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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY; OR, NEW THEORIES OF THE UNIVERSE.

By Bro. J. C. MANNING.

(Continued from page 223.)

When Dr. Bedford proclaimed his "New Theories of the Universe," in 1854, he must have astonished the deep thinkers, some of whom, though slow at the time to acknowledge their import, have lived to see them more or less recognised as in perfect keeping with the hidden law of observed phenomena. His opinion was, that a "gaseous state was matter's primitive form;" that there existed a "close relation between the formation of the meteor and the comet," and that the sun was "formed instantaneously, as a meteoric stone is, only on a larger scale."

"It is often found," he says, "that the key to the profoundest mysteries has long lain in our possession ere we have discovered its fitness to unlock the hidden law of observed phenomena. How often was water converted into steam before we ascertained its motive power? Thus it is with the simple meteor of nightly observation. Here is matter: here is motion. Where is the eye that has not been startled by its sudden light? But how little has the mind pondered upon the relation—the close relation—between its formation and the creation of the sun—the sudden transition of the gaseous atom into the solar aggregate."

Here is the germ of a great thought—enunciated for the first time sixteen years ago, and now recognised by some of the ablest astronomers of the day as an established fact, and one elucidatory of many doubtful points that had long been vexed questions.

Before proceeding to comment upon that portion of Dr. Bedford's Theories having especial reference to comets, and which are exceedingly interesting and new, as it appeared at the time they were first propounded, I will give his explanation of the way in which he believes the the sun, the centre of our solar system was formed, and how the gradual process of the complete formation of that system went on. Gaseous matter pervades space. An incalculable amount of this gaseous matter exploded; a tremendous blaze ensued; a vacuum was formed: the residuum of the explosion was thrown off in all directions; the surrounding air rushing into the vacuum forced back the scattered sparks into one igneous mass: and thus was formed the solar fire which forms the centre of our system. The huge mass obtained its rotary motion from the inequality of the pressure of the outer aether: and its translatory motion was in the direction of a superior force—in that of the constellation Hercules, travelling at the rate of about 57 miles in every second of time, that portion of the sun of the greatest specific gravity, necessarily being foremost, just as a wooden ball, with a piece of iron inserted in one side, and projected through the air, would travel with the iron in the direction of its course. "Thus it is," says the writer, that a certain portion of our globe which we call the North Pole, being the most dense, always points in the direction it is travelling, with the whole of our solar system, through space: *and here, I believe, we must look for the explanation of the phenomena of the magnetic needle.*"

If this "theory" be correct, we have here unmistakeably the origin of the poles.

The sun, or centre of our polar system, having been formed in the way described, we may picture a gigantic ball of liquid fire dashing for ages through space, bearing, as part of itself, the germs of other worlds, yet still a portion of its own igneous aggregate. At a certain stage, when the magestic orb was in a still more igneous state than it is at present believed to be, before a single planet revolved around this source of our system, when its dimensions included the whole of the bodies which now make up our solar system (not including the comets, which we believed to be extraneous), and when the centrifugal force of its rotary motion was consequently greatest, and far outweighed the momentum of its translatory motion, then it was, according to Dr. Bedford's theory, that "the sun threw off the masses which form our primary planets, in the same way as mud is thrown from a coach-wheel in rapid motion; hence their rotary and orbital motion \* \* \*". The

