

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Freemasonry and Israelitism 239
 Conversations for Freemasons 240
 Footsteps of Freemasonry £41
 Inauguration of the Masonic Temple at Hasskeui... 242
 CORRESPONDENCE :—
 Distribution of Honours in Grand Lodge..... 243
 Instruction 243
 Grand Lodge of Scotland 243
 Oration delivered at the Consecration of Commercial
 Lodge, No. 1391, at Leicester 244
 Masonic Tidings—British, Colonial and Foreign..... 245
 CRAFT MASONRY :—
 Metropolitan 245
 Provincial 245
 MARK MASONRY :—
 Metropolitan 247
 Provincial 247
 ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE :—
 Provincial 248
 RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE ?—
 Metropolitan 248
 OBITUARY :
 Bro. Thomas Scotcher 248
 Masonic Meetings for next week... 249
 Advertisements..... 237, 238, 249, 250, 251, 252

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES
 ON THIS SUBJECT.
 BY W. E. N., No. 766.
 (Continued from Page 212.)

No. XV. Sept. 2nd, 1871. The planting of colonies in the "desolate places of the earth" by the Anglo-Saxon race is an achievement which has astonished foreigners. Emerson says the "spawning power" of the Anglo-Saxons of Britain has sufficed to colonise great parts of the world, without reducing the numbers of the British people, who increased from 1851 to 1871, 3,999,834, or 14·13 per cent. According to prophecy, the seed of Abraham were to inhabit the earth, and to become great and powerful nations, by sending forth their children to other regions, and this without exhausting themselves. (See Gen. xxxv. 11, and Gen. xlviii. 19.) "Ephraim shall become a multitude of nations." The Hebrew word *me'la*, translated "multitude," means *fullness*, that is, the race was to become a populous one, and the nation considerable, not petty. England is one of the most densely-peopled countries in the world. With an area of only one-third of France, it has a population of 397 to the square mile, and equal to seven-ninths of hers. England has planted the United States, Canada, the Australian Continent, South Africa, &c. Although other nations of Anglo-Saxon (Gothic?) origin have not large territorial possessions, they are powerful in numbers; such for example are North Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, North of France, Norway, Sweden, and parts of the Turkish Empire, West of the Black Sea. Thus the seed of Jacob already possess one half of the earth, and rules the world. Emerson (American) to give an idea of the Anglo-Saxon power of England and America said, fifteen years ago, the British Empire covers 5,000,000 square miles, and contains 220,000,000 souls, or one-fifth of the population of the globe. The United States, with a territory of 3,000,000 square miles, contains 20,000,000, exclusive of slaves; thus we have a population of English descent and language of 60,000,000, governing 245,000,000 souls.

The horn of Joseph's posterity is likened to the horn of the unicorn (rhinoceros), with which

they were to push the people to the ends of the earth. The horn is a symbol of strength, power and importance. The Sons of Israel, wherever they locate themselves, are to push the people (the aborigines) to the end of the earth; as has been done everywhere by the Gothic or Saxon race. In these islands, the Britons were driven into Cornwall and Wales. In North America, India, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and elsewhere, they have pushed the aborigines further and further, not always with humanity.

Israel was not only to encompass the earth, but to give birth to kings (See Gen. xvii. 6-16, and xxxv. 11.) The Anglo-Saxon race (while as Goths they dwelt near the Euxine,) elected a king (Alaric) who became the terror of Rome. The Goths, under him and his successors, founded many well-ordered communities in Germany and Northern Europe, and took possession of their islands, where they established seven separate kingdoms, which ultimately became one great state, under Egbert, A.D. 837. His grandson Alfred, settled the kingdom on a basis which still remains; and throughout all the revolutions and political convulsions that have occurred in this country, the monarchy has remained intact, with the short interregnum of Cromwell, the throne being filled by descendants of the Getæ, Saxon, Norman, and German. No other people can point to such a line of kings.

In the migrations of that great branch of the Israelites known as the Anglo-Saxons, they were instrumental in conferring upon barbarous peoples the blessings of religion and civilisation. England was destined to be the "standard of the Lord" to the nations, and God has made the commerce, the political influence, the naval and military powers, and the language and literature, and the religious feeling of the Anglo-Saxons, the means of leavening the world and impressing mankind with holy principles, honourable desires, and giving them a purer faith. As Emerson says, England has inoculated all nations with her civilisation, tastes, and intelligence. Whatever brightness distinguishes society, is almost wholly due to the principles inculcated by the Anglo-Saxon race. Formerly, the great mass of every nation was in a state of bondage and oppression. Such a state of things is impossible now, because (it is alleged) of "public opinion." The Greeks and Romans, although highly civilised, slaughtered their slaves by thousands. The aborigines of America, Australia, &c., if not absorbed, soon die out, before the Saxon race. Of Asia, the seat of the great ancient empires, it has been said "The vast Asiatic monarchies are simultaneously rotting down." The Sultan with difficulty holds together his empire. In India, the only vitality left is European. The King of Burmah's empire remains only, because its profitable provinces are in English hands. Cochin-China is too weak to drive 150 French from its capital. The action of Persia depends upon St. Petersburg. In China, the palace of the Emperor, ruling one third of the human race, was burned, and himself humbled by an Anglo-Saxon army, half as large as his own body-guard. Japan is succumbing to this race." These are marvellous phenomena, to which history shows no parallel.

It is evident that among Christian nations, for some reason there has arisen an energy

unknown amongst men. Among the Anglo-Saxon nations alone has this power appeared. The rest are withering away; they await (be numbed and torpid) some change which no one foresees, and which may either awaken them to new life or destroy them.

No. XVI. September, 9th 1871.—We have hitherto seen the Anglo-Saxons acting as the salt of the earth, purifying the base, and preserving what had in it, the principle of vitality, and was capable of righteous expansion: we must now consider their religious, political, and social characteristics, and see how far these agree with what was predicted of Israel, who was to lose its identity, that is, not to know itself or to be known as Israel, but to be called by another name until the time had come for realizing some of the promises and prophecies. Israel was to become a religious people, and to bless the people by their presence and settlements. Israel was to be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and was to proclaim the great truths of which she was the depository. This great and glorious mission has been (though not as yet completely) fulfilled by the Anglo-Saxons, and by no other people. They have translated the Bible into nearly every living language, and by means of their missionaries have distributed it throughout the world. Although Israel, in these latter days, was to furnish witnesses to the faith, and to constitute the true church, that body was not to be so religiously united as to be of one mind on all points of religion, but was to be divided, although having a distinctive religious designation (see Isa. xlv. 3). This is characteristic of the church, as it exists among the Anglo-Saxons and the kindred races, as witness the number of sects and religious denominations into which the Christian church is divided. Formerly these divisions gave rise to mutual persecutions and re- criminations, but now the sectarian bitterness has become much softened; the Protestant and Catholic, the Churchman and Dissenter, and the Jew join together in one common work of philanthropy and religion.

No. XVII. September 16th, 1871.—Religion and philanthropy are inseparably united. Religion is the love of God; philanthropy the love of man. In both, the affection must manifest itself in action. Israel then must be animated by love of their fellow man, as they are by their love of God. This was predicted of Israel in their new state, (see Isa. lviii 6-7.) England stands foremost in the works of philanthropy; our national debt is proof of that fact. It was not incurred to achieve territorial conquests; but to defend other people against their invaders, and to ensure their independence. England has ever evinced her sympathy, and often afforded help to foreign peoples struggling against oppression, and has been an asylum for exiles of all races. Other Saxon nations participate in this honour, but England stands pre-eminent. The country is covered with evidences of England's active philanthropy in the form of charitable institutions of various kinds, which excite the admiration of the world. The national poor-rate, amounting to more than seven and a half millions sterling per annum, must not be forgotten, nor that this provision for the poor and needy is open to foreigners who seek our shores for various reasons. Moreover,

should a misfortune befall a people in a foreign land, either from war, famine, fire, or plague, the national spirit of benevolence is stirred, and help flows from all quarters and all classes. No matter whether the sufferers be Turks or Parsees, Jews or Christians; the Saxon race everywhere exhibits the same readiness to send help. The propagation of Anglo-Saxon principles has had great influence in softening the rigours of war, and will no doubt ultimately suppress war altogether. Nations are a long while learning such lessons, but it cannot be denied that wars (although still very horrible) are not carried on with the ferocity they formerly were. Dreadful tales of horrible atrocities committed by the belligerents in the late Franco-German war, were circulated, but on inquiry, they mostly turn out to be either fictions, or gross exaggerations. The Queen of Prussia, the Crown Princess, and other ladies of high rank, left their luxurious homes to attend the hospitals in which were sick and wounded French and German soldiers, and although towards the end of the war, the Germans had the care of 300,000 prisoners, they were all carefully attended to, and had many comforts. It is very gratifying to find in the Prussians so noble a trait of the Anglo-Saxon character. The Goths (their, and our progenitors) have always been described as a wild and ferocious people, but as their armies were frequently augmented by auxiliaries of different races, the Goths have doubtless been accused of many excesses of which they were not guilty, as even the Romans in the fifth century gave them the credit of being a generous race, and (as Anglo-Saxons) having no superiors.

ERNEST AND FALK.

CONVERSATIONS FOR FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

TRANSLATED BY

BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A.,
KNOWN AS CRYPTONYMUS.

CONVERSATION.—III.

ERNEST. You have escaped me all day long in the crowd of our friends; but I follow you to your chamber.

FALK. Have you anything important to say? for I confess I am myself too tired for mere idle conversation.

ERNEST. You laugh at my curiosity.

FALK. Your curiosity?

ERNEST. Which you were able to excite so strongly this morning.

FALK. What were we talking of this morning?

ERNEST. Of the Freemasons.

FALK. Well! I have not betrayed the secret to you. Have I?

ERNEST. The secret which cannot be spoken, you say?

FALK. Well, well; I am easy again.

ERNEST. But you told me something about the Freemasons that astounded me, that I did not expect, that has made me think.

FALK. And what was that?

ERNEST. Oh, do not torment me! You surely

FALK. Ah! yes, I remember it again, and it was that which made you so absent among your friends all day?

ERNEST. It was that; and I cannot rest unless you answer me at least one question.

FALK. That answer must depend on the tenor of the question.

ERNEST. How can you prove to me, or even make probable, that the Freemasons have such high and noble intentions?

FALK. Intentions? Did I say anything about intentions? I am not aware of it. But as you cannot have the remotest conception of the true deeds of the Freemasons, I have only drawn your attention to one point, on which there is much possibly not imagined by the politic minds of statesmen. Perhaps the Freemasons work at this question. Perhaps! And this was only to rid you of the prejudice that all the places whereon it is necessary to build have been already occupied, and that the necessary work has been already distributed among the hands.

ERNEST. Turn about now, as you will. Enough, I have formed the idea from what you say, that the Freemasons are people who have voluntarily undertaken to obviate by their labours those evils of the State which are unavoidable.

FALK. This definition, at any rate, does not shame the Freemasons. Stick to it! But understand it correctly, and mix nothing up with it that does not belong to it. The unavoidable evils of the State! Not of this or that state! Not the unavoidable evils which once taken up by any peculiar form or constitution, naturally result in this form of government. With these the Freemason has nothing to do, at least as a Freemason. The assuaging and curing of this he leaves to the citizen, who may employ himself according to his discrimination, his courage, or at his peril. Evils of a different kind, of a far greater degree, are the subject of his activity.

ERNEST. I have understood it perfectly. Not evils caused by the discontented citizen, but evils unavoidable, even with the happiest.

FALK. Right! To counteract—how did you express it?—to counteract these?

ERNEST. Yes.

FALK. The expression is strong. To counteract? To obviate them wholly? That cannot be: for with them the state itself would be utterly destroyed. They must not even be demonstrated at once to those who have no perception of them. So create this perception in many at a distance, to nourish its growth, to graft it, to generate, to make it blossom, can that now be called counteracting it? Do you therefore understand why I said that although the Freemasons were at work, centuries might elapse before it could be said—*This* have they done.

ERNEST. As well as I now comprehend the second portion of the riddle—good deeds rendering good deeds unnecessary.

FALK. Well! now go and study those evils, and learn to know them all, and weigh their effects one against another, and be assured that this study will discover things to you, that in days of anxiety seem to be the most cogent and incontrovertible influences against Providence and Virtue. This knowledge, this illumination, will render you peaceful and happy—even without the *work* of the Mason.

ERNEST. You lay considerable stress on the word *name*.

FALK. Because you can be anything without being called so.

ERNEST. Very well! I understand; but to return to my question, to which I must now give a somewhat different form: as I now know those evils against which Freemasonry is arrayed.

