

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

CHIPS OF FOREIGN ASHLAR.

No. 2.—FORWARD TO STOCKHOLM.

From Gottenburg to the capital our most direct route would have been by rail; but, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, we were induced to make a slight *detour* in order to have an opportunity of visiting the far-famed Falls of Tröllhattan. We therefore took a seven hours' journey by river-steamer, which enabled us to get numerous beautiful views of the country. Fortunately we had a companion of the most pleasant character in Herr Rudolph Leffler, whose kindness in pointing out the chief points of interest, and in acting as *amateur* interpreter was most unremitting and valuable.

On our way up the river an excellent dinner was served, during which we were surprised to hear a gentleman accost us in English with a request to "pass the vinegar." Presently we discovered that he had lived in our town in England for ten years, and that he was a merchant in Gottenburg to whom we had brought an introduction, but whom we had been unable to meet with there. This chance *rencontre* was very singular and afforded us additional pleasure.

To those who have seen the Falls of Niagara, the Falls of Trollhattan will be second-rate; but to the European who has never travelled beyond his own quarter of the globe, they are interesting, not only for their magnificence, but also because they are the finest in Europe. England has no waterfalls of any size. Southey tells us—"How the water comes down at Lodore;" but we have seen Lodore more than once threatening to dry up altogether. In Scotland the Falls of the Clyde, near Lanark, are extremely beautiful, and, indeed, to our mind, exhibits one of the noblest views of nature in the three kingdoms. But what Lodore is to the Falls of Clyde, the latter are to Tröllhattan. As the roaring, bubbling, seething waters such in a mighty torrent from rock to rock amid the deafening noise, there comes irresistibly over the human spirit a feeling of reverence for the Great Architect, and a consciousness that He "yet liveth." Crossing a small suspension-bridge we stood upon a little island where we were circled by the foaming flood, and almost deafened by the din of the cataract. Then we heard, as it were, the voice of the Great Teacher expounding the mys-

teries of life, death, and eternity, and we re-traversed the frail bridge with renewed confidence and hope, and felt that it had been good for us to be in that place. Others might not feel as we felt, but none could see those wonders of nature with stolid indifference.

From Trollhattan we were driven in a carriage to Wenersborg, and part of the way our road was literally on solid rock. At Wenersborg we found ourselves in an awkward predicament. Arriving at about 10 p.m., we discovered that at the principal inn all the beds were taken, in anticipation of a fair which was to be held on the following day. Imagine our position—in the interior of Sweden, standing out in the cold, a foreigner and unknown, wearied and houseless, the driver of our carriage impatient of the delay to his return home! When Artemus Ward offended Betsey Jane, she could not have wished him a worse fate. Happily an enterprising individual in the crowd assembled to do us honour, whispered a few words to Herr Leffler, and forthwith we were granted the use of a sitting-room in another hostel. Here we saw the Swedes luxuriating in a "winter garden" manufactured for the occasion. A large room was divided into little arbours by young fir trees in tubs, which were hung with festoons of variegated lamps, making up a really pretty scene, while in an adjoining room several natives of industrious habits worked hard on divers musical instruments.

Next morning we breakfasted at 5 a.m. on what is said to be the greatest delicacy in Sweden—Elk—and immediately afterwards took train for Stockholm, the weather not being propitious for a voyage across the lakes. By the way, the Swedes tell a droll story about a "mad Englishman" in connexion with Lake Wener, which commences at Wenersborg, and is about 140 miles long. Once, while crossing the lake in stormy weather, the captain of one of the steamers was astounded to see a small boat, containing only one person, tossing about at the mercy of the waves in the centre of the lake. It is reported that the captain instinctively remarked,—“I am sure that is a crazy Englishman,” feeling convinced that no Swede would have been so fool-hardy. The unlucky wight was hoisted up, boat and all, into the steamer, when it was found that he had started in his boat across Lake Wener—on which even steamers lose sight of land—equipped only with "a tooth-brush and towel," and destitute of any

change of raiment. Doubtless there is afterwards something inspiring in writing about such episodes as this, and the British public is reported to lionize greatly, men who "paddle their own canoe;" but the half-drowned, shivering, unheroic individual who was only too glad to give up his own "paddling" in order to secure the safety of a paddle-steamer, would hardly like his portrait as he then exhibited himself to be displayed in the London drawing-rooms where he has become famous on the strength of his canoe voyages. We shall not disclose this person's name, for we believe him to be—saving his monomania—a man of sterling worth; but we do heartily wish him and others something better to do than foolishly risking their lives in order to obtain the envy and admiration of persons with minds as mis-directed as their own. The extravagances of the ritualists and the asceticism of imitative, monks have at least the justification that ritualists and self-styled "fathers" believe they are doing God's work; but the follies of "Canoe Clubs" and "Alpine Clubs" have no other merit than that they may possibly diminish the number of fools in the world, and so benefit society at the expense of said clubs.

At Falkoping Junction we parted with our friend Herr Leffler, sorry indeed to lose so pleasant a companion. We were now indebted to a young Swede, who spoke a little English for guidance. The Swedish railways travel very slowly and make frequent stoppages. The carriages are more comfortable than our own, and the politeness of the *employés* is admirable. The refreshments provided at the stations were the best we have ever tasted on the railways of any country. Charles Dickens eulogised some years ago the refreshments at Amiens, in France, and of our own knowledge we can support his opinion, but in Sweden they beat Amiens. Delicious soup, cutlets, beef, veal, venison, hot potatoes, with excellent tea and coffee, contrasted in our minds with the horrors of Swindon, Peterborough, and Rugby. Possibly, however, railway directors in England consider that they have done their duty in providing young ladies of wondrous "make up" and startling *chignons* for the male passengers to flirt with, and therefore they need not care about "gross materialism," as some insensate philosopher with bad digestion, weak eyes, and long hair has designated the vulgar duty of eating. The food consumed in Sweden is very *English* in

character. It is much more substantial than French cookery, and the nature of the viands is more easily ascertained—N.B. Note this English heads of families who love not "foreign kick-shaws."

The Royal Swedish Railway passes through a succession of splendid landscapes. Forest follows forest, and lake follows lake. We glory in our own lakes, but in Sweden they have Windermere, Killarney, and Loch Lomonds by the score. They have forests which surpass in extent what Sherwood was in "the good old times" of Robin Hood and Little John. Englishmen may hunt the timid hare and shrinking fox, but in Sweden they have nobler sport in chasing bears and wolves.

As we passed along we saw at various stations what appeared an accumulation of blacksmiths, but which proved to be only ordinary peasants attired in one of their national dresses with long leathern aprons. This style does not look very handsome, but the other national costumes are most picturesque and elegant. It is curious, too, that in Dalacaria, where these are most worn, the peasants have a language of their own, which is quite unintelligible to the educated Swede; but we are assured as a fact that a Scottish Highlander has been known to converse easily with the Dalacarians at the first meeting. In the same way a Welshman is at home among the peasantry of Brittany in France, and in parts of Denmark native Irish is not unknown. Moreover, Mrs. Taffy's wondrous beaver hat is also to be found in Denmark and Sweden.

At Hallsburg we had a passing view of Bro. Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, who was going to Wenersborg to open a new canal. His Majesty is a fine, handsome man, with a pleasant open countenance.

J. A. H.

MASONIC LIFE-BOAT FUND.

APPEAL TO THE CRAFT.

In the *MAGAZINE* for February 15th of this present year we called the attention of our readers to an appeal that was being made through our advertising columns for subscriptions towards defraying the cost of a lifeboat.

Eight months have elapsed, and still the object sought has not been obtained; and from the apathy that up to this time which, with a few exceptions, has been displayed, the attainment of it seems far distant.

It is a reproach to our Order that whilst other bodies such as the Foresters, Oddfellows, &c., can raise large sums for such a purpose, it takes us *ten* months to raise £50 toward a similar object. Why, even Sunday-school children with their pennies have raised a sufficient sum to pay for a life-boat!

Upon referring to the annual report of the National Life-boat Association for 1868, we find that for the "Forester" lifeboat a sum of £973 11s. 5d. was raised from August, 1866, to January, 1868. The "Licensed Victualler" fund amounted to £823 11s.; "Routledge's Magazine for Boys" lifeboat fund to £315 12s. 6d.; and the "Stockport Sunday-school" fund to £429 14s. 4d., whilst the "Quiver" subscriptions amounted to more than £1,900, thus enabling *three* lifeboats to be added to the list.

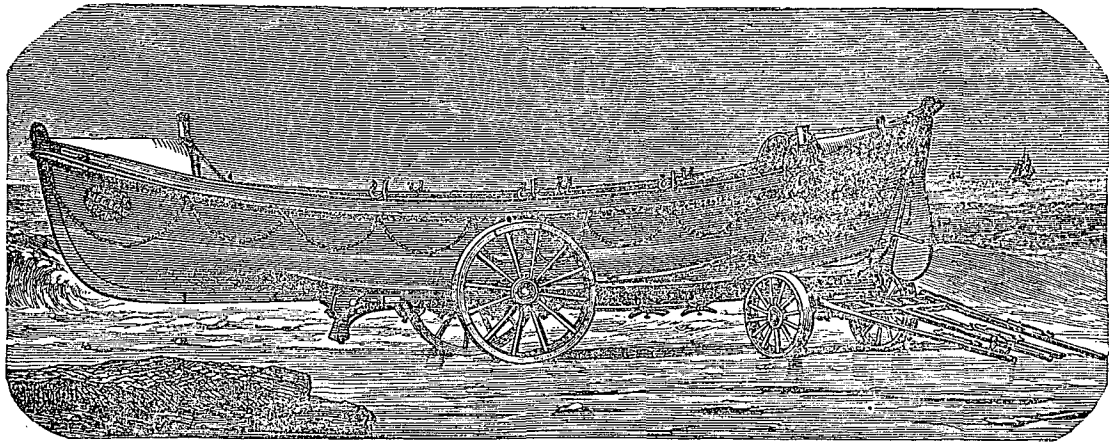
We cannot think it possible that the Craft will any longer allow this meritorious proposal to sleep; let it not be said—to quote the words of

The "Masonic Lifeboat" will be built on the universally-approved model of the National Lifeboat Institution. We give a representation of the boat, with the transporting carriage expressly fitted to the shape, and adopted for the transition and launching of the institution model boats.

It was proposed that when the necessary amount was subscribed, to hand it over to the National Lifeboat Institution, the only stipulation being that the boat was to be called "The Masonic Lifeboat."

There is issued from the Board of Trade every year a chart of our island, which, around the coast line, is studded with black spots. The one just issued tells a sad tale, dotted all round as it is from the Land's End to the Foreland, and northward by the Farn Island to Wick, and round by the Hebrides to the Irish Sea.

It is sad to think that each dot represents a shipwreck, and the number for the past year amounts to 2,513, with a loss of 1,333 lives. Not



the Rev. J. Molyneux, when he refused to allow the use of his church on the occasion of opening a lodge at Sudbury—"notwithstanding all their loud, boastful professions of universal philanthropy, I never ever heard of one useful work, public or private, done by the society of Freemasons outside of its own body." Widespread as Freemasonry is, numbering its tens of thousands of members, not only ought a sufficient sum to be raised for one lifeboat, but no difficulty should occur to build two or three more.

The expense of a lifeboat station is about £640. This sum is made up as follows:—Lifeboat and her equipment, including lifebelt for the crew and transporting carriage for the lifeboat, £440; boat-house (average cost), £200. The average annual expense of maintaining a lifeboat station is £50.

a coast that has not its dot; but it is clear that these symbolical spots cluster most thickly along the highways of commerce, which are whitened by the sails of ships of every nation all the year round.

Let our readers picture to themselves the scenes of fearful woe that these black dots represent, and let them set zealously and actively to work to get subscriptions for the "Masonic Lifeboat." Let our brethren in England, Ireland, Scotland, aye, wherever Masonry is known, aid with their mite, and thus diminish the fearful loss of life which annually occurs. The Lifeboat Institution does much, but let us Masons strengthen its hand that its sphere of usefulness may be extended, and thus be enabled to do more.

Bis dat qui cito dat.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

*(Continued from page 328).*BOOK IV.—CHAPTER VII.—*(contd.)*

The receipt of this remonstrance had a terrible effect upon the Pope. He found his authority endangered, and his dignity openly insulted by a son of the Church. Proud and intelligent, he felt extremely irritated and humiliated by it. Honour, but more interest, swayed him to lend all his energies to the protection of the Templars, and to end the process against them. By so doing, however, he would embroil himself with the most powerful and unscrupulous King in Europe, whose enterprise of spirit was only equalled by his audacity. The obligation, too, which he had come under to the King, when offered the Pontificate, and his abject promises rushed forcibly upon his mind, sworn as they were upon the holiest sacrament of the Church. Besides, he was living in the centre of France, surrounded by the tools of the King. He could not leave France, and withdraw to Rome, without encountering a thousand dangers. Nor was he satisfied that, could he reach Rome, his position would be in the least improved. The tumultuous Romans had in a manner shaken themselves free of the yoke placed on their shoulders by his predecessors and proclaimed a republic. Several Popes had been driven forth ignominiously from Rome; but perhaps, what influenced Clement most was the fate of Boniface, who, in his quarrel with Philip, had been taught that the triple tiara must go to the wall when opposed to the King's crown. In fancy, he beheld another Nogaret, another Colonna, serving the passions of this violent prince, and treating him with a similar indignity to that with which they had treated Boniface; and if the centre of the Roman States was no protection to Boniface, how could he hope that the centre of France would prove to him any safer refuge? These considerations—considerations of worldly comfort and position—carried the day. The cries of the innocent and helpless Templars were nothing to him in comparison to his own safety, and he bowed to the will of a despot in a manner which has damned his reputation, and, by the fall of their Order, torn from the throne of the Holy See one of its strongest props. From bravery the Pope sank into abject cowardice, and finding it impossible to bridle the lawless-

ness of the King, to cover his weakness, and to preserve the appearance of authority, he abandoned the reality, and went hand in hand with the murderers of the Templars, esteeming himself lucky, by outstripping the desires of Philip, in reinstating himself in that prince's good graces.

