found on the shores of the Black Sea and about the Danube. Two questions now arise—If the Getæ are the ten tribes, how did the latter lose their name, and why were they called the Getæ? They most likely called themselves Getæ for some sufficient reason. In Hebrew, *get* means a wine press in which the grapes are trodden. Now in various texts in Isaiah, Hosea, and Jeremiah, Israel is said to be "trodden as in a wine press." The people in the time of their distress and wandering may, in penitence, have called themselves "the down-trodden ones." Diodorus speaks of a Scythian people in the region of the Caucasus as the Massagetæ. Here we have Getæ again;

but what does the prefix *Massa* mean? The root of the word in Hebrew means to peel off, or reject; the compound word would therefore mean "the down-trodden and rejected ones." Israel, though cast off and punished, was to be called back and gathered from all nations (Micah ii. 12), but in the meantime was to pass through many changes, such as apostacy, mental and spiritual blindness, when they should know neither God nor themselves. Hosea ii. 17, says "Israel shall be no more remembered by their name." Amos viii. 12, says, they shall wander from sea to sea," &c. Isaiah xix. 19, states that "Israel shall abide for many days without a king and without a sacrifice." Besides these punishments Israel is to "lose the word of the Lord" that is to forget to observe it; to be "joined to idols" and "swallowed up amongst the Gentiles" that is not to be distinguished from them. Some of these things may be said of the tribe of Judah, but not all. It is submitted then that the Getæ of Mæsia and Dacia were the ten tribes, who were carried by the Assyrians into Upper Media, and the country between the Caspian and Euxine, and went from thence westerly along the shores of the latter, peopling Germany and Denmark, and under the name of Goths, overran the Roman Empire. One great branch of them is now known as Anglo-Saxons.

No. X. Aug. 5, 1871.—The history of the Getæ and the Saxons and Angles, who peopled North Germany and Denmark is exhausted. That favoured race, the Anglo-Saxon, has carried its colonies into almost every part of the world, and has extended the blessings of religion and civilisation. The proposition that this race is identical with the lost ten tribes of Israel is so startling that perhaps few will admit that the evidence adduced is conclusive. The question of our identity with the people whom God selected from all other people, to maintain the truth of his existence, and of his purpose to establish an universal reign of righteousness and happiness, is so momentous as to require our further attention and patience. Leaving the historical evidence, let us turn to the proofs furnished by prophecy, which involve the promises by God, of grace and mercy to Israel, and through Israel to the world at large. "The isles shall wait for me," "The ships of Tarshish shall bring thy sons from far with their silver and gold," "The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee." (Isaiah lx. 2, 10.) Many persons dislike to study the prophecies, because they deem it impossible to derive good therefrom. Some prophecies will never be understood until after their fulfilment, but there are others which invite inquiry. The literal meaning must be given to all words, unless there be an obvious reason for departing from it. Many mistakes arise from spiritualising prophecy instead of taking the literal meaning. In Isaiah xi. 11, 16, we read, "the Lord shall set his hand a second time to recover the remnant of His people," &c., "He shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth." It is very important to note the distinction in the prophecies between Judah and Israel. The two houses are intended to fulfil a different purpose in the world. Of Judah was to come the one promised Seed,

and of Israel the multitudinous seed. Judah is a standing witness, while long-lost Israel is to come forth in the latter time as a witness to the truth. Bearing in mind this distinction between Judah and Israel, and accepting the prophecies and promises, let us see how they identify the Anglo-Saxon race with Israel, to whom the promises were made. We shall see that not one prophecy only, but many, have received, or are receiving, their fulfilment in the position, works, and character of the Anglo-Saxons. We can find no other people to which these prophecies will answer. In the prophetic word, touching Israel and their identity with the Anglo-Saxons, we have several striking coincidences as to the characteristics of, and the work to be done by Israel, and effected by the Anglo-Saxons. Surely there must be something more than fortuitous coincidences here. The promises to Abraham (see Gen. xxii. 16, 18,) evidently refer to the Anglo-Saxon race, and may be classified under five heads, viz. — 1. Israel's localisation; 2. Their Christianisation; 3. Their possessions or settlements; 4. Their giving birth to nations and kings; 5. Their diversified works.

No. XI. July 29, 1871.—The prophecies and promises pertaining to the ten tribes of Israel after their captivity in Assyria and Media, in the region between the Caspian and Euxine indicate their future destiny, as heirs of the promises made to Abraham. The first thing that strikes one on referring to Isaiah xli., is Israel's entrance into the islands, their manner of obtaining a position there, their high mission and future glory. The people in their conquest of the islands are described under the figure of a righteous man. Then we have a description of the fear created by the presence of these warlike people. Israel is called the Lord's servant, and has been called from the ends of the earth. They are upheld by the assurance that God had chosen them, and would uphold them so that all who should engage against them should be confounded. Does the peopling of these islands by the Getæ, or Anglo-Saxons, answer to this prophetic description? The islands were first settled by the great Euskardian or Iberian stock, belonging to the Ugo Tartarian races which spread over Western Europe.

All that is left of this stock are the Basques in Spain, and some of the Western Irish. The Iberians were driven out of Britain by the Celts, but in the time of the Romans, the Silures of North Wales had a Spanish look. The Celts in Britain and Ireland yielded before the Belgians (who were of German or Gothic origin) until the Romans came and stayed their downfall. In the fifth century, the Germans or Goths swept over the Roman Empire; Rome tottered and fell; and the Celts in Britain freed themselves; but not for long, for the Anglo-Germans came over and settled on the eastern shore and pushed forward, until all the islands fell under their sway. The Saxons or Frisians of West Jutland made the first inroads, but the Angles from East Jutland pressed westward, came over the sea and soon took the leadership, and gave to the land, the people, speech, and laws, the name of English. The old Danes were near akin to the English, as were the Jutes and Vandals.

Under the name of English, all England north of the Thames, up to the highlands of Wales and Scotland, was filled with this race.

The description given by history of the occupation of England by the Anglo-Saxon race, answers closely to the symbolical language of Scripture of the righteous man, who is to be God's instrument to destroy idolatry. They were to possess the Islands in the midst of the sea; the most eligible spot from which to send forth that knowledge which is to effect the intended object. England is supposed to be the Tarshish of Scripture, whose great ships and merchants are so often spoken of in connection with Israel. Ezekiel (xxxviii, 12,) mentions Tarshish in connection with Sheba and Dedan. Dedan is supposed to be a place in the Persian Gulf; but Sheba, is India and Tarshish England. England, alone, is a large naval and mercantile power; a land rich in metals and cloth, and cunning workmanship. England has a lion for her symbol, and India young lions. This island, with India, was to be possessed by Israel. Every opposing force was to be overcome, for Israel was the Lord's servant, and in the accomplishment of her great mission all the obstacles were to be removed.

(To be continued.)

#### CONSECRATION OF A ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER AT HERTFORD.

The consecration of a R.A. Chapter attached to the Hertford Lodge, No. 403, took place at the Shire Hall, Hertford, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Comp. F. H. Wilson Res., P.Z. and Treas., of the Watford Chapter, No. 404, was appointed by the Prov. Grand Supt. to perform the interesting ceremony; he was assisted by Comp. James Terry, P.Z. 174 and 775.

The following programme was carried out.

The Chapter was opened and the Companions admitted, the Presiding Officer addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting.

Comp. Terry offered up prayer.

The S.E. addressed the Presiding Officer, who desired him to read the Charter.

The Presiding Officer inquired if the companions approved of the officers named in the Charter.

The Presiding Officer delivered an oration, after which the Anthem, "Behold how pleasant and how good," was sung.

The S.E. presented the Principals, to the Presiding Officer, who placed them on his left.

The first portion of the Dedication Prayer was given, all the Companions joining in the chant, "So mote it be."

Gloria, "Glory to Thee, O Lord" preceded the Invocation, which the Presiding Officer gave, all the Companions turning to the East.

Three P.Z.'s carried the Corn, Wine, and Oil three times round the Chapter, the companions chanting,

"Glory be to God on high;  
Peace on earth;  
Goodwill towards men."

The Chaplain then took the censers three times round the chapter, during solemn music.

The second portion of the Dedication Prayer having been given,

The Presiding Officer dedicated and constituted the chapter, the whole closing with the anthem, "The spacious Firmament on High"

The installation of the Principals then took place, viz. :—Comps. H. B. Hodges, M.E.Z.; J. R. Cocks, H.; and H. L. Thomas, J.; after which the following companions were elected and inducted as officers, viz. :—Comps. Terry, P.Z.; Hodges, Treas.; J. S. Carter, Scribe E.;

L. B. Harvey, Scribe N.; H. C. Heard, Prin. Soj.; R. Shillitoe, 1st. Assist. Soj.; E. H. Edwards, 2nd Assist. Soj.; and C. P. Wyman, Reg. The whole of the ceremonies were most efficiently rendered by the Presiding Officer, Comp. Iles, Comp. Terry most ably assisting him. Votes of thanks were passed to both of them, and also to Comp. H. C. Finch, Prov. Grand N., who took part in the ceremony, and Comp. G. Bilby, who presided at the harmonium, and carried out the musical arrangements in a highly satisfactory manner. Comps. Iles, Terry, and Finch, were also elected honorary members of the Chapter. Several brethren were proposed for exaltation. The companions afterwards partook of a sumptuous banquet at the Shire Hall, where a most agreeable evening was spent. Amongst the companions present at the consecration and banquet, besides those named were, Comps. C. B. Payne, P.Z. and G.J.; R. A. Wright, H. 22; R. T. Andrews, 22; J. How, P.Z. 21; H. Martin, 404; E. T. Foord, 404; and G. Mickley, 940. We may mention that this is only the second R.A. Chapter that has been consecrated in the Province of Herts, the other Chapter, Watford, No. 404, having been consecrated as long ago as thirty years since.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. J. FLYNN,  
P.M., AND P.Z., 245, DUBLIN.

A number of brethren representing most of the Dublin Masonic Lodges, met in the large banqueting room at the Masonic Temple, Molesworth-street, for the purpose of presenting Bro. James Flynn with an address, &c. After having partaken of an excellent supper specially prepared, for the occasion, Bro. J. H. Woodworth, P.M. 245, was called upon to preside. The usual loyal toasts being duly proposed, that of the Queen was received, as also the Patron of our order in Ireland, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with great cheering, and shouts of long live the Queen and Prince. The toast of our own Grand Master and the Grand Masters of England and Scotland, was proposed and responded to by the usual salute. Bro. Alderman Manning responded in a very able speech. The next toast was the guest of the evening, Bro. James Flynn and the following address and jewel were presented to him. Bro. Flynn replied in a suitable manner and was received with hearty cheers. Having got permission, he proposed the health of the Secretary, Bro. Doherty, and the Treasurer, Bro. A. Fitzpatrick, who he eulogised for his energy in Masonic matters. In replying, Bro. Doherty said, when writing the address he merely expressed the opinion of the members of the order in Dublin. The Treasurer, whose rising was lustily cheered for his zeal in bringing so many good and true Masons together, said he felt highly pleased to be the medium of calling out such an expression of brotherly feeling towards Bro. Flynn, which had been proved in a most tangible manner, and in a very able and eloquent speech sought to impress the great necessity for unity, trusting that the most uninterrupted harmony would prevail amongst them as a body in this country, and that the cord which bound them so closely together would in no case become weakened, but on the contrary, become stronger and stronger, binding them more closely together for their mutual advantage, and the increase of their individual happiness and prosperity of the Craft.