most remote primary planet, I consider, was *first* projected when the projectile force of the sun was greatest—the lighter matter, or that of the least specific gravity, as a rule, being thrown off first, and each in succession, inwards to Mercury, which is composed of matter of the greatest density. In like manner, as were the primary planets ejected from the equator of the sun, so I believe were the satellites projected from the equator of *their* primaries. And, in reference to the satellites of Saturn, I have the fullest conviction that, hereafter, it will be discovered that one or more of these satellites will be found to have a tertiary, or, more properly speaking, a quaternary planet revolving around them. My reason for this supposition is this: that the less the specific gravity of the planet, the greater the number of satellites as a rule. And the matter of which Saturn, its rings, and its satellites, are composed, being so exceedingly fluid, when projected from the sun, its centrifugal force threw off for a time so continuous a stream of matter, that rings were formed such as we find, (one or more of which is discovered to be transparent), in addition to the masses previously projected at intervals, which constitute the moons of Saturn. Again: the earth having a satellite, and its mass, when projected, being less fluid than Mars, and yet capable of projecting her moon, I feel confident that such an appendage will also be found to Mars: in fact I should not be surprised if Venus and Mercury completed the uniformity, throughout our system, of primaries and satellites, although their satellites would be very small.”

There is something to my mind, especially attractive in the foregoing explanations of the mechanism of the heavens; and when tracing out the same theory to a under limit as I propose to do in my next, we find it a pretty well ascertained fact that our solar system is but a subordinate to other systems, which are in themselves subservient to ever greater and grander celestial organizations, we may well wonder at the incomprehensible idea, and feel astonished at the simplicity of the principle from which we start in contemplation of it from the atom, which we can readily comprehend, to the illimitable aggregate which we cannot.

*(To be continued.)*

ENMITY.—How frequently it is that the most unreasonable and unreconciled enemy that you may have is the one who feels and knows that he has wronged you. And more especially his enmity and hatred will become intensified when he knows that you know his meanness. And a more unhappy man than such an enemy can not be found.

## ENGLISH GILDS.\*

*(Continued from page 229.)*

The fifth division of Dr. Brentano's introduction treats of the origin of Trade Unions, which he says are the successors of the old Gilds. With this assertion he concluded the foregoing part of this Essay. He goes on to say it is far from being a new statement. On the contrary, friends and enemies of these associations have repeatedly, in words and print, pointed at their connection with the old Gilds, the former to justify, by this pedigree, their existence, the latter to condemn them at once by describing them as continuations of institutions considered for long, and generally, at best as antiquated. Their enemies, by the dodge of applying to them the epithet of “long-condemned associations for the restriction of trade,” generally dispensed with all further inquiries into the real results of their working.

Considering only the rules and restrictions prevailing in the old Craft-Gilds, and comparing them with the regulations which our modern Trade Associations, existing only among workmen, try to enforce, one might feel inclined to accept this opinion at once. But the fact is, that in no one single instance did such a withdrawing of the masters from the Craft-Gild, leaving it to the workmen alone, ever take place. On the contrary, I think it more probable that the masters generally remained in the corporation, to prevent its bye-laws being enforced against them, and to annihilate its influence.

Our inquiry makes it necessary that we should first of all represent to ourselves the regulations of the Statute of Apprentices, the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, which codified the order existing for centuries among the Craft-Guilds, and applied it to all the trades of its time. There were indeed combinations and associations similar to Trade Societies already before 1562. But, as I have shown in Part IV., they were but exceptions, occurring chiefly in the building trades. And the very fact of their occurring in the building trades in the Middle Ages is another proof of the justness of the theory which I am going to put forward in these pages; for these trades resembled entirely our modern manufactures, with their small number of masters and their masses of workmen, with sub-contractors and deductions from wages. And as to the 2nd and 3rd Edward VI., c. 15, it has been shown above that this statute refers not to associations of journeymen like our Trade Societies, but to abuses of craftsmen in general.

\* “English Gilds,” by the late Toulmin Smith. London: Trubner and Co.

According to the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, no one could lawfully exercise, either as master or as journeyman, any art, mystery, or manual occupation, except he had been brought up therein seven years, at least, as an apprentice. Every householder dwelling in a city, town-corporate, or market town, might take apprentices for seven years at least. But only those youths might be taken as apprentices whose parents possessed a certain fortune; and none could be bound but those who were under twenty-one years of age. Whoever had three apprentices must keep one journeyman; and for every other apprentice above three, one other journeyman. As to journeymen, it was enacted that, in most trades, no person could retain a servant under one whole year, and no servant was to depart or to be put away but upon a quarter's warning. The hours of work were fixed by the Act to about twelve hours in summer, and from day-dawn till night in winter. Wages were to be assessed yearly by the justices of the peace or the town magistrates, at every general Sessions first to holden after Easter. The same authorities were to settle all disputes between masters and apprentices, and protect the latter. The 1st Jac. 1., c. 6, expressly extends this power of the justices and town magistrates to fix wages to the wages of all labourers and workmen whatever.

