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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

## THE ELECTION OF MASTER AND OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

By C. H.

Before many more numbers of this MAGAZINE have left the press by far the largest number of lodges under the English Constitution will have assembled, and exercised the all-important franchise belonging to ancient Freemasonry, *i.e.*, the election of W.M. and officers for the ensuing twelve months.

"All preferment among Masons should be grounded upon real worth and personal merit, therefore no brother shall be elected Master of a lodge, or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority or rank."—Constitutions p. 6.

Such being the facts, the Grand Lodge of England confers a great boon on the fraternity by leaving every lodge free to elect its own Master, Treasurer, and Tyler. The Master has the prerogative of appointing the S.W., J.W., S.D., J.D., I.G., and Secretary. The power, therefore, invested in the W.M. demonstrates the care and caution the brethren should observe in the selection of Master. To qualify a brother for the high position of Master it is necessary "the candidate should be true and trusty, of good repute, held in high estimation by the fraternity, well skilled in Masonic knowledge, and, above all, steady and firm in principle." Unless the members conscientiously believe the brother has these qualifications,

they should pause ere they elect the brother to assume, or morally usurp, the dignity of Master, but rather let the brother tarry that he may profit by the example of another's knowledge, and amend in himself what he has perceived defective in his brother. The W.M. is called upon to attend the monthly Boards of Benevolence, that the wants of the deserving brethren may be attended to. He is also called upon to attend the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge, and by a careful and impartial observance of all questions before Grand Lodge he may be enabled to record his votes that the best interests of our sacred and noble institution may be protected. Let him remember that he has bound himself to observe the ancient charges, in which the foregoing conditions form some of its clauses. It must be remembered that upon the activity or supineness of the Master the Order will be supported or degraded. How many are there that promise a faithful observance of their duties, and how soon do they forget their obligation.

Let the Master therefore not seek to excuse his own negligence by quoting that of others, but rather let his actions prove to his lodge that while he occupies the exalted position of Master he does not withhold the practice it enjoins. Another important duty of the Master is the selection of his officers. He should be careful to avoid appointing to the office of S.W. a brother who would be disqualified, mentally or otherwise, from holding the distinguished office of Master, so that when the time arrives for the brethren to exercise their prerogative in the election of Master they may not either wound the feelings of the brother by passing him over, or stultify themselves by electing him to an office he is incompetent to sustain. This may be obviated by the timely discretion of the actual Master for the time being. The members may exercise their franchise in the election of Master, with a view to gratify and please a brother, but the Master should ever have in view his obligation.

The appointment of the Tyler of the lodge is also vested in the members, who may also remove the said Tyler at any time for a sufficient cause at a regular meeting of the lodge.

The attention of the brethren, more especially those who are anticipating their election to the Masonic chairs, is earnestly called to the duties they are about to undertake, and we entreat such as may now be contemplating such a mark of

confidence being conferred on them by their respective constituencies to determine zealously, "to act and abide by the ancient usages and established customs of the Order."

We are confident that if these injunctions are strictly adhered to the ancient Order in which we are enrolled, will be substantially benefited, and thus be the means of extending those blessings which it has conferred on mankind.

#### NEW MASONIC TOAST — "BRO. THE PRINCE OF WALES."

The Prince of Wales is now attached to the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland. In some lodges formerly "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family" was given as an ordinary toast. Then came the time when the Prince was admitted as a Mason in Sweden. Some lodges cheerfully hailed the new brother, and gave the toast of "Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales" with Masonic honours in his accustomed place after the Queen. There were few who did that, for they wanted to know what the "authorities" could say, and it was dimly asserted that "the authorities" held that the Prince was not a Mason, because he had given the authorities the slip; also that he was not a Mason, because he had taken three degrees in the same night, as his royal grandfather and relatives had done before him, and as he would have done in Scotland; further, that he was not a Mason because he was initiated in Sweden, and that Sweden is a schismatic country, destitute of Craft Masonry; and lastly, that as the high degrees are prohibited in England, or at all events ought to be, and as the Prince had taken very high degrees in Sweden, he was no Mason at all. It was also believed on good foundation that if the Prince wanted to get into Grand Lodge, or somebody wanted to get him in, that it would be quite impossible, as he would have on the insignia of some of his high degrees, which are un-Masonic, and that he would be turned out forthwith.

How "the authorities" might have settled the matter is not clear, for very likely the matter was not left to the authorities at all, but settled by the gentlemanly instinct of the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland himself. While various authorities were considering into what hole or corner lodges the Prince could be bottled up and entrapped, under the temptation that he was making himself

popular with the brethren at large, the Earl addressed the Prince with a cordial welcome, and was responded to in the same spirit. It then began to be allowed by "the authorities,"—as they could not help themselves,—that the Prince was some kind of a Mason after all; not quite the right sort, it may be, but that his offences have been condoned, and that "the authorities" have, for the sake of Masonic unity, and not to be too hard upon him, let him into the bosom of the true Craft.

Still the salutations of Bro. the Prince of Wales at Masonic banquets were few and far between. The "authorities" had not made up their minds how to deal with him, though the brethren had. The brethren generally believed it was the wish of the Earl of Zetland to place the Prince in the position of M.W.G.M., as his royal relatives had been, the Earl continuing to rule the Craft, and give the benefit of his friendly aid and counsel as Pro. Grand Master.

How this was arranged, and how far the Earl was allowed his own way may not perhaps be known. The Prince was made a Pro. Grand Master after a fashion; the M.W.G.M. was not present in the Grand Lodge and we do not know what would have been his Lordship's expressions on the occasion. At all events the Prince is made a Past Grand Master, whatever that may be, and now it remains, when "the authorities" allow it, that we should do honour to him.

This appears a very simple affair to simple-minded men; the Queen and the Craft, and after the Queen her heir, Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; a very zealous presiding officer may give the health of our brother's wife and of the Royal Lewises, Prince Albert Victor and the other infant Princes of Wales, thus: "P.G.M. the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales," for instance. An ardent patron of the Boys' and Girl's Schools may innocently refer to the prospect of a royal visit when Prince Albert Victor may mingle with Masons' orphan boys, and the Princesses with the orphan girls. This is a simple way of managing, but is it right? Had we not better wait for the authorities?

There is much to be said, for although it is quite true the Prince is a Prince and Prince of Wales, does he not lose his rank as such by becoming a P.G.M., and ought he not to be treated as such? Besides what is the good of being a Past Grand Officer, a P.G.S.B. or a P.G.A.D.C. or other high functionary, without having the

benefit of the association of the Prince of Wales. When Bro. Jones, P.G.S.B., gets up to return thanks for the Grand Officers Past and Present surely he should have the chance of putting into his speech, "Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," and of assuring the brethren present that he had heard from somebody that H.R.H. is a very good Mason, and that he has been seen in some distinguished lodge, at which only Past Grand Wardens can be present, giving the Grand Warden's fire in the most scientific manner, not surpassed by the most accomplished Grand Warden present. He, Bro. Jones, in returning thanks on behalf of H.R.H. and the other Grand Officers, Past and Present, begs to assure the brethren that H.R.H. is most exemplary in the discharge of his political and domestic duties, and very grateful for any commemoration at a Masonic banquet.

It may turn out that the right way of going on is this:—1. The Queen. 2. The M.W.G.M. And 3. Bro. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., R.W. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present, coupled with the name of Bro. Brown. Indeed, we are by no means sure that it is not so arranged; if we are rightly informed that the toast has been so given and received by Grand Officers. Others have hit upon another way. Knowing that the Prince is a Prince, and that his Masonic honours will not unmake him, expecting, too, that he will be M.W.G.M. before long, they give it "Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., the Earl De Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present."

Which of these two formulas may be right it is not for us to pronounce; we await the direction and sanction of "the authorities;" but in the meanwhile we may say W.M.'s may avoid pronouncing for either of these, and embroiling themselves with the authorities, by giving the health of the Prince in his usual place after the Queen. The discussion of the subject may interest and occupy brethren, as it is new, but we may warn them that the decision hardly rests with the W.M.'s, but rather with "the authorities." For the decision of the latter, or for correspondence in anticipation of it, our pages are open.

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The *Choir* announces that the Prince of Wales has given a prize of £5 for bagpipe playing, to be competed for at an annual Highland gathering.

## THE HAUGHFOOT LODGE AND SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

By R. S.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD RECORDS OF HAUGHFOOT LODGE.—*contd.*

"Haughfoot, 27 December, 1707.

"The which day being St. John's Day, mett John Hoppringle of yt ilk, James Pringle his brother, Andrew Thomson, Sr James Scott of Gala, Thomas Scott his brother, James Pringle Haughfoot, Robt. Lowrie, Willm. Cairncross, George Cairncross, James Frier, Walter Scott, Alexr. Young, Willm. Lowrie, Willm. Pringle in Burnhous, and John Young.

"John Scott Gala's brother excused for his absence, because out of the kingdom. Ashierteill excused for his absence, because of the reason testified by the preses, and severall others of the members.

"Hoppringle of yt ilk reported he was desired to excuse Falahill, and John Younger's absence, but the same not sustained till furdur consideration of the act anent absents.

"John Pringle, wright, and Andrew Hardie, being absent and sending no excuse to the meeting, are each fined in one pund Scotts, conform to the act anent absents.

"Sir James Scott of Gala chosen preses for a year till St. John's Day next, 1708, with the same priviledges and commission the former preses had.

"The commission to any five of their number to admit any qualified person to the society of apprentice, or fellowcraft, continued for a year till St. John's Day next.

"Andrew Thomson is continued Box Master for a year till St. John's day next.

"Commission granted to the preses and John Hoppringle of yt ilk, with any others they please to call, to state with the Box Master the publick stock what yr of in his hands, whether entries or fines, and what every member is deficient, and what the said Box Master and William Cairncross have done in relation to the commission granted to them these two years by run anent the lending out the publick money, with power to them to continue the sd. commission till St. John's day next as they shall see cause, and give what directory they think proper for improvement of sd. stock.

"George Gray of Faims Lonend petitioned as formerly a entered Mason for liberty to associate

himself with this lodge, which being considered, and he examined, they were satisfied yt he was a true entered apprentice and fellowcraft, and therefore admitted him into their society as a member yr of upon his solemn engagement in the terms of the society, which he accordingly gave, and paid to the Box Master one pund Scotts.

"William Craig, servant to Torwoodlie,\* John Clapperton in Stow, Thomas Frier in Galashiels, John Sanderson there, gave in their petitions to be admitted to the society both as apprentices and fellowcraft. Their desires being considered and agreed to by the meeting, they were orderly and formally admitted and entered, and were ordained to pay into the Box Master as follows:—William Craig, two pund Scotts, pyd; John Clapperton, one pund Scotts; Thomas Frier, one pund Scotts; John Sanderson, one pund Scotts.

"Thereafter the meeting came to a general resolution that in tyme coming they would not except on speciall considerations admitt to the society both of apprentice and fellowcraft at the same time, but yt ane year at least, should intervene betwixt any being admitted apprentice and his being entered fellowcraft.

"As also yt every entrant who did not pay his entrie instantly to the Box Master, should be obliged in tyme coming to give instant security therfor.

"John Sanderson appointed officer for a year till next St. John's day.

"Att Haughfoot Monday, 27 December, 1708, being St. John's day.

Sederant.

"John Hoppringle of yt ilk, Andrew Thomson, Thomas Scott, James Pringle, William Cairncross, George Cairncross, James Frier, Walter Scott, William Lowrie, Andrew Hardie, John Young, George Gray, John Clapperton, Thomas Frier, and John Sanderson.

"Thomas Scott, brother to Sir James Scott of Gala, was chosen preses till St. John's day, 1709, with the same priviledges and commissions the former preses had.

"James Pringle, brother to Torsonce, Sir James Scott of Gala, Robert Lowrie, John Pringle, William Pringle, and William Craig, having sent their excuses for their necessary absence

from the meeting, their respective excuses were considered and sustained solvant, and they accordingly excused.

"John Scott was also excused because of his absence out the kingdom.

"William Borthwick of Falahill, Alex. Young, Ashisteill, and John Younger, being absent, and having sent no excuse to the meeting, are each of them fined in one pund Scotts, and ordained to pay the same to the Box Master.

"The act anent absents being considered with respect to Falahill and John Youngers absence on St. John's day, 1707, their excuses made that day were sustained solvant and they excused.

