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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND THE GRAND MASONIC BODY OF FRANCE.

The Grand Orient of France was founded in 1725, and has been in friendly relations with Grand Lodge of England throughout.

There is—or should be—no question about the recognition of the Grand Orient, as representatives have been sent to it and received from it.

This representation ceased by accident, by the death of the last French representative, and has by neglect drifted into disuse, until at length the Grand Orient of France has experienced a spirit of inert resistance from the Grand Lodge of England.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Earl of Zetland's Grand Mastership afforded a favourable opportunity to put a stop to this anomalous and un-Masonic state of affairs, and it is presumed that General Mellinet, the French Grand Master, would have been, and is, quite ready, on his part, to accept the opportunity, if it were gracefully afforded, of renewing relations which should never have ceased.

There is no real objection, but, during the time of disuse, two varying versions of one doctrine have grown up amongst the members of the Privy Council of the English Grand Lodge. One is, that we cannot recognise a country in schism (Masonically); another is that we cannot recognise a country or Grand Lodge where there is more than one Grand Lodge in the same country or kingdom.

The Grand Lodge of the Scottish Rite in France was for some time at dissension with the Grand

Orient, but in this year amity has been restored. The existence of a Grand Lodge of the Scottish Rite in derogation of the ancient jurisdiction of the Grand Orient would be no more a ground for not recognising the legitimate existence of the Grand Orient, than for the Grand Orient to have refused to recognise our Grand Lodge when the York Grand Lodge existed—or now that a sham Grand Lodge of Memphis is said to be carried on in London—or because, under the Crown of Her Most Gracious Majesty, we have in Great Britain three Grand Lodges.

We have sitting in our Grand Lodge representatives from Prussia and Switzerland.

Prussia has three Grand Lodges at Berlin:—The National Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, dating from 1740; The Grand Lodge of Germany, dating from 1770; The Grand Lodge of Prussia (Royal York of Friendship), dating from 1760.

Switzerland has two Grand Lodges at Berne:—The Grand Lodge Alpina, dating from 1844; and The Lausanne Supreme Helvetic Directory, dating from 1823.

It has been supposed by some of the very Conservative members of our Grand Lodge Privy Council that greater advantages may accrue to the Grand Orient of France from diplomatic intercourse than could arise to ourselves. This reason, however, can scarcely be Masonic. We should benefit by better relations with a power which touches us in Jersey, Mauritius, India, China, and at many other points; and we should relieve ourselves from a false position, into which we have drifted in connexion with our foreign relations.

It behoves those members of Grand Lodge to whom we intrust the management of our external relations to look into such matters, and give to them such serious, prompt, and proper attention as they demand.

It was observed recently by a learned foreign brother, who made a tour through Great Britain for the purpose of pursuing some highly scientific investigations, that in nearly every part of Scotland where he visited a Masonic lodge, he was received with true fraternal feelings,—in such parts of Ireland as he visited, he found the members of the Masonic body genial, zealous, and sincere; but in many parts of England—particularly in a western province, he found the ceremonies badly worked, the lodge business conducted in differently, and contrasting most unfavourably with the lodges in some of the northern provinces

where, he adds, "Freemasonry is better understood and truer Masonic feeling is exhibited." He tells an anecdote of how he was received in a lodge in a large commercial city in the west of England, where, after exception had been taken to his admission, from his being a *foreigner*, though he produced his certificate and underwent a full examination, when he was seated in the lodge he was told, "that as Grand Lodge had nothing to do with France or French Freemasonry, he had no right to present himself and wish admission into an English lodge, especially as he did not wear an English Masonic dress."

"Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?"

This relation reminded us of the state of things said to exist formerly in the Lancashire colliery district of Wigan, Bolton, or Bury, we forget which, where the peculiar style of hospitality common (at one time) amongst the natives, was described somewhat thus:—*JACK (loq.)* "Who be that, Bill?" "Doan't know, Jack; he be a *stranger*." "Then heave a brick at 'un, Bill."

Really the illustration—allowing for the differences of times and circumstances—is not un-apposite. One thing, however, is quite clear, the time *has* arrived when we must put our foreign relations upon a sounder and better footing; our present position is not creditable to us as a Masonic body.

#### THE KEYS IDENTIFIED.

By W. N. CRAWFORD.

Creation and all its wondrous works is, and ever will remain a profound, a sublime mystery. The significant words of the Psalmist "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end, Amen," said and sung at divine service, morning and evening, comprehend the mysteries of creation.

The Psalmist here bows to the dispensation of his Creator, he sees with the eye of wisdom, of science, that "the beginning of creation" was past finding out, and that its future would be "without end."

The astronomical calculations of Bro. Melville in reference to another verse, "Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all ages," verify the words of the Psalmist in their fullest signification.\*

\* The ennobling science of speculative astronomy gives rise to infinite views of creation. It anticipates

Following the mysteries of creation are the wonderful mysteries of the Bible, with its allegories, its parables, its mystic keys, eight times referred to in Judges, in Isaiah, in Matthew, in Luke, in Revelations.\*

Then there are the sacred mysteries of Freemasonry, which, though esteemed more precious than rubies, though guarded with jealous care, have been long, long lost, but whether wilfully or not must ever remain a secret,—undiscoverable.

The continuous search from generation to generation, for "light" to lighten the Biblical mysteries by the historian, the philologist, the theologian, the philosopher, the learned of every degree, has hitherto been, not only fruitless, but has oftentimes so strained the intellect, so overwrought the mind, as to culminate in hopeless insanity, in despairing suicide, in rank atheism, in the Babel of sectarianism—one of the latest phases of which has planted its Eden on the shores of Lake Erie, whither Laurence Oliphant went recently forsaking his fatherland, his high social position of scholar, author, statesman.

There lived, some two or more generations back, a man of vast learning, of thoughtful inquiry into the ruins of Empires, who thus soliloquised. "If at some future period, some one unites to astronomical science, the erudition of antiquity, too much separated from it, that man will instruct his age in many things which the vanity of ours has no notion of."

This soliloquy of Volney's, *vide* his new Res. p. 100 is an apt one, shewing that the more an author is learned, the more he feels his deficiency and the more ready he is to confess it.

There came, more than a generation later, a man who not only united the erudition of antiquity with the science of astronomy to which Volney alludes, but who possessed that requisite amount of untiring patience, of dauntless perseverance,

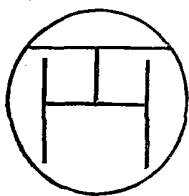
geological research by foreshowing that the summits of mountains will exhibit marine deposits from having been antecedently submerged, and that as fossil remains of warm climates have been found in England, so will they be found in the Polar regions, as lately proven. The degrading views of creation entertained by Darwin, Malthus, and others, are moreover repugnant to the science. Had poor Hugh Miller devoted himself to its study with the same ardour as he studied geology, to arrive at the age of the world, he would not, from intensity of thought thereon, have been driven to self immolation.

\* The keys being mentioned both in the old and new testament are not only so many links of the chain connecting the biblical books, but so many evidences identifying them with the Masonic and Popish keys.

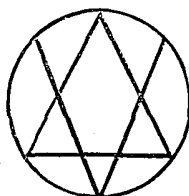
which at length enabled him to rescue the long lost knowledge of the Masonic mysteries from oblivion.

That man is Bro. Melville, who, in the prophetic language of Volney can "instruct his age in many thing which its vanity has no notion of."

It has been from time to time believed by many learned men, that "light" would shine from the East to enable them to elucidate the Biblical mysteries,\* but strange, surpassing strange, the "light" shone in the West, not in Rome, but in England, upon the Masonic keys, revealing that they are *de facto* the mystic keys of the Bible, that *open* the heavenly volume when it requires demonstration, and that *shut* it, by the withdrawal of the keys, so that none can thereafter re-open the same without the re-application of the keys, *vide* Rev. III, vs. 7.



Nil nisi claris de est.



si talia jungere fossis sit tibi scien satis.

In what bold relief do the two Masonic keys stand out from the historic canvas, bearing stern, solemn witness that the mystic keys are Masonic worn by the Order of the Royal Arch, and not Romish by divine authority, *vide* Matthew XVI, vs. 19!

*O tempora, O mores!* what a multitude of reflections crowd upon the mind at this unexampled priestcraft, this truly sensational *denouement* of the history of the Romish church before whose gigantic power, spiritual and temporal, kings and nations knelt in adoration, in ignorance, in superstition, in fear, in trembling, even in wisdom.

No wonder the accomplished author of *Eothen*, speaking of the Romish church, exclaims, "she

\* Sir Henry Rawlinson has recently read an interesting paper before the Royal Asiatic Society referring to Babylonian documents concerning the Garden of Eden, Paradise, &c., which, while confirming biblical records, at the same time confirm the symbolical records of astronomy. If Sir Henry be not too absorbed in these contemplations, he may perhaps turn aside to the humble abode of Bro. Melville, where he can examine evidences not fragmentary, but touching biblical history from Genesis to Revelations; evidences which at once reveal and explode the cause of Romish power, and furnish esoteric readings of sacred history.

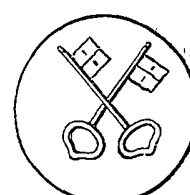
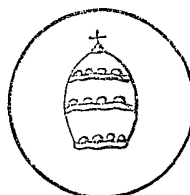
is of all nations and of all times, that wonderful church of Rome!"

Yet time changes all sublunary things. The predominance of the Anglican church is not only about to be extinguished in Ireland, but the predominance of the Romish church has just been extinguished in Spain by the Cortes at Madrid resolving in favor of "equality of creeds." In writing on this subject a contemporary thus concludes an able article. "There is evidence to shew that humanity is weary of the Tiara and the Keys—that the priestly empire enthroned in the city of the Seven Hills is coming to its inevitable end."

The evidences that the power, the *prestige* of the Romish church is perishing are doubtless every where apparent. Nevertheless some more powerful cause must be assigned, must be found for her "inevitable end" than the puerile one that "humanity is weary of the Tiara and the Keys," otherwise she may hereafter, phoenix like, rise from her own ashes, even in the mother country.

That cause has providentially been found. The Keys of her spiritual authority, proven to be fallacious, fall to the ground, and with them fall the Tiara never again to be reassumed by celestial authority.

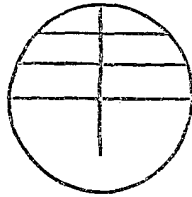
Their fall is indeed, the fall of the curtain at the virtual close of the historic drama of "The Romish church,"



It is important to notice that the Romish church in assuming the two Masonic or mystic keys for her badge, craftily transformed their astronomical type into two ordinary keys, for public or exoteric exhibition, and as craftily transformed the Masonic mysteries into spiritual and temporal agencies for her own aggrandisement.

The allusion in Bro. Melville's 7 paper, published in the *MAGAZINE*, to the Papal Triple Tau as combining the celestial movements of both the Masonic triple tau and double triangle, further shews that the Romish church by craftily trans-

forming the two Masonic implements into one, interpreted for her own *esoteric* information the biblical mysteries aright.\*



The mysteries were the *sword*, the science the *scabbard* which she flung aside, resolved to conquer or to die.†

Thus it came to pass, that the Masonic mysteries through the instrumentality of the Romish church, became the fruitful mother of sectarianism, which unhappily has not only introduced confusion among the civilised, but bewilderment among hosts of the uncivilised of the human race; an interesting modern picture of one of whom, is that of the untutored African, whose simple reasoning so confounded the bishop, as to inspire him to prescribe, *in extenso*, that the Pentateuch should be severed from the Bible to preserve the health, the vitality, of the remainder, upon which he, in the last resort, plants the standard of his faith. Now the bishop, being a polished and renowned scholar, urbanely listened to the adverse information that the Bible needed no severance, for throughout it was vigorous and literally true to science. The bishop was then too deeply engaged in preparing his prescription for the press, to dwell on the novel information imparted to him, but the writer feels assured that it made a serious impression upon the thoughtful, the mathematical mind of his lordship.

The objects of this paper may be thus epitomised. They are to shew, that as there are Biblical mysteries, so are there Masonic, so are there Romish mysteries; that the three mysteries are one and the same,—the holy trinity

\* The Papal triple tau appears without superscriptions, not so the Masonic triple tau and double triangle, their superscriptions announce them to be "keys." But who could divine, who could foresee they would prove to be the mystic keys of the bible!

† It is a remarkable coincidence, that at the very time of the rediscovery of the lost science of speculative astronomy, whereon the ancient religion of Freemasonry was founded, a book should appear by Mr. Stone Leigh, entitled "The Religion of the World," analagous in spirit to the ancient religion of the Craft, predestined to realize the truth of the author's title.

in unity; that those mysteries are derived from the science of astronomy; that as there are Biblical keys, so are there Masonic, so are there Romish keys; that the three keys are one, *tria junctâ in uno*, belonging legitimately to Freemasonry.

The game of the Romish church was universal dominion over the souls, the bodies, the purses of the laity who, *en masse*, were credulous in proportion to their ignorance. How successfully she manipulated the cards, history but too tragically narrates.

It is well for the world that there are sceptics who, like the unbelieving Apostle, desire to touch, to probe, to see, before they can believe. Let any such sceptics, of whatsoever profession, to the number of three, or five, form a committee who shall, under equitable conditions, undergo a course of initiation in the rediscovered knowledge, then let them either affirm or disprove the same. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum*. There is no time to lose. The victory is won. "The keys are identified." But at a fearful sacrifice of health and strength by the victor.

#### FREEMASONRY OVER THE BORDER.

By R.

It has frequently been my lot, on visiting lodges in England (and previously to my joining a lodge under the English constitution), to have been asked—"What is your mother lodge?" and on my replying "The Lodge St. Blank, of Edinburgh," I have been both amused and annoyed by the look of pity and contempt, with which my answer has been received. I well remember on one occasion, when much younger in the Craft than I am now, I asked the brother who was testing me, "What's the matter with Scottish Masonry? is it in any way different to the Craft in other countries, or am I, as a Scottish Mason, inferior to you?" "Well," replied he, "the fact is, that Masonry is made so common in Scotland, and is worked so loosely, that in England, we cannot help looking down on it."