It is evident that, as long as the regulations of the Statute of Apprentices were maintained, the position of the workmen was secure. The long term of service assured them the regularity of employment which they desired above everything. The magistrates were, according to the intention of the Act, to assess the wages so as to "yield unto the hired person, both in the time of scarcity and in the time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages;" and the hours of work were not excessive, especially as the manner of carrying on industry was not then so exhaustive as it is now-a-days. Besides, the restrictions as to apprentices prevented a great competition from lowering the skilled workmen to the level of common labourers. But as Adam Smith tells us, the operation of this statute was limited by interpretation to cities, towns corporate, and market towns, and to those trades only which were established in England before the 5th Elizabeth.

In order to prove my assertion that the Trades Unions originated with the non-observance of these regulations, I will now successively consider, first, some of the trades subject to the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4; then, some of those which were incorporated by charter; and lastly, some which were free from any restrictions, whether by charter or Acts of Parliament.

The woollen manufactures were the staple trade of England. I have already spoken in Part IV. of the great importance of the Craft-Gilds of the woollen weavers; and we have seen how the great number of workmen employed in this trade led them to combine whenever there was a temporary want of sufficient organization. Later on the trade came under the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, and was regulated besides by the 5th and 6th Edward VI., c. 22, as to the use of machinery, and by the above cited 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary, c. 11, as to the number of looms which one weaver might have.

Every master had served a seven years' apprenticeship. Though the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, was not known, either to masters or men, its regulations were maintained, because they corresponded to custom. Thus even in 1806 there were in Harmley, a clothworkers' village of from 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, ninety-seven apprentices bound for seven years, and only four bound for a shorter period.

The woollen manufactures were carried on in the last century by small masters in their own homes. They dwelt in villages and scattered houses, and often cultivated besides a little land, from three to twelve or fifteen acres. Often too they had a horse to carry their cloth to market, or, in later times, to the public mill. The number of such small masters in the environs of Leeds was estimated in 1806 as 3,500.

Each master employed on the average ten journeymen and apprentices. As a rule there was one apprentice to two or three journeymen. Besides, the master was regularly assisted by his wife and children. Children working with their fathers did not need to be bound by indenture. As a rule all these persons worked in the master's house, where the wool was worked through the various stages till it became undressed cloth, and, if necessary, was dyed. Sometimes also the journeymen did the work in their own houses, and were assisted in it by their wives.

The introduction of machinery brought a change. Mills were now erected on rivers and streams, to make use of the fall of the water. Various processes, which had been chiefly performed by hand under the masters' own roof, were now executed in public mills by machinery. In the neighbourhood of every manufactuaring village were several such mills to be found. The manufacturer brought his wares to them with little trouble and loss of time, and fetched them back after they had gone through the necessary process. The cost was but small, so

that he was enabled to get by these mills the advantage of very expensive machines. Sometimes, too, the master himself performed the work by machinery in the mill, in order that it might be well done.

In this domestic system of industry the work was chiefly performed by persons who were its proprietors. It was not so in the system of the "rich master clothiers" which arose in the West of England. They bought the foreign wool directly from the importer, and the native in the fleece, or from the wool-stapler. They then gave it to men to work up, partly in their own houses, partly in the masters'. For every single process through which the wool had to go until its completion, the masters gave the ware to another class of workers, none of whom went out of his own line. By this the workers obtained great skill in the performance of their operations. As in this system, so also in the system of the master manufacturers which came into existence with the origin of machinery, the workers were not the owners of the work they worked on. The merchants, for the most part possessors of large capitals, now became manufacturers themselves, and erected mills. In one or several buildings they kept more or less operatives working-up by machinery, under the employers' or their overseers' superintendence, the materials belonging to them.