Consulting, then, the dictates of fear, and an interest more dear to him than even the Pontifical authority and dignity, he slurred over all that was injurious and insulting in the remonstrance, revoked his former Bulls, and, by a new one, took off the suspension laid on by the previous. He permitted all the ordinaries to instruct, each one in his diocese, the manner of action to be adopted against the Templars, even to the definite sentence, on the sole condition that it should be confirmed by a provincial council. To save a part of his authority and honour, he reserved to himself the cognizance of the action against the Grand Master and the Grand Officers who had been arrested. He wrote to Imbert, that, "although you have justly merited my indignation, in that being so near to me, you have had the audacity to proceed against the Templars without consulting me, still, I would rather use clemency than severity towards you; and, after the reasons shown me by the King of France, I now permit you to proceed against the Templars, in consort with the prelates of the kingdom, and the delegates whom I shall appoint."

The new Bull, and its strange contents, took the whole kingdom by surprise, and disconcerted those who had interested themselves in the cause of the Templars. The Pope defended his strange change of opinion by stating, that the letters which he had received from the Inquisitor of the Faith, and from all the bishops of France who had acted in consort with the King in the trial of the Order, clearly substantiated its guilt. What they had done had been caused by the exigencies of the hour; for, had the Templars been warned of the design of calling them to account, they would have risen in arms, and produced great internal disquiet. Besides, the Templars had committed crimes against the faith, and were, consequently, within the jurisdiction of the inquisitor and bishops. These excuses were as contemptible as they were false, and only displayed to the world how completely the Pope had surrendered himself to the will of the King, and, to preserve a shadow of his power, perilled the future existence of the Papal authority; for it cannot be denied that the attacks

of Luther only completed what the circumstances attending the fall of the Templars had commenced. The Order had never been so peacefully disposed as in the reign of Philip; and although they did protest, and protest loudly, against the sounding of the coin, we have proved that the Templars had nothing to do with the riots which followed the enforcing of that obnoxious edict. It was the populace that rebelled, not the Order.

Clement, urged on thus by his fears, and to prove his complete submission to the will of the King, was not content with the revocation of his first Bulls, and substitution of his other. He directed the Legates whom he had sent to the King to conform themselves in all things to his directions, to satisfy him in all that might concern the Templars, sparing, as much as they could, the dignity of the Pontifical authority. He, at the same time, recalled part of the Bull which authorised the provincial councils to confirm the sentences of the ordinaries, and retained to himself and the King a general knowledge of the state of the Order, and disposal of the guilty and their wealth. Furthermore, he permitted the bishops to seek out and try such Templars who were not in their dioceses—a grave breach of jurisdiction, and a proceeding never heard of before.

The King was highly gratified by the Pope's submission. He had no desire to embroil himself with the Church. He saw clearly that, to succeed in his project against the Templars, he would require Clement's assistance. Although, in his quarrel with Boniface, he had come out with advantage, it had caused him much anxiety and chagrin, and was not unaccompanied with personal danger. He was, therefore, overjoyed to find himself now freed from a similar peril. He immediately sent a letter to Clement, couched in very different terms from those he had used in his remonstrance. He returned him thanks for his Bull, assured him that he would receive his Legates with the utmost pleasure, and protested that he had conceived no evil design against the Pontifical jurisdiction, nor had ever entertained a wish to encroach upon its authority. He promised that the wealth of the Templars would be preserved for the determination of the Pope as to its final destination, and that it should be administered by officers totally unconnected with the government of his kingdom, so that no confusion or difference might afterwards arise. The King received the Papal Legates with all the honours due

to their exalted station, and completely won them to his interests by his affability and gifts. The Legates, on their part, conformed themselves in all ways to his wishes, as directed by the Pope, and the King had no reason to complain of their want of will. He nominally handed over to them the whole of the prisoners, and all their wealth. This, however, was a fiction, for they remained in his custody, the Legates declaring that the difficulty of transporting safely the prisoners and their wealth outside the kingdom being so great, they would be in safer keeping under charge of the King's officers, although this detention should be in the names of the Pope and themselves. In fact, the Pope had the husk, and the King the kernel. The Pope approved of and confirmed all that had been done on his part.

Whatever respect the Pope may have been forced to entertain for the resolution of the King in regard to the abolition of the Order, one thing he was firm in, and that was the destination of its wealth to the recovery of the Holy Land. Although the King did not relish such a scheme, for he was well aware of the chimerical character of any attempt to reconquer Palestine, he did not dare oppose it, as, on proposing the abolition of the Order, he had consented to it. He had at first intended to break through his engagement, prosecute the Templars on his own authority, and appropriate their wealth to his own purposes. He was compelled to abandon this idea on consulting with the doctors of theology and law at Paris. They held that the Templars being an ecclesiastical Order, and holding from the Pope, were only answerable to him. The King could therefore personally take no cognisance of their crimes, nor seize upon their wealth, but the church alone. All he could do was attentively to watch his interests and the rights of the State, but he resolved that he should not lose the prey which was lying in his power. Thus, when the Pope issued a new Bull, permitting the bishops to choose commissioners in their dioceses to take charge of the wealth of the Order, the King opposed its execution, and informed the Pontiff, in a firm and haughty manner, that it was useless for him to name new administrators, seeing that those appointed by royal authority were faithful and without reproach. Furthermore, it was his interest to take cognisance of the product of these riches, on account of his personal rights and those of his crown, which he was not at liberty to renounce. These rights were relative to the duties

which the Templars, as possessors of fiefs and benefices in France, were obliged to render to the crown, in the same manner as the other proprietors, such as fidelity and homage, military services, rents, and lords' rights. This claim was perfectly just, and the Pope confirmed it by a Bull. There was, however, more difficulty in confirming the administrators named by the King, since, as churchmen, the Pope was entitled to the Templars' lands as their superior, and his right was a better one than the King's. The Pope, however, was unable to take advantage of this, and afraid to enrage Philip by insisting upon it. He accordingly permitted the King's administrators to remain in office, contenting himself with appointing others on his behalf, but who were possessed of no authority, and subordinate to Philip's. Among the administrators were William de Gisors, Archdeacon of Auch; Gérard de Cabanol and John Pétri, Doctors of Law; William Pisdore and René Bourdon, Valets-de-Chambre to the King; and Raymond Barrany, Toulousain.

The Pope being thus disposed to enter eagerly into the projects of the King for the abolition of the Order, he issued, on the 29th December, a Bull, which enjoined every person, in whatever place they might be, to arrest the Templars still at large, and to place them in the hands of the ordinaries, forbidding any one, under pain of excommunication, to afford them shelter or concealment. By a second Bull he ordered that the commissioners, who should be appointed to instruct the processes, should be assisted by two canons of the cathedral, two Dominicans, and two monks of the girdle, adding, that if, in the action any matter presented itself which was not relative to the charge of heresy, the commissioners should always acknowledge it by the Pontifical authority, according to the canons of the church. The process then commenced against the Templars, and the Pope issued no less than seven Bulls to clear away the difficulties which presented themselves to the progress of the action, and which occurred not only on the side of the king, but also on that of the bishops and the administrators of the Order's lands. The bishops commenced the instruction of the action, but instead of examining the Templars afresh, they contented themselves with the former depositions, a somewhat novel proceeding, seeing that the interrogation at Paris and in the provinces had proceeded without the sanction of the Pope, under whose

authority they now held their sittings. But it was neither the intention nor the interest of the enemies of the Order to examine the Templars again, as they had it in their power when re-interrogated, to retract all their former confessions. The commissioners did not permit themselves to be embarrassed by the revocation of the confessions made by several in France and Provence. An assembly was held at Paris, at which the Legates presided. There were present at this meeting the Inquisitor of the Faith, and the Ministers of the King, who were as zealous as Imbert in attending to Philip's interests. The assembly examined the revocations, and decided that no attention should be paid to them. They resolved to view them as punishable falsehood, and that the original depositions should alone be considered the true ones. The prisoners were to be enjoined to keep to these, to acknowledge their truth, as they were confirmed by many Templars who had not retracted, under no less a penalty than that of being proceeded against as relapsed, should they persist in maintaining their innocence and retracting their original depositions. They furthermore established as a base for investigation the interrogations made before the action.

The Pope, however, at the same time, did not neglect the interests of the Church, with regard to the riches of the Order. He issued a fresh Bull, by which he appointed commissioners, whose duties were to render an account of these to his chamberlain and the archbishops, as his delegates. By these means he hoped, at some future day, to wrest the wealth from the King, and apply it to the recovery of the Holy Land. This appointment, however, was a vain scheme, for the royal commissioners being in full possession, at the instigation of the King, declined to render such states. Philip, to keep the Pope quiet till he should have destroyed the Order, wrote him a letter, in which he promised, when the process against the Templars should have been brought to a termination, to render an account of all the wealth. With this promise the Pope was forced to be contented.

(To be continued.)

REASONS of a personal or private nature should never be allowed to debar an individual from becoming a member, or to prevent his advancing when a member of a lodge.

WHAT is becoming is honest, and whatever is honest must always be becoming.—*Cicero.*

AN ADDRESS

Delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Bro. J. W. LEIGH, Prov. G. Chap. Warwickshire, on the occasion of the meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge of Warwickshire.

It has once again become my pleasing duty to address the Grand Lodge of this province, upon subjects connected with Masonry; and I feel that however inadequately I may perform the part allotted to me, it is ever a work of love to discourse upon those subjects which must be nearest and dearest to the heart of every one of you.

Let me, then, brethren, say a few words to you upon that which is most closely connected with Masonry—I mean *Virtue*. I say closely connected, because every Mason is pledged to pious virtue, and every lodge, in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, is dedicated to virtue.

Let us start with this consideration—What is virtue? In order properly to state the definition of that word I must go back to ancient records and a dead language. The Greek for virtue is *ἀρετή*. Now at first sight it may seem strange when I tell you the derivation of the word *ἀρετή*. It was from *Ἀρης*—Mars, or the God of War; but this derivation is easily reconcileable when we consider that the human race was then in a purely nomadic and barbarous state. Physical prowess, skill, and bravery in the chase and in war were the highest recommendations. We see this exemplified in the deities and heroes that man then worshipped in Hercules, in Apollo, in Castor, in Pollux—might was right; and the laws of civilization, property, and internationality were altogether disregarded; but although this state of things was not to last even through a heathen age, the word *ἀρετή* remained and came to be applied to excellence of any kind, moral, physical, and technical. The refined Greek in the march of civilization became a follower and a worshipper of other ideals than mere brute strength.

Beauty, as represented by Aphrodite wisdom, as represented by Minerva, began to hold a higher position amongst a more civilized community, and throughout the works of the Greek philosopher *δικε*, *αληθεια*, and *αρετε*, as representing justice, truth, and virtue, held the highest position in the magnificent works which they produced to improve the morals of the age. The orator Cicero, the poets Virgil and Horace, endorsed the Greek opinion in their views of *virtus* and *justitia*; and in the writings of Scripture we find the zealous Peter impressing on the Christian con-

verts the necessity of *ἀρετε*, or Virtue, in language remarkable for its fineness and simplicity—"Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience Godliness; and to Godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness Charity."* That is, to your virtue add that practical, discriminating knowledge, of which it is said in the Epistle to the Ephesians, "Be not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is"—that knowledge which, in the language of the Apostle, produces temperance, a steady holding in hand of the passions and tempers, and (to continue the paraphrase of the Apostle's words), beget patience, not a mere brute stoical endurance, but a patient submission in afflictions and trials of a God-fearing and God-trusting kind, from whence social virtues follow, such as brotherly love, which admits of no moroseness in the exercise of your piety, no sullen, solitary habit of life, but a kind, courteous generosity, inducing that *summum bonum* of all virtues taken in its largest sense, viz., Charity, a universal kindness of thought, word, and act, towards all, a catholic large heartedness. Such are the graces which bring forth fruit toward the mature knowledge of all that is above the earth, earthy—which produce a perfect knowledge, ethically as well as doctrinally of all the treasures of wisdom. These are the results which flow from the Cardinal principles of virtue. Results which are peculiarly applicable to this occasion, as our Craft, our very inner Masonic life dedicates itself to a moral, pious and universal virtue, resting firmly on the pillars of strength and beauty. A strength which implies labour not only for your own advantage, but a labouring in the cause of others. A beauty which fadeth not away, but which rests on the solid foundations of a contented mind and a spotless conscience. Truly may each individual Mason echo the words of the Latin poet, "exegi monumentum ære perennius."† Truly may he say I have endeavoured to rear a memorial which shall live in the hearts of succeeding generations. Man's material works may perish, the stone may crumble, the wood may decay, the brass may rust, but the foundations of my order are built on the great abstract principles of moral and religious rectitude; principles which are coeval with creation and unaffected by time; principles

* II Peter, i., 5.