The following is a copy of the address:—

“To Bro. James Flynn, P.M., P.Z., and H.H.T. 245.

“Dear Sir and Brother,—

“A number of members of the Masonic body, who have long had evidence of your interesting and disinterested efforts at all times and seasons, to promote good working and efficient labour, in any lodge in which your services could be of benefit, have deemed it fitting to mark their appreciation of your Masonic worth by some tangible manifestation which should palpably deserve the esteem in which they hold you as a deserving brother.

“The jewel which accompanies this address and of which we beg your acceptance, represents the dignity in one branch of the order only at

which you have arrived, but it at the same time affords proof of your having attained a position in Royal Arch Masonry to which all brother companions look forward with feelings of hopeful pride. This small presentation does not exhibit the full measure of regard entertained for you by the brethren who have long toiled with you in fraternal anxiety to advance our Ancient Order, nor of those who look back with feelings of lively satisfaction to the period when you first brought them to light and familiarized them with the secrets and mysteries of our Craft. Neither is it intended to act as an incentive to your already well-known anxiety on behalf of the order, but it may serve to show you that your efforts have not passed unrecognised by a large portion of your Dublin brethren, on whose behalf we beg to subscribe ourselves.

A. FITZPATRICK, Treasurer,”

C. DOHERTY, Secretary.”

Bro. Flynn replied as follows:—

Brethren,—It is a source of pride to me, as it should be to any brother, to receive so flattering a tribute to his Masonic conduct as is manifested by the large and important assemblage of representative Masonry, which I behold in this room to night.

I accept with much gratitude the beautiful jewel, and more than complimentary address accompanying it, which you have so generously presented as your appreciation of my Masonic work. I need scarcely state to any brother in this company that anything that I can do to forward the interest of the order here or elsewhere has been, and shall always be, done out of the purest love and reverence for the advancement of the principles which the teachings of our sublime order inculcates. In assisting at the working of any lodge at which my services may have been deemed useful, I have been always actuated by a zealous desire to promote efficient labour in a good and harmonious discharge of lodge duties, and I can conscientiously state I have ever striven to the best of my ability to create a friendly feeling amongst my brethren, and to further an amicable adjustment of all Masonic matters at every time. Your conduct towards me to-night proves that my efforts have not been unrecognised, when I learn that over one hundred members of the Craft have subscribed towards this presentation, I do believe and feel how inadequately any words I may use could sufficiently convey the warmth of my sentiments, or the heartfelt gratitude I entertain towards you for the beautiful and valuable presentation which you have now made me. The recollections of this evening shall always hold a first place in my memory and affection, and I shall ever look upon your kindly gift as one of the most valuable received during my life.

JAMES FLYNN, P.Z. 245.

The evening's entertainment passed off with the utmost satisfaction to all present, and the proceedings were rendered much further enjoyable by the excellent singing of Professor W. O'Donohoe, Professor C. Phillips, and J. Ryan. The brethren separated highly pleased.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF  
CONSTANTINE.

GENERAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

The annual assembly of the General Grand Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine was held on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the transaction of the general business of the Order.

This was the first occasion upon which a Grand Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross have met together after a year's recess, such meeting hitherto having taken place triennially, when the Most Ill. Grand Sov. was re-elected, but at the last meeting it was deemed expedient that they should be held annually, so as to keep up a more intimate feeling amongst the members of the Order.

In consequence of unforeseen circumstances, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P. and Most. Ill. Grand Sov. was unable to attend, and Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., M.P., M.E.V., was kept away by illness. In the absence,

therefore, of these illustrious members of the Order, the duties of M. Ill. Grand Sovereign devolved upon Colonel Burdett, who certainly discharged the duties of the evening in a most efficient manner. Sir Knt. Marsh occupied the position of the M.E. Grand Viceroy, and there was a very numerous attendance of Sir Knights, amongst whom were many members of the Grand Senate, Past and Present Sovereigns, and other officers, besides many Sir Knights belonging to different Conclaves.

A procession was formed, and the Grand Sov. *pro tem.* entered the Grand Conclave hall, preceded and followed by the Sir Knights, and passed under an “Arch of Steel,” Sir Knt. Weaver who presided at the harmonium playing “See the Conquering Hero,” and which was continued until all the Sir Knights had taken their positions under their respective banners. The Grand Conclave was then opened in imperial form, and the first business afterwards was to receive the report of the Conclave Committee, which was of a very satisfactory nature, and was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Sov. then referred to the next business on the paper, which was to consider and adopt addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon the happy occasion of the Prince's restoration to health. The gallant Colonel then moved seriatim addresses, and in a few well pointed observations said, it must be to them a great source of congratulation that the Illustrious Prince, a brother Mason, had been preserved from a most severe and dangerous illness, and sincerely trusted that he might once more appear amongst them to receive those warm feelings of attachment which so characterises his brother Masons.

The address to the Prince of Wales was agreed to, and then Sir Knt. Burdett moved a similar one to Her Most Gracious Majesty, congratulating her upon the Prince's recovery, and assuring her of the sincere attachment to her throne and person. This was also agreed to unanimously.

“To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

“May it please your Majesty,—We, the Members of the Masonic Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, in General Grand Conclave convened, humbly desire to approach your Majesty, and to offer our most hearty congratulations upon the happy recovery of our Illustrious Brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his recent dangerous illness.

“And in tendering the assurance of our loyalty and devotion to your Royal person and house, we earnestly pray that the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe may long preserve your Majesty to reign in the hearts, as well as over the destinies, of a free, loyal, and contented people.

“Signed, on behalf of the Order, at London, this seventh day of March, A.L. 5876, A.D. 1872, A.O. 1559.

“Signed,

“BECTIVE, G.S.”

“To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c.

“May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Members of the Masonic Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, in General Grand Conclave convened, beg most heartily and cordially to congratulate your Royal Highness upon your recovery from an illness of so painful and dangerous a character as that which has recently excited the sorrowful fears and anxieties of the whole nation.

We pray that the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe may speedily restore your Royal Highness to the enjoyment of perfect strength, and that He to whom we look for help in time of need, may ever have you in His holy keeping.

“Signed, on behalf of the Order, in London, this seventh day of March, A.L. 5876, A.D. 1872, A.O. 1559.

“Signed,

BECTIVE, G.S.

The next business was to elect twelve members of the Grand Senate. There were fifteen candidates for this honourable post, but the following are the names of those elected:—Sir Knights John W. Barrett, Frederick Binckes, the Earl Ferrers, Charles H. R. Harrison, Rev.

Haycroft, George Kenning, John T. Moss, Hy. Parker, Frederick A. Philbrick, William Roebuck, Sigismund Rosenthal, and Thomas W. White.

The Acting Grand Sovereign then read the undermentioned list of officers for the ensuing year, appointed by the Earl of Bective, Grand Sovereign.

GRAND COUNCIL.—Sir Knights Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, Grand Viceroy; Col. Francis Burdett, G.S. Gen.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.J. Gen.; Rev. T. F. T. Ravenshaw and Rev. Chas. J. Martyn, Grand Prelates; William E. Gumbleton, G.H. Chancellor; Wm. H. Hubbard, G. Treas.; William Robert Woodman, *M.D.*, G. Recorder; Henry C. Levander, *M.A.*, G.H. Almoner; Colonel J. Whitwell, *M.P.*, G. Chamberlain; Jas. Lewis Thomas, G. Architect; Raynham W. Stewart, G. Marshal; Angelo J. Lewis, G. Orator; and John Boyd, G. Historiographer.

GRAND SENATE.—Sir Knights The Lord Lindsay, G. Preceptor; Wm. James Hughan, G. Examiner; John Trickett, *C.E.*, G. Prefect; Rev. W. B. Church, *M.A.*, G. Sub-Prelate; Geo. Powell, G.V. Chancellor; and Thomas Cubitt, G.A. Treasurer.

The Grand Conclave was then closed in imperial form.

After the proceedings in Conclave the Knights adjourned to the banquet, under the chairmanship of Colonel Burdett, and during the evening the following toasts were given:—

“Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Christian Orders.”

“Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.”

“The Most Eminent Grand Viceroy, Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, and the Past and Present Members of the Council.”

“The Illustrious Intendants General of the Order.”

“The Very Eminent Grand Preceptor, and the rest of the Grand Senate.”

“The Knights of the Grand Cross.”

“The Sovereigns and Viceroys of the several Conclaves.”

“The Board of Stewards, and Prosperity to the Order.”

and “The Sentinel’s Toast.”

The musical arrangements were entrusted to Sir Knt. H. Parker, G.O., who was assisted by Miss Susanna Cole, Bros. Frank Elmore and Frederick Penna, who performed the following selection to the entire satisfaction of the company:—

Grace, “For these and all Thy mercies given.”

The “National Anthem.”

National Song, “God Bless the Prince of Wales.”

Song, “Tell me my Heart,” Miss Susanna Cole.

“The Red Cross Song,” Bro. Frederic Penna.

Song, “Love’s Request,” Bro. F. Elmore.

Trio, “This Magic Wove Scarf,” Miss Susanna Cole, Bro. F. Elmore and Frederic Penna.

Ballad, “I never can Forget,” Bro. Frederic Penna.

Ballad, “Clochette,” Miss Susanna Cole.

Song, “I once knew a Normandy Maid,” Bro. F. Elmore.

Senerade, “Sleep, Gentle Lady.”

The following Knights composed the Board of Stewards:—

PRESIDENT.—M.E. Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, Grand Viceroy.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—III. Sir Knts. H. C. Levander, *M.A.*, G. Historiographer, Capt. G. Turner, Int. Gen. N. Lancashire; W. Williams, Jr., Int. Gen. Monmouthshire; V.E. Sir Knts. Col. J. Whitwell, *M.P.*, G. Preceptor; Rev. W. B. Church, *M.A.*, G.S.P.; W. R. Woodman, *M.D.*, G.A. Treasurer; Thomas Cubitt, G. Standard Bearer; John Boyd; G. Kenning, G.A. Marshal; H. Parker, G. Organist; and C. H. Rogers-Harrison, G. Herald.

TREASURER.—E. Sir Knt. Rosenthal, K.G.C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CONCLAVES.—Sir Knts. E. Sillifant, J. T. Moss, K.G.C., H. A. Dubois, J. W. Barrett, W. H. Scott, and T. B. Yeoman, Premier; E. H. Thiellay, J. Brett, K.G.C., D. R. Adams, J. Weaver, C. Parker Ward, *M.D.*,

T. W. White, K.G.C., W. Hurlstone, and J. Willing, jun., No. 2; D. D. Beck, No. 3; W. H. Hillsworth, No. 5; A. C. Morton and W. C. Lucey, *M.D.*, No. 6; T. Smale, No. 9; W. Roebuck; K.G.C., Capt. C. S. Burgess, F. Binckes, K.G.C., D. M. Dewar, K.G.C., and J. Tanner, No. 15; H. S. Williams, No. 35; R. Robinson, No. 36; G. P. Brockbank, K.G.C., and J. M. Rutter, No. 42.

## Original Correspondence.

### AIDS TO STUDY.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

My esteemed friend, Bro. Carpenter, will, I am sure, pardon me for correcting a slight error in his letter, published in the last number of the *Freemason*, with the pith of which, however, I scarcely need tell him, I entirely concur.