FALK. You know them?

ERNEST. Did not you yourself name them to me?

FALK. I have incidentally enumerated a few of them as instances. Only a very few of the most evident, the most apparent to the dimmest of eyes. But how many are there remaining, which, although they do not reach so far, are not so evident, not so incontestible, are no less certain, not less inevitable?

ERNEST. Then let me confine my question to that part only which you have indicated to me. How can you prove to me from that portion that the eyes of the Freemasons are really directed to it? You are silent. You meditate.

FALK. Certainly not upon what is a fitting reply to your question. But I do not know to what motive I should ascribe the inquiry.

ERNEST. But you will answer, if I tell you my reason?

FALK. I promise it.

ERNEST. I know, and fear, your penetration.

FALK. My penetration?

ERNEST. I am afraid you will sell me your speculations as facts.

FALK. Many thanks for the compliment!

ERNEST. Are you angry, or hurt?

FALK. Not at all! Rather should I have thanked you for bestowing the name of penetration upon that which you might have called quite otherwise.

ERNEST. Certainly not. Yet I know how the mind deceives itself, and unconsciously attributes plans and motives to others, which they had never entertained.

FALK. But what leads us to form opinions as to the intentions and motives of others? Surely their actions singly?

ERNEST. From what else? And here I come again to my question. From what single action of the Freemasons can we judge that it is even a *portion* of their aim to level and do away with all those divisions which state and state-craft have produced among men? and to reunite them?

FALK. And, besides this, without in any way hurting this state-craft and those states.

ERNEST. So much the better? Is it not, perhaps, necessary that there should even be deeds to prove this, if certain peculiarities, certain variations, leading to it, or springing from it only exist. In your speculations you must have commenced thus—that is to say, supposing your system to be only an hypothesis.

FALK. You are still suspicious: but I trust to dispel your qualms if I reveal to you one of the fundamental maxims of Freemasonry.

ERNEST. And which?

FALK. One of which they have never made a secret, according to which they have ever acted before the eyes of the whole world.

ERNEST. And that is—?

FALK. To admit every worthy and honourable

man fitted for the art, without distinction of country, of creed, of social position, into their Order.

ERNEST. Indeed!

FALK. Of course, this fundamental rule seems to take for granted the pre-existence of men already above these petty divisions, rather than to have for an object to create such; yet the nitre must exist in the air, before it clings to wall and chamber in the form of saltpetre.

ERNEST. Oh yes.

FALK. And why should not the Freemasons be here permitted to make use of a usual artifice—that of carrying on a portion of their mysteries quite openly—to obviate suspicion, ever willing to suppose something else than it perceives?

ERNEST. Why not?

FALK. Why should not the magician deal in broken silver, the better to conceal the truth that he can make it himself?

ERNEST. Why not?

FALK. Ernest! Do you hear me? You answer as in a dream, I think.

ERNEST. No, friend! but I have enough; enough for to-night. To-morrow—at earliest dawn—I leave for town.

FALK. So soon? and why?

ERNEST. You know me, and ask? How long do you remain at the watering-place?

FALK. I came but the day before yesterday.

ERNEST. Then I shall see you again ere you leave. Farewell! good night!

FALK. Good night; farewell!

The spark had lighted: Ernest went away and became a Freemason. What he at first found there is the subject of a fourth and fifth conversation, with which—the road divides.

FOOTSTEPS OF FREEMASONRY;

OR,

FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.W., 1329., Hon. Secretary Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

(Continued from page 132.)

In pursuing our subject I cannot but remark that it is far from my desire to dogmatise, either as to the mode of our connection with ancient times generally, or with that particular branch of ancient civilisation, whether Egyptian, Greek, or Roman, to which our traditions may be due.

For my own part I sat down to investigate without preconceived opinions, collected the facts within my reach and arranged them, having little more to do with the programme I then wrote, than to find the simplest words for the expression of those facts.

A student of the French University, a loungee at the Sorbonne, and an habitué of the College of France, I have certainly listened with delight to the successors of M. Guizot and other great men who have immortalised that spot, and tried to adopt their reasoning, being indebted to my note-book for some facts, and believe that should a Rénan or Colenso arise in Freemasonry, we should neither lose our own self-respect, nor be lessened in the esteem of the world by the light they would throw upon it.

We have already pointed out enough to show, that we are really the children of an ancient people, of an old civilisation, where we see our doctrines and usages reflected as in a glass, and which have descended in an unbroken stream from this source even although for a time, in passing through a dry and barren historical period, they may both in form and substance have partially disappeared from view, or be traced only with difficulty, per-

haps with doubt. Still it is now with us in renewed life, and one may soliloquise with Wordsworth in his Duddon sonnets,

"I thought of thee, my partner and my guide,
As being passed away. Vain sympathy,
For backward Dudden as I cast mine eyes,
I see what was, and is, and will abide.

Still glides the stream, and will for ever glide,
Its form remains, its function still the same."
We will now resume our fragments.

WARDENS OR TRIBUNES.

The former is the modern, the latter the ancient word. Warden signifies according to Blackstone, a guardian or custodian, equivalent to the Roman "custos." In this sense Cicero hath it, "Custo fani," guardian of the temple, and Horace says poetically, "Custos veræ virtutis rigidus que satelles." "True virtue's sure custodian and guard."

We ourselves derive this word from the French word "gardiën." Of late its conventional meaning has been much extended. If, however, the word is modern, the Masonic signification is altogether ancient, technical and specific.

As already stated, Numa, the kingly Roman and our royal founder, ordained that "three should rule a lodge," Latin "tres," dative case "tribus," hence the rulers of any collegium were called Tribunes, although subsequently the numbers were modified.

The Tribunes (one of them being the W. Master) form the governing body and from the rank of Tribunes only can a Master be elected. Our lectures also enforce the same doctrine, when each Warden, on being questioned as to the emblem he bears, replies, "this instrument refers to the measures I am bound to take in conjunction with your W.M. in ruling and governing this lodge.

Cicero enforces this doctrine when he says, "Tribuni ex collegio sententiæ pronuntiant." "The Tribunes (Wardens) pronounce the decisions of their college or lodge." Hence the functions of our Tribunes or Wardens, including the Master, are precisely analogous to those of the ancients, and it might not be wrong to revert to that very ancient and noble word.

It is also evident that tribunes were of different rank, and possibly some members even had points of precedence, as Horace in his satires alludes to something of this kind, when he says, "At Novius Collega gradu post me sedat uno." "For my (brother) or lodge fellow sits below me by one degree" (Sat. I, 6, 41.) and the word is here used as a legal term, and in a legal sense. But there is a difficulty with even the most well known Roman things. Our lectures say, "Three rule a lodge," because at the beginning three bore sway; this is strictly true. "Five to hold a lodge, seven or more to make it perfect." The latter is not well accounted for by referring to the several liberal arts and sciences, for in the doctrines of Pythagoras, seven was considered a sacred number, and adapted to religious purposes, and Aulus Gellius devotes an entire chapter, quoting also Varro, who devoted an entire volume to the elucidation of its virtues and powers. Therefore of these Masonic numbers, the two on which we place greatest stress are connected with old ideas, with ancient times.

Before coming to the office of W.M. we will have a slight digression on minor points, and as far as may with propriety be done, refer to the signs.

TOKENS OF RECOGNITION.

Of course in Brotherhoods it is necessary there should be tokens of recognition, thus Christians have for ensign the Cross.

We have already alluded to the "Hand" as of importance in Masonry, with the Romans it was a common sign as a plight or pledge of faith. Thus Cicero uses the phrase "manum dare," to give the hand, meaning to consent to anything. "Aram tenens," holding the Altar, is used by him as a legal term, to signify he swears, the hand upon and holding the altar, to give the highest solemnity to the oath.

We must also bear in mind the Romans avoided jargon in their legal forms, and used only words in common use.

It was however our Royal Founder, King Numa, who first instituted, as a law giver, "manual signs," and ordained (Pliny. Lib. I, chap. 23,) that as a sign of faith the right hand

should be offered in a certain manner, "manuque ad digitos involuta," with the hand rolled back upon the fingers.

The Romans also generally looked upon any promise or right conferred by stretching out the right hand as a solemn sacrament.

Cicero in his oration for Rabirius says, "Let me conjure you by that right hand which you stretched out to King Dejoturus in token of mutual hospitality, that right hand not more successful in the terrors of war than faithful to the engagements of peace."

"The 'Hand' was therefore with them, as with modern Freemasons, an important emblem of faith, and certain grips were ordained and instituted as signs by our kingly founder and which have descended even to our day. 'Scires e sanguine natos,' says Ovid. 'The children's deeds proclaim their sires.'"

It may be interesting also to remark that they had lucky and unlucky fingers, and Perseus (Lib. 2,) speaks of the middle finger as "infami digito," that polluted finger.

TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES AMICABLY.

It is further a principle amongst us to settle differences amicably. The Romans also endeavoured by the aid of a mutual friend, called "Arbiter unicum," to do the same; and he who held out was looked upon as litigious and troublesome. (See Aulus Gellius, Lib. xii. chap. 12.)

I could with much satisfaction carry this chapter through many points interesting to Masons, such as for instance, "to wash away pollution," "capital punishment among the ancients," &c., but for obvious reasons they cannot be discussed in a public journal.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

In Masonry two distinct temples are clearly alluded to, one evidently taken from some tradition of the Temple of Vesta, with its central fire, which is embodied in the first part.

In the latter part of Masonry the description of the temple presented is altogether different, and is simply copied from the first book of Kings; yet even here the Roman idea, (Rome of the Emperors) may be recognised, and is in nothing whatever opposed to it. I will run over a few points of resemblance between them.

THE PORCHWAY ENTRANCE.

The porchway entrances to the temple were places of great notoriety in ancient times. In Greece the philosophers taught there, the followers of Zeno have been par excellence called Stoics, from *Stoa* a porch, it was there their master first taught "that virtue was the only good," and opposed as deluded, the Peripatetics, who wandering without and around, declared it to be "only the greater good," of which we may remark then as now.

"Cælestis animis, tantæne iræ."

Oh! where can the difference be,
"Twixt, diddle-dum and diddle-dee."

At Rome the porchway of the Temple of Castor formed the City Exchange, and thither resorted the stock-jobbers, and money-changers, who doubtless then as now *bonnetted* incautious and curious visitors.

The porch of the Temple of Liberty is also spoken of by Cicero when he says, (Oratio in Milone) "but the confessions now extorting in Temple of Liberty go hard against Milo." As it was only slaves who gave evidence under torture, the instrument of their torture must have been kept under its sacred roof. Are the votaries of Liberty ever to remain the most inconsistent of men.

We may further remark that hard by the temple were Halls, and included in their consecrated precincts were Courts of Justice; in others Courts sat, and even the Senate, because it was reckoned unlawful for them to meet otherwise than in a holy or consecrated place. We thus see the origin of our custom of consecration, evidently handed down by tradition, even as Laic's.

The porchway, in fact, of nearly every temple was devoted to some public use, one of them being devoted to our friends the auctioneers, and another to that useful order, *public criers*, now extinguished for ever by gigantic posters.

The private houses of the rich had also their

porchways. Aulus Gellius, in the reign of Adrain, is very critical on these porchways, and says it was through them that all visitors entered, that there they left their equipages, servants, and horses, often very numerous. From this porchway a staircase, winding or otherwise, led to the *inner chamber*, or tablinum, where books were kept and business of importance settled.

THE PILLARS AT THE PORCHWAY ENTRANCE.

The pillars placed by King Solomon at the porchway entrance, are supposed to be frequently alluded to in Masonry, as Crabbe assures us.

"Boaz and Jachin through the earth renowned."

The Romans were, however, singularly fond of adorning their houses with pillars or columns, and from some remarks in Cicero we gather that, like armorial bearings of our own day, they were taxed, for Rome was a place ground down with taxation.

A pillar in such cases stood on each side of the doorway, and among the ornaments of their capitals are enumerated "spherical globes."

The temples had each its pillars likewise, and some are enumerated as having had only two, at the entrance.

Both pillars and posts too were indeed of great importance amongst the Romans, and of great resort. The latter "posts, or cartasta," standing places, or even pillories existed publicly, where fraudulent bankrupts were punished, and slaves attached by their feet for sale. They existed also in almost every house, and it is especially alluded to as a favourite punishment by *materfamilias* when any graceful slave was thought to stand too high in the favour of her master. It was to a post, and not in stocks, that St. Paul's feet were fastened at Lystra.