These changes in the manner of carrying on industry led to others in the position of journeymen. The first change was, that the apprentices were often no longer bound by indenture, though they mostly still served their seven years without it. In the mills, however, it also soon became usual to employ workers who had served no apprenticeship, besides great numbers of women and children; the latter at an earlier age than would have been possible without machinery, and according to the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4. Their labour was of course much cheaper than that of skilled workmen. The number of employers who had served no apprenticeship increased more and more. Whereas formerly the cloth of no master who had not served a seven years' apprenticeship was admitted to the cloth-halls, the trustees framed in 1796 a new regulation, according to which those manufacturers also were to be admitted who had carried on the trade of a clothworker for only five years. Soon after, all persons were admitted to the cloth-halls without any qualification.

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' Community, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices, in their original purity. But it is declared at the same time that those who till now

had carried on the trade contrary to these regulations should continue without molestation. The activity of the society was only to extend to the future. The Rules complain besides that the abuses which had arisen, especially the large number of hands who had been driven into the trade, had destroyed the mutual dependence between masters and men, and had produced pride and overbearing on the part of the farmer. Henceforth all apprentices were to be considered unlawful who had not been bound by indenture for seven years. They were to be bound, moreover, at so early an age that their term would have expired before their majority, as no indenture was binding after their twenty-first year. The only exception was made in the case of a son of a lawful workman who served his father seven years. I must here mention that with the factory system a new kind of apprentices sprung up, namely, apprentices bound to journeymen; hitherto all had been bound to the master. Nobody, as the Rules further ordain, was to learn two trades at once. In other Rules, workmen of other trades also stated that this regulation of the 37th Edward III., c. 5 was to be maintained.

To the prosecution of this chief object the Institution added the assistance of the sick, and of the widows of deceased members, under entirely similar conditions as are still now used in Trade Unions. The necessary moneys were collected, in every single case, in the name of the sick, or the widow of the deceased. In Leeds the contribution of each member was 1d. a week, and at Halifax 3d. Twice a year a committee of thirteen was elected by the members at a general meeting, to manage the affairs of the Institution. Seven were to form a quorum. Fines were imposed for not accepting office when chosen. On resigning, the committee had to render account of their doings. There were also stewards, who had to provide for the collection of contributions, and the assistance of the sick. Besides, we find here also what we found in the Statutes of all Gilds, from the Gilds of Abbotsbury, Exeter, and Cambridge, namely, that all offences at meetings, by using bad language, ill-behaviour, and the like should be punished. The committee had the right to alter the rules according to need. If any cause of complaint arose either as to apprentices or as to some other rule, the men of the workshop were first to inquire into the case, to try and arrange the difficulty. But wherever they did not succeed, the difference was to be brought before the committee, whose decision was to be final.

The masters, however, did not continue long in the Institution. The fact was that it also assisted

men on strike. At one place the workmen of a master-manufacturer quarrelled with him and struck work. The members of the Institution wished to assist them; upon this the masters left the society.

When the master-manufacturers heard that the object of the Institution was to petition Parliament for the maintenance of the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, they required their workmen to leave it. On refusing this they were all discharged. The master-manufacturers even entered into combinations for suppressing the Institution, which, strange to say, notwithstanding the 39th and 40th George III., c. 106, was considered allowable by the Parliamentary Committee, though it was hostile to the Institution. On the other hand, the workmen at some places forced the owners of mills who worked for others on hire, to enter their society, as otherwise they declared they would not work for them. They also hindered them from working for such masters as were hostile to the Institution. Once, when a master-manufacturer employed unlawful workers, his journeymen struck work. The rest of the master-manufacturers then promised their colleague assistance, and offered to do his work for him in the meantime. But when they attempted to do this, all their journeymen threatened to leave their factories at once. Finally, the masters signed a contract, according to which they obliged themselves to engage no more workmen for the future, contrary to the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4.