From my after experience I find a great deal of this feeling is prevalent among the brethren in England, and it is to combat this impression, and if possible to remove it altogether, that I have been induced to venture these few remarks.

However, I do not for one moment mean to

assert that Scottish Freemasonry is perfect—very far from it. There are many faults, both of omission and commission, that I should like to see rectified, and many irregularities which must be corrected; I look on the subject in a perfectly impartial light, viewing it from different points, first as a member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and secondly as an adopted brother of England, to the best of my ability, striking the balance honourably and equitably.

There is one thing I must premise, that Masonry in Scotland, is not, as a general rule, brought into disrepute by Scotsmen but by Englishmen, who come to Scotland to join our order, induced by the comparative cheapness of the fees, and by the shortness of time, necessarily elapsing, between each degree,—according to the Book of constitutions 14 days, but in cases of emergency reduced to *nil*, the candidate receiving the three degrees on the same night.

This privilege, only instituted for the benefit of those leaving the country for foreign lands, has been, I am sorry to say, abused in Scotland, and I should be much pleased to see the same rule enforced, as in England, that an interval of one calendar month (or at least 14 days) must intervene between each degree.

This rule, and a little extra care in the selection and supervision of the candidates, would at once put a stop to much cavilling on the part of English brethren, and at the same time approach us a little nearer to that grand *desideratum* of all good Masons, and a uniform government and ritual for the three sister kingdoms.

With respect to the internal government of the lodge in Scotland it would be invidious to speak; but I may hint that the practice of re-electing a R.W.M. for the fifth time, does not conduce to good working in the lodge. My Scottish brethren will readily understand me when I assert that this practice, by nipping in the bud the ambition which should be felt by every brother to excel, and become skilled in our ancient charges, throws open the door to that laxity of working, which our English brethren so much reprobate and abhor.

Here again, the English rule of compelling a brother to serve the office of warden for one year, before he is eligible for the chair in the east, would work admirably in instructing that brother in the proper manner of ruling and governing his

lodge, when the time should come for his elevation to the mastership.

This rule is not in force under the Scottish Constitution, indeed, I have known one instance of a brother being elected R.W.M. within six months of his initiation.

There are in Scottish Lodges two office bearers, which we have not in England, nor have we their equivalent. The Depute Master, and the Substitute Master. These officers are supposed to occupy the chair in the absence of the R.W.M. This they can do in Scotland, as there is no degree of Past Master, at least, in the Blue Degrees. This degree being given as one of those antecedent to the Royal Arch. However, these officers are looked upon more as honorary than anything else.

One thing, which most forcibly impresses itself on the mind of a visiting brother from England, on entering a Scottish lodge is the variation of colours used in trimming the aprons. Thus the Celtic Lodge (291 Edinburgh), use the Royal Stuart Tartan; the Caledonian (392 Edinburgh) the Hunting Stuart Tartan; the St. Clair (349) a bright crimson; and so on, nearly all different.

I do not think, this has nearly so pretty an effect as the universal light Blue used in England, which at once conveys from its uniformity, the idea of equality, and that the distinction of lodges is but nominal, as we all belong to one grand lodge. It also draws the line between the Craft degrees the Blue, and the Royal Arch the Red.

The jewel worn by the R.W.M. is different from that of the W.M. in England, and is most elaborate. It consists of a square and compasses with a segment of a circle underneath, and in the centre a blazing sun.

This jewel is frequently worn suspended from a silver chain. All office bearers in Craft Lodges wear sashes of the same colour as the trimmings of the apron, and collars to match.

There is a slight difference in the Ritual, both in opening and closing of which I cannot say more than that it is of no vital importance. The old York working is generally adhered to in the ceremonies, but there are considerable variations to be found, especially in the provincial districts, where I blame the brethren for carelessness and laxity of working. The provincial Grand Lodges would do good service by periodical visitations,

and by enforcing a uniformity of ritual as far as possible.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland was constituted in 1736, and has since that time, continued to grant charters not for Scotland alone, but to the colonies and foreign possessions of the Crown; and many sister Grand Lodges owe their first charters to Scotland, who has at all times possessed a succession of earnest and enthusiastic Masons, who, actuated by the true spirit of our noble Order, have done all in their power to extend the benefit of its sublime teachings over all the world.

To those brethren who are interested in the antiquarian part of Freemasonry as connected with Scotland, allow me to recommend Bro. Laurie's work "The History of the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

The Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter, separate and distinct from the Grand Lodge, and not as in England, in connection with it, was erected in 1818, and since that time has exercised supervision over all subordinate chapters both at home and abroad. In Scotland as well as in America, a Royal Arch Chapter is empowered to give the preparatory degrees of Mark Master, Past, or Chair Master, and Most Excellent Master. The charter or warrant also enables them to confer the degrees of Royal Ark Mariner, and the Babylonish Pass, consisting of three points, viz., Knight of the Sword, Knight of the East, and Knight of the East and West.

I am not aware of the former of these degrees being given in England, but the Red Cross of Babylon, is worked at Rochdale, and at the encampment of Redemption at Hull.

*En passant*, I may remark this degree of the Red Cross of Babylon is very different from the spuricous degree, lately sprung up—the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

The Supreme Chapter of Scotland is in charge of all the legal Mark Lodges, in England and the Colonies, in consequence of being the only governing Masonic body in Great Britain recognizing this degree.

With regard to the Ancient and Accepted Rite in Scotland, I have much pleasure in testifying to its flourishing condition. The head of the 33° is Bro. White Melville, P.G.M. who is also the Grand Master of the Chapter General of the Temple, and Most Worshipful Goyernor of the Royal Order of Scotland.

This latter Order is composed of two parts, viz. H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S.

The tradition is that after the dissolution of the Order of the temple, many of the Knights fled to Scotland, and placed themselves under the protection of King Robert the Bruce, who joined them to the Masonic fraternity, and after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, instituted the Royal Order of H.R.M. and Knights of R.S.Y.C.S.

The Grand Lodge can only be held in Scotland, and Provincial Grand Lodges must be especially chartered by the Grand Master, or his Deputy. Of these Provincial Grand Lodges, there are nine held severally at Rouen, Sardinia, Spain, Amsterdam, Calcutta, Stockholm, St. John's, N.B., Shanghai, and Glasgow.

The office of Grand Master is hereditary, and is vested in the person of the King of Scotland (now of Great Britain), and one seat is invariably kept vacant for him, in every lodge or chapter, and, must not be occupied by any other member.

The organisation of the religious and military Order of the temple, is very different in Scotland from that in any other country, where this ancient and honourable Order is found. Scotland, claims to be the country in which the Order of the temple flourished, when trampled out in every other country in the world, on this, she founds her right to hold the Chapter General, or Supreme Body of Templars alone in Scotland, and maintains the power possessed by that Chapter General of instituting priories, or preceptories in any other nation colony or langue.

The clothing worn by the Order in Scotland is exactly the same as that used by the ancient Knights, previous to the dissolution of the Order in France by Philip le Bel and Pope Clement V., and I understand it is about to be adopted by the Masonic Knights Templars in England.

Thus so far as in my power as regards a short paper like this, I have endeavoured to show that "Freemasonry over the Border" is not quite so contemptible a thing as a few of our brethren in England would lead us to think. I am happy to say that those brethren who have visited the "Land O' Cakes," and "Auld Reekie" in particular have, to the best of my belief, never gone away dissatisfied, but will always be glad again and again to revisit their Scottish brethren, who are linked with them in one common bond of friendship and brotherly love.

## BURGH RECORDS.—No. 4.

By W. P. BUCHAN.

*(Continued from page 491.)**(From Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen.—Spalding Club. Instituted A.D. 1339.)*

Amongst the extracts which I am giving, I think it would be wrong to omit the following interesting remarks from "The Editor's Preface," which preface is signed, "John Stuart," and is dated, "Aberdeen, 23rd November, 1844 :"—

"The most valuable materials for national history have frequently to be sought for in sources far different from the works of the general historian, whose pages are more frequently devoted to the political than the social position of the people, whose history is the object of his labours. To obtain a glimpse of their actual state under the existing institutions of a particular period, we must examine them working out their system of jurisprudence in legal pleadings; we must see them engaged in the various professions and trades—in their pageants and sports—and we must be acquainted with their manners and dress. It is almost in vain to expect in ordinary histories an accumulation of incidental facts bearing on all such points, although these are to be regarded in proportion as they have incorporated in them such disjointed facts, as a reference to the chronicles, judicial proceedings, familiar epistles, and fragmentary relics of past times will amply afford.

"The records of the Burgh of Aberdeen present us with a greater combination of these than is generally to be found in similar sources; and their historical importance has long been acknowledged by those who have had access to them.

"They reach back to a very remote period, and enable us to trace the effects wrought on society by the political and religious changes which occurred; while they are full of many minute incidents which serve to fill up a picture of the condition of our forefathers in all its parts.

"These Records comprehend the proceedings of the Council of the Burgh, of the Baillie Court, and the Guild Court. From 1398—when the first volume commences—to 1745, being the period comprised in the selections to be printed for the Club, they extend to 61 folio volumes, containing on an average about 600 pages each. With the exception of volume third, containing the proceedings from 1414 to 1433, there is no blank in the series.

"In 'The Catalogue of the registeris and baillie court buikis of Abirdene presentlie extinct, or hes bene during the memorie of man, thir thre scoir yeiris bygane, maid and collectit treulie, as thai ar, be Mr. Thomas Mollisvne, clerk of Abirdene, primo Septembris 1591,'\* it is stated that there then existed 'peces and partis of four ald imperfyt and informall buikis consumitt and eittin be mothes, for aldnes and antiquite euill to be red, yit to be keptit for a monument be resoun of the antiquite.'" The same scribe conjectures that there was 'na register nor court buik of Abirdene extant, nor yit knawin that ony buik or register of the said court wes before the yeir

of God ane thousand thre hundred and fourscoir yeiris. Befor this, scrowis on parchment conteneing sum courtis of the Burght of Abirdene writin in Latyne all, and for ilk yeir ane skrow: na mater of importance or weycht extant or registrat thairin, nothir yit ony ordinance or statut sett downn, onlie suittis and actionis, or processus for annuellis, euill to be red, be resoun of the antiquite of the wreit, and forme of the letter or character, weray schortlie and compendiouslie wretin, quhilk is not now vsit; and skairslie gif ony man can reid the samyn.' None of these scrolls of parchment have come down to our times."

The following extract includes an early use of the word "Mason :"—

"1399, Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

"Copia Lambyntoun and Craufurd,

"This is the cunand made betwex the comownys of Abden on the ta part, and Jon Lambynton and Craufurd, mason, on the tother part: that is to say, that the forsaid masonys sale hew to the forsaid comownys xii durris and xii wyndowys, in fre taily, and sall delyvyr frely thaim at ony key of Abirden, or ellis at the sandis at Lawrence of Lethis howss, and that werk sal be sufficiand gude, but freything borth ilk ane for oither.

"Et dictus Johannes Lambynton obligavit se bona fide ad deliverand. dict. ostia et fenestras apud le key de Abirden ante festum Pasche proximo futur. siepso pleg."

22nd November, 1498.

"The said day, Mathow Wricht oblist him be his hand yphaldin to mak gude service in the luge and vteuche to the bigin and furnysing of the queyr, at the commavnd and sicht of the alderman, consal, and the master of the kirkwerk, and he sal nocht pass to nay vther werk without speciale licence of the alderman and the consal; for the quhilkis service to be done, thai sal nocht [P] content and pay to the said Mathow twenty tua merks \* vsual mony of Scotland, the entre of the said Mathow was thiarwith that at Mertymes last bigone.

"The said day, Nichol Masone and David Wricht oblist thaim be the fathis of thar bodiis, the gret aithe sworne, to remane at Sanct Nicholes werk in the luge and vteuche, ther to mak dely gude service, and to be leile trew in all pontis, and nocht to pass fra the saide werk without leif of the alderman, consale, and maister of the werk; for the quhilkis gude service to be done, thai sal content and pay to the saide David aughtene merkis." †

3rd February, 1510.

"The said day, the provest, bailzeis, counsaile, and communitie present for the tyme, ordanit George Bissit, master of the kirk werk, cause the plumbar to pass and ende his werk, and theik the body of thar kirk with leide."

30th April, 1511.

In prospect of a visit from the Queen Margaret (of James IV., 1488 to 1513), this extract orders the people "to devoid, red, and cleng ony myddingis

\* As per 1493 extract (see page 491 ante) Mathow Wricht now receives tua merks more than he had then.

† They would, therefore, seem to have been paid according to ability.

\* [MS. in the Archives of the Burgh.]



apon the forgait befor thair yetts and daioris, and ger devoid and red the hey gait of al swyne crvffis," &c.

14th August, 1525.

Is a letter from James V., "King of Scottis," against that heretik Luthyr, and his bukis." Also gives a copy of the act of "parlyament," 1525, anent "the dampnable opinzeons of herecy ar spred in diuerse contreis be the heretik Luther, and his disciples; and this realme and leigis hes fermly persistit in the halie faith sen the samyn was first ressaute be thame, and nevir, as yit, admittit ony opinzounes contrar the Christian faith, bot evyr has beyne cleyne of all sic filth and vice, therfor," &c. Notwithstanding this strong confession of faith, in less than half a century after this the Reformation was carrying all before it. In 1544, some of the inhabitants were guilty of the liberty of "hinging of the image of St. Francis," and, in 1559, there seems to have been a general scramble for "the gere, gudis, tymmar wark, leid, sklayttis and stanis," of "the blakfreris and qubyt freris," parties helping themselves and "apply- and the samen to thair awin particular uses," &c. In 1561 there is a regular roup of the valuables, silver wark, fyne claythe of gold, &c., the chalices of Sts. Peter, Johnne, Nicolas, Clements, Duthak, the Ruid Chalice, &c.