It was to these Catasta the martyrs were attached, and they are every where spoken of in the narrations of ancient martyrdoms, (see Prudentius an early Christian poet.) This institution has been thus handed down almost to our times, by the fostering care of Rome. Of course this is not Freemasonry, but points out how ancient customs and memories traditionally descend.

But to return—Pillars, or columns, have always, since the time of Lot's wife, held a prominent part in history. The Roman pillars of Trajan and Antoninus, erected to commemorate the exploits of those reigns, and crowned with statues of their respective Emperors, were the models of, and celebrated throughout the world long, long, before that one, copied from them, and hated of Communists, arose, and of which as it may be truly said, as has been said of one nearer home, it "Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

Certain pillars in the Forum formed the resort of different classes. Prigs, scamps, small brokers, and fraudulent tradesmen hung around the Mænian pillar, at once the Bow Street, Old Bailey, and voting place of Rome. At others lawyers, patrons, clients, idlers, quidnuncs, and unemployed were mingled indiscriminately together and contemporously styled Pillarians (Columnarii).

Hither also to the Rostrum or pulpit, which was the bow or beak of a ship attached to the same column, came patriots, and harangued the people in the sacred, but oft misused name of liberty.

Hither also came the claimant of the day, who pretending to be the son of one of the noble and virtuous Gracchi, was by the sweet voices, and votes of the inferior voters, (Quirites)—the *mobilis vulgus*—then as now ignorant, violent, and credulous, in a craze of delusion elected to the high office of Tribune of Rome.

By these also sometimes passed true patriots, of one of whom, Marcus Cato by name, Cicero, lovingly tells us in his oration for Murena that he *squared the conduct of his life by the unerring rule of reason.*

It was near others that booksellers stood, and where, according to Horace, small poets recited and sold their wares, and which often neither "Gods nor Man," "non Dii, non homines," could preserve from that end which the great poet of our days tells us is "the goal of ill-conditioned poetry."

"To bind a book, to line a box;
Or serve to curl a maiden's locks."

So at least says Tennyson.

Horace expresses their doom in shorter terms and as brevity is the soul of wit, I prefer his.

Of course this is not all Freemasonry, but any chat savouring of its ancient haunts may amuse, even if it does not instruct us.

In our next we propose to resume the "Fragments."

INAUGURATION OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE, HASSKEUI.

The Masonic Temple at Hasskeui was inaugurated on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., by a banquet, followed by a concert and ball. The building, which has been erected by shares, under the auspices of the Caledonian Lodge (Scotch rite), cost a little over £T.1,400, exclusive of the site, and is a neat and substantial edifice, with, however, an exterior totally and singularly devoid of Masonic character, and even of the slightest Masonic emblem. The internal arrangement is excellent. The lodge-room is spacious and lofty, with a handsome chandelier in the centre, pendant from a waggon-shaped ceiling, studded with stars, to represent the cerulean vault, which is the figurative roof of a Masonic lodge. This room was on Tuesday night the scene of one of those assemblages which, in this region, are only to be witnessed in Hasskeui, and which in that place are by no means infrequent. The interest in the event was not confined to members of the Craft; of the 120 or more persons who attended the banquet a considerable number belonged to the "outer world," and there were also many ladies—an innovation all the more commendable as the banquet was to be followed by a ball, at which the presence of the fair sex was indispensable. The chair was occupied by W. Bro. Henderson, ex-Master of the Caledonian Lodge, and Chairman of the Building Committee. On the entrance, however, of the R.W. Bro. Brown, District Grand Master of Turkey, who wore the collar and insignia of his office, and was received upstanding by the company, (but without the usual Masonic honours, owing to the presence of "profane persons") Bro. Henderson, though belonging to a rite which does not owe allegiance to the chiefs of the English Order, still, in deference to so distinguished a member of the Craft, offered him the gavel, the possession of which confers authority over all assemblies of Masons. This formal compliment was, of course, politely declined by the R.W.D.G.M.; who thereupon took his seat at the left of the Chairman, having near him his late Deputy, Bros. Laurie, Smythe, P.M. Bulwer, and P.G.D.G. Treasurer; and Wetherilt, W.M. of the Leinster Lodge, (Irish rite), which holds its meetings in the Temple. On the right of the Chairman were two leading "profanes"—as non-masons are called by the initiated—Sir Philip Francis, H.M. Consul-General and Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, and Shanks Bey, Superintendent Engineer at the Imperial Arsenal at Hasskeui. Among the representatives of local lodges present were W. Bros. Temple and Hanly, the Present and Immediate Past Masters of the Oriental Lodge. The banquet consisted of an excellent and well served cold collation, provided by Mr. Rowe, of Hasskeui, assisted by Mr. Nunn of Galata, and accompanied by a liberal flow of choice wines. Grace was sung before and after the repast by the "Hasskeui chorus" and at intervals music was played by a band stationed in the gallery at the west end of the lodge-room.

At the conclusion of the banquet,

The Chairman said they had met together for the purpose of congratulating each other on the completion of their work, and he, as Chairman of the Building Committee, took this opportunity of thanking the shareholders for the manner in which they had come forward in their department, which had made the Committee's labours light. He was sure it must be a source of satisfaction to them and all there assembled to know that not only had this building been a boon to them as men and Masons, but that it had been a financial success—(hear, hear.)—and that was something in this hard world, multiplied and divided by pounds, shillings, and pence. It was something, he knew, to the Committee, who felt

in the completion of the work, pleased with themselves and with everybody else. It was not only something to have been able to raise a considerable amount of money, but it was important in regard of the great amount of good that would result to them, not merely as men and Masons, but as Englishmen in the land of strangers. (Cheers.) It was great, also, as illustrating that "be up and doing" spirit of our race which brooked no obstacles, which we had carried with us through time and space, and had made our land and name famous throughout the world. (Cheers.) We Englishmen did not readily assimilate with strangers, however long we resided with them. We still loved to retain our peculiar characteristics whether good or bad, and nothing was so pre-eminent in our thoughts as carrying with us our own sources of instruction and our own arts whether physical or intellectual. This was to be seen every day illustrated among the British colony of Constantinople, and more especially in the village in which they were now assembled. Today, for instance, they saw a few Foresters who wished to have their Society transplanted to the land of their adoption. On the other hand, they had seen Mechanic's Institutes, struggling, at first, it was true, amidst difficulties and neglect, rising ultimately to a condition of more harmonious efficiency. It was pleasing at times, and more especially at gatherings such as this, to reflect that the native spirit of *yawash-yawash* of this land did not wash out the energies and determination of the Englishmen resident here. (Cheers and laughter.) It was about three years ago that a few Masons met at Hasskeui, wishing to see the society brought into their midst, and they all knew how many had since gathered within the magic circle, in which we were taught to act more truly, and to think more kindly, and exert greater influence for our mutual good. (Applause.) How successful had been the project of having a temple of their own they had evidenced before them in the building which they had met to inaugurate. They must all of them hope that the edifice would remain a monument of what men could do who had confidence in each other and in the principles they professed. He felt highly gratified and honoured at the presence of their invited guests to-night. More especially did he feel highly pleased with the presence in their midst of the ladies—(cheers)—whose influence was always hallowing. Indeed, he felt he might be easily tempted to communicate to them all the secrets he was in possession of. (Laughter.) One thing he could tell them, that if Freemasonry failed to make their sweethearts more faithful, their husbands more kind, and their sons more dutiful, they might be sure that with those on whom it did produce such an effect, Freemasonry was only skin-deep. (Applause.) But he hoped that every Mason would watch his daily conduct and life in his family and outside, so that no such reproach could ever be made against any one belonging to their Order, but that many happy faces would be seen around them and see their work. It was their wish that each and all should thoroughly enjoy themselves, and carry away with them pleasing reminiscences of the opening of the Hasskeui Masonic Temple. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Dorrell, Secretary to the Building Committee, then read the report, from which it appeared that there had been an excess of £260 in the expenditure over the receipts. The number of shareholders was 67, and they held 295 shares, or an average of 5½ each. If every shareholder took an additional share the capital account would be balanced with a surplus.

After what is the first toast at all festive assemblages of British Masons, "the Queen and the Craft," the Chairman proposed "the health of the R. W. Bro. Brown," District Grand Master, which was drunk amid loud cheers.

Bro. Brown briefly expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him. He had always felt very great interest in this undertaking. He had assisted at its birth, and again when it cut its teeth, and he concluded from what he saw and had just heard in the report, it had now passed through all the dangerous crises of infancy. He wished every prosperity to the Temple and the Lodges assembling therein.

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, observed that it always gave them great pleasure to

see amongst them their esteemed friend and fellow-countryman, Sir Philip Francis (loud cheers) and thanks to his Honour's kindness, the pleasure was not a rare one. Individually and collectively they were under many obligations to Sir Philip in his official capacity. He (the Chairman) was sure the Hasskeuites would never lose an opportunity, such as the present occasion afforded, of demonstrating the place which their Consul-General held in their esteem and regard. (Cheers). It would be altogether out of place for him (the chairman) to undertake his eulogy. Sir P. Francis came here from Alexandria, bearing the character of an upright and honourable gentleman, whom every body delighted to honour. Well, everybody knew that he had fully sustained that character in Constantinople. He was always ready with kindly advice and shrank from no trouble whenever he could serve the interests of his countrymen. (Cheers). The founders of this temple were especially indebted to him. In fact, he was very nearly becoming the proprietor of the site on which the building stood. They owed much to him for his advice and assistance and the way in which it was given made them doubly appreciate it. He (the Chairman) called upon them, then, to drink, upstanding, "Health and long life to our worthy countryman, Sir Philip Francis."

The toast was drunk amidst reiterated rounds of cheering.

Sir P. Francis, in responding, said he was unfortunately not a brother, but though a non-mason he was gratified at seeing the result achieved by the originators of this undertaking. He had no idea that they had contemplated so considerable a building. He could not but notice the innovation of the presence of ladies at a Masonic banquet. At least, he had called it an innovation, in speaking just now to Mr. Henderson, though he knew that the members of the Craft were very susceptible on the score of innovations. Mr. Henderson, with more skill than candour, knowing his (Sir Philip's) ignorance, rejoined that it was the revival of an ancient custom which prevailed he did not know how many thousands of years ago. (Laughter) With regard to the flattering terms in which the Chairman had spoken of him, he could only say that he did not think a man in his position could forbear giving all the aid he could to institutions which had for their object the good of all. There was nothing, he hoped, which Englishmen, whether official or non-official, would not try to do for their fellow-countrymen, nor, he trusted, would it ever be a great reproach to anybody to say that he did more than he ought. (Loud cheers). He, for his own part, would not say that he had done more than he ought for Hasskeui—(renewed cheering)—but he had been brought so constantly into connection with the Hasskeuites, sometimes on cheerful occasions, sometimes on melancholy occasions, that he had acquired a great affection for the place. It was said once in satire of the English in India, when they were accused of doing so little for the country to which they emigrated, that were all of them to leave in a mass, all that they had done would soon pass away and there would be no evidence left that an Englishman had ever been in the country. That was not true at any time, and less so now. However, similar irony could not be employed in reference to Hasskeui, for were every Englishman and Englishwoman to quit Hasskeui, in a body, they would leave behind them abundant evidence of having dwelt there. All that, had not been done by Government impulse or patronage, but by the spontaneous energy of the colonists themselves. He did not know that some day there would be no English family in Hasskeui. He did not know, because he was told that some noble person had tendered advice to some person in authority to dispense with English labour altogether. (Derisive cheering). Whether that was a good friend to England and to Turkey, he left them to imagine; but he trusted nevertheless that they would continue to do their work here in a way which would be useful to the Government and not unprofitable to themselves. (Applause). Sir Philip concluded by repeating his thanks, and expressing a wish for the prosperity of the temple and of all British institutions in Hasskeui.

The next part of the proceedings was the presentation to the Chairman of a Past Masters

jewel, (manufactured by Bro. Kenning) and a life-membership in the Caledonian Lodge; and of a handsome ring for Mrs. Henderson, the Chairman's wife. The presentation was made by the present W.M. of the lodge, Bro. Warren, and was suitably acknowledged by the chairman.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Shanks, said they knew what a good friend that gentleman was to all of them—how heartily he entered into all matters connected with their social comfort and welfare. It must be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Shanks, filling the position he did, in a hard critical community like Hasskeui, dearly loving a grumble—part of a Briton's birth-right—to know that they were not willing to part with him. It must be a satisfaction to Mr. Shanks to know that he was really loved, respected and esteemed by such a community. (Cheers).