"Commission to any five of the members to admit any qualified person to the society of apprentices and fellowcraft, continued to St. John's day, 1709, with this qualitie that they have particular regard to the act made anent entrants 27 December, 1707.

"Robert Lowrie's fine for his late coming on St. John's day, 1706, is discharged.

"John Hoppringle of that ilk gave in the following report of the commission granted to Sir James Scott and him anent the common stock 27 Decr. 1707:—

"1. They find that the recommendation granted to Andrew Thomson and William Cairncross, 27 December, 1705, anent lending out the publick money betwixt this and Candlemas next yr after. There could be nothing doue therein that year, in regard the money came not in to the Box Master's hands in such a soume as could be made use of that way.

"2. As to the commission granted them 27 Dec., 1706, finds there was in the Box Master's hands at Candlemas, 1707, the soume of thirtie-one pounds twelve shillings Scotts, for which the sd. Andrew Thomson and William Carincross are to pay a rent\* since that terme.

"3. They find there was in the Box Master's hands att Candlemass, 1708, the soume of forty-three pounds one shilling Scotts of publick stock (including the before-mentioned 31£: 12sh., for which they are to pay a rent since that terme.

"4. They find the Box Master has now received since Candlemas, 1708, of deficient entrie money and fines as follows:—

\* The Laird of Thorwoodlie, an estate about six miles from Haughfoot, and two from Galashiels.

\* Interest.

From Andrew Hardie entree money.....	4 : 00 : —
And and fine.....	1 : 00 : —
From John Clapperton entree money .....	1 : 00 : —
„ John Young „ „ .....	1 : 00 : —
„ Thumas Frier „ „ .....	1 : 00 : —
„ John Sanderson „ „ .....	1 : 00 : —
Which with a year's rent of the amount of 31£ 12 sh. bearing a rent from Candle- mas, 1707, to Candlemas, 1708, being ...	1 : 14 : 9

Extends in hail to..... 10 : 14 : 9  
which is now in his hands, besides the amount  
43£ 1 sh. bearing a rent from Candlemas, 1708.

“5. They find that all entrees and fines pre-  
ceeding this day are paid into the Box Master,  
except these following :—

Sir James Scott remainder of his entry.....	0 : 13 : —
„ „ of fines.....	2 : 10 : —
John Pringle „ .....	1 : 00 : —

In all..... 4 : 03 : —  
which report being considered by the meeting,  
they approved the same, and appointed the Box  
Master to call in these debts with the fines im-  
posed this day, all which together amount to 8£  
03 sh., and particular nott of the debts to be  
given the Box Master for that end.

“Andrew Thomson continued Box Master  
anoyr year, and the former recommendation anent  
lending out the publick stock committed to him  
and William Cairncross.

“John Sanderson continued officer for another  
year.

“James Frier was publicly reprovod for some  
rash expressions he had made in relation to ad-  
mission to the society.

“The Box Master is allowed to lend to James  
Pringle in Haughfoot twenty-four punds of the  
public stock for a year upon his personall bond,  
bearing a rent.

“Follows the state of the publick money, a  
double whereof given to the Box Master.

State of the publick money in the Box Master's  
hands :—

Att Candlemas, 1708.....	43 : 01 : —
A year's rent of 31£ 12 sh.....	1 : 14 : 9
Received by him since that time.....	9 : 00 : —

In all..... 53 : 15 : 9

“List of deficientes to be called :—

Sir James Scott, remainder of entry...pyd.	0 : 13 : —
„ „ fine, 14 Jany., 1704... „	1 : 10 : —
„ „ 27 Decr., 1704... „	1 : 00 : —
John Pringle „ 27 Decr., 1707... „	1 : 00 : —

“Fines, 27 Decr., 1708 :—

Falahill .....pyd.	1 : 00 : —
Alexr. Young .....	1 : 00 : —
Ashistiell „ .....	1 : 00 : —
John Younger .....	1 : 00 : —

In all ..... £8 : 03 : —

(To be continued.)

## MASONIC GOVERNMENT.

By CRESCENT.

In several letters, and communications to the  
MAGAZINE, we have observed strictures on, and  
complaints of, the present mode of appointing the  
officers of the lodge, who, with the exception of  
the Secretary, Treasurer and Tyler, are appointed  
by the newly installed W.M. With all deference  
to the opinion of those worthy brethren who  
think otherwise, we think that, in this case, as in  
so many others where innovation is suggested,  
the plan adopted by the wisdom, and experience  
of our forefathers is the best. We experience of  
the government of small communities inclines to  
the opinion that a mild and responsible despotism  
is the best. Now the W.M. of a lodge has, un-  
doubtedly, very extensive power; but, in the first  
place, the lodge elect their own W.M., and, in the  
second, he only holds that office for twelve months.  
His anxiety then is so to discharge its duties, as  
to conduce to the welfare of the lodge, and to  
merit the respect, and gratitude of his brethren  
when he takes his seat as P.M. Now, as the  
responsibility rests with him, it is only fair that he  
should be allowed to select his own coadjutors. It  
is true that a bad workman quarrels with his tools;  
but it is only fair that he should be allowed to  
choose them himself, and not have thrust upon  
him men with whom he knows that he cannot get  
on. A W.M. should be very careful in selecting his  
Wardens, as, in appointing them, he is probably  
nominating the future Master of the lodge. It  
is this which makes it, to our minds, so objection-  
able to make promotion a matter of seniority. If  
the W.M. be obliged to make the J.W. the new  
S.W., etc., he cannot select those he thinks will  
best support him, and may only have the post of  
I.G. to give away. As we pointed out in a  
former article, all Past Wardens and Past Masters  
are available for the chair; and, should the W.M.  
not appoint to office the J.W., he is still a Past  
Warden, and may be elected W.M. the next  
year. That which is attained as a mere matter of  
seniority is no great honour.

There is nothing like having one head, to which  
all cheerfully submit. It is this which makes us  
think the practice which prevails in Irish lodges  
injurious, by which a W.M. only occupies the  
chair for six months; he is scarce settled in the  
saddle before it is time to dismount. The result  
is that the real power falls into the hands of two  
or three old Past Masters, by whom his wishes,

and opinions are treated with somewhat scant ceremony, and by whom we have sometimes seen the new, and, perhaps, somewhat flurried W.M., ordered about, with as little respect as is shown to a bridegroom by a parish clerk at a wedding! or to the stage king, by the swell actor, who is "starring it" in the provinces as Cardinal Wolsey in Henry the Eighth.

Let the lodge elect the brother the members think best fitted to take charge of the Craft, and let him pick his own crew. Of course he will consider the services of those brethren who have held office during the past year, but it is not improbable that they have, some of them, only displayed their unfitness for further advancement.

The same argument applies also in a different degree to the desirability of retaining a G.M. or Prov. G.M. long in his post, or of frequently changing him. We certainly are in favour of the former plan, a man then can take a certain line, and carry it out; steadily persevering till he has accomplished his purpose. Were he so frequently changed, we should see the seed sown by one man, rooted up to make way for another crop, and should always be met with the reply, "You see I go out next year and do not know what my successor might think of it." No; the principle that, when a man can no longer attend to the duties of an office, he should, in honour, resign it, should apply also to such appointments as these; but, when we have the right man in the right place, we should be very foolish to turn him out simply to gratify the inordinate vanity of certain brethren, who want to wear the compasses, as in Scotland, instead of considering that that instrument should teach them to keep their ambition, as well as other things, within due bounds.

#### CHIPS OF FOREIGN ASHLAR.

By J. A. H.

##### LES BRAVES BELGES.

The Brave Belgians are in many respects the most devoted and enthusiastic allies of the English. While we write our Volunteers are displaying their accomplishments, and drinking *Barisch* beer at the *fêtes* of the *Tir Nationale* at *Liège*, and doubtless thousands of throats are hoarse with shouting "*Vive le Roi Leopold* and *Vivent Les Anglais*."

A trip to Belgium is not only one of the most economical but also one of the most interesting an

Englishman can enjoy. Landing in Antwerp, John Bull finds himself in one of the quaintest cities of the Continent—a rich storehouse of antiquities, every turn and corner of which, reveals something to awaken his curiosity, and recall traditions of the Past. In Bruges he thinks of Longfellow and is glad that still:—

"In the market place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown,  
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it watches o'er the town.

And as a flood of historic legends come to his memory he recalls:—

"All the foresters of Flanders—mighty Baldwin Bras de Fer,  
Lyderick du Bucq and Cressy, Philip, Guy de Dampierre.

And awakening to the nineteenth century he can say:—

"I beheld the pageants splendid that adorned those days of old,

Stately dames like Queens attended, knights who bore the Fleece of Gold.

Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep laden argosies,

Ministers from twenty nations; more than royal pomp and ease.

I beheld proud Maximilian kneeling humbly on the ground—

I beheld the gentle Mary hunting with her hawk and hound;

And her lighted bridal chamber where a Duke slept with the Queen

And the armed guard around them and the sword unsheathed between.

I beheld the Flemish weavers with Namur and Juliers bold—

Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs of Gold;

Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the White Hoods moving West,

Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's nest.

And again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote,

And again the wild alarum sounded from the tocsin's throat—

Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon and lake of sand,

'I am Roland! I am Roland' 'there is victory in the land!'

Then indeed would the soul be dull that could not feel:—

"Hours had passed away like minutes, and before I was aware,

Lo! the shadow of the Belfry crossed the sun-illuminated square."

In Ghent the Englishman sees a great commercial city peopled with worthy descendants of

the "Burghers of Ghent," who made it famous in the "good old times." In Brussels he discovers a miniature Paris, and rambling on the plains of Waterloo thinks of the Iron Duke and Little Corporal who fought their greatest and final battle there. Journeying on he finds a small Leeds and Manchester at Verviers and Liège, and while piercing the recesses of the Forest of Ardennies he enjoys magnificent scenery combined with what the Briton loves so well—good sport.

We have not referred to the grand old Cathedrals, the treasures of art and the diversified public amusements of Belgium. All these must be seen to be appreciated. Once seen they can never be forgotten.

Since the time when Belgium declared its independence, turned it back upon the Dutchmen, and called upon Leopold of Saxe-Coburg to rule its destinies, this brave little kingdom has presented an interesting subject for students of political economy. A thoroughly free and yet a thoroughly catholic country, Belgium has been exposed to a variety of dangers from autocracy on the one hand and priestcraft on the other, but the good sense and patriotism of the *Vox Populi* has hitherto surmounted all dangers. Most heartily may all Englishmen say—"Vivent les Braves Belges."

Our first experience of Belgium Freemasonry was rather amusing. Staying one evening at the excellent *Hotel de l'Europe*, presided over by our worthy Bro. Middleton, an Englishman who never fails to take good care of his compatriots, we thought we would see if we could hunt up some members of the Craft. Accordingly we set out in the company of our friend Max, the *courier de l'hôtel*, for the head-quarters of the Grand Orient of Belgium in the *Marche aux Poulets*. Arrived there, we pulled the bell several times to no purpose, when Max with a solemn shake of the head informed us, it was "no use" for "they never answered unless it was pulled in their own way." The notion of pulling a bell *Masonically* was too much for our gravity, but nevertheless we had to give in, for no one appeared.

On subsequent occasions we often tried to meet with brethren, but were always unfortunate in being in Brussels at times when there were no lodge meetings. We were however introduced to Bro. Antoine Charles Hoorick the Secretary General of the *Suprême Council of the Ancient and Accepted*

Rite, who cordially invited us to the *séances* of that body, and we met several other brethren who promised to furnish us with valuable information on our next visit. The Grand Orient of Belgium has some fourteen or fifteen subordinate lodges of which several are "sleeping" or dormant.

Through the kindness of our esteemed Bro Barber of the *Hotel de l'Europe*, Antwerp, we were privileged to attend a meeting of the Lodge *La Perseverance et Les Amis de Commercia Reunis* in that city, and there met our old friend Bro. Lowtenberger and many other excellent *frères* who warmly welcomed us.

The system of Freemasonry, as witnessed by us in Belgium, was wholly different from everything we have seen elsewhere, except as to signs and passwords, and we anticipate much pleasure in further investigations. For the present we reserve our explanations thereon.