When, year after year, notwithstanding all petitions of the workmen, the Acts regulating the woollen manufacture were suspended, a factory was burnt down; and in September, 1805, the London Fire Insurance Companies received letters of caution from workmen, wherein they declared that, as Parliament refused to protect their right, they would do it themselves. Though the Report of the Committee expressly states that not the Institution, but individuals, must be charged with these nefarious deeds, yet they prove the exasperation prevailing among the workmen: But notwithstanding this exasperation, and the attachment of the journeymen to their Trade-Society, which even then was so great, as a master said in evidence, if it were prohibited they would rather follow it than the laws of the land, yet this Trade Society ceased at once, when in Christmas, 1805, the trustees of the cloth-halls again took up the petitions. The workmen at once delivered them all their funds. It is evident from this that the object of the Institution was nothing but the maintenance of the existing legal and customary regulations of trade. As soon as the State ceased to maintain order, it stepped into

its place; and as soon as there was a prospect of a more legitimate authority putting the law into practice, the Institution ceased at once.

Earlier than the Trade-Society which the cloth-workers began in 1802 under the cover of a Friendly Society, the shipwrights of Liverpool had formed themselves in the last century into a Trade-Society, which was nominally a mere benefit club. Here too the abuse of employing chiefly apprentices caused the origin of this union. But much earlier than the Trade-Societies in both these trades were those of the hatters. Besides being under the 5th Elizabeth, c. 4, the hat trade was under the two Acts of the 8th Elizabeth and the 1st Jac. I., which only confirmed the regulations of the Statute of Apprentices expressly for that trade. In this trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alias* sweaters), who were called little masters. They received the materials from the master-manufacturers, and got them worked up by apprentices only. This led to combinations of the journeymen. From 1772 an extremely vigorous Trade Society existed among them for maintaining the existing order and providing for the interests of the operatives. As soon as the employers attempted to give work to sub-contractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society was called the Congress, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it. Every one had to pay a weekly contribution of 2d. As the workmen thus prevented the masters from employing an excessive number of apprentices, the masters petitioned Parliament in 1777 for the repeal of the legal restrictions as to apprentices, and for prohibitions of combinations of journeymen. Both were granted by the 17th George III., c. 55, which did not however repeal all restrictions, for every master hatter was to employ one journeyman for every apprentice he might take.

In the tailors' trade also combinations must have existed early in the eighteenth century, as the 7th George I. c. 13, forbade them. I could, however, find nothing as to the cause of these combinations in the Journals of the House of Commons. But it is probable that here also, as in other trades, as for instance in the woollen manufactures just mentioned, the discontinuance of the legal regulation of wages by the justices of the peace occasioned these combinations. This seems the more probable, as the preamble of the 8th George III., c. 17, speaks of those who by "many subtle devices" tried to evade the regulations of wages by the justices according to the 7th George I., c. 13. By these words masters

are evidently meant, as the devices of the workmen would have simply been strikes. In any case, however, the combinations of the tailors seemed to have been but transitory, and not to have led to the formation of lasting Trade Unions. At least, during the entire eighteenth century we hear no more of combinations of journeymen, and not even the 8th George III., c. 17, makes mention of them.

The trade of framework-knitting was not yet established in the 5th Elizabeth. But in the year 1663 Charles II. incorporated "several persons, by the name of Master, Warden, Assistants, and Society, of the Art and Mystery of Framework-knitters of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, for ever, with power to exercise their jurisdiction throughout England and Wales; and from time to time to make bye-laws for the regulation of the said business of framework knitting, and to punish persons who should offend against such bye-laws." By Section 33 of the Charter the Master was directed to "enforce the statute of the 6th Elizabeth, c. 4, or any other statute as respects apprentices and the occupations of the trade."

