

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

(Continued from page 282.)

Our attention has also been called to a Masonic society differing in its character from the South-Eastern Charitable Institution (to which we called the attention of our readers in our last number, and to which at a future date we propose to advert again), though constituted for charitable purposes and flourishing in the United States; and as, from its peculiar objects and constitution, we think it will not prove uninteresting to our readers, whilst we are upon the subject of Masonic Charities, if we avail ourselves of the opportunity of furnishing the details of the constitution of the "Detroit Mutual Relief Association," of which Bro. Jex Bardwell, is the Secretary, the office being at 162, Jefferson-avenue, Detroit, Mich.

The following are the officers:—Bros. John P. Fiske, President; Garry B. Noble, Vice-President; Jex Bardwell, Sec.; Oliver Bourke, Treas. The directors are Bros. S. C. Coffinbury, W. A. Carpenter, E. J. Garfield, James W. Frisbie, and W. F. Moore.

1. The object of the association is to secure a cash payment, within forty days, of as many dollars as there are members, to the widow or heirs of a deceased member.

2. Membership can be obtained by applying to the Secretary. The applicant must, however, be a Master Mason, in good and regular standing, and furnish satisfactory proof of that fact to the Secretary.

3. Membership fees, six dollars and twenty-five cents. Assessment fee, on the death of member, one dollar and ten cents. Membership fee to accompany the application; the assessment fee to be paid within thirty days from the date of notice.

4. As many dollars as there are members at the time of the member's death, to be paid within forty days of the date of notice, for the benefit, first, of the widow; next, the orphans; and if neither widow or orphans, to such person or persons as the member may have desired, by leaving a written request, duly witnessed, in the hands of the Secretary.

5. A member neglecting to pay his assessment within thirty days of the date of notice, or if the member should be expelled by his lodge from the

rights and benefits of Masonry, will lose or forfeit all his rights and benefits in the association, as well as to any amount that he may have contributed thereto. He must keep the Secretary duly notified, in writing, of any change of residence, as a letter from the Secretary, directed to him at his residence, is considered due notice. He is also required to keep the Secretary notified of births or deaths in his family, so that that officer may be the better enabled to carry out the ends of the association.

6. In order to insure stability and perpetuity to the association, five dollars of the membership fee is invested in good security under the direction of the council, the interest of which will be applied to pay the expenses of the association, and one dollar of the membership fee shall be held as a contingent fund, under the direction of the council, to be used to pay benefits in part, should the same be necessary before the payment of the assessment should be completed.

7. It must be remembered that every dollar paid (after the admission fee) goes directly to the widow or heirs of a deceased member, and affords immediate relief to the party for whose benefit this association is organised. The membership fee is small and the assessment light, and time enough allowed for the poorest of us to pay so small a sum. Then, what brother is there who would not take this opportunity to make provision for his family at a time when they may most need it.

8. Printed forms of application for membership may be obtained by application to the Secretary, who will forward the same by mail; but in such case a stamp must accompany the request, for return postage.

9. Letters asking for information, containing stamp for return postage, will receive prompt attention by addressing the Secretary of the association, Jex Bardwell, Detroit.

10. The limitation of members attached to a company, under the by-laws of the association, will be one thousand. A member, therefore, is not liable to assessment on a larger number of members, nor receive benefit except from the members of the company to which he is attached. A member may, however, belong to more than one company, if he so desire.

The working of this association is said to be highly satisfactory. The idea is at least novel.

(To be continued.)

(No. V.)—PRIESTLY OPPOSITION TO FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

It must be admitted that many of our brethren when called upon to occupy exalted positions have been anything but faithful to the principles of the Craft. For example of this we may refer to Bro. Napoleon III. and Bro. Pius the Ninth. The former has virtually assumed the command of the Order in France, and the latter has exerted the whole power of his priesthood against us. The present Emperor of the French and the present Pontiff were, we believe, in their youthful days not only Freemasons but also members of the revolutionary secret society of the *Carbonarists*, and we fear that in later years their recollection of the early events of their lives has faded, and possibly led them to confuse the working of two essentially distinct and indeed totally opposite associations. However this may be, the Roman Catholic Church is the bitter enemy of our brotherhood in all parts of the world. In Spain, whose *virtuous* Queen recently received the Golden Rose, or highest mark of Papal favour, the Order has been utterly suppressed. However desirous we may be to view the Roman Catholic religion favourably, it is not at all calculated to increase our feelings of respect for the Pope to see him on the one hand hurling thunderbolts against Freemasonry, which in England at any rate is one of the noblest and most beneficent institutions that has ever existed, while on the other hand he is bestowing the highest marks of approval on the most notoriously wicked woman of the present age. It is conduct like this which adds renewed strength and pungency to the trenchant language of the late Walter Savage Landor, who wittily observed that, "If the Popes are the servants of God, it must be confessed that God has been very unlucky in the choice of his household." In Austria, Freemasonry is only likely to spring into life under the constitutional liberty which has made the *Concordat* a dead letter; and in France, the "eldest son of the Church," our Order is persecuted in the most violent manner. In England even, we are not much better, as every year hundreds of Catholics are prevented joining our ranks by the threats of the priests. Within the last year or two, in one of the provinces of the Grand Lodge of England, a man of gentlemanly birth and education, who had been elected W.M. of one of our lodges was compelled to tear up his Grand Lodge Certificate and publicly to do penance in a

manner which to persons of other religious creeds appeared utterly degrading and suitable only to the superstition of the Middle Ages. If such an exhibition of clerical tyranny can actually take place among us, it may easily be believed that the priesthood go to still greater lengths in France. A French Mason is not only regarded as worse than a heretic whilst living, but at his death, unless he will recant, he is refused the last offices of the Church, and dies under the ban of excommunication. These proscriptions are no light matter in a Catholic country, although to the majority of Englishmen who are wont to care very little about what ultra-sacerdotalism may do or say, they may appear so. Moreover, any person who may let a house for the carrying on of a Masonic lodge is visited by the priests and threatened with similar pains and penalties if the Masons are not at once turned out. People who are outside the Catholic Church generally believe that the Roman priesthood are profoundly subtle, and ready to be "all things to all men" in order to extend their Church. In this there may be some degree of truth; but to our minds the action of the Church is often needlessly foolish, and calculated to excite animosity where it would not otherwise exist. For ourselves, constant association with liberal and rightminded Catholics had given us a very high opinion of the piety, benevolence, and public spirit of members of the Roman Church, and when we come right in front of the organised opposition of the priesthood to Freemasonry, we received a rude shock to our charitable feelings. A letter appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine* recently from a Catholic, which, referring to the vagaries of a certain Father Suffield, who had constituted himself the great iconoclast of Freemasonry, endeavoured to show that it was only the bigoted Catholics that, like bigoted Protestants, were opposed to our Order. This is, however, a mistake, which would probably have been brought home by the priesthood to the mind of the writer of that letter if he had dared to publish his name. A man cannot be a good Catholic in the sense of being an acknowledged member of the Roman Church, and at the same time be a Freemason—unless he has a special dispensation from Rome, which can only be obtained with great difficulty, and is never granted except to persons of very great influence. On the other hand there may be Protestants who ignorantly condemn Freemasonry, but there is no

case on record of a person having been refused membership in the Protestant Churches simply because he was a Mason. In fact at this present time several of the Provincial Grand Masters of the English Masons are clergymen. The Rev. Bro. Dr. Oliver our great Masonic author, was a clergyman, and in the Grand Lodge and many private lodges there are duly appointed Chaplains. It must then be apparent to all but the most blindly prejudiced, that our Order, the traditions of which are entirely Scriptural in character, and which has numbered among its members so many good and devout Christians, is most unfairly treated by the authorities of the Catholic Church. Under these circumstances we do not feel hopeful with regard to the future of Freemasonry in France, inasmuch as it is to be feared that the very men who would give strength and ability to the Grand-Orient will be kept apart from it by the priests. We can scarcely wonder indeed that the attitude of the clerical party has emboldened the free thinking section of the community to believe that ere long they must be admitted to our Order as a *dernier ressort*. This we hope will never be, but if it is not so we must not be surprised if the number of brethren in France should be stationary or even decrease. We are aware that Bro. Pinon's edition of the *Annuaire Maçonnique* estimates that there are now 10,000 more Masons in Paris alone, than there were in 1862, but it must be remembered that Paris is altogether an exceptional place. It is a common fallacy in England to believe that the Catholic Church is losing its influence in France, and that the people are becoming more and more infected with religious indifferentism every day. This idea has been industriously promulgated by our religious periodicals, and even by newspapers for many years, but we are satisfied that it is an egregious mistake. Comparing the religious devotion of the people under Louis Phillipe with what it is under Napoleon III. fostered by the undoubted piety and zeal of the Empress Eugenie, it must be conceded that the Church is incalculably stronger than it was, and that the number of devout worshippers has been wonderfully increased. Freemasonry will therefore have to contend with even greater difficulties than those which it has overcome, and unless as is by no means unlikely, the Emperor should get a law passed forbidding the priests to excommunicate persons for joining societies, which are legalised by the civil power, we fear that the

struggle between Freemasonry on the one hand and priestcraft on the other will be an unequal contest in which the strength is all on one side. What has happened at St. Malo where a priest boasted to us that the Church had "closed the lodge" will occur elsewhere, and the time may come when a Freemason in the country towns of France may be a rare phenomenon.

In a conversation which we had recently with a French priest of high standing, to whom we carried a letter of introduction from a Catholic friend the whole question was thoroughly discussed. This priest though otherwise a man of enlightened views, and not at all bigoted as regards Protestants, was strongly excited immediately the name of Freemasonry was introduced.

"Freemasonry," said he, "is a union of all the enemies of religion and good government. It is a society of sceptics and revolutionaries who meet under its banner to devise their wicked schemes against Church and State."

"But," said we, "this is an entire mistake, for the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand-Orient of France expressly forbid all politics in lodges, and moreover a Freemason cannot be a sceptic, he must believe in the existence of God."

We referred to Article 2 of the constitution of the French Masons, which says:—

"Freemasonry respects the religious faith and the political opinions of its members, but all dissention on religious or political matters is interdicted at its assemblies, and controversy on different religions and criticism upon the acts of the civil authority, or upon divers forms of government, is expressly forbidden. One of the principal duties of Freemasons is to respect the laws of the country which they may inhabit."

It is true that in 1848 a very improper address was presented to the Provisional Government, but the present constitution has been adopted since that time, and under it such a demonstration is simply impossible. We also cited the following extracts from the "Book of Constitutions" of English Masonry:—

"A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law, and if he rightly understands the art he will never be a stupid atheist or an irresponsible libertine. He of all men should best understand that God seeth not as man seeth, for man looketh to the outward appearance but God looketh to the heart."

"A Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates. He is cheerfully to conform to every lawful authority."

The reverend father, in reply to this, admitted that he did not consider that there was anything unchristian in the Craft degrees sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England, and known as the *Rite Française* in France, but he said that in the higher degrees there were things done which were purposely concealed from the excellent men who joined the subordinate degrees, and which had led the Holy See to condemn the whole system. We pointed out the injustice of this, even if the charges were true, as in that case English Craft Masonry would be condemned for the sins of a body which it did not recognise in any way. But we also assured the worthy father that the charges in question were utterly false as against any Masons. He then said Rome would never tolerate any secret society whatever, nor allow any matters to be kept back at the confessional. Here he gave us the key to the entire question—the priesthood cannot endure that anything, however trivial, should remain undisclosed at confession, and from their point of view we cannot say they are wrong, for the great power of the Catholic Church is built upon the basis of the confessional. We deplore this state of things, but fear it is irremediable. A suggestion has, however, been made to us by a Catholic friend, who ardently desires to join our Order, but under existing circumstances is debarred from so doing, that if the Earl of Zetland and the Grand Lodge of England were to memorialise the Holy Father, it is not impossible that His Holiness might sanction the English degrees up to and including the Royal Arch. As we have already remarked, the priests admit that English Craft Masonry is very different to continental Masonry, and we fear this is partly true. If, then, the Pope could be induced to make an exception in favour of the English Order, a vast number of good and pious Catholics would immediately join us, and the English system would be brought into use in all Catholic countries. The effort, it is true, might be all in vain, but it would certainly in any case be appreciated as a kindly act by our Catholic fellow-countrymen, many of whom would be bright ornaments to the Craft.

It will be remembered that when Pio Nono issued his famous Allocution against the Freemasons the Grand-Orient of Italy, then dating from Palermo, replied in a circular in which his Holiness was reminded that when he was Count Mastiai Ferretti, and long before he had begun to indulge hopes of wearing the mitre of St. Peter, he received "the rite of Masonic baptism, and swore eternal brotherhood, according to the customary oath taken on such occasions." In his youth Pope Pius the Ninth, like Bro. Louis Napoleon, advocated principles directly opposite to those which he now professes and enforces. Indeed, it has been alleged that they both became Masons in order to use Masonry for their own purposes, and that their subsequent conduct is dictated by fear lest others should copy their example. Napoleon III. is, however, by no means to be considered as an enemy of the Craft in the same sense as the Pope, although he has repeatedly acted unfraternally to his brethren. The Pope doubtless believes that Garibaldi, "the first Mason of Italy," has been assisted in his work of liberation by the Freemasons, and this may be true, for if the Roman Church deliberately excludes from her membership all those who join our brotherhood, it is not to be wondered at that a spirit of retaliation should sometimes be aroused. It is needless to remark that there is nothing essentially Protestant in Freemasonry; but, nevertheless, the Pope and all his priests are making themselves Protestant missionaries when they attack Freemasonry, and we would suggest that the next time the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church proceed to cast up the number of converts which their religion is making, they should at the same time take into account the large number of honest large-hearted Christian men who are repelled from their communion by their totally unnecessary and groundless vilification of Freemasonry; and we rather think they will be startled at the result. Attempts to un-Christianise or sectarianise the Craft are equally reprehensible; and though appearances may be opposed to bright anticipations, we would fain hope that as "peace on earth and good-will toward men" become more widely extended," so Freemasonry, being the noblest synonym for those Christian watchwords, may become even yet purer in its development, and still better understood by those who are members of the Order as well as by the outside world.