There is no *Prudent Brethren Lodge of Instruction*. The public, or open night, was given by the *Prudent Brethren Chapter No. 145*, about three months after it was consecrated by Comp. John Hervey, G.E. assisted by Comp. Brett. Whether the open night was a success or not, I must leave others to form an opinion, and will merely say that those who promoted the movement felt so gratified with the satisfaction expressed by one of the largest convocations of R. A. Masons on record, that they thought of having an open night twice at least during the Masonic season—so that those companions who might feel disposed to study R. A. Masonry in its purity—or *aid* in an uniformity of working should not be without the opportunity, however, upon consideration it was seen that this would entail too great an expense upon a Chapter so young as No. 145—therefore the idea was abandoned, and the result of several meetings and deliberations ended in the formation of the R. A. Chapter of Improvement; and now the companions of the order have every facility of acquiring and perfecting themselves, not only in the beautiful ritual connected with the ceremony of exaltation, but also the lectures and other portions of the supreme degree, not usually given in the regular chapters. I may also add that discussions occasionally arise and are not prohibited, if confined to the purposes of the meeting, and do not interfere with the programme of the evening; by these means the companions hear and know the opinions of others, who may not agree in some slight and frequently unimportant difference in the working. This I think my friend Companion Carpenter will agree with me in saying is a move in the right direction. That others believe it to be so, I may venture to assert, or we should not have had the large gatherings of some of the most influential members of the Craft, as witnessed at festivals of June and February last. I am disposed to think there is another step working quietly along in the right direction. I allude to the visits of Lodges of *Instruction to each other*, for the purpose of working the sections, east visiting the west, west he east, north the south, and south the north; each carrying their own working into their neighbours’ territories, and may perhaps in time so cross each other as to make as many angles as our Companion Brett does of the R. A. jewel. So much the better, we shall then get uniformity of working, for we have the means, (actually in our hands) without applying to Grand Lodge to legislate upon the subject,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BOYD, P.Z.

The above was written before I noticed Bro. Stevens’s letter in the *Freemason*, and to which I refer Bro. Carpenter. The going out to tea and taking your work with you, was alluded to in consequence of the invitation I had myself received.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

It occurred to me, after having written the suggestive lines which appeared under this heading in the last issue of *The Freemason*, that I

might contribute a few materials, as other brethren also might do, by way of furnishing aids to study, while we await the appearance of some brother, or brothers, who will set about the work of establishing a Masonic library, lectures, and conversations, and with your approval, I purpose contributing, as opportunity offers, something in the way of suggestion towards the study of those branches of knowledge which should be peculiarly interesting to us Masons, as occupying a prominent place amongst the subjects which fall within the sphere of our Masonic obligations, and which are in themselves as instructive as they are interesting. In the prosecution of my object I shall sometimes offer my own thoughts, and sometimes the thoughts of others, the latter, probably, more frequently than the former, having an eye especially to subjects which do not receive so much attention from many of our brethren as all must admit they should do.

Standing perhaps foremost amongst these subjects, is Ancient History, and more particularly the Ancient History of the East, about which I think I am not wrong in saying that many of us know but little. And yet, I venture to affirm, that there is not a department of study fraught with more interest, or one more calculated to expand the mind and contribute to an enlarged view of “the wonderful works of the Almighty.” I may also remark, that a mere English reader possesses facilities for pursuing this branch of knowledge, far beyond those available a few years ago, as he has within reach the results of those laborious investigations which scholars, German scholars especially, have undertaken within the last half century, and which have tended to eliminate from the early fragments of history much that has been proved by the application of sound canons of criticism, to be, if not mythical, wholly unreliable. We possess much of the results of those labours in recent English works. Nor should I omit to mention, as amongst the eminent labourers in this field of investigation, our own Grote and Hallam, or that most industrious of all literary labourers, Dr. William Smith, any more than I should those indefatigable scholars who have devoted many years of their lives to the successful study and elucidation of the preserved fragments of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Babylonian history, as Niebuhr, Grotefend, Champollion, Wilkinson, Corry, Rawlinson, Hinks, Oppert and Batta, who have made those wonderful discoveries in hieroglyphic and cuneiform literature, which—at least in the principles of interpretation, and in a large mass of positive results—have outlived the stage of incredulity, and become a recognised branch of ancient learning.

Let me, then, in opening this subject, transfer to your columns a very important suggestion in relation to Ancient History, which appears in the preface to Philip Smith’s “Ancient History of the East,” forming a portion of “Murray’s Student’s Manuals.”

“A knowledge of the History of the East is indispensable to the student. In the earliest records, he meets with doubtful traditions, and further study undoubted signs of older forms of civilisation, which help to determine those of Greece and Rome. Egypt and Phœnicia loom up, however vaguely, in what he learns of the origin of Greek society, arts, and letters. The earliest and noblest poetry of Greece and of the world, as well as the legend of Rome’s original, bring him at once into contact with an Asiatic kingdom, of whose real existence, however, he is left in doubt. As his first reading of Greek poetry excites his curiosity about Troy, so his earliest labours in Greek prose plunge him into the history of Persia, and into the heart of the great eastern empires. His first guide to the history of Greece is an author who—with a wise science of that method of study which we have only learnt of late—carries him at once to Assyria and Babylon, Egypt and Libya, Lydia and Persia, that, in the knowledge of the East he may see the true meaning of the victories which form the glory of the history of Greece. And at every succeeding step, he finds himself in contact with Oriental form of government and civilisation, and he learns that the victories of Alexander, Scipio and Augustus, were the decisive steps in the great conflict between Eastern,

and Western principles of social life. Clearly, therefore, he has learnt but half the lesson of Ancient History, so long as he sees the Oriental element only in that background, which is all that can be allotted to it in the special histories of Greece and Rome."

The object of the work, from which I take these remarks, is to present the other half, and is designed to be a necessary supplement to those histories, and a sketch of the Oriental States, which deserve study for their own intrinsic interest. It appears to be based on an independent study of the ancient writers, and a careful use of the best modern authorities; and it brings down the history to Alexander's conquest, the true epoch at which the East yielded to the West. His object, as the author observes, has not been to draw up a mere skeleton epitome, but a narrative full and circumstantial enough to possess life and interest, and to leave that impression on the memory which mere outlines can never produce, since a summary can only be of real service as an index to knowledge already acquired. The work may be conscientiously recommended, as a manual, both for the student and for the general reader, of the present state of our knowledge on a subject, the interest of which is daily growing, its bonds enlarging, and its details becoming more definite and certain by the progress of inquiry; and which, moreover, throws much light upon Scripture history.

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

#### THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—

I have been much interested in the articles which have from time to time appeared on the various Degrees of this Rite, as tending in some degree to dispel the obscurity in which they are at present shrouded; it seems to me that instead of starting new degrees, which appears to be now the prevailing tendency, it would be more to the purpose were we to endeavour to increase our knowledge of those already in existence, and notably those of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

As a member of the 18°, I should be glad to know something of the various Degrees of the Rite not at present worked in this country, and I believe that this not unreasonable desire for further light is shared by many of my brethren. In America these degrees are regularly worked; some time ago there appeared in the columns of your deceased contemporary, a description of a Masonic Temple, at Cincinnati, I believe, where special provision was made for their working. In Ireland too, if I am not mistaken, the 28° is worked, in addition to the five given here.

It appears to me that arrangements might readily be made, whereby these degrees, or a part of them, could be regularly worked in London—say twice a year at the meetings of the 30°—by members of the Rite throughout the country, nominated by the Supreme Grand Council, and further, that the course now adopted by the Mark Grand Lodge might be pursued with advantage, *i.e.*, that once or twice in the year the Supreme Grand Council should pay an official visit to some country Chapter, where certain of these degrees should be again worked by members of that Chapter, and the nominees of the Supreme Grand Council.

This would, I am persuaded, tend to a more general interest in this very beautiful Rite, and at the same time be useful by bringing the members more into communion.

I merely throw out this crude suggestion, in the hope that it may induce some one of influence to take the matter up.

Yours fraternally,  
FIAT LUX, 18°.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

#### Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our esteemed Bro. W. J. Hughan has been appointed Grand Representative from the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania to the Mark Grand Lodge of England, Comp. Chas. Eugene Meyer, Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania being the chosen Representative of the Mark Grand Lodge near his own jurisdiction.

The Rev. G. R. Portal, *M.A.*, Grand Mark Master, will also represent the Grand Chapter of Iowa, and Bro. V. D. Taylor will hold the corresponding rank for the Mark Grand Lodge at that Grand Chapter.

NEW LODGE AT LEICESTER.—The M.W.G.M. having granted a warrant for the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391, to be held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, the Provincial Grand Lodge has been summoned for Easter Monday, 1st April, at two o'clock, when the lodge will be constituted by the Provincial Grand Master. There will be a banquet at 5 o'clock.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—The brethren of St. David's Lodge, No. 393, have long entertained the idea of erecting a new lodge room. They have succeeded in securing an excellent site; plans are already in preparation, and we are informed that the erection of a handsome Masonic Hall will shortly be proceeded with. This lodge appears to have entered upon a course of prosperity, and we have every confidence that, under the direction of its present W. Master, Bro. C. J. Paton, it will become one of the most important and prosperous lodges in the Province of Northumberland.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT LIVERPOOL.—A large and influential meeting of the Committee of the New Masonic Hall, was held on Friday, 8th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, with reference to the new building. A letter was read from the trustees, expressing their willingness to sign the contract on condition that half the estimated cost of the building was deposited in the bank before the end of the month. The lodges in Liverpool were very fully represented at the meeting, and in the course of the proceedings it was stated that nearly the required sum had been already promised. Several members of the Committee referred to the desirability of having the work carried out, and urged upon the members present, and the craft generally, the necessity for exertion in connection with the proposal. The accepted plans are by Messrs. Danson and Davies, architects, Liverpool, and if they are carried out (of which there seems no doubt, from the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting) the new Masonic Hall in Hope-street will not only prove well adapted to masonic purposes, but will also form an ornament to the architectural features of Liverpool, and a credit to the craft generally.

THE COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S.—It has been resolved by the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, to contribute the sum of twenty guineas to the fund for the completion of the internal decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. By acting thus,

the members of that lodge are both contributing towards a national undertaking, and also doing appropriate honours to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, who for many years was Master of the lodge. Indeed, among the relics in the possession of this lodge, which is one of the oldest and most important in the craft, are some beautifully wrought candlesticks, presented by Sir Christopher Wren, as well as the mallet used by Charles the Second to lay the foundation of the present St. Paul's, and made out of a piece of wood from old St. Paul's. If other lodges follow the example set to them, the future visitor to St. Paul's, who looks round upon the walls and columns to which the artist has put the finishing touch, will assuredly consider the whole edifice a monument more worthy than ever alike of the nation and of Sir Christopher Wren.

SUNDERLAND MASONIC HALL COMPANY.—The annual ball of the shareholders of this company was held in the Hall on Friday, March 1st. There was a large attendance, and everything passed off with *eclat*, and reflected great credit on the active and energetic committee under whose management it was got up, of which Bro. Riley was Chairman, and Bro. F. Maddison Hon. Sec. Mr. John Tellman ably officiated as M.C. The annual meeting was held on the 8th inst., Bro. S. A. Wade, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair. The Hall has now been open two years, and a very satisfactory report of the present position of the Company was presented. Three of the Directors retired by rotation; Bros. Crooks and Wade were re-elected, and Bro. Collin Smart was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Bro. Bell retiring from the directorate and being elected Secretary. Bro. R. Hudson, the retiring Secretary, was elected Treasurer.