In March, 1599, they resolved to support the *Con- gregation*, and levied a tax of £400 to defray the expense of 40 men-of-war, who were to be sent to its assistance.

20th December, 1544.

"The said day, the counsale vnder writin hes requistit my lord locumtenent to be freman of this burgh, to that effect that he may be abill to accept the office of prouestry of this burgh, presentlie vacand be renunciatioun," &c.

From two minutes of 5th February, 1523, it would seem that many of the Craftsmen held back from attending the Candilness procession and did not carry the taikins of their crafts upon their breasts, and one notorious offender whose name and calling—Johnne Pill, tailzeour—are duly recorded, is honoured with a long minute preserving so much of his history from oblivion because "he refusit to pas in the Candilness processiou with his taikin and sing of his craft in the place lemit to his craft, and in likwiss for the mispersoning of the said David Andersoun, the merchandis of the said guid toun, in calling of thame Coffeis, and bidding of thame to tak the salt pork and herboiss in thair handis," &c.\* Johnne had therefore to come next Sunday, "in the tyme of hiemes, barfut, and bairheid, with an candel of ane pund of wax, and offer the samyn to thair patroun Sanct Nicholace, and sit down humelie on his kneis, be- seikand the prowest and guyd toun to ranyt him his forsaid falt, and inobedience doyne to the bailze, and to bring on his breist the usit taikin of his craft, that is to say, ane pair of patent sheries," &c.

The following extract contains the oath to be taken by the Provost:—

30th September, 1560.

"Be the lewing Lord, the eternal God, quha [made]

\* Johnne fairly judging that if a Craftsman must carry his "sheries," a merchant ought to sport his leg of saut pork; for, what's sauce for the goose will serve for the gander.

hevin and earth and all thing of nocht, and maid men to his awin jmage and similitud, to be just and trew in all promises according to his godlie will, quha also serchis and knawis the hartis and thoctis of men, and hes promesit to revenge falsat and to reward the treutht, I de heir promise and sueir in his presens and his holy angellis, that I sall lelie and treulie, after my wit and power, dewly exerce the office of provestry of this burght for the space of this yeir nixt following, and sall do equall iustice both to puir and rechee, without feid or favour, nor sall nocht spair to exerce the same iustice for luff, hatrent, wynnning, tynsell, nor na wther thing ma happin, bot sall treulie sett furtht and meyntene the same, and libertie and privilege of this burgh, for the commound weil and profytt therof, and also sall mentene and furthsett the fayth and rellgioune of Jesus Cryst at my wtter power, and sall be innemy to all thaim that resists and ganestandis the samen. Also I sell assyst, concur, fortify, and furthtsett all thingis ordanit and concludit to be done be the nobile consell of this guid toun in all thingis concerning the avansment of Goddis glory and the libertie and fredome of this burght and communitie thairof, in equite and justice, as my wit, wnderstanding, puissans, and power will serwe me to do, at the will and plesure of God; quhilk I avow and promise to obserwe in presens of God and this congregatioune."

The absence of any reference to the Saints\* in the above oath is remarkable; I therefore suppose this to be a new form of oath, hence it is here recorded for future guidance, its style being also another proof of the establishment of the reformed doctrines and ideas.

On 6th Dec. 1560, the marcatt and fair on Sanct Nicholace day is forbidden "in respect of the commound marcat and publict fair in October." 7th Dec., 1560, the thesauraris of the toun, receive a lot of brass work from Sanct Nicholace parroche Kirk, including many "chandlaris, lawaris, and throctis of brass," and "ane pillar of brass, with the imagis and thre cattis, and vther grayth thairof," &c. The 6th January, 1561, as I observed above, the "roup" takes place, and Patrik Menzeis buys all and sundry for "fyw hundreth xl lib. money of Scotland," the money to be applied to the "commound weil and adois of this guid toun." Several of the inhabitants, however, "dissentit to the said roiping," &c.

In 27th July, 1529, the breakers of certain statutes are to be banished the toun and burned with an iron on thair chekis.

"24th November, 1505, Philip Belman is fined for sellinge of ane apill for ane penny, quhar he nicht haue sauld thre for ane penny."

In Dec., 1549, a number of Baxstaris are fined for selling below the statute price, their bread being "of insufficient stuf."

(To be continued.)

\* In 26th Sept., 1495, *e.g.*, an engagement is entered into in "honour of God Almichti, the blissit Virgine Mary, Sanctis Nicholas, Sanctis Crispina and Crispinian, and al sanctis;" this is for a cheplane to the cordonaris, in which two parties "dekyngs and masteris of the saide craft" are interested. On 6th Oct., 1525, the bail toun obleist thame be the faithis in thair bodeis, euerie ilk man be him self tuechand the haly croce, &c. "Cordiner" is the old name for shoemaker.



## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## LIST OF ANCIENT LODGES.

I note this, that, up to 1765, all the English lodges have public-house designations, and the foreign lodges alone have symbolic titles.

It would appear the practise of giving symbolic titles came from the Continent. The old English titles that appear now to be symbolic, are, after all, only tavern titles.

I observe very few American lodges, and I therefore suspect that lodges established by Provincial Grand Masters were not entered on the Grand Lodge rolls in all cases. It is, however, to be noted that the York Grand Lodge supplied many warrants for America.

In the last part of the list there are two lodges in Honduras.

A significant circumstance with reference to the relations with the Grand Orient of Holland, is that two warrants were granted for lodges in Amsterdam so late as 1762.

A lodge founded in 1761 is called "Eight Lodge at Calcutta.

Lodges are referred to as held in private rooms.

In 1762 a warrant was granted for a naval lodge on board H.M. ship *Prince*, at Plymouth.—NOTA.

## MASONIC LAXITY (p. 42).

"Crux" makes some very good remarks on Masonic talk before waiters. I have heard ceremonial discussed.—M.M.

## DISCREPANCIES IN THE RITUAL.

The "discrepancies" in the practise of the ritual pointed out so ably by "Crux," arise from want of a comprehensive knowledge of Masonic subjects. Some of the dicta of Freemasons' Hall have been most absurd, and have made confusion worse confused. Many of the blunders are on authority. The late Bro. White is responsible for many, and he had no qualification for being a shining light. The late Bro. Bro. Gray Clarke found himself made into an authority before he had learned much of Masonry, for his Masonic career, prior to his being appointed Secretary, was not such as to give him any experience or enable him to expound Masonic law.—J.H.

The remedy for these is the constitution of a Board of Rites, but it would be composed of the most ignorant members elected by Grand Lodge, or the most self-sufficient members of some degree named by the M.W.G.M. "Crux" will do material good to the Order by ventilating the subject.—AN OBSERVANT READER.

## STARS, &amp;c., IN MASONRY (pp. 10 and 31).

I have no knowledge of stars and other symbols borrowed from the firmament being incorporated with, or used in, Freemasonry previous to last century.

As I am not well posted up in the history of Friga-Masonry, I am unable to say when *that* illustrious fraternity *first* established fellowship with the starry firmament or dabbled in Masonic Celestial matters; but, perhaps, Bro. Melville may oblige by elucidating that small point?—W. P. BUCHAN.

## FOREIGN CEREMONIES.

I put it to you whether your very zealous correspondent should enter into such particulars as he does with regard to foreign ceremonies, preparations, &c. He may consider French Masons fair game, whether they happen to have retained the ancient ceremonial or altered it; but what would he think of a Frenchman going to Freemasons' Hall, seeing our ceremony for the first time, and giving a full account of it, showing how it differs from his standard? It is very possible to do a large amount of harm in this way, not in satisfying idle curiosity, but in satisfying the enemies of our continental brethren by supplying them with what they will call authentic information.—A MASON.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## KING CHARLES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—In your number 512, page 332, it says,—"The Romans burnt the books of the Jews, of the Christians, and of the Philosophers; the Jews burnt the books of the Christians and Pagans; the Christians burnt the books of the Pagans and Jews, &c."

Before I refer to the destruction of books, let me set at rest, as far as I am concerned, the decollation of Charles I. I have been abused by some writers for publishing titles of books which certified that the event occurred in 1648. A reference to Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 3., will probably silence the doubt; it is an extract from the warrant for the execution of the King, which commences:—

At the high Court of Justice for the trying and judging of Charles Stuart, King of England, January 29, Anno Domini, 1648.

The execution, it will be admitted, took place the next day, 30 Jan., 1648. I will explain how it has been made to appear that Charles was beheaded in 1649, Jan. 30; but, be it strictly understood, that in doing so I merely follow ingenious Jesuitical authors, who *after* 1642 gave false interpretations to the mysteries connected with Carolus. In the first place, it will be desirable to consult the interest of the Act passed in 1751 altering the style:—

Whereas the legal supputation of the year of our Lord beginning on the 25th March is inconvenient, not only as it differs from the usage of neighbouring nations, but also from the legal method of Scotland, and from the common usage throughout the whole kingdom, causing mistakes, &c. That, instead of the year beginning in March, it shall for the future begin in January, &c. And whereas the Julian Calendar now in use has been discovered to be erroneous by means whereof the vernal or spring equinox, which at the time of the Council of Nice in A.D. 325, happened on or about the 21st day of March, now happens on the 9th or 10th of the same month, and the error is still increasing, and, if not remedied, would in process of time occasion the equinoxes and solstices to fall at very different times to what they ought to do, &c., and whereas a remedy is advisable. Be it enacted that, in 1752, the 2nd of September shall be followed next by the 14th of September, and consequently the 9th of March be followed next by the 21st

of March; so that the vernal equinox in future shall be on the 21st March, as it was in the time of the Council of Nice.

Accordingly the legal year began on the first Roman month, March; so that September was actually the seventh, October the eighth, November the ninth, December the tenth, January the eleventh, and February the twelfth months. So Charles is stated to have had his head cut off on the 30th day of the 11th month (January) 1648, which was the 30th of the first month of January, 1649, according to customary usage. There ends the difficulty, some will say, but there ends not the mystery of Carolus's decollation. The year 1752 had 354 days, instead of the usual 365; but the alteration had no effect upon the fixed festivals of the Church of England, for, according to the old and new styles, Christmas Day is set down as on the 25th December, and old Christmas Day on the 6th of January; that is at an interval of eleven days between them. Why this difference? Why should there be an old Christmas Day and a new Christmas Day?

Victoria was proclaimed Queen on the 30th June, 1837, and her anno primo continued until the anniversary of the proclamation. In like manner Charles was proclaimed King on the 27th March, within two days of the commencement of the Roman year; so that the 30 Jan. would be the same to the Royal, as well as to the Roman reckoning, and as Charles was born in May, 1600, he would be 48 when he died.

The almanacs in Charles' time were not governed by the Roman or the Royal year, they commence the first month in January; they are most all astrological works. Indeed, Charles' life as recorded by historians who were astrologers, is, I believe, a perfect astrological fiction. I say I believe, because I am unacquainted with the occult science. The calendars of Charles' time, bound up with the bibles, do not admit the legal or Roman style or the Royal, all commencing with the first of January.

Now, as to spoliation and destruction of books! What I am about to mention is of considerable importance to all intellectual men—whether they be Masons or not. The Bible is claimed by Masons, and even now, in their present fallen state, there is usually a folio volume of the sacred writings in every working lodge. The first Latin Bible catalogued in the British Museum is the Mazarene, and, as the index expresses, "it is the earliest printed book known," date, 1543. It is without title-page, and, what is most extraordinary, is that the succeeding fifty Bibles indexed, according to the catalogue, are all without title-pages. These ponderous folio works, it would appear, were too valuable to be destroyed, so they were only mutilated. Had the titles of these expensive productions remained intact, they would probably have prevented Masonry from sinking to its present state.

The Liturgies of the Church of England from the commencement of Charles' reign in 1635 to 1642 are numerous and consecutive year by year; but from 1642 until 1660 there is not one single copy indexed in the catalogue. It is to be understood that there were no Church of England public forms of Common Prayer or Liturgies published during 18 years, and yet so many before and so many after those dates—or did Liturgies printed—if there were any

printed during those years—reveal mysteries, and consequently were destroyed? Whether the mutilation of the valuable Bibles took place when the less valuable Liturgies were destroyed, cannot now be determined! There are three Common Prayer-books indexed for 1642. The first does not appear to denote any thing particular. The title-page for the second has the date 1642, but the leaf of the calendar, which would give January, has been taken away, probably before the book was bound as it now appears. The third is a most valuable work, although only a duo decimo; perhaps its insignificant size allowed its escape from mutilation or destruction. The title-page has—

"The Book of common prayer and administration of the Sacrement; and the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England. London. Printed by Rob. Baker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty: and by the assignes of John Bill, 1642. *Cum privilegio.*" At the end of the book is—"Imprinted at London by Robert Baker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty: and by the assignes of John Bill, 1642. Pressmark, C. 36. a."

There can be no doubt about the genuineness of this little book. In it there is a Calendar. *In January, and on the 30th day of the month is—*

K. CHAR MARTYR

Accordingly, some King Char was a martyr at least six years before Charles I. had his head cut off. There is, indeed, a mystery about Charles, and a still greater mystery about 1642. The 1642 in plain terms means the Assembly of Nice at the vernal equinox on the 21st March.

In 1643, Doves *Speculum* and *Almanack* places CAROLUS MAG on the 28th Jan. (pressmark, pp. 2465), but 1643 cannot in any way apply to the assemblage of *Nicean* or *Nissian*.