Mr. Shanks said that, though not a Mason, he hoped they would not think he did not take an interest in Hasskeui Masonry, as one of the institutions of the place. He believed, with Sir Philip Francis, that even if they were all to leave this place, they would leave their mark behind them. It was needless to refer to how Sir Philip had contributed in the establishment of the monuments they saw around them of British spirit and perseverance and social feeling; but some of them were, no doubt, aware that in an article which had appeared in a certain paper it had actually been imputed as a fault to their revered friend that he took such an interest in the engineers. (Loud cheering). He (Mr. Shanks) was sure, however, that Sir Philip was not ashamed of them. There might be some amongst them who misconducted themselves, but take the community altogether he could assert that they did conduct themselves well. He was very much pleased in reading Mr. Brown's address to the District Grand Lodge, in which stress was laid on the care which should be taken as to the admission of persons into Masonry. The world could only judge of the merits of the Order by the conduct of those who belonged to it. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. Shanks) believed the lodges in Hasskeui were very particular in that respect, but he did not think that they would have any frequent occasion to blackball any of the community.

The health was next drunk of W.M. Warren, in proposing which the Chairman referred to the circumstance that Bro. Warren had been Master of lodges in Constantinople under the English, Scotch, and Irish rites. Bro. Temple, W.M. of the Oriental Lodge; Bro. Wetherill, of the Leinster; Bro. Walker, and the Building Committee; Mr. Burness, Builder of the Temple; Mr. Hanley, Editor of the *Levant Times*; W. Bro. Smythe and the Visitors; and the Ladies (responded to by Bro. Hampton) were subsequently toasted, some excellent songs being given in the intervals by Messrs. Till, Gowdie, Burfield, and Knighton.

The room was then cleared for the ball, which brought a further accession of guests, especially ladies, and was kept up with unflagging animation till dawn.

Original Correspondence.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS IN GRAND LODGE.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR,—The period is fast approaching for the election and investment of the officers to serve in the Grand Lodge of England; many like myself would like to see those honours distributed with a more liberal hand. The two Wardens chairs should be rigidly preserved for brethren of rank and opulence, but below these two chairs the various offices ought to be open to all, if promotion, as we are taught, is to be according to merit and ability.

I maintain that every brother, who is worthy of the position of a Warden in any Provincial Grand Lodge should have the chance of being an officer of Grand Lodge if he likes. Let all Past and Present Provincial Grand Wardens of all Provinces be returned to Grand Lodge, and let them with others, be drawn from every year, and so fill up the Offices of Grand Lodge below

the Wardens. If a brother who may be drawn declines, the vacancy is instantly supplied.

Perhaps if the subject were ventilated in your valuable paper, some good may accrue, and honour be distributed where honour is due, and many gain a position who cannot belong to a certain lodge, and who have not the remotest chance of falling into the present whirlpool of honour and promotion.

Yours, &c.,

A. P. PROV. GRAND WARDEN.

INSTRUCTION.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR,—

In your "Masonic Tidings" in to-day's impression you have inadvertently printed Friday, the 26th inst., for Friday, the 3rd of May proximo, as the date of the intended visit of the Fidelity brethren to the Lodge of Instruction of the Burgoyne. Will you be good enough to correct the error in your next issue, and announce the meeting on the occasion of the proposed visit as for Friday evening, the 3rd of May, at 7 o'clock, at Bro. Green's, the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, N.W., at which Tavern the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction holds a meeting every Friday evening, as announced in its proper place in your weekly list of Metropolitan Masonic Meetings.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

SAMUEL POYNTER,

P.M. and Treas., Burgoyne Lodge, 902. Temple, April 13, 1872.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

Freemasons' Hall,

98, George Street, Edinburgh
30th March, 1872.

R.W. SIR AND BROTHER—

I have the honour to transmit by command of the M. W. The Grand Master, the annexed copy of a motion tabled by his lordship, at the last Quarterly Communication, and which will come up for discussion at the next Quarterly Communication, on 6th May, proximo.

This motion followed the unanimous approval of the Principal of The Grand Master's project for reducing the debt of Grand Lodge, the building of Halls throughout the Provinces, and the establishment of the Fund of Benevolence on a more extended basis, at a very full meeting of Grand Lodge at last Quarterly Communication, and is now submitted by his lordship to the earnest and favourable consideration of your lodge.

I remain, R. W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN LAURIE, Grand Clerk.

Moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, W.M. Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and seconded by Brother William Mann, Past Senior Grand Warden. The motion anent a project for reducing debt, &c., having been unanimously carried, it is moved.

"That all lodges holding of this Grand Lodge shall pass a by-law enacting from each of their members an annual payment as a test of membership.

"That this payment in no case be less than 2d. per month, or 2s. per annum, and that this sum be collected quarterly by the Treasurer of each lodge, and paid over by him, with a detailed list of Members contributing, to the Provincial Grand Secretary, who will remit the same to Grand Lodge. Should the test of membership imposed by an individual lodge exceed the sum specified, the balance may be appropriated by the lodge itself, and from and after the passing of this by-law, only those members who have contributed their list of membership can have power to vote or take part in any business of the lodge."

Certified true copy,

JOHN LAURIE, Grand Clerk.

"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."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth ...	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto ...	7s. 6d.
Vol. III., ditto ...	15s. od.
Vol. IV., ditto ...	15s. od.
Reading Cases to hold 52 numbers ...	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

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.

J. K.—Thank's for the communication. Cannot spare room. The following articles and communications will appear next week:—"Masonic Excerpta," by Bro. the Rev. A. A. Woodford; "The future of Freemasonry in Ireland;" and "The Representation of the Grand Mark Lodge of England in American Chapters."

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.
The price of the Freemason is Twopenny per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance).
All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.
The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ORATION,

BY BRO. REV. J. HALFORD, PROV. G. CHAPLAIN,
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.
Delivered at the Consecration of the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391.

I must claim the kind indulgence of the brethren, inasmuch as the adequate and satisfactory discharge of the work which has been assigned to me as Provincial Grand Chaplain requires an acquaintance with Masonic history, and a familiarity with Masonic lore to which I have no pretensions. The very richness and abundance of materials which are at hand, the vastness of the subject, and its many aspects, are the great embarrassments in the way of doing justice on an occasion like the present, though I doubt not, a skilful and discriminating Craftsman might in the delivery of this oration erect a lasting and interesting monument, worthy to commemorate the dedication of that lodge to-day entering on a career, which there is ample reason for the prediction will be honourable to itself and the Craft, and useful to mankind.

On the historical aspect of Freemasonry I shall touch but slightly, I will refrain from speculations, (though of the greatest interest) as to the origin of Freemasonry, and the credibility of its early traditions. I will not pause to examine the theories which assign its parentage to one or other of the corporations of ancient Rome. I myself am disposed to refer its origin to one of the mediæval guilds, that of the Operative Masons. The Masonic ritual and Masonic emblems all lead to this inference.

Speculative Masons of the nineteenth century have good reason to be proud of the first fathers of Freemasonry. They may point with legitimate pride to those stately and superb edifices, the masterpieces of architectural skill, which were amongst the chief ornaments, not only of these islands, but of Continental Europe; the cathedral buildings, which the present century, with all its resources and triumphs over the material world, can never excel in beauty of design, or in the skill which embodied and enhanced the grandeur of the architectural idea. These buildings are the work of Freemasons, and bear witness to their skill as builders, and the perfect knowledge which they possessed of all the resources of their art, and not only to their professional knowledge, but also to those great moral qualities of industry, temperance, mutual help, and trust, to their perfect order and organisation, without which, works so stupendous could never have been brought to a successful result.

These virtues and this organisation are still cherished by the Speculative Masons as their most sacred inheritance, and be it remembered, that the results which they aimed at were the same as those aimed at by us. The glory of God and the good of men, though the means by which those results were sought, were somewhat different; in the one case a material building, in the other a spiritual temple. But I pass to the Principles of Freemasonry. No Mason requires information as to what these principles are. Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

We may anticipate the time when all modern institutions and the present organisations of society, will undergo great modifications; but we cannot conceive any age, however remote, when the Principles of Freemasonry will be obsolete; time can neither add to them nor diminish from them. Built upon them, Freemasonry shows no symptoms of decadence, on the contrary, our very work of to-day proves that Masonry is vigorous and healthy. Where there is growth there is not only life, but vigorous and superabundant life. The offshoot which we are to-day planting is the best proof of our youth and vigour.

Most institutions of ancient origin require continual modifications to adapt them to the altered circumstances of modern society. Not so Masonry. We have no superstitious veneration for the past, but experience shows that a close and even somewhat jealous adherence to the ancient landmarks of our Order is productive of strength and progress, while any departure from them, either in spirit or in letter, is found invariably a source of dissension and weakness. What better testimony can we have of the wisdom of our founders, or the soundness of our principles—Brotherly Love and Fraternity.

More and more does the world recognise the great fact of the Universal Brotherhood of man. Thought no fact is more clearly announced in the Volume of the Sacred Law, it is only now that the world is recognising its full significance. We Masons, however, have ever recognised and acted on these principles as our most sacred trust, and have anticipated the progress of mankind in this, the most important branch of human knowledge. In a Masons' Lodge no man, however illustrious, is more than a brother, no

man, however humble, is less than a brother. Equality therefore is another of our principles, but it is equality in the right sense of the word. We do not attempt to make equal that which the G.A.O.T.U. has made unequal, and he has not made all men equal. No two men are born with exactly equal strength of body or mind, or equal capabilities of any kind. We have no Quixotic notions of equality; we ignore the distinction of rank and wealth of the outside world; but we have many and very marked distinctions of our own; offices of greater or less dignity, and commanding, according to their degree, greater or less reverence from the other brethren. Difference of rank is more marked amongst Masons than elsewhere, but it is rank which is, or ought to be, founded on merit alone.

One word on the privileges of Masonry—It gives us a claim on the sympathy, and help of all our Brethren, and inasmuch as these are to be found in all parts of the world, this is no slight privilege. Every Masonic Lodge is bound to give us not only admission, but a warm and brotherly welcome, and such help as our circumstances may require. Further it gives a claim on the good word of our Brother Masons, as far as is consistent with the interests of truth and justice—for truth must never be sacrificed, even to brotherly love—but when, through our own fault, we have forfeited this claim on our brothers' good word, we still have a claim on his reticence. But privileges imply reciprocal duties. If we have a claim on others, they have the same claim on us, a claim which we are bound to recognise.

Some Masons seem to think that concealment of our mysteries and secrets from the outside world is the extent of their obligations. What a miserable and mistaken view of Masonry! The obligation extends to the most minute particulars of every day life. We are bound to be the sacred repository of our brothers' secrets when delivered to us as such—to be jealous of his good name, not only not revile him, but not suffering others to do so, and boldly repelling the slanderer of his good name. We are taught to free our souls from the dominion of pride and prejudice, to view in every son of Adam a brother of the dust—to bend with humility and resignation to the will of the G. A. O. T. U., and to dedicate our heart, thus purified and prepared for the reception of truth and wisdom, to his glory and the good of our fellow-creatures.

Let us live up to our profession, so shall we vindicate Masonry from the scoffs of the cowan and the ignorant, so shall we be living witnesses to the power, and beauty, and excellence of the principles of Masonry. No bad man is, or can be in any sense a good Mason.

In conclusion, a word to the officers of lodges who are present, and especially the officers of the Commercial Lodge. Do not look upon Masonry merely as an amusement, or as a relaxation, still less as an opportunity for harmless convivial enjoyment. Office in a Masonic lodge should be undertaken as a duty, as a work to be done for the good of others, and as a work having its own responsibilities, and as involving a considerable amount of care, attention, perseverance, and in some instances, diligent study. And though the spirit of Masonry is the principal sub-

ject of our attention, and of our cultivation, the latter must not, cannot be neglected, without detriment to the interests and welfare of the order. Where the peculiar work of a lodge is done in a loose, slovenly, and inaccurate manner the spirit of Masonry suffers also, and ere long dissensions or some source of weakness is sure to appear.

Having the interests of Freemasonry at heart, I should like to see a generous emulation between the lodges of the Province in all that concerns Freemasonry. Let every lodge, and every officer of every lodge, yes, and every member, be proud of his lodge, be jealous of its honour, and do all that in him lies to contribute to its prestige, and advancement, and usefulness.

One word to correct a mistake which I fear is prevalent, viz. with regard to the relationship existing between Freemasonry and Christianity. It is often said that Masonry knows nothing of Christianity, and that it ignores religion—This is a great calumny. The prominent position which the Volume of the Sacred Law occupies in all our lodges proves the contrary. True it is that Masonry knows nothing of sectarian religion still less of sectarian bitterness. She is catholic in the true sense of the word. But in Christian countries our venerable institution assumes that the Brethren are Christians, though it is not absolutely required. Nevertheless Masonry expects every Brother to live up to the religion which he professes.