BERLIN.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"English Brethren of 'the Craft,' *par excellence*, may be interested to learn that Brother H.I. and R.H. the Crown Prince of Germany, M.W.G.M. of the Grand 'Country' Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Berlin, presided over and conducted the working of that lodge two nights ago for the first time since his return from the French campaign. The number of brethren—that is, of duly affiliated or visiting members of lodges—in Berlin is not very large, considering that the population of this capital is but little short of a million; they are in all 2,191. We boast of three Grand Lodges, however,—the 'Three Terrestrial Globes,' 'Royal York,' and 'Country,' besides a goodly number of blue and red Lodges. There are actually more barristers in Berlin than Master Masons—strong presumptive evidence in favour of the assertion that the Prussian character inclines rather to litigiousness than to benevolence.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Low Spirits, Dependancy.—Sickness soon weighs down the most buoyant spirits, unless they be maintained by the hope of speedy recovery. This salutary hope may safely be based on Holloway's world esteemed remedies, which are the safest and most efficient curatives of all diseases affecting the exterior or interior of the human body. They raise every organ to its natural standard by purifying the blood, stimulating the nerves, and dislodging any obstructions in the vessels or glands. In skin diseases and children's complaints, Holloway's medicaments are invaluable. In all the maladies to which families are liable, these remedies are particularly useful in relieving and strengthening those organs upon the due performance of whose functions the health depends.—ADVT.

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## Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

E.S.—The Emulation Brethren are right, there were Assistant High Priests under the Mosaic dispensation.

Z.—Is there any regulation in existence to forbid the Second or Third Principals conducting any part of the ceremony of exaltation at the request of the M.E.Z?—There is no law against it, but it is inexpedient to call upon the Second or Third Principal to do the work of the First Chair when a qualified P.Z. is present.

H.A.—The position of the pillars is taken from the entrance.

The following will appear next week:—Bro. Lessing on Freemasonry; Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution; Consecration of Grosvenor Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 144; Reports of Lodges 986, 720, 1216, 661 Chapter 1051, 279, 111 (S.C.) 1056 (Instruction); K. T. Encampment Bolton; Mark Lodge 22 (S.C.), Manchester.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

(Continued from page 169.)

The Chairman said:—Ladies and Brethren, I rise to return you my most cordial thanks for the kind way you received my health, so feelingly and kindly proposed by Bro. Vernon. If anything could have been thought of that would have given me pleasure, by the Committee of Stewards who arranged the list of toasts for this evening, it was that my name should be offered to your notice by a brother for whom I have a great personal esteem as a friend, and whom in Masonry I greatly venerate. Difficult as it will be to follow in his footsteps, in the Province of Staffordshire, I have yet the recollection of his bright example before me, and when I tell you—because I must say it in his presence—that his name is a password among Masons in Staffordshire, we look up to it; if there is anything wanting we go to him—Bro. Vernon still resides among us, and any communication he has with us always comes with that hearty kindness which is indicative of a true Mason—you will then understand how gratifying it is to me, a brother Mason, in the arms of Masonry, to have the toast of my health go

favourably placed before you. All I can say is, I aspire to become what Bro. Vernon hopes I shall be, (it shall not be my fault if I do not) as good a Mason, in my time, as he has been in his. Ladies, and Brethren, I thank you cordially for the kind manner you have received my name on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

Bro. F. Binckes then came forward and said:—My Lord, Ladies, and Brethren, it now affords me a very great amount of pleasure, in discharge of my duty, on this recurring anniversary, to present to you, my Lord, as the Chairman of our anniversary festival in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, such as we see assembled here this evening, two of the pupils of the Institution who have earned the two largest rewards which we have in our power to give. I need hardly say, my lord, to you, conversant as you are with these matters, I need not occupy your time, and the brethren here, conversant as they are with educational matters in Masonic Institutions, that it is of the greatest consequence and the greatest importance to promote in every way, and to encourage by every means in our power, good conduct on the part of those pupils who are intrusted to our care. At a very early stage of the history of this Institution a prize of five guineas annually, in the shape of a silver medal, ordinarily and vernacularly called "The Good Conduct Medal" was established. It is not for me now, and it is unnecessary to say, the good conduct that will entitle a pupil in a school of 120, like ours, to merit that distinction, must have been very marked. It shows that his conduct, since the time he was first introduced to the school, to the present moment, has been uniformly good; and I feel perfectly sure that that boy, connected as he is with a large association like that which I address this evening, representing the great body of Freemasonry, ought to esteem, and I am sure does esteem it a very high honour indeed, to be here, and be the public recipient of the good conduct medal, given annually by the founders of this Institution. (Hear, hear.) I have very great pleasure, my lord, without occupying your time further, in introducing to you, and to the ladies, and brethren here, John Spicer, who is the recipient of the medal this year, by the testimony both of the Head Master and Matron, thereby showing that those who have authority in both departments, the educational and the domestic, have testified most clearly and conscientiously to his merits and deserts; and I hope he will never forget the day when he stands before a distinguished assembly like this, to receive from a distinguished nobleman like him who presides this evening, the reward for his good conduct, and that he will receive it not only, as a reward for the past, but as a great incentive for the future. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in presenting the medal to John Spicer, said:—Master John Spicer, I have very great pleasure in presenting you, in the presence of this great assembly, with this medal, and I am glad to think that in doing so it is unnecessary for me to use the language of eulogy, because your own conscience will tell you that you have earned this by your own fair merit and deserts, and that you are only now present here to receive the just reward for your good conduct. I am proud to have an opportunity of saying to you

what I would wish instilled in the minds of the youths of this great country, namely, that it is never too early to begin to attempt to distinguish yourself in whatever sphere of life it may please God to place you; and I trust that in receiving this honorarium before this august assembly, it will be an incentive to you, in whatever calling of life you may have to fill, to go on and prosper. You must recollect, and I think it only fair to tell you, because youth is enthusiastic, that it is not that such merit cannot be continued through life without great perseverance, great self-denial, great steadiness of conduct. I am proud to say that Englishmen are anxious to vie with one another in honourable distinctions. Education, I am glad to say is so rife in the land, it is not so easy to get the prizes. It is somewhat similar to a saying in Scripture—there are many run, but there is only one obtaineth the prize. It requires all your energy, all your sense of religion, all your thoughts concentrated on the line of business you take up, whether you succeed or whether you do not. I trust that this medal may be a memorial of the happy days that you have spent at Wood Green. I trust that it may be an incentive to good conduct which will make you as good a man as you are at present a boy. I have great pleasure to place it on your neck. (Great cheering, in the midst of which his Lordship placed the ribbon, to which was attached the medal, on John Spicer's neck.) As I have not had an opportunity of testing your military proficiency yet, but knowing that there is a drill-master in the school, I will try it now; being an old soldier myself, I will place that glass of wine (handing a glass of champagne to the youth) in your right hand; right about face, bow to the company, and drink their good health. (Applause.)

John Spicer obeyed, and then took a seat.

Bro. F. Binckes:—Now, my lord, in accordance with our annual rule there is another boy, the recipient of the prize which is always awarded at this anniversary festival, but this, unlike the former, has a modern foundation, but it has for its end and aim a very good object, that of rewarding the boy who by his general demeanour, manners, and conduct, has earned for himself the esteem, and respect, and regard of his fellow-pupils. (Hear, hear.) Now, I am quite prepared to hear certain objections made against an award of this kind that pupils of this school, if they are placed in responsible positions may to a certain extent violate a responsibility reposed in them, for the sake of earning from their fellow pupils the votes by which this prize is gained, because the object of this prize, which was founded by an excellent and good friend of ours, a Vice-Patron of the Institution, Bro. Edward Cox, who sits at the table opposite your lordship, is earned by whoever receives it from the unbiassed vote of his schoolfellows. Well, as I said, I am quite prepared to admit as a matter of discipline there may be certain objections argued, and I am not sure that those objections may not have weight, more or less; but for all that, I am quite prepared to contend, that under judicious regulations, a prize like this ought to be a proud emulation on the part of a pupil in a large public school. As I had an opportunity of saying to you, my lord, some days since, there may be boys that attain high educational honours, there are boys

who may achieve great distinction as being celebrated for remarkably good conduct; but I, at the same time, do not hesitate to avow we have so large a regard for *esprit de corps*, that I like to see a boy singled out year by year by his school-fellows and associates, as a boy who by his conduct has earned their approval. There may be required, for aught I know, some little modification of the conditions under which a prize like this is bestowed; but I do not hesitate to say it, that if I could dispense with some of the signs of age which are upon me, and be a boy again, I would wish to stand in the place of Charles Hennis, and receive this medal, and be able to confess that I had discharged my duties in my position faithfully as a monitor, and at the same time say, I had earned for myself the good opinion of my fellow pupils. I should fancy myself the proudest pupil in the whole world, and I would sacrifice all the honours I may have obtained if I could once throw off that age which is now hastening upon me, and be once more a boy, and that boy who here receives from his Lordship's hands this distinguishing prize. My Lord, I have to present to your Lordship Charles Hennis, as the winner of the Canonbury prize, founded and established by our good friend, Bro. Edwd. Cox, a vice-patron of the Institution. (Cheers.)

The Chairman:—Master Charles Hennis, I have more pleasure, if it is possible, in presenting you with this medal than I had in presenting the other to your brother schoolfellow, because I think, and I hold with Bro. Cox, who instituted this medal, that it is a very great honour to be esteemed by those one lives daily with; and if I know anything of boys at all, I am quite convinced that the boy who toadied and made up to another boy for the sake of obtaining this medal, would be sure not to obtain it, if he tried for it. I thank Bro. Cox, in your name, for having instituted such a prize, and I must confess, that though I take a great interest in education, I have never seen a prize which has tickled my fancy so much or is likely to do so much good. To you, Master Hennis, I may say but little because Bro. Binckes has spoken so well upon the subject, that it is almost unnecessary for me to follow him, and we believe, in Masonry, the less we should say, but the better we should act. You have acted well and honourably. You heard the remarks that I made to your brother school-fellow, and if you will but recollect them I need not repeat them; but I equally congratulate you on having this high honour before this august assembly, of receiving the Canonbury prize, I have now pleasure of presenting you with it. You will now, like your predecessor, drink the health of the company.

"See the Conquering Hero comes," was then sung at the special request of the Chairman.