*(To be continued)*

#### OUR MASONIC CHARITIES.

##### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

*(Continued from page 230.)*

As questions have arisen from time to time relative to the cost of boys in the school, the Committee think it right to say a few words on that subject.

The cost per head of the boys in the school—about which questions have from time to time arisen—during the three years in which the present system has existed, including office expenses, rates and taxes, and all expenditure was, in 1867, £47 10s. 4d.; in 1867, £45 13s. 5d., showing a gradual, if small, reduction, which may be further continued as the number of boys may be increased.

No doubt this seems at first sight a large amount but on analysis it is susceptible of satisfactory explanation. The Freemasons' Boys' School is made up of different classes of society, and requires, therefore, a higher standard alike in clothing, food, and education, than is given to the orphans of merely eleemosynary institutions, or boys of any one particular class. It must always be borne in mind that the object of this institution is, by eliminating from its administration all trace of "Charity" in the cold signification of the word, to elevate the moral tone of the pupils, and to give them the same educational advantages they

would have enjoyed had the lives of their parents been spared, thus fitting them for the social positions they were, in all human probability, destined to fill.

And this must always be kept in view when the cost of the education given in this school is considered, or compared with that of other schools.

As regards the educational and general position of the school, the Committee have reason to believe that the cleanliness and good order of the pupils, their cheerfulness and propriety of demeanour, and the arrangements for their comfort and convenience have won the approval of all who have visited the Institution, and that their progress in educational attainments has kept pace with the other improvements.

Of the two only candidates sent up to the Oxford Middle Class examination, June 1867, both obtained a first-class in honours, and of the six candidates sent up to the Cambridge Examination for the same object in December 1867, one obtained third class honours and two received certificates. Of four sent up to the Oxford Examination in June, 1868, one succeeded; of the six candidates for the Cambridge Examination in December, 1868, one passed in first-class honours, one in third-class, and one obtained a certificate; of three candidates entered for the Oxford Examination in June, 1861, one passed in second-class honours, and one in third-class. Nineteen candidates were entered for the Cambridge Examination in December, 1869, one of whom gained second-class and one third-class honours, the whole of the remainder entitling themselves to certificates.

To obviate objections occasionally urged by advocates of different views on the all important subject of education—to meet fairly the different talents and acquirements of varying individuals—and to provide suitably for the respective positions which the pupils may be expected to occupy on leaving the Institution, the school has been divided into two sections—classical and commercial. By this means eminence in either department is within the reach of all, according to the extent of intellectual attainments, or to the occupation to which each is destined, or may be expected to fill.

The education comprises a sound English commercial education, with the addition of French, and in the upper division the classics and advanced mathematics. Drawing, under competent tuition, was introduced in 1861, not so much as an accomplishment but as a most valuable assistance in after life, many opportunities of employment being open to those possessing a knowledge of this art which would be denied to them without such qualification.

There is every reason to believe that the advantages

of the Institutions are now fully realised by the Order at large. The yearly increasing applications for admission prove a long existing want among the brethren which is only to be fully and fitly supplied by enabling the Committee still further to add to the number of inmates.

The building lately erected can be adapted to receive 200 boys at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay for additional dormitory accommodation only.