Lastly let us be proud of the traditions of our lodges, and let us seek to add to them, and to adorn them, and may the G. A. O. T. U. bless the work for which we have met this day. May this lodge, which dates its existence from this hour, be an honour and a credit to Freemasonry, may its members be endowed with and reflect in their lives every Masonic Virtue. May its Master now, and in successive years preside over it with firmness, courtesy, and zeal—then it will not only be honourable to Freemasonry, but useful to this town, and will contribute to the Glory of God, and the good of men—the purposes for which it is founded and to which it is dedicated.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The brethren of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction work will the fifteen sections at the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, on Friday, May 3rd instead of on April 26th, as previously announced.

The inaugural meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex, will take place at the Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, this day (Saturday) at half past four.

The St. Hubert Lodge (No. 1373), will be constituted and consecrated by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight on Saturday, the 20th April, 1872, at 12 o'clock at the Foresters' Hall, Andover. Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing is the W. Master Designate.

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., Homœopathic Chemists, London.”

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 720).—This Lodge of Instruction held its first annual meeting at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Thursday last, when the ceremony of installation was performed. The able Preceptor, Bro. John Thomas, P.M. 720, and P.Z. 720, being Installing Master, and Bro. H. F. Huntley, W.M. 720, being the W.M. The ceremony was attended by a good number of brethren, and the W.M. appointed as his officers. Bros. G. Lilley, S.W. and Treasurer; C. Pulman, J.W. and Secretary; John Thomas, I.P.M. and Preceptor; G. Lindner, S.D.; J. Trussler, J.D.; M. Larham, I.G.; and as visiting brethren, Bros. Taylor, P.M. 22, and 217; B. Wolpert, 720; Lovatt, and Rose. The labours of the evening being concluded, the brethren adjourned to banquet, and the remainder of the evening was spent in perfect harmony. The lodge meets every Thursday evening, and the members will be glad to receive the visits of brethren in search of instruction.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lodge of the Three Grand Principles (No. 441).—On Monday, the 1st inst., the brethren of the above lodge, which is held at the Red Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, held their usual monthly meeting, at which Bro. J. Massey, P. Prov. G.S.W., and Bro. Martin Page, P.M., P. Prov. G. Sect., were, by unanimous vote of the lodge, elected Life Members in consideration of the high esteem in which they are held, and for the unwearied services they have performed to the interest of the Craft, during the long period of thirty-six years. Several visiting brethren honoured the lodge with their presence, including Bro. R. K. Miller, W.M. of the Isaac Newton University Lodge; Bro. the Rev. J. King, Prov. G. Chaplain for Cambridgeshire; and Bro. the Rev. Carter Browne, Prov. G. Chaplain for Lincolnshire. Bro. A. F. Donagan, I.P.M., gave the lecture in the second degree, followed by Bro. J. Massey, P.M., who worked the fourth section. Two candidates were proposed for initiation. The W.M., Bro. Robinson, presided with his usual ability, over this flourishing lodge, and at the conclusion of business, forty brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, served by the respected host, Bro. A. Moyes. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, and a most agreeable evening was spent.

ESSEX.

UPTON.—Upton Lodge (No. 1227).—If our ancient brethren were obliged to meet on “High hills, in low vales, and in other secret places,” because they had not the advantages of the conveniences we now enjoy, the Upton Lodge, although provided with all necessary modern appliances, holds its meetings in a place quite as secret as our ancient predecessors need to have done; for the Spotted Dog, at Upton, in Essex, at which the lodge is held, is a delightful retreat, surrounded on every side with foliage of all kinds, and nestles in a nook, seemingly miles removed from the great world of London, whose busy hum is just dimly audible in these suburban groves. The Upton is what is technically known as a summer lodge, and their first meeting took place on Thursday, the 11th inst., at which Bro. Richard Bolton, the W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. English, S.W.; Bratten, J.W.; Mather, I.P.M.; Wayland, Treasurer; Goddard, P.M., Secretary; Posner (in the absence of Bro. Chidley) as S.D.; Levick, J.D.; Dee, I.G.; Sly, W.S.; Pickering, P.M., D.C.; and Woodstock, Tyler. The business before the lodge comprised the conferring of the second degree on Bros. Brown, Farnham, Taylor and Morris, and the third degree on Bros. Harlow and Anderson. The W.M. performed his duties most creditably, and among the minor officers, Bro. Posner, who is but a very young Mason, distinguished himself by a correctness and effi-

ciency of working, rarely attained to by some brethren, even after many years experience. It is needless to describe the enjoyments of the banqueting-table, as the great care with which Bro. Vase, the worthy host, looks after the comfort of his guests is well-known and acknowledged; the various toasts were briefly given and responded to, and the speech of Bro. Mather, the I.P.M., was frequently applauded. Several visitors was present, some of whom did their best to enliven the evening with a variety of songs and recitations.

KENT.

ROCHESTER.—Gundulph Lodge (No. 1048).—The installation of Bro. George Watson, as Worshipful Master of Lodge Gundulph took place at the King's Head Hotel, Rochester, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The proceedings were not restricted to the usual privacy of the Order. By the kind permission of the Mayor, the Gundulph flag floated from the Gundulph tower of the castle during the day, and this conspicuous object did much to render the event of the occasion more universally known in the neighbourhood than would otherwise have been the case. The formalities of the installation itself were conducted with a spirit that older lodges would do well to imitate. Formed in 1865, the career of Gundulph Lodge has been one of great prosperity, rapidly approaching a reputation highly complimentary to the Order. The ceremony of installing the Master was most ably and efficiently performed by Bro. G. Ashdown, P. Prov. G.P.S., Bro. Ransom, P.M., assisting. There has never been such a numerous gathering of Provincial Grand Officers and Past Masters since the formation of the lodge. Bro. George Watson was the first initiated in Gundulph Lodge at its consecration, and we most heartily wish him a successful year of office, for by the officers selected there can be no doubt all will go on well for the prosperity of the lodge. The following are the officers appointed for the ensuing year: Bros. Ransom, I.P.M.; Nicholls, S.W.; Newton, J.W.; Moore, Treas.; T. Watson, Secretary; G. H. Curel, S.D.; Colson, J.D.; Bryant, Organist; Griffin, I.G.; W. R. Curel, D.C.; Abbott, and Herbert, Stewards. Bro. Ransom, P.M. then presented the brethren of the lodge with a most exquisite gavel, with a suitable mahogany box to keep it in, bearing a silver plate with inscription. Bro. Ashdown, P.M., then handed to the W.M. a morocco case containing a Past Master's jewel of exquisite workmanship, to be presented to Bro. Ransom, I.P.M., for the zealous manner in which he had discharged his duties to the lodge. The jewel had been subscribed for by the members of the lodge generally. The W.M., Bro. Watson, in affixing the jewel to the breast of Bro. Ransom, passed some very high and flattering remarks as to the efficient way in which the duties had been carried out during the past year. Afterwards there was a grand banquet, at which fifty sat down to do honour to the newly-installed Worshipful Master, who it is but just to add spared no pains to carry out the proceedings with an *éclat*, that was truly satisfactory. The banquet was exceedingly well served, and reflected the highest credit on Mr. Fisher, the host of the King's Head Hotel.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—Lodge of Fortitude (No. 281).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Masonic-rooms, Athenæum. The W.M., Bro. William Hall, presided, there were also present:—Bros. Dr. Moore, G.S.B., I.P.M.; W. Fleming, S.W.; Edward Airey, J.W.; E. Simpson, P.S. and Sec.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; J. Harrison, J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G.; J. Taylor, Organist; with several Past Masters, and a goodly number of members and visitors. The usual business having been transacted, a reply which had been received in answer to the address of congratulation to the Queen on the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was read. The ballot was taken for Mr. Duff, gas manager, who was declared to be unanimously elected, and who was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, in an efficient manner by the W.M., the working tools being presented by the S.W. Bro. Moore, G.S.B., stated that he was about to represent the lodge

at the coming Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and asked donations and subscriptions to that excellent charity from the lodge and its members. The sum of five pounds was voted from the lodge funds to the Aged Freemasons' Charity, on the proposition of Bro. E. Simpson, P.M. and Sec., seconded by Bro. Dr. Moore, P.M. Hearty good wishes were given in reply to the proclamations, from several lodges, and there being no other business to be transacted, the lodge was closed in due form.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness* (No. 995).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place in the Masonic Temple, Theatre-street. There were present the following officers:—Bros. R. Pearson, W.M.; R. Dodgson, S.W.; Wm. Harrison, J.W.; Paxton, Sec.; Brocklebank, Treas.; Postlethwaite, S.D.; Gelder, J.D.; Whiteside, I.G.; Bell, S.S.; Lockett, J.S.; T. Dodgson, I.P.M.; J. Case, P.M.; and a number of brethren. The lodge was opened in the first degree, when Bros. Grieve and Postlethwaite, candidates for the second degree, were entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the W.M. passed both candidates to the degree of Fellow Craft, the ceremony being performed in an impressive manner. The lodge was shortly afterwards closed. The business being concluded at a much earlier hour than usual, there was a large muster of the brethren in the club-rooms attached to the lodge, where an hour or two's pleasant conversation, enlivened with the pipe, brought the evening to a pleasant termination.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—The monthly communication of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening the 3rd inst., Bro. E. J. Crow, W.M., presiding. Among those present were:—Bros. Stretton, I.P.M.; G. Toller, P.M., Prov. G.S.; W. Sculthorpe, W.M. 523; J. B. Hall, W.M. 1391; S. S. Partridge, Secretary 523; R. W. Widdowson, J.W.; Dr. Clifton, Secretary 1391; W. Wear, P.M. Treasurer; J. M. M'Allister, Secretary; A. Palmer, J. Halford, J.W. 1391; R. A. Barber, I.G.; C. E. Stretton, L. L. Atwood, Rev. J. H. Smith, G. N. Statham. The working ability of the W.M. was severely taxed on this occasion, as the business before the lodge comprised the passing of Bro. Rev. J. H. Smith, B.A., and the raising of Bros. Lewis, Scampton and Ellis. The ceremonies were amply rendered in that able manner which at all times characterises the working of the W.M., and cannot fail to impress the candidates with imposing solemnities of the sublime degree. The second degree was further amplified by the explanation of the tracing-board by Bro. Toller, P.M., P.G.S. and Preceptor to the Lodge of Instruction, established by the esteemed Provincial Grand Master, nearly thirty years ago. The names of two neophytes were submitted as candidates for initiation, and the lodge was closed in due form.

OAKHAM.—*Vale of Catmos Lodge* (No. 1265).—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Agricultural Hall, on the 27th ult. The lodge was opened by Bro. Duncombe, P.G.A.D.C., Northants and Hunts, P.G.J.D., Leicestershire and Rutland, W.M.; T. G. Bennett, S.W.; Wm. Hardy, J.W.; Jos. Bennett, Secretary; J. M. Kew, S.D.; H. Tewson, as J.D.; Bailey, Treas., as I.G.; and other brethren. Visitors, Bros. Orford, P.M. 466, P. Prov. G.S.W., Northants and Hunts; Bloodworth and North, 466. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Keep, who was a candidate for the third degree, answered the necessary questions and was entrusted and retired, the lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Keep was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the ceremony being performed and the lecture on the tracing board given in an impressive and exemplary manner by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down in due form, the brethren and visitors retired to refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. After spending a pleasant evening the brethren separated at an early hour.

MIDDLESEX.