The Chairman:—Ladies and Brethren, I now rise to give you briefly, and I trust sincerely and clearly, the toast of the evening; it is "Prosperity to the Royal Masonic School for Boys." (Applause.) I do so with great pleasure, because I have been enabled to place myself in a position to recommend that establishment to your notice. When Bro. Binckes called upon me, at the request of your Committee, to ask me to undertake the office of presiding over you on this occasion,

I said that I should be happy to support the Masonic Charities, but before believing them to be good, I thought I had better go and see the School for myself. I proposed to visit the School, and, with Bro. Binckes I did so; and I am proud to tell you the impression left on my mind was favourable indeed. (Cheers.) Since I visited the School I have carefully read the report, and traced the history of it from the year 1717, to the Union when the Ancient and Modern Associations amalgamated, carrying out the School, and following it up again to the year 1850, when you made up your minds to build such an establishment. I say that I think Masons have reason congratulate themselves, they are not behind hand in giving the youth connected with the Craft a handsome and honourable education. Some criticism has, I understand, been made as to the great expense of the building; but if I may venture to be egotistical, accustomed as I am to county expenditure, I may venture to say I never saw so much money's worth for what is on the spot. There is ventilation, there is every adaptation of modern science for the comfort of the boys; and I believe that that School has been built in the true spirit of Freemasonry, without any niggard feeling whatever. Perhaps you might have saved a few pounds here, and a few pounds there, but the general structure is worthy of the Craft, and I shall never pass that building again, or be in it again, without feeling that I have done my best to support such an Institution. And if I speak of the grounds and of the building with gratification, I feel it a pleasant duty also to speak of what I saw within the School. I took the liberty of asking the boys to get their slates and to write me a composition, narrating the dastardly attempt that had been made to frighten the Queen. I gave them twenty minutes to do it, and when it was done, I found there was not one single mistake in the spelling, the composition was good, and the writing admirable. I felt after that, that I had not the ability of properly examining the boys, but that the boys could examine me a great deal better. I was particularly struck too with the high tone of the School, the nice demeanour of the lads—they looked at you straight in the face, shouted out of compliment before I came away, that I was the Chairman of the year, and shouted yet more lustily when I asked for a holiday for them. (Laughter.) They were just as boys should be, just as boys are when properly brought up, just as we Masons wish them to be. And I would conclude my remarks as regards that School by saying, that I think we are all indebted to the staff. I had the pleasure of being shown over the School by the Head Master. I conversed with him, and I suppose he looked upon me as a sort of Government Inspector, come to find fault; but I did not see anything to find fault with him for. Then I had another opportunity of talking to him sociably, and I congratulate you on having such a gentleman to preside over the establishment. Seeing him at this table, I will take the liberty of asking him to have a glass of wine with me. (The noble Chairman here took wine with Bro. Furrian.) And brethren, when you yourselves are in the chair you will find it the most agreeable thing you can do to have a glass of wine in the middle of your

speech—(laughter)—and as sincerely and cordially as I do on this occasion. But my speech is at an end, and I would only allude to the lady who superintends the domestic arrangements of the establishment. I went from top to bottom, and I found everything correct. There was only one slight *contretemps* which then occurred, and yet I can hardly call it a *contretemps*, because it had with me a good effect. I went with Bro. Binckes into the lavatory and turned the water on, and I wetted Bro. Binckes through to the skin. (Laughter.) I was excessively sorry for it, because he had to change his dress, and I saw him divested of his Masonic clothing. I think it had a good effect, because Bro. Binckes has poured upon us that usual flood of eloquence he is so capable of, and it almost appears that the water had a very great effect on him, and afforded him that power of expression, quantity added to quality, which generally characterises all his observations. I must say, that speaking of the School, I have been struck by the energy of Bro. Binckes, and I feel quite sure that that School will always prosper while it has so indefatigable a Secretary as he to carry it on. Brethren, I beg leave to give you, with three times three, "Prosperity to the Masonic School for Boys." With the toast I beg to couple the name of Bro. Algernon Perkins, Treasurer and Trustee. (Applause.)

The toast having been honoured,

Bro. Algernon Perkins, P.G.D., said that, as the Treasurer of the Institution, he had not only to thank his Lordship for proposing the toast, but to congratulate the school on having such an efficient chairman for its festival. He only trusted that at the end of the evening he would be able to congratulate his Lordship on the effects produced by his zeal, industry, and talent, in a large subscription list. The brethren had found that the noble chairman had done his duty, and to parody a song they had recently heard, every friend of his ought to do his duty too.

Bro. Binckes here read the Stewards' lists, which amounted to £5,308. During the reading of these lists, Bro. Binckes reached the chairman's name, against which was set the sum of fifty guineas, and twenty-five against the name of the Countess of Shrewsbury, whereupon, the Chairman said he wanted to make an amendment. He had heard at the dinner that ladies were permitted to subscribe to the Masonic charities, and he had put down Lady Shrewsbury's name without consulting her, as he thought she would like to subscribe. As there was to be a thanksgiving subscription, he would withdraw the Countess's twenty-five guineas from the present list, which he hoped she would pay herself, (laughter), and as he thought Masons should not only talk, but act, and as what he had said about the Prince of Wales, came from the bottom of his heart, he would give fifty guineas to the thanksgiving fund, and he hoped the numerous Staffordshire brethren he saw before him would follow his example. (Cheers.)

Staffordshire sent over 500 guineas, Yorkshire £258, and many other lists produced large amounts.

Bro. Binckes:—My Lord, I do not think we have altogether consummated a failure. I would beg, on behalf of myself and the executive of our

Institution to return our warmest and most sincere thanks to those good brethren who have come forward to undertake the arduous duty of Stewards, for the services they have rendered, which have contributed to so noble a result as I have now the honour to announce.

The Chairman:—I think Bro. Binckes has sung very sweetly, and to a good round tune, but I believe it would be the wish of the company that we should shortly adjourn to the concert prepared for us in the annexed hall. I therefore propose that we should have no more music here, and exercising that authority which you were good enough to place in me, I am going to put some of these toasts together. The next toast I shall have the honour to offer to your notice is "The Health of the Vice-President, Trustees, Committees, and Auditors." With that I will couple the name of the President of the Board of Stewards, the Rev. C. J. Martyn. I will now call upon Bro. Martyn to respond to those toasts, and I will give you as a final toast immediately afterwards "The Health of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," coupled with the toast of "The Ladies."

Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain:—My Lord and Brethren, if your Lordship felt, as you said just now, in a state of great difficulty in having to propose so many different toasts to our notice, I am quite sure that you will believe that I rise under feelings of great diffidence when I remember how much I have to return thanks to you for—the Vice-President, Trustees, Committees, and Auditors, and last, and I suppose I might say not the least, my most noble self. I beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind way in which you have received this toast, and for myself, I may say it has been a great pleasure to me to act with all those brethren who have so kindly supported me as Stewards. I may say my part has been a very small one; living as I do a long way off, I have not been able to attend much. My brethren have taken all the trouble off me. To Bro. Joshua Nunn all your thanks are due. If our exertions have met with your approval we are satisfied, and we hope and trust you have all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

"The other Masonic Charities, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution," and "The Ladies," combined were the last toast, and Bro. Binckes, in the absence of Bro. Patten and Bro. Farnfield, through illness, responded.

The company then adjourned to the Temple, where a delightful concert was given, and did not separate till a late hour. The musical arrangements of the evening, which were perfect, were under the direction of Bro. Frank Elmore, who sang several beautiful songs himself. He was also assisted by Mdlle. Liebhart, Miss Susannah Cole, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Hilton and Bro. Carl Stepan. The instrumentalists were Madame Strindberg Elmore, an exquisite pianist, Bro. Lazarus, on the clarionet, and Mr. Harper, the renowned trumpet player. Bros. Henry Parker, and P. E. Van Noorden were the accompanyists. The festival eclipsed all former Masonic festivals in the completeness of its details and in its excellent arrangements. The musical *ménu* was unequalled; the dinner, served by Bro. Francatelli, the

manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company, was all that could be desired, and the Stewards left no stone unturned to make everybody comfortable. To come to the last item, Mr. Goodchild performed his duties in praiseworthy style.

[We have great pleasure in remarking that the Great Northern Lodge, although but two years old, subscribed 50 guineas, in addition to a Stewards' list, which was well supported by the individual members. Will our older lodges follow suit in proportion.]

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

### Craft Masonry.

#### METROPOLITAN.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 33).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, 8th inst. The business of the lodge included balloting for Mr. John William Goodall, which proved unanimous in his favour. Being present he was duly initiated. Bros. Brothers, Strouts, Kent, A. J. Dudgeon, W. L. Dudgeon, and Huntley, were raised by the W.M. to the sublime degree of Master Mason, Bro. Magnus Ohren, was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Crombie, Treas.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—An emergency meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, on Thursday, 29th February. Bro. J. W. Reed, W.M., presided. There were present Bros. W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary; S. G. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; Y. Harman, D.C.; E. James, R. Killick, B. James, T. J. Blackmore, H. J. Dawe, J. Woollett, Sievey, P. Wilkie, &c. The visitors were Bros. T. Arnold, P.M. 141; G. Chapman, P.M. 147; C. H. Porter, 147, &c. The work done was raising Bros. R. Killick and T. J. Blackmore; passing Bros. B. James, E. James, and J. Woollett; and initiating Messrs. Sievey and Wilkie. The W.M. (who had only been installed on the 22nd inst.) distinguished himself by the admirable manner he performed every ceremony. The lodge was closed—refreshment followed labour.

THE WHITTINGTON LODGE (No. 862), held its last monthly meeting for this season at Anderton's Hotel, on the 18th inst., and was numerously attended by members and visitors. Amongst the members we observed Bros. J. Salisbury, W.M.; W. Jones, S.W.; Seelig, S.D.; Haley, J.D.; Kingston, I.G.; J. Brett P.G.P.; W. Quilty, P.M. Treas.; R. W. Little P.G.S. Middlesex, Sec.; J. Weaver, P.M. P.G.O. Middlesex, Treas. of B.F.; J. D. Davis P.M. Visitors: Bros. J. Coutts, G.P.; F. Walters, P.M.; J. Read, P.M.; and many others. The lodge was opened by the W.M., and the minutes confirmed. The ballot was taken for Messrs. J. Hafla and G. Shaw, unanimously, who were both unable to attend for initiation. Bro. James Weaver then took the chair and raised Bro. Silcock to the sublime degree of a M.M. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and several propositions were taken and accepted; Bro. J. Weaver proposed, seconded by Bro. James, and supported by the members, that a warrant should be applied for, to attach a Royal Arch Chapter, (to be called the Whittington Chapter) to this lodge. The sanction of the lodge was granted unanimously. The brethren then adjourned to the Banquet Room, where they spent a few very happy hours.

STAR LODGE (No. 1275).—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Marquis of Granby Tavern, New Cross Road, on Friday, 1st inst., Bro. C. J. Hogg, W.M., in the chair. During the afternoon there were present Bros. H. Keble, S.W.; H. Crabtree, J.W.; J. Smith, P. G. Purst, P. M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; T. R. Darke, S.D.; G. Pym, P.M., J.D.

W. Ough, P.G.P., P.M.; E. Townsend, W. Bell, W. Okey, C. Drake, A. Flaxman, J. Drake, G. S. Elliott, F. Day, W. H. Trampleasure, A. Farr, W. Kipps, T. Wheeler, J. Davis, J. Fox, J. Finch, J. Limebeer, W. M. Bull, and others. The visitors were Bros. W. Autell, J.W. 30; T. Perridge, P.M. 79; Frampton, 87; J. Hills, P.M. 157; J. T. Sweasy, 246. The W.M. in an able manner, raised Bros. A. Favi, J. Drake, C. Drake, and A. Flaxman to the third degree; passed Bro. Jobson, 147, to the second degree; and initiated Messrs. F. Day and T. Wheeler. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the banquet.