† Horace, Od. iii, 30, 1.

which pious men of all ages, Jew, heathen, and Christian alike have revered, and which I, who am now striving to do my duty in that state of life to which I have been called, will endeavour to act up to in my own conduct and hand down for imitation to my successors, that concord and unity may so flourish among us as to be the stability of our time and make our Craft a praise upon earth.

In conclusion, let us pray that the presence of the Lord may ever dwell amongst us to direct us aright in the paths of virtue and to sanctify our fellowship here below. For what after all is a Mason without Masonic principle? He is but a crumbling stone in the building, an element of discord in the midst of harmony and love, and thus he brings disgrace upon our Craft. Why is it that Masonry is often scoffed at by the uninitiated and cowans? No doubt you will say:—"They are ignorant of its ways, and suspicious of its secret dealings." That may be so; but let me tell you that it is often also owing to the lukewarmness and levity of its own members, who do not act up to the principles so admirably inculcated in lodge, who look upon it as a mere convivial club, and talk of it as such to the uninitiated. Can you then wonder at the latter making light of that which ought to gain their respect and admiration?

Masonry has been called the daughter of Heaven. Let us then, who are her members, never disgrace her. Let us walk in the light, and not in the darkness, doing the work allotted to us with clean hands and right spirits. Having compassion for our weaker brethren, with an eye ready to pity the afflicted, an ear ready to listen to the cry of the needy, and a hand ready to hold out to the helpless orphan and the widow, so shall we be doing our best to show to the outer world the inherent nobleness of our Order, and to silence the clamour of the envious, credulous, and ill-natured against our ancient and honourable society.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

LIBERALITY AT GRAND LODGE.

It has been often complained that our Grand Lodge authorities have, for many years since the union, ignored and snubbed the Templars and other Masonic bodies. I am glad to see evidence of an alteration of this policy, and the establishment of one of Masonic amalgamation and union, under the auspices of one of our chief administrators and

officials, Bro. R. W. Little. Suggestions have often been thrown out of the desirability of this union, which would be a union no less effective for the combination of Masonic bodies than the old union of the two Grand Lodges.

It is not unnatural that in a free institution like Freemasonry Bro. Little should encounter some resistance and some jealousy; but perseverance in carrying out the true policy of Grand Lodge will be crowned with success, and Bro. Little may succeed where Bro. W. Preston failed. Bro. Preston at first met with obloquy and censure; he lived to overcome this, and to be enrolled as a benefactor of Grand Lodge and the founder of the lecture referred to in your pages.—M.M. & K.T.

BRO. MANNINGHAM.

I have been waiting anxiously for some solution of the doubts raised as to Bro. Manningham's letter. This is the more desirable to be effected, as otherwise we shall have this letter quoted as an authentic piece of evidence, whereas it is at present disputed.—TWYFEL.

PICTUS DEPICTUS (p. 268, 291.)

Pictus must not get out of it in that way. There were no more three Greek orders in the time of King Solomon than there were five. Pictus is as wrong on this head as on each antiquarian point. I should be sorry to look at any communication of Pictus for historical data, for he does not understand the criteria of historical data.

In this case the question is not as to historical data, but whether a mediæval legend about architecture, geometry, &c., shall be accepted in a mediæval form or doctored up to an antiquity, which is in itself a sham, or doctored down to the taste of this day. We have had so much of this work already done by ill-taught hands that very few of the characteristic points of our ritual remain.—C.M.D.

RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.

In reply to an esteemed favour from Bro. Charters (Oct. 17th), relative to when the "Red Cross of Rome and Constantine" first appears as a Masonic Order, I beg to state that my opinion is expressed at p. 284 of the *Freemasons' Magazine* for Oct. 10th in the following words:—"The Masonic Knights Templars' degree cannot be traced until several years subsequent to A.D. 1740, and the same may be said of the Masonic Knights of Malta, Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, and most of the chivalric degrees, no minutes of which exist of an earlier date than A.D. 1770."

According to Bro. Little, the historian of the latter degree, the Premier Conclave of England was in working order before 1770 (vide p. 502, vol. xv. *Freemasons' Magazine*), but we confess our inability to believe the "Red Cross of Rome and Constantine" was known many years before that date; and, in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary, we still consider the degree, under the wing of Masonry, to possess no earlier minutes than the other chivalric degrees do under the protection of the Knights Templars. However, we cannot speak very positively on the matter, and would prefer Bro. Charters taking the distinguished Grand Recorder, Bro. R. W. Little, for his guide.—W. J. HUGHAN.

ANOTHER "PREROGATIVE" OF THE G.M. (page 309).

The "prerogatives" of the G.M. are multiplying. "A Deputy" says, "that a G.M. (is the G.M. of Scotland included?) has the prerogative of *making Masons at sight*; one which is exercised in the case of princes." I trust sincerely, for the honour of Masonry, that this is untrue.

It was asserted at page 298 that the G.M. had a certain prerogative relative to foundation stones (I should have been happy to have seen such assertion made good); but at page 310 Bro. A. O. Haye emphatically contradicts said report. I trust some brother will be able even more emphatically to contradict what "A Deputy" has said.

I consider it to be the proud boast of Masonry—that, as all men entered into the world in the same manner (the *lex naturæ* making no distinction between the prince and the peasant), so do all enter a Masonic lodge; and, whether rich or poor, high or low, the same preparation and ceremonial was applicable to every son of Adam—a tribute to our common humanity. Hence may we truly be said to meet upon the level, and the equality title of brother is therefore no misnomer. I also thought that "making Masons" could only be done in a properly constituted lodge, where a competent number of brethren were present.

While I trust my loyalty is unquestionable, I hope that what "A Deputy" has said is untrue. The company of princes would be dearly bought at such a sacrifice, and with little honour to them.—SEMPER VIRENS.

EXCERPTS FROM PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE MINUTES.

Is a member of a Prov. Grand Lodge entitled to receive from the Prov. G. Sec. a copy of any particular minute or minutes on offering to pay what may be the stipulated fee for the transcription? A case in point has arisen in connexion with the recent nomination of a Prov. G. Sec. for the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. A member of the Prov. G. Lodge applied to the interim Secretary for a copy of the minutes of the meeting at Motherwell in August last, and which are held by some of the brethren to be deficient. The Secretary, in his reply, states that "he does not see the necessity for copying for any brother, minutes passed by the Prov. G. Lodge." And so the copy is not forthcoming. Will any brother kindly enlighten me as to the rule in such cases.—BUTE.

THE ROSICRUCIAN SOCIETY.—ENGLISH BRANCH.

I beg to inform "F. H." that he is quite in error in stating that anything concerning Rosicrucianism "can now be got at in a cheap and compendious form by becoming a Frater under Fratres Hughs and Rawley," and I therefore hope he will kindly withdraw the statement, as I most emphatically assure him that, although a humble officer in the philosophical society referred to, under the honorary presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Kenlis (which has, by the way, no actual connexion with Masonry), I have no power to secure the election of any candidate, or to use any ritual or other ceremonial connected with the Order. The number of members is limited to the square of 12, and I know not a more restrictive society in England, or one in which the membership is more carefully selected.

In Scotland they are also most rigidly scrupulous in receiving candidates, and test the merits of the various aspirants with more than usual scrutiny. What the society really is, or was, is known but to a few indeed; and those few, though mostly far apart, are still one as to the nature and objects of a society which has outlived the curiosity of centuries, and is still as great a mystery as ever to the outer world.—W. J. HUGHAN.

BRO. HUGHAN'S ANALYSIS AND BRO. J. L. W.

I feel much indebted to Bro. J. L. W. for his kind reference to my Analysis of Freemasonry. I should be glad to receive authoritative information relative to the degrees he refers to connected with Ireland. The *Mark* is only allowed to be worked under the Royal Arch Grand Chapter, and I believe is a *prerequisite* to *Royal Arch Masonry*, and I have always understood that the Excellent is continued to be given in Ireland as heretofore. In other words, I mean that a candidate for R.A. degree must first be advanced as a Mark Master Mason.—W. J. HUGHAN.

"THE DELUSIONS * OF" BRO. A. O. HAYE.

Page 230. "One thing has *never* been disputed, and that is the invention of the Corinthian Order by Callimachus."

Page 269. "The *fact* that Callimachus was the *originator* of the Corinthian Order."

Page 269. "The *fact* that the Corinthian style of building was *not used* till the time of Alexander the Great." (Alexander succeeded his father, Philip, B.C. 336.)

Page 269. "The Ionic *originating* in 500 B.C."—PCTUS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

D. P. G. M.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—The correspondence on this subject reveals a state of affairs far from creditable to the boasted administration of Grand Lodge. The reason we have heard so little about it is that the gentlemen who are so treated do not like to take up their own cause in Grand Lodge and be supposed to be soliciting honour, and no one else cares about the matter.

Were the D.P.G.M.'s properly treated, we should find the office held by brethren of a still higher social class; and it would become a more valuable step in Masonic promotion. A few peers, baronets, and other men of standing have not disdained to hold the post of D.P.G.M., although exposed to the Grand Swordbearership; but a distinct recognition in Grand Lodge would not discourage others from accepting the office, and thus it would become more valuable to the members of less distinguished social rank.

To be a D.P.G.M. would be a still greater honour, stimulus, and reward to an eminent provincial Mason.

* For the origin of the application of the word "delusions" see page 230.

A duke does not disdain to be a P.G.M., and thus it becomes a very great distinction to a smaller county magnate. By judicious and liberal treatment in this respect the prerogative of the M.W.G.M. would be greatly enhanced.

The unfortunate baronet and M.P. who has consented to serve as D.P.G.M. of his province and presided in his own Prov. Grand Lodge, has the shine taken out of him when he comes in full costume to take his seat among the youthful Wardens in Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally,
P.D.G.M.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND FREEMASONRY.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Since my last communication upon the above subject time has revealed the real author of the uncalled for and unjustifiable document which was presented to the Prince of Wales asking him to become a Mason, which, under the circumstances, he courteously but very properly refused. The individual who so notoriously outraged one of the first principles of our institution rejoices in the name of "Slack," and he sets forth that he is Secretary of "the Glasgow St. John's Lodge, 3 Bis," and he goes on further to say that "it is not the least important" in the Craft. I know not what importance he attaches to himself or the lodge to which he belongs, but I think it would be difficult to find one who does not condemn the scandalous conduct of which he has been guilty, notwithstanding his unauthorised assertion that "the Masonic body will be prompt and ready, should your Royal Highness concur, to concert such measures as are necessary, according to the Masonic Order, for the fraternization of your Royal Highness *immediately antecedent* to the ceremonial at which your royal presence is expected."

The fallacy of this assertion is manifest, for, from what I know of the feelings of many members of the Craft, I feel assured that they would scorn the use of such an instrument as "John Slack" in the manner he has chosen to adopt for the purpose of touting for candidates for admission into our Order, even if in the end it should be successful in bringing into it the Prince of Wales.

I should also like to know upon what grounds he has thought proper to state, *on behalf of the Masonic body*, that they would concur in the measures which he has chosen to originate; and how far it has come to his knowledge that Masons are ready to perjure themselves in order to carry out the glorification of the St. John's Lodge by the Prince of Wales becoming a member of it. The impudence of the assertion seems to me to be beyond excuse, and I should like to know, as I have asked before, whether the lodge of which "John Slack" is Secretary approved and sanctioned what was done in their name.

The whole proceeding seems to me to be a great scandal upon our Craft, and will not fail to be taken advantage of by some outside the pale of Freemasonry who never lose the opportunity when offered of casting a stone at our beloved and venerated institution.

I feel, Sir and Brother, that this is a matter that ought not to be allowed to slumber, but should at

once be brought under the consideration of the ruling powers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or others will form but a poor opinion as to how Freemasonry is conducted in that country if such practices as these are allowed to pass without a proper notice being taken of them.

From what I have seen, and what I know of the Earl of Dalhousie, the present G.M.M. of Scotland, I am sure that he, in common with other members of the Grand Lodge of England, will feel that this is a subject which demands immediate investigation, and I shall be glad to hear from some of our Scottish brethren that it has already been commenced.

Yours fraternally,
P.M.

OLIVER MEMORIAL.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—It gives me pleasure to find action about being taken to raise a memorial to our late Bro. Dr. Oliver, who must ever be held in veneration by deserving Masons. At the same time I would wish to express my regret that there should be a probability even of action such as that proposed by the Rev. Reynolds, which strikes me as being too dwarfish in its character. Such cannot consistently be contributed to by vote of lodge, though, of course, any Mason in his private behalf is at liberty to contribute to it, and most I think in England would do so. My objection to the mode proposed lies in the universality of Masonry, as fully borne out in Dr. Oliver's writings, as well as our recognised land marks. The proposal before mentioned would prevent many subscribing, as being of too sectional a character, and would not enlist the sympathy of many deserving Masons, whose mode of faith is different from that recognised by the Rev. Reynolds.