TWICKENHAM.—*Villiers Lodge* (No. 1194).—The first meeting of this lodge for the season, was held at the Grotto Hotel, on Saturday, the 6th inst. The lodge was opened punctually at 4 by the I.P.M., Bro. Dodd. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, ballots were taken for Messrs. T. Cross, and Frank Arliss, for initiation, and also for Bro. Hy. Parker, of Lodge 435, as a joining member—and proved unanimous in each case. Messrs. Cross and Arliss, being in attendance, were initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. The chair was then taken by Bro. Little, Prov. G. Secretary, and Bros. Lawson, and Plimsaul were raised. The lodge being then resumed, several subjects were discussed, and the lodge duly closed by Bro. Clark, P.M. and Treasurer, in brotherly love and harmony. The brethren adjourned to banquet, under the presidency of the I.P.M., and spent a few hours at the social board. The usual toasts were drunk, and duly responded to, interspersed by the harmony of the brethren, although the absence of a pianoforte in the banquetting room of the Grotto is always felt to be a want, and is especially so now, the lodge having received into its rank Bro. Hy. Parker, the well-known brilliant pianist, and Bro. Cross, the musical instructor at the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Amongst the brethren present, were noticed, Bros. Osbaldeston, S.W.; Lancaster, J.W.; Smale, S.D.; Steel, J.D.; Harvey, I.G.; Dalby, D.C.; E. Clark, P.M. and Treasurer; Little, Prov. G. Secretary; S. Verity, Woodbridge, Ridge; Jones, and Green. Visitors, Bros. F. Lancaster, 1044; Peterkin, 704; and Bro. Fisher of the lodge at Derry, under the Irish Constitution, who in returning thanks remarked that he had not enjoyed a visit to a lodge so much since he had been in England.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 114).—A lodge of Emergency was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of passing Lord Mahon, M.P. for East Suffolk, to the second degree. Amongst those present were Bros. C. F. Long, W.M.; the Revd. E. I. Lockwood, D.P.G.M.; the Revd. R. N. Sanderson, P. Prov. G.C.; P. Cornell, P.G. J.D.; C. Boby, P.M.; J. Spalding, P.M. Sect.; Acting J.W.; Emra Holmes, P.G.A.D.C. Acting I.G. A.D. George, S.D. &c. The ceremony was performed by the D.P.G.M. with his usual ability, and Lord Mahon was duly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. His lordship expressed himself as deeply sensible of the kindness of the brethren in having a special lodge for his convenience. He would, however, not trouble them to call another emergency meeting, as he intended coming to the first regular lodge after he was eligible to take the third degree. No other business being on the summons the lodge was closed in the usual form, with solemn prayer.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—*St. Edmund's Lodge* (No. 1,008).—The eighth anniversary of this lodge took place on Friday last, (in the new and spacious room which it has been found necessary to erect, to accommodate their increasing numbers) at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmund's. Bro. J. N. York was reinstated as W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a large gathering of the members of the lodge, who were joined by a number of brethren from Ipswich, Stowmarket, and Sudbury. Among the brethren present were Bros. Capt. Huddleston, P. Prov. S.G.W.; N. Tracey, P. Prov. S.G.W.; S. Wright, P. Prov. J.G.W.; G. S. Golding, P.G.S.B.; W. H. Lucia, P. Prov. J.G.W., and Prov. G. Sec.; W. E. Bailey, P.G.A. Sec.; W. Armstrong, and J. E. Hills, Prov. G. Stewards (all of the Province of Suffolk); J. D. Perrott, P. Prov. S.G.W. (South Wales); Warner, W.M. of the Stowmarket Lodge, &c. The re-installation was impressively performed by Bro. the Rev. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain of England. The officers appointed by the W.M. for the ensuing year were Bros. W. E. Bailey, S.W.; Capt. C. J. T. Onkes, J.W.; J. Hedley Bevan, S.D.; A. Last; J.D.; R. Postle, I.G.; the Rev. Dr. Bennett, Chaplain; J. B. Fitch, D.C.; W. H. Lucia, Sec.; F. Fearnside, Organist. The brethren re-elected Bro. T.

W. Cooper as Treasurer. At the conclusion of the business of the lodge the brethren sat down to a *recherché* banquet, prepared by Bro. W. G. Guy. It was exactly 100 years since the old St. Edmund's Lodge was instituted. After banquet the Charity Box, as usual, was passed round, and sufficient was subscribed to purchase for the lodge a Life Guardianship of the Masonic Boys' School.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—*Shakespeare Lodge* (No. 1018).—The installation meeting of this young but prosperous lodge (consecrated in 1864) was held at its hall, Salem-street, on the 10th inst. Bro. E. Clifton, I.P.M., presided, and went through the ceremony of installing his successor, Bro. A. Nicholson, into the chair of K.S., in a most impressive and eloquent style, alike creditable to himself and the Shakespeare Lodge, and we wish that other W.M.'s would frequently follow the example of Bro. Clifton in the installation of their successors. The W.M. then invested his officers for the ensuing year, namely:—Bros. G. Althorpe, S.W.; Chas. E. Taylor, J.W.; Rev. Thos. Miller, Chaplain; Jos. W. Monckman, Treas.; W. Wroe, P.M. Sec.; Wm. Longley, S.D.; Jos. W. Monckman, J.D.; W. Morgan, I.G.; R. F. Harrison, Tyler; Hen. R. C. Latimer and G. H. Swithenbank, Stewards; S. W. Whaley, Supt. of Works; Thos. B. Thugworth, Organist; and W. Wroe, P.M., M.C. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a banquet served up in excellent style in their refreshment room, by Bro. Spink, the *menu* giving the greatest satisfaction to all present, amongst whom we noticed the following and many other visitors, namely:—Bros. W. W. Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302; J. W. Wright, W.M. Harmony, 600; Robert Richardson, W.M. Pentalpha, 974; Ed. Smith, W.M. Eccleshill 1034; W. Pratt, P.M. 1034, P. Prov. G.S.D.; W. Beanland, P.M. 1034; and J. A. Unna, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G.R. Bro. A. Nicholson, W.M., presided, and was supported in the vice-chair by his S.W. and J.W. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. Bro. C. J. Bannister, P.M. 1018, P.G.S.B., in proposing the toast of "The W. Past Masters" took occasion to say how much pleasure it would afford him to meet any of the brethren entitled to be in Grand Lodge whenever they might be able to attend. Bro. J. A. Unna, P.M., P. Prov. G.R., proposed "The W.M.'s and P.M.'s of the Visiting Lodges," in an able and eulogistic speech, which met with a warm reception from the brethren. Bro. W. W. Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302, was called upon by the W.M. to respond, as representing the oldest lodge. In doing so, he made allusion to the fact that one of the youngest lodges had probably installed that evening the youngest W.M. in the Craft, he having been initiated as a Lewis, at the age of eighteen, in 1865, by dispensation from Grand Lodge, of which the following is a copy:—

"Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire of Antient Free and Accepted Masons.

"I George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, &c., &c., Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire.

"Send greeting,

"Whereas, it having been notified to me by the Worshipful Master of the Shakespeare Lodge, No. 1018, holden at Bradford, that an application had been made unto him to initiate into Freemasonry Mr. Alfred Nicholson, of Bradford, the son of a brother of the said lodge, namely Bro. John Nicholson, and it being the desire of the brethren of the said lodge that the said Mr. Alfred Nicholson should be admitted a member of, and initiated into Freemasonry in the said lodge, he not being full age of twenty-one years, namely, only eighteen years of age, that being the son of a brother Mason, and claiming therefore the privilege of a Lewis to be admitted at that age.

"Now know ye, that being desirous of promoting the practice of our Antient Art, and by virtue of the power delegated to me, I do hereby grant license and dispensation to the Worshipful Master of the said Shakespeare Lodge, No. 1018, to initiate the said Mr. Alfred Nicholson

into Freemasonry, in accordance with the Antient Rites and Ceremonies of our Order.

"Given at London, under my hand and seal this third day of March, A.L. 5865, A.D. 1865."

"Signed,

"DE GREY AND RIPON.

"Seal."

That their lodge (consecrated in 1865) had set a good example worthy of being followed by their I.P.M., installing his successor. These remarks were received with much applause, as well as the complimentary ones on the great hospitality shown the visitors. The other W.M.'s were also called on to say a few words. Other toasts were given and responded to, interspersed by good harmony from the musical brethren, and a most agreeable evening was spent, when the Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren separated.

Scotland.

ROXBURGH.

HAWICK.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 111).—

An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 12th inst., in order to overtake the rapidly accumulating business which has so unexpectedly arisen, and to pass the numerous candidates who have so patiently waited, for some time, their last degrees. The R.W.M., Bro. Noble, presiding, there were present: Bros. Kyle, Thomas, P.M.'s, &c., with all the officers, and about sixty of the brethren. Amongst the visitors we observed, the R.W.M. of 216, Stow, and several of the brethren from St. James's, 424. Bro. Kyle, P.M., officiated, and in his usually happy and masterly manner, gave more light unto fourteen expectant candidates. The scene was certainly impressive in the highest degree, and we may safely say unparalleled in provincial labours, affording a rare treat to those brethren who were so fortunate as to be present. The representatives of H.A.B. were like a field of slain, though not with "martial cloaks around them," yet having palpable evidences of the trying scenes they had undergone, in their search after Masonic knowledge. The "test membership" motion of the M.W.G.M., Earl Rosslyn, was again brought before the lodge, when a resolution was passed against it, expressing in strongest terms, their disapproval of contributing to Grand Lodge debt, when said debt and expenses might be put within reasonable bounds by the means at present within their power. This is quite in accordance, with the status, the brethren of Scotland hold, which the nominal fee has admitted, and the laxity of our laws induced. The Grand Lodge will herein reap as they have sown, much discussion ensued over this resolution, and very general dissatisfaction was expressed with Grand Lodge, that copies of the annual circular and abstract should not have been sent to this lodge for years, although specially stated to be done in Book of Constitutions. The brethren argue and reasonably so, that they will not contribute to a cause, the result of which is kept hidden from them. Depute Master, Bro. Peden, moved that a lodge of instruction be held every alternate fortnight, during the summer, which was unanimously agreed to, the brethren look forward to D. M. Bro. Peden's promised night, with the utmost pleasure, his great zeal for the Craft, his original productions, and well-known eloquence, demand more than ordinary notice; and though our much loved bard is gone, (late Henry Scott Riddell, Bard of Lodge St. John's, No. 111), our romantic border land rich, in poetic lore, bids fair to raise another son of song, to sing in endless strains, "Scotland's Hills and Scotland's Dales." The lodge then took into serious consideration the projected hall, and it was determined to take steps towards its erection. The R. W. M. in his lively and felicitous manner gave a resumé of the Committee's labours, and the brethren may look forward with confidence to their future temple, and with some degree of certainty, to a completion of this great work. The lodge was then closed by the R.W.M. in due and antient form, when the Hall Committee met, to forward the work, details of which we expect soon.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MACDONALD MARK LODGE (No. 104).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday last, at the head-quarters of the First Surrey Rifle Volunteers, Brunswick Road, Camberwell, Bro. Eugene Cronin, M.D., W.M. presiding. There was a good attendance of brethren, and among them were, Bros. Thomas Meggy, P.M.; Jas. Stevens, P.M.; Arthur Wolton, M.O.; W. Worrell, S.O.; Robert Berridge, J.O.; Thos. W. White, Reg. of Marks; E. H. Finney, jun. D.C.; E. H. Finney, John Strachan, C. Hammerton, Alf. Williams, L. L. Atwood, 19; Thos. Homfray, Keystone; and H. Massey. Bros. Vallance and Binnie were advanced to this antient degree, at the commencement of the evening, by Bro. Jas. Stevens; after which Dr. Cronin resumed the chair, and the brethren proceeded with the election of W.M. for the ensuing year. At the declaration of the ballot, Bro. Charles Hammerton was found to have been duly elected. It was announced in open lodge, Bros. Meggy, and Stevens, P.M.'s, both being present, that in future it would not be a necessary qualification for the office of Master that a brother should be an installed Master in a Craft lodge. Bro. Hammerton, on his election being communicated to him, acknowledged the compliment the brethren had conferred on him, but that it had taken him by surprise. Bro. T. Meggy, was then elected Treasurer, and Bro. Grant, T. The Audit Committee was appointed, Bros. Alf. Williams, and Thos. W. White, being chosen the lay members of the lodge upon it. Bro. Alf. Williams moved, that in future, no money be voted out of the lodge funds without notice of the proposition being first entered on the lodge summons, and confirmed at the next regular lodge meeting. The motion was seconded by Bro. Jas. Stevens, and carried. Bro. Jas. Stevens, moved, Bro. W. Worrell seconded, and the lodge carried unanimously, the vote of a P.M. jewel to Bro. Cronin. A candidate for advancement was proposed by Bro. W. Worrell at next meeting, and the lodge was thereupon closed. The brethren afterwards sat down to supper, and when the toasts were proposed Bro. Meggy responded for the Deputy Grand Master, and W.M. elect, and the rest of the Grand Officers. In doing so, he said the Grand Officers were very energetic and by a close attention to their duties in committee were seeking to advance the prosperity and well being of the order. The ritual, and the installation ceremony came under their observation, and it was after grave consideration and deliberation, that they adjudicated on those questions. Bro. James Stevens fully endorsed what Bro. Meggy had said, and he believed that the ritual and the installation ceremony, as altered, would meet with the approval of the Mark brethren. Bro. Jas. Stevens proposed "the health of the W.M.," and referred to his year of office as one in which the lodge had steadily progressed. To the discharge of his duties, the W.M. had brought to bear, kindness and good feeling towards the brethren, and had the satisfaction of finding that his efforts to uphold the honour of the lodge and the dignity of the order were appreciated. The W.M. in reply said, his year of office had begun in a very pleasant meeting, which was honoured by the presence of many Grand Officers, past and present. Since then too, the meetings of the lodge had been graced by Masters, and I.P.M.'s, of standing in the Mark Degree. Both these circumstances he felt as a great compliment to himself, and he should not forget the invariable kindness which had been manifested towards him. The W.M. next proposed "The Advancers," Bro. Binnie responded, and the brethren shortly afterwards separated.