It will be remarked that I pass the doings of the Commonwealth; I do so purposely, leaving others to believe just what they please. However, it is made to appear that in June, 1643, an ordinance of the Lords and Commons ordained an assembly of learned and Godly Divines to settle the Liturgy of the Church of England; that, in Jan., 1644, they did settle it, for they abolished the Common Prayer-book and supplied in its stead a *Directory* for public worship; that in August, 1645, they made it an offence, subject to a penalty of £5, for anyone to use the Common Prayer-book publicly or in any private family! Would an Act of Parliament now-a-day prevent the use of the Common Prayer-book in private families? Would it not rather insure a most extraordinary demand for the Liturgy? There is always something cheap and dirty about the Commonwealth productions. Little books and handbills can be printed cheap and valuable books destroyed to suit purposes.

As regards the request in your last number, p. 48, that I should explain what Solomon's Temple really means. I beg to say I decline doing so in this publication. Certain domineering writers of this Magazine must not have their opinions interfered with. They have lost the key of knowledge, and will not enter themselves, and those that would enter they hinder.

Yours fraternally,  
HENRY MELVILLE.

### MARK MASONRY AND THE GRAND MARK LODGE OFFICIALS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Under the above heading a correspondent in your last number, signing himself "W.M.," thinks proper to state, "as a fact," that no one need expect an answer to any communication addressed to this office. Now, assertion is not proof. I repeat the statement contained in a former letter to your paper on this subject, that *there is not one letter unanswered in this office*. I receive complaints occasionally of neglect, but never fail to vindicate myself, and have only recently proved, by official testimony from the Post Office, that two letters with remittances—for the non-acknowledgement of which I had been censured—never reached me. Such is the case, doubtless, with regard to the letters alluded to by "W.W." For my own errors I am content to be responsible, but I cannot allow myself to be held accountable for postal *lâches*, of which not only I, but many others, have but too much reason to complain. Further, I demur to the fairness of anyone holding up another to public reprobation without inquiry or affording opportunity for explanation.

Yours fraternally,

FREDERICK BINCKES, G. SEC.

Office, 2, Red Lion-square, W.C.

19th July, 1869.

### BRO. MELVILLE'S DISCOVERIES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—As Bro. Buchan, in reply to my last letter, has lost sight of the spirit of it, and quarrels with it in a personal way, I would explain to him that my wish was not to annoy him, or any other brother who had condemned these so-called discoveries, without searching into them or accepting the offered key for understanding them, but to point out how the Craft might probably lose some light or knowledge if such policy was persevered in.

It is probable Bro. Melville looks upon his discoveries as greater than we may all find them to be when examined, yet this does not warrant anyone of us in treating with rudeness and insult the apparent earnestness of a brother who seems to have devoted years of his life with the object alone of benefiting his brethren. I must confess I cannot see the application of Bro. Buchan's remarks about a lunatic asylum and Julius Cæsar, and the figure of a coal-cellar and farthing candle is equally elegant and clear.

I will not further allude to the words "nasty look of imposture and money-getting," than to say they do not look well in print.

Bro. Buchan alludes to my deficiency in geography. I have many and great deficiencies, but I have a practical knowledge of the distance between Glasgow and London, and must still call it "a few miles;" had the travelling required for the journey been at the time of the old stage coaches, or had the destination been Australia, Bro. B.'s remark might have had some little weight. I fear Bro. Buchan's cable tow is a short one when the "saxpences" are required, though he very modestly tells us that the money he has spent in postage-stamps alone on Masonic matters during the last twelve months is more than many Masons have expended on Masonic literature during their whole lives. Of course Bro. B. knows.

What I wish is, that any truth or information there may be in these discoveries may be secured for the benefit of the Craft; or, if the whole is found to be but the result of an over-enthusiastic temperament, let this also be shown clearly and temperately, and the matter will of itself pass into oblivion, without being trampled down with hard words. This is a work which may be done without any personality or undignified language, and Bro. Buchan can, if he will, render good service in the cause.

Yours fraternally, EXCELSIOR.

[The correspondence respecting Bro. Melville and his discoveries must now cease. It has far exceeded the length usually allotted in the *Freemasons' Magazine* to any particular subject, however interesting; and, as we see no useful purpose will be served by further protracting it, we cannot insert any more letters on the subject.—ED. F.M.]

### POSITION AS A CRAFTSMAN.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—At page 19 of the Magazine we read of the "honourable position as a Craftsman" of the R.W.M. of No. 3 bis. May I ask, what does that mean? Because, while we know that he was "elected to fill the chair," we, as yet, have heard nothing of his having since then *discharged the duties* of a master.

The mere election to office—as is well known—does not necessarily infer performance of its duties; therefore, does the R.W.M. of No. 3 bis "fill the chair" by merely sitting in it while another brother does his work; or, does he work his lodge himself?—thereby proving that he is a true workman that needeth not to be ashamed of his work. A Master who is ashamed to work his lodge himself, or who considers it beneath him to do so, throws a slur upon the Craft, and he should, therefore, be ashamed to occupy the position; besides, he is sometimes apt to receive the anything but honourable, although significant title of "duffer;" which title I have heard applied to brethren who enjoyed the pomposity of "filling the chair" without seeming to have any ability to *do* anything when in it. (In such a case "*pomposity* of filling the chair" is a proper expression, and gives the true idea; but to the real Master we say he has the *honour* of filling the chair.")

In a lodge, as we understand, composed in a great measure of tradesmen connected with building, an architect is only too liable to be elected for other reasons than Masonic ones; however, any lodge that makes such high claims to antiquity and position as No. 3 bis, ought to set a wholesome example in its working; therefore, we shall be very happy to hear that its chief officer holds a good "position as a Craftsman" in that respect.

Yours fraternally,

ENQUIRER.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—The prizes that were offered by Mr. Barkas, of Newcastle, to pit lads, in Durham and Northumberland, to induce them to search for fossil remains, have been attended by the most unexpected results. Not only have the lads picked up from the refuse shale heads large numbers of fish remains, and some remains of large reptiles, but what is really extraordinary, and will astonish palæontologists, one of the lads has found the lower jaw of a true mammal. The effect of this discovery will be to reduce the comparative ages of all hitherto known mammalia, and carry back the mammalian life of the world for millions of years.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS

UNIVERSAL MASONIC CALENDAR FOR 1869.—A few remaining copies of the second edition are for sale at a reduction of 25 per cent.

THE BELGRAVE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 749).—The members of this lodge of instruction have resolved to hold their meetings in future, every Friday evening all the year round, at Bro. Godfrey's, the Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross. Bro. J. H. Pulsford, P.M. 1,158, is Preceptor.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—The V.W. Bro. Rev. John Edmund Cox, P.G. Chap., has most kindly undertaken to preach a sermon in aid of the funds of this Institution, on Sunday, the 25th inst., in the Church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, of which our reverend brother is the rector. The service will be choral, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

THE Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., &c., has consented to lay with Masonic honours, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, the foundation stone of the new public hall at Forfar, presented to the town by Peter Reid, Esq.

THE opening of the meeting of the British Association this year at Exeter, is fixed for the 18th of August. Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, will occupy the chair.

SPECIAL MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.—The following circular has been issued by the Grand Secretary:—"At the quarterly communication held on the 2nd of June, time did not admit of all the business of that meeting being concluded. The M.W. Grand Master, feeling that it is undesirable that the appeals to the Grand Lodge against certain decisions should be further delayed, has ordered that a Grand Lodge of Emergency be summoned for the 28th of July, to dispose of these appeals. You are accordingly hereby summoned to attend, together with your Wardens and Past Masters, a Grand Lodge of Emergency, to be holden at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, at six o'clock in the evening. The Grand Lodge to be opened at seven o'clock precisely. The following business only will be taken:—1. Appeal of Bro. Jose Felix Gonzalez against his continued suspension by the D.G.M. for Trinidad; 2. Appeal of Bro. Antonio G. Julia against his supposed suspension by the D.G.M. for Trinidad; 3. Appeal of Bro. John Straughin Patterson against a vote of censure, and Bro. James Alexander Brown against a vote of suspension for twelve months, passed upon them by the St. George's Lodge (No. 440), Montreal.—By command of the M.W. Grand Master, John Hervey, G. Sec." "N.B.—The papers relating to the above appeals will be in the Grand Secretary's office till the meeting of Grand Lodge, and open for the inspection of the brethren during office-hours."

THE STAR LODGE (No. 1,257), will be consecrated on Friday, September 3rd, at four o'clock p.m., at the Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, New Cross.

THE Right Hon. Lord Dunboynne, Prov. G. Master of North Munster, arrived in Limerick from London, on the 15th inst., en route to Knapogue Castle, and visited the new Masonic Hall, which was dedicated to Freemasonry on the 24th ult. His lordship seemed highly pleased with the arrangements of lodge room, banqueting room, &c. A deputation of some of the directors waited on his lordship, consisting of Bros. Browne, W.M.; M'Quaide, P.M.; Tisdall, P.M.; and the J.W. of Lodge 73, the Secretary of the Masonic Hall Company.

ROYAL UNION LODGE (No. 382).—We understand that the members of this lodge intend to have a banquet on the 2nd of August next, at five o'clock p.m., at Bro. Glenie's (who has lately taken the George Hotel, Uxbridge), under the presidency of Bro. E. C. Woodward, and Bro. F. J. Wirtzfield, as vice.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SURREY.—A meeting was held at Dorking on Wednesday, the 21st inst., but from want of space we must defer giving the report until next week.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).—The meeting will be held at the Masonic Hall, Neath, on the 5th prox., under the presidency of the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Bro. T. M. Talbot.

PORTRAITS of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., M.W.G.M. Mason of Scotland, can now be obtained at this office, price 3s. 6d. each. Copies, with ornamental border, and Masonic emblems printed in gold, on large size paper, can be had, price 10s. 6d.

### LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Tuesday the 21st inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Henry Empson, P.G.S.B. presided, supported by Bros. John Udall, P.G.D.; James Brett, Assist. G. Purst.; Col. Burdett, P.G.W.; John Hervey, G. Sec.; Thomas Fenn, P. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Joseph Smith, P.G.P.; John Savage, P.G.D.; Joshua Nunn, P.S.B.; James Mason, P.G.S.B. There were eleven petitioners, of whom eight were relieved to the amount of £140, in sums varying from £10 to £50 each. Two petitions were dismissed, and one adjourned.

### ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

"The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting have to report that they met together on Monday, the 14th June, when the Secretary called their attention to the several articles in the rules and regulations under which the Grand Lodge has a power of control over the institution; also to the increasing number of lodges and chapters on the registry of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter from 1858 to 1869, by which it appeared that for the election of annuitants in May, 1858, the number of votes issued for the male and female fund by virtue of the grants of those bodies were in excess of the annual payments made by them to the institution only 4, equal to £1; whereas for the election of annuitants in May, 1869, there were 1730, equal to £432 10s. The Secretary also furnished a statement of the free votes to lodge and chapters polled for the male candidates at the last election, by which it appeared that in one province the number of free votes polled for two candidates exceeded the number by which one brother on the list of that province was elected, thus showing that this system, owing to the organisation in large provinces is such that they can secure the election of one annuitant by these votes to the detriment of the governors and subscribers.

"On motion duly made, it was resolved unanimously: To recommend to the committee that they take measure to expunge article 17, and the words 'Lodge, Chapter and,' in article 31; and the words 'Master of a Lodge, Principal of a Chapter' in article 39, of the rules and regulations."

### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, WOOD GREEN.

The annual summer fête and distribution of prizes, was held on Thursday the 8th of July. The grounds were thrown open to visitors at noon for promenade, croquet, bowling, and other amusements; the pupils, at intervals, going through a series of athletic sports; the proceedings being enlivened by the strains of a full band, under the leadership of Bro. James Weaver.

At half-past one the distribution of prizes, in the dining-hall, commenced. V.W. Bro. Rev. John Edmund Cox, P.G. Chap., presided, in the unavoidable and deeply regretted absence of Bro. W. Romaine Callender, junior, D. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire.

The Secretary, Bro. Frederick Binckes, in presenting the successful pupils to the chairman, said: V.W. Sir and Brother, Ladies, Brethren, and Gentlemen, "Time rolls its ceaseless course," and in its revolution again has brought round the period at which the members of this establishment separate for that rest and relaxation, not only desirable but essential, both for the teachers and the taught. As regards our young friends it is not customary with us to allow them to leave for their respective homes without enabling them to give assurance to their relatives that diligence, assiduity, and good conduct, are not permitted to pass unnoticed or disregarded; and therefore, Bro. Chairman, it is my pleasing duty to present to you those pupils, who, profiting by the instructions of the able head master, Mr. Furriar and his assistants, have distinguished themselves during the past year, that they may receive at your hands the merited rewards for the diligence or other good qualities they have respectively displayed. As will be seen in the course of our proceedings our prizes are many, and are awarded for proficiency in various pursuits, or for the attainment and exercise of qualities considered to be eminently valuable in such an establishment as this. Since our last anniversary a change has been introduced in the organisation of the school, which is now divided into two departments—classical and commercial—by which means, boys of differing powers and abilities have equal facilities to attain first-class honours in the different divisions. In the upper form in the classical department, as will be gathered from the programmes, the whole of the prizes are taken by one boy, Edwin Price Jones, of whom the highest expectations are indulged in, and of whom I cannot forbear from thus making prominent mention. As I have said the prizes for distribution are many and various, while but few are provided from the funds of the institution; the kindness of friends and the continued liberality of the members of the House Committee, providing us with the means to reward proficiency in almost every subject, not omitting to encourage industry, even when it fails in the acquisition of proficiency. Thus it will be seen, Sir, that monitorial efficiency—a matter of great importance in a large school—attention to study, steadiness in drill, kindness of disposition, with a readiness to assist whenever aid is required, personal neatness, popularity with schoolfellows, accomplishment in art, evidenced for the first time by the exhibition of the drawings—the result be it understood of only nine months tuition—which, may I use the word advisedly? *adorn* these walls; correctness and fluency in composition in essay and letter, elocutionary ability, of which our friends here to-day will have several opportunities of judging; all meet with fitting and appropriate reward. The prizes, which are on the table before you, will I hope be accepted by the recipients in a proper spirit, and regarded not only as rewards for past diligence, but as incentives to future exertion, while at the same time I trust that those not successful on the present occasion will from the proceedings of to-day derive a stimulus to further labours, so that they may enjoy similar honours on another anniversary.