Yours fraternally,
J. H. GITTINS.

CANADIAN HIGH DEGREES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—In the *Magazine* for September 26, I find some statements in the address of Grand Prior M'Leod Moore to the "Fratres of the Temple and Hospital" in Canada, which a regard for historic truth will not permit me to pass unnoticed. I allude more particularly to the statements made in the last two paragraphs of that address on p. 259, first column. In view of the fact that in the number of *Magazine* in which this address appears there also happens to be printed that portion of the history of the Knights Templars in which it is distinctly stated that there never was a union of that Order and the Hospitalers, upon what authority does Grand Prior Moore assert that the present English Order composes such a union? Further—by what authority does he assume to himself the privilege of organizing a Consistory of 32° (Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret) at Hamilton, in Canada, and Rose Croix Chapters of Harodim elsewhere in the dominion? Will Grand Prior Moore exhibit the proof to support his assertion that the degrees of Rose Cross and Kadosh existed in England at any time before they were taken to that country from

France early in the present century, and will he assert that these degrees are not of French origin exclusively—the Rose Croix a manufacture of the Chevalier Ramsay and other Jesuits in 1743, and the Kadosh the principle degree of the Strict Observance, or Knight Templar issue, arranged in the interest of the Pretender by Jesuits in the College of Clermont, and which was exploded in Germany, where it principally then existed, by the Congress of Wilhelmsbad in 1782?

Such total ignorance of the history of Masonic high degrees as is exhibited by the Grand Prior of Canada in the first of these paragraphs is only equalled by that shown by him in the last, and wherein he states that a Mason travelling on the continent of Europe, unless in possession of the Rose Croix degree, "is held of but little account." If by "the continent" he means France only, then I will admit his statement in this case correct; and for the simple reason that under the French or Modern Rite, in use in every country since 1786, every Freemason is expected to have taken the degrees of this the prevalent rite, and of which the Rose Croix is the apex, or highest of seven; but elsewhere on the continent—that is, out of France, and in such places as this rite is not practised—the degree of Rose Croix, except as the 18th of the A. & A. Rite, is unknown. In Germany, more particularly the degree of M.M., is regarded as the completion of legitimate Masonry, and its possessor can claim all that can be claimed by any Freemason.

It is to be regretted that men in authority, and who are looked up to by many of the fraternity as *lights* in the Masonic family, should broadly make, as does the Grand Prior Moore, totally erroneous statements, and the which are at war with facts and dates in the history of Freemasonry in Europe, as by the works of Rebold and Findel are now fully and clearly established to the satisfaction of whoever desires to know the truth, or who does not prefer to be ignorant, as a condition affording more scope for the exercise of fancy. For the Grand Prior of Canadian Templars to organize *ex officio* a Consistory of S.P.R.S. of the A.A.S. Rite is simply assumption, and such consistory an illegitimate creation, and as such it must be regarded by all the Supreme Councils of that Rite wherever situated. After the French Revolution of 1830 the A.A.S. Rite was perfected in France, and its Kadosh, or 30th degree, made identical in legend with the degree of Knight Templar as known in England since the organization of the Grand Conclave of England and Wales. But the possession of that Degree by an English Grand Prior confers on him no right to organize governing bodies or even working bodies of the A.A.S. Rite, nor can it necessarily do so.

While many Masonic writers in the United States are deprecating the extension of high degrees in that country, as subversive of the original purity and principles of the Masonic institution, it is to be regretted that our brethren of the Dominion of Canada are likely to be imposed upon by a bastard organization of them, under the leadership of Grand Prior Moore.

Yours fraternally,

AN AMERICAN FREEMASON.

WHO WROTE THE BOOK OF JOB?

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—“Rosa Crucis,” at p. 251 (No. 482) of *Magazine*, asserts in his note on the “Immortality of the Soul,” that in the year 1520 B.C. Moses wrote the Book of Job, and therefore he would imply that, inasmuch as Job is made, by a prominent passage therein, to believe in the immortality of the soul, Moses must necessarily have believed in it. Will you be good enough to inform your readers whether, in your opinion, “Rosa Crucis” is serious in any of his numerous blunders with which he has been recently favouring them, or is “making fun?” This assertion of his reminds me of the opening sentence of a discourse delivered by a backwoods preacher whose knowledge of Scripture was quite extensive but a little mixed. “After,” began the preacher, “Moses had been three days and three nights in the whale’s belly, he was cast forth; and, with one foot on the sea and the other on dry land, he said: ‘Verily, thou almost persuadest me to be a Christian.’”

Bro. Hays’s advice to “Rosa Crucis” is good, and should be endorsed. So far from Moses writing the Book of Job, all critics agree that it was a Jew who wrote it during the captivity in *Babylon*, as the ideas contained in it concerning the devil, &c., were peculiar to the Persians, and unknown to the Hebrews, Israelites, or even Jews, until after their captivity in that country. The book of Genesis, it is believed by critics, first came into the hands of the Jews about the same time, and this belief is supported by the same reason. Both Genesis and Job are evidently produced under similar conditions of education, and these conditions did not obtain in either Egypt or Canaan at any time prior to the return from captivity of the people of the latter country. This is proven by the doctrine of the Pharisees, the true descendants of the captive Jews, being denied by the Samaritans and other inhabitants of the country even in the time of Christ. If “Rosa Crucis” wants to learn something reliable about the Book of Job, let him read Renan’s translation of it from the original Hebrew, published by Michel Levy, Frères, in Paris.

Yours fraternally,

AN AMERICAN FREEMASON.

CAN A P.M. BE A SIMPLETON?

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—This question has been suggested by the letter of “M.M.” in No. 481 of the *Magazine*. From that letter it would appear that “M.M.” is playing the part of whipper-in for Bro. W. Harris, P.M., of many orders of Knighthood fame; and in it he also wants to know if it does not require great learning and profound science to be a P.M. Well, I believe not; and certainly, as a P.M., Bro. Harris, I further believe, does not exhibit much of either learning or science, but instead a disposition to impose his worthless degrees on his credulous brethren. To paraphrase, or improvise, an it please Bro. Harris better, a dozen or so orders of Knighthood for the purpose of making merchandize of them to his dupes, among the younger members of the fraternity, exhibits no more science nor learning than that possessed by the thimble-rigger. His reasons

for pursuing this traffic, as given by him in No. 479 of the *Magazine*, are contemptible; and if he has no better to offer he should be treated as men usually expect to be treated who obtain money under false pretences. Bro. Harris, P.M., has not even the poor pretence of Cagliostro to support him in his deceptions; viz., that he is working in the interests of "the Church." *Popula decipi bene placentur*, I will admit; but it is the duty of Masons who are aware of the deception not to laugh at it, but to warn their more ignorant brethren of its nature, and then, if they prefer to be deceived, let them. It is such men as Bro. Harris, P.M., who render high degrees contemptible. Even in this country (United States), where the brethren greedily seek fictitious titles of honour, his style would not be tolerated. How much less then should it be in a country where the title of Knight is believed to mean something?

Yours fraternally,
AN AMERICAN FREEMASON.

[Does our correspondent seriously believe in Bro. Harris? or does he imagine Bro. Harris is serious? —Ed. F.M.]

YORK RITE IN AMERICA AND BRO. J. L. W.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Allow me to occupy a little more space in this week's issue to respond to Bro. J. L. W.'s desire to know the name of the nine degrees practised in United States under the "York Rite," so called. They are as follows, according to authorized Constitutions of the several degrees: 1. Entered Apprentice. 2. Fellow Craft. 3. Master Mason. 4. Mark Master. 5. Past Master. 6. Most Excellent Master. 7. Royal Arch. 8. Royal Master. 9. Select Master.

The first three are, of course, worked under the Craft authorities; the following four under the Grand Chapters; and the last two under the "Most Puissant Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters."

As Bro. J. L. W. was "Marked and Arched" in America, and there the Mark Master, Past Master, and Excellent Master, are given to aspirants for Royal Arch Masonry the same as in Scotland, and used to be at least in Ireland, he will readily see how I may probably be in error sometimes by making statements on a supposed analogy between similarly constituted authorities, when their constitutions are not always "at my elbow" like those of England.

He will also see that I never have stated the Royal Arch to be the *ninth* under any authority, but the *fifth* virtually under England, and the *seventh* under Scotland, United States, and I thought *also* Ireland.

Such interesting communications as the one from Bro. J. L. W. will always be esteemed by all Masons, who are as anxious to know the truth as—

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

DERIVATION OF FREEMASON.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have read with interest the various letters on the derivation of the term "Freemason," but cannot say I am satisfied with any.

If you will permit me, I will now give my ideas on the subject, and leave you to judge if they are worth anything. "Free-mason" is a compound word; and, if one part is derived from the French, so also should the other. "Free," then, I derive from the French word "frère," a brother (Italian is "fra" or "fray"), derived from the Latin, "frater;" and "Mason" I derive from the French words "mal," "connu" (from the Latin, "male," "cognitus"), which signify "not easily recognised"—that is, a brother only to be known by signs, &c. The only difficulty I can see in my solution is the cedilla, or softening the letter "c" in Maçon, but which may be accounted for by the Langue d'Oil, or old language of north France, being generally softer than the Languedoc, or tongue of the south. In conclusion, long flourish, say I, "Les Frères Maçonnes," the brethren of the mystic tie.

Yours fraternally,
RICHARD DAWSON.

THE RULES OF VOTING AT PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I shall esteem it a favour if yourself, or any of the readers of your valuable *Magazine*, will give me opinion as to the legality (Masonically speaking) of the decision arrived at in the following case, viz. :—

At the quarterly communication of Prov. Grand Lodge of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, held at Motherwell in August last, the Acting Prov. G.M., Bro. Major Barbor, intimated that the Prov. Grand Secretaryship having become vacant by the death of Bro. Bruce, the Prov. G. Lodge ought to recommend a Bro. to the R. W. Prov. G.M. for the vacant office; whereupon a Bro.—the interim Prov. G. Sec.—was proposed by one of the members of Prov. G. Lodge, and another member proposed another candidate for the office, both propositions being seconded. A show of hands was demanded, and the result was a majority of two in favour of the second candidate, Bro. Nisbet, against which result no protest was made, and the lodge was closed.

At the Quarterly Communication held at Wishaw on the 13th October, the interim Secretary read the minutes, which were hurriedly passed; but, as there was no reference in them as to the result of the vote at the preceding meeting in favour of Bro. Nisbet, the brother who had proposed him requested an explanation. The Secretary said, in reference to this, that, as—at the meeting referred to—he had been requested to go outside while the vote was taken, he could not be expected to know what was going on. Bro. Nisbet's proposer said this was a very unsatisfactory explanation, seeing that the Secretary was in the lodge when the proposition was made, and was only absent a few minutes, and, being himself a candidate, must have known the result. The Acting Prov. G.M. then intimated that since the preceding meeting it had come to his knowledge that the brother who seconded the proposition for the appointment of Bro. Nisbet was not a member of the Prov. G. Lodge, and ruled that this vitiated the proceedings in regard to Bro. Nisbet's candidature, and that he would again proceed to take another vote of the Prov. G. Lodge upon the subject. Bro. Nisbet's proposer took objection to this, explaining that, as he did not personally

know the brother who seconded his motion, he was no party to the mistake (the brother referred to as the seconder was, on the occasion referred to, acting as Proxy Warden, and was, it appears, unaware that proxies could not vote), and held that all that was necessary was to strike out the seconder's name from the list of those who voted, which would still leave a majority of one in favour of Bro. Nisbet. He was, however, quite willing to stand by the decision of a future meeting if all the members were made aware of what was to be brought before them; but he objected to taking the vote of the *present* meeting, on the grounds that Bro. Nisbet and his supporters trusted, from the legality of the proceedings at the Prov. Grand Lodge held in August, that the appointment would be confirmed in favour of Bro. Nisbet, and therefore several of those who had given him their vote then were not on the present occasion present; whereas Bro. Nisbet's opponents, foreseeing this objection, had mustered their forces in full strength. The Acting Prov. G.M. overruled the objection and again put the vote to the meeting, who declared in favour of Bro. Nisbet's opponent. The supporters of Bro. Nisbet declined to vote under the circumstances, and a protest was entered against the proceedings, Bro. Nisbet's proposer stating that if a part of the proceedings of the previous meeting was vitiated by the voting of an unqualified brother, *all* the proceedings of the previous meeting were null and void, as the said unqualified brother spoke and voted on all the business brought before the meeting. A feeling is prevalent amongst several of the brethren in the Middle Ward that the non-recording of the minute of the carrying of Bro. Nisbet's nomination tended to mislead the brethren who voted at the meeting of October 13; and that, had this minute been incorporated and read, the minutes of the August meeting must—in toto—either have been confirmed or objected to.

I have to apologize for encroaching so much upon your valuable space, but it has been suggested by some of the brethren here that an impartial statement of the facts in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, together with the object in view, might be the means of eliciting the opinions to the points at issue of competent authorities in matters of Masonic jurisprudence, and which would also tend materially to check the feeling of dissatisfaction that might arise should the dubiety in the minds of some of the brethren here in connexion with this case not be disposed of one way or other.