GROSVENOR MARK LODGE (No. 144).—The first meeting since the consecration of this lodge was held on the 11th inst., at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, under the presidency of Bro. Charles Hammerton, Prov. G. Sec. for Middlesex, and Past Grand Steward, W.M. Among the brethren present were, the V.W.F. Davison, Dep. G. M., Middlesex and Surrey; Bros. Jas. Stevens, P.G.O.; Ward, S.W.; Parker, J.W.;

Loewenstark, Brighton, Org.; and several others. Brethren were advanced to this degree with full ceremony, and musical accompaniment, and after some other Masonic business had been conducted a supper well-provided by Bro. G. S. States, was partaken of. Prior to the lodge meeting, a lodge of instruction was held under the direction of Bro. Jas. Stevens, to perfect the officers in their work.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—*United Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 124, E.C.)—The first annual meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of installing the W.M.-elect, Bro. R. Dixon, J.W., and appointing the officers for the ensuing twelve months. Bro. T. Y. Strachan, Prov. G.S. for the Province of Northumberland and Durham, ably officiated as Installing Master. The following is a complete list of the officers appointed, viz.:—Bros. R. Dixon, W.M.; B. Levy, I.P.M.; J. J. Clay, S.W.; P. Hvestendahl, J.W.; W. Liddell, M.O.; R. Humphrey, S.O.; Jas. H. Coates, J.O.; J. Riseborough, Treasurer; J. Davidson, Secretary; F. Maddison, Registrar of Works; R. Hudson, S.D.; R. Giesecke, J.D.; and J. S. Pearson, I.G. The annual festival was held the same evening, in the banqueting-room of the hall, the newly installed W.M. (Bro. R. Dixon) in the chair, supported by Bros. A. Clapham, D.P.G.M.; B. Levy, Prov. S.G.W.; T. Y. Strachan, Prov. G.J.; &c.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

HASLINGDEN.—*Stamford Lodge* (No. 148).—On Wednesday the 10th of April, the Stamford Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 148, held a preliminary meeting, previous to consecration, (by virtue of a dispensation from the R. W. Prov. Grand Master,) at the Unicorn Hotel, Altrincham. Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M.M. 113, P.Prov. G.D.L., occupied the chair, assisted by the following brethren. Bros. John Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Gibb Smith, P.G.S.O., as S.W.; James A. Birch, the W.M. elect, as J.W.; R. McDowell Smith, the S.W. elect, as W.O.; Captain Watson, as S.O.; and other officers. The lodge was opened at 4 o'clock. After reading the dispensation, the ballot was taken for two brethren to be affiliated, and twenty-two, to be advanced, which proved to be unanimous in favour of their election. Seven of the brethren being in attendance, they were introduced and advanced to the degree of M.W.M. At five o'clock the brethren were called off from labour to refreshments, and sat down to a most excellent tea. At six o'clock the lodge business was resumed, and eight other brethren having made their appearance, they were accordingly advanced to the degree of M.M.M., making a total number of eighteen members at the first meeting. At the close of the business the proposition of the W.M. elect, seconded by the S.W. elect, a vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, for the trouble he had taken in coming to work the lodge, and the admirable manner in which he had performed the ceremony, the resolution to be entered on the minutes of the lodge. Bro. Thos. Hargreaves suitably responded, and the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 7.20.

HASLINGDEN.—*Blair Lodge* (No. 113).—On Thursday the 11th inst., the Blair Mark Lodge, No. 113, held their usual quarterly meeting. Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M.M. acting as W.M. in the absence of Bro. Thos. Nuttall, the W.M. The lodge was opened at 7.30. The minutes of last lodge were read and confirmed and several candidates balloted for. Afterwards Bro. John Duckworth, of Sheep-Hey, and Bro. Miles Aernley, of Shipton, were advanced to the degree of M.M.M. in ancient form. The special feature, however, of the evening, was the attendance of Bro. R. J. C. Duckworth, and the other four brethren from Blackburn, to be affiliated as members, previous to their applying for a warrant, to work in lodge in Blackburn. Business being finished, the lodge was closed at nine o'clock.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Victoria Sovereign Rose Croix Chapter*.—The usual meeting of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Monday the 8th inst. Present, Ill. Bros. Revd. R. N. Sanderson, 30°, M.W.S.; and Emra Holmes, 31°, 1st Gen., Act. Recorder; Ex. Bros. W. P. Mills, M.D. 2nd Gen.; C. T. Townsend, P.M.W.S.; Dr. Beamont, R.N.; P. Cornell, W. T. Westgate, W. Cuckord, G. Cresswell. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the Act. Recorder reported that he had received letters from the M.P.S.G.C., the L.G.C., and the S.G. of the Supreme Grand Council, regretting the inability to attend. The resignation of Ill. Bro. Capt. Terry, 30°, 60th Rifles, and Ex. Bros. Capt. Hales and Herring, 27th Inniskillins, were given in and accepted. Ill. Bro. Sanderson, then proceeded with the installation of Ex. Bro. W. T. Westgate, who had been duly elected M.W.S. for the ensuing year, and the following brethren were appointed as officers Ex. W. P. Mills, M.D. 1st Gen.; E. Robertson, 2nd Gen.; G. Cresswell, Grand Marshal; P. Cornell, Raphael; C. T. Townsend, Recorder; J. Pettit, Capt. of the Guard. Ill. Bro. Emra Holmes then rose to propose that in consideration of the distinguished services of Ill. Bro. Sanderson, who had done so much for the high degrees in Ipswich, he should be presented with a gold jewel of P.M.W.S. as a token of esteem and regard. Ex. Brother Cresswell seconded the motion, which was supported by Dr. Mills, who spoke also in eulogistic terms of Bro. Sanderson's services, and it was carried unanimously. Bro. Townsend was instructed to procure the jewel. Bro. Sanderson replied in grateful and modest terms, and thanked the E. and P. Princes for their appreciation of his labours in the higher degrees. The brethren afterwards retired for refreshments.

Red Cross of Constantine.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

LEICESTER.—*Byzantine Conclave* (No. 44).—The annual assembly of this conclave for the installation of the M.P.S. and Viceroy, was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Thursday, the 11th inst., under the presidency of the Ill. Sir Knt. William Kelly, M.P.S., and Intendent-General for Leicestershire and Rutland, when there was a good attendance of officers and members. The minutes of the previous meeting, relating to the election of M. P. S. and Viceroy, having been read and confirmed, the V. Em. Sir Knight the Rev. Nathaniel Haycroft, D.D., K.G.C., and H.P. was presented and inducted into the chair of Eusebius, after which the V. Em. Sir Knight George Toller, junr. K.G.C., and S.G., was regularly enthroned as M.P.S. for the ensuing year, and he appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Sir Knts. S. S. Partridge, S.G.; Clement Stretton, J.G.; W. Weare, and J. C. Duncombe, Aides to Generals; F. J. Bains, Recorder; J. T. Thorp, Pref., and J. Hunt, S.B. The ballot having been taken for Bros. E. J. Crow, W.M., 279, and Alfred Palmer, they were unanimously elected, and being present, were installed and proclaimed as Knights of the Order, the ceremonial being conducted in a most able and impressive manner by the newly-enthroned M.P.S., assisted by his Viceroy. The Treasurer's report showing a small balance in hand, was received and adopted. A discussion ensued respecting a proposed change in the clothing worn by members of this Conclave, the tunic being that now worn, and being considered less convenient than the apron, a resolution was passed adopting the latter as the clothing in future. The Conclave was then closed, and the Sir Knights proceeded to the refectory, where an excellent banquet was served. The usual loyal and chivalric toasts were given, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following addresses have been forwarded from the Freemasons of Nova Scotia to the Queen and Prince of Wales:—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,—

We, the Freemasons of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, desire most respectfully to offer to your Majesty our warmest congratulations on the recovery of our Illustrious brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his late dangerous illness.

We desire to assure your Majesty of the very deep sympathy felt for their Sovereign, not only by the members of the loyal Craft, but by all classes of your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, during that trying period of gloom and sorrow when the life of our Illustrious Brother was despaired of, and of our thankfulness to Almighty God that he has been pleased to hear the united prayers of the nation in his behalf.

We take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that it is our earnest wish and fervent prayer that the Great Architect of the Universe may long spare your Majesty to rule over us, and His Royal Highness to be an ornament and a blessing to the nation and the Craft to which we, the Freemasons of the Province of Nova Scotia, have the honour and the great privilege to belong.

ALEXANDER KEITH

Grand Master.

On behalf of the Craft.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

May it please your Royal Highness:—

We, the Freemasons of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness our warmest congratulations upon your recovery from the dangerous illness by which your Royal Highness was so long prostrated, and from which, by the blessing of the Most High, in answer to the fervent supplications of the whole nation, the life of your Royal Highness has been mercifully spared to us.

We desire to assure your Royal Highness that the gratifying expression of deep sympathy for you in your sufferings, and attachment to your person, so heartily exhibited by the people of Great Britain, was quite as cheering to your brethren on this side of the Atlantic as it must have been to the members of the Craft in the Mother Country.

That the recent illness by which, in the wise dispensation of Providence, your Royal Highness was afflicted, may be sanctified to your temporal and eternal welfare, and that your Royal Highness may be long spared to adorn the exalted position to which, in the providence of God, you have been called, is the fervent prayer of the members of the Fraternity in this Province.

ALEXANDER KEITH,

Grand Master,

On behalf of the Craft.

Obituary.

BRO. THOMAS SCOTCHER, P.M. 55, SECRETARY 902.

In the death of Bro. Thomas Scotcher, P.M. 55, Secretary 902, the Craft in general, and two lodges in particular, have sustained a loss sufficiently heavy to warrant the promulgation of a few words, expressive of the general sense entertained by the Fraternity of the merits of the late departed brother, and a brief retrospect of his Masonic career.

The philosophical proposition that "happy is the nation whose annals are dull," is not altogether inapplicable to individual history, and in this re-

spect, if Bro. Scotcher's biography supplies no materials for adorning a tale, it may yet point the moral of the value that is always attached by mankind, and especially by Masons, to quiet, unobtrusive, persevering enthusiasm; nor does his phrase involve, as at first sight it would appear, a contradiction in terms. Enthusiasm may be quiet, equal, and enduring, as well as startling, evanescent, and impulsive; nor can it, we think, be open to question which description is most productive of beneficial effects to the object of its zeal.

Bro. Scotcher's love for Masonry, and an ardent, never flagging affection which remained to the end of his long life, was of the former character. Initiated into the Constitutional Lodge, under its old number of 63, (now 55), the 16th April, 1846, the neophyte rose by rapid steps, and in 1849 we find him installed as W.M. The following year, while still I.P.M., he began to re-mount by occupying the J.W.'s chair, from which, in due course ascending, in 1852 he again ascended the throne of K.S. On both occasions he discharged the duties of this exalted office, as indeed he performed whatever Masonic duties he undertook, with a conscientious fidelity and rare intelligence. This was the last time Bro. Scotcher filled the Master's chair, although he continued a subscribing member of the Constitutional Lodge until the last moments of his life.

Towards the end of 1861, Bro. Scotcher took great interest in the establishment, by Bro. Wigginton, P. Prov. G.D. Worcestershire, in conjunction with several other distinguished brethren, of the Tower Hamlets Engineers (now the Burgoyne) Lodge No. 902 (then 1204). Of this lodge, which sprung from the now able and famous corps of East End Volunteer Engineers, Bro. Scotcher was the first Secretary, and retained that appointment until his lamented decease. The able manner in which Bro. Scotcher up to a very late period, when the illness which ultimately resulted in his dissolution incapacitated him, discharged the duties of this appointment, won for him the cordial esteem and affection of all the brethren, who in 1867 testified their regard by the present of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver teapot, to their highly respected officer—to whom in their opinion no slight amount of the success which had then attended and still continues to attend this prosperous and energetic lodge was to be attributed. This piece of plate however, was but a small part of the many handsome and valuable testimonials from his two lodges, and the various lodges of instruction with which Bro. Scotcher was connected, that he received during his protracted Masonic labours.