ROYAL STANDARD LODGE (No. 1298).—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, 5th March, under the most favourable auspices, at Br. Jameson's, the Marquess Tavern, Canonbury. There were present Brs. Young-husband, P. Prov. P.W., West Lancashire; John Savage, P.S.G.D.; Morgan, 8; Butler, P.M. 9; C. E. Thompson 177, and S.W. 1158; Dr. Dyer 177; Constable and Ross, 185; Rosal 278; Barlow J.W. 667; Woodman W.M. 754; and Preston 1365; as visitors. The lodge was opened by Bro. Lee, W.M., who very ably initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the order. Messrs. Brudérus, Fowler and Dickinson; a fourth candidate who had successfully braved the ordeal of the ballot-box was absent. Br. Young-husband, assisted by Bro. Savage and other Past Masters, then installed Bro. Ballantyne, the W.M. elect., into the chair of K.S. The new W.M. received the hearty congratulations of his brethren on his thus achieving the summit of masonic ambition. He appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. W. J. Woodman, S.W.; H. Dudden, J.W.; the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G. Chaplain of England, Chaplain; Rutterford, Treasurer; R. Shackell, P.M., the courteous and popular Secretary, to again fill that responsible office; W. H. Catlin, S.D.; Sweetland, J.D.; A. Dupont, I.G.; Rafter, Organist; C. Tomlinson, Dir. of Ceremonies; G. Motion, P.M.; and J. W. Wright, Stewards. The S.W. proposed that a Past Master's jewel should be presented to Bro. Lee, the immediate Past Master, and spoke in terms of the highest commendation with regard to the manner in which the duties of the chair had been discharged during the past year. The motion was seconded by Bro. Dudden. The W.M. put the motion, which was carried unanimously. Bro. Lee returned thanks for the compliment. He frankly said he had done his very best, and was glad that he had met with the appreciation of his brethren of the Royal Standard Lodge. He hoped their connection together might long continue. A vote of thanks, proposed by Bro. Shackell, cordially supported by Bro. Savage, and seconded by Bro. Lee, was recorded in favour of Bro. Young-husband, for the manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation, and suitably acknowledged by that brother. After some ordinary routine business had been transacted the lodge was closed and a banquet was served. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were given and responded to, the healths of Bros. Lee and Shackell eliciting most affectionate marks of approval. The toast of "The Host, Bro. Jameson," was also warmly responded to. The "Tyler's Toast" brought an end to a very delightfully spent evening.

### INSTRUCTION.

#### VISIT OF THE UNITED PILGRIMS LODGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE PYTHAGOREAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION AT GREENWICH.

As announced in a late impression of the *Freemason* the movement inaugurated by the United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction at Brixton, for securing uniformity of Craft working, is being continued by the interchange of visits between several metropolitan lodges of instruction.

On the 15th inst about eighty brethren assembled in the large room of the "Prince of Orange" Tavern at Greenwich, to receive the visit of the United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction.

Bro. John Thomas, P.M., of several lodge, and a well known Metropolitan Preceptor, presided, and fifteen brethren of the United Pilgrims'

assisted him in the working of the fifteen sections in the following order, viz.

FIRST LECTURE.	
First Sec....	Bro. W. S. Cackett, 1216.
Second... „	R. Welsford, P.M. 548.
Third ... „	H. Martin, 1329.
Fourth... „	Henry Smith, P.M. 902.
Fifth ... „	B. Robarts, W.M. 228.
Sixth ... „	Thomas Poore, J.W. 720
Seventh „	F. Geider, P.M. 507.
SECOND LECTURE.	
First Sec.	Bro. R. Huddleston, 975.
Second... „	Jas. Stevens, P.M. 25, 720, 1216.
Third ... „	John Noke, P.M. 87.
Fourth... „	E. Worthington, P.M. 507.
Fifth ... „	H. F. Hodges, S.W. 720.

THIRD LECTURE.	
First Sec.	Bro. M. S. Larlham, I.G. 1216.
Second... „	T. H. Pulsford, P.M. 1158.
Third ... „	Edward Moody, W.M. 1287.

The whole of the sections were worked in admirable style, and evidenced the care and attention given by his pupils to the instruction of Bro. Thomas. At the conclusion of the work, the thanks of the Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction were voted to Bro. Thomas and his party, and the whole were elected Honorary Members of the lodge. Bro. Thomas acknowledged the compliment on his own behalf expressing his gratification that the labours of himself and friends had been so highly appreciated, and Bro. Stevens, as Secretary to the "United Pilgrims," responded on behalf of the working brethren. In the course of his remarks he stated that a return visit would shortly be expected, and hoped that the uniformity of working which he found to be generally desired by the members of the Craft, with whom he had been associated, would at no distant time be secured through the instrumentality of these pleasant intellectual meetings. To Bro. John Robert Nash, the indefatigable Secretary of the Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction was mainly due, the success of the present meeting, and he (Bro. Stevens) begged to thank him for his cordial co-operation. A most agreeable and instructive evening was then brought to a close with generally expressed wishes for an early re-union.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 88). The regular meeting of this old established lodge took place at the Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on 11th inst., the W.M. Bro. J. A. Dimmock, of Ely, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. Peck and Manning, of Newmarket, and Bro. Apthorpe, of Cambridge, were raised to the sublime degree. The W.M. conducted all the business of the evening, and when finished was congratulated by the brethren present, on the able manner in which the work was performed, (this being the first time since his installation in January, he has worked this degree.) The report of the auditors was presented, and balance-sheet for the past year having shown the lodge to be in a flourishing condition, it was unanimously adopted. The lodge was honoured by several visiting brethren of the Isaac Newton Three Grand Principles and Pannure lodges, and after being closed in due form, the brethren sat down to the banquet, and the evening was spent in a pleasant manner.

#### CHESHIRE.

STAMFORD.—*Stamford Lodge* (No. 1045).—Monday the 4th March, will be long remembered with delight, by about 65 brethren whose good fortune it was to be present at the festival of St. John of this lodge, and the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. P. H. Kirk. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Jas. A. Birch, P.M., P.Prov. P.S.G.D.C., in a manner seldom equalled, rarely if ever excelled. The lodge was opened a little after three o'clock, and the ordinary business having been concluded, the W.M., elect, was presented to the Installing Master in a very appropriate manner by the retiring W.M., Bro. J. S. Mort. The usual questions having been satisfactorily answered, and the necessary obligations entered, the W.M. was conducted into the chair of King Solomon, and after thanking the brethren for the honour conferred upon him,

appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:—Bro. J. S. Mort, Treasurer; Bro. J. Worthington, having been previously elected by the lodge. Bro. Mort, I.P.M.; Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A., P.G.C., Chaplain; Bro. Siddeley, S.W.; Bro. Kenyon, J.W.; Bro. H. Hewhouse, Sec.; Bro. Ferguson, S.D.; Bro. S. Studd, J.D.; J. A. Lathbury, Organist; Bros. W. A. Harrison, E. Atherton, S. Studd, J. Burgess, E. G. Parker, P. Kent, and W. Baker, Stewards. The lodge having been closed, the brethren sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. J. Harvey, the proprietor of the Unicorn Hotel, to whom too much praise cannot be given for his spirit in decorating the Town Hall in the most handsome manner, and providing a dinner such as could not be surpassed for excellence. After the usual loyal toasts and the healths of the Grand Officers, and Provincial Grand Officers had been drunk, Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A., P.G.C., proposed "The Health of Bro. T. H. Kirk, the W.M. of the Stamford Lodge." Bro. Kirk, W.M., responded in a most appropriate manner. The toast of "The Masonic Charities" was proposed by Bro. James A. Birch, P.M. and responded to by Bro. Heathcote, P.M. Bro. Sudren, P.M., next proposed the health of the immediate Past Master, Bro. J. S. Mort, alluding to the very great success in every respect that had attended his year of office. Bro. Mort responded in a few happy observations. Bro. Hardy, P.M., proposed "The visiting Brethren." Bro. Cap. R. McD. Smith, Past Treasurer of Lancashire, Bro. J. Gibb Smith, P.M., and Bro. Beresford, P.M., responded in very effective speeches. Bro. Coates, P.M., proposed "The officers of the Stamford Lodge past and present," alluding to the very efficient manner in which their duties were performed. Bro. Newhouse briefly responded. The remainder of the toasts occupied the brethren until about eleven o'clock, when a happy meeting was concluded.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

TIVERTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 1125).—As soon as the convalescence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales rendered such a proceeding appropriate, a Lodge of Emergency was called for the purpose of adopting addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince. That to Her Majesty was moved by P.M., Bro. Reed, seconded by P.M. Bro. Williams; that to H.R.H. by the W.M., Bro. Roberts, seconded by P.M., Bro. Mills. They were engrossed on vellum and handsomely illuminated, and, having been signed by the brethren, were duly forwarded for presentation.

The following gracious replies have been received:—

"Whitehall, 5th Feb., 1872.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of St. Peter's Lodge of Freemasons in the Town and Borough of Tiverton, on the occasion of the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. A. BRUCE.

"The Secretary of St. Peter's Lodge of Freemasons', Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Deven."

"Sandringham, King's Lynn,  
5th February, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys is desired to convey to the Master, Past Masters, Wardens and Brethren of St. Peter's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the Town and Borough of Tiverton, the Prince of Wales's sincere thanks for their kind congratulations on his recovery from his recent illness.

"His Royal Highness is deeply sensible of the sympathy expressed in their address with him during his late hours of trial and affliction.

"R. Thomas, Esq., W.M."

These having been read by Bro. T. Parkhouse, the Secretary, at the last regular lodge on the 22nd ult., were ordered to be entered on the Minute Book, and it was suggested that the members should, on the 27th, proceed to the Church of St. Peter's, to join in the National Thanksgiving for the event which had been the

subject of their congratulations. They accordingly on that day took part in a procession to the church, preceded by the Volunteers, and the Mayor and Corporation of the town. In the evening the brethren met at supper at Bro. Wood's, and a very loyal and pleasant evening closed the day's proceedings.

BOLTON.—*Anchor and Hope Lodge* (No. 37).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, March 4th, when there were present Bros. R. W. Knowles, W.M.; Jas. Pilkington, S.W.; W. Slater, J.W.; Tunnah, Prov.G.Sec.; T. H. Winder, Prov.G.Purs.; Isherwood, Robinson, Barrett, Brockbank, Newton, Harwood, and Wilson, P.M.S.; Sharples, Treas.; Rev. F. Brindley, Chaplain; Walker, S.D.; Horrocks, J.D.; Freeman, I.G.; Walch, Organist; Brown, Rutter, and Crouther, Stewards; and E. Ainsworth. The lodge was opened up to the third degree, when Bro. Edwin Ainsworth was raised by Bro. R. Harwood, P.M. The lodge was closed to the first degree, when the ballot was taken for four candidates for initiation, who were all unanimously elected, and three of them being in attendance, were initiated as follows:—Mr. Frank Ainsworth by Bro. Newton, P.M.; Mr. Fred Ainsworth Winder, by Bro. T. H. Winder, Prov. G. Pursuidant; and the Rev. Chas. Fred. Holt, by Bro. Brockbank, P.M. Sec. The charge to the newly initiated brethren was delivered by Bro. Tunnah, Prov.G.Sec. The labours of the evening being concluded, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

#### DURHAM.

DURHAM.—*Norman Lodge* (No. 1334).—At a general meeting of this Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, Old Elvet on Wednesday, 21st ult., it was proposed, on the motion of the Worshipful Master (Bro. James Young), seconded by Bro. the Rev. G. R. Bulman, I.P.M., that a loyal address be presented to her Majesty on the occasion of the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from his recent dangerous and protracted illness. The motion was unanimously adopted. The addresses were handsomely and very artistically illuminated and engrossed on vellum by Mr. H. C. Camidge, law stationer and illuminator, 7, Little Stonegate, York, and were greatly admired. Each address is surmounted by Masonic emblems, that to the Prince also bearing the Feathers of the Prince of Wales, in proper heraldic colours. The following reply to the address of congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had been received by the Sec.:—

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.,  
2nd March, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys has been directed by the Prince and Princess of Wales to return their sincere thanks to the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and brethren of the Norman Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1334, for their kind congratulations on the Prince's recovery from his illness, and to request them to accept their Royal Highnesses' deep acknowledgments for the anxiety felt by them during the continuance of the illness, and for their prayers for their Royal Highnesses' future peace and happiness.