Yours fraternally,
"FAIR PLAY."

FRAUDULENT CLAIMANTS FOR CASUAL RELIEF.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Your worthy correspondent, "East Lancashire" (to whom I am indebted for much valuable information privately communicated) would, I am sure, be conferring a boon on all the Masters and Almoners of country lodges if he would, as he offers, send for insertion in your pages a list of applicants and the "dodges resorted to to fleece the unwary," as such information could not but prove very useful.

Yours fraternally,
D.P.G.M.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEMS.

THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC CALENDAR, DIARY, AND POCKET BOOK FOR 1869.—We are requested to remind the secretaries of Craft and Mark lodges, and Scribes of R.A. chapters, under the English, Irish, and Scotch jurisdictions, and the secretaries and other officers of other Masonic bodies at home, in the colonies, and abroad, that they should forward the fullest and latest information intended for publication in the next issue, with all convenient speed, to the editors of the Calendar; and all communications may be addressed to them at the office of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, or in Glasgow.

BRETHREN are reminded that the Lodge Music published a few weeks ago, in several issues of the MAGAZINE, has been republished in a convenient form for Lodge use, price 2s. 6d.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS.—The next anniversary festival in aid of the fund of this deserving institution will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 27th of January, 1869. The Right Hon. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, Prov. G.M. of Somersetshire, will preside.

We have been requested to publish the following caution:—"Brethren are fraternally requested not to respond to an appeal for charitable aid which has recently been made from Crickhowel, in South Wales."

THE Right Hon. the Lord Leigh, Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire, has kindly consented to preside at the next anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, on Wednesday, 12th May, 1869.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.—A Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 2nd proximo, at six o'clock, p.m., precisely. Business:—1. Proxy Commissions. 2. Presents from Grand Lodges of France, Texas, and Tennessee; portrait of Grand Master by Bro. W. Smith, C.E., Proprietor of FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. 3. Minutes of Grand Lodge and Grand Committee. 4. Nomination of Office-Bearers and Grand Stewards for year 1868-69. 5. Petitions for Charters: 1. Lodge Broughty Castle, Broughty Ferry; 2. Lodge Charleston Kilwinning, New Zealand. 6. Petition to reponne Lodge Union and Crown, Barrhead. 7. Report on remit to Grand Committee as to Bro. Thallon's motion anent the Salaries of Grand Lodge Officials. 8. Note of Appeal, Chalmers I. Paton, against sentence of Suspension passed upon him by Grand Lodge. 9. Appointment of Representative at the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. 10. Presentation of Bust to Past Grand Master. 11. Festival of St. Andrew.

WE understand that the Provincial Grand Lodge Meeting of East Lancashire will take place on Monday, the 2nd of November, at the Freemasons' Hall, Manchester, under the R.W. Bro. Stephen Blair, but we have had no official information thereof from the Prov. G. Sec.

WE understand that it is proposed to hold the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire at Sheffield, on Wednesday, the 20th of January next.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, (No. 73).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, October 20th, at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark. Bro. T. J. Sabine, W.M. opened the lodge. The work done was passing Bro. Timms, which was performed in an admirable manner, £5 were voted to the I.P.M. Bro. J. Morris from the charity fund. Bro. F. Walters, P.M. gave a notice of motion to give £5 from the lodge funds to the Zetland Fund. The lodge was closed. There were present Bros. F. H. Ebsworth, W.M. 1178, S.W., M. A. Loewenstark, S.D., G. Free, J.D., R. Stevens, W.S., F. Walters, P.M., E. Harris, P.M. and Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M. Sec.; Delany, Chipperfield, Moore, Keeble, and others. Amongst the visitors were Bros. H. Massey, W.M. 619, J. Hawker, W.M. 871, Tustin and others.

ST. LUKE'S LODGE, (No. 144).—The installation meeting of this popular lodge was held at the Pier Hotel, Cheyne, Walk, on Monday, the 19th inst., Bro. Jarvis Maples, W.M. presiding supported by his officers. The lodge having been opened in due form and solemn prayer the minutes of the former meeting in which was recorded the unanimous election of Bro. William Dawson, S.W., to fill the chair for the next twelve months were read and confirmed. Bro. Maples the retiring W.M., then most ably installed Bro. Dawson in the chair of K.S. after which he delivered the customary addresses. Bro. Dawson W.M. then appointed his officers as follows: Bros. J. Maples, I.M.; P. Davis Pullen, S.W.; Edward Wallbancke, J.W., Waite, Treas.; William Birch, D.C.; William Mann, (W.M. of the Industry Lodge) S.D.; Cadwell, J.D.; Patient, G. H. F. Kirke, Stewards. The following P.M.'s. of the lodge were present Bros. James Mason, P.G.S.B.; Jarvis Maples, Waite, Food, W. Birch, F. Birch, F. Berry, Hoskins, Kirke and Morland. Amongst the numerous visitors present were Bros. Matthew Cooke, P.M., 23, Saunders, 172, William Bartlett, P.M., 186, Sedgewick, P.M., 180, W. Dawson, 186, W. Goodyer, P.M., 192, James Cook, P.M., 507, Ashton Godwin, W.M., 852, Edward Garden, 946, F. W. Pamphilon, 852, Pim, 1056. The W.M. presented the usual P.M.'s. jewel to the retiring Master Bro. Jarvis Maples, and paid a high encomium to him for the excellent working and management of the lodge during his year of office, and more particularly for the admirable manner in which he had performed the impressive ceremony of installation that evening. On the motion of Bro. James Mason, P.M. and P.G.S.B., £5 5s. was voted from the lodge funds towards the Zetland Commemoration Fund." The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet provided by Bro. Golding, and to which ample justice was done. The remainder of the evening was spent in fraternal conviviality enlivened by the harmony of Bros. Cooke, Dawson, and Garden.

WELLINGTON LODGE, (No. 548).—The usual meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the White Swan Tavern, Deptford, Bro. Gale, I.P.M. presiding supported by his officers Bro. Laing, P.M., was Tyler. The minutes were read by Bro. Bumstead, P.M. the secretary, put and confirmed. Two brethren were passed to the second degree, and two were raised to the sublime degree. Mr. Dougherty was then initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The brethren adjourned to refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and a pleasant evening was spent.

WHITTINGTON LODGE, (No. 862).—The first meeting of this prosperous lodge for the season was held at the famed hostelry yecept, Anderton's, Fleet street, on Monday, the 19th inst. The W.M., Bro. T. J. Nix on opening the lodge was supported by Bros. D. J. Davis, S.W.; J. Weaver, J.W.; J. G. Thompson, P.M. and Treas.; R. W. Little, P.M. and Sec.; S. S. Davis S.D.; L. Carle, I.G.; P.M.'s. Brett, Hurlstone, Quilty, Smith, and a numerous muster of brethren including as visitors Bros. H. Massey, W.M., 619; J. Walford, S.D., 177; Mayo, S.D., 754, &c. After the confirmation of the minutes Messrs. Quintin, Dix, and Josiah Oliver were initiated, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted unanimously as follows:—Bros. D. J. Davis, W.M.; J. G. Thompson, P.M., Treas., and J. Gilbert, Tyler. The sum of five guineas was then voted to the Zetland Commemoration Fund, receiving the unanimous support of the brethren. Bro. Allman was elected a country member, and the name of a talented and respected member Bro. J. A. Horner, was upon the proposition of the secretary, reinstated upon the list of country members from

which it had been erroneously displaced. After the lodge business the brethren sat down to a well served repast, and enjoyed one of those pleasant evenings together, for which the Whittingtonians of late years are so celebrated.

ROYAL ALBERT LODGE, (No. 904).

The first meeting of this lodge took place on the 19th inst., at the Freemason's Hall, Bro. Chard, W.M., in the chair, Lewis, S.W., Rev. J. M. Vaughan, J.W. and Chap., Joseph Morton, S.D., A. E. T. Worley, J.D., Joseph Smith, P.M. 177, &c., Treas., C. Vidler, I.G., Daley, P.M., Tyler. The following visitors and brethren were also present Bros. Hervey the G. Sec.; J. A. Farnfield, P.M.; W. Farnfield, T. R. Lewis, G.P., C. T. Chard, R. Briant, A. Sandall, Terry, Hallett, Hodges, Winds, (Beadon) C. E. Thompson, S.D. and Sec., Southern Star 1158, and Domestic 177. At a late period of the evening Bros. Patten, P.G.S.B., Cox, P.M., came in. The lodge was opened in the customary manner, and the business gone through in an able way. The brethren adjourned to refreshments superintended by Bro. Gosden the manager of the establishment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. To the toasts of the "D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers," Bro. S. J. Smith and Steward returned thanks. The W.M. proposed "The Visitors" and said they were always delighted to see them present and especially when belonging to such distinguished lodges. Bro. Lewis sang "The dear old friends of old," Bros. Hodges and Thompson severally returned thanks for the toast which was well received. Bro. Farnfield P.M. gave the health of the W.M. Bro. Chard, and paid him a high compliment for the manner in which he had discharged his duties and trusted that when he should go one step down the scale they might still have the benefit of his presence amongst them. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Bro. Chard returned thanks and said when he joined the lodge some years ago, it was with three old school fellows. They went into office and it had been a matter of pride to him to follow their footsteps. He had, according to Bro. Farnfield, done his duty well and he was happy and proud to find they thought so too. It had been a source of some inconvenience to attend to his Masonic duties to obtain his present proficiency, but he had done so cheerfully. As long as he belonged to that old lodge it would be his earnest desire to do all he possibly could to promote their interests and assist them. He thanked them heartily for the honour they had done him, and trusted that during the rest of the time he remained in office they might never have a less pleasing evening than they had then. He begged to offer to them the toast of the "Past Masters," coupled with the name of Bro. Farnfield, I.P.M. He could assure them that without the assistance of the Past Masters he should have fallen short on more than one occasion. For his Bro. Farnfield he had been associated with him not only as a Mason but as a friend for many years, and he sincerely hoped the day was far distant when their bond of friendship should be severed. The toast was exceedingly well received.

Bro. Moore sang "As I pull my rope."

Bro. Farnfield, I.P.M., returned thanks, and said their W.M. had been pleased to couple his name with the toast. He could only say that he always felt bound to assist in the well working of the lodge, but their W.M. required no assistance, for he was well up in his duties. Bro. J. Smith also returned thanks.

Bro. Smith then said: The W.M. had allowed him the use of his gavel, and for the purpose, he might say, of proposing the toast of the evening. He had the pleasure that evening of the presence of the new Grand Secretary, although it was not the first time Bro. Hervey had honoured them with his presence. He believed the office of Grand Secretary was about the most popular appointment in Freemasonry that had ever been made, and he trusted that for many years Bro. Hervey would be spared to fill that office. They also had present Bro. Farnfield, P.G. Assist. Sec., who had done good suit and service to the lodge. That brother had introduced his three sons to that lodge, and of them they were justly proud. He next came to Bro. Paton, of the Girls' School; Bro. Cox, and Bro. Raymond Steward, and hoped they would charge their glasses bumpers, and drink towards their very good health. The toast was done ample justice to.

Bro. Hervey returned thanks in appropriate terms, and alluded to the advice and assistance he had received from Bros. Farnfield and Patten. He was sure there would never be found anything wanting on their part in the respective offices they so ably filled.

The W.M. proposed "The Masonic Charities," coupled with the names of Bros. Farnfield, Patten, and Stewart. Bro. Farnfield was associated with the old men and womens' institution; Bro. Patten was connected with the girls' school, and he could assure them that if ever they or any other brethren went there they would enjoy a few hours better than ever they had done in their lives. The same could be said of the boys' school, for things were carried out equally well there. The toast, it is almost needless to say, was well received.

Bro. Morton sang "The brave old oak" in capital style.

Bro. Farnfield, in responding to the toast, reverted to the fact that the institution to which he was connected had given away in one year above £4,000, and to do that they must be assured they required a great number of subscriptions, almost all of which were paid by the Craft. The M.W.G.M. had appointed a day early in January next for the meeting of the institution, and he trusted they would give it their cordial support.

Bro. Patten could not allow the toast to pass without saying a few words on behalf of the girls' school. That institution, he was pleased to say, was in a very flourishing condition. If ever they visited it he was confident they would give the same report the W.M. had about it. If they went in there as non-subscribers they would not be twenty-four hours without becoming subscribers. They would find everything in a most satisfactory condition. For the kind terms in which his name had been mentioned he was very grateful.

Bro. Stewart of the Boys' School also responded and advocated the claims of that institution, for, said he, "Calamity cometh when no man telleth." If they should meet a Mason's child in distress it would be their duty to do what they could for it. He hoped they would maintain that institution, and give it their support, for the boys received there an excellent education fitting them for almost any station in life.

The W.M. gave "The Officers," and expressed his thanks to them for the assistance they had at all times given to him in the discharge of his important duties.

Bro. Lewis, S.W., although suffering from indisposition, said he should be wanting in courtesy to the chair were he not to be always willing to promote the interest of the lodge.

After a few words from Bro. Morton the Tylers' toast closed the proceedings.