The prizes were then awarded; the presentations being interspersed with vocal and instrumental music and recitations, according to the following programme:—

Overture (organ), Bro. Cottman; March (ditto), ditto.

#### PRESENTATION OF PRIZE BOYS (Classical Division.)

Duet for two Harps, "Sonnambula," John Thomas—Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to Her Majesty the Queen), and Mr. John Thomas.

Recitation, "The Raven," Edgar Allan Poe—Francis Treleaven.

Recitative, "Guinse alfin il momento," Aria, "Deh vieni non tardar," Mozart—Miss Marion Robinson.

Recitation, "Cinna et Auguste," Corneille—Auguste, Edwin Price Jones; Cinna, Claudius James Jones.

#### PRESENTATION OF PRIZE BOYS (Commercial Division.)

Solo (piano), "Recollections of Mendelssohn," W. H. Holmes—Mr. W. H. Holmes.

Recitation, "Waterloo," Byron—Edwin Price Jones.

Song, "The Sailor Boy's Dream," W. C. Levy—Miss Marion Robinson.

Recitation, "The Bells," Edgar Allan Poe—Edward George.

Duet for two Harps, "Scenes of Childhood," John Thomas—Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton, and Mr. John Thomas.

Recitation, "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc," C. Delavigne—W. A. Glass.

#### PRESENTATION OF PRIZE BOYS (Special Prizes.)

Recitation, "Julius Cæsar," Act. 4, Sec. 3—Brutus, W. A. Glass; Cassius, C. J. Jones.

Solo (piano), "Scottish Chimes," W. H. Holmes—Mr. W. H. Holmes.

#### PRIZES PRESENTED BY THE INSTITUTION (Classical Department.)

Value 21s. each.—Upper Form.—Classics, "Macaulay's Essays;" Mathematics, "Plutarch's Lives;" Modern Languages, "Scott's Poetical Works;" English, "Shakespeare"—Edwin P. Jones.

Value 15s. each.—First Class.—Classics, "Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles," Wm. B. Redgrave; Mathematics, "Marryatt's Pirate and Three Cutters;" Modern Languages, "Longfellow's Poetical Works;" English, "Thornbury's Haunted London;" A. F. Wallbridge.

Value 10s. 6d. each.—Second Class.—Classics, "Pope's Homer;" Mathematics, "Macaulay's Essay's;" Modern Languages, "Life of Napoleon," Oliver Smith; English, "Cast up by the Sea—Baker," Wm. J. Hollis.

#### (Commercial Department.)

Value 10s. 6d. each.—First Class.—Arithmetic, "Haye's Polar Sea," Henry Bick; History and Geography, "Wood's Natural History," Henry Johnson; Writing, "Western Lands and Western Water," Alfred E. Ladd; English, "Hall's Sketches," Henry Johnson.

Value 7s. 6d. each.—Second Class.—Arithmetic, "Garden Friends and Poes," Arthur Wm. Bowcock; History and Geography, "Strickland's Queens of England," Henry S. Wheeler; Writing, "Arabian Nights," Alfred Mould; English, "Tennyson's Poems," W. R. Treatt.

Value 5s.—Preparatory Class.—General Proficiency, Frank H. S. Moxon.

Good Conduct Silver Medal (Presented at the Festival, March, 1869), Adam A. James.

Value 21s.—Efficiency as Monitor, "Enid, Dore," Henry J. Ashton.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES (presented by private donors.)

By Bro. Edward Cox, *V.P.*, Canonbury Gold Medal, £4 4s. (Presented at Festival, March, 1869); the recipient elected by the unbiased votes of his schoolfellows—Walter Rumlaw.

By Bro. Dr. Moore, £2 2s.; a second prize, a silver watch, the recipient elected in a similar manner to that of the Canonbury Medal, Alfred Berkeley.

By Beaufort Lodge, No. 103, Bristol, Cambridge Local examination, December, 1868, £5 5s., Harry William Wildman.

By Bro. William Winn, *V.P.*, Oxford Local Examination, December, 1868, £5 5s., not yet ascertained.

By Bro. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, value 21s. each.—English Composition, "Elaine," by Dore; English Grammar, "Illustrated Golden Calendar," E. P. Jones.

#### (Drawing.)

By Bro. Joseph Starkey, 2 prizes.

By Mr. H. C. Sylvester, 3 ditto.

Painting, 1st prize, Ackerman's paint box, Harry Fradelle Pratt; ditto, 2nd, drawing instruments, William Henry Hanham.

Shading, Drawing Instruments, R. T. Richardson.

Architectural, 1st prize, "Guinivere," by Dore, J. M. Harrison; ditto, 2nd prize, Ackerman's Paint Box, William Dawson.

By Bro. Capt. J. Wordsworth, *V.P.*, special prize, value 42s.—Elocution, "Wordsworth's Poems," 1st prize, William Andrew Glass.

By Bro. Rev. J. E. Cox.—Elocution, 2nd prize, Edward George.

By the Franklin Lodge, No. 838, Boston, value £2, a silver watch to the writer of the best letter, being one of the five boys leaving the institution, Midsummer, 1869. Henry Bick.

By The Matron, value 15s.—General Usefulness, "History of Joseph and his Brethren," Henry Bick.

By the Secretary, value 10s. 6d. each.—Personal cleanliness, "Timb's Nooks and Corners," Christmas, 1868, Henry Johnson; ditto, "Timb's Strange Stories," Midsummer, 1869, H. J. Ashton.

#### PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

First Prize, value 21s. each.—Writing, "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom," A. E. Ladd; Dictation, "Milner's Gallery of Nature,"

E. C. Isborn; History, "Layard's Nineveh," F. Treleven Geography and Mapping, "Dyer's Pompeii," E. P. Jones; General Attention to Studies, "Bartlett's 40 Days," W. A. Glass; General proficiency, "Guillem's Heavens," Edwin P. Jones; Mental Arithmetic, "Boswell's Life of Johnson," H. J. Denton; Proficiency in Drill, "Forester's Corsica and Sardinia," Henry J. Ashton.

Second Prize, value 10s. 6d. each, "Giant Cities of Bashan," William R. Goudie; "Motley's Dutch Republic," G. W. Martin; "Cox's Ancient Greece," Claudius J. Jones; "Life with Esquimaux," G. W. Martin; "Robinson Crusoe," James H. Powel; "Old Forest Ranger," E. P. Jones; "Life of Wellington," F. Treleven.

The talented artistes taking part in the concert in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.

On the presentation of the prizes for "English composition and Grammer," Bro. Binckes said: These prizes are given by Bro. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, himself the head of a most distinguished school, who felt a very strong interest in this institution, had examined the pupils some four years since, and who had been kind enough to pay another visit for the same purpose this year, and who I am sure, in any words he may think proper to address to us, will speak truthfully and impartially on subjects of which he is so competent a judge.

Bro. Rev. Dr. Goodwin,—Reverend sir, ladies and gentlemen,—I will not tell you and this meeting, as is frequently done on such occasion as the present, that I am unaccustomed to public speaking, because my appearance would testify against such a statement. But although I am not unaccustomed to public speaking, I am very much accustomed to the duty of teaching and examining boys in schools. Without any flattery to your institution I may declare that I never was more pleased with the result of an investigation into the educational fitness of youths than I was with my examination of the boys of this institution last week. I had given, as you have already been informed, two prizes to be competed for by them, the one in English composition and the other in English grammar. I sent up to the master three or four subjects, out of which at his option he might select one for competition. Considering the youth of the boys, I was never more pleased than with their attainments in composition. The prizes for English composition and grammar, have both been gained, pre-eminently by the same pupil, Edwin Price Jones. I look upon that as a very remarkable and most interesting feature in the proceedings of this year's examination. There are three classes of people of whom we see specimens every day of our lives. The first is men who are *au fait* at conceiving theories, but whose theories are perfectly useless because they are wholly impracticable. The second class is that of men who conceive right theories, but who unfortunately for themselves and the world, have not the gift of putting them into practice. The third class is those persons who are not only able to conceive good ideas, but also to reduce them to practice. The youth to whom I refer is a perfect specimen of this third class. One of the subjects sent to the master for his selection was, "A Visit to the Zoological Gardens." The author begins his essay upon his subject as follows:—"I have never paid a visit to the Zoological Gardens, and therefore must draw upon imagination for a description,"—a very proper commencement. All those who are acquainted with boys will know that there is a great difficulty in getting them to come to the point. I was glad, however, to find this boy do so, and perceive that the imagination, as well as other mental faculties, is cultivated in this school. In my opinion no curriculum of education is complete, which leaves out of consideration that faculty of the mind. The speaker quoted several passages from the paper in evidence of its merits in various particulars, and then proceeded:—The essay is a perfect one in every part in orthography, punctuation and grammar, and I am very glad to be in a position to give the two prizes to this meritorious youth. He last year took two prizes for geometry and arithmetic, proving that the moral conveyed in the maxim "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves" is as true in schools as in commercial finance. Take care of the little boys, and the big boys will take care of themselves, while the converse is equally true. Do not take care of your little boys, and you will see what your big boys will come to. With the experience I have of the past and present of this school, I can honestly and confidently express my conviction that there is no school in the land which for educational position surpasses the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. How the marked improvement I witness has been effected it is not for me to say, but I

cannot refrain from stating, without any wish to be invidious, that having examined the pupils in this school four years ago, and having been acquainted with its status then, and seeing what its status is now, knowing what I do of the subjects of the University Local Examinations, that at the former date there was not a boy who would have had the shadow of a shade of a chance of passing satisfactorily, whereas there are now several who do so with the greatest success, one, Harry William Wildman, having been placed absolutely first of 1,165 junior candidates at the last Cambridge examination. There must have been a cause to produce this great change, a change which has given this school a position as widely different from its former position as is the East remote from the West.

With reference to the prize for elocution the award of which was reserved till the close of the programme, Bro. Binckes said,—“This prize, Bro. Chairman, has been placed in my hands by a very worthy and liberal supporter of the institution, Capt. J. Wordsworth, V.P. of West Yorkshire, with a request that I would award it as I pleased. As no prize had been offered for elocution I determined to allot it for that subject, and I thought it would stimulate to higher efforts those of our young friends whose names are associated with the recitations we have just listened to, if it were offered as a reward for the best delivery to day. But how to decide? Will you yourself act as arbiter, or in the spirit of gallantry will you leave the decision in the hands of our fair visitors?”

In consultation with the chairman and Dr. Goodwin the names of William Andrew Glass, and Edward George were selected, and of these Glass was chosen by the majority of the suffrages of the ladies. The chairman then in the kindest manner promised to provide a prize for George.

The reverend chairman then rose and said, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first duty in addressing you, after the very pleasing occupation in which we have been engaged for the last two hours is to offer you my apologies for appearing in this place to-day, inasmuch as until a few days since, I had no idea whatever, that I should have had the gratification of even being present at this meeting. It so happened, however, that having to make an arrangement with my friend and Bro. Binckes with regard to a sermon to be preached in my church on the 25th of this month, that he informed me of Bro. Callender's inability to come from Manchester to preside on this occasion; and he there and then asked me to take the place which was to have been filled by Bro. Callender. My answer was "anything that I could do for this Institution I was always happy to do. Failing your getting better help than I can give, I will, God willing, be at my post on that day," and here I am to apologise to you for being here, and also to thank you for your attendance to take part in so interesting a matter. It is undoubtedly expected of me that I should say something as chairman to-day, with regard to the Institution. It is therefore, with very peculiar pleasure that I go back to a time, now several years ago, when the Institution was first brought under my notice, and the importance of the education of the male children of our Masonic brethren, was, I may say, forced upon my mind. When I came to look at the state of things at that time, I was at once persuaded that it was utterly impossible that what then existed could last. True enough the Institution had then been in existence for many years, even before the commencement of the present century; but the brethren of that day and afterwards, went on in a sort of jog-trot way, and the system they pursued was as bad as could be conceived. The plan adopted was for the parents and friends to look for schools wherein to educate their children in the vicinity of their own homes. Their parents might send them were they pleased. The names of the school masters were given to the committee of the day, and generally speaking they passed muster with that committee, and little more was heard of the children's progress, though it is true that examinations were occasionally held, at some of which I assisted, and I can safely say that nothing worse can be conceived than the state of things thereby disclosed, the lessons in writing, dictation, French, &c., being so badly done that I think I may say that I never met with greater inaccuracy in the whole of my experience. Exhibitions such as these, however, roused a determination amongst the friends of the Institution to obtain a place in which the children should be housed, properly educated, and practically fitted for the lives which were before them. I will not detain you by narrating how the means for raising this building were set on foot, but the project has been carried out by indomitable industry, which in this country never fails of attaining its