The Constitutional, 55, and the Burgoyne, 902, both of which are now plunged in mourning by the sad event, it is our duty to report were the only two mother lodges with which Bro. Scotcher was ever connected, and of both he remained a member from his initiation and joining until his death.

Of the various lodges of instruction that profited by his labours, as Secretary and Preceptor, it is sufficient to record that the East End of the Metropolis scarcely had one of these schools of mystic lore, that did not number Bro. Scotcher as

a member, and rely upon him usually as an energetic officer and instructor. His attendance was assiduous, his labours indefatigable, and he will long be remembered as a most zealous propagator of light in the East.

For some time past the health of this esteemed brother has been failing, and of late his accustomed place has often missed his familiar and welcome presence. At length on Sunday, the 7th inst., it pleased the G. A. O. T. U. to call him to his well-earned reward after having trod life's chequered pavement for the long period of 72 years, the last 26 of which had been passed in the constant service of the Craft. His remains will be interred at the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Bow, E., this day, Saturday, 20th April, 1872, at 3 p.m. when a numerous assemblage of the brethren may be expected to be present to pay the last sad tribute of respect to departed merit.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, April 26, 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, APRIL 20.

Audit Committee, Boys' School.
 Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex (See Advertisement).
 Lodge 715, Panmure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 1364, Earl of Zetland, St. Thomas's Hall, Hackney.
 Chapter 1194, Royal Middlesex, Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, at 3.30.
 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 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
 Mount Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall, St. James's.
 " 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms.
 " 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 905, De Grey and Ripon, Angel Hotel, Great Ilford.
 Chap. 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
 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. Gottneil, 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, APRIL 23.

Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
 " 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall, Cannon-street.
 " 205, Israel, Terminus Hotel.
 " 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
 " 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
 " 1348, Ebury, Moipeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
 Chap. 7, Royal York Chapter of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 29, St Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) 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 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. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

Grand Festival (See Advertisement).
 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, Thicker Hotel, Anerly at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
 " 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 99, Shakspeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 858, South Middlesex, Beaufort House, North End, Fulham.
 " 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 Chap. 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
 " 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, past sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; 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, APRIL 26.

Anniversary of Stability Lodge of Instruction. (See Advt.)
 Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 569, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, City-road.
 " 861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Lukes.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Becondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (I.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS,

WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.
 Office:—6, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

PATRON:
 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
 PRESIDENT:
 THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF
 RIPON, K.G., M.W.G.M.

At a Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1872, John Symonds, Esq., Vice Patron, in the Chair, a Ballot took place for the election of 19 Boys, from an approved List of 60 Candidates, with the following result:—
 SUCCESSFUL.

13	Uwins, C. M. H.	1212
22	Alder, W. H.	1202
39	Warr, C. W.	1176
29	Nutman, Joseph	1097
42	Clemence, Thomas R.	1089
53	Neville, Walter	1072
49	Bryant, Alfred A.	1018
22	Ellis, Walter	1015
15	Barrett, W.P.	970
19	Parker, W. R.	967
52	Cheetham, Walter	954
51	Pinson, H. E. K.	942
50	Baylis, Harry	863
28	Fenemore, H. M.	859
16	Furley, F. A.	821
41	Holland, J. L.	811
36	Mules, J. F. R.	805
48	Gates, F. C.	800
23	White, J. B.	789

UNSUCCESSFUL.

1	Nicholas, T. F.	151
2	McDowell, Wm.	17
3	Parsons, George	13
4	Campbell, F. G.	38
5	Travers, J. H. H.	136
6	Chase, J. H.	92
7	Fox, H. L.	23
8	Wright, W. G. C.	76
9	Tate, W. F.	228
10	Kitchen, J. H.	12
11	Kitchen, J. George	2
12	Edwards, W. A.	120
14	Madeley, G. C.	20
17	West, J. A.	69
18	Ginstead, A.	63
20	Christie, J. E.	297
21	Sawtell, W. E.	336
24	Eastland, Henry	251
25	Woodgate, T. E. N.	2
26	Thearle, St. Aubyn M.	9
27	Booser, W. A.	480
30	Perris, W. H.	118
31	Warwick, C. E.	610
32	Clayton, H. L.	78
34	Catt, J. L.	655
35	Roberts, J. L. E. J.	611
37	Heaviside, P. K. B.	563
38	Martin, S. J.	784
40	Hart, A. E.	355
43	Hodge, Frederick	222
44	Murrant, E.	65
45	Hazeland, J. J.	524
46	Sessions, J. G.	6
47	Hutchinson, George	—
54	Prentice, J. E.	246
55	Moon, J. H.	190
56	Coulthurst, J. E.	1
57	Woodbine, J. H.	7
58	Marks, J. T.	—
59	Steddy, F. E.	92
60	Hill, Harry	9

The numbers prefixed to the names refer to the numbers of the case on the voting paper. The Votes of the Unsuccessful Candidates will be carried forward to the Election in October next.

By order,
 FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.
 April 15th, 1872.

MASONIC ASSURANCE OFFICE,

9, NEW BRIDGE-STREET,
 Chairman, London Board - J. Rankin Stebbing, Esq.
 " Portsmouth " - Ald. Ford.
 " Leeds " - Ald. Addyman.
 " Plymouth " - Major Studdy.
 " Manchester " - W. R. Callender, Esq., Jr.
 This Company invites the attention of the Craft to its entirely novel and original instrument of POSITIVE LIFE POLICY.
 FREDK. BIGG, P.M., Manager and Actuary
 LOANS GRANTED.

ROYAL
MASONIC INSTITUTION
FOR GIRLS.

ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

AT a Quarterly General Court of this Institution, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Thursday, the Eleventh Day of April, 1872, Bro. John Symonds, V.P., in the chair, after the general business was disposed of, the Governors and Subscribers proceeded to the Election by Ballot of Eleven Children into the Institution, from a list of Twenty-two approved Candidates, when the following were declared duly elected.

No. on List.	Names	Votes.
9	Chesterton, Jessie	1306
21	Earle, Annie G.	1056
19	Harryman, Frances	990
15	Hartness, Mary A.	937
8	Mackay, Kate	907
17	Mills, Lilian M.	907
18	Wiseman, Alice A.	889
12	Meacock, Helena	881
4	Cook, Alexandra E.	862
11	Wray, Beatrice M.	773
2	Hollis, Emily	769

The Votes of the following unsuccessful Candidates will be carried forward to the Election in October next:

No. on List.	Names	Votes.
1	Chapman, Ada G.	510
3	Greene, Harriet M.	148
5	Tippett, Ann G.	282
6	Bindon, Beatrice A.	158
7	Crisp, Lizzie E.	375
10	Batcheler, Rosa	12
13	Senger, Ellen A.	268
14	Gardner, Frances E.	338
16	Durant, Pauline L. C.	182
20	Simpson, Frances E.	516
22	Nash, Edith M.	407

W. LANE, for
EDWARD HENRY PATTEN, P.G.S.B.,
Secretary.

Office, 5, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-st., W.C.
11th April, 1872.

FREDERICK ADLARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
225, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

Superior Tourist Suits from £2 15 0
Black Dress Suits from 3 13 6
Trousers in every variety, all wool, ... 0 16 0

FREDERICK ADLARD,
MANUFACTURER OF MASONIC CLOTHING,
Inventor of the Masonic Jewel Attacher,
(Registered 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 100.)
225, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

"MASONIC JEWEL ATTACHER.—Bro. Adlard, of 225, High Holborn, W.C., has invented an attacher, which, from its simplicity and convenience, has only to be universally known to be universally adopted. It has long been a subject of complaint that the wearing of the honourable insignia of rank and merit which grace the breasts of so many of our Brethren, plays sad havoc with the fabric and material of the coat to which they are attached. Bro. Adlard's invention entirely obviates this, in addition to saving much time and difficulty in the proper arrangement of the jewels, and we have very great pleasure in recommending it, warranted as we are in doing so by our personal experience. The price (7s. 6d.) places it within the reach of all."—*Masonic Magazine*.

Bro. Adlard's superior fitting Collars are also well worthy of the attention of the Craft.

"We have much pleasure in recommending Bro. Adlard's Jewel Attacher for its convenience and usefulness."—*Freemason*.

Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st., E.C.

SPACIOUS Dining-rooms, Chop and Steak-rooms, Luncheon-bars, and Smoking Rooms. Rooms of all sizes, suitable for Auction Sales, Consultations, Arbitrations, Building Societies, &c.; also for Freemasons' Lodges and Banquets, Private Dinners, &c.
Guildhall Tavern Company (Limited), 32 and 33, Gresham-street,
GEORGE CRAWFORD, Manager and Secretary.

ROSE CROIX TRACING BOARDS,
Five Guineas the Pair.

MASONIC DEPOTS, 2, 3, & 4, LITTLE BRITAIN,
AND 198, FLEET-STREET.

SIX PER CENT. would be paid by a Brother for the LOAN OF £60, to enable him to extend an established business. Repayment by instalments. Address, in the first instance, D.S., 59, Edgware-road, W.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Gratifying Results.—No phase of external ailments can present itself which is irremediable by the early and diligent use of the above-named remedies. The merest blotch upon the skin, and the deepest ulcerations of the flesh, yield with the same certainty to the detergent and healing properties of this celebrated Ointment. Bad legs, burns, eruptions of the skin, and scrofulous sores, can be cured with facility by the use of this Ointment, aided by Holloway's purifying Pills. Under this treatment the foulest ulcers become clean, and in a few days florid granulations appear, which gradually grow and fill up the cavity with firm and healthy flesh. No drawback nor relapse need be feared.—ADVT.

Bro. ELTON GLOVER,
VOCALIST (BASS) AND PIANIST
is open to engagements for Concerts, Banquets, or Pupils.
For terms, apply at 3, New North-road, Hoxton.

Bro. GEORGE KENNING,
GOLDSMITH,
JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER,

LONDON:—2, 3, and 4, Little Britain;
and 198, Fleet-street.
LIVERPOOL:—2, Monument-place.

TESSELATED CARPETING,
FOR
Lodges, Chapters, Encampments, &c.
Four Feet wide, 3/9 per Yard.
MASONIC DEPOTS, 2, 3 & 4, LITTLE BRITAIN,
AND 198, FLEET STREET, E.C.

J. E. PETERS,
ORNAMENTAL ENGRAVER AND FANCY
ENAMELLER,
41, Clerkenwell Close.
Writing, Engraving of every description, Masonic Emblems
Engraved or Enamelled; old enamelled Work repaired;
Country Orders attended to with despatch.



Established 1798.
"MESSRS. CHARLES WATSON and Co., of 30, Cornhill, forwarded us samples of their 'Cornhill Sherry.' We have taken the opinion of competent judges and veteran wine consumers upon its merits, and pronounce it decidedly the best of the wines at a similar cost which we have tasted, and a great many came before us during the process of our analysis."—*Medical Press*.

CHARLES WATSON and Co., 30, Cornhill,
opposite the Royal Exchange, invite attention to the CORNHILL SHERRY, as their speciality, pure elegant and recherche, and worthy of a place on any gentleman's table.

THE CORNHILL SHERRY, elegant, pale and dry, 30s. per dozen. Carriage paid.
CLARET..... 10s. 22s. 28s. 36s. 42s. to Five Guineas.
SHERRY 22s. 26s. 30s. 36s. 42s. 48s. to 84s.
PORT..... 28s. 34s. 42s. 48s. 54s. to 120s.
CHAMPAGNE ... 30s. 42s. 54s. 60s. to 84s.
WHISKY—the Ben Nevis—CHARLES WATSON and Co.'s Speciality, 20s. per gallon; the softest and most fascinating Whisky for Toddy in the market.—30, Cornhill. Carriage free within 50 miles. Sample Bottles may be had.

THE CORNHILL SHERRY, rich gold, 30s. per dozen, carriage paid. 30, Cornhill. Sample bottles may be had



Established 1798.
CORNHILL SHERRY.—CHARLES WATSON and Co., 30, Cornhill (opposite Royal Exchange), requests the favour of a visit to these old-established cellars, containing a large stock of the finest old Wines of every country, some curious and rare, to please the most critical connoisseurs. Descriptive list free. C. W. and Co. appoint Agents, with first-class references, in towns where not represented

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 CONYNNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conyngham, 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 Manila, 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. BOUTON and Co., Horncastle.

"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 1/1 1/2, 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.