STRAWBERRY HILL LODGE, (No. 946).—This lodge met at the Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, on the 14th inst., the W.M. Bro. H. J. Smith presided, supported by his officers. The lodge being opened and minutes read and confirmed, Messrs. T. Kipling and W. H. Waghorn having been proposed, were initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, by the W.M. in a most creditable manner. Bro. Cornish was raised to the degree of M.M. This ceremony was performed by permission of the W.M. by Bro. Smeed in a very excellent manner. This being all the business the lodge was closed and the brethren (numbering 35) adjourned from labour to refreshment provided by Bro. Bendy, that gave every satisfaction. Among the visitors were Bros. J. J. Pope, P.M., Charles Sloman, T. Barleman, Eskin, Foxall, and several other brethren. Bro. J. J. Pope returned thanks in a very eloquent manner, and the harmony of the evening received an agreeable surprise, by the excellent singing of Bros. Pope, Chorley and Sloman, who in an improvisatore song delighted many members of the lodge; Bro. Bartleman's melodious voice was as enthusiastically received. After spending a delightful evening, the brethren separated in peace and harmony.

ROSE OF DENMARK LODGE, (No. 975).—The first meeting of this lodge for the season was held at the White Hart Tavern, Barnes, Surrey, on Friday, the 16th inst. The lodge was duly opened by Bro. C. Page, W.M., assisted by Bro. F. H. Newens, S.W.; G. T. Noyce, J.W.; H. Potter, Treas.; R. W. Little, P.M. and Sec.; C. A. Smith, I.G.; W. H. Barnard, D.C.; A. Samuels, W.S., and a large muster of brethren. The minutes were confirmed, and the establishment of a Benevolent Fund in connection with the lodge is now an accomplished fact. Bro. Little, P.M., was requested to take the chair and perform the ceremony of raising Bros. Niblett, Farrell, Steele, Bell and Ayles to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then resumed in the first degree, the election of officers being the next business. Bro. Newens, S.W. was elected W.M., Potter re-elected Treas., and Gilbert, Tyler. Several propositions were received and the lodge was closed. The customary banquet followed, and was graced by the presence of six visitors, Bros. the Rev. J. Sydney Darvell, P.M., 108, W. H. Hubbard, P.M., 173, J. Terry, P.M., 228, Dawson, Themans and Spence.

MONTEFIORE LODGE, (No. 1017).—A meeting of this lodge took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., the W.M. Bro. M. B. Levy being in his place punctually at 5 p.m. There was a numerous muster of the brethren and several visitors amongst whom we noticed Bros. D. H. Jacobs, P.M., 27, H. M. Levy, P.M., 188, B. De Solla, late 188, H. Lyons, 223, E. Lee, 185, M. Alexander, 188, P. E. Van Noorden, 188. Lodge having been opened and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed Messrs. Henri de Solla and Charles Frank having been ballotted for and accepted were initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Mr. De Solla was initiated by his father a member of this lodge and P.M. of 315, in a very feeling and impressive manner. Bros. A. Levy, G. Symons, J. Blum, and Nassauer were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bro. J. De Solla, 188, P.M., 305, 917, was ballotted for and accepted as a joining member. No other business being before the lodge, it was closed and the brethren retired to banquet served up in Bro. Gosden's usual good style and a very harmonious and pleasant evening was spent.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE, (No. 916).—This excellent working lodge held its first meeting since the vacation, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, the above lodge having removed from the Great Western Hotel, for the convenience of its members. It is worthy of remark, that the various ceremonies have on several occasions been worked in different languages. Bro. T. Pickering presided in the absence of the W.M. This being the night for election of the W.M., Bro. T. Pickering was unanimously elected W.M. and Bro. De Portu, Treasurer. The brethren then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet superintended by the manager of the Hotel. The W.M. was very ably supported by Bro. E. S. Stilwell, P.M., the founder of the lodge, a very pleasant evening was spent, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

INSTRUCTION.

DOMATIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 177).—The weekly meeting of this lodge of instruction was held on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at the Palmerston Arms, Palmerston-street, near the Walworth-road station of the Chatham and Dover Railway, and it was very well attended. Bro. J. Stevens, Steward of the Macdonald Lodge, 1216, presided. The chief business of the evening was the working of the third degrees, which was gone through in a very efficient manner. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, when the fourth, fifth, and seventh sections of the first lecture were ably worked. Three new members were admitted, and the lodge is going on in a very flourishing manner. On Tuesday next, Bro. H. Thompson, P.M. of the parent lodge, and P.M. of the Southern Star lodge, will work the ceremony of installation, and a goodly muster of brethren is expected. The chair is taken here at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and Bro. Marshall, the worthy host, does everything he can to promote the comfort of the visitors who honour the lodge who honour the lodge with their presence.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

TORQUAY.—St. John's Lodge (No. 328).—At the last regular meeting of this lodge among those present were Bros. the Rev. R. Bowden, P. Prov. G. Chap., W.M.; G. Glanfield, I.P.M.; C. J. Harland, P.M.; J. M. Bovey, Acting S.W.; Rossiter, J.W.; Oliver, S.D.; Giles, J.D.; Shuttlewood, I.G.; Guyer, Watson, Poulton, Watts, Morgan, Millar, Parker, Sander, Tozer, Allams, Slade, &c. The minutes of the last lodge were put for confirmation, after which a ballot was taken for Mr. Thomas Sawyer, which being unanimous in his favour he was duly prepared and initiated into the Masonic mysteries according to ancient custom, the W.M. performing the ceremony most effectively; the charge being given by Bro. Harland, and the description of the first board by Bro. Watson, Sec. The sum of two guineas was voted to the Zetland Commemoration Fund, and one guinea to the Palestine Exploration Fund, proposed respectively by the W.M., and Bro. Glanfield. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren partook of refreshment—the W.M. being supported on his right by three Entered Apprentices.

DURHAM.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF DURHAM.

The meeting of this Prov. Grand Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Durham, when the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. John Fawcett, presided, supported by the R.W. Bro. Sir Hedworth Williamson, *Bart.*, and the several Prov. Grand Officers. We must postpone until next week publication of the report.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*United Lodge*, (No. 697).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 7 p.m. Bro. J. Newman presided supported by Bros. Rix, S.W.; J. Bigley, J.W., Ring, Treas., G. H. Ray, Sec., Middleton, S.D., Eustace, J.D., Calthorpe, I.G., G.M. Crick, Mummings, Jenkinson, Smith, Creagh, Rees, Molyneux. Visitors: Bro. A. Watts, Lodge of Hope, J. S. Smith, P.M., 325. The lodge was opened in due form in the first degree, the summons convening the meeting was read and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read the Grand Lodge communications for the 2nd of September, a letter from the Grand Lodge committee appointed to carry out the object of the Zetland Commemoration, the voting papers from the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. A requisition from Bro. Capt. Molyneux, 7th Dragoon Guards proposer, and Bro. J. Bigley seconder, asking that the name of Bro. Higgins 7th Dragoon Guards as a joining member, be inserted in the summons for convening the next meeting of the United Lodge, and those of Troop Serjeant Majors Buckwell and Richardson, as candidates for initiation, (to be balloted for) was read also a report from the Board of General purposes, stating that Bro. Higgins was eligible as a joining member, and Troop Serjeant Majors Buckwell and Richardson were eligible as candidates for initiation. The report of the board having been confirmed, a ballot was taken for Bro. Higgins as joining member, and separately for Troop Serjeant Majors Buckwell and Richardson for initiation, and which proved unanimous in each case. Bro. Gill signed his Grand Lodge certificate and received it from the W.M. Troop Serjeant Majors Buckwell and Richardson 7th Dragoon Guards were initiated into the mysteries of our ancient Freemasonry, and signed and received a copy of the bye laws. It was proposed by the W.M., and seconded by Bro. Rix that Bros. Alfred Augustus Watts, Lodge of Hope, and John Sydney Smith, No. 325, be permitted to become members of the United Lodge. Proposed by the W.M., seconded by Bro. Ring that the jewels and furniture of the lodge be insured for the sum of £150, which was carried and referred to the Board of General purposes. Proposed by Bro. J. Newman, W.M., and seconded by Bro. Rix that the sum of two guineas be given out of the funds of the lodge for the Zetland Commemoration. The W.M. brought to the notice of the brethren the fact of several persons representing themselves as distressed Masons having recently visited Colchester, and who, upon being tested could not prove themselves what they represented, and, therefore requested the brethren to be most particular in receiving such persons, and invariably to refer them to him or the secretary. The questions preparatory to the second degree were put round by the W.M. for the information of Bros. Buckwell and Richardson. Nothing further having been offered for the good of Freemasonry in general, or this lodge in particular it was closed in peace, harmony, and good will. The brethren afterwards sat down to a substantial supper, and having spent a convivial evening retired at an early hour.

KENT.

CANTERBURY.—*United and Industrious Lodge* (No. 31).

The installation of Bro. H. A. Butler-Johnston, *M.P.*, as W.M. of this lodge took place at the new lodge room in the High-street, on Thursday, the 15th inst. The lodge was opened in due form and solemn prayer; the minutes of the last lodge night were read and confirmed; and the report of the committee for removing the lodge were read and adopted.

The W.M., Bro. Seelman, stated that Bros. Archer and Peckham were candidates for the third degree; and, proving themselves qualified for that honour, and having been intrusted, they retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bros. Archer and Peckham were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner. Bro. Delmar having vacated the chair, Bro. John Hemery resumed the gavel as Installing Master of the lodge in

the second degree. Bro. H. A. Butler Johnston, conducted by Bro. Delmar, was presented by him to the W.M. to receive the benefit of the installation. The usual preliminary having been duly observed, a board of Installed Masters was formed, consisting of Bros. Hemery, Delmar, Elmsall, Cooley, Bevin, Pout, Callaway, Collard, Cox, and Holtum. Bro. Johnston was duly installed W.M. for the year ensuing, and was proclaimed and saluted as such by the brethren in the several degrees. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Hemery in a very effective manner.

The following brethren were appointed officers for the year:—Bros. J. Pout, P.M. Hon. Sec.; J. R. Hall, S.W.; P. Higham, J.W.; A. Gordon, S.D.; W. Davey, jun., J.D.; C. G. Archer, I.G.; and R. Strand, Tyler. The W.M. addressed the different officers in a few appropriate and kindly words on investing them with their several collars and jewels.

The report of the audit committee of the treasurer's accounts was received and passed and ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

Bro. Cooley proposed a vote of thanks to Bros. Delmar and Hemery for the very impressive manner in which both ceremonies had been performed. There being no further business, the lodge was closed in solemn form and adjourned to the first Thursday in November, emergencies excepted.

The brethren adjourned to Bro. Coppins, Rose Hotel, where they partook of an excellent banquet, the W.M. having presented the venison, turtle, and game.

After grace the W.M. proposed the health of the Queen and Craft, which was duly honoured in the manner usual amongst Masons "The Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family."

The W.M., in proposing the health of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, said:—"You have all heard of the excellent qualities of the nobleman who presides over the Craft in this country, and of the great attention he pays to the duties of the high office he fills. It is useless for me to dwell upon the toast, as all his great abilities are known through the length and breadth of the land to all Masons.

"The next toast I shall propose is that of the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers. I believe that the Earl de Grey and Ripon is an equally zealous Mason with the G.M. himself, and has devoted much time to the Order.

The next toast I shall propose is Bro. Lord Holmesdale, the Prov. G.M. of Kent; Bro. W. F. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the Prov. G. Officers, coupling with them Bro. A. Cooley, P. Prov. J.G.W., with thanks to him for his valuable assistance at all times to the brethren.

Bro. Cooley thanked the W.M. and the brethren, and assured them that his humble service was at all times at their command.

Bro. Huddleston proposed the Army and Navy, coupling with it the name of Bro. Major Elmsall, one of the heroes in the celebrated charge at Balaclava.

Bro. Elmsall responded to the toasts in his usual kind and pleasant manner.

Bro. Hemery then proposed the health of the W.M., Bro. H. A. B. Johnston, who, in returning thanks, acknowledged his high sense of the honour conferred upon him as W.M. of their lodge, that day entrusted to him. He had now been a Mason for upwards of 10 or 11 years, and he had never been able to look upon Masonry in the light of a mere frivolous or convivial institution. Besides being a benefit society of the highest order, it was an institution inculcating precepts, the practice of which would make good citizens and good men. It was more-over an institution of which Englishmen had special reason to be proud, for without entering into vexed questions of the origin of Masonry, its revival in the last century was undoubtedly due to Englishmen and Scotchmen. It was imported into France by Lord Derwentwater, who founded the English lodge in Paris, in 1725, and a few years afterwards Lord Strathmore, the G.M. of England, permitted eleven gentlemen to form a lodge at Hamburg, into which Frederick the Great of Prussia was admitted, and from France and Germany it penetrated into Russia, Sweden, and the rest of Europe. The causes of life and vigour with which Masonry was at that time imbued, lie deep in the peculiar circumstances of the times, a time when men were sick at heart with the differences—political, social, and religious—with which Europe was torn asunder, and turned to each other, saying, after all, are we not all men and underlying our differences, have we not a religion and a

morality in common? The tenets of this common religion and common morality Masonry undertook to inculcate, and to understand the good it effected we must transport ourselves to those times. For himself, although he could not promise to be a good Mason, for that was equivalent to saying a good man, he would at least promise to endeavour to perform the duties of office to the best of his humble abilities, and to emulate the brilliant example that had been set before his eyes that day in the performance of their duties by Bros. Delmar and Hemery.