object. A few years ago I had the great satisfaction of being here to take part in the laying of the first stone of this structure, which in a short time was completed, and in a measure prepared for the reception of the children. I was again present when some of the chiefs of our Order for the first time put in an appearance, which they had not done on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone. Whether this resulted from a remark of mine on that previous occasion, that if high office was worth accepting, it was worth while on the part of those accepting it, to attend and do suit and service and to perform the duties appertaining thereto, I cannot say. From that time the impetus with which the institution has proceeded has been as extraordinary as it is satisfactory. From circumstances over which I have had no control it has been my misfortune not to have been present in this place since the inauguration of this building. I must say, however, that when I look around on this splendid building as the chairman of this anniversary, it gladdens my heart beyond what I can express to find that its progress has been so great. But I am much more rejoiced to find that the education given to the boys has advanced even more than the building itself, beautiful as that is. The specimen of educational attainment we have had before us to day prove that the system adopted in regard to its management is the right one, and that the Institution is taking its place, as it ought to do, amongst the great educational establishments of the nation; and I hope that before many years elapse we shall hear of its taking rank with those of the highest prominence which enjoy the honour of the great and noble, and in which the children of the noble and great of this kingdom are educated. I look forward to see the day when the children educated in this establishment shall have just the same kind of education that their parents would have given them had it pleased the Great Architect of the Universe that they should have remained in prosperity, and not have fallen into decay, or that it had pleased the same Great Architect of the Universe that their earthly parents should have been spared to act for their advantage as he was when he was fighting and struggling to give them the means of advancing their prospects in life. I mooted once in this hall a determination that I would never rest until two exhibitions were established to furnish the means for two of the most learned boys to be sent every year for the completion of their education to our Universities, and I repeat to day that I never will rest until I see that benefit accomplished. I look to the exertions which are being made by brethren in other parts of the kingdom, most energetically to stimulate us to bring so great a work as this to a speedy and successful accomplishment. Before, however, this can be done there is one great difficulty to be surmounted. There is nothing impossible with the Masonic Order when the brethren are determined to put their shoulders to the wheel; when they resolve that the greatest blessing shall be carried out to the utmost possible extent; when they are determined that "brotherly love, relief, and truth" shall be disseminated far and wide. When this feeling is stimulated in the breasts of Masons they are ready with their hands, with their purses, and with their hearts to assist in a work so great, so generous and so all-important. I heard, with somewhat of astonishment and yet with gratitude, that at the last Annual Festival no less a sum than £12,000 was collected in the Freemason's Hall, for the benefit of this Institution. This is a large sum, but large as it is, "we want more; we must have more; and we will have more!" At this present moment £9,000 I am told, is required to pay off the remaining debt upon this Institution. If £12,000 could be collected last March, there is no reason whatever that this £9,000 may not be collected at the next festival. If my friends who sit near me, and the Secretary, who, if ever it was so, is "the right man in the right place," will assist heartily, this can be accomplished. For my own part, I promise that I will, as far as it lies in my power and ability, assist in effecting that object. But when that is done, I will never rest one hour, until a sufficient sum has been collected, whatever it may amount to, to carry out the desire of my heart, and I may say the wish of my life, to see these exhibitions already mentioned established, so that the boys who show the greatest amount of talent, may be elected to do honour to the Institution and to the world, by receiving an education which may place them, if it please Providence, in the highest position in the land, for the highest positions are open in this great country, to all who strive to exert themselves to win them; and then it may be said that the Masons of England have done their duty, in carrying out their principles, and by showing that their Order is not a mere benefit society, or a "mere feeding

club," as it is too often called by the outside world, but an Order which does its duty to the utmost of its power and ability, and which is never satisfied with standing still while good is to be done and a great work is to be accomplished. Ladies and gentlemen, I may be pardoned, perhaps, if before I sit down I just refer to one or two of the pressing reasons and necessities for paying off the debt of the Institution. My worthy and esteemed Bro. Binckes told me that at the next election there will be no less than FIFTY-FOUR candidates seeking admission into this Institution, and that it was impossible to receive more than SIX out of that number. There is room in this building, at very little additional outlay, to receive and educate TWO HUNDRED boys. Certainly we ought to be able to increase the number from 110—the present number—to 150. If we meet here next year I earnestly hope that we shall find that number housed in this place. Before I sit down I would desire to say a word briefly with reference to the kind of education given to the scholars in this school. I believe that in that respect you are pursuing a right course, and I rejoice to find that the French language forms part of the *curriculum*. Though not *au fait* at French myself to the extent I would desire, owing to neglect of its use since I received instruction, I am convinced that for profitable employment in the commercial world there is nothing like a knowledge of the modern languages; and, having regard to the interests of the boys as connected with their future prospects, I think it would be well that German should be made as prominent an object of study as French. I am happy to hear from the respected and worthy head-master, Bro. Furrion, that German is taught here, and that some boys have acquired considerable proficiency, as was acknowledged in the recent local examination. In order that this language shall have as fair a chance of being properly cultivated by the boys of this Institution as French, and in the hope that if I live another year I may hear some recitations in that language as well as in French, I myself will give a prize to the best and most proficient scholar in German. I have now but one more topic to touch upon. I do not, however, think that I have left the best subject to speak upon to the last, but it is a matter I cannot fail to mention without some satisfaction to myself. Having determined to do the best in my power to help to liquidate the existing debt of £9,000 upon the Institution, I put myself in communication the other day with the Secretary of his Royal Highness our Bro. the Prince of Wales, and asked him whether he would do me the honour, and do the Institution the benefit, of attending a choral service, followed by a sermon, I intended to preach at my church, St Helen's, Bishopsgate, on Sunday, the 25th inst. I yesterday received a most kind and considerate reply to my application, to the effect that had his Royal Highness been aware earlier that there would be a sermon preached for such a purpose he would have made every effort to have been present, but that his engagements were so thoroughly filled up for the rest of the season, both for weekdays and Sundays, that he was unable to do so. I have reason, however, to be assured, that he has the greatest interest in this Institution. I hope that reply, though it was particularly addressed to me with reference to the sermon, is a good augury of what his Royal Highness may do for this Institution in the future. I hope to live to see the day when his Royal Highness will occupy the chair of the Grand Lodge, which his grandfather and great-uncle successively occupied, and, doubtless, there is every reason to believe that his Royal Highness would be proud to occupy that high position. Eleven years ago I had the honour to have a conversation with his Royal Highness, after his first journey to Germany, on the subject of Freemasonry. He, naturally enough, wanted to know more about its "secret arts and hidden mysteries" than I was authorised to tell him. My answer was, "Wait until your Royal Highness is a Mason, and then you will know." He has, however, never lost sight of the subject from that time to the present, and the very first opportunity that presented itself to him in Sweden—where Masonry is carried on to an immense extent, and cultivated with the greatest zeal, and where, also, the charities of the Order are well and worthily cared for quite as well as they are amongst ourselves—he allied himself with our ancient Craft. In Sweden, too, not only are the Craft degrees preserved with the utmost care, but the higher degrees are also recognised, as I hope to see them in this country before long. I say this without the slightest fear, because I believe that in this country those degrees are discountenanced simply on account of whim, or prejudice, or ignorance, respecting them. I am afraid, however, I am travelling out of the record, and time warns me to desist, and my throat also tells me to hold my peace. Before I take my



seat, however. I beg to thank you one and all for the kindness with which you have honoured me in listening to the observations I have had to make. I also thank you most heartily and sincerely for your attendance here to-day. I pray you to go home—and to the ladies especially I now speak—and take into consideration the claims of this Institution, and determine that you will leave no stone unturned to induce those who are the nearest and dearest to you, and who may not be connected with the Order, to support this Institution. If they cannot do so in any other way let them do it by persuasion, and, if needful, even by force compel those they love and regard to subscribe their money for the increase of the benefits of this school, in order that the disgrace—for I call it so—of the present inadequate number of its inmates, may no longer exist; so that the FIFTY-FOUR youths now applying for admission may no longer sue in vain. But I would urge you to do more even than this, so that before long you may have provided for the maintenance and education of the full number of TWO HUNDRED, which this Institution is capable of receiving. I look forward to the time when many of these dear boys will make their mark in the world, and, with the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe, I trust that their names will be inscribed upon the rolls of this Institution as having done honour to it no less than to themselves. (The Rev. Brother resumed his seat amid loud cheering.)

Bro. Henry Browse, V.P., Ladies and Gentlemen.—It now becomes my pleasing duty, in the discharge of which I am sure I shall have the cordial support and unanimous approval of all present, no matter how imperfectly I may acquit myself, to propose "That the best thanks of the meeting are due to our excellent and worshipful brother for his kindness in presiding at this festival to day in the absence of the appointed chairman, Bro. W. Romaine Callender. Bro. Cox, was as he has told you, called upon at a very short notice to occupy the position he has so admirably filled to day. Out of the strong desire which he has for the benefit of this institution he has come here, and devoted himself to its services for the day. He has told you, that which we well know to be the fact, the interest which he feels in this institution. I am sure the House Committee, of whom I am at present the chairman, will thank him most cordially, not only for his attendance, but also for the kindly expressions he has given utterance to for the benefit of the institution, and for the future welfare of the boys. The progress which they are making in education is highly gratifying. It will be the endeavour of the committee, who have the superintendance of the school, to further the objects of the Very Worshipful Chairman, trust the suggestion which he has made, concerning the liabilities of the institution, will not be lost sight of, and I have no doubt that the efforts made between this and the next year will enable the committee to wipe out the existing debt. As the chairman has stated his hope to see a result achieved, I have no doubt he has some foundation for such a hope, and we will all most cordially assist him in his endeavour to realise it. It is quite true, as he has stated that this noble building is quite capable of lodging and accommodating TWO HUNDRED boys, at a comparatively small additional expenditure. One hundred and thirty can be accommodated in the house as it is, and by a small outlay for additional dormitories one hundred and fifty; the only thing necessary being that all the friends of the institution shall make an effort to get rid of the existing incubus of debt. That is a great object to be achieved, and I trust that you will all help us to realise such a result. However, my present purpose is simply to propose to you a cordial vote of thanks to our friend and brother, Rev. John Edmund Cox, for his kindness in presiding over this festival, and for the excellent address with which he has favoured us.

The proposition was carried by the company with prolonged applause, and also by the boys with "three times three cheers, and one more," and briefly, but cordially acknowledged by the chairman.

Bro. the Rev. Dr. Goodwin then rose and said: It seems to me that the proceedings of the day would be incomplete if another vote of thanks be not passed before we separate, and therefore I have obtained the permission of the chairman to propose it, and that is, that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to the head master and his assistants. In proposing it I shall not trespass upon your attention with many words. From what I have already said, you will readily understand my appreciation of the education which is imparted to these youths. Let me tell you a fact, which I dare say a great portion of this company is already aware of, for I see a great number of parents present, namely, that although the number of schools in Eng-

land is legion, it is a very difficult thing indeed to get a good, hard-working, *bona fide* schoolmaster and assistants. Although it is a necessary consequence of their position in society, that those who are engaged in tuition should have salaries for conducting the education of the children with whatever else belongs to their position, it is a fact that it is not easy to find a master and assistants who will enter into their work with the zeal and enthusiasm which is necessary to success, and which zeal and enthusiasm, I know from observation, that Mr. Furriau and his assistants have exhibited. You will never do well in education when the teacher thinks that he has done enough; when he gives the pupils so much tuition on the one hand, and receives so much payment for his services on the other. When a man takes his salary in the one hand and his work in the other, and weighs the one against the other, there is not much chance of great success in the result. Still when duty is thus done faithfully and energetically, it is not the less grateful to those by whom it is done, to find that it is recognised by those who have the superintendance of the institution. I, therefore, propose that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the head master and his assistants.

Bro. Browse: I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition of Bro. the Rev. Dr. Goodwin. The House Committee feel that they have in our excellent and worthy head master, Mr. Furriau, the right man in the right place, and we feel the same with regard to his assistants.

The resolution was put and carried with enthusiasm, and prolonged cheering by the company and the boys.

Mr. Furriau: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is with much pleasure that I rise to return thanks for the distinguished honour you have just conferred upon me. You may be assured that my whole time and attention shall be devoted in the future, as it has been in the past, to the education of these children. My duty is to teach others to speak, and not to speak myself; and as I have already done the speaking by deputy, I have but little to say myself. You have been kind enough to say that we have made great progress in the past. I can assure you that no effort will be spared by myself and assistants to make at least equal progress in the future. We will never be satisfied with what we have done; whatever amount of success we have achieved, we look forward to improvement upon it.

The meeting then adjourned.

The collation was served in the gymnasium and play-shed adjoining to nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, the provisions and superintendance being entrusted to Bro. Charles Gosden, of the Freemasons' Tavern, who, with his staff, was untiring in his exertions to please, the entire arrangements affording unqualified satisfaction.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts, with the addition of that of "Bro. His Grace the Duke of Leinster, M.W.G.M. of Ireland" (who had purposed being present, but was unfortunately prevented from attending), responded to by his Grace's nephew, Bro. Capt. C. F. Henry, having been proposed.

Bro. Browse rose, and called upon the company to dedicate the contents of their glasses to the health of the excellent brother presiding. I am sure (said Bro. Browse) that you will join the Committee in drinking the toast with the utmost enthusiasm. I cannot conceive anything kinder than his conduct has been to-day during the whole of these proceedings—the very complimentary manner in which he has attended to our wants calls for an expression of the high degree of esteem in which he is held by us all. We have known him well of old, and I am sure that what we have known of him warrants me in asking you to wish him health, long life, and prosperity. May he live many years to be present at the anniversaries of these schools, because no man in the Order has promoted its interests more deeply and thoroughly. It has been my good fortune on several occasions of this kind to be present, and I am perfectly certain that our brother has conducted them as efficiently as any man who ever sat in that chair. We are delighted to see him here, and I am sure that you will give him that reception amongst us to which he is justly entitled. I am sure that I may, in your name, ask him to come and mix with us again.

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

The Chairman: Worthy and esteemed brethren,—I thank you most cordially for this manifestation of your good feeling towards me. It has been a source of great delight and pleasure to me to be present on this occasion. I am sure that prosperity will attend your Institution if it progress in the future as it has done in the past. Let that progress be as extensive as pos-

sible for the benefit of the Institution. Before I sit down, as a proof of my estimation of the worth of this Institution, allow me to propose to you as a toast, "The prosperity, progress, and continued usefulness of the Lewises of the Order."

The toast was drank with cheers.