We found among our Belgian brethren hearty enthusiasm for the Craft combined perhaps with a trifle less demonstrativeness than in France. The Belgian lodges have probably more foreign visiting brethren at their meetings than those of any other country, and hence they dwell with peculiar pleasure on the universality of the Order.

A popular lecturer of our acquaintance, is fond of addressing himself to public audiences on the inquiry—"Where shall we seek for the jewel *content*?" In reply we would emphatically refer to Belgium, one of the smallest and yet happiest of European nations, a commonwealth in which free-men march hand in hand surrounded with peace and plenty, a kingdom whose royal ruler is beloved by all, because he seeks no power nor aggrandisement at the expense of his subjects.

## BIBLES AND OTHER EARLY PRINTED BOOKS.—No. 2.

(Continued from page 107).

By W. P. BUCHAN.

I am obliged to Bro. J. Harris for his remarks at page 173, in which he informs us that he executed the fac-similes I referred to in my former article. As to Bro. Melville's remarks, at page 123, anent the title pages of the Coverdale Bible including his foot note I am extremely sorry to say that he is wrong, the four titles I believe are all different, each being prefixed to its own portion of the Bible, 1st Pentateuch; 2nd Joshua to Esther; Job to Song of Solomon, no title; 3rd

Isaiah to Malachi; 4th Apocrypha; Another to New Test.

The "Latin Bible—Printed at Lyons 1528" to which I referred at page 107, and which has the date 1528 on its title has at end "Anno dni 1.5.2.7. Die uero XXIX I anuarij," from which I would infer that the title had been engraved after the printing of the text was finished.

There is a "Biblia Sacra, &c., &c., Lvgdyni apud Sebastianum Gryphum. Anno a Christo nato M.DL," in two large volumes each 16½ in. long, by 11¾ in. broad, and 2½ in. thick, beautifully bound in red morroco and gold (the edges of leaves not gilt) which has inscribed in it in a fine sharp hand "Presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex by H.R.H. the Prince of Capua 1840." Its title page contains the following curious emblem which I here copy with its motto "virtute duce comite fortuna" (with virtue the leader, fortune is the follower).

The Mazarene Bible I understand has no date upon it.

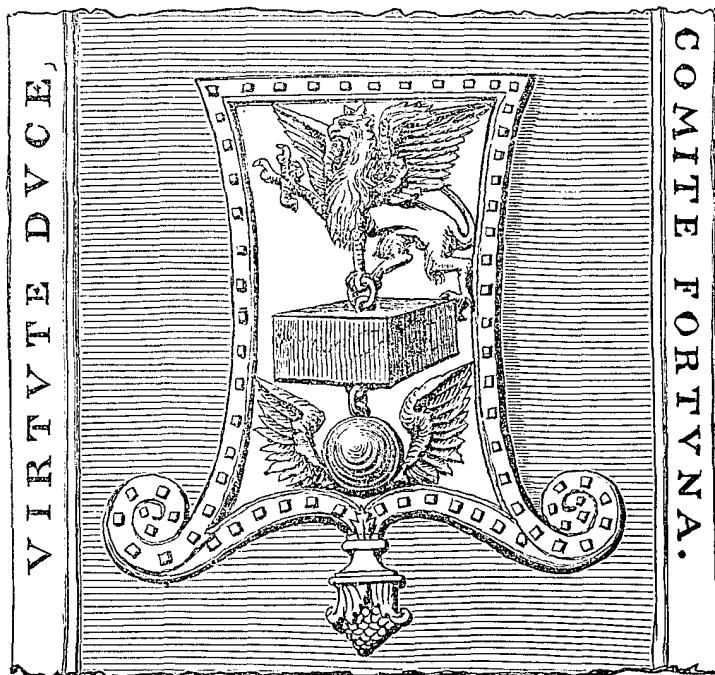
Who explains it thus :—

"The *Gryphon*, is the figure of a creature,  
Not found within the catalogues of Nature :  
But, by those wits created, who, to shew  
*Internal things, external Figures* drew :

The shape, in which this *Fiction* they exprest,  
Was borrow'd from a *Fowle*, and, from a *Beast*;  
Importing (when their parts were thus combin'd)  
The *Vertues*, both of *Body*, and of *Mind* :  
And, Men are sayd on *Gryphons* backes to ride,  
When those mixt *Vertues*, them have dignify'd.

The *Stone* (this *Brute* supporting) may expresse  
The firme, abiding and the solidness  
Of all true *Vertues*. That, long-winged *Ball*,  
Which doth appeare fast-linked therewithall,  
The gifts of changing *Fortune*, doth implye;  
And, all those things together, signifie,  
That, when by such-like *Vertues* Men are guided,  
Good *Fortune* cannot be from them divided."

It is somewhat curious, though nothing myste-



This emblem occurs in "A collection of emblems, ancient and moderne," by George Wither, date 1635.

On the title page of Miles Coverdale's 1535 Bible, one of the sketches represent Christ giving his charge to the Apostles in which *all* the Apostles are represented with keys in their hands.

The title page of 1518 Venice Bible has an anchor and dolphin in red, depicted upon it.

"First edition of the Doway Bible, printed at Doway 1609—10."

rious, that, while the title of "The Firste Booke" says, "Printed by A. M. for Robert Milbourn, and are to be sold at the Gray-hound in Paul's Churchyard, MDCXXXV.," the titles of second, third, and fourth Bookes are dated 1634, viz., "London: Printed by Avgvstine Mathevves. MDCXXXIV." The style of some of the old letters here reminds me of the inscription I gave at page 206 from Melrose Abbey, especially the letter W.

Lord Cromwell's Byble, sometimes, but erro-



neously, called Cranmer's, was printed in 1539 by Richd. Grafton and Edward Whitchurch.

Six editions of Cranmer's Bible were published in 1540 and 1541. Of them, Mr. Euing has four, all complete as to text.

The first edition of the present authorised version of the Bible, or King James's version, was printed by Robert Barker in 1611 folio. Of this first edition there are three, if not four varieties, differing in some minute particulars. The folio Bibles of 1617, 1634, and 1640 resemble the first edition so closely that some care is necessary to distinguish them. The second folio edition of the authorised version was printed in 1613 in same size, but smaller type.

The first *English* Scriptures divided into verses was printed in Geneva in 1557. It is the New Test. only in 12 mo.

The following remarks upon "The Bishops' Version," which I append, are by Wm. Euing, Esq. They are most interesting and valuable :—

#### "THE BISHOPS' VERSION.

"This celebrated version, which has obtained the name of the 'Bishops' Bible' from several prelates, among others, being employed in translating it, was published in 1568, under the direction of Matthew Parker, second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Great care was taken in the revision of the text by the learned men entrusted with it, whose initials, in most editions, are affixed to their respective portions. These were allotted as follows :—

The translation of the several portions are as follows :—

Pentateuch, Dr. William Alley, Bishop of Exeter, W.E.  
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1st and 2nd Chronicles, Dr. Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's, R.M., (enevensis).

1st and 2nd Kings, 1st and 2nd Chronicles, Dr. Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester, E. W.

Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Dr. Andrew Pearson, Prebendary of Canterbury, A. P. C.

Psalms, Thomas Becon, Prebendary of Canterbury, T. B.  
Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Dr. Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, A. P. E.

In the Editions of 1572, 1574, the Book of Proverbs is signed A. P. C., the meaning of which is uncertain.

Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations, Dr. Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester, R. W.

Ezekiel and Daniel, Thomas Cole, Archdeacon of Lincoln, T. C. L.

These initials are by some understood to mean T(homas Bentham, Bishop of) C(oventry and) L(ichfield.)

Minor Prophets, Dr. Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London, E. L.

Apocrypha to end of the Booke of Wisdome, Dr. William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, W. C.

„ remainder, Dr. John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, J. N.

Dr. Barlow's initials appear in the First Edition only.

Gospels—Acts and Romans, Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, R. E.

Some authors assign Romans to Dr. Edmund Guest Bishop of Rochester, supposing that R. E. should be displaced for E. R.

1st Corinthians, Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, G. G.

"It is not known who translated the remaining Books.

"Other critics were employed also to compare this Bible with the original languages and former translations, among whom was— Laurence, famous for his knowledge of the Greek language. He was preceptor to the Lady Cecil, afterwards wife of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. His corrections were generally followed by the Archbishop, who did not himself translate, but superintended the work.

"Till the appearance of King James's Bible, in 1611, the Bishops was considered as the authorised version, and was generally used in churches.

"It was never afterwards published entire, though the New Testament was printed in 1614, 15, 17, and 18. Not more than twenty-six editions were published; those of the Genevan versions were much more numerous, and principally read in families."

#### BURGH RECORDS.—No. 7.

By BRO. W. P. BUCHAN.

(Continued from page 251.)

From "*Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland.* A.D. 1124—1424." Edited by COSMO INNES.

Leges Burgorum.\*

I.

De redditibus domini regis in burgagiis

"In primis videndum est quid sit redditus domini regis in burgagiis. Quilibet dabit domino regi pro burgagio suo quod defendit pro perticata terre v.d. annuatim

Of the kyngis rent in borowagis

In the fyrst what is the rent of our lorde the kyng in borowagis. That is to say that ilke burges sall

\* "I ste sunt Leges et Consuetudines Quatuor Burgorum, Edinburg, Rokisburg, Berewic, et Strivelin, constitute edite ac confirmate per Regem David."

geyff to the kyng for his borowage at he deffendis,  
for ilke rud of land v.d. be yhere."

## II.

De burgense noviter facto

"Quicumque factus fuerit novus burgensis domini regis in primis iurabit fidelitatem domino regi et ballivis suis et communitati illius burgi in quo burgensis factus est

Of new burges made in burgh

Wha ever he be is made new burges of our lorde the kyng fyrst he sall swer fewte to our lorde the kyng and to the bailyeis and to the commynye of that burgh in the whilk he is made new burges."

## XIV.

De libertate filii burgensis

"Filius burgensis quam diu fuerit ad mensam patris sui habebit eandem libertatem ad vendendum et emendum quam et pater suus habet, Sed cum ab eo discesserit illa libertate non gaudebit nisi burgensis fuerit

Of the fredome of the burges sone

The sone of a burges als lang as he is at his fadre burde he sall hafe that ilke fredome to by and sell at his fadre has Bot what tyme he be passit fra his fadre burde tille his awne fyndyn he shall nocht ioyse the fredome of the burgh bot gif he by it and be maid fre man."

## XV.

De servo alicuius veniente in burgo.

"Si homo alicuius baronis vel militis vel cuiuscunque servus venerit in burgo et emerit ibi burgagium et manserit in burgagio suo per unum et diem unum sine calumpnia domini sui vel eius ballivi semper erit liber sicut burgensis et libertate burgi gaudebit

Of a thryll at cummys to burgh

Gif ony mannis thryll barounis or knyghtis cummys to burgh and byis a borowage and duellis in his borowage a tuelfmoneth and a day foroutyn challange of his lorde or of his bailye he sall be evir mare fre as a burges wythin that kyngis burgh and ioyse the fredome of that burgh."

## XVI.

De mercatore alieno

"Nullus mercator alienus potest extra burgum emere lanam aut coria aut alia mercatoria nec infra burgum nisi de burgensibus.

Of uncouth marchandis

Na marchande uncouth may by ututh burgh woll na hydis or ony othir marchandyse, na yit within burgh bot gif it be fra burges."

## XXXI.

Quod vir pro uxore respondere potest

"Quilibet sponsus potest respondere prouore sua sponsata et stare in iudicio et facere pro ea quod ei iudicatum fuerit si calumpniata fuerit de aliquo. Et

est retinendum quod in placitis burgorum utitur Twertnay in defensionibus defendendo wrang and unlawe

Of a burges til ansuer for his wyff

Ilke spousyt man may ansuer for his spousyt wyff and stand in iugement and do for hir all thyng at the court demys hym, geyff that scho be challangyt of ony thing. And it is to wyt that in borow mutis thar is hantyd and oysyt thuertnay in defendande wrang and unlawe."\*

(To be continued.)

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BROS. HUGHAN, BUCHAN, AND J.A.H.

Bros. Hughan and Buchan have so often referred to 1717 as the date of the origin of speculative Masonry that I submit I was justified in characterizing that particular year of grace as their "pet date."