The next toast was the healths of Bro. Delmar and Hemery with thanks to them for the very excellent manner in which the ceremony of the lodge had been performed by them that day.

Bro. Delmar returned thanks for the kind complement paid to him and Bro. Hemery.

The W.M., in proposing the health of the Hon. Sec., Bro. Pout, said he had on so many occasions to acknowledge the kind and valuable assistance which he had invariably received from Bro. Pout, that there was nothing new in his feeling obligation to him in the matter of Freemasonry. He believed him to be the oldest Mason in the lodge, having been born Masonically a few interesting moments before Bro. Delmar, and the efficient, unostentatious, and able manner in which he had conducted the difficult and important duties of the Secretary of the lodge was in keeping with the manner in which he performed all its duties and was too well appreciated by the members of the lodge to require comment from him.

The Hon. Secretary thanked the brethren for the kindly and brotherly feeling towards him at all times.

The last toast was that of the "Ladies," which was responded to in a humorous manner by Bro. Hall, the S.W.

The brethren, after spending a most delightful evening, left with "Happy to meet, happy to part, and happy to meet again."

WOOLWICH.—*Union Waterloo Lodge (No. 13).*—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, William-street, on Wednesday, 14th inst., Bro. B. Picking, the W.M., in the chair. The lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Mr. Charles Francis Hills, 754, Old Kent-road, proposed by Bro. Young, J.D., seconded by Bro. Picking, W.M., for initiation, which proved unanimous in his favour; also for Bro. Oliver, Steward, *R.N.*, of the Inhabitants Lodge, Gibraltar, as a joining member, which also proved in his favour. Mr. Hills being present and having been properly prepared and introduced was duly received into Freemasonry; Bro. Cox was passed to the degree of F.C. On the candidate, Bro. Hills, being again admitted, Bro. Graydon, P.M., delivered the ancient charge in a very impressive manner. Notice of motion was given by Bro. Tattershall, P.M., that the subscriptions be raised to 2s. 6d. per month, instead of 2s. as at present. Business being ended the lodge was closed, the brethren adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, the Freemasons' Tavern, partook of refreshments, and parted in harmony.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.

Provincial Grand Lodge.

The annual meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge was held under the auspices of the Lodge of Light, No. 648, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Right Hon. and R.W. Bro. Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M., presided, supported by the V.W. Bro. Major Machen, D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. C. Hind, S.W.; Hon. and Rev. J.W. Leigh and Rev. J. Home, Prov. G. Chaps.; J. T. Collins, Prov. G. Treas.; I. Pinsall, Prov. G. Reg.; I. I. Turner, Prov. G. Sec.; H. Mulliner, Prov. S.G.D.; J. Isaacs, Prov. J.G.D.; G. Jones, Prov. G.S.W.; D. Malins, Jun., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; M. W. Wilson, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; S. Fenn, Prov. G. Assist. S.B.; G. Beech and T. Nadin, Prov. G. Assist. Sec.; John Bragg, Prov. G. Org.; W. D. Haynes and D. R. Wynter, Prov. Assist. G. S.B.'s; T. P. Salt, Prov. G. Purst.

The lodge having been opened, the Prov. G. Sec. called the lodges, when all were represented, and then the roll of the Prov. G. Officers, who were all present or sent apologies for their absence. The circular convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, having been read, and the latter confirmed and signed, the report of the Audit Committee and

of the Annuity and Benevolent Fund Committee were read by the Prov. G. Treas. The latter is a fund established in this province at the suggestion of the Prov. G.M. to support the widows and families of distressed Warwickshire Freemasons. The fund has been in operation about three years, and has been the means of greatly relieving several widows and children of distressed brethren. The contributions for the past year amounted to the sum of £255 15s. 9d., and the expenditure in weekly allowances and donations to £219 7s. 2d. An application was read from the Palestine Exploration Society asking for a subscription to the fund, and a sum of £5 5s. was voted. A donation of 20 guineas was voted to the Zetland Testimonial Fund.

The Prov. G.M. then appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. S. W. Cooke, Prov. S.G.W.; W. Stillman, Prov. J.G.W.; Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. J. E. Smith, Prov. G. Chap.; J. T. Collins, Prov. G. Treas.; F. Goodchild, Prov. G. Reg.; Caleb Lee, Prov. G. Sec.; H. Matterson, Prov. S.G.D.; R. B. Mason, Prov. J.G.D.; J. Watkin, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Darwin, Prov. G. Assist. Supt. of Works; P. McLunis, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; M. Smart, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; J. Beresford, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; F. A. Harrison, Prov. G. Assist. Sec.; P. Dawson, Prov. G. Org.; T. Partridge, Prov. G. Assist. Org.; G. P. Wragg, Prov. G. Purst.; A. Blanckensen, Prov. G. Assist. Purst.; J. Coates, Prov. G. Tyler.

The Prov. G. Chaplain then delivered a very excellent address which will be found in another column. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded him. A collection in aid of the County Benevolent Fund was then made and the lodge closed in due form and with solemn prayer. The brethren afterwards partook of a banquet at the Great Western Hotel; the R.W. Bro. Lord Leigh presided.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of this Prov. Grand Lodge took place on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at Meltham, near Huddersfield, at which the R.W. the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Prov. G.M., presided, supported by the W. Bro. Bentley Shaw, G.D., and the other Prov. G. Officers. Want of space compels us to defer the report of the Prov. G. Lodge business, as well as of the interesting ceremonial the laying of the foundation stone of the Convalescent Home, until next week.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.

DOYLE'S LODGE OF FELLOWSHIP (No. 84).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The members present were Bros. Martin, W.M. (in the chair); W. Churchouse, I.P.M.; Hutchison, P.M. and Treas.; Stickland, P.M.; Gardner, S.W.; Glencross, J.W.; J. H. Parker, J.D.; Lucas, Abbott, Sarchet (Sec.), Coles, Muntz (I.G.), Clarke, Garland. Visitors—Bros. England, 168; Colhurst, 187; Hunt, S.W. 168; Churchouse, 237; and Walden, 1,003 and 245. Bro. Millington, S.D., was absent from the island on a continental tour, and there being no business of any importance to be done beyond the payment of dues, the chair—always so worthily filled by that good Mason, was for the once left vacant. Bro. Gallience, P.D. Prov. G.M., was also absent from the island in France. The brethren were summoned for 7.30 p.m., but the lodge was not opened until after eight. The minutes of the antecedent lodge were read and confirmed, and the business of the Treasurer being completed, the lodge was closed in due form, having been opened only in the first degree, and so remaining but for a very short time. The short time during which the lodge was open was partly owing, we regret to say, to the indisposition under which the W.M. was labouring. The brethren spent a short time in the refreshment room, and separated at an early hour. In the course of the evening several allusions were made to the hopeful expectations of many of seeing our worthy S.W., Bro. Gardner, in the chair of K.S., next year as the W.M. of Doyle's, and he was particularly requested to "put his shoulder to the wheel," with an eye to perfecting himself in the duties of that high office, should the same be conferred on him by the votes of his brethren. Although

not perhaps quite in its right place here, it may yet be permissible to mention that the notorious "Seigmund Sax," about whom so much has appeared in your MAGAZINE of late, has honoured Guernsey with a visit. He succeeded in imposing on the good nature of a P.M. of this lodge, and obtained from him £5 under a fraudulent pretence. All your readers will, however, I am sure, be glad to find that he was made to disgorge. The imposition he had played off on the too credulous P.M. was discovered in time, and a gentle screw having been placed on him and his movements, he very wisely decided on repaying the money he had fraudulently obtained.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GRAFTON CLARENCE RIVER.—*Palmerston Lodge*, (No. 1,148, E.C.)—The installation meeting of this lodge took place at the lodge rooms, Prince-street, in this City on Friday evening, the 14th Aug. The chair was taken by Bro. W. H. Hughes Becke, W.M., supported by Bro. W. Mathews, acting S.W., Bro. Revd. Joseph Fillingham, J.W., (W.M. elect.) W. Elford Reed, acting S.D., Spencer Cottee, acting J.D., J. Turley Jones, acting I.G. Visiting brethren P. R. Donaldson, P.M. Cambrians, G. Foott, P.M. 494, I.C., Capt. Alfred Darby, 955, I.C., F. G. Crouch, 595, A. G. Gregory, 868. The lodge was opened in the first degree, the W.M. explained that this meeting had been postponed from last month in consequence of the absence of Past Masters. The lodge was passed to second degree. The Revd. brother was then presented by P.M. Donaldson as the W.M. elect to receive the benefit of installation, the ceremony then commenced in the usual manner, and Bro. Potts acting as secretary having read the ancient laws and regulations, and the Revd. Bro. having given his unqualified assent the various points of this solemn ceremony were introduced in due order by Bro. Becke as installing Master, the brethren then retired and the board of Past Masters having been duly opened, the Revd. Bro. was duly installed according to ancient usages as W.M. for the ensuing year. The brethren were then admitted and saluted the newly elected W.M. who was duly proclaimed, the lodge was worked down to the first degree and finally closed at 9 p.m. A large accession of members is shortly expected by the proposition of eight more candidates at the next monthly meeting.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

CAVEAC CHAPTER, (No. 176).—*Installation Meeting*.—At Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the anniversary meeting of this young and prosperous chapter was held. In the unavoidable absence of Comp. R. Galloway, E.C. M.E.Z., caused by his absence from town, the chapter was opened by Comps. F. Walters, P.Z., S.E. as M.E.Z. C. T. Dorey, H. and T. Lacey, J., and there were also present Comps. J. W. Halsey and A. D. Loewenstark. The members were admitted. The minutes of the preceeding convocation were read and unanimously confirmed, apologies were received from the candidates for exaltation excusing and regretting their non-attendance, which was caused by circumstances entirely beyond their control. The board of installed principals was formed and Comp. F. Walters severally installed Comp. E. T. Dorey, M.E.Z., T. Lacey, H. and P. R. Naine, J. The board was closed, a ballot was taken for the office of treasurer and declared to be unanimous in favour of Comp. F. Walters, P.Z. The officers were then invested and appointed as follows, viz: F. Walters, P.Z.S.E. as Treas., P. Browne, S.W., M. Scott, P.S., R. S. Foreman, 1st Assist. Soj., A. Williams, 2nd Assist. Soj., C. T. Speight, Jan. It was proposed seconded and carried unanimously that a vote of thanks be given to Comp. Frederick Walters, P.Z., S.E. and Treasurer for the admirable manner he had done all the installations which were described to the members by all the principals as perfect ceremonies admirably rendered and most impressively performed. The same to be entered on the chapter minute book, Comp. F. Walters, P.Z. in a brief speech returned his thanks for this honour, and renewed marks of their favour. The handsome small five guinea P.Z.'s. jewel was exhibited which had been

subscribed for by the members of this chapter to be presented to Comp. R. Galloway, P.Z. He being absent the Treasurer Comp. F. Walters, P.Z. undertook to deliver this jewel to Comp. R. Galloway, P.Z. This jewel was one of Comp. A. D. Loewenstark's best specimens of his skill as a medallist, and reflected great credit on his manufactory. The chapter was closed. Comp. E. Palmer was unanimously elected as steward to represent this chapter at the Boy's School Festival, in March, 1869.

POLISH NATIONAL CHAPTER, (No. 534).—A convocation of the above chapter was held on Thursday, 22nd inst., at the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street, Comp. John Boyd M.E.Z. in the chair. Comp. Smeed acting as J. in the absence of Comp. Norris. The M.E.Z. in a very excellent manner exalted Bros. Samuel Harwood, of lodge No. 77, Pyne and Martin Diosy of No. 534. The company adjourned to the banquet room, where a very excellent dinner was served. The usual toasts were given and responded to in a very eloquent manner. After which some excellent singing by Comp. Smeed and Comp. Matthew Cooke, P.Z.

MARK MASONRY.

CORNWALL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of this newly-constituted Prov. Grand Lodge was held at Truro, on the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., when a goodly number of the members of the various lodges assembled to meet their esteemed Prov. G.M., the R.W. Bro. F. M. Williams, M.P., who took the chair at the time named in the summons, and in a most cordial manner responded to the warm congratulations of the brethren on his again presiding under such favourable circumstances.

The lodges represented were as follows:—Meridan, 73, Redruth; Fortitude, 78, Truro; Cornubian, 87, Hayle; Love and Honour, 94, Falmouth; Boscawen, 101, Chacewater.

The Prov. G.M. in his opening remarks referred to the continued progress in the far west most felicitously, and then called on the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. W. J. HUGHAN (Past G.O.) to read the minutes of the last Prov. G. Lodge. The V.W., Bro. Reginald Rogers, was then installed as D. Prov. G.M., and subsequently the by-laws of the province were finally arranged and decided upon. After which, Bro. Thomas Churgwin, P.M. and P.S.G.W., presented the Prov. G. Lodge, on behalf of the Prov. G.M., with a handsome set of Prov. G. Lodge collars and jewels of a most ornate and massive description. Bro. F. M. Williams is well known in Masonry, and his kindness to the members in Cornwall especially, in having opened one lodge through his generous aid, and in supporting the charities most munificently, have especially endeared him to the Craft; but this most opportune and splendid gift makes all his other presents pale. The brethren, of course, thanked him most enthusiastically for his magnificent gift, but the warmest offering of gratitude seemed insufficient, as the Province of Cornwall is now placed in the front rank of Prov. G. Lodges of the Mark by having a set of collars and jewels like the Grand Lodge. It is needless to say the meeting was a grand success, as the presidentship of Bro. F. M. Williams always secures that result.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SOUTH WALES.