"Mr. J. Moore."

STOCKTON.—*Lodge of Philanthropy* (No. 940).—On Thursday, the 15th ult., a meeting of the brethren took place at the Freemason's Hall, Stockton, to celebrate the annual festival. Bro. J. F. Mann was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. J. Trotter P.M.; G. Herbert, S.W.; T. Walton, J.W.; Rev. C. D. Trotter, Chaplain; J. Hunton, P.M., Treas.; J. H. Hart, Sec.; A. S. Fowler, S.D.; J. Usher, J.D.; W. J. Watson, I.G.; J. Walton, Organist; R. S. Hopper and T. Bradley, Stewards; and J. Trenholm, Tyler. The ceremony of installation was efficiently performed by Bro. A. C. Knowles, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D. The following members of the lodge were also present:—Bros. T. Nelson, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; J. H. Jackson, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; Bowron, P.M., P. Prov. G.S. of Works; J. Trotter, P.M., Prov. G. Registrar; R. Dickenson, J. Spicer, G. S. Thorp, G. Fletcher, T. Appleby, W. G. Miller, J. Craddock, R. Ashton, W. Laing, T. Preston, N. Lye, B.

R. Smith, J. H. Draper, H. Smith, E. W. Dickenson, and W. Smith. There were also a large number of visitors from Richmond, Middlesborough, Northallerton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. After the business had been transacted, the brethren adjourned to the banqueting hall, and sat down to a most sumptuous repast.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

CROSTON.—*Hesketh Lodge* (No. 986). The usual monthly meeting of the above lodge was held at the Grapes Inn, Croston, on Tuesday 4th inst. meeting having been read by Bro. Cottam, Secretary, Bro. Revd. Lister Smith and two others were duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, which ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by the W.M., assisted by Bro. P. Ascroft, as S.W., Bro. Fletcher, J.W. The lodge having been closed in the second and third degrees, Bro. Atherton, who had just arrived from Liverpool, proposed an address to his Royal Highness, Bro. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, which was seconded by Bro. R. Rigby, W.M., and carried unanimously. The address, which was of a most respectful and fraternal character, beautifully illuminated by Bro. Orr of Preston, was then read and ordered to be forwarded to its destination. A new member having been proposed, the lodge was closed down with solemn prayer. Afterwards the brethren adjourned to an excellent repast, served by Bro. W. Ascroft, and the loyal and Masonic toasts being drunk, the meeting ended.

#### Red Cross of Constantine.

#### METROPOLITAN.

ORIGINAL OR PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.—This Conclave held its quarterly assembly on the 4th instant, at Freemasons' Tavern, under the sceptre of Sir Kt. Angelo J. Lewis, M.A., the M.P.S. who was well supported by his officers and several members. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Brette, a duly approved candidate, was installed as a Knight of the Order, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the result being that Sir Kt. Kenning, V.E., will fill the chair of Constantine for the ensuing year, Sir Knts. Moss, Cubitt, and Gilbert, being chosen as V.E., Treasurer, and Sentinel, respectively. The Recorder announced, amidst general manifestations of regret, that since the previous meeting, Sir Kt. W. H. Andrew, S.G., had departed this life; and the name of the lamented deceased was ordered to be sent to the Grand Council for insertion in the necrological pages of the Annual Calendar of the order. The conclave was then closed, and the Knights separated, the usual banquet being postponed to Thursday the 7th instant, the date of the festival of the General Grand Conclave.

#### Ancient and Accepted Rite.

#### GIBRALTAR.

THE EUROPA CHAPTER, ROSE CROIX was convened on the 4th inst., for the purpose of advancing to the 18th degree, Bros. Haynes, Morgan, and Fenery. Nearly all the members of the chapter attended to do honour to the M.W.S., who, on this occasion, presided for the first time, and who, with the very able and excellent assistance of the officers he had selected at his installation, conducted the ceremony in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The officers for the current year are Ill. Bro. Dantez, High Prelate; Ill. Bro. Henry, First General; Ill. Bro. Williamson, Second General; Ill. Bro. Wall, Grand Marshal; and Ill. Bro. Ellison, Raphael. After the chapter had been opened and before the reception of the candidate, the Treasurer Ill. Bro. Marin laid before the Princes a statement of the financial condition of the chapter, which proved eminently satisfactory. P.M.W.S. Ill. Bro. Price then rose, and, in a few most appropriate remarks, presented a very beautiful silver loving cup to the chapter. This magnificent piece of plate was received by the M.W.S., Ill. Bro. Bal-

four Cockburn, who, on behalf of the chapter, returned thanks for this very magnificent action on the part of the late M.W.S. Ill. Bro. P.M.W.S. Alton, as one of the senior Princes present, rose and begged to be permitted to unite with Ill. Bro. Balfour Cockburn, in the remarks which he had made in reference to this valuable addition to the property of the chapter, and to the kindly sentiments and earnest interest in the welfare of the chapter, which had been there so tangibly expressed and demonstrated by Ill. Bro. P.M.W.S. Price. At the conclusion of the third point the Princes retired, and was shortly summoned to the banqueting hall, where a sumptuous collation had been prepared by the liberal and hospitable M.W.S.

#### Poetry.

#### BROTHERLY LOVE, RELIEF, AND TRUTH.

BY BRO. WM. BERNARD.

The world would be dreary,  
And life often weary,  
Without we'd a ray of the light from above,  
Which beaming benignly,  
Sheds o'er us divinely  
The tender effulgence of BROTHERLY LOVE.

Though our joys pass away,  
As our prospects decay,  
And Time to us whispers he's bound to be brief;  
But a blessing we find,  
That in some of our kind  
Dwell hearts that respond to the claims of RELIEF.

And when pleasure fails us  
And sorrow assails us,  
And gone are for ever are the days of our youth,  
How hallowed's the feeling,  
When to us revealing,  
We've never forsaken the precepts of TRUTH.

TRINIDAD.—About two years have elapsed since the brethren of the islands comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Trinidad had to mourn the loss of their District Grand Master, in the death of the late Bro. Danl. Hart. The vacancy thus occasioned has now been filled up by the appointment of Bro. Robert Scott. The *New Era* congratulates the members of the order that "this distinctive mark of masonic excellence has fallen to the lot of one so eminently qualified for the post, not only by his position in our commercial community, but as a gentleman of education, talents and refinement."

MASONIC BALL IN LIVERPOOL.—The fourth annual ball of the brethren of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 220, Garston, took place on the 28th ult., at Delamere's Rooms. Amongst those present were Bros. R. Jones, W.M.; J. Sellar, I.P.M.; J. W. Baker, P.G.S., W.M. 241, P.M. 220; W.S. Vines, P.M.; C. Leedham, P.M.; H. Clayton. S.W.; W. Jones, J. W.; J. G. Butterfield, Secretary: Capt T. Gray, J.D. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Capt. Berry, R. Brown, W. T. May, Bateman, T. Josephs, Dr. E. M. Sheldon, Dr. Caldwell, &c. Bro. Vines, of the Canton, supplied the refreshments. Bro. Butterfield, the Secretary, deserves much credit for the manner in which he carried out the general arrangements in connection with the ball.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE ST. MARK'S CHAPTER, No. 857.

This new chapter was consecrated on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the Half Moon Hotel, Herne Hill, by Comp. Jas. Brett, P.Z., G.D.C., assisted by Comp. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., as Director of Ceremonies. The chapter was duly opened by Comps. J. Brett, as Z.; John Boyd, P.Z. as H. and J. Lewis Thomas, as J.; after which the Companions entered, and the Presiding Officer proceeded with the ceremony of consecration—a duty which he performed in a most dignified and impressive manner. The D.C. then presented the Three Principals Designate, namely, Comps. C. H. Rogers Harrison, Z.; W. B. Hambly, H.; G. Schuck, J.; and they were all regularly installed into their respective chairs. The M.E.Z. then invested Comp. H. E. Francis, P.Z., as the first S.E. of the chapter, and afterwards proposed that the thanks of the chapter, and the rank of Honorary Member be awarded to Comp. Brett, for his admirable working of the ceremonies of consecration and installation, and to Comp. Little for assisting in the same. Both companions briefly acknowledged the compliment. Votes of thanks were also passed to Comps. Boyd and Thomas, the acting H. and J. at the consecration, and to Comp. W. Worrell for the able way in which he conducted the musical portion of the ceremonies. A large number of candidates having been proposed, the chapter was closed, and the Companions sat down to a capital dinner under the M.E.Z.'s presidency.

The usual loyal and R.A. toasts were duly honoured—and good speeches were made by several present, including Comps. J. O. Oxland, and C. Homfray, for the visitors, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE BIRCHALL LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 143.

On Wednesday, 13th inst. a very important ceremony in connection with Freemasonry in Preston took place at the Bull Hotel. Hitherto the degree of Mark Masonry, under the constitution of England, has found no habitation in the town, but through the instrumentality of Bro. Colonel Birchall, a lodge has been formed, and the consecration took place on Wednesday last, when Bro. W. Romaine Callender, jun., of Manchester, the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Order for the province of Lancashire, accompanied by a large number of his Grand Officers, attended. The ceremony was an exceedingly interesting one, and at its close the Prov.G.M. installed as the first Worshipful Master Bro. Colonel Birchall, who appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Major Wilson, S.W.; Richard Robinson, J.W.; J. J. Greaves, M.O.; Joseph Pritt, S.O.; W. Welbourne, J.O.; James Porter, W.M. 60, Secretary; George Galloway, S.D.; Ralph Laudles, J.D.; James Worsley, I.G., A. Mc.Carter, T.

Subsequently Bro. Col. Birchall provided a grand banquet in an adjoining room. The chair was occupied by Bro. Col. Birchall, who was supported by the following brethren:—The R.W. W. Romaine Callender, jun., Prov. G.M.M.; W. O. Walker, Prov. G.M.O.; R. Goepel, Prov. G.S.O.; J. Gibb Smith, Prov. G.J.O.; Rev. Jno. Leighton Figgins, M.A., Prov. G.C.; Jno. Duffield, Prov. G. Treas.; J. F. Tweedale, Prov. G. Reg.; Jno. Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec.; W. H. Prince, Prov. G. S.D.; W. Ashworth, Prov. G. J.D.; R. Butterworth, Prov. G.D.C.; J. Ashworth, Prov. G.A.D.C.; R. Seed, Prov. G. Org.; T. T. Lancashire, Prov. G.S.B.; A. Milne, Prov. G. Steward; Jno. Handley, Prov. G.I.G.; Wm. Roberts P. Prov. G.S.D., and Prov. G.M.O.; Jas. Porter, W.M. 60; G. Galloway, P.M.; Major Thomas Wilson; Dr. Moore, G. Swd. Bearc; J. J. Greaves; J. Pritt; W. Welbourne; R. Landless; J. Worsley; J. Grime; H. Livesay; Thos. Aspden.

The Worshipful Master proposed the usual loyal toasts, and "the health of the Rev. R. G. Portal, Grand Mark Master of England, with his Deputy and the rest of the Grand Officers," which was enthusiastically received.