If Bro. Buchan can show me that there ever existed a society of Free-Tailors practising a speculative science, I may see something in his allusions to "a speculative Tailor," otherwise I consider the term an absurdity, unless applied in a purely commercial sense. There are now, as there were in the middle ages, trades unions and societies, but they have no scientific basis. On the other hand, Freemasonry as it has come down to us is a very different organization; and it is admitted that, so far back as 1717, it was a different organization to any other existing in the world. Bro. Buchan ought not to waste his time in writing jokes about "Free Tailors" which have no real bearing on the subject.

Bro. Hughan defines his position very clearly. "I mean," says he, "by *speculative* Masonry the substitution of the present system in lieu of the operative society of the past."

I at once admit the correctness of this position, but why should that *substitution* have been wholly completed in 1717? Does not the admitted fact that, previous to 1717 there were non-operative Masons, show that the probabilities are that, for a long time previous to their separation, operative and speculative Masonry may have been united?

The last time I was in Brussels a learned brother told me he could *prove* that one of the Prince-Bishops of Liege was a Freemason. If not a speculative Mason, what was he?

By tradition we have received the idea that Freemasonry as it exists now existed in the middle ages in conjunction with operative Masonry. It does not rest with those who accept tradition to prove their position; it is the duty of those who deny tradition to prove the negative. However often the date of 1717 may have been reiterated, I for one cannot accept the evidence yet offered as conclusive that there was no speculative Masonry before that date. From

\* Glossary.—Dem, ordain; fewte, fealty; fra, from; moot, court; oysyt, used; thryll, slave; uncouth, strange; ututh, beyond; wyt, to know. At page 251, "leel and feel," faithful and loyal. A gild is "a fraternity or association of persons instituted for mutual protection." A gild-brother is "member of a gild."

works published in the middle of the last century, it is clear that then the Craft did not believe that their origin was so recent. If the present system was fabricated in 1717 there would be, say in 1760, persons living and connected with the Order who could personally testify to the facts; but can Bros. Hughan and Buchan show any such testimony in their favour among Masonic writers?—J.A.H.

#### THE CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

If you ask a Quaker, "What is the time?" he will reply that "It is a fine day."

Bro. Pictus adopts the Quaker style of argument by answering a request for the proofs of *his own* assertions by demanding from me the *proofs* of something else. I respectfully consider this method of controversy a sign of weakness on the part of Bro. Pictus.

"Foundationless notions and dreams," as Bro. Pictus very properly remarks, "are not *evidence*." I await, therefore, Bro. Pictus's "evidence" in support of his "judgment" that "the Royal Order was not in existence before the beginning of last century."

I am not aware of the "looseness as to dates," to which Pictus refers.—J.A.H.

#### ROSLYN CHAPEL.

It was a curious coincidence that Bro. "Reitam" and I should have, unknown to each, both been treating of this subject in last week's Magazine; he, at page 246, in all the glowing terms of "love at first sight;" and I, at page 252, in the most prosaic style of matter of fact.

In ancient times the Scottish masons—as well as other trades—had a "patron or protector," or referee of their craft, but not until the last century had they any "Grand Master" that I know of.

The era of James I. was not in "the end of the thirteenth century," but 1405 to 1437.

I do not admit that, although "we have gained speculative Masonry, the secrets of operative Masonry have become lost." Symbolism no doubt has fallen into disuse, *utility* being now perhaps the chief object, not to the exclusion of beauty necessarily. It is for the architect to blend utility and beauty together, and if he draw out a good plan the mason will work it out, especially if properly paid to do so; however, it lies greatly with their employers—the public—to encourage real art by paying for it.

The legend of the "Prentice's Pillar" is simply a legend, the character of the architecture is Spanish, not "from Rome." Referring to this, Mr. Billings says, "Among the grotesque heads in the decorations, it was not difficult to find that of the Master, the apprentice's mother, and the apprentice himself; the last, for the benefit of visitors from the neighbourhood of Bow bells, was made more telling, by a streak of red chalk being drawn across the brow to represent a hatchet-cut."

I perceive there is a slight difference between Bro. "Reitam" and Mr. Billings in their descriptions of Roslyn; the former characterizes it as "one of the most perfect specimens of Gothic architecture in the world!" while the latter says,—"To describe minutely so well-known a building would be superfluous; and it will be deemed sufficient if the present occasion be taken for noting some of its main cha-

acteristics. The most conspicuous of these is a lavish profuseness of decoration. In its original character and design the building has little pretension to symmetry; and its squat, stumpy outline, is a great contrast to the slender gracefulness of its rival at Melrose. All the beauties of Roslyn are super-induced on the design in the shape of mouldings and incrustations." Yet, doubtless, for many reasons Roslyn is a most interesting specimen.

The idea that "apparently it was under the protection of this Knightly Order (Knights Templar) that the Masons were introduced into England and Scotland," is simply nonsense, for there were noble buildings erected in England before the Knights Templar were in existence. The Templars—after their institution—might have been "enthusiastic patrons of the Masons," because they required their services, *i.e.*, simply speaking, they required houses, &c., and of course employed Masons to build them. The greatest patron of the Masons, from five to seven centuries ago, was the Church, hence they are called the "Church-building fraternities."

The ancient clergy might be architects, but they were not speculative Freemasons in any such sense as we now use the term. Designating an architect a speculative Mason and the workman an operative Mason is drawing up an imaginary distinction, mere sophistry I consider. An operative Mason may build without an architect, for he can be his own architect, as many of the old Masons were; and much of the old work which we now admire so much was wrought by men who could not even write.

There are many architects at present who are not "Freemasons," and who know nothing about speculative Masonry. Yet that does not prevent them being good architects. No! *Speculative* Masonry has in reality nothing to do with architecture; it is not stone and lime it deals with, but with men and their actions.

There is nothing more impossible in Desaguliers & Co. manufacturing speculative Masonry out of the Bible, the Reformation ideas, and the old operative Masons' charges, &c., than there was of Mahomet instituting Mahomedanism; besides it must also be remembered that our "system and ceremonies" have been "amplified and beautified" since 1717. My "famous year," as Bro. J.A.H., at p. 248, calls it; however, if I be wrong, *prove* it.

Speculative Freemasonry needs no imaginary antiquity tackled to it to recommend it; its *principles* alone are sufficient to do so, and by them it must stand or fall—et Dieu défend le droit. — W. P. BUCHAN.

#### OLD FREEMASONRY BEFORE GRAND LODGE (p. 241).

I read with great interest the remarks of our esteemed Bro. Hyde Clarke upon this subject, and trust that the MS. he refers to will be carefully copied and a verbatim et literatim copy of it printed so far as possible, by and bye. Had it been older than "between 1720 and 1740," it would have been more valuable. However, we shall be glad to know its contents, and give due weight to them after Bro. Younghusband has read his paper. As to Bro. Clarke's remark that "the first degree properly belongs to minors," I would observe that apprentices would generally be minors (according to our ideas)

when they began to learn their trade. However, in order to speak to the point, we must wait until we hear exactly what the MS. contains.—W. P. BUCHAN.

#### THE FORMATION OF LODGES.

Writing *before* tea, I confess I am unable to understand the appositeness of Bro. Buchan's complicated metaphor of tea and sugar. Perhaps I may comprehend it better *after* an extra dose of "the cup which cheers but not inebriates." Meanwhile, I think Bro. B. does not take into account the reasons mentioned in my last note for believing that the formation of 340 lodges in half a century from 1717 would be something extraordinary. Let me now add that it is within my own knowledge that, in many lodges up to our own day, tradesmen were practically excluded, so that the circle from which members could be drawn was very limited. Moreover, there were, previous to the present century, political causes which prevented the spread of such a society as ours. My own grandfather was in his youth called a "Jacobite," and he well remembered the time when society was divided by the adherents of the Royal Houses of Stuart and Hanover, who strove to fulfil Scripture, inasmuch as "the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans."

Nowadays, Freemasonry has a free course, and, with constant inter-communication, the spread of our colonies, the large multiplication of the population, and the increase of Masonic organization, no wonder lodges should be formed with great rapidity.—J.A.H.

#### THE ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.

I quite agree with Bro. "F.T.W." that the MS. he quotes from affords strong proof of a recognized difference between operative and speculative Masonry "towards the end of the 15th century." But there is an earlier proof of this fact to be found in the Masonic Poem first edited by Mr. Haliwell in 1842, which, written as it was by a monk towards the end of the 14th century, not only evidences the same admitted difference, but alludes in express terms to the reception of non-operative members into the Order. Absence from time and ill health have prevented me for some time past taking any part in the controversy respecting the antiquity of our Order, but I have never changed my already expressed opinion that the antiquity of our Order is *long anterior* to 1717, and that recent attempts to sever the operative lodges from the revival of 1717, are most unwise, and entirely opposed to a mass of evidence, direct and indirect, which we are gradually accumulating on the subject.—A MASONIC STUDENT.

#### MASONIC RAMBLINGS.

Bro. "Reitam" appears to have given a very clear and concise statement of the probable origin of speculative Masonry, and it is not enough to answer such arguments with contradiction unsupported by proof. Our traditions, to be rejected, must not merely be denied, they must be proved to be false. It is easy enough to doubt, but, as "Reitam" says,—"It is an equally foolish thing to believe everything and to believe nothing."—J.A.H.

#### MASONIC PROBLEM.

It appears that, after all, Bro. Buchan has yet to seek evidence in support of his "Free Tailor" theory.

Would it not be wiser to secure the evidence before authoritatively writing as if it existed? For my part, having for years been personally acquainted with the leaders of the Trades Unions in England. I have sought in vain for any traces of there ever having been a "word and grip" among them.—J.A.H.

J.A.H.

The Chips of Foreign Ashlar are oracular and amusing, but they chiefly reveal the personal opinions and personal gastronomic feats of the writer. Permit me to observe that, so far from the rite of Mizraim being abandoned by the Grand Orient of France and extinct (p. 240), the Grand Orient has but lately issued a warrant for that rite, and the rite is enrolled in its last Calendrier. So far from a foreign brother being astonished at the Scotch giving three degrees in the same night, there are many foreign brethren who have received the three degrees in one night. True it is German brethren do allow of a long interval between degrees. It is no new thing to have lodges tiled during banquet, and it would not be bad if it were more general, for many brethren speak very loosely before waiters, and indulge in signs and explanations. A greater number of serving brethren is very desirable, instead of brethren being left to the attendance of a single Tyler during dessert. As J.A.H. naively says of Scotch degrees, so we say of his Chips, "good, bad, and indifferent."—SCOTUS.

#### THE COMPANY OF THE TROWEL.

Your correspondent (p. 2 to 7) has quoted one of the illustrations of Masonry which are worthy of being studied. We want in the *Freemason's Magazine* a fuller account of this society, and of various foreign organizations, social and artistic, some of which had special emblems or ceremonies.

If, however, he is right, as he doubtless is, that the speculative element is owing to the participation of the clergy in the early Masonic guilds and confraternities, then he can hardly be right as to the special influence of the Knights Templars. This is a simple concession to a legend of modern invention.—L.L.

#### REVELATIONS.

One of your correspondents, J.A.H., has given us revelations of foreign Craft working. He has now been kind enough to give us part of the O.B. in the first degree in Scotland.

If this is to go on, there is nothing to prevent J.A.H. from publishing the O.B. in our first degree here, which he will perhaps do to try the question, also the O.B. of the Mark degree, and the O.B. of the Rose Croix degree. We shall then be able to find out what the jurisdictions think of these things.—A FOREIGNER.

#### OLD FREEMASONRY.

The article by Bro. Hyde Clarke on "Old Freemasonry before Grand Lodge" is deeply interesting, and goes far to strengthen the confidence of those who hesitate to accept 1717 as the natal year of the Craft. The readers of the Magazine will doubtless be glad to hear more about the MS. of Bro. Young-husband.—J.A.H.

## LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

These lodges meet under the sanction of a regular lodge, conveyed by the vote of such lodge. Should not they then elect, or appoint the Master who is to preside and instruct? The Book of Constitutions (p. 88, par. 2) directs minutes to be kept of "brethren appointed to hold office;" but this surely does not mean those who occupy an office for an hour or so for practice, but the Master and Wardens appointed to preside and instruct. I am aware that no past or present rank belongs to those who have held such offices, but the question has arisen whether the W.M. of the lodge giving his sanction is necessarily, *ex officio*, the Master of the Lodge of Instruction, no matter how incapable he may be of managing it, and though the brethren may desire an experienced P.M. to preside. My idea is, that having obtained the sanction, which is as good an authority for them to meet for instruction as the warrant is for the regular lodge to meet for business, they should elect any W.M. or P.M. they like, especially when its members belong to several different lodges; otherwise it becomes only an emergency meeting of the sanctionary lodge.—P.M.

## GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

Members, who know nothing of Grand Lodge, may yet have frequently seen a Secretary get up in a lodge and exhibit a number of large sheets of printed paper, which had been sent to the lodge, and were said to contain the proceedings of the last quarterly communication. These sheets are supposed to have passed into the waste basket unread.

Among other reforms carried out at Grand Lodge to make the proceedings more acceptable, and accessible, they are now printed in a neat octavo form, and not too soon, as the last annual report of the Grand Lodge of New York contains some suitable remarks on the old form, and the desirability of printing like other Grand Lodges.

It will be gratifying to our worthy G. Sec., Bro. Hervey, and his coadjutors, to learn that at a late meeting of a lodge, a Secretary arose, and, showing the new form, invited the brethren, who wished, to read the numbers at their leisure over his own hospitable board.

With more reading there will be increased interest in Grand Lodge.—P.M.

## KISSING.

Bro. Buchan may perhaps not know, even with his wide acquaintance, that, so far as French Masons and the continent are concerned, kissing will be no revival of an "ancient landmark," for it has never been given up.—W.S.

## BURGH RECORDS.

Can any brother kindly inform me where a copy of "Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland" could be seen or could be obtained? A communication to the care of the Editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine* would much oblige.—A MASONIC STUDENT.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS is, after a long repose, engaged on a story which is intended for successive numbers of *Cassell's Magazine*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## MASONIC PRECEPTS AND MASONIC PRACTICES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Like our old friend, *Lord Dundreary*, I have an idea, but stay until I tie a knot upon my pocket handkerchief in case I lose it, ha! here it is, viz.,—You have a member of the Grand Lodge of England called Bro. W. J. Hughan, and another of the Grand Lodge of Scotland called Bro. D. Murray Lyon; now these two brethren have done a little for Masonry, and, to anyone who does not know what, I would say,—“You do not deserve to be told, 'cause why?—You ought to know.” “The workman is worthy of his hire,” is an old saying, and at page 7 of the 1723 Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England, it says,—“All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only.” Consequently, if these two brethren were made, the one Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, and the other J.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it would be carrying into practical effect the laws and doctrines of the Order, and it would also show that learning and moral worth together were esteemed amongst Masons as well as rank and fortune. Further, this or some acknowledgment of their past labours, would show they were appreciated, and they well deserve it. I hope they will forgive me making these remarks without consulting them.

Yours fraternally,  
A FREEMASON.

## ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF THE GRAND LODGE.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Kindly allow me to trespass shortly on your space with a few lines in reference to the letter of “Pictus,” in your issue of the 18th ult. “Pictus” says, if the statement made by me in my letter of the 30th August, which appears in your Magazine of the 4th ult., be true, the brethren of the Isle of Wight have been treated more like slaves than freemen.

Now, Mr. Editor, I pledge my Masonic honour that *the statements in my letter are absolutely true*, and you have my full permission to furnish my name and address to any brother who desires further information, privately, on the subject of the union of the Isle of Wight with Hampshire, but not with the view of entering into a controversy. What do “A Stone of the Temple” and “Pictus” think of a Past Deputy Grand Master of the Isle of Wight being told by the Grand Secretary that *it was not necessary to give any reason for the extinction of this province and its union with Hampshire*. Truly, “Pictus” is right. We have been treated more like slaves than freemen.

Yours fraternally,  
JUSTITIA.

Cowes, 20th September, 1869.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

\*\*\* All communications to be addressed to the EDITOR, at No 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

### MASONIC MEMS.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—OCTOBER ELECTION.**—Votes are earnestly solicited on behalf of William Grant Fabian, for this the fourth application. His father, Bro Augustus Fabian, has been very zealous and energetic in the cause of Masonry, and has been instrumental in founding and resuscitating several lodges and chapters. He is a P.M. of the Portsmouth Lodge (No. 487), P. Prov. S.G. Warden of Hants, Mark M., Royal Arch, Rose Croix, and Knight Templar, but owing to sudden and severe misfortunes, impossible to foresee or control, his circumstances are now very reduced, and his means are totally inadequate to maintain and educate his large family, four of whom are entirely, and four partially, dependent on his very limited resources, and he is compelled to make this appear to the brethren and subscribers. This case is vouched for, and urgently recommended by a strong list of influential brethren as very deserving of support. Bro. Fabian will feel very grateful for votes. Address, 8, Waterford-terrace North, Walham-green, S.W. Girls' School or Benevolent Institution proxies equally valuable for exchanging.

Your votes and interest are earnestly solicited on behalf of Henry Charles Bush, an orphan, aged eleven years. The candidate is the son of our late Bro. Henry Stibbs Bush, C.E., who held the appointment of chief engineer to the Cornwall and West Cornwall Railway Companies up to the 24th January, 1869; when he was cut off in the prime of life, after a very painful illness of six days duration; leaving to fight the battles of this world five little orphans, the eldest of whom is only fourteen years. The children, three girls, aged fourteen, thirteen, and seven; and two boys, eleven and nine years respectively are left without adequate means of support or education, and without relatives capable of rendering assistance. The case is strongly recommended by Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Eliot, M.P., P.S.G.W. of E., and P.M. of Eliot Lodge (No. 1,163); Bro. Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., P.S.G.B., and D. Prov. G.M. Wilts, Warwick-road, Maida-hill West; and several other influential brethren. Proxies will be thankfully received by Bros. H. Bridges, Bridgewater; G. O. Budd, Great Winchester-buildings; R. Sharpe, 17n, Great George-street, Westminster; and W. Wright, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

Votes are earnestly solicited for the boy Cottrell, whose father for twenty-four years was a member of the Royal York Lodge, Brighton. They will be thankfully received by Messrs. C. Wren, Duke-street; Challen, King's-road; Saunders, North-street; and W. Curtis, Gazette Office, Brighton. This is the sixth application, and the case is a distressing one.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.—OCTOBER ELECTION, 1869.**—Your votes and interest are solicited on behalf of Amelia Charlotte Titus, aged 9½ years. Her father, William Beale Titus, who was a commercial traveller, was initiated in the Belvidere Lodge, No. 503, late 741, on the 10th November, 1857, and continued a subscribing member till his death, which took place in November, 1865, leaving a widow and four children without means of support. This case is strongly recommended by the W.M., officers, and brethren of the Belvidere Lodge. Proxies will be thankfully received by Bro. Kite, W.M., or Bro. Pearson, Sec. 503, Maidstone. This is the second application.

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.

WE omitted to state in our report of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Somersetshire in our last issue, that the jewel presented to the R.W. Bro. W. A. Adair, was a massive 18 carat gold hall-marked P. Prov. G.M. jewel, from the *Atelier* of Bros. A. D. Loewenstark and Sons, of Devereux-court, Strand, London, and who also supplied the jewels lately presented to the Prov. Grand Secretary and Prov. Grand Treasurers of North Wales and Shropshire, also of massive 18 carat gold hall-marked, and which were so much admired from the chasteness and simplicity of the designs.

**PRESENTATION.**—The members of the Isca Lodge 683, Newport, Monmouthshire, at the last meeting presented to Bro. Robert Bond, P.G.A.D.C. and P.M. 683 and 1,098, a magnificent gold P.M. jewel as a mark of fraternal regard, and in recognition of best services connected with that lodge.

THE ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25), will resume its meetings for the season on Monday next, the 4th of October, 1869.

THE first regular meeting of the Lion and Lamb Lodge No. 192 for the season will be held at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel on the 7th instant, when the whole of the ceremonies will be worked.

THE Confidence Lodge of Instruction will meet on the 6th instant at Bro. J. Foster's Railway Tavern, Feuchurch-street. The consecration and exaltation ceremonies will be worked by Bro. J. Brett.

**PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, DURHAM.**—Notices have been issued by the Prov. Grand Secretary summoning the annual Prov. Grand Lodge for Tuesday, the 26th October next, at two o'clock. The place of meeting will be at the Masonic Hall, West-street, Gateshead-upon-Tyne. The last Prov. G. Lodge held in that town was on the 14th November, 1859. The railway accommodation since that time has vastly improved, and as the same now makes Gateshead easily accessible from all parts of the province, we look forward to the pleasure of being able to announce that a large and influential body of brethren attended the lodge.

THE New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813, held at Bro. Gabb's, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, will commence its duties on Wednesday next, the 6th instant, at eight p.m. precisely.

A GRAND COUNCIL OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS KNIGHTS K.H. 30° will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, at half-past four o'clock, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

#### LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO 30°.

Metropolitan Chapter Rose ✠.—Bros. Francis Walter Thoyts and the Rev. Charles William Spencer Stanhope.

Invicta Chapter Rose ✠.—Bros. Magnus Ohren and Charles Allen.

Alfred Chapter Rose ✠.—Bro. Robert Bailey.

Talbot Chapter Rose ✠.—Bro. Thomas William Parker.

Liverpool Chapter Rose ✠.—Bros. Robert F. Sparks, Wm. Charles Deely, Samuel White, and Edwin Slee.

St. Aubyn Chapter Rose ✠.—Bros. Lieut.-Col. John Elliott and Captain George Joseph Shanks.

Leeson Chapter Rangoon Rose ✠.—Bro. Major Harvey Duncan.

Royal Victoria Chapter ✠.—Bro. the Rev. Rt. Nicholas Sanderson.

## METROPOLITAN.

**MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).**—This lodge met on the 21st ult., at its old quarters, the Bridge House Hotel. Bro. D. Rose, W.M., presided, and was supported by most of his officers, in addition to whom a large assemblage of the brethren of the lodge and visitors attended. The evening's work, which was unexceptionally performed, consisted of passing Bros. G. Williams, Hurry, T. Johns, and Dr. Barrett (E.A. No. 619), to the second degree; and initiating Mr. J. H. Wilkins into the mysteries of the Order. This business was followed by Bro. J. Donkin, Sec., reading some letters, among which was one from Bro. Morton Edwards, the sculptor, announcing one of his latest works, the bust of the M.W. Grand Master, and soliciting the name of the lodge on the list of subscribers. The case of the widows of deceased members of No. 73 was afterwards introduced by Bro. Donkin, and on the motion of Bro. T. J. Sabine, I.P.M., seconded by Bro. F. Walters, P.M., the lodge voted three guineas to each of them. This concluded the business, and the lodge having been closed by the W.M., the brethren partook of some of those choice wines and refreshments which Bro. Spencer is so celebrated for providing. A most pleasant evening was spent and the fraternity separated at a reasonable hour. The visitors, who partook of the hospitality of the lodge were Bros. Charles Williams, J. West, W.M. 548; H. Bartlett, 1,178; J. T. Trickett, 954; and Louis Alexander, P.M. 188. Among the members of the lodge were Bros. Donkin, P.M.; F. H. Ebsworth, S.W., and W.M. of 1,178; T. J. Sabine, P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; E. Harris, P.M. and Treas.; S. Harman, G. Free, J. W. Dudley; F. W. Grace, I.G.; J. M. Bottomley; R. Stevens, Dir. of Cers.; J. Delan, A. L. Dussek, W.S.; S. Frankenberg, G. Hill, H. Keeble, M. A. Loewenstark, J. Trickett, C.E., J. Innocent, and H. Gomme. At the close of the proceedings Bro. F. Walters informed the brethren that a meeting would be held on the 25th inst., at the Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, for the purpose of establishing a South-Eastern Masonic Charitable Association, which by a payment of one shilling a week by each member, would provide life governorships of the Masonic Institution to all subscribers to the association.

**ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 780).**—This lodge met on Friday afternoon, the 25th ult., at the Star and Garter, Kew-bridge, and was opened by Bro. Samuel May, W.M. The minutes were read by Bro. H. G. Buss, P.M., Sec., and confirmed, and the report of the audit committee was brought up and passed. Bro. May then raised Bros. Berry and Collins to the third degree, and H. Cary, P.M. passed Bros. Smith and Wright as F.C. Bro. S. May afterwards installed Bro. G. A. Littlewood S.W., and W.M. elect, who was presented by Bro. H. Cary, in the Master's chair. When the formal ceremony of installation was concluded, Bro. S. May proclaimed Bro. Littlewood as W.M. in the different degrees, in which the brethren saluted him in due style. Bro. Littlewood invested as his officers, Bros. S. May, I.P.M.; Longhurst, S.W.; Lloyd, J.W.; J. Smith, P.G. Purst. and P.M. 177, Treas.; H. G. Buss, P.M., Sec. (which appointment was received with great applause by the lodge, as Bro. Buss has held that office many years, and always discharged his duties most faithfully); T. Brown, S.D.; Beasley, J.D.; W. Hilton, I.G.; Wilson Dir. of Cers.; Hale, W.S.; Gilbert, Tyler. Bro. May delivered the charges which follow these appointments in excellent style, and received the hearty approbation of the brethren. The W.M. set to work at once, and proved the excellence of the choice the brethren had made of a Master by initiating with great facility Mr. W. Seward into the Order. Bro. Buss read the report of the audit committee, from which it appeared that the sum of £118 13s. 1d. was in the hands of the Treasurer. The report also contained a recommendation that, in consequence of the services of Bro. Buss, which had been of a very arduous nature, the thanks of the lodge, in a suitable testimonial, inscribed on vellum, and framed and glazed, be presented to Bro. Buss, together with a purse of twenty guineas. This gave rise to several brethren expressing their high opinion of Bro. Buss's labours, and the report was unanimously adopted. A motion by the same Bro. Buss was next considered, and the lodge was closed. At the banquet which was given, a handsome P.M.'s jewel, of the value of five guineas (manufactured by Bro. Lumb of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell), was presented to Bro. S. May, I.P.M., for his excellent presidency during the past year. The visitors included Bro. J. Hervey, G. Sec.; B. P. Todd, P.M. 27; T. Wescombe, P.M. 995; J. Terry, W.M. 1,278; H. Massey,

P.M. 619; A. C. Fowler, W.M. 1,165; W. Hamilton, 34; T. Parker, W.M. 34; R. Hopkins, S.D. 87; J. Straker, 818; S. G. Foxall, W.M. 742; R. E. Barnes, P.M. 15 and 30; J. Childs, 38; and W. Bell, 975.

**BURDETT COUTTS' LODGE (No. 1,278).**—This new lodge was consecrated on Thursday, the 23rd ult., at the Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, by Bro. John Hervey, G. Sec. The ceremony was unexceptionably well performed in the presence of a very numerous and influential assemblage of the brethren, among whom were many Grand Officers. The S.W. chair was taken by Bro. Farnfield, P. Assist. G.S.; and the J.W.'s by Bro. W. Young, P.G.S.B. Bro. F. Walters was posted as I.G. An oration was delivered by the Rev. D. Shaboe, and an ode by Bro. Marsh (H. Marston, the celebrated actor), W.M. of the Urban Lodge, written by Bro. Sawyer, of literary fame. Bro. Hervey, after the lodge was consecrated, installed Bro. James Terry as first Master, who appointed and invested his officers. The charges were then delivered by Bro. Hervey in an unflinching style, and the brethren having greatly applauded him, immediately thanked him and elected him an honorary member of their lodge. They passed the same compliment on Bro. Col. Burdett, the cousin of Miss Burdett Coutts, and the Colonel returned thanks most urbanly. The W.M. followed by reading a pretty letter from Miss Coutts, in which she expressed her pleasure at having the lodge named after her. Bro. Hervey read a letter from the M.W. Grand Master, enclosing one sent to him by Miss Coutts, wherein that lady desired to know what gift she could present to the lodge. The brethren decided that the Sacred Law, with the donor's autograph inside, would be more valued than anything else. This they desired should be communicated to her, and the Master then closed the lodge. A banquet which reflected the greatest credit on Bro. Lloyd, the landlord of the Approach Tavern, followed, and night had far advanced when the brethren retired. Under the direction of Bro. C. Braid, Bros. Shoubridge and Hunt added harmony to the entertainment, and Bro. Marsh gave the celebrated "Balachava Charge."

## MIDDLESEX.

**UXBRIDGE.—Royal Union Lodge (No. 382).**—A meeting of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Belmont-road, on the 20th ult. There were present—Bros. Fehrenbach, W.M.; W. H. Coulton, S.W.; Claisen, P.M. & Treas.; W. Coombes, P.M.; Hon. Sec.; J. L. Coulton, J.D., as S.D.; Swallow, as J.D.; Cloake, I.G.; Limbert, Steward; Saqui, P.M., Org.; T. A. Adams P.G. Purst.; Weeden, P.M.; Barnes, Blockley, Wilks, Davis, Lunt, Heale, Hatfield, Booker, and others. Visitors—Bros. Cottebrune, P.M.; Westbourne, 733; Boys, Sec.; Camden, 704 and Wilson, St. James's Union, 180. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Blockley was examined in this degree and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Blockley was raised to the degree of M.M. by Bro. Adams, P.G. Purst., in his usual able manner. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Bros. Chisholm, Heale, and Lunt, were questioned as to the progress they had made as E.A.'s, and, their answers proving satisfactory, they retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and these three named brethren were admitted and passed to the degree of F.C.'s. The lodge was then closed to the second and afterwards to the first degree. Nothing further being offered for the good of Freemasonry, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to the Chequers Hotel, where an excellent banquet was provided. Under the presidency of the W.M. a very enjoyable evening was spent. The brethren separated at about 9 p.m.

## PROVINCIAL.

## BERKS AND BUCKS.

**MAIDENHEAD.—St. John's Lodge (No. 796).**—The above lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday, the 21st ult., at the Orkney Arms, Maidenhead. The W.M., Bro. Charles Gannon, having taken the chair, and the minutes of the former lodge being read and confirmed, Mr. H. E. Norfolk was duly initiated into the mysteries of the Order. This being the night for the election of W.M., Bro. Berger, S.W., was unanimously chosen to fill that office for the ensuing year. Bro. C. Gannon, the W.M.,



was elected treas. Bro. Watson, P.M., P.G.S., then proposed, and Bro. Berger, S.W., seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that a gold P.M.'s jewel should be presented to the retiring W.M., Bro. C. Gammon. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren then sat down to a very *recherché* banquet provided in Bro. Skindle's best style. The usual toasts were given and responded to. Bro. Norfolk, in a very eloquent speech, returned thanks on being newly initiated. Bro. Watson, P.M., proposed the health of the W.M. in very eloquent terms, which was responded to in his usual happy and genial manner. The W.M. then rose to propose the health of the W.M. elect, Bro. Berger, and remarked that the brethren could not have made a more judicious selection. His perfect working was well known, and he was sure, on his attaining the chair, he would reflect credit on the St. John's Lodge. Bro. Berger briefly, but to the purpose, returned thanks. The visitors were Bros. Yalden, Universal, No. 181, and Allender, W.M., 145. After a very agreeable evening the brethren returned to town early.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

**CARLISLE.**—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—On Monday, the 20th ult., circulars were issued to the members of the above lodge that resided within hailing distance, to meet at 8 p.m. on the following (Tuesday) night, for the express purpose of giving a reception to Bro. Joseph Gordon, who had come to his native town, the city of Carlisle, from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he held an appointment as resident engineer for the sewage department. At the appointed time the following members put in their appearance, viz.: Bros. J. Iredale, P.M., P.S.D., Prov. G.M.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., P.Z., P. Prov., S.G.W.; G. G. Hayward, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B.; W. Murray, P.M., P. Prov. G. Assist. Sec.; T. Blacklock, P.M., P.Z., P. Prov. G.S.D.; A. Woodhouse, P.M., 412, Sec. 310 & 1,220; J. Gibson, S.D.; J. Atkinson, J.D.; W. Court, I.G. & Treas.; R. Metcalfe, G. T. Clark, A. Taylor, B. Slee, W. Robson, Sergeant-Major G. Murray, Armoury-Serg. G. Roberts, Colour-Serg. T. E. Haddon, Serg. J. H. Burne, and Lance-Serg. G. J. Weatherall, all of the 40th Regt., and visiting Bro. C. Dove, 200, Scarborough. At the desire of several brethren the meeting was held in the refreshment-room, when Bro. W. Johnston, W.M., Prov. G. Sec., presided, supported on his right and left by Bros. Joseph Gordon and J. Slack, P.M., P. Prov. G.J.D., respectively. After all the brethren had been supplied with the needful for the inner man, the proceedings commenced with a song by Bro. J. Atkinson, "Say not that woman's love is bought." Then followed toasts of "The Queen," "P.G.M. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." Bro. F. W. Hayward then proposed a toast to the health and prosperity of "The M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland," and said that he had not the pleasure of knowing his lordship personally, but, from what he had heard and seen of the G. Master at the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Albert Asylum, at Lancaster, he (Bro. Hayward) had no doubt but that he was a good man and a good Mason, and perhaps, in the course of time, he would retire and allow his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be the M.W.G.M. Song, by W. Johnston, "The grasp of an honest man," after which the Royal salute of 21 guns was given. Bro. Iredale next proposed "The health of the R.W. Prov. G.M. Lord Kenlis," and said that he believed his lordship was the right man in the right place; for, although his lordship did not visit each lodge, as might have been expected, yet he honoured the Prov. G. Lodges with his presence, and worked with a zeal that won him the approbation of all the members of the province, but he (Bro. Iredale) hoped the day would come when each lodge would be graced by the R.W. Prov. G.M. of this province. Song, by Bro. A. Taylor, "Erin's Isle." "The health of the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Whitwell, and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers, by Bro. F. W. Hayward at length, and duly responded to by Bro. W. Johnston, the only Prov. G. Officer present, who afterwards sang, "The Heart and the Hand." Bro. F. W. Hayward, in rising to propose the toast of the evening, said that he had heard with sorrow that Bro. Gordon's visit to Carlisle was caused through ill health; but, after the few week's stay in and around "Merrie Carlisle," he was sure that the bracing air and the sweet smiles of friends of canny Cumberland had done a deal towards restoring it, for he felt glad he could congratulate him on on looking so well. He was sure the members of the lodge were glad to see him once more among them, as the present company testified. He (Bro. H.) therefore hoped that all present would duly respond to the toast with a bumper

and musical honours, *i.e.*, "The Health and Prosperity of Bro. and Mrs. Joseph Gordon." Song, by Bro. J. Slack, "Her smiles haunt me still. Bro. J. Gordon (who was received with loud applause) rose to return thanks on behalf of himself and Mrs. Gordon, and if his better half only knew then how her health had been drank she would have been ambitious to return her sincere thanks for the honour conferred; but in consequence of her absence, he thanked the brethren from the bottom of his heart for the toast drank, and also to Bro. J. Slack for singing the beautiful song, which brought to his memory the sweet smiles that she had so often conferred on him. In regard to himself, he had little to say. He was sorry that he was not so well up in Masonry as he would have liked, and had it not been so late he would have been pleased to have had the questions for the three degrees, as well as the sections, put to him. He felt proud to see so many "red coats" in the lodge, for it brought to his mind the Prussian soldiers in Frankfort, for when the men were off drill they were quite a slovenly lot; but when on duty he thought they were quite equal to the British army. It pleased him very much the other day when he saw several members of the 40th Regiment walking through the streets of Carlisle, and more especially so now that he saw, and had the honour of shaking hands with, so many brother sergeants of the aforementioned regiment. He had great pleasure in saying that in Frankfort, there were six lodges, some of them working under the E.C. He had visited nearly all of them, and he found they worked with that love and harmony that should always characterise the Freemason. Once more he thanked the brethren for the toast drank, and also the manner it was responded to, and before he sat down he wished to drink "The health and prosperity of the Union Lodge, No. 310," to which all present duly responded. Song, by Bro. J. Nedale, "Burns' farewell." Before the meeting closed several short speeches were made to members, and the Tyler's toast, "The trade and commerce of Carlisle," brought the evening to a close at a late hour, and all parted in harmony.