The Chairman: And now, brethren, before we part I have one more, and only one more, toast for your consideration; and that is one that I must entreat the forbearance of my friends for attempting, inasmuch as I am conscious that I have not the ability for one instant to do justice to it. When this the last toast is drank, my friends you can go to your amusements and to the pleasures of the evening, which I hope and trust will be in every way conducive to your happiness. I said to-day, while addressing you in another part of this Institution, that there was, pre-eminently, "the right man in the right place." It has long been my privilege to be acquainted with the brother whose health I am about to propose for your consideration and acceptance, and I am quite sure that those who remain and listen to what I have to say will bear with me out when I affirm that I know no man connected with our Order who could by any possibility have exerted himself more actively, and devoted more time, attention and earnestness for the interest of this Institution than the brother whose health I have the privilege to propose to you has done. There was a time when I looked around me in despair of ever being able to find a man whose industry, talent and zeal would lead to such an increase of the funds of this Institution, as would enable its managers adequately to develop its benefits. At length the man was found, the present Secretary of the Institution, Bro. Frederick Binckes. Before the last Annual Festival I met in Piccadilly a brother, who I am ashamed to say does not take the interest in the Craft that he ought to take, and who said to me, "Do you know what they are talking about this Masonic Institution for Boys?" "No," I replied, "I do not." "Why," rejoined he, "they say that they want something like £10,000 to do what is necessary to be done! Do not you wish they may get it?" I answered "Yes, I know now to what you refer. They want more than that, and they will get it. If Bro. Binckes is at the helm you may depend upon it that he will not drive the ship on shore." My prediction was quite true as you, brethren are now aware, Bro. Binckes on that occasion, in conjunction with the House Committee, did not drive the ship on shore; but he went to sea and brought home a cargo, the value of which was £12,000, which was applied to the reduction of the debt on this Institution. Well, now, my friends, we want something like £9,000 more, to complete the abolition of that liability, and Bro. Binckes will, with those who stand by him, produce that sum between now and next March. That is a man whom you ought to do honour to; he is a brother whom we all admire, and therefore I again ask you to join with me in drinking his health, "Long life and prosperity to him."

The toast was drank with three times three cheers and one cheer more.

The Secretary (who upon rising was received with loud applause) said: Brethren, Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The occasion and the exigencies of time demand that I should be as brief as possible in replying to the toast you have so kindly drank. Believe me that from the bottom of my heart I appreciate the manner and friendly expressions of feeling which have just been made in reference to myself by the Chairman, although I am at the same time conscious that I cannot adequately reply to them. In the discharge of the duties of the office I feel it an honour to fill, I have had occasion frequently to trouble my brethren with appeals for assistance, and have been reluctantly compelled to a renewed appeal in connexion with this day's proceedings. My justification is, that I have felt that the interests of the institution have in some extent been entrusted to me, and I have always determined, that so far as health, strength, and ability would serve me, those interests should not suffer in my keeping. Without appeals, without constant efforts, how could such results as those witnessed here be achieved? To quote my friend, Dr. Goodwin, I might have taken salary in one hand and work in the other, weighed the one against the other and been content with the labour thereby required from me; but, if I had we should not be as we are. I have no wish or intention to indulge in one egotistical assertion, and if I allude to work that has been done, and venture to arrogate to myself some small share of the credit, it is for the purpose of allowing myself the opportunity of repelling with indignation the unfraternal and unfair remarks and insinuations which have been used and indulged in by some from whom better things might

have been expected. Let the Craft at large judge between them and me as to the manner in which I have at least endeavoured to discharge my duties during the last seven years. But to pursue a more grateful theme, I hope that those who are here for the first time to-day will give an account to others of what they have seen, that so the ranks of our supporters may from year to year be recruited. It is a source of great satisfaction to witness such a enormous assemblage of friends, especially to welcome so large a number of ladies, whose sympathies it is always my wish and endeavour to enlist. In the work all but brought to a successful issue it has been my good fortune to be associated with a body of brethren zealous and generous, to whom this institution is largely indebted. Valuable, however, as has been their aid, it weighs but as a feather in the balance when compared with that which may be effected through the influence and co-operation of the ladies, and I do most earnestly plead with them for that help none others can so effectually render. That help is needed not on account of any "wasteful or extravagant" expenditure (as some have thought proper to characterise our outlay), but because we have not spared expenditure to produce that efficiency to which such gratifying testimony has been borne to-day. I might compare the present state of this institution with the past, but I do not know that it would profit much to occupy your time in doing so. Its present position in every respect—finance alone excepted—is a matter for hearty congratulation, but I believe it is only in its infancy. I look forward with confidence to a large extension of the benefits of this institution, and rely with equal confidence on the supply of the means necessary for such extension.

Bro. C. J. Morgan: I am sure we can bear testimony to the truth of what Bro. Binckes has said about the Boys' School, and in connection with its interests I wish to direct particular attention to the announcement made by the rev. chairman of his intention to preach a sermon in aid of the funds of the School, on Sunday, the 25th inst. An opportunity will then be afforded of paying our duty to God, manifesting our admiration of our Order, and of the Institution connected with it, so worthy in every way of our support, and at the same to evince to the outer world that Masonry is not simply a benefit society or feeding-club, as some love to describe it. I hope all our brethren and sisters here—if so I may describe the ladies—will be present to support Bro. Cox in his laudable effort to assist the Institution.

#### METROPOLITAN.

BEDFORD LODGE (No 157).—The members of this lodge held their summer banquet, at Bro. Wm. Holland's Hotel, North Woolwich, on Friday the 16th inst., under the able presidency of Bro. S. Mellis, W.M. The members present were: Lavender, P.M.; Jones, P.M.; Cubitt, P.M.; Hill, P.M.; Robinson, Walker, Foster, Tullett, Hills, W. Holland, Drew, Howland, Bades, and others whose names we were not able to ascertain. The visitors present were: Bros. Wahley and T. Beard. The members present sat down to an excellent banquet served by the worthy host, which gave the greatest satisfaction. The cloth having been removed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The brethren were then shown over the grounds adjoining the hotel by Bro. W. Holland, who exerted himself to the utmost to make each and every one truly happy—and we are happy to say that he succeeded—it being the general remark that "this was the place to spend a happy day." We may remark to those lodges, who have not yet held their summer banquet that we can with much pleasure recommend them to the North Woolwich Hotel and gardens, where they will be received with that urbanity and courtesy so truly characteristic in Bro. W. Holland.

#### MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—Royal Union Lodge (No. 382).—A meeting of this old lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 19th inst., at half-past three o'clock, Bro. G. Feirenbach, the W.M., in the chair, supported by Bros. W. H. Coulter, S.W.; J. Jaquin, J.W.; J. W. Chaisen, P.M., Treas.; W. Coombs, P.M. Hon. Sec.; R. Lonsdale, S.D.; B. H. Swallow, as J.D.; W. J. Cloake, I.G.; J. Saqui, Org.; T. A. Adams, P.G. Purst.; J. Weedon, P.M.; F. J. Wirtzfeld, P.M.; C. Horsley, E. C. Woodward, J. Woodward, Capt. Freeman, Booker, Blockley, Holliday, &c. The minutes of last meeting were

read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Messrs. W. Fugl, H. N. Barnett, J. B. Lunt, W. Heale, G. R. Sheidt, and C. Biseborn, when proved unanimous in their favour. Messrs. Lunt, Heale, Sheidt, and Biseborn being in attendance were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M. Bros. Marshall, Freeman, and Blockley were passed to the degree of F.C. Bros. Short and Holliday were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.'s. The Secretary read a letter that he had received from Bro. J. Hervey, Grand Secretary, approving of new by-laws for the lodge. Bro. Coulter, S.W., presented to the lodge three appropriate gavel boards. The lodge was closed in form and with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment at Bro. Line's, the Chequers Hotel. After spending a pleasant evening they separated at an early hour.

## PROVINCIAL.

### ESSEX.

UPTON LODGE, (No. 1,227).—The election meeting of this lodge was held at the Spotted Dog Inn, Upton, on Thursday the 8th inst. The lodge having been opened and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, Bros. Stevens and Simmonds were passed to the degree of F.C., and Messrs. Calverley and Levick, were initiated by the W.M. Bro. Bellerby, who performed the ceremonies in his accustomed faultless manner. Bro. B. Pickering the S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. The treasurer was re-elected, and Bro. Woodstock was elected Tyler. A handsome sum was voted by the lodge to record its sense of Bro. Bellerby's great services, which was afterwards largely supplemented by private subscriptions from the brethren.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchant's Lodge* (No. 241).—This lodge held its annual meeting for the installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year, on Tuesday the 29th ult., at the Masonic Temple, Rope-street, when Bro. Samuel Forrest was duly installed to the chair of the lodge. The proceedings commenced at two o'clock p.m., a large number of brethren assembled in the large room, and amongst them several distinguished visitors from this and the neighbouring province of Cheshire. The ceremony of installation having been concluded, and the officers for the ensuing year having been invested by the W.M., the lodge was closed in due form. At five o'clock the brethren to the number of 86, sat down to a banquet at the Stanley Arms Hotel, Roby. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been proposed, the I.P.M. gave the toast of the evening—the health of the W.M., and spoke in high terms of his character and ability, as one well qualified to discharge the duties annexed to this office, and to occupy the chair of this lodge, of the reputation of which every member was justly proud. The toast was received with every token of enthusiasm by the brethren, thus most cordially confirming the unanimity of Bro. Forrest's election. At nine o'clock the meeting was closed and the brethren returned to town after spending a very enjoyable evening.

LIVERPOOL.—*Royal Victoria Lodge* (No. 1015).—Tuesday the 9th inst. was the annual meeting of this thriving lodge, at which, in addition to the ordinary business of the day the installation of the W.M. elect took place, the brethren assembled at the Temple, Hope-street, at 3.30 in the afternoon, when Bro. A. C. Mott, P.G.S.D. P.M. 241, &c., &c. took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. J. B. Robinson the W.M. elect, was duly presented by Bro. F. Johnson, P.M., and regularly installed in the chair of the lodge by Bro. Mott, who performed the duties of Installing Master in the able and effective manner for which he has long been known in the province. The following are the brethren whom the W.M. invested as his officers: Bros. Edward Friend, I.P.M.; Thomas A. Love, S.W.; Thomas H. Gawith, J.W.; Simon Lewis, Treas.; Richard W. Crowe, Sec.; W. B. Henley, S.D.; A. L'Estrange, J.D.; John Kenyon, I.G.; T. H. Hughes, P.M. Dir. of Cens.; T. Welch, W. G. Glover, Stewards; E. Robinson, Org. The business of the installation having been concluded, the W.M., proceeded to initiate into Masonry Messrs. Thompson, Teeling, and Jordan, who had been regularly proposed and balloted for, and conducted the ceremony throughout in such an able and excellent manner as could not fail to satisfy all who were present, that he was one well fitted to occupy the chair of the lodge and to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of all. The brethren were then called off from labour to refresh-

ment and sat down to an excellent banquet which had been provided by the House Steward. Among the visitors present were:—Bros. Hamer, P.G. Treas.; Smith, P.M., 1,094; Johnson, P.M., 1,013; Doyle, P.M., 667; De la Perelle, P.M., 249; Wilson, P.M., 241; Barker, P.M., 220; McKeane, P.M., 216; Seldon, W.M., 1,094; Ashmore, W.M., 723; Forrest, W.M., 241; Hill, J.W., 724; Demson, J.D., 1,094; &c., &c. During the evening, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given, the health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. Mott, P.M., who congratulated the lodge in having elected Bro. Robinson as their W.M., one who had this evening given proofs of how admirably he could conduct the business of the lodge. The toast having been warmly and heartily responded to by the brethren, the W.M. replied, and in the course of his remarks said: He could not, as some did when elected to a new office, promise to redouble his diligence, for since he first held office in the lodge, he had endeavoured to be not only regular but punctual in his attendance, and to discharge the duties allotted to him to the utmost of his ability. He could promise, however, that he would not relax in his endeavours to promote the prosperity of the lodge, and he trusted that his conduct during the year would meet with the approval of every brother. At about 9.30 p.m., the brethren resumed labour and the lodge was shortly after finally closed in due form, the brethren expressing themselves well pleased with the whole proceedings of the day.

### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TREDEGAR.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 1,098).—A lodge of emergency was held on Thursday last at seven p.m. Bro. B. S. Fisher, W.M. presided, admirably performed the ceremony of raising Bros. S. T. Green, mineral agent to the Tredegar Iron Company, and Thomas Spencer, Cambrian Inn, also the initiation of Messrs. David Dobbs, innkeeper, Ebbw Vale, and Henry Saunders, chief accountant locomotive department E. B. and C. I. Railway, who is about to leave for Bombay. The brethren afterwards sat down to supper at the Castle Hotel, Bro. Host Spencer catering with his usual excellent taste. The W.M. Bro. Fisher was in the chair. The usual Masonic toasts were given, and the healths of the new initiates drank with loud cheers. The brethren separated at an early hour, having first drunk to their next merry meeting.

## IRELAND.

### CORK.

BANDON.—*Ancient Boyne Lodge* (No. 84).—On Thursday, the 24th ult., the brethren of this lodge assembled in the rooms at the Devonshire Arms to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the lodge, and to install the officers for the ensuing six months:—Bros. G. Bennett, W.M.; Robert Sutton, S.W.; R. Topham, J.W.; E. C. Dawson, J.D.; M. Lee, J.D.; Dr. Belcher, I.G.; Bennett, Sec. and Treas. At five o'clock the following brethren sat down to dine:—Bros. Steward Tresilian, R. Sutton, R. Topham, M. Lee, Dr. Belcher, F. D. Cornwall, R. Nash, J. H. Strain, W. Bullen, W. Joyce, J. Morris, F. Gannon, R. Payne, R. W. Doherty, W. Sellivant, G. Hegarty, R. Bright, J. Martin, W. Corley, R. N. Wolfe, F. P. Potter, W. Fuller, H. N. Lloyd, C. Cole. The chair was occupied by Bro. Tresilian and the vice-chair by M. Lee. After ample justice was done to the good things provided by "mine host," which embraced an abundant supply of the delicacies of the season, the usual loyal Masonic toasts were given and responded to with due honours. Bro. Bennett then took the chair, when the brethren proceeded to present Bro. Tresilian with a very handsome silver tea service, as a testimonial in acknowledgment of his services in the cause of Masonry, and appreciation of the manner in which he acquitted himself as W.M. for the past twelve months. The tea-pot attracted particular attention, it being very massive and richly chased, bearing the following inscriptions:—"The Ancient Boyne Lodge, to Steward R. Tresilian, in recognition of his many services as a brother and a friend.