The Worshipful Master gave "R. W. Bro

William Romaine Callender, jun., Prov. G.M.M.M. of Lancashire." In Masonry generally, no name stood higher than that of Bro. Callender. He would not expatiate why, nor make use of any amount of fulsome eulogy. They knew why, but in that degree particularly, met, as they were, on the occasion of consecrating a new lodge, they ought to pay especial compliments to him for the exertion he had expended in promoting Mark Masonry, the talent he had brought to bear upon it, and the kind manner in which he had exerted his great social influence in promoting the extension of the Order. He need not say more to impress upon them the importance of the toast, nor to render it more acceptable to them. He was confident they would receive it and do due honour to it; but he must be permitted to express to the Provincial Grand Master his own personal obligation for the kind manner in which he had sanctioned the formation of the lodge, and especially for his presence on that occasion, and for the admirable and never-to-be-forgotten manner in which he had consecrated the lodge. It was with very great pleasure he proposed his health, and hoped he and the officers under him in the illustrious position he so ably filled might enjoy long and prosperous lives.

Bro. W. Romaine Callender, junr., said:—Brethren, as regards brevity I will follow, as I am always anxious to do, the example of your Worshipful Master. I can assure you that I never enter a lodge without receiving words of kindness and commendation which I feel are more than I deserve. Perhaps I never had greater pleasure than in coming to Preston to-day. Considering the importance of Preston—and I say it, you will be quite sure, not merely in words of compliment or flattery—it is no small thing for us to have a Mark Lodge in a large and important town like this. The founding of a branch like this, commenced under such auspices, taken up by a number of brethren who have the confidence of their friends in the town and neighbourhood, and commanding the position and importance which your town occupies.—I say, such a lodge ought to be a focus and a load star of Mark Masonry in North Lancashire, I hope for generations, (Applause.) There is another peculiar feature in our meeting to-day. We have had the pleasure of meeting in our lodge, and obligating in our Constitution, brethren who, like many other brethren in this room and in Lancashire, took their Mark degree under a kindred Constitution; and I am always anxious that those brethren should be fully alive to the fact that there is no actual rivalry between us. It is not worth while now going into the question how or why there should be two jurisdictions. We who were advanced under one jurisdiction have thought, as Englishmen, that we ought to support the English Constitution when one could be found to work and agree; but, on the other hand, we have no wish to push ourselves in opposition to, or to force our lodges upon, those who differ from us. One strong feeling which I had in accepting the honours which were placed before me was, that I might perhaps, having some influence in the Craft, prevent any possibility of dissension arising in this degree to mar our working in the Craft degree, which we all acknowledge to be the most important and most universal. I believe that this and many other degrees are of use and importance, have special beauties of their own, and are, as it were, the adornments and embellishments of the system; still I think it would be a great mistake and a great misfortune if any differences on those other points were at all to cause any unpleasant feeling or the shadow of uneasiness or dissension in our Craft lodges. I am happy to be able to say that this view of the question, so far as regards East Lancashire, has been generally adopted; and although we have yet two jurisdictions, and although we do not quite know whether they will be merged into one, still we have reason to believe that, in a longer or shorter time, no feeling of dissatisfaction, or dissension, or dispute can possibly arise to mar the working of the one or the other, for we acknowledge to have one desire in this great and beautiful and most comprehensive degree. I have only now to thank you, brethren, personally, and at the same time let me say how many thanks I feel we owe to your Worshipful Master and the brotherhood of the lodge estab-

lished to-day; and also, if I may be allowed to add, to the Provincial Grand Officers who have come in such number here. They have come here not merely from any personal regard to myself, and not merely from a sense of duty, but from a desire to do honour to the town of Preston—and to assure the brethren here that they have a hearty sympathy in all that concerns your ancient and most important town.

Bro. Birchall having proposed "The Lord Lindsay, the R.W. Deputy P.G.M.M.; Lord Skelmersdale, P.G.S.W.M.M.; and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers."

Bro. W. Romaine Callender, jun., said he believed he had now the privilege of proposing the next toast, and, as time was advancing, he feared he would not be able to do justice to it in the way in which he should like to do, and perhaps he had already anticipated some remarks he might have made in proposing "Prosperity to the Birchall Lodge, 143." It was a similar toast to that always proposed at the installation of a Worshipful Master, and always proposed with sincerity. He was sure none of these Masonic toasts were ever proposed by brethren without feeling a heartiness and an earnestness to which members of the outer world were to a great extent strangers. No man with any degree of Masonry in his heart could enter into a lodge without wishing that lodge prosperity; and although he might be a stranger, and although he might scarcely know its members, and know little or nothing of its particular working, yet, if he happened to be present at the annual meeting, when an installation took place, he must feel a special desire that the principles which had been handed down so far might be handed down for twelve months more, and that their operations would be carried on as time advances by future members. He was sure if that feeling was prevalent in every Masonic heart, it must be especially so when a new lodge was formed. Whatever amount of Masonic experience a brother might have had, still, there was no small responsibility in undertaking the working of a new lodge. He was sure on an occasion like that, when they were commencing a new lodge in a new degree, that responsibility, that anxiety, and that labour were proportionately increased; and all the more so when it was their desire, as he knew it must be, to emulate other lodges in the province and to set a good example to those who might come in after them. Since they had had a Provincial Grand Lodge in Lancashire they had been particularly fortunate in the class and the number of brethren who had joined them. They had not merely been numerous, but they had also been excellent and hard-working Masons. As he knew it must and would be their desire that the Birchall Lodge should not be outshone by others he felt that their Worshipful Master and his officers, and the brethren who first composed it, would have no ordinary work to perform; and in proportion to that work and responsibility, so the wishes of himself and Grand Officers, and the brethren throughout Lancashire, would be great and earnest. He confessed that when Col. Birchall was at one of their Mark Lodges he was exceedingly anxious not to take him from their Scotch brethren by any unworthy means, but to avail himself of his services if it was really possible. He would not, either for his own sake, or for the colonel's sake, or the Craft's sake, suggest that he should give up his first allegiance, but when he heard that he was disposed to join them, he felt—and those feelings were shared by them all—a very great amount of pleasure. It was an especial gratification to him to have a brother and a gentleman like the Colonel to fill an office in the Provincial Grand Lodge, because he had always contended that, whilst they ought to recognise merit, they ought also to seek to amalgamate with it social position and social worth. He knew that Bro. Birchall was not likely to do that without doing some more Masonic work. He felt perfectly certain of that when Bro. Birchall received the office of Prov. J.G. Warden, and he said to a friend, "Depend upon it, we shall have a lodge at Preston before long." He could only, in conclusion, express to Bro. Birchall the gratification he felt for his kindness in taking office under him, and also his very sincere thanks for the manner in which he and his other brethren were going to conduct their new lodge:

He wished Bro. Birchall in his year of office, and every other brother who accepted office under him and all who were connected with the lodge, every happiness and prosperity, both in their public and private concerns, and he hoped especially that this Birchall Lodge would be a Masonic blessing and a Masonic advantage to the town and neighbourhood. He had great pleasure in proposing "Prosperity to the Birchall Lodge."

Bro. Birchall, in rising to return thanks for the honour which they had done him in drinking his health in connection with the newly-formed lodge, assured the brethren that whilst he felt the high honour and experienced great pleasure and gratification in having been placed in that eminent position, he at the same time felt the great responsibility which he had undertaken, because that was not the first time he had been called upon to initiate a Masonic Institution in the town of Preston. (Hear, hear.) Like their Provincial Worshipful Master he for the third time appeared as the institutor or founder of a Masonic body in the town. He was quite aware that the Provincial Grand Master felt a great wish and anxiety that it should spread in all directions, and that he had a peculiar desire that a lodge should be formed in Preston. It afforded him (Bro. Birchall) great pleasure in carrying that desire in effect. Their Worshipful Master thought it would progress still further westward if once established in Preston, and he (Bro. Birchall) had every reason to believe that before long there would be a lodge in Lancaster, and probably still further north-west. He trusted they would agree with him in thinking that they had begun that day under very good auspices. They began, of course, as new lodges did, with a limited number of members, but they had already that day affiliated several members from another Order, of the same degree, and he had had the honour of proposing in the lodge not fewer than twenty-five brethren for advancement, upon the occasion of their first assembly. No exertion of his would be spared, so far as time from his other avocations would permit, to ensure the welfare of the lodge. He felt proud that he had been supported so kindly by the brethren who had accepted office under him, and he did trust that they would exert themselves to make themselves perfect in their respective departments, so that they might not be ashamed to be visited by members from any other locality. Before sitting down, he moved to propose "The health of the Senior and Junior Wardens, and the other officers of the lodge;" with such good officers there was no fear that the lodge would not go on succeeding and to prosper. (Loud applause.)

Bro. Major Wilson, Senior Warden, returned thanks on behalf of the officers of the new lodge. He hoped and he believed the people of Preston would see, from these ceremonies, that there was something in Freemasonry that was deserving of the consideration and attention of every good man—(hear, hear.)—and that there was something in the principles of the Craft. In every degree they saw them developed in a different way—one developed in one way, and another in another—and there was something so ennobling in them, that the knowledge of their proceedings would further the interests of the Craft; and in the town induce the people to think that they were not a body of men who met merely for the purpose of eating and drinking, and social intercourse, but for the purpose of promoting morality, religion, and good fellowship amongst one another.

Bro. J. J. Greaves proposed "The Visiting Brethren."

The Worshipful Master proposed "The health of the Brethren of the neighbouring Province of Cumberland and Westmorland," coupled with the name of Bro. James Porter, W.M. of lodge 60, who suitably responded.

Bro. Galloway proposed the health of those gentlemen who had entertained them with harmony; and the remainder of the evening was passed in an equally enjoyable manner.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

## METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 29, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Rose and Lily, Red Cross Conclave, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-st.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.

Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.

Mount Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

## MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemason's Hall.

" 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms.

" 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.

" 79, Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

" 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.

" 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.

" 992, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Chapter 25, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.

Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.

British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.

St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.

Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.

St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

Audit Committee, Girls School, at 2.30 p.m.

Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.

" 92, Moria, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

" 141, Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

" 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.

" 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall, Cannon-street.

" 205, Israel, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

" 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James.

" 1158, Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.

" 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

" 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.

Chapter 21, Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bra. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.

Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.

Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.

St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Lodge 2, Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.

" 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.

" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.

" 753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood.

" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.

" 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.

" 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.

United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.

Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.

Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.

Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly 3 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Lodge 22, Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.

" 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.

" 60, Peace and Harmony, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.

" 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.

" 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.

" 99, Shakspeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.

" 766, William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

Chapter 5, St George's, Freemasons' Hall.

" 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

" 834, Andrew, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.

Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

## FRIDAY, March 26.

Good Friday—No Masonic Meetings.

## Advertisements.

ELECTION—MAY, 1872.

**ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS AND THE WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS.**—The favour of your vote and interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

Thomas Cartwright, Aged 77 Years.

He was initiated into the Temperance Lodge, No. 169, in 1851, exalted in the Domatic Chapter, No. 177, and has continued a subscribing member up to this time. Some years since he retired from business as a stevedore, with a moderate competency, but unwisely again embarked in business as a timber merchant, and through the recklessness of others has lost all his means, and now lives by the joint exertions of his aged wife by mangling clothes; he is sadly afflicted with deafness. Was a subscribing member to this Institution for some years.

## Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Devonport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon F.R.C.S. England;

Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.

"I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. McGRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F.

"Sir,—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really, in some cases it acts like a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From Jno. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption, with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

From Dr. B. J. BOULTON and Co., Homecastle.

"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation, in whatever organ and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects."

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have."

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1/12, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/0 each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