#### ESSEX.

**WALTHAM-CROSS.**—*Gresham Lodge* (No. 869).—This lodge held the last regular meeting on Saturday, the 11th ult., at the Four Swans, Waltham-cross, the W.M., Bro. Walter Gompertz, in the chair. The minutes of the former lodge were read and confirmed. Bros. Tucker and Lines having answered the usual questions in a satisfactory manner, retired, and on their re-admission were raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. Several gentlemen were proposed for initiation at the next meeting in May next, and the W.M. informed the brethren that one of the former was his son, who would, on that occasion, be 20 years of age, and he intended to apply for a dispensation in order that he himself might initiate him. The lodge was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer until May next.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

##### MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Netherlands was held in the Temple of the Lodge de Goede Hoop on Saturday, the 13th August. The attendance of visitors was not numerous, nor were all the delegates of the various country lodges in their places.

The lodge was opened by the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. D. G. van Breda, and after the various powers of the delegates had been handed in, a deputation waited on the Deputy Grand Master National, Bro. Sir C. J. Brand, to invite his attendance at the meeting. On entering the lodge, he took his appointed seat, and opened the proceedings by congratulating the brethren present on the progress that Masonry had made during the past year, not only in this city, but throughout the length and breadth of the colony. He also read a letter received from the Grand East of Portugal, expressing their pleasure at the cordiality existing between the two Easts; and another from the Grand East of Holland, confirming the appointment of Bro. Chevalier du Prat as representative of the East of Portugal at the Cape, and congratulating the lodge and the fraternity in general on the good feeling existing between the various Masonic lodges in the colony. He afterwards gave a very interesting account of his visits to the various lodges under his



jurisdiction on his late trip to the Transvaal, and detailed accounts of the progress of each respectively. The Provincial Grand Secretary then read the annual report, which was very satisfactory, especially the announcement that active steps were being taken to form a general Orphan and Widows' Fund, in which desirable object the British Provincial Grand Lodge had been invited to co-operate, and had made a ready response; so that in a very short time a printed programme of the proposed scheme would be forwarded to all the lodges of the colony, inviting them to join in the movement. There seemed to be a general feeling of regret at the non-production of a circular which had been printed and circulated relating to a remission or release from the fees annually paid to the Grand East of the Netherlands; but it appeared that the proper formularies had not been gone through as prescribed in the regulation. The Grand Treasurer read a very satisfactory financial statement, and the meeting proceeded to elect a Provincial Grand Master, Secretary, and Junior Warden, in the room of Bros. Van Breda, J. H. Hofmeyr, and C. H. Marting, who vacated office in terms of the by-laws, and who were again unanimously re-elected. The installation then took place, and Bro. Advocate de Villiers, Provincial Grand Orator, then gave a short address, congratulating the Masonic world on its progress, closing with a vote of thanks to the Deputy Grand Master National for the interest he had ever evinced in the cause of Masonry, and particularly on this occasion, for the interesting account of his travel and visitations of lodges. The proceedings then terminated. The brethren afterwards met at a banquet in the dining saloon of the building, and spent a most pleasant evening.

### ROYAL ARCH.

#### METROPOLITAN.

**METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.**—A convocation of this chapter was held at the George Hotel Aldermanbury, on the 28th ult. The exaltation ceremony and the first clause of the first section were worked by the following: Comps. J. Brett, Preceptor; Dr. Woodman, Z.; L. Litteaur, H.; Dr. Self, J.; Taylor, Smith, Green, Hilliard, Boyd and Hosgood. Bro. Boyd then gave the pleasing intelligence that the Deputy G.M. for China, would visit this Chapter of Instruction on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

#### DURHAM.

**DURHAM.**—*Chapter of Concord* (No. 124).—The usual convocation of this chapter was held in the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, the 28th ult. The chapter was opened shortly after seven o'clock by Companions W. Brignall, P.Z., as M.E.Z., W. R. Fitzgerald, E.H., and W. A. Malcolm, E.J. Amongst the companions present were T. W. Hearon, S.G., G. Bailes, as S.N., W. Brignall, jun., Prin. Soj., R. Cooke, 1st Assist. Soj., W. Donkin, 2nd Assist. Soj., J. J. Leigh, W. Ground, W. Sewell, &c., &c. The minutes of the previous convocation having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken with a satisfactory result for Bros. William Canney and James John Gustard Strong, both of the Wear and Valley Lodge, No. 1,121, Bishop Auckland. The candidates, being in attendance, were separately introduced, and regularly exalted according to the ceremonies of this supreme degree. The several lectures were most impressively delivered by the officers in the respective chairs, and a proposition for exaltation having been made, the chapter was closed in the accustomed form until Tuesday, the 30th November next.

### MARK MASONRY.

#### METROPOLITAN.

**SOUTHWARK LODGE OF MARK MASTERS** (No. 22).—An emergency meeting of this rapidly increasing lodge was held on Saturday, the 25th ult., at the Queen's Arms Tavern, Weston-street, Bermondsey. Bro. Henry Massey, G. Steward, W.M., opened the lodge, assisted by the following brethren:—Bros. A. D. Loewenstark, P.G. Purst.; G. W. Wheeler; T. J. Sabine, P.M., G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; W. Noak, J. Trickett, J. W. Avery; M. A. Loewenstark, P.G. Steward, Sec., and several others. Through some cause not yet explained, the candidates for whom the lodge was held, did not attend, but Bro. S.

Frankenberg being in attendance, was duly advanced to this ancient degree by Bro. T. J. Sabine, P.M., in an able and efficient manner. The lecture of this degree, we were pleased to observe, was likewise given. The lodge being closed, the brethren spent a social hour together, under the able presidency of the W.M., Bro. Henry Massey. We understand that another lodge of emergency will shortly be held.

### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Royal Infirmary for the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, was performed on the 16th ult., at Dumfries, amid most favourable circumstances, so far as the weather was concerned, and with all the pomp and display which the institution of Freemasonry and a combination of the different trades of the town could confer. A heavy shower of rain fell about mid-day, but afterwards the sky quickly brightened, and brilliant sunshine favoured the display made by the processions, and the performance of the ceremony of laying the stone by Bro. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, Provincial Grand Master of Dumfriesshire. The erection of the new Infirmary was rendered necessary by the deficiency of the accommodation supplied by, and the unsatisfactory condition of, the present building, which was erected nearly one hundred years ago. About two years ago a report by the medical officers of the Infirmary was published in the governors' annual report, stating that the present house was badly ventilated and did not fulfil the requirements of a modern infirmary; the question then arose whether the wards of the existing establishment should be enlarged and generally improved, or a new edifice erected; but ultimately the governors of the institution were encouraged to proceed with the new undertaking by the munificent donation of £5,000, contributed by Mrs. Laurie, of Maxwellton, and left to her for disposal to charitable purposes by her husband. Subsequently a public meeting, presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch, was held in Dumfries in support of the movement, and on that occasion nearly £2,000 were subscribed. Since then between £3,000 and £4000 have been collected, principally in Dumfries and the Stewartry, and it is considered that other £3,000 or £4,000 will be required to cover the expenses of the new Infirmary. The cost of the building alone is estimated at about £10,000; and £4,000 or so will require to be expended upon the purchase of the site and the providing of the requisite furnishing for the new edifice.

The site selected for the new Infirmary is situated at Nithbank, on the opposite side of the road from the present institution; and is in every respect suitable.

The entrance-front faces the public road, and has in the centre a massive block of building devoted to administrative purposes, and which portion is only carried up three storeys. The northern wing on the ground floor of this front is allotted to the out-patients, departments, containing the necessary waiting, examination, consulting, and other rooms, together with the dispensary, laboratory, &c., a separate entrance and exit being provided for this class of patients. In the southern wing is placed the accident ward, having also a separate entrance; and in close proximity to this ward, and conveniently situated for every part of the building, is the operating room, direct access to which is obtained from the accident lobby entrance. From the entrance hall extends a corridor measuring between 11 and 12ft. wide, and about 210ft. in length, from which the various wards and other apartments are reached on the right and left, and at the extremity of this corridor are situated the kitchen and other offices. The whole of the wards are amply furnished with nurses' rooms, sculleries, baths, lavatories, and all sanitary arrangements, on the most approved principles,

and accommodation is provided for every requirement in the proper administration of the establishment. The building will supply accommodation to the extent of 100 beds.

The proceedings in connection with the ceremony were commenced at mid-day, when the Masonic lodges in attendance assembled in the Town Hall. There the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form, and the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Lauderdale Maitland of Eccles, was presented with a silver trowel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Freemasons of Dumfries to Bro. Lauderdale Maitland, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Dumfriesshire, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Infirmary for Dumfries."

After the lodge had been opened the Masons were marshalled by Bros. Riddick and Dydes, and then proceeded to the Greyfriars' Church, where a sermon enforcing the duty of Christian charity was preached by Bro. the Rev. D. McLeod, Montrose (formerly of Dumfries), and Provincial Grand Chaplain.

At the close of the religious service, the Freemasons, to the number of 180, proceeded to the Academy grounds, where a procession, including altogether nearly 600 persons was formed. Headed by the Dumfries Rifle Band, and accompanied by the Scottish Borderers Militia (brass and flute), Maxwellton, and Troqueer, bands, the procession marched through the principal streets of the burgh.

On the arrival of the procession at Nithbank, the proceedings connected with the great event of the day were commenced in presence of a large number of spectators. A choir (whose services were rendered voluntarily) under the direction of Bros. James G. Gordon and James Riddick performed the musical part of the programme, while the Grand Master and his assistants performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, in accordance with the rule and usage of the Craft. On the stone was the following inscription:—"This foundation-stone of the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary was laid on the 16th day of September, 1869, and of the Masonic epoch 5873, by the Provincial Grand Master of this district, Bro. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, in presence of the Magistrates and a large concourse of spectators. Architect—John Starforth." At the conclusion of the ceremony.

The Provincial Grand Master said:—"Mr. Provost and Building Committee, I have very great pleasure in offering to you my hearty congratulations on the successful termination of the proceedings of to-day. There is no duty more pleasing to the Masonic Craft than that of assisting at a ceremonial that is intended to commemorate one of the chiefest, if not the chief, Christian virtue, for we are told that such is Charity; and surely one of the most sacred of its numerous attributes is the relief of suffering humanity. The edifice which is to be erected on this site is to be devoted to that noble object; and I cannot doubt that every one who assists in this great work will find in their doing so a lifelong satisfaction. I cannot refrain, before closing those proceedings—and you would be disappointed if I did refrain—from referring to the name of Mrs. Laurie of Maxwellton. But for her noble and princely munificence we should not have been here to-day, and certain I am that there is not one present whose heart does not respond to the prayer that she may be long spared to derive enjoyment from the soothing knowledge that her Christian generosity will be the means, in the providence of God, of saving much human life and assuaging much human pain. The Provincial Grand Master concluded by thanking the various Masters and lodges for the support they had given him in laying the foundation-stone of the Infirmary.

Bro. Symons; said Right Worshipful Grand Master, as one of the Building Committee, and in their name, I

have the honour of expressing to you their sincere thanks for your kind compliance with our request that you should lay the foundation stone of the new Infirmary. Your presence here we recognise as the evidence of a generous sympathy with the objects of our enterprise—the erection of a building of which I do not hesitate to say that it is the noblest institution that Christian benevolence has placed in this district; and I think we are specially indebted to you for the proper manner in which you have conducted this important ceremonial.

Provost Harkness; said Right Worshipful Grand Master, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As Provost of this ancient burgh, I have much pleasure in being present on this very interesting occasion, and in taking a part in the proceedings of to-day; and I have to thank my brother Magistrates and members of Council for their company and support. The great event of this day is of vast importance to the town and shire of Dumfries and the adjacent counties, for there cannot be a doubt that the existence of a first-class infirmary in Dumfries must be a vast benefit to the district. The medical profession in Dumfries has almost kept pace with that of the capitals of Scotland and England; and what advantage must it be to the poor classes of this district to have an infirmary suited in every way to the proper treatment of the different diseases to which they are subject, and to have medical men competent to perform almost any operation and to treat any class of disease. For we all know that in our homes the poorer classes cannot have justice done to their cases, but in the Infirmary every attention will be paid to their necessities, for in point of classification ventilation, agreeable prospect, and airing grounds, the building about to be erected cannot be surpassed. Therefore I call upon every one heartily to support the present movement, and to sink all differences in the desire to promote an institution that will be an inestimable boon to the poor of Dumfries and of the three counties.

Three cheers were then given for the new Infirmary, and the benediction having been pronounced by the Chaplain, the procession re-formed and marched back to the Academy grounds.