**BUILDING EXPENDITURE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.**

As much misapprehension exists on this head, the following statement is published for the information of donors and subscribers, and of the Craft generally. It must be borne in mind that the soil of Wood Green is heavy clay, necessitating a large outlay for foundations so laid as to secure the building from damp, and as a consequence also, that the whole of the roads have been reconstructed, and most extensive drainage provided.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Foundations . . . . .	1,899	14	1			
Contract for Superstructure . . . . .	21,894	0	0			
				23,793	14	1
Extras, and additional works . . . . .				4,148	19	0
Library . . . . .				435	0	0
Gymnasium . . . . .				1,010	6	0
Lodges and Entrance Gates . . . . .				1,305	16	9
Heating Apparatus . . . . .				672	14	7
Gas Fittings . . . . .				670	4	7
Water supply, baths, & engineering fittings . . . . .	1,882	8	8			
Well . . . . .	381	5	0			
				2,263	13	8
Forming Roads, Levelling and Laying out the Grounds, Draining, &c. . . . .				2,488	12	3
Playground . . . . .				395	9	0
Farm Buildings, Garden Walls, and Fences . . . . .				1,972	1	11
Furniture, Fittings, &c. . . . .				2,444	18	7
Decoration and Inscriptions . . . . .				195	0	0
Premium on Selected Design . . . . .	70	0	0			
Architects' Commission . . . . .	1,902	19	6			
Surveyors' Commission . . . . .	200	0	0			
				2,172	19	6
Interest on Advances . . . . .	112	9	10			
Expenses of mortgage . . . . .	294	14	4			
				407	4	2
Sundries, including Expenses of Fetes, Inauguration, &c. . . . .				688	7	8
				45,063	1	9
Repairs, Painting, and Sustainment . . . . .	879	18	3			
„ Head-master's house . . . . .	65	7	5			
„ Old Building . . . . .	57	1	0			
				1,002	6	8
				£4,6065	8	5

Examined and Certified,  
S. B. WILSON,  
8th January, 1870.

Towards this expenditure the whole of the funded property was sold in 1864, viz:—£13,100, producing £11,540 10s.

The following information is given to afford friends and subscribers the opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the accommodation provided in the new building at Wood Green.

**SCHOLASTIC.**

	Floor space.	Mean height.	Total area.	Cubic capacity.
School Room . . . . .	60ft. by 25ft.	30ft.*	1,500ft.	45,000ft.
Class Room (A) . . . . .	20ft. by 14ft.	18ft.	280ft.	5,040ft.
Class Room (B) . . . . .	21ft. by 14ft.	13ft.	294ft.	3,822ft.
Library . . . . .	30½ by 20ft.	25ft.†	610ft.	15,250ft.
			2,684ft.	69,112ft.
which for 200 Boys, gives for each . . . . .			13ft.	345ft.

**RESIDENTIAL.**

Eight Dormitories . . . . .	12½ft.	5,918ft.	73,975ft.
which for 135½ Boys, gives to each . . . . .		44ft.	548ft.
Dining Hall . . . . .	60ft. by 28ft.	31½ft.‡	1,680ft.
which for 200 Boys gives to each . . . . .		8ft.	256ft.

**INFIRMARY.**

Sick Ward . . . . .	20ft. by 25ft.
Convalescent Room . . . . .	16ft. by 13ft.
Nurse's Room . . . . .	16ft. by 11ft.

and Bath Room and Lavatory, &c., complete.

The original "Instructions to Parents" are reprinted, as showing the sound sense of the founders in treating the somewhat difficult and delicate relations between the friends and of the pupils and the executive of the school, who, if they are to be held responsible—as undoubtedly they are—for the good conduct, order and discipline of the establishment, must be unfettered in their discretion as to the means to be employed for their maintenance, and in the choice of those to whom are entrusted the immediate management and control of a large number of boys. These observations, applicable to the Institution in its original form, acquire stronger force when applied to the present establishment.

The following are the orders to be observed by the parents of the children on their admission to this charity.

I. That they take care to send their children to school at such hours as the masters shall appoint, and not keep them at home on any pretence whatever, except in case of sickness, of which they must give immediate notice to the schoolmaster, as three days' absence from school will render them to be liable to

\* Height of apex of Roof . 38ft.

† " " " . 28ft.

‡ The maximum number for which there is at present Dormitory accommodation.

§ Height to apex of Roof . 40ft.

§ Exclusive of Gallery.

be expelled the charity at the discretion of the committee.

II. That they take particular care of the children's cloath's, and send them to school in every respect clean and decent.

III. That the children be allowed such reasonable vacations as the schoolmasters shall think fit. And that they attend Divine Service twice every Sunday.