It is evident that inside the Romish Church there is not unanimity upon the question of Freemasonry. The Pope's attack on our Order was brought about by the fact that the Archbishop of Paris had attended the funeral of Marshal Magnan, the Grand Master of the Grand-Orient. It is also well-known that, *sub rosa*, we have even Catholic ecclesiastics in our ranks; but we confess that we do not like the position of those brethren. It is true that Freemasonry is a secret society; but it is secret in seeking to do good only that it may achieve the reward that is promised "openly" to the righteous. There is an essential difference between secrecy and darkness. Some men, as we read in Holy Writ, "love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil;" but, nevertheless, there is also the command which Freemasonry literally fulfils, that we are not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. Freemasons seek to do the good work which they have undertaken in secret; but they must not, therefore, be confounded with those who love darkness because it hides their misdeeds. Any man may be proud to say, "I am a Mason," while resolutely declining to disclose the secrets of the Order; but the man who belongs to a secret society which has unworthy objects will be ashamed to avow his connection with it, and will seek to gain his ends by the underhand and deceitful means which, rightly or wrongly, have been ascribed to the Jesuits.

As an illustration of the bitter and uncrupulous manner in which the priesthood persecute Freemasons, we may state that in consequence of having attended a Masonic meeting of English Lodges, and spoken in defence of French Craftsmen, a French brother was compelled to resign a valuable public appointment which he held. Soon afterwards, being taken ill, he, as a member of the Catholic Church, sent for the family confessor, when the reverend father declined to attend unless our brother would consent to give up Masonry. This being refused, the haughty ecclesiastic forwarded a message to say that if our brother died he should be refused the burial offices of the Church! Such are some of the obstacles to Freemasonry in France.—J. A. H.

PRUDENCE, Masonically, to the pupils of Masonry, becomes the guiding star, sending her rays of light to brighten the pathway of the frail, the weak, and timid. It directs the footsteps of the weary, through the dreary and dismal ways of darkness and gloom, to a temple of peace and harmony.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

(Continued from page 288).

BOOK II.—CHAPTER IX.—(contd.)

John, Duke of Bedford, in 1320, made a regulation for the privileged place called Parish Garden, *alias* Wideflete or Miles, the purport whereof was as follows:—That every person flying thither for sanctuary should give an account whether it was for debt, or felony, or transgression, after which their names were to be registered, and each one to pay 4d. for the same; then to make oath not to do anything in that place, during his protection there, that might any ways bring a scandal upon, or be prejudicial to, the same; but to his utmost to honour and defend the same place; also that he would well and truly observe and keep all the ordinances made for the good of that place. Also that he would not depart thence without leave, or go out of it by day or by night, and that if he did so it should be at his own peril. If his coming was for felony, he should be kept there under the custody of six men of the society all the night until the morning, unless security was given for him, or a good account of his reputation. If he struck any person there, he was to be taken in custody till he paid to the Lord, as a fine, 6s. 8d. If he had any suit there with any person, the fee to the Seneschal or Steward was 4d., to the Bailiff 4d., and to the Lord 4d. If any person committed felony, either within or without the aforesaid place, and this after his first admittance, he was to forfeit the benefit of the place, and be committed to the king's bench prison. If any person flying came to the said place, though without being guilty of felony, should return again, if he afterwards retired with leave, he should be received in the form aforesaid, and should, every time he returned, pay 4d. to the Lord. If any tenant or other person should be guilty of lewdness, he was to pay to the Lord 6s. 8d., and lose the privilege of the place.

The charter of the 22nd of King Henry III. confirms to the Templars the manor of Littleton, granted them by Otho Fitz-William, as does that of King Stephen, the manor of Bistesham, given them by Robert, Earl Ferrars. Bernard Baliol, conferred on them lands at Dinesly and Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. It was agreed between the Nuns of Elneston and the Templars

at Preston, that they should find a Chaplain to perform divine service at Dinnesley three days in the week, and pay to the said Nuns certain tithes.

King Stephen confirmed the grant of Bernard Baliol of lands worth £15 a year at Hitchin. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, gave to the Templars the church of Weston and the borough of Baldock. King Stephen confirmed to them the church of Langford, the gift of Simon Wahul. Philip Harcourt, Dean of Lincoln, conferred on them the lands of Heschapeley, and the church of the same. Philip, Bishop of Baieux, William de Braisu, and William Harcourt, the church of Saplings; Earl Simon, the church of Suthwike, and by another deed, that of Wodemoncote. King Stephen granted and confirmed to them the manor of Cressing, and by another charter, that of Witham; as did King John, in the first year of his reign, his lands at Beresholt.

In the year 1185, inquisition was taken of the donors and possessors of lands, of churches, and mills, and of lands taken in assize and in lordship, and of the revenues throughout England, by Bro. Geoffrey, the son of Stephen, when he was bailiff in England, "who was very careful in inquiring after the same, that there might remain a more perfect knowledge thereof to posterity, and the wicked be deprived of the opportunity of doing harm."

The particulars thereof are many and minute, and will not bear any abridging, nor would they give much satisfaction to the reader. We shall only, therefore, mention the names of the bailiwicks therein particularised, viz., of London, Kent, Warwick, Cowele, Meriton, Guting, Weston, Lincolnshire, Lindsey, Widin, and Yorkshire. See ail in the *Monasticon*.

In 1434, Bro. John Stillingfleet "compiled a book of the names of the founders of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, and of the churches, chapels, preceptories, manors, houses, lands, revenues, places, and other special goods given, as well to the said hospital and its preceptories, and members, as to the former house of the Knights Templars, in the kingdom of England, and how much they contributed for the benefit of their souls; he also added certain names of the Masters of the said Order of Knights Templars and Hospitallers, as also the names of the priors of the said hospital in England, and of the priors and sub-priors of the church of the same

hospital, and other preceptors and priests of the said Order, deceased, with the names of their other benefactors; and for a perpetual memorial of the same, what they conferred on the church of the said hospital, as he could with much labour and trouble find out the same to the end, that the souls of all those whose names are contained in the same book might be more particularly remembered in the prayers of all the brethren of the said hospital, that the brothers might, according to their duty, be mindful not only of these, but also, in general, of all others their benefactors." From this book we do not quote anything, as it merely recapitulates a vast number of names, and principally concerns the Hospitallers. Thomas Saunford gave to the Brothers Templars, for a supply to the Holy Land, and for maintaining of a Chaplain to say mass for the faithful departed in the church of Bustlisham, all his land at Saunford, with the advowson of the church of Blebyry, confirmed by Adam Pyriton. Queen Maud gave them all her land at Coveley, confirmed by King Stephen. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, the church of Spenes, confirmed by a second deed. William Vernon, the land and house at Eremne, for founding of a house of Templars. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, ratified that foundation. The same was done by Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, who also mentions the gift of the land of Milneford, by Hugh Wedwill. Ralph Maskarel, by his deed, confirmed the donation of the House of God of Eremne, made by his brother William to the house of the Temple of Solomon, viz., the land of Melefort, as held by his grandfather and uncle; that of Querne, or Kerne, in the Isle of Wight, as mentioned in the deed of Rodger Hall; that of Chelke or Chalk, in Wiltshire, with the mill, &c., as in the deed of Walter Chelke; and the chapel of Broke, as in his own and his brother's deeds, on condition that the said brothers should acknowledge those alms of him and his heirs; wherefore, if it should happen that he would restore himself to the house of the Temple aforesaid, the said brothers should receive him upon this condition, saving one salt-pit at Nordfont. William Vernon, Earl of Devonshire, confirmed all the donations made by William and Ralph Maskarel to the Temple of Solomon. Henry Alney gave to the Knights Templars his chapel of Sibbeford, one rood of land, with the meadow and a croft near the church-yard, and his men or tenants gave another rood and ten acres with common pasture. King

Stephen gave the Templars the manors of Cressing, Witham, and Egle. King Henry the II., the churches of Elle, Swynderby, and Skarle, with many other possessions both in England and in Ireland. King John, the lands of Radenach and Harewood. King Henry III., the manors of Blacolvesley and Rotheley, with many other lands and churches, besides markets and fairs.

The charter of King Henry III., of the eleventh year of his reign, grants many great privileges to the brethren of the Order of the Temple in England. First, it "confirms to them all their possessions whatsoever, and that they enjoy them in all parts with sac and soc, and tol, and theam, and unfangenethef, and unfangenethef, and hamsoc, and grithbirch, and blodwite, and futwite, and flictwite, and ferdwite, and hengewite, and leirwite, and flemenefrith, murder, robbery, forstol, ordel, and oreste. That they be for ever exempted from aids to the king, or sheriff, and all depending on them, and hidage, and carnage, and danegeld, and horngeld, and armies, and wapentachs, and scutage, and tallage, lestage, stallage, shires and hundreds, suits and pleadings, ward and wardpeny, and averpeny, and hundredspeny, and borethalpeny, and thelingePENY, and from works of castles, parks, bridges, enclosures, and all their lands, woods, &c., to be quiet to themselves. That they and all belonging to them be for ever free from all toll or like dues upon all accounts. That if any belonging to them should, for any crime, forfeit their chattels, the said brothers may seize the same. That all waifs on their lands belong to them. That if any of their tenants forfeit, they may seize. That if any belonging to them be amerced, the fine be given to them," &c.

In the Parliaments of England, the Grand Prior sat as a peer of the realm. Their first preceptory was at Holborn, but they removed from this to Fleet-street, in 1185. The only remains of the latter residence is the beautiful circular edifice called the Temple Church, said to have been constructed in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This appears to have been a favourite form with the Knights, for their Church of St. Sepulchre at Cambridge is of a similar construction. In examining this building, says Britton, we are struck with its ponderous and durable appearance, as if it were intended for a castellated residence. The masonry of the ancient walls, and also of the pillars and arches, is such as to evince great skill in building, the stones being

all squared and chiselled with the most perfect accuracy to fit their respective places.

Burnes gives the following account of the Order's possessions in Ireland:—The Order of Knights Templars was introduced into Ireland about the year 1174, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul. A priory was founded by him in that year, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, at Kilmainham, in the county of Dublin, for Knights Templars, (see Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pages 222 et seq.) and King Henry II. granted his confirmation. Hugh de Cloghall was the first prior, and enjoyed that office till about the year 1190. The noble founder had enfeoffed the Prior in the whole lands of Kilmainham; and dying in 1176, was interred in Christ Church. The two Orders of Knights Templars and Hospitallers were confirmed the same year. After this, Hugh Tirrel bestowed upon the prior of this hospital the lands of Chapel-Izod and Kilmehanock, "free from all secular services and burthens, with all liberties and free customs, in wood and open country, in meadows and pastures, in roads and paths," &c. Kilmainham continued to be the Grand Priory or Preceptory of the Templars till their suppression in 1312; and the Superior of the Order, according to Sir James Ware, sat in the House of Peers as a Baron, a privilege enjoyed, as regarded the military orders, only by the Grand Priors of Kilmainham for the Templars, and of Wexford for the Hospitallers. He is styled by Archdall, quoting different ancient records, sometimes prior and sometimes Master, as in the case of Maurice de Prendergast, 1205 and 1210; sometimes Preceptor, as "D. Walens, Preceptor of the Templars, 1247;" sometimes Grand Master, as "1266, Robert was Grand Master of the Templars in Ireland this year" In 1288, we find "William Fitz-Roger was Prior this year, and Thomas de Thoulouse Master of the Templars;" in 1296, "Walter le Bachelour was Master, and William de Rosse was Prior, who the same year was made Lord-Deputy of Ireland." He continued in these offices till 1302, when he was made Chief Justice; and appears in this year also to have preferred his complaint against the sheriff of Dublin for an illegal seizure, as "the Master of the Templars." And in 1309, Gerlald, son of Maurice, Lord of Kerry, is spoken of as "the last Grand Prior of the Order."