#### MASONIC FUNERAL IN SPAIN.

The following is a translation of a paragraph from the *Reforma*, a newspaper published in Madrid:—

"The *Correspondencia* of the 30th August, in describing the burial of Major General Escalante, says that behind the hearse certain symbolical attributes were displayed of which the people did not understand the meaning, and which we proceed to explain. A servant carried behind the car containing the corpse the insignia of the Masonic Order to which the deceased had belonged, followed by several brethren of the lodge of which he had been a member. We had the pleasure of seeing a deputation of the Mantuana Lodge, No. 1, of the Oriente of Madrid, forming a perfect and regular lodge, marching in procession according to rite; the Apprentices first, followed by the Fellow Crafts and Master Masons, the Brother Secretary accompanied by the Treasurer, the Worshipful Master having his Wardens on each side came next, and the Director of Ceremonies next. The Grand Oriente of Spain and the Mantuana Lodge wished to honour the memory of a brother, although he was not an active member of any lodge on the Register of the Grand Oriente of Spain.

"This is, without doubt, the first public act of Freemasonry in Spain which has laboured so much and continues to labour in the interest of civilization and progress. Having now shown its existence, we are sure it will not rest satisfied with that; but, availing itself of the liberty which we now breathe, not only will give soon more ostensible proofs, but, faithful to its magnificent institution, it will be the firmest support of national liberty and of the progress of mankind.

### MASONIC FUNERAL AT HARTLEPOOL.

The remains of Bro. Dr. T. E. Stamp, one of the oldest and most respected medical practitioners in Hartlepool, who died rather suddenly on Sunday morning 12th ult., were interred at the cemetery of the town, with Masonic honours.

### LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MUSIC, DRAMA, AND THE FINE ARTS.

Dr. James Hunt, who kept an establishment for the cure of stammering, but was not so well known as President of a society called the Anthropological Society, died lately. He had taken his usual part in agitating in the Biological Section at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter, but on this occasion with such ill-success as was attended with great excitement on his part. On going into the street he fell down—as some supposed from the effects of sunstroke—and became delirious. He was with difficulty removed to his home, where he died within a few days.

Sir Titus Salt, the new baronet, is a great patron of artists, particularly of Thomas Milnes, the sculptor, of whom he has lately commissioned the four lions, originally designed for the Nelson Column at the request of Lord John Manners.

The Altona police have ordered that no female singer under twenty-one shall appear on the stage.

*Figaro* reports the establishment of an English theatre in Paris where the works of Shakspeare will be performed.

AMERICAN ENGLISH.—The *New York Sun* states that Mr. Ripley, of the *Tribune*, has lately "interviewed with Mr. Carlyle."

It is said, with what truth we know not, that the Emperor of the French whiled away his sick hours in finishing his "Life of Cæsar."

The *Orchestra* states that M<sup>de</sup> Patti, who had been singing at Homburg, has lost her voice, and the opera house has had to be closed in consequence.

A French provincial paper states that a German astronomer has just written a "pamphlet" of 2,000 pages to prove that we shall shortly have a second moon.

"The Odes and Epodes of Horace," translated into rhymeless metres, with introduction and commentaries by Lord Lytton, will shortly be published.

Mr. Dymond, who has been connected with the *Morning Star* from its commencement, is about to retire from that paper, with the intention of settling in Canada.

It is again on the *tapis* to light up all the street lamps in Edinburgh by one *coup* from an electric battery. Mr. Hart, an experienced electrician, has indicated the practicability of the scheme.

Mr. Tom Hood is engaged on a new novel, the right of publishing which has been secured by the proprietors of the *South London Press*, and it will shortly be commenced in that journal.

A recent invention in Newark is calculated to work a great change in photography. By it all kinds of photographs are taken under the gaslight as successfully as by the aid of the brightest sun.

Listz is engaged at the present time on three works, viz., his cantata for the anniversary of Beethoven's birth, an oratorio entitled "St. Stanislaus," and another "The baptism of fire and water."

The post of Mr. Thos. Watts, the late Superintendent of the Printed Book Department of the British Museum, will probably be conferred upon Mr. Bullen, the present Superintendent of the Reading Room.

The *New York Herald* understands there is a new and remarkable invention, an electric system of self-telegraphing power, which will supply eight or ten times the facilities of telegraphic communication over the present system.

A curious new press regulation has just been issued at St. Petersburg. The Minister of the Interior forbids newspapers to publish any extracts from literary periodicals, on the ground that the latter often contain matter which, though it may be harmless when read by educated persons, is very prejudicial to the masses.

The *New York Figaro* informs us that Miss Elise Holt, late of the Strand Theatre, finding the criticism in the *San Francisco News Letter* unsatisfactory, armed herself with a cow-hide, and called four times at the office for the purpose of administering a thrashing to Mr. Marriott, the editor. Hitherto Mr. Marriott has avoided an encounter.

An explosive compound termed "lithofracteur" has been invented by M. Kreps, of Dentz, and its effects are now being tested in a large scale at Cologne. The nature of the composition is kept a profound secret, but it is stated to have greater explosive power than nitroglycerine, small production of smoke, and freedom from danger of exploding during transport.

Prince Napoleon is the head of the commission charged by the present Emperor to publish the correspondence of the first Napoleon, with, adds the *Daily News*, discretionary powers to suppress everything in it of a nature to drag the hero of the Napoleonic legend from his pedestal. It was in connection with this work that the Prince lately visited afresh the scene of the campaign of 1815.

The (American) *Citizen* says:—"At Niblo's Gardens 'Formosa' is in active preparation. The London *Athenæum* objects to the new play, on the ground that it is the first attempt to introduce an English 'Traviata' on the English stage. This objection will not be of much weight with our playgoers. In fact, the accusation of immorality will prove rather a recommendation with certain classes."

The *New York Star* has these personals on the New York press:—Mr. Bennett is the tallest editor, Mr. Dana the fattest, Mr. Greeley the slouchiest, Mr. Erastus Brooks the soledest, Mr. Tilton the Shanks maredest, Mr. De Nyse the shortest, Mr. Van Buren the reddest, Mr. Roosevelt the politest, Mr. Oakey Hall the wittiest, Mr. Winter the touchiest, Mrs. Stanton the prettiest, Miss Anthony the prettiest, Mrs. Sheppard the prettiest, Elenora Kirk the prettiest, Nellie Hutchinson the prettiest.

Mr. Thomas John Penn, the last descendant of the celebrated Penn family, was buried in the churchyard of Stoke Pogis last week. It is just a century since the Penns commenced their residence at Stoke, the estate, on the death of Lady Cobham in 1769, having been purchased from her executors by the Hon. Thomas Penn, Lord Proprietary of Pennsylvania. The late Mr. Penn was 64 years of age. He sold the original painting by West of "Penn Treaty with the Indians." The picture was bought by Mr. Catlin, and is now in the town hall of Philadelphia.

Three female doctors—one French, one Russian, and the other American—have just passed successful examinations before the Paris Faculty of Medicine. The American lady was the most brilliant of all, and astonished her judges by her profound knowledge of anatomy dissection, pathology, and hospital practice. At the Lyons University, last week, a M<sup>de</sup> Caroline Sibert, of Vienne on the Rhone, took a Bachelor of Arts degree. Out of a list of 22 candidates, this young lady came out first in French and Latin composition, and second in Latin translation.

### MASONIC LIFE BOAT FUND.

At the meeting of the Prov. G.L. of Cumberland and Westmoreland, held on the 5th inst., at Maryport, the sum of £5 was voted to the above fund.

### LIST OF LODGE, &c., MEETINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER, 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 LODGES AND CHAPTERS.

##### Monday, Oct. 4th.

LODGES.—Robert Burns, No. 25, Freemasons' Hall; Unity, 69, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Royal Jubilee, 72, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-street; St. Luke's, 144, Pier Ho., Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Joppa, 188, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.; Old King's Arms Chapter, 28, Freemasons' Hall; Victoria, 1,056, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

##### Tuesday, Oct. 5th.

Colonial Board at 3. Audit Com. of Female School, at 2.30.—LODGES.—Albion, 9, F.M.H.; Temple, 101, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; St. John's, 167, Holly Bush Tav., Hampstead; Old Concord, 172, F.M.H.; St. James's, 765, Leather Market Tav., New Western-st., Bermondsey.—CHAPTER.—Temperance, 169, White Swan Tav., Deptford.

##### Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

LODGES.—Stability, 217, George Ho., Aldermanbury; Zetland, 511, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; MacDonald, 1,216, Hd. Qrs. 1st Surrey Volunteer Corps, Brunswick-rd., Camberwell.—CHAPTER.—Prince Frederick William, 753, the Knights of St. John's Ho., St. John's-wood.

##### Thursday, Oct. 7th.

LODGES.—Egyptian, 27, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Strong Man, 45, F.M.H.; Good Report, 136, Radley's, Bridge-st., Blackfriars; Lion and Lamb, 192, City Terminus Ho., Cannon-st.; Ionic, 227, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; La Tolerance, 538, F.M.H.; Yarrowburgh, 554, Green Dragon, Stepney; Crystal Palace, 742, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Victoria Rifles, 822, F.M.H.; Excelsior, 1,155, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-rd.; Perfect Ashlar, 11, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey-rd.—CHAPTERS.—Sincerity, 174, Cheshire Cheese Tav., Crutched Friars, E.C.; Westbourne, 733, New Inn, Edgeware-rd.; Crystal Palace, 742, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

##### Friday, Oct. 8th.

LODGES.—Domatie, 177, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.

#### METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

##### Monday, Oct. 4th.

Union Waterloo (for M.M.), King's Arms, Woolwich; Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe; Justice, Royal Albert, New Cross-rd., Deptford; Old Concord, Turk's Head, Montcombe-st., Belgrave-sq.; St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; 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; Tower Hamlet's Engineers, Duke of Clarence, Commercial-rd. East.

##### Tuesday, Oct. 5th.

Strong Man, White Horse, Little Britain; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dis. Railway, Victoria Station; Domatie, Palmerston Arms Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Yarrowburgh, Green Dragon, Stepney; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Tav., St. John's-wood; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney; Royal Albert, White Hart, Abchurch-lane; Rose of Denmark, Metropolitan Chap. of Instruction, George Hotel, Aldermanbury.

##### Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-st., Mile-end-rd.; Confidence, Sugar Loaf, Great St. Helens; Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limchouse; United Strength, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lambeth; Peck-

ham, 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, Oct. 7th.

Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd.; Globe, No. 10, Old Bond-st.; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth; St. John's, Hollybush Tav., Hampstead; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Berkeley-sq.; Tranquillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Great St. Helen's, St. Mary Axe; Whittington, Crown Ho., 41, Holborn; Royal Oak Royal Oak Tav., Deptford.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitley Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

##### Friday, Oct. 8th.

Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.; St. Luke's, Pier Ho., Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford; Stability, Guildhall Tav., 33, Gresham-st.; 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; Victoria Metropolitan Lo. of Instruction, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

##### Saturday, Oct. 9th.

Mount Sinai, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-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.,

SEVERAL communications stand over until our next.

M. M.—We regret putting you to so much inconvenience, but really the blame rests with the secretaries of these lodges, in not informing us of the change being made from the "Calendar."

C. (Cardiff).—We do not at present know of any set of furniture suitable for the purpose.

F. d'A (Naples).—The MAGAZINE shall be sent regularly for the future.

A. G. (Saragossa).—We sincerely congratulate you on your success. Will aid you in the movement.

G. W. (Madrid).—Accept our thanks; what you requested has been done.

COL. F. (Madrid).—The book has been sent. Shall be happy to further assist whenever called upon.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—You are right as to the first and third, and wrong as to the second and fourth. Apply to Bro. Hine, Manchester.

E.F.—The Book of Constitutions defines the form, as well as the material, of which the P.M. jewel shall be made; but that refers to the jewel of office pendant from the collar. The jewel usually presented may be of silver or gold; the restriction does not apply thereto.

A YOUNG P.M. (Liverpool).—The proceedings of the W.M. was clearly irregular. You are quite right; he ought either to have reopened or resumed before going through the ceremony of closing down.

D.L. (Dumfermline).—Your communication arrived too late for insertion in our present issue.

D.C.L.—Spencer, Loewenstark, or H. T. Lamb can supply you with the articles inquired for.