IV. Any child absenting himself from school or from Divine Service, or otherwise behaving improperly, shall, after the second or third admonition from the committee, and at their discretion be excluded this charity.

V. That the parents of the children attend the committee or quarterly meeting when summoned so to do by the Secretary; and that they correct their children for faults at home, and, by their own conduct and precepts, endeavour to train them up to the practice of religion and virtue.

VI. As the governors and committee of this charity take due care that the children suffer no injury by the schoolmasters' excessive correction, so the parents are freely to submit to have their children moderately corrected when necessary, in order that the children may not be countenanced in their faults, nor the masters discouraged in the performance of their duties.

VII. If the parents do not punctually observe these rules and orders, their children will be dismissed, and never again receive any benefit from the Institution.

*(To be continued.)*

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### LOST.

By C. C. POMEROY.

He that embraces Masonry early in life, about the time proscribed by the law of the order, when light shall be given; and is faithful to the trust, and assiduous in the discharge of its high duties, if he should be blessed with a long and useful life; will have a retrospection that cannot be created in any other association of men. It is not presumed that any other than Freemasons will admit the statement, and for that class, a few reasons will follow in illustration. The germ of Masonry is unity, and the bond sacred fraternity, bringing men, chosen from the race all over the world, in close confidential relations; this affords the key that opens up all the avenues to the heart of a true brother, who in turn responds to a faithful breast wherein is deposited the jewels of Masonry unseen and unknown to the cold and commercial generalities of the world. A long life of

service carries with it names of brothers, companions, and knights, whose generous qualities of heart and mind shine all along the line of past years. In looking down the track, we bring to mind at the twentieth year past in Masonic life, actors and memories suggestive of many pleasing and painful thoughts. The life line of individuals in the variegated stream of humanity gives mournful records of wreck and ruin, but no where are there so few to be noted as in the brotherhood of Masons. It is admitted, that the vigilance of Masonic adoption is sometimes eluded, and a man unworthy invested with the light; it likewise occurs in the course of Masonic culture, that the dross in character is lost, and the pure metal brought to brightness by the judicious use of the instructive tongue to the listening ear, and the plumb and trowel in skilful hands. Masonry in this point has as many glorious triumphs as any other association for the fostering and culture of the better qualities of human nature. If a brother under the restraint of Masonic law, and the careful attention and counsel of true brothers, lets go all fastenings, and drops below the level of respectable manhood, Masonry is not blameable, and may be safely credited with the noble effort of prolonging the catastrophe; and he falls, no doubt, a better man than if he had sank without Masonic caution.

In any view in which we may take life it is a fearful after-thought to realize the fact that it is lost in failure, and nowhere more impressive than in the grand temple of Masonry; the unfinished column stands a lasting memorial, and a warning to all that pass. The lesson of living is hard to learn. If observation can be relied upon as society is now, it appears that the most of men are made right from the same stamp, (at least, for the sake of accuracy of nature in other creations, let us believe she did not make a mistake in man,) but is liable to get wrong in the tree. This result certainly, in a majority of cases, does not arise from natural defects, and must be chargeable to the unnatural and over-strained mode of living, as well as an oversight first in the teaching and then in the pupil, and finally in the man himself.

A case in illustration presented to the writer a few days ago, suggests in a great measure the drift of these notes. He was a man well educated, literary and practical; his active, financial and general business qualities commended him to the managers of a great railway now pushing its way rapidly to the boundary line between the United States and British North America, and sustained for a long time the position of confidential business manager of the line. He was popular as a man of business, and beloved as



a husband and father, and the honored Commander of one of the most zealous and active Commanderies of Knights Templar west of the Mississippi river. His generous smile that spread around the home circle, the happy wife and prattling children, the eloquence with which he discharged the duties of Knighthood, will ever be pleasing memories, and now thrill the soul with charms that have long rested in the past. But the finality in his career sends a shudder that chills the remotest chambers of the heart. "He is lost!" cried a Knight that saw