The subordinate governors of the Order appear to

have been styled indiscriminately Preceptors or Commanders; and their castles or estates Preceptories or Commanderies. These were (according to Ware and Archdall) at Clontarf, in the county of Dublin, founded in Henry II.'s reign, as it is supposed by the Nettervilles; St. Sepulchre, in the city of Dublin or its suburbs, near the place where the Archbishop's palace stands; Kilsaran, in the county of Louth, founded in the 12th century by Maud de Lacie; Kilbarry and Killure, the one about a mile and a half from Waterford, and the other two miles east of that city, in the county of the same name, both founded in the 12th century, the founders unknown; Croke, in the harbour of Waterford, four miles east of the city, founded in the 13th century, by the Baron of Curragmore; Clonaul, in Tipperary, as also one at Thurles, in the same county, where a castle now standing was, according to the tradition of the country, for no record exists, the castle of the Knights Templars; Teach Temple, or Temple-House, in the county of Sligo, founded in the time of Henry III.; Mourne, in the county of Cork, founded in the reign of King John, by Alexander de Sancta Helena; Killergy, or Killarge, in the county of Carlow, "founded in the reign of King John, by Gilbert de Borard, for Knights Templars, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist; Kilclogan, in the county of Wexford, founded in the 13th century by the family of O'More, which appears to have had a large estate attached to it, from the report made in the thirty-second year of King Henry VIII., quoted by Archdall p. 748; and Dundrum, in the county of Down, where is a strong castle now in ruins, said to have been built by Sir John de Courcy. All these Commanderies and Preceptories were, together with the Grand Priory of Kilmainham, granted, on the abolition of the Order, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in whose possession they continued till the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of King Henry VIII.

From the foregoing it will be seen how exceedingly powerful the Order was arising from the nobility of its members, the determined valour of the Knights, and their inordinate wealth. It is scarcely to be wondered at that, when they determined to settle in Europe on the abandonment of the Holy Land by the Christians, they became objects of dislike and suspicion to all classes of the community, and that finally they were suppressed by the intrigues of a king who

desired to possess himself of a portion of their wealth, as well as to destroy a power which cast a shadow upon his crown, and might in time have even engulfed his throne.

END OF BOOK SECOND.

HISTORY OF MOTHER KILWINNING.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following translation of Bro. J. G. Findel's editorial notice in the "Bauhutte," of the 4th inst., of Bro. Dr. Merzdorf's German translation of the papers on Mother Kilwinning which have from time to time appeared in these columns:—

"The 'Mother Kilwinning,' Scotland's principal Lodge. By Murray Lyon; freely translated by Bro. Dr. Merzdorf. Oldenburg, 1868. Schulze, bookseller.—The above little work does not only form an explanation of Laurie's History of the Freemasons in Scotland, but is besides an interesting contribution to the history of this confederated body; although its use must be looked for rather in negative than in positive results. Dr. Merzdorf has indisputably gained a new merit, in having introduced to the brothers in Germany the communication of Bro. Lyon, Corresponding Member of the Society of German Masons, and in having made a good sketch. As Bro. Lyon will soon edit the articles published in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, in an enlarged form, we shall have occasion to notice them again. We content ourselves, therefore, with recommending the little work of Bro. Merzdorf, giving a part of the preface and of the results of the statement."

Our learned brother, Dr. Merzdorf, is favourably known as the German translator of Laurie's History of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and as author of "The Coins of the Freemason Fraternity Recorded and Described"—a work which Bro. Findel, who is distinguished for his impartial criticisms, has characterised as being "highly praiseworthy"—and we heartily endorse the tribute which the German Historian of Freemasonry has in the foregoing short review paid to Dr. Merzdorf for his kindness in having placed our German brethren in possession of a translation of Bro. Murray Lyon's admirable history of the ancient Lodge of Kilwinning. We understand that, in accordance with the suggestion of brethren distinguished for their labours in the walks of Masonic literature,—several of whom have through the *Magazine* repeatedly ascribed to the papers referred to a degree of value that would justify their reproduction in the form of a separate volume,—Bro. Lyon has undertaken a revision of his Notes with a view to their republication on or about Christmas of the present year.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ENGINEERS' LODGES.

What lodge in London is chiefly composed of working engineers?—C.E.

LODGE CUSTOMS.

What are the peculiar dishes favoured by any lodge, and considered as lodge dishes?—INQUIRY.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland about eight or ten years ago for holding a Lodge of Instruction in Glasgow, which was ably presided over by Bro. C. M. Donaldson (now of the Cosmopolitan, Shanghai), and met regularly for about two years. As there is great need of such in Glasgow, can that lodge not be resuscitated?—P.M.

MASONIC TESTS.

It is a well-known fact that in many English lodges the candidate requires to be well posted in his first degree before he can attain his second, and requires to rehearse the ceremony of both degrees before he is raised to the sublime degree and show himself an adept in the Craft, following after the manner of the ancient mysteries. It is a pity that such tests are not required of candidates for the chair—*i.e.*, R.W.M.'s for Scottish lodges. The manner that some lodges are wrought is very apt to leave a poor impression on the mind of the candidates, and as first impressions are the most effective, for the honour of the lodge and the benefit of the Craft generally, members should be careful of nominating for the chair only brethren who are capable of doing their duties. If this was given more attention to in Scotland, it would have a tendency to elevate Scottish Masons above their present level.—AMMI.

SIGNATURE TO DECLARATION.

A report has reached me, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, but considering its source I am inclined to think that it is probably correct, namely, that in a certain lodge a person has been received by initiation who can neither read nor write. If it be true, it is difficult to believe that he has complied with the regulation which requires a signature to a certain declaration, unless his hand was guided while doing so. It suggests an important question as to the *legality* of such a proceeding. With respect to its *impropriety* there can hardly be two opinions.—H. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—It is with some pleasure I find myself called upon to ask permission to trespass upon your space, and I trust you will assist me, in my endeavour to remedy an act of injustice to our interests by complying with my request.

A reference to the report of the past year will show that we spoke in hopeful terms as to the result

of the Cambridge Local Examination held in December last, for which six candidates from this school were entered. The official announcement, received by the Head Master, Mr. Furrion, at the end of February, showed that three out of the six had passed, *i.e.*, "satisfied the examiners," three having been rejected. With our short experience of these examinations, and brief preparation for them, this result could not be considered a failure, but it certainly fell short of our anticipations, and infused something of distrust as to the future.

I am happy to state, however, that we have temporarily suffered in our own estimation, whatever we may have done in that of others, by an error, which is corrected in the "Report of the Syndicate presented to the Senate March 6, 1868," just to hand, from which we find that one boy, Henry Lawton Saunders, passed in honours, class 3, having satisfied the examiners in every subject in which he was allowed to be examined—*viz.*, Preliminary—Rudiments of Faith and Religion, English, Latin, German, French, and Mathematics; and that a second boy, William Edward Henty, would have similarly passed, but for a misunderstanding as to his mathematical paper, which was completed, but presented five minutes too late and rejected.

In class 1, 58 passed, of whom 36 had the advantage of previous examination. In class 2, 94 passed, of whom 46 had the advantage of previous examination. In class 3, 124 passed, of whom 37 had the advantage of previous examination. Total passed, 276. 539 Satisfied the examiners. Total, 815. 349 failed: 35 absent; 1,199 total entered.

This explanation will, I hope, prove as satisfactory to our supporters and friends, and to your readers generally, as it is encouraging to the Head Master, his assistants, and the Executive of the institution.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.

Office, 6, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

13 April, 1868.

HISTORICAL MASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—For the information of my brethren I wish to give the following facts in the work I intend publishing, entitled "Historical Masonry," illustrated by Masons' Marks, and dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, D. Grand Master of England and Prov. Grand Master of West Yorkshire. There will be 5,700 Masons' Marks, and the normal plan of the Pyramid at Gizeh, and nearly 70 cathedrals, each on the scale of 100 feet to one inch.

THE WORD FREEMASON USED.

A.D. 1396-97.—Freemasons 6d. per day. William Foundyng and William Gervys, Freemasons, the former had a salary of £1 6s. 8d.

Exeter Cathedral, A.D. 1427.—John Wolston and John Harry, Freemasons, were sent from Exeter to Beere to provide stone.

A.D. 1434.—William Horwood, Freemason, of Fotheringay, chapel contract with the Duke of York.

A.D. 1507.—William Vertue, along with John

Hylmen, Freemasons, executed the groined ceiling at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

A.D. 1627-8.—Louth Steeple was repaired by Thomas Englefield, Freemason and steeplemender.

A.D. 1441, December.—At Eton College were employed 35 Freemasons, 2 rough masons, and their wages per day 6d.; labourers, 6d.; Freemasons, 3s. per week, deducting holy days. In Christmas week a Freemason one day 1s. 6d., and a labourer half day 2d. Labourers were only paid for the days they worked.

Copy of the Conditions of the Freemasons' Bond.—Nicholas Richardson and Christopher Richardson, Citizens and Freemasons of London, and Gabriell Anscombe, of Charlton, yeoman, are bounde to Samuel Finche, John Kinge, and William Tagburne, in C. pounds. The bonde beareth date the 19th February, 1596, R.R., and here followeth the condition.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounde Nicholas Richardson and Christopher Richardson and Gabriell Anscombe, they or anie of them do bringe or cause to bringe or cause to be brought to that place of the aforesaid Croydon, where is his Grace's hospitable is in buildinge, so much good and seasoned freestone (value of money), and shall work the same, and sette them up, in such necessarie and redie manner, as that the work or buildinge be not stayed or hindered through their default he does being wrought fayre and comelie as such does ought to be, and the windoes with borge worke; both dores and windoes of a lawful substantial and sufficient syze in such form and sorte, as no workman shall justly reprehende or fund with either stufte workmanship or size receiving or takyng for the saide stufte provision, bringinge working settinge up and full finishinge of the same onelie 1 x d. the foote for windoes and x — d. the foote for dore cases. Then this present obligacon to be void and of none effecte or else to stand abide in full force and virtue.

Hereunto (as the manuer is) they have sett their hands and seales, the day above written, and delivered the same in the presence of Antonie Bickerstaffe, George Miles, and others.

Everyone to have v li in hande viz. on Satinonday next, and v li more when they have brought in x li worth of stufte; and after that to be paid as they shall furnish and finish. Moreover for the presentation of the grounde worke, we have agreed with them to make the watertable on the foresides for vii. d. ob. the foote, and crestes as hiegh for the safegarde of the windoes for viiid. the foote.

Dated the xxi. of February.

SA. FINCH.

Bishop Fleetwood, in his "Chronicon Preciosum," gives the following as the rate of wages in A.D. 1514.

A bailiff of husbandry (exclusive of diet and clothing), £1 6s. 8d. a year.

From Easter to Michaelmas the daily wages of a Freemason, without meat, 6d.; with meat, 4d.

Michaelmas to Easter, without meat, 5d.; with 4d.

A rough or rogger mason, the same.

Okeham, Rutland, wages fixed by the Justices, April 28, 1610.

A Freemason, which draws his plot or plan, work and set accordingly, having charge over others, before

Michaelmas, with meat, 8d.; without meat, 12d. after Michaelmas, with meat, 6d.; without meat, 10d.

A rough mason, who can take over others, before Michaelmas, with meat, 5d.; without meat, 10d.; after Michaelmas, with meat, 4d.; without meat, 8d.

Tower of London.—The Freemasons work between 4 "laste paste" unto 7th Sept. 24th year of Henry VIIIth, as described in a document now preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster.

Wages settled by Justices at Warwick, on Tuesday, at Easter, 36 Charles II.

A Freemason per day, with meat and drink, 6d.; without meat or drink, 1s. 4d.; servant or apprentice to the above, with meat and drink, 4d.; without meat or drink, 8d.

From the middle of Sept. to middle of March 1d. per day less; 15th March to 15th Sept. to commence work at 5 a.m., finish at 7 or 8 p.m.; 2½ hours for meals.

Yours fraternally,
ED. W. SHAW.

HEBREW CEREMONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I observe a letter from one who signs himself a "Master Mason" in last week's issue commenting on my letter in reference to an article copied from the *Jewish Chronicle*, in which the writer states that the letter and paragraph are calculated to mislead people, especially non-Masons. Such is not the case.

If a "Master Mason" had read the paragraph with a little more caution and perception, he might have seen that the rite or ceremony had nothing to do with Freemasonry, and more so if he knows the qualifications required of a candidate for the first degree.

I regret if he cannot see anything (that took place after the ceremony) applicable to the Order in the three medals (presented to the children of a brother), each having the most appropriate emblem of the Craft designed upon it. But also each medal bearing on the face of it episodes in the lives of the three Patriarchs of Israel, from whose descendants we have our mysteries handed down to us, all of them of great importance to an intelligent Mason, more especially the latter, in which you have the very foundations of Masonry displayed in the three principal rounds.

There are a great many brethren, Masters of Lodges, as well as a "Master Mason," in the habit of giving the three degrees, &c., that are very far behind the mark in the study of the Craft and what appertains thereto; at times there is more need of instruction than of giving it. A well-known motto of the Craft is, "Sit lux et lux fuit."

Yours fraternally,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL.

THE GRAND-ORIENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR

Dear Sir and Brother,—Referring to "J. A. H.'s" instructive sketch of "The Grand Lodge and Grand Orient" (No. IV.), page 283, in which the following passage occurs:—"In Scotland and Ireland each

lodge may select its own style of apron; and we are informed that in Irish lodges it is not unusual to see brethren, as is often the case on the Continent, attend lodge without any regalia whatever," I have pleasure in informing you that Irish lodges have not the privilege of selecting any particular colour or style of apron, the Ahiman Rezon being explicit on the subject.

The 129th rule orders:—

For Entered Apprentices an apron of white lamb-skin, from fourteen to sixteen inches broad across the waist, and from twelve to fourteen inches deep, with a triangular flap, which reaches to the middle of the apron. No ribbons, border, or ornament of any kind should be on this apron.

For Fellow Crafts an apron of the same size, shape, and material, having two rosettes of sky-blue ribbon on the two lower corners of the apron.

For Master Masons an apron similar to that just described, with the addition of a rosette on the flap.

The authorised lodge collars are of sky-blue watered ribbon four inches wide, edged with silver lace. The Grand Lodge collars are the same with the exception of being trimmed with gold lace.

It is not in accordance with facts to say that in Irish lodges "it is not unusual" to see brethren attend lodges without aprons. I have attended many Irish lodges both at home and in the colonies, and have never yet met a brother in Blue Lodge without an apron.

Being at present W.M. of a Blue Lodge I can speak with certainty on the subject.

Yours fraternally,

J. L. W., 30.

Sligo, April 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I confess that Bro. Hyde Clarke's mode of reasoning completely baffles me, and I cannot for the life of me understand what he is driving at. On the whole, I am inclined to think that Bro. Clarke thought my article a suitable peg on which to hang a bundle of suggestions to the Grand Lodge of England; but while I am quite ready to admit that Bro. Clarke's views as to the respective functions of the Board of General Purposes, the Colonial Committee, &c., are entitled to every respect, I must protest against his mode of argument as regards the Grand-Orient.

The following comparison of Bro. Clarke's statements speaks for itself:—

The Grand-Orient is not, so far as I am aware, the Grand-Orient is recognised Masonic body in the Grand Lodges of Great Britain.—*Magazine*, March 28th.

It is quite true that the Grand-Orient is recognised by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, to which may be added their Supreme Councils likewise. The Grand Lodge of England has always recognised the Craft degrees of the Grand Orient.—*Magazine*, April 11th.

When Bro. Clarke wrote in the *Magazine* for March 28th to show that I had "very much misled

your readers," he proceeds to demonstrate the same by statements which were guarded by the words, "so far as I am aware." In the *Magazine* for April 11th Bro. Clarke says "I believe" in proof that the Grand Lodge recognises the degrees of the *Suprême Conseil*. Bro. Clarke must excuse me saying that there are more things in heaven and earth than his philosophy is "aware" of, and that these are questions of fact and not of "belief." If I have been mistaken on any point I am ready to frankly acknowledge my error when proper proofs are adduced.

Yours fraternally,

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

April 13th.

RED CROSS KNIGHTS OF CONSTANTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—“No Cross, no Crown,” gives a most satisfactory account of the state of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine in 1813. I presume your correspondent is able to state that the members at the present day are persons of the same class, and that it is duly maintained. It will likewise be gratifying to find that there was any public account of proceedings at which these distinguished persons were present corresponding to those we have lately seen reported in your *Magazine*.

Yours fraternally,

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Are we to understand that “No Cross, no Crown,” is the exponent of the views of Bro. Little, and that he has given us the authentic information which Bro. Little's colleagues counselled him not to give *in propria persona*. This we may presume is accurate, though *in improprâ persona*.

If so, it raises some curious questions, for we find it stated that this fraternity gives pure and simple teachings more in consonance with the broad principles of the Craft than the reveries of Ramsay, or the subsequent inventions of similar *chevaliers d'industrie*.

If the insinuation is that this fraternity is connected with the ancient Order, as alleged by Bro. Hyde Clarke, then it is pretty certain there is no ancient ritual of the ancient Order, and any ritual now cited must be a modern invention. I see in your *Magazine* reports of so many degrees and ceremonials having rituals, that this fraternity must have as many rituals as any Masonic Order or rite in existence. This leads to the suggestion that such rituals must be of the manufacture of Ramsay and similar *chevaliers d'industrie*, and concocted on the same principles.

These are questions well worthy of investigation. The Masonic and other principles of many of the gentlemen named are perfectly well known, and if some of them have taken part in such ritual performances, there are many others who would not.

On the solution of these questions depends the issue raised by ✠, to what jurisdiction these degrees are amenable.

Yours fraternally,

R. ✠.

THE RED CROSS AND THE TEMPLARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Your correspondent asks whether Constantine the Great was a Freemason, a question which, it is to be hoped, some of our leading authorities in Masonic antiquities will answer. It would be just as rational to assert this as many other things. Your other correspondent, "No Cross, no Crown," asserts that our late Bro. the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., and Bro. W. H. White, G. Sec., were engaged in promoting a Masonic reform under the name of the Red Cross Knights, so as to get rid of the reveries of Ramsay. This is a strange mission for the G.M. and G. Sec. of the Grand Lodge of England, and it will be interesting to know how far they were successful in extending the principles of the Craft in this direction. It is to be hoped the present M.W.G.M. and G. Sec. are likewise enrolled as members for the completion of this noble mission, in which the Duke of Sussex so far failed that his Order nearly became extinct.

Is it not generally believed that the Templar degree owes its origin to Ramsay and his school? In what respect are we called upon to sacrifice Templarism to the Red Cross, when the Duke of Sussex, G.M. of the Templars, never gave up Templarism to the Red Cross, so far as is known or apparent?

Yours fraternally,
A. TEMPLAR.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—As I have been exposed to some ridicule, and most unduly, for society must allow it is a usual place, in talking about meetings of the ancient Order of the Garter being held in public-houses, I have found out that our ancient brethren did meet in public-houses, as you may see by the *Athenæum*, literary newspaper, of this day, in which it says that King Henry the Sixth held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter in 1445 at the Lion at Brentford, when a night was made of it, and Lord Hastings and the Earl of Avranches were installed Knights on the following morning.

There was once a famous Red Lion at Brentford, and there were kings there.

Yours fraternally,
WM. HARRIS.

4th April, 1868.

[We are really very much obliged to our esteemed correspondent, Bro. Wm. Harris, for calling attention to this interesting matter. We take this opportunity, by calling attention to the present communication, of answering once for all the numerous inquiries made of us as to the reality of Bro. Wm. Harris, respecting whose existence and whereabouts several high Masonic dignitaries, Craft, Arch, Knight Templar, A. and A. Rite, Red Cross, and of many other Masonic bodies, and of non-Masonic and would-be Masonic bodies have made anxious and confidential requests to be favoured with his address or the number or name of his lodge, &c. Our answer is, Bro. Wm. Harris does exist, and he was well known in the Craft before many of the present members of Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Conclave, and the S.G. Council were born.—ED. F. M.]

MASONIC EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

The system of exchanges of objects wanted, by newspaper correspondence, has of late afforded considerable assistance in mutual accommodation, and we are disposed to afford the same facilities to our subscribers.

Communications addressed to us will meet with attention.

Non-subscribers can remit sixpence in postage stamps for notices to be inserted of objects wanted, or at disposal.

The following inquiries have been received.

1. D. C. wishes to dispose of some old seals and diplomas.

2. M. M. wishes to exchange a jewel of No. 29.

3. X. Y. Z. has a set of new clothing for the officers of a lodge under the Grand Orient of France, or Grand Oost of the Netherlands.

4. T. B. would exchange copies of seals.

5. W. J. L. wants rituals of the degrees below the 18th in English and French. He does not want what are called philosophic rituals.

6. R. T. wants the loan of the ritual of the old Templars, which is partly in Latin.

7. W. H. is open to exchange originals or copies of Masonic documents, charters, &c.

8. D. C. L. has a set of miniature furniture and officers' collars and jewels, &c., for a Lodge of Instruction, the pedestals fold; he will be glad to exchange them for a complete set of "Masonic Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly Magazine and Mirror."

9. R. S. T. has a 30° jewel, about three inches diameter, together with a silver embroidered sash as good as new; will exchange it for a 31° jewel and collar of the regulation pattern.

10. X. offers a perfect set of the quarto series of the *Freemasons' Magazine* for a collar and jewel of the English 31°, and a set of Provincial Grand Officers' clothing.

11. R. R. S. will exchange a K. H. silver gilt 30° jewel, set with French brilliants, and a sash, nearly new, for a complete set of Dr. Oliver's Masonic works.

12. J. L. wants an Irish Past Master's apron, collar, and jewel, and will give in exchange those of an English P.M.

13. Miles wishes to exchange a large handsome Bible, suitable for presentation to an English lodge, for a K.T. signet gold ring.

All answers to be addressed (post paid) to the respective numbers and initials, *Freemasons' Magazine office*, Salisbury-street, W.C., London.

JUSTICE is one of the cardinal virtues of the Masonic code. It is a principle simply recognising what is right, and giving what is due. Its requirements demand an observance of the moral law. Equity is what she claims must be strictly established between contending parties. No revenge or cruelty can be instituted to satisfy the demands of justice. This must be the teachings of justice, connected with the institution of Masonry.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

* * * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEMS.

GLASGOW.—ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE THISTLE LODGE (No. 87).—On Tuesday last, the 14th inst., the annual festival of this lodge was celebrated in the commodious hall of the Kilwinning Lodge, Buchanan-street. Upwards of one hundred brethren and friends of the Order, including a fair proportion of ladies, were present, the chair being occupied by the esteemed R.W.M., Bro. Thomas Paton. The proceedings were distinguished by perfect harmony, and were entirely successful. Want of space compels us to defer giving a detailed report until our next issue.

LODGE ST. MARK (No. 102).—The one hundred and first annual festival of this ancient lodge (Bro. Major Barbor, Dep. Prov. G.M. Middle Ward of Lanark, R.W.M.) is announced to be held in the Masonic Hall, 213, Buchanan-street, on Monday evening, the 27th April.

The installation of Bro. Dr. J. Kellett Smith as W.M. of the Temple Lodge, No. 1,094, took place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, the details of which will be reported in our next.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

The Quarterly General Court of this Institution was held on Thursday, the 9th inst., Bro. J. Udall in the chair.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, and the Treasurer being authorised to sign sundry cheques for tradesmen's bills to the amount of £982, and to invest £3,000 in Consols, a poll was then opened for the election of nine, out of a list of twenty-two candidates.

The result was as follows:—

No. on List.		Votes.
12.	Smith, Elizabeth Wilson	750
18.	Hiron, Lilly Octavia	690
16.	Blair, Jessie Maria	565
6.	Batley, Alice Maud Mary.....	563
11.	Whitely, Clara	560
9.	Hooper, Kate.....	551
1.	Reunell, Ada	545
3.	Gregory, Catherine Mary	496
14.	Caparn, Leila Lucy	424

The following are the names of the unsuccessful candidates, with the numbers polled:—

	Votes.
Crampton, Mabel Harriette	395
Bryant, Maria Ann	226
Bowles, Gertrude Elinor Dale.....	221
Haskins, Zillah	221
Barrett, Kate Isabella	169
Fink, Christiana D. E.	150
Moore, Constance L.	144
Storry, Elizabeth	144
Flintoft, Maria Louisa	91
Bindou, Clari R. A.	60
Byrne, Alice Jane	47
Roberts, Frances Jane	43
Dunn, Emily Alice	41

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 147).—On Wednesday, 8th inst., at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford, this lodge met. Bro. J. Patte, W.M., presided. There were present during the evening Bros. R. G. Batt, S.W.; J. Percival, J.W.; J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treas.; J. Bavin, P.M., Sec.; H. Saddler as S.D.; H. Bartlett as J.D.; W. Roberts, I.G.; G. Bolton, P.M.; G. Hall, P.M.; C. H. Davis, P.M.; J. Cavell, P.M.; W. Andrews, P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; N. Wingfield, P.M.; G. Smith, P.M.; C. T. Speight, P.M.; Dilley, Davies, Jupp, Chappell, Shaw, Smith, and very many others. Amongst a large number of visitors were Bros. T. N. Moore, 73; J. C. Peckham, P.M., Sec-79; R. Boncey, S.W. 79; W. Simmons, P.M. 548; Smith, 548; Porter, 548; G. Andrews, 871, and many others. Bro. W. Andrews, P.M., did the raising of Bro. Moore in an able, proficient, and painstaking manner. Bro. J. Patte, W.M., passed Bros. Gilbert and Bacon. He initiated Mr. Porter, son of the late lamented and highly esteemed Bro. John Porter. If he only proves as good a Mason as what his late respected father really was, he will be a good and great acquisition to the roll of members of this lodge; for no man's memory is better respected and his loss more deeply felt than what Bro. J. Porter's really is. Several of his relatives were present during the initiation; Two guineas were awarded from the charity fund to the widow of an old P.M., who had at one time been a member of this lodge. The lodge was duly closed. Then followed the usual good superior banquet, served up in excellent style, adding to the laurels already gained by this house for its good catering.

DALHOUSIE LODGE (No. 680).—The installation meeting of this prosperous lodge took place on Thursday, the 9th inst., and was very numerous attended. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. Dyer, P.M., Jordan 201; R. A. Wright, Berk-hampstead, P.G.P.; Norris, Victoria, 1,056; Saunders, Bedford, 282; Barnes, Doric, 933; Bolletter, Salisbury, 435; Lowe, P.M., United Mariners, 30; Howell, P.M., Jordan, 201; H. J. Ingram, Royal Union, 307; Herbert, 946; Carter, Prosperity; Massey, 619; Saqui, Burns, 25; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S. 26 '33, 340; Foulger, 193; Snow, P.M. 329; Gaili, Old Concord; Hammond, New Forest, 401; Heath, P.M. 198, 504; Goddard; Keen, Domestic; Gilchrist, P.M., Doric; Wrenn, P.M., Victoria, 1,056; Sincerity, 104; Dalton, Kent, 15; Kelday, P.M., Mauritius Harmony; Nisewould, P.M., Faith, 141; Driscoll, United Mariners, 30; J. Jones, Wellington, 548; Iron, 902; Powell, P.M. 142; Smeed, P.M. 946. Bro. N. Mudge, W.M., presided, supported by his officers. The lodge having been opened, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with, the impressive ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Ireland. The newly elected W.M. having received the usual salutations, appointed the following as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. Littell, S.W.; Williams, J.W.; C. Ireland, P.M., Treas.; T. Hardy, Sec.; T. Hardy, S.D.; Crouch, J.D.; Thomson, I.G.; Bradley, Tyler; H. Dalwood, W.S.; and R. Senechal, Dir- of Cers. Messrs. W. H. Wallington and G. E. Kynaston having presented themselves as candidates properly prepared for initiation, were, according to ancient and immemorial custom, initiated into the Order, privileges, and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Business ended, lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The cloth being drawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the W.M., and ably responded to by the respective brethren. A very agreeable evening was spent, enlivened by several songs, Bro. Saqui presiding at the piano.

BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 749).—The final meeting of the season of this lodge took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on the 8th inst., at five o'clock. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Potter, I.P.M., opened the lodge, assisted by the following officers: Bros. W. Bourne, S.W.; W. Pierce, J.W.; H. Watkinson, S.D.; G. Fynn, J.D.; W. Hester, I.G.; P. Parsons, Steward; J. Froud, P.M., Treas.; H. Garrod, P.M., Sec.; W. W. Ough, P.M., Assist. G. Purst.; W. Runtng, P.M.; E. N. Grogan, P.M.; Strip, Harper, Mackrill, Hallett, &c. Bro. Ough, P.M., then took the chair of K.S., and Mr. William. T. Marchant, was elected unanimously a candidate for initiation, and, being in attendance, was most impressively initiated into the mystic art in Bro. Ough's best style. Bro. Potter, P.M., then took the chair, and passed four brethren to the second degree, after which four candidates for raising being entrusted and prepared, were raised in Bro. Potter's most impressive

manner, which called forth the unanimous approbation of all present. Business being ended, the brethren adjourned to the banquet-room, which was laid out in Bro. Clemmo's best style. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. said that it always was a source of extreme gratification to propose "The health of Initiates," but on the present occasion a double duty devolved on him, as there were four initiates at the last meeting, and no banquet, he proposed that they should be included in "The initiates," which was received in a manner worthy of the Belgrave Lodge. Bro. Marchant, the newly initiated member, said that having so recently seen the light of Freemasonry, he could only form a faint notion of the Order, but from what he had seen and heard that night, he could assure the brethren that he would try and make himself one of the best brothers of the Order, by always maintaining the principles that had been so ably laid down for his guidance that night. Bros. Elliott and Hallet, also responded in most eloquent terms. The W.M. then proposed "The health of the visitors, and said the lodge was highly complimented that night by the company of a few celebrated Masons. First came Bros. G. W. Porter, P.M., Caledonian, 134, and H. J. Pulsford, W.M. elect, of the Southern Star, 1,158, and several more visitors. Bro. Porter said, on behalf of himself, he begged to thank the brethren for the hospitable manner in which he had been received, and to say at the same time that the working of the lodge he had never seen surpassed; every officer was what, in his humble opinion, all officers ought to be—perfect in the duties of the lodge. He was in a manner prepared for this, as he had seen the working of several of the officers present in the Belgrave Chapter, of which he had the honour of being an officer, and he congratulated the lodge upon the very great success that had attended that chapter, solely through the exertions of the promoters, who he now had the pleasure of seeing around him. He said that the Belgrave Lodge was famous, also, for its true principles of Freemasonry Charity, and some of the members were the best beggars he ever knew when relief was the object of their mission. Bro. Pulsford thanked the brethren for the kindness shown to him; he was intimate with many of the Belgrave members, from the fact of meeting them at the Lodge of Instruction weekly, and he could inform the brethren present that if they wished to become officers of the Belgrave or any other lodge, they could only hope to do so with honour to the Craft and credit to themselves, by attending lodges of instruction. Bro. Pulsford said he was not in the habit of speaking much, for he would rather work a section than make a speech at any time. Bro. Froud proposed "The health of the W.M." The W.M., Bro. Potter, said he thanked the brethren for the kind manner in which they had received his health; he should at all times think it his duty to be at his post if he possibly could. He then, in a very impressive manner, congratulated the newly-made members upon joining so ancient and honourable an Order, and begged of them to remember to the end of their lives what they had heard that night, that the three great principles were brotherly love, relief, and truth. The W.M. then gave "The Officers," and said that where all were so perfect as the officers of the Belgrave, it was the greatest help possible to the W.M., for without good and efficient officers the ceremonies were in a manner deprived of that effect we all try to produce to the best of our ability. Bro. Bourne, S.W., on behalf of the officers, said that it gave the officers of the Belgrave Lodge the greatest pleasure possible to hear their efforts spoken of so highly as they had been spoken of that night, and on their behalf he could only say that the kind way in which their exertions had been received, would incite them on, and, if possible, excel them. The Tyler's toast brought a happy evening to a close. Several of the brethren contributed by some excellent singing to the harmony of the evening.

STRAWBERRY-HILL LODGE (No. 946).

This flourishing lodge held its installation meeting on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Bro. Bendy's, the Grotto Tavern, Twickenham, when the following brethren were present, viz.: Bros. Smeed, W.M.; H. J. Smith, J.W., W.M. elect; J. M. Stedwell, P.M. and Treas.; W. Platt, P.M., Hon. Sec.; T. McIlwham, S.D.; E. Hopgood, I.G.; J. Faithful and W. Watson, P.M.'s; with Bros. Whiteley, Bendy, Latham, Reid, Beard, Foresight, Tracey, Yates, and W. Herbert.

The visitors were Bro. G. States, W.M., Grand Stewards' Lodge; Matthew Cooke, P.M. and Sec. 905, Sec. 23; G. Isenbiel, 23; J. Smith, Fidelity, 3; J. Brown and G. Book, Prudent Brethren, 145; H. E. Frances, P.M. 180; J. Ranoc,

Industry, 398; G. Lilley, 720; J. G. Thompson, P.M., and J. Salisbury, Whittington, 862; W. Harnett, St. Andrews, United States; and C. H. Ford, St. John's, 36, Richmond, United States.

The following business was set forth by the summons: The reception of the report of the audit committee, from which it appeared that the lodge was in a very prosperous condition, and, after the payment of all liabilities, had a small balance in its favour. This was shown by an abstract of the balance-sheet, appended to the summons, a most excellent way of conveying to all the brethren concerned a thorough explanation of their financial position.

There were four raisings, one of which only took place, and one passing, out of the two set down as business to be done. The two proposed initiates did not appear, but each sent an apology, the one stating inconvenience, and the other having been confined to his bed by sickness.

After the ceremonies, so well known to every brother, had proceeded thus far, a board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. W. Watson presented Bro. H. J. Smith, J.W., W.M. elect, for installation, upon which Bro. Smeed, the W.M. of the lodge, most admirably installed his successor. This having been concluded, the new W.M. was pleased to invest Bro. J. M. Stedwell, P.M., of the lodge, as the Treasurer, an office to which he had been unanimously elected at the previous meeting, and which no brother can discharge more zealously and carefully.

Bros. Thomas McIlwham was then invested as S.W.; Hopgood, as J.W.; W. Platt, P.M., re-invested as Hon. Sec.; R. T. Whiteley as S.D.; William Herbert as J.D.; Thomas Latham as I.G.; and the veteran, Bro. Riley, re-invested, Tyler.

The W.M. then, in his own name and in the name of the lodge, presented Bro. Smeed, the I.P.M., with a chaste and valuable P.M.'s jewel, and in doing this he remarked that the lodge was proud of Bro. Smeed. That brother had been initiated in the lodge but three years previously. He had worked as few brethren worked, and was the first child of the lodge that had occupied the seat of W.M. As a proof of Bro. Smeed's acquirements, the W.M. said, the fact of his having installed his successor,—and that in a most effective manner,—was the best evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the working of the lodge and (amidst great applause he affixed the jewel to his breast), wishing him many years of health and happiness to wear the present the lodge had so honourably voted, and Bro. Smeed had as honourably won.

Bro. Smeed, P.M., felt he should have liked to have said much; to have thanked them, if possible, for the very kind mark of their favour but he was not equal to it and (here his feelings overmastered him so that he concluded, amidst considerable applause, by assuring them), that he should ever wear their handsome gift with satisfaction and pleasure, as he hoped to be able to do for many years in the Strawberry-hill Lodge.

Bro. Frances, P.M. 189, asked permission to address the brethren, which having been granted, he said some years since he had painted a portrait of their late founder, Bro. John Gurton, and had presented it to the St. James's Union Lodge, 180. That lodge had nowhere to keep it, and it had been returned to him with the frame so injured that he had not ventured to bring it with him, but, as the brethren of the Strawberry-hill lodge really seemed to cherish the memory of the late Bro. Gurton, he had the greatest pleasure in offering them the portrait, convinced, as he felt, that if they did not regard it as a work of art, they would yet care for it as a memorial of what their founder had been like some years ago, and show their attachment to his memory by giving it a permanent home.

Upon this being put to the lodge, Bro. Frances's kindness was warmly applauded, and Bro. Bendy proposed that the lodge should have a frame made for it with an inscription recording the gift. It was also carried that a vote of thanks be recorded on the lodge minutes, and a copy of the same transmitted to Bro. Frances as an acknowledgment of the gratitude of the lodge.

Bro. Hopgood, J.W., had enlarged, from a small photograph, a life-size head of Bro. Gurton, which he begged the lodge to accept, which was carried in a similar manner. He likewise brought forward a portrait of Bro. Smeed—a most admirable likeness—taken at the request of the lodge, and trusted the lodge would find room for it on its walls. Both these portraits are excellent, and it is in contemplation to add to them the portrait of every W.M. that passes the chair.

The lodge was then called off, and proceeded to dine from the excellent and tasteful fare which those who have ever been

present at the Strawberry-hill Lodge, or chapter, know it is Bro. Bendy's pleasure to place before them.

After justice had been done to the good things provided, and the cloth drawn, the new W.M. proposed the first three loyal and Masonic toasts: "The Queen," "The M.W.G.M.," "The D.G.M. and the Grand Officers," after which came one of the most pleasant episodes at which a brother can assist, viz., the public recognition of a brother's services who has nobly done his duty as a Freemason, a friend, and a man.

On the table, covered with a cloth, was placed an elegantly illuminated testimonial, framed and glazed, a silver cup, weighing eighteen ounces, with rural scenes and animals in bold relief, under a glass shade, and two exquisite brooches, set in gold; all of which had been subscribed for by brethren and others, for presentation to Bro. Bendy, Mrs. Bendy, and her sister, Mrs. Beasley.

The cup bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to Bro. Thomas Bendy, in open lodge, by the Brethren of the Strawberry-hill Lodge, No. 946, as a small tribute of admiration for his truly Masonic conduct towards the late Bro. John Gurton, his deceased wife, and surviving family; and to mark the esteem in which the brethren of his own and other lodges hold him.

"April 8th, 1868."

The testimonial, adorned with various Masonic emblems, and effectively coloured, was as follows:—

"He that loveth his Brother abideth in the light—John i., 11, 10."

"This testimonial, accompanied by a Silver Tankard, was presented by the brethren of the Strawberry-hill Lodge, No. 946, to Bro. Thomas Bendy, as a mark of their esteem and admiration for his disinterested and fraternal good works, on behalf of the lamented Bro. John Gurton, founder of the lodge, his late widow, and surviving children. In this 'Tribute to Excellence' the lodge would be not only unjust, but ungrateful, not to record its appreciation of the delicacy, tact, unremitting attention, and uniform kindness with which Mrs. Bendy and her sister, Mrs. Beasley, ministered to Bro. John Gurton, his wife, and family, whilst under Bro. Bendy's roof; and the lodge trusts those ladies will accept its warmest thanks and profound respect for the many kind and alleviating offices they rendered, and which none but women know so well how to discharge. May every blessing, both here and hereafter, rest on such true examples 'worth and real merit.'

"Signed—on behalf of the lodge, April 8th, 1868—

"William Smeed, W.M.

"Henry James Smith, W.M. elect.

"Edward Hopgood, J.W.

"Matthew John Stedwell, P.M. and Treas.

"William Platt, P.M., Hon. Sec."

The W.M. after prefacing his remarks by stating that however imperfectly he might perform the pleasing duty that fell to his lot, he was not prepared to delegate its performance to anyone else however talented, called Bro. Bendy forward and told him that from his great kindness in receiving their late Bro. Gurton, his deceased wife, and surviving family, into his house when Bro. Gurton's misfortunes deprived him of a home; from the care with which he had supported him through a painful illness which terminated in his death, by the manner in which he had succoured Mrs. Gurton, and was then providing for the youngest of the family, he had won the gratitude, love, and respect, of the lodge and of all true brethren. The W.M. next said that it was not to be supposed they could sit by quietly and see such fraternal acts done without, in some slight manner, testifying their warmest approval. Knowing that they could never repay Bro. Bendy—nor was their offering intended in any such manner—but, simply, as a tangible and enduring memorial of their warmest appreciation; he begged Bro. Bendy to accept the testimonial and cup before him, and that Mrs. Bendy and Mrs. Beasley would also accept the brooches, all of which the lodge kindly trusted would be welcome to him and the ladies, not for their intrinsic value, which was but small, but as an earnest pledge that the members held his generosity in great respect, and considered Mrs. Bendy and her sister as good Freemasons, at heart, as Bro. Bendy himself. With the best wishes for all three he had the pleasure to ask Bro. Bendy's acceptance of their present, feeling assured that not only here, on earth, but in the Grand Lodge above, his Masonic virtue would be justly appreciated. The W.M. then called upon all to drink

"The Health of Bro. Bendy, Mrs. Bendy, and her Sister." The toast was enthusiastically received.

Bro. Bendy (who on rising was greeted with repeated rounds of applause), was quite unprepared to find such a handsome acknowledgment for having done what he considered to be his Masonic duty. Bro. Gurton was a stranger to him until he (Bro. Bendy) went to Twickenham. Then he first knew him and liked him, but because he liked a brother he did not think himself deserving of such a tribute. Well, then, he supposed he had done something very wonderful, and was asked to accept of what they were pleased to call a small present of little value. If however, they thought so he did not. It might be, as far as money went, of comparatively small value, but for himself and wife, with her sister, they did not need money, but they must ever look upon, and regard, the gifts as invaluable and beyond the power of money to purchase. For their kindness and in the name of his wife and Mrs. Beasley, he thanked them deeply and could assure them the presents given to them that day would be sacred in their eyes as long as they should live, and when they were gone they would, he hoped, fall into other hands who would cherish and venerate them as he and his would do.

The cup was then filled with champagne by Bro. Bendy, and passed round. At this stage of the proceedings Bro. Bendy brought in Bro. John Gurton's youngest child, Robert Gurton, born on that day five years, the day upon which the lodge was consecrated; and Bro. Platt, Hon. Sec., stated they had founded what would be called the "Strawberry-Hill Gurton Fund," for the purpose of making some provision for the child in after life, Bro. Bendy having undertaken the care of him until he is of age to be got into some school, and Bro. Bendy was also willing to apply any sums of money entrusted to him for the little "Strawberry-Hill" boy, and had, most handsomely headed the list with his own twenty pounds.

Bro. Platt said the amount they had collected was more than forty guineas, and he hoped they would be able to increase it from time to time.

Bro. George States—in the most creditable manner and without a single word—put a five-pound note into the child's hand, and it cannot be doubted but that, as time goes on, a very handsome sum will be realised for the benefit of "the child of the lodge," who has no one else to look to but his kindly self-constituted guardians, Mr. and Mrs. Bendy, and the brethren of the lodge.

After such a scene everything else must appear commonplace. So, suffice it to say, the new W.M., who won golden opinions for his unpretending carriage, proposed the visitors, which was replied to by Bro. George States, W.M. of the Grand Steward's Lodge, who well expressed the pleasure all who visited the lodge must have experienced at witnessing such a happy illustration of Masonic precepts.

Bro. Smeed, P.M., proposed the health of the new W.M., in terms which did him credit and the W.M. justice, and the latter proposed the P.M.'s, each of whom spoke briefly in acknowledgement.

Bro. Stedwell, P.M. and Treas., and Bro. W. Platt, P.M. and Hon. Sec., were not forgotten, and each of them made suitable replies.

The S.W., J.W., and the rest of the officers were toasted and congratulated on their preferment, and each having spoken his thanks, the lodge was called from refreshment to labour, and finally closed.

SOUTHERN STAR LODGE (No. 1,158).

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the ordinary meeting of this lodge was held at Bro. Allat's, the Montpellier Tavern, Walworth. Bro. Henry Thompson, W.M., presiding, supported as usual by the following officers:—Bros. Pulsford, S.W.; Margerison, J.W.; Clarke, S.D.; Bartlett, I.G.; Charles E. Thompson, Sec.; Smith, Treas.; Potter, P.M., Steward; and Laing, P.M., Tyler. There was a numerous attendance of the brethren.

The lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn prayer, the Secretary proceeded to read the minutes of the last lodge and emergency meetings. The latter (the emergency meeting) revealing the extraordinary occurrence of five initiations, &c. The minutes were unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Walter Bruce was balloted for and approved of, and afterwards initiated into the mysteries of Masonry.

Bros. Piggott, Limeburne, Harris, Flowers, and Page, were then advanced to the F.C. degree.

The lodge was then raised to the third degree, when Bros.

Towerzey, Higgins, and Cecil Rogers (the latter a member of the Jordan Lodge (No. 201), being about to leave England for New Zealand, was introduced by Bro. Dr. Goldsbro', and with the two first named brethren received the mysterious benefits of the M.M. degree. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, and the next business being the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, that was proceeded with, and resulted as was fairly anticipated in the unanimous election of Bro. Pulsford, the S.W., who from the formation of the lodge, in May, 1857, has been most indefatigable in his services, and the soul of punctuality in regard to the attendances.

Bro. Thompson, the W.M., was elected Treasurer in the room of Bro. Smith, resigned.

Bro. Laing, P.M., was re-elected Tyler.

A committee having been appointed to audit the accounts for the year, Bro. Tildesley said he had very great pleasure in proposing that a Past Master's jewel of the value of £10 10s., be presented to their W.M., upon his retirement from office, and reminded the brethren, that apart from the fact of their having a Master who was second to none in point of efficiency of working, he had been the principal mover in the founding of the lodge, and as his merits were so well known—and, he believed, appreciated by them—he did not doubt but that they would agree to his proposition.

Bro. Smith and two or three other brethren rose to second the proposition, which was put by the S.W., and carried unanimously.

Bro. Charles Sloman, of Lodge No. 25, was voted an honorary member, in consideration of the service he had done the lodge while officiating as Organist. Bro. Sloman, in one of his humorous speeches, returned thanks for the distinction conferred upon him.

Bro. Margerison, J.W., said it had been the custom of lodges to set apart one day in the year for what was called a summer festival, and he trusted the Southern Star Lodge would not be behind its fellows. He moved that "the lodge do have a summer festival." After some discussion a committee was appointed to consider the subject, and report to the lodge in due course. Fourteen or fifteen brethren were elected as Stewards, and there being no other business, save some propositions for initiation, the lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

The banquet, which was well served, having been disposed of, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. To the toast of "The Visitors," Bro. Dr. Goldsbro' and Bro. Cecil Rogers returned thanks.

Bro. Rogers said he was most grateful to the W.M. for conferring upon him the third degree in Freemasonry. He was about to leave England for the antipodes, and he should carry with him the most favourable recollection of the manner in which he had been treated at the Southern Star Lodge. When in his antipodean home, his thoughts would doubtless recur to the pleasant and happy evening he had spent with his brethren in Freemasonry. Before he came amongst them his respected Bro. Dr. Goldsbro' had told him he would meet with nothing but the most kindly feelings and fraternal consideration at their hands, and his promises had been fully realised. He should not be doing fair justice to their W.M., did he not say that he felt deeply impressed with the solemn manner—the very impressive manner—in which he had advanced him to the sublime degree of a M.M. He had been initiated in the Jordan Lodge, and it would be his duty to look to that for the commencement of his Masonic career, but he felt, after visiting the Southern Star Lodge, like a man with two sweethearts, hardly knowing which to choose. Thanking them most gratefully for the extraordinary hospitality they had shown him, he concluded by wishing prosperity and success to the Southern Star Lodge.

Other toasts followed, after which some excellent singing, including an extempore song from Bro. Sloman, which was loudly applauded, were given, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

The audit committee appointed by the brethren of this well-to-do lodge to enquire and check the accounts for the past and the first twelvemonths of its existence, met at Bro. C. Margerison's the City Arms, West-square, Southwark. The account books and vouchers were produced by Bro. C. E. Thompson, the Secretary, and upon examination were found to be correct. A large balance was announced in favour of the lodge, which at a subsequent period Bro. H. Thompson, W.M., reverted to, and said the brethren might well congratulate themselves upon such a prosperous state of things. They had had many difficulties

to contend with, and after buying their furniture, paraphernalia, &c., their accounts showed a balance of nearly £100 in hand. He considered such a state of things in the highest degree satisfactory. When it was considered that they had only been in existence eleven or twelve months, he did not think he was going too far to say that they had done "wonders." After the business of the evening was concluded, the brethren sat down to a well-spread supper. Bro. Margerison may well be proud of his stock of wines, for they are excellent.

VILLIERS LODGE (No. 1,194).—The first regular meeting of this lodge since its consecration was held at the Northumberland Arms Hotel, Isleworth. The lodge was duly opened by Bro. E. Clark, W.M., assisted by Bros. S. E. Clarke, M.D., S.W.; J. Trickett, C.E., J.W.; R. Gurney, Treas.; R. W. Little, P.M., Sec.; W. Dodd, S.D.; C. Higgins, J.D., &c. After the confirmation of the minutes, the W.M. passed Bro. R. A. Steel, and initiated Mr. E. J. Bailey; Bro. Little, P.M., then raised Bros. E. T. Osbaldeston, F. J. Lancaster, and T. Smale. Bro. Walters, P.M. 73, was elected an associate member, and Bro. Allman, of 862, was duly proposed as a joining member. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to tea and coffee, it being wisely determined to reserve the funds of the lodge until all the expenses connected with its establishment are fully defrayed.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—This old established and highly prosperous lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, 31st ult., at the Freemason's hall, Castle-street. The chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. J. Slack, W.M., and was supported by Bros. G. G. Hayward, I.P.M., Prov. G.S.B., as S.W.; G. Somerville, J.W.; A. Woodhouse, W.M. 412, Prov. G.S. as S.D.; J. Gibson, J.D.; G. Murchie, Sec.; W. Court, Treas.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W., Dir. of Cers.; W. Cockett, P.M., P. Prov. G. Chap., as Chaplain; W. Murray, P.M., P. Prov. Assist. G. Sec., as I.G.; J. Blacklock, P.M., P. Prov. J.G.D.; J. Iredale, P.M., P. Prov. S.D., Prov. G.M.; J. A. Wheatley, Sergt.-Major; W. Forde, 70th Regt.; Charles Rowe, J. M. Harrison. Visitors:—Bros. Jessie Banning, J.D. 343, Preston; W. Dobson, De Lorraine Lodge (No. 541); Thos. Cane, Harbour of Refuge Lodge (No. 764), a joining member to this (310) Lodge; John Barnes, Tyler. The lodge was opened in due form, when the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. C. Rowe, who had made such progress in the art was introduced to the Master for advancement, was found worthy, entrusted, retired for preparation, and afterwards passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. After the ceremony was completed the lecture of the 2nd tracing board was beautifully delivered by Bro. Jessie Banning; other business being got through, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room. The W.M. took the chair and called upon the brethren to drink to the health, and long life of "The Queen," also of the "Prince and Princess of Wales," and the rest of the Royal Family. The Grand Master of England, Earl Zetland, the Grand Officers Past and Present, the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Lord Kenlis, and the rest of Provincial Grand Officers Past and Present, coupled with the names of Bros. F. W. Hayward, J. Blacklock, J. Iredale, with musical honours; each responding respectively. Bro. Woodhouse Prov. G. Steward, asked permission to return thanks on behalf of the Prov. G. Stewards, and said, though the Stewards were the last of the officers of that Provincial Grand Lodge, yet he, Bro. Woodhouse, was happy to say that he was not the least that was present at the Provincial Grand Lodge held at Penrith on Wednesday, the 25th ult., and whilst he was on his feet, he, Bro. Woodhouse, begged to propose "The Health and Prosperity of the Charities," coupled with the names of Tommy the charity box. Tommy duly thanked the brethren for their kindness in contributing their mite, and whatever had been given was thankfully received, and should be faithfully applied. Bros. J. Cane and J. Banning, responded on behalf of the visitors. Bros. F. W. Hayward and J. Cockburn recited "Toby Toss Pot," and the "Jew and his show." Sergt. Forde, Gibson, and Court, enlivened the evening with their vocal strains. Bro. Slack gave the E.A. song, all brethren joining hands in Masonic chain. The Tyler's toast closed the evening's entertainment, all sorry to part but happy to meet again.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*United Lodge* (No. 697).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at seven p.m. There were present Bros. J. S. Sutherland, P.M., W.M. *pro tem.*; C. Carnegie, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Essex, I.P.M.; Eustace, S.W.; J. Newman (W.M. elect), S.W.; Shaw, S.D.; Rix, S.D., &c. The lodge was opened in the first degree, the summons convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed. A report from the Board of General Purposes was read, recommending that invitations to the installation and banquet on the 13th inst. be sent to the Prov. G. Master, the D. Prov. G. Master, the Prov. G. Sec., the W. Masters and Secretaries of the lodges in the province, and of the Ipswich lodges; Bro. Matthews, P.G.J.G.W. Essex (installing officer), &c., that Bro. C. Carnegie be requested to make the arrangements for the installation and banquet. The Board also reported that they had audited the Treasurer's (Bro. Carnegie) accounts, which were correct, showing a balance of £12 2s. 7½d. to the credit of the lodge. The Secretary read letters from Bros. Mann (Prov. G. Sec.), Palmer 35th Regt.; White and Goshawk, requesting the lodge to accept their resignation, as they had left the province, which was granted. Bro. Munnings signed his Grand Lodge certificate, and received it from the W. Master *pro tem.* Bro. Carnegie acknowledged the receipt of a voting paper, &c., from the Boys' School, which was filled up in favour of H. C. Eade by the W.M. *pro tem.* Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was adjourned to three p.m. on the 13th inst., then to install the W.M. elect for the ensuing year.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Lodge Peace and Harmony* (No. 199).—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Oak Hotel on Monday, the 6th inst. The lodge was opened at half-past five p.m., by Bro. H. Boyton, W.M., with the beautiful and solemn ceremonies peculiar to the Craft. The minutes of the previous lodge having been read and confirmed, Bro. Alfred Ayred, the W.M. for the ensuing year, was duly installed, the imposing ceremony of installation being performed by Bro. Vanderlyn, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B., in a most able and impressive manner, which will doubtless be long remembered by the brethren who were present. The newly installed Master having taken the chair proceeded to appoint the following officers:—Bros. Rees, S.W.; Marshall, J.W.; Coram, P.M., Treas.; White, S.D.; Wilson, J.D.; Fry, I.G., who were invested by Bro. Vanderlyn with the jewels of their respective office, and who at the same time addressed to each officer a few kind and appropriate remarks in relation to his duties. The lodge having been duly closed in ancient and solemn form, about forty of the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, which did the greatest credit to Bro. Philpott's catering and liberality. The cloth having been drawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and formal Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured. The proceedings were greatly enlivened by some excellent singing, and a most delightful evening was spent by the brethren, who separated at twelve o'clock.

SHROPSHIRE.

OSWESTRY.—*Lodge of St. Oswald* (No. 1,124).—The last lodge before the recess was held on Monday, the 6th inst., the W.M. presiding. One brother was raised and another passed. The following members of the lodge were present:—Bros. Sir W. W. Wynn, Prov. G.M.; Rev. E. H. Dymock, Prov. D.G.M.; Bulkeley Owen, P.G.S.D.; W. H. Hill, P.M.; Hamer, S.W.; Elias, J.W.; Rev. R. N. Bigsby, Chap.; E. Oswald, Treas.; Askew Roberts, Hon. Sec.; Spaul, Dir. of Cers.; T. Longueville, Org.; Henry Davies, Steward; K. G. Salter, W. F. Rogers, T. W. Hill, C. W. Owen, J. C. Frank, J. Ward, W. I. Bull, A. Walker, Walford Barker, and T. Gough. After the ceremonies were duly completed, the brethren dined together at the Wynnstay Hotel, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. George Owen.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Fletcher Lodge* (No. 1,031).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic rooms on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at half-past five p.m. There was a good muster of brethren present, and the following visitors:—Bros. Dr. Alfred Hill, 468; Frederick Wharton, 925; H.

M'Lauchlin, and John Packer, 531; the latter kindly officiated as Organist. The ballot was taken for a joining member which proved unanimous in his favour. Bros. W. Brewster, R. Burman, and W. Williams, were then examined as to their proficiency in the first degree, which proving satisfactory they were passed to the degree of F.C. The W.M. gave the long description of the working tools, and delivered the lecture in the second degree. It was then proposed by the W.M. in accordance with notice of motion, and after some discussion agreed "That the sum of £10 10s. be voted from the funds of the lodge for the purpose of presenting to Bro. J. F. West, P.M., a Life Governorship of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys." Also "That the sum of £5 5s. be given from the funds of the lodge to the Warwickshire Annuity Fund, and £2 2s. to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls." A joining member was proposed by Bro. J. F. West, P.M. Nothing further offering, the lodge was then closed according to ancient custom.

SCOTLAND.

AYRSHIRE.

KILMARNOCK.—*Lodge St. Marnock* (No. 109).—This lodge met in its lodge room, Angel Inn, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., when Bro. Daniel Frazer, who, since the reposal of the lodge, has acted most energetically as its Secretary, was presented with an elegant Masonic jewel, as a parting gift from the brethren, on the occasion of his leaving Kilmarnock to fill a responsible situation in the government arsenal in Constantinople. Bro. Shaw, R.W.M., presided.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DALBEATTIE.

Erection and Consecration of the Granite Union Lodge.

On Tuesday, the 10th ult., a ceremonial possessing considerable interest for members of the Masonic brotherhood, took place at Dalbeattie, where a new lodge, which has adopted the appropriate title of the "Granite Union," was erected and consecrated by Bro. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, Prov. G.M. of Dumfriesshire, assisted by his office-bearers.

It appears that some months ago it occurred to several members of the Craft resident in Dalbeattie that a lodge might be formed with advantage in that place, and accordingly a petition, duly supported by the qualified office-bearers of neighbouring lodges, was forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, praying for a charter of constitution. This it was agreed to grant, but pending its preparation a working letter of authority was issued for the erection of the lodge, and in consequence of the Prov. G. Lodge of Galloway (of which the Earl of Stair is Master), not being at present in working order, the Provincial Grand Master of Dumfriesshire as representing the Grand Master Mason of Scotland was authorised to perform the ceremony of constituting the lodge.

The brethren, to the number of upwards of 100, assembled in the Town-hall, at two o'clock, when the Grand Lodge was opened. There were present deputations from the following lodges:—St. Cuthbert's, Kirkeudbright; Thistle, Dumfries; Quhytewoolen, Lockerbie; St. John's, Castle-Douglas; St. John's, Thornhill; St. John's, New Abbey; and St. Clair, Glasgow. Bro. L. Maitland, acting Grand Master, presided, being supported by Bros. Henry Gordon, S.A.G.W.; and Jas. Sloan, J.A.G.W.; and his other office bearers in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dumfriesshire.

The lodge having been constituted in the highest degree, the P.G. Sec. read the letter of authority empowering Bro. Maitland to preside, after which the acting Grand Chaplain read the opening prayer—the responses being given by the brethren. A hymn by Haydn performed on the harmonium by Bro. Gooden, P.G. Conductor of Music, was followed by the reading of the 133rd Psalm by the acting Grand Chaplain, after which a short but impressive and instructive oration on the nature and objects of Masonry was delivered by Bro. Thompson, of St. Clair Lodge, Glasgow. The anthem, "When earth's foundation first was laid" (music arranged by Bro. Gooden), was then sung to the accompaniment of the harmonium—by Bros. Riddick, Gooden, and Smith.

The acting G. Secretary read the letter of authority from the Grand Lodge of Scotland sanctioning the erection of the

"Granite Union" Lodge (No. 480), after which the jewels, clothing, &c., of the new lodge were produced, and the Master and other office bearers elect were presented to the Acting G. Master. After praise and prayer, followed by solemn music, during which the members of the new lodge did homage to the Grand Lodge, the Acting Dir. of Cers. solemnly proclaimed the erection and creation of the new lodge. An appropriate anthem having been sung by the choir, the Acting Grand Master delivered the installation address and charge, after which the office bearers of the new lodge took the oath of fidelity and were invested with the respective jewels of their office.

The following are the office bearers:—Bros. Robert M'Kinnell, R.W.M.; John I. Meldrum, D.M.; John M'Kay, S.W.; John Innes, J.W.; Wm. Milligan, Sec.; Alex. Grant, Treas.; Harry Smith, Tyler. An address to the installed office bearers was delivered by the Acting G. Master, which was followed by the induction of the newly-installed Master. The 100th Psalm having been sung, the Chaplain pronounced the benediction, and the Grand Lodge was closed.

The Granite Union Lodge was then, at the request of the Acting Grand Master, opened by Bro. Campbell, R.W.M. of St. John's Castle, Douglas, Bro. W. M'Gowan, of St. Cuthbert's, acting as S.W.; J. Gordon, of St. John's Castle, Douglas, as J.W.; and Maxwell, as Depute Master. There being several candidates for initiation in the new lodge, that impressive ceremonial was most ably worked by Bro. J. Blackie, the esteemed R.W.M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 104, Jedburgh.

At five o'clock the brethren, to the number of 100, dined together in the Town-hall. Bro. Maitland presided, supported by Bros. Pike, Robert Martin, Campbell, M'Kinnell, Wm. Martin, Jones, &c.

The Chairman proposed "The Prince Steward of Scotland, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The chairman gave "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers."

Bro. H. Gordon proposed the "Three Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland."

The chairman proposed "The health of the Right. Hon. the Earl of Stair, P.G.M. of Galloway."

Bro. Campbell, of Walton Park, acknowledged the toast.

Bro. Meldrum proposed "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Dumfriesshire, and Bro. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, Prov. G.M."

Bro. Maitland briefly replied.

The Lodge "Granite Union," of Dalbeattie, was next given by the chairman.

Bro. James Thomas, Treas. of the Provincial Grand Benevolent Fund of Glasgow, here presented a fine bible, a compass and square, and a candelabrum for the use of the brethren of the Granite Lodge."

Bro. M'Kinnell returned thanks.

Bro. Dykes, Thistle Lodge, Dumfries, proposed "Masonry," coupled with the name of Bro. Ritchie, who replied.

The Chairman proposed "The lodges who sent deputations," according to seniority on Grand Lodge roll, coupled with the name of the acting R.W.M. of St. Cuthbert's, Bro. Wellwood M'Gowan.

"The visiting brethren from a distance," was proposed by Bro. Mitchell, Dumfries, coupled with the name of Bro. Thompson, of Glasgow, who replied.

Bro. Jones, Dumfries, gave "The Masonic Committee," coupled with the name of Bro. Wood, Dumfries, who replied.

Bro. W. Martin proposed "The Choir," coupled with the name of Bro. Gooden, who replied.

The Chairman then gave "Goodnight," and the party broke up about half-past eight.

After the Provincial Grand Lodge and the other visiting brethren had left per train, the following junior office-bearers were elected in the Granite Union: Bros. A. Clark, Substitute M.; A. M'Gowan, Chap.; M. C. Smith, jun., and James Ritchie, Deacons; G. Ritchie and J. B. Aitken, Stewards; W. Kerr, Standard Bearer; A. Milligan, I.G.; J. John Hair, Outer Guard.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

TEMPERANCE CHAPTER (No. 169).—The installation meeting of this chapter was held at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Tuesday, 7th inst. The chapter was opened by Comps. J. F. Tibbals, M.E.Z.; W. Watson, P.Z. as H.; F. Walters,

P.S., P.Z., as J.; there being also present Bros. Polton, P.Z., Treas.; G. Bevan, H.; the companions were admitted and the minutes of the last convocation were read and unanimously confirmed. The report of the audit committee was read (which showed a large balance in the Treasurer's hands) and unanimously adopted. The ballot was unanimous in favour of the admission of Bro. H. Bartlett, J.D., 1,178, 147, who being in attendance was exalted into Royal Arch Masonry in an admirable manner. The work of the Principals being as may be imagined very well and ably rendered by the presiding principals, two out of the three being well known men, both in Craft and Arch, nor was the subordinate offices less well rendered, for it was both well and ably done by Comps. N. Wingfield, S.E.; H. Moore, S.N.; and G. Brown, H., acting as P.S. There is scarcely any new chapter on the Surrey side who possesses such a staff of excellent workers of the Royal Arch ceremony; and when it is mentioned that Comps. W. Watson, G. Bolton, F. Walters, W. Simmons, J. T. Tibbals, G. Brown, J. H. Searle, N. Wingfield, H. Moore, are members, their names are a sufficient guarantee of the manner in which the way the work can be done and is rendered there. Comp. W. Watson, P.Z., then took the M.E.Z.'s position, and in his usual first class style installed Comps. G. Brown, M.E.Z.; J. H. Searle, H.; and H. Moore, P.M. 73, J.; and F. Walters, P.Z., acted as S.E. The board of Principals numbered nine before it was closed. After the installation the companions were admitted. The following officers were invested:—Comps. N. Wingfield, S.E., re-invested; F. Walters, P.Z., S.N.; G. Bolton, P.Z., Treas., re-invested for the sixth time; J. Lightfoot, P.S.; J. Woodland, 1st A.S.; J. Payne, 2nd A.S.; B. Holt, Janitor, re-invested. A letter of condolence was unanimously agreed to be sent to the widow of the late host, Comp. Porter (whose death had occurred since the last meeting) who was exalted a companion in the chapter, and died a member of it; he having been a man beloved and respected, and whose death was regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was a liberal subscriber to Masonic and other Charities. A vote of thanks was unanimously given and ordered to be entered on the chapter minute book to Comp. W. Watson, for his kindness in so ably rendering the ceremonies of the installations. This honour and compliment was duly acknowledged by Comp. W. Watson, P.Z. The chapter was then closed. The usual good first class banquet followed, and after a pleasant evening being well spent the members separated. Visitors: Comps. J. W. Halsey, M.E.Z., 507, &c.

VICTORIA CHAPTER (No. 1,056).—An emergency meeting of this new chapter was held at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, on Monday, the 6th inst., when the following members were present:—Comps. Pendlebury, M.E.Z.; Hosgood, H.; Little, P.Z., S.E., as J.; Brett, P.Z., Treas.; Hubbard, P.Z.; Long, P.S.; Clark, 1st Assist. Soj.; Goltheil, 2nd Assist. Soj.; Forsyth, W.S., and Noehmer. After ballots had been taken for several candidates, Bros. J. J. Caney, R. Hignean, T. Hosgood, A. Hooper, and H. Bolleter, were introduced and exalted in due form, the three lectures being delivered by Comps. Pendlebury, Hosgood, and Little, respectively. Comp. Little proposed that an expression of the great regret felt by the members at the recent death of Comp. Turner, J. of the chapter, should be recorded on the minutes, and dwelt at some length on the merits of the lamented deceased. Comp. Hosgood, H., seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The chapter was then closed. We may add that since the consecration of this young chapter last October, ten brethren have been exalted by the Principals, and much of this success is due to the fact that London brethren are beginning to find out the chapters in which the work is correctly performed; the manner in which Comps. Pendlebury and Hosgood, as young Royal Arch Masons, sustained their parts as 1st and 2nd Principals, merits warm commendation; and in the junior officers an amount of proficiency was exhibited that might well shame older and more pretentious chapters. The Victoria Chapter in this respect is an excellent copy of the Rose of Denmark Chapter at Kew; the admirable working of which is well-known and appreciated.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

CARLISLE.—Union Chapter (No. 310).—The third quarterly meeting of this chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday evening the 30th ult. The chapter was opened by Comp. F. W. Hayward, P.Z., as M.E.Z. (in the absence of S. Blacklock, Z.), supported by Comps. W. Murray, H.; G. G. Hayward, J.; also A. Woodhouse, Prin. Soj.; J. Slack, as S.E.;

G. Turnbull, S.N.; W. Court, J. A. Wheatley; and visiting Comps. Jessie Bannig, 343, Preston; J. Barnes, Janitor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. This being the night of election, Comps. A. Woodhouse proposed that the Principals be advanced according to seniority, and Comp. F. W. Hayward proposed that the present Principals do retain their respective positions, in consequence of their not having much opportunity in seeing the degree worked, carried in favour of the latter. The subject of revising the by-laws was next discussed and then referred back to committee. The chapter was then closed, and the companions retired and parted in harmony.

DURHAM.

DURHAM.—*Chapter of Concord* (No. 124).—The regular convocation of this chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. There was a large attendance of companions, including the following visitors, viz.:—Comps. Levy, P.Z. 97, and Prov. G.J.; W. H. Crookes, P.Z. 97, and Prov. G.S.E.; and Hudson, 97. Comp. W. Brignall, P.Z., presided at the opening of the chapter, assisted by Comp. Fitzgerald, H.; and Comp. Levy, P.Z., as J. The minutes of the last chapter having been first read and confirmed, the ballot was taken with a satisfactory result for Bros. W. Sarsfield and John Carter, 124; and J. Wyld, 1,121, who being in attendance, were respectively introduced and regularly exalted into this supreme degree. Comp. Levy, P.Z., delivered the historical and mystical lectures, and Comp. Fitzgerald the symbolical lecture. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with when Comp. Fitzgerald was installed into the chair of Z; Comp. T. Jones (by deputy in the person of Comp. Levy, P.Z.) as H.; and Comp. W. A. Malcolm to the chair of J. Comp. T. W. Hearon was re-invested Scribe E.; Comp. Ebdy was invested S.N.; Comp. W. Brignall, jun., P.S., who appointed Comps. G. Stillman, 1st Assist. Soj.; H. A. Peele, jun., 2nd Assist. Soj.; J. Carter was invested as Janitor. Before closing the chapter a vote of thanks to Comp. B. Levy, P.Z. 97, was ordered to be recorded on the minutes in recognition of the valuable services he had so freely rendered to the chapter during the past year. After the chapter had been closed, the companions adjourned to a banquet at Bro. H. Carr's, Half Moon Hotel, when several appropriate speeches were delivered, and a very pleasant evening was passed. It is but due to the host to state that the banquet gave every satisfaction.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

SOUTHWARK MARK LODGE (No. 22).—On Monday, the 6th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark, this lodge held its usual meeting. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. A. Avery, W.M., Bro. F. Walters, G.P., P.M. and Sec., opened the lodge. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Ballot was unanimous in favour of Bro. Reynolds, who, however, in consequence of ill-health, was unable to attend. The by-laws were read. The ballot for W.M. was unanimous for Bro. T. J. Sabine, J.D. For Treas. by a large majority in favour of F. J. Lilley, P.M. The audit committee was appointed, and agreed to meet on Saturday, October 3rd. Business ended, the lodge was closed. Visitors: Bros. C. Swan, P.J.S.B.; C. A. Cottebrune, P.G.S.B.; T. J. Hayles, S.W. There were present during the evening Bros. H. Massey, J.W.; R. Ord, M.O.; T. J. Sabine, J.D.; J. Trickett, C.E., I.G.; A. Thompson, Dir. of Cers.; J. Hawker, and many others.

SAMSON AND LION MARK LODGE (No. 86).—The regular quarterly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 1st inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. By request of the W.M., Bro. F. Walters, G.P., who was acting as the Secretary, Bro. C. Swan, P.G.S.B., Sec., opened the lodge. Bro. F. Walters, W.M., read the dispensation for allowing Bro. M. A. Loewenstark to preside as W.M. without being installed. Bro. F. Walters presented him to the presiding officer, who, having obtained his consent to support, uphold, and obey the ancient charges and regulations, and obligated him as Master elect, placed him in the chair of Adonhiram. Bro. M. A. Loewenstark, W.M., invested his officers as follows, viz.: F.

Walters, G.P., I.P.M.; T. J. Hayho, S.W.; R. Bouncey, J.W. W. A. Barrett, G.O., M.O.; J. Rosenthal, S.O.; H. W. Pilcher, J.O.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M., Treas., re-invested for the third time; F. Walters, P.M., Sec., re-invested for the third time; M. Pilcher, Reg.; C. Swan, Dir. of Cers. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., took the chair, and in the name of the lodge, presented Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. and Treas., with a small massive gold P.M.'s jewel, as a mark of respect for distinguished services rendered to the lodge. He returned thanks for this handsome present. The jewel was very much admired by all who saw it, for it was quite a gem of art, and, if possible, added to the credit of the eminent medallist who supplied it, viz., Bros. A. D. Loewenstark and Sons, for it was counted to be as good, if not better, than any of the numerous ones issued by them. It certainly did them very great credit. Business ended, the lodge was closed. A first-class banquet followed, served up under the supervision of the indefatigable Bro. C. Gooden, who always is so anxious to please and make all comfortable. It gave great satisfaction, and added to his credit. After a few hours' social enjoyment, the members separated to seek "Tired nature's sweet repose, balmy sleep."

MEETINGS OF THE LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25TH, 1868.

TUESDAY, 21st.—Institution of Civil Engineers, at 8.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—Society of Arts, at 8. Geological Society, at 8.

METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25TH, 1868.

MONDAY, April 20th.—Quar. Gen. Meet. Boys' School, at 12. Lodges:—Grand Masters, 1, Freemasons' Hall, Emulation, 21, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Felicity, 58, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Tranquility, 185, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Panmure, 720, Balham Hotel, Balham. Whittington, 862, 14, Bedford-row. Royal Albert, 907, Freemasons' Hall: British, 8, Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY, April 21st.—Board of Gen. Purposes at 3. Lodges:—Mount Lebanon, 73, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. Eastern Star, 95, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street. Cadogan, 162, Freemasons' Hall, Salisbury, 435, 71, Dean-street, Soho. St. Mark's, 857, Horns' Tavern, Kennington. Chapter:—Mount Sinai, 19, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street; St. Paul's, 194, Cannon-street Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, April 22nd.—Lodge of Benevolence, at 7 precisely. United Pilgrims, 507, Horns' Tavern, Kennington-park. High Cross, 754, Railway Hotel, Northumberland-park, Tottenham. Royal Oak, 871, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford. Chapter:—Union Water-loom, 13, Freemasons' Hall, William street, Woolwich.

THURSDAY, April 23rd.—House Committee Female School at 4. Lodges:—Grenadiers, 66, Freemasons' Hall. Shakespeare, 99, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. William Preston, 766, Star and Garter, Putney. South Middlesex, 858, Beaufort House, North-end, Fulham. Victoria, 1,056, George Hotel, Aldermanbury. Buckingham and Chandos, 1,150, Freemasons' Hall. Chapters:—Domestic, 177, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Polish National, 534, Freemasons' Hall. Lily Chapter of Richmond, 820, Greyhound, Richmond.

FRIDAY, April 24th.—House Com. Boys' School at 4. Lodges:—Universal, 181, Freemasons' Hall, Jerusalem, 197, Freemasons' Hall. Fitzroy, 569, Head Quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, London. Pinsbury, 861, Jolly Anglers, Bath-street, St. Luke's.

Obituary.

DEATH OF BRO. THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. the Marquess of Salisbury, *K.G.*, which took place shortly after six o'clock on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., at Hatfield House, the ancient family seat, in Hertfordshire. The late Bro. James Brownlow William Gascoyne-Cecil, Marquess and Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, county Dorset, and Baron Cecil, of Essendine, county Rutland, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the only son of James, first Marquess of Salisbury, by his wife, Lady Mary Emily Hill, second daughter of Wills, first Marquess of Downshire. He was born on the 17th of April, 1791, consequently, had he lived a few days longer he would have attained his seventy-seventh year.

He succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father on the 13th of June, 1823. The deceased brother was twice married—first on the 22nd of February, 1821, to Francis Mary, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Bamber Gascoyne, who died on the 15th of October, 1839; and, secondly, on the 23th of April, 1841, to Lady Mary Catherine Sackville-West, second daughter of the Earl De la Warr. By his first marriage he leaves, surviving issue, Lady Mildred, married to Mr. Alexander J. Beresford Hope, *M.P.*; Lady Blanche, widow of Mr. James Balfour, of Whittingham, Viscount Cranborne, *M.P.* for Stamford, and Lord E. Cecil, *M.P.* for South Essex. By his second marriage his lordship leaves issue, three sons, viz., Lord Sackville, Lord Arthur, and Lord Lionel Cecil, and Ladies Mary Arabella and Margaret Elizabeth Cecil.

The Marquess of Salisbury was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, on the resignation of the late Duke of Portland, was made *D.C.L.* at Oxford, in 1834; and was created a Knight of the Garter in 1842. He had been colonel of the Herts Militia since 1851, and was major of the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry from 1847 to 1854. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Argyshire in 1859, and on the resignation of the late Lord Dacre, was unanimously elected chairman of the Herts Quarter Sessions. The late Bro. Marquess of Salisbury accepted office in the Earl of Derby's first administration in 1852, as Lord Privy Seal; and again in Lord Derby's Government, from February, 1858, to June, 1859, as Lord President of the Council.

Our late brother was initiated in the Hertford Lodge (No. 403—then 848), on 6th October, 1829, and continued a member up to September, 1837. On the 28th April, 1830, he was appointed S.G.W., and D.G. Master, 2nd September, 1840, which office he held to 6th March, 1844. He was Prov. G. Master for Hertfordshire up to the same period. His lordship was also, for a short time, a member of the Salisbury Lodge (No. 435), when held at Enfield.

The Salisbury Lodge, although bearing his name, has not held the same position in the Craft which it formerly did; and upon a recent occasion, when a reference was made to his lordship with regard to this lodge, he did not recollect the fact of his having been a member of it.

It may be in the recollection of many of our readers that Lord Salisbury suddenly ceased to take any prominent part in Masonic proceedings shortly after the election of our present M.W.G.M., as it was stated at the time that Lord Salisbury felt himself slighted in being passed over when a successor to the office of the previous M.W.G.M. was necessary. From personal reference to and communication with the late Noble Bro., we feel authorised in stating that no ill-feeling or asperity arose from that event, but as he explained that from his extensive properties requiring cultivation, and the personal attention which he felt was necessary, he could not conscientiously devote the time from his own affairs which it would have necessitated had he continued to hold so important an office, and that he was only too glad that the Craft had selected so able, worthy, and zealous a Mason to fill an office for which he was so admirably fitted, and that the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland had no warmer friend and Freemasonry no greater admirer than himself. But he felt a considerable relief from anxious duties and he added—I am as much a man as ever I was, and if I had been asked to do more I would have done it, but you know how many claims such an one has upon his time, his attention, and his purse, and I am really glad to find by the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE from time to time what a great progress Freemasonry is making. The charities and their progress do great honour to the Craft, of which I am never ashamed when properly challenged, to acknowledge myself as a member, though a humble and comparatively inefficient one.

Lord Salisbury was one of the most extensive proprietors of this country. The metropolitan estates are princely, and Cranborne-alley and the adjoining property, extending through St. Martin's-court to the place from whence we write, is in itself, in money value, equal to many a principality.

We regret that we are unable to say that the present Marquess of Salisbury is a member of our Order, but Lord Eustace Cecil we know is, and there are other members of the family who are on the roll.

If our recollection serves us aright the late Marquess presented the whole of his Masonic clothing, jewels, &c., to some brother, a member of the Watford or Berkhamstead Lodges, several years ago.

It is only now eight days ago since the writer of this notice had occasion to see our late brother when he was in good health and spirits, and spoke of current political events with his wonted feeling and ardour.

The funeral takes place on Monday next at three o'clock, at Hatfield, and will be conducted in the most unostentatious manner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street Strand, London, W.C.

M.M.—The Book Markers you mention can be obtained only from Bro. Dr. H. Hopkins; any orders through this office will be attended to at once. We need hardly inform you that the whole of the proceeds of the sale of these Masonic Book Markers are and have for some years been given to the different Masonic Charities by our very worthy and widely esteemed brother.