SWANSEA.—*Palestine Encampment*.—The regular meeting of this encampment was held at the Assembly Rooms, on Thursday, the 22nd inst. Present—Sir Knt. T. Mansel Talbot, P. G. Herald, (E.C.); Edward J. Morris, 1st Capt.; Thomas G. South, 2nd Capt.; Thos. B. Hosken, Prelate; D. Williams, Treas.; C. T. Hetrtley, Almoner; J. E. Robinson, Expert; Charles Bath, M.C.; S. B. Power and D. Thomas, Standard Bearers; G. Bradford, Herald; J. G. Hall, Capt. of Lines; E. P. Daniel, W. S. Canton, F. D. Michael, W. Phillips, J. Heron Maxwell, S. Wilson, Companions H. W. Williams and J. R. Francis, of Chapter Virtue and Hope, Swansea, and S. G. Homfray, of the Silurian Chapter, Newport, were balloted for and duly installed Knights Companions of the Order by the E.C.

The code of by-laws intended for the government of the Encampment was afterwards submitted for the approval of the Sir Knights; and on the proposition of Sir Knt. 1st Capt., seconded by Sir Knt. 2nd Capt., was duly adopted, subject to usual confirmation. The Sir Knights afterwards dined together at the Blackworth Arms Hotel, and a most agreeable evening was passed.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE MASONIC HALL AT LEWES.

The foundation stone of the Masonic Hall, High-street, was laid on Wednesday, the 21st inst., by the R.W. Bro. Lord Pelham, *M.P.*, a numerous body of members of the Craft being present.

Before describing the proceedings of the day, it may not be inappropriate to speak of the intended building. There is to be a lodge room 28 feet square on the first floor, and a reception room also on the ground floor 28 feet by 15 feet, and an ante room or hall 12 feet square, together with a reception room up stairs, the architectural design of the structure being what is known as Lombardic. Bro. Perry, of Lewes, is the builder.

The Prov. G. Lodge was opened at the County Hall, at half-past two, and shortly afterwards a procession was marshalled by Bro. Corder, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.

On arriving at the site of the hall a single file was formed to the right and left, between which the R.W. Prov. G.M. passed up to the stone, the other officers preceding and following as arranged in the programme. The Prov. G.M. having taken his seat, the golden vessels containing corn, wine, and oil, together with the trowel and mallet, were placed on a pedestal, and the chairman of the Building Committee briefly addressed the Prov. G.M., stating that he was deputed by the brethren of the South Saxon Lodge to request his lordship to be good enough to honour them by laying the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall. Bro. Lord Pelham having expressed his pleasure in complying with the request, the upper stone was raised and the lower one adjusted, after which Mr. George Bowell sang the recitative and air from "Elijah," composed by the late Bro. Mendelssohn: "Ye people, rend your hearts;" "If with all your hearts," and then the Prov. G. Chap. offered the following prayer, the brethren responding in the usual form:—

"R.W. Sir, Masters and Brethren, let us invoke the assistance of the Most High in solemn prayer with alternate voices."

"O Almighty and Eternal Father, who inhabitest Eternity, whom the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain, deign, from Thy mysterious abode of Life, Light and Love, to visit in Love, Truth, and Power, us who are now assembled in Thy Holy name to found a Lodge for Brethren who wish to dwell together in Unity."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"We thank Thee for mercies vouchsafed in the former House; may those blessings be continued and increased upon Thy servants when here assembled."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"May the foundations of Brotherly love, relief, and truth, be deeply laid among us and all our Brotherhood."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"May this sacred volume be here diligently studied and its truths candidly received."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"May brethren here learn to act on the Square with all mankind, and ever to keep within the Compass of rectitude."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"May those who here dedicate themselves to Thy service prove themselves brethren indeed to each other, and benefactors to their fellow creatures."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"May those who, progressing in moral worth, are permitted to pursue here the principles of intellectual truth rise in heart and mind even unto Thine own Divine presence."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

"May those who shall here contemplate the close of this, their mortal existence, be so animated, guided, and supported by Thy love, truth, and power, that looking up to that Morning Star, whose rising brings salvation to the faithful, they may finally rise from this earthly abode to the heavenly lodge not built with hands eternal in the heavens."

Brethren: "So mote it be."

The Prov. G. Treas. having deposited the phial containing the coins, Bro. Pocock read aloud the inscription on the plate, which he placed on the lower stone; this was followed by the architect handing to Bro. Lord Pelham the trowel—the cement having been previously spread on the upper face of the lower stone, which his lordship then adjusted with the trowel, after which the upper stone was lowered slowly whilst the band of the Royal Sussex Artillery Militia played "Rule Britannia." The Prov. G.M. then by testing with the plumb rule, level, square, and mallet, proved that the stone was properly laid, saying, "I pronounce this stone well and truly laid, and may the Great Architect of the universe permit us successfully to carry on the building, of which we have now laid the foundation-stone, and may he enable us to finish this and every other work which we may undertake for the welfare and happiness of our fellow-creatures." After strewing the stone with corn and pouring wine and oil upon it (handed to him in a beautiful and elaborate cornucopia), the Prov. G.M. said: May He the All-bounteous author of nature ever supply this country with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessaries of life; and may the same Almighty Power bestow upon us the blessings of peace, harmony, and plenty. The old Hundredth tune was then sung "All people that on earth do dwell," followed by Bro. the Rev. G. A. Little, Prov. G. Chap., offering the following prayer:—

R.W. Sirs, Masters and Brethren, let us again supplicate the aid of Heaven, with heartfelt prayer and distinct voices.

O, Father of All, guard, we pray Thee, the operative Masons and their labourers in the work before them from evil accident and death.

Brethren: "So mote it be."

Grant that the work thus begun in Thy Holy Name may be completed to Thy Glory, to the Honour of the Builder, and the comfort and instruction of the Brethren, who, in its perfect proportions, shall see emblems of a Free and Accepted Masons' labours.

Brethren: "So mote it be."

O Thou Most High! who are building to Thyself a Temple of Living Stones elect and precious, we thank Thee for as many as Thou hast prepared by Thy grace and raised to their sublime place in that Temple. Teach us all to bend in humility and reverence to the will of the Great Architect, and when, by the intricate workings of Thy Providence and the secret influences of Thy Grace, Thou hast modelled us to Thy designs, raise and build us into the Grand Lodge above, there to rest in light, love, and holiness everlastingly.

Brethren: "So mote it be"

The following was the inscription on the stone:—
"This corner stone was laid by Lord Pelham, Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, Oct. 21, A. L. 5872."

Other details of a minor character having been carried out, Bro. Furner, D. Prov. G.M., spoke as follows:—Brethren, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In consequence of a very severe cold and hoarseness which our R.W. Prov. G.M. now labours under, he has requested me to make a few observations as to the ceremony (as far as it goes) which you have now witnessed. And first, in his name, I beg to thank the South Saxon Lodge for the pleasure

and the duty which has devolved upon his lordship in laying the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall, and he and I trust that prosperity may ever attend this lodge. To those ladies and gentlemen who are not masons I will take this opportunity of observing that there is nothing incompatible in Masonry with our civil, moral, and religious duties. If we look around us we see numbers of officers in her Majesty's service, and in the public departments, and we can rest assured there is no want of loyalty in them as masons. The object, therefore, of masonry is good, and charitable, and virtuous, as an instance of which I ask you to look at the charities of which the masons can boast. We can see around us many charities for the aged, the young, the infirm, and the helpless which it supports. I say, therefore, we find masonry does good, and I feel assured it will contribute to the good of ourselves and to the happiness and prosperity of our fellow creatures. I beg to thank you for the attention with which you have listened to this short address. The National Anthem having been sung, three cheers were given for the Prov. G.M., and the brethren having returned to the County Hall, the Prov. G. Lodge was closed.

At five o'clock the brethren sat down to a most *récherché* banquet, supplied in Bro. Geer's best style, in the Corn Exchange, which was decorated with banners for the occasion.

The Lodges represented were:—Senior Lodge of Union, Chichester, No. 38, Bro. J. St. Clair, W.M.; Derwent Lodge, Hastings, 40, Bro. Richards, D.D., W.M., and J.G.W.; Howard Lodge, Arundel, 56, Bro. Price, W.M.; Royal Clarence Lodge, Brighton, 271, Bro. Pocock, W.M., and Prov. G. Sec.; South Saxon Lodge, Lewes, 311, Bro. Elmsley, W.M., and Prov. G. S.; Royal York Lodge, Brighton, 315, Bro. Hudson, W.M.; Wellington Lodge, Rye, 341; Royal Brunswick Lodge, Brighton, 732, Bro. Freeman, W.M. and P. Prov. G.W.; Yarborough Lodge, Brighton, 811, Bro. J. Griffiths, Prov. G. Chap.; Lodge of Friendship, Worthing, 851, Bro. Sharp, W.M.; Hartington Lodge, Eastbourne, 916; Tyrian Lodge, Eastbourne, 1,110; Mid-Sussex Lodge, Horsham, 1,141, Bro. W. Curtis, W.M.; Abbey Lodge, Battle, 1,184.

The chair was taken by the R.W.M. of the South Saxon Lodge, Bro. Alexander Elmsley, who was supported on the right by Bros. the R.W. Prov. G. Master of Sussex, the Right Hon. Lord Pelham, and Brethren numbering in all about 150. The band played during dinner in the ante-room. After the room was cleared the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed, and duly honoured, and a most enjoyable evening spent by those present.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

Mr. C. F. Burnand's successful burlesque continues to draw good houses. Its merits not only consist of sparkling wit but excellent acting, Miss M. Oliver and Miss Charlotte Saunders keeping the audience in one continual roar of laughter, in conjunction with the Misses Annie Collinson, Nelly Bromley, and Clara Thompson. Mr. Danvers, acting the character of the Duchess of York, was fully appreciated; also Mr. F. Dewar, as Richard III. The choruses were very harmoniously rendered, and were vociferously encored. The scenery, by Mr. H. Cuthbert, is splendidly painted, and cannot be surpassed at any theatre. The burlesque was preceded by the comedietta of "Married Daughters and Young Husbands," Miss M. Oliver sustaining the principal part. At its conclusion, all the members of the company were called before the curtain.

METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 7TH, 1868.

MONDAY, November 2nd.—Lodges: Robert Burns 25, Freemasons' Hall. Royal Jubilee, 72, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. United Lodge of Prudence, 83, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. St. John's, 144, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. St. Luke's, 144, Pier Hotel, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Amity, 171, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Joppa, 188, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Unions, 256, Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY, November 3rd.—Colonial Board at 3. Lodges: Albion, 9, Freemasons' Hall. Old Dundee, 18, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Temple, 101, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. Old Concord, 172, Freemasons' Hall. La Tolerance, 538, Freemasons' Hall. St. James's, 765, Leather Market Tavern, New Westons-street, Bermondsey. Chapters: Temperance, 169, White Swan Tavern, Deptford. United Pilgrims, 507, Horns' Tavern, Kennington-park.

WEDNESDAY, November 4th.—Grand Chapter at 8. Lodge: Stability, 217, George Hotel, Aldermanbury.

THURSDAY, November 5th.—Lodges: Egyptian, 27, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Strong Man, 45, Freemasons' Hall. Good Report, 136, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Ionic, 227, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street. St. Andrew's, 231, Freemasons' Hall. Yarborough, 554, Green Dragon, Stepney. Victoria Rifles, 822, Freemasons' Hall. Excelsior, 1,155, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road. Perfect Ashlar, 1,178, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey-road. Chapters: Sincerity, 174, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars. Crystal Palace, 742, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

FRIDAY, November 6th.—Lodges: Florence Nightingale, 706, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich-Hornsey, 890, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Chapter Fidelity, 3, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

SATURDAY, November 7th.—Gen. Com. Boys' School at Freemasons' Hall at 4. Lodges: St. Thomas's, 149, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Leigh, 957, Freemasons' Hall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

G.M.W. (Brandon U.S.A.)—We have credited you with the two dollars received. The subscription for twelve months, postage free, is £1 10s 4d, if paid in advance. Shall be glad to hear from you Masonically.

X. Y. Z. (Australia).—Copy received. Thanks. We shall either insert your letter to the Editor next week, or shall answer you in Notices.

J. D. M. (Lancaster).—Much obliged for your suggestions which we shall avail ourselves of next week.

J. S. (Newcastle).—The meeting of chapter and lodge will appear in our next issue.

BEADON LODGE and several other lodge meetings are unfortunately crowded out of present number; also meeting of Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

IN answer to several correspondents in the colonies we wish to give notice that the subscription is £1 6s. per annum, post free, if paid in advance.

A COUNTRY BROTHER.—We might be thought personally interested if we urged such a complaint; write directly to the parties referred to.