The Chairman in presenting this very handsome and well-merited gift alluded to Bro. Tresilian's services in the cause of Masonry, and his long connection with the Ancient Boyne, a period of over thirty years.

Bro. Tresilian thanked the brethren warmly for this unexpected token of friendship and brotherly love, and assured them never would their kindness be forgotten by him.

Several other toasts were given, while the singing of some of the brethren added to the harmony and amusement of the evening, particularly the song ably rendered by Bro. Capt. Cornwall, which drew forth loud and rapturous applause from the brethren.

### ROYAL ARCH.

#### METROPOLITAN.

CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—A convocation of this chapter was held on the 20th inst., at the George Hotel Aldermanbury. C. Hosgood, Z.; Self, H.; Dr. Woodman, J.; Green, N.; G. Smith, P.S.; Wheeler, candidate. The exaltation ceremony having been worked, after which (as we stated in our last week's number) Comp. Brett gave the illustration of the banners and the description of Aaron's rod and the first clause of the first section. The lectures were delivered in a very pleasing and correct manner.

### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE.—*Royal Kent Encampment.*—On Friday, the 9th inst., a meeting of this encampment was held under the presidency of Sir Knight W. Foulsham, E.C. Amongst the Sir Knights present were: Sir Knight H. Hotham, R. J. Banning, Jens Jensen, T. Robinson, A. Clapham, W. Brignall, jun.; W. Dalziel, J. F. Frolich, W. Garbrett, P. Hristendahl, J. S. Trotter, &c. After the minutes of the previous encampment had been confirmed, Comp. J. J. Clay, of St. John's Chapter, No. 80, Sunderland, was regularly installed as a Knight Templar. The Encampment was then closed and the Sir Knights adjourned to refreshment.

### Obituary.

#### THE LATE BRO. H. N. GOULTY.

The announcement of the death of our brother, H. N. Goult, on the 7th inst., has caused quite a gloom throughout Brighton, so universally known, respected, and beloved was he. Although his life was so brief, he had by his energy and ability crowded into it public and private services, the number and extent of which would have done credit to men of twice his age. The deceased brother was the son of the Rev. J. N. Goult, for many years a well-known and esteemed Nonconformist minister in Brighton, who was a nephew of the immortal Lord Nelson. Bro. Horatio Nelson Goult represented for many years the Park Ward in the Town Council. He was also a most painstaking member of the watch and other committee. His ability as an architect was of no common order, as many of the public buildings of Brighton prove. The chapels of the Extra Mural Cemetery, the Norfolk Hotel, the Grand Concert Hall, the Turkish Bath, Messrs. Harrington and Son's and other buildings, and the Head-quarters of the 1st Sussex Artillery, with the chapel and schools at Cliftonville, and the national schools at Hurstperpoint, and many other minor public establishments will ever remain as public marks of his skill. For several years he was connected as consulting architect and surveyor with several most successful and flourishing building societies. He was a member of the Council and one of the original promoters of the Children's Hospital, a charitable institution in which he took the deepest interest; also one of the Local Secretaries of the Local School of Art.

His introduction into Freemasonry took place in December, 1863, in the Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 73, the then W.M., Bro. F. Walters, having performed the ceremony of initiation. He was also a member of the Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 73, and a member of the Yarrowburgh Lodge, 811, in which lodge he had served the office of Secretary, and, at the time of his death, was

the J. Deacon. He was also a member of the Order of Knight Templars. In Mark Masonry he was well known. A member of the Southwark Mark Lodge, 22, and of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 75, of which lodge he was the W.M. for the second year; and, at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters held in June last, the R.W.G.M. gave him the honourable position of Grand Supt. of Works.

As a father, son, or friend, he was universally esteemed by all who knew him. The gentleness of his manner, his equanimity of temper, his kind and charitable disposition, his marked ability, and the thorough earnest and talented manner with which he conducted every occupation of his life, makes his loss most keenly felt and most deeply regretted.

The funeral took place on Tuesday last, at the Extra Mural Cemetery, Lewes-road, and was attended by a large concourse of persons, representing the various public bodies with which the deceased was connected. The funeral service was conducted in the most solemn and deeply impressive manner by the Rev. S. Smith, of Enfield, near London, who was a personal friend of the deceased. Mr. Smith addressed the assembly, and commented briefly, but in a most touching manner, on the large assemblage who had spontaneously come a long distance to pay a last tribute of respect to him they had known and worked with. Men of all creeds and opinions, socially and politically, Masons, and Sunday-school teachers and pupils, all coming in a simple manner to do honour to him to whom they considered it was due. The procession from the chapel to the grave was a touching sight, and there could not have been a less number present than 800 to 1,000 persons.

The Town Council of Brighton was represented by the Mayor, Alderman Lester; the Ex-Mayor, Alderman Hollett; Aldermen Bridgen, Cox, Martin, Silverthorne, Abbey, and Smithers; Councillors Bostick, Davey, T. Hill, Pierson, Goodman, Fabian, Austin, Benham, W. Hill, Hayllar, Martin, Johnston, W. R. Wood, Richards, Weston, Friend, Smith; the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Lockwood.

The Directors and Guardians were represented by Messrs. Curtis, T. Phillips, H. Saunders, Henry Sanders, D. Greenin, &c.

The 1st Sussex Artillery was represented by Lieut.-Col. Harrington, Major Silverthorne, Capt. Lainsou, Capt. Tester, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. Long, Bapt. and Adjutant Paisley, Serjeant Dendy, and a large number of the members of the corps in private costume.

The Masonic body was fully represented, and comprised the following, all of whom carried the sprig of acacia, which, at the close of the service, was placed in the grave by the Masons as they passed:—

The Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 73 (the lodge in which the deceased brother was initiated), was represented by Bros. Thos. J. Sabine, P.M.; H. C. Davis, P. Rose, and E. Broadbridge.

The Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 271, by Bros. Fabian, P.M., & P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; John Rogers, R. T. Rogers, E. Bright, Craven, Whatford, &c.

The Royal York Lodge, No. 315, by Bros. C. Wren, the W.M.; W. Hudson, P.M.; Hugh Saunders, P.M. & P. Prov. J.G. Deacon, Sussex, Smith, and F. J. Tillstone.

The Royal Brunswick Lodge, No. 732, by Bros. Henry, Davey, J.D., Lester, and Abbey.

The Yarrowburgh Lodge, No. 811 (of which the deceased was J.D. at the time of his death), by the W.M., Bro. the Rev. John Griffiths, P. Prov. G. Chap.; Bros. E. Turner, J.W.; Chalk, P.M.; Holford; C. Bryce, P.M. & Sec.; W. H. German, Treas.; S. Wing, I.G.; W. R. Wood, P.M. & P. Prov. J.G.W. Sussex; Rev. Dr. O'Brien, &c.

The Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, by Bro. Cunningham, P.M. & Prov. G. J. Org.; Turner, P.M. & P.G.J.D.; Sabine, P.M., & G. Assist. Dir. of Certs.

The Royal Sussex Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 75 (of which lodge the deceased was W.M. at the time of his death), by Bros. Thos. Cook, S.W.; G. R. Lockyer, J.W.; Wood, Treas.; H. C. Davis, Sec.; W. Stanford, A. Cowley, Berry, Tuppen, Wrigglesworth, Broadbridge, &c.

About 30 gentlemen joined the procession as representing the building societies with which the deceased was connected as surveyor; the children of the Sunday-schools over which he was inspector, and a large number of the congregation of the chapel of which he was the deacon. Not for many years past has a death in Brighton excited such unanimous feelings, among all classes, of sympathy and of regret, as for the worthy brother, true citizen, faithful friend, devoted husband and father, Horatio Nelson Goulty.

#### LIST OF LODGE, &c., MEETINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 31st JULY, 1869.

(Abbreviations.—F.M.H., Freemasons' Hall; M.H., Masonic Hall; M.T., Masonic Temple; Tav., Tavern; Ho., Hotel; R., Rooms; L., Lodge; St., Street; Sq., Square).

##### METROPOLITAN.

*Sunday, July 25th.*

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Rose and Crown, Fort-st., Union-st., Bishopsgate.

*Monday, July 26th.*

LODGES.—British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Bancroft-place, Mile-end; Tower Hamlet Engineers, George Hotel, Aldermanbury.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Union Waterloo (for M.M.), King's Arms, Woolwich; Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe; Justice, Royal Albert, New Cross-road, Deptford; St. James's Union, Swan Tavern, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Industry, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-st.; Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho; Camden, Adelaide Tav., Haverstock Hill; Westbourne, Running Horse, Duke-st., Grosvenor-sq.; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham.

*Tuesday, July 27th.*

LODGES.—Industry, F.M.H.; Southern Star, Montpelier Tav., Walworth.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Strong Man, White Horse, Little Britain; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dist. Rail., Victoria Station; Domatic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; British Oak, Silver Lion Tavern, Pennyfield, Poplar; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney; Royal Union, Hotel de Cologne, Haymarket.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Metropolitan, George Hotel, Aldermanbury.

*Wednesday, July 28th.*

Special Meeting of Grand Lodge, F.M.H., at 7 precisely.—LODGES.—United Pilgrims, Horns Tav., Kennington-park; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Ho., St. John's-wood; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tav., High-st., Deptford; Temperance in the East, Private Ass. Ro., 6, Newby-pl., Poplar.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-st., Mile-end-rd.; Confidence, Sugar Loaf, Great St. Helens; Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse; United Strength, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Tav., St. John's Wood; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lambeth; Peckham, Edinboro' Castle Tav., Peckham Rye; Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

*Thursday, July 29th.*

Gen. Com. Female School at 4.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-road; Globe, No. 10, Old Bond-st.; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile-end-rd.; St. John's, Hollybush Tav., Hampstead; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-street, Berkeley-square; Tranquillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Great St. Helen's, St. Mary Axe; Whittington, Crown Ho., 41,

Holborn; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tav., Deptford; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-st. CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

*Friday, July 30th.*

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-street; St. Luke's, Pier Hotel, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tavern, Victoria-road, Deptford; Union's (Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.), Freemasons' Hall; United Pilgrims, Horns' Tavern, Kennington; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tav., Broadway, Deptford; Belgrave, Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Lily, Greyhound Ho., Richmond; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey; Metropolitan Lo. of Instruction, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

#### PROVINCIAL.

##### BERKSHIRE.

READING.—*Tues.*, Lodge: Union, Ma. Ha., Grey Friar's-road. MAIDENHEAD.—*Tues.*, Lodge: St. John's, Orkney Arms. WINDSOR.—*Tues.*, Lodge: Etonian, Adelaide Inn.

##### DORSET.

SHERBORNE.—*Mon.*, Lodge: Benevolence, To. Ha.

##### LANCASHIRE (EAST).

BLACKBURN.—*Thurs.*, Lodge: Fidelity, White Bull Ho.—BRADFORD (near Manchester).—*Wed.*, Lodge: Townley Parker, Grey Mare Inn.—MANCHESTER.—*Mon.*, Lodges: Robert Burns, F.M.H.; Strangeways, Assize Courts Ho.; *Thurs.*, Shakespeare, F.M.H.

##### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON (near Liverpool).—*Wed.*, Lodge: Harmony, Wellington Ho.—LIVERPOOL.—*Wed.*, Lodges: St. George, Adelphi Ho.; Derby, Ma. Te.—WARRINGTON.—*Mon.*, Lodge: Lights, Ma. Ro.—WIGAN.—*Tues.*, Lodge: Antiquity, Royal Ho.

##### MIDDLESEX.

TWICKENHAM.—*Tues.*, Lodge: Crescent, Eyot Tav.

##### OXFORDSHIRE.

CHIPPING NORTON.—*Thurs.*, Lodge: Bowyer, Ma. Ha.

##### WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Tues.*, Lodge: Elkington, Ma. Ro.—NUNEATON.—*Thurs.*, Lodge: Abbey, Newdegate Arms.

#### SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—*Mon.*, Lodges: St. Clair, F.M.H. *Tues.*, Defensive Band, 14, Waterloo-pl. *Fri.*, Lodge: Trafalgar, New Ship Ho., Leith. Chapters: *Tues.*, Naval and Military, F.M.H. *Wed.*, Edinburgh, F.M.H.—GLASGOW.—*Thurs.*, Prov. Grand Lodge, 213, Buchanan-st.—*Mon.*, Lodges: St. Clair, 19, Croy-pl. *Tues.*, Union and Crown, 19, Croy-pl; Athole, 213, Buchanan-st. *Fri.*, St. Mary, Ma. Ha., Partick. Chapters: *Tues.*, Caledonian and Unity, 170, Buchanan-st. *Fri.*, Govan, 207, Govan-rd.

#### IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—*Mon.*, Lodges: Nos. 153, F.M.H. *Wed.*, No. 125, F.M.H. *Thurs.*, No. 500, F.M.H.—MONEYMORE.—Royal Arch: *Wed.*, Unity, Hotel, High-st.

[This information is extracted from the "Universal Masonic Calendar," published at 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, and brethren who may detect any inaccuracies are respectfully requested to communicate the same to the Editor.]

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* All Communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C.,

T. R. (New Zealand).—Our esteemed Bro. can still be found at the Old Masonic Depot in Great Queen-street.

SEVERAL letters and lodge reports stand over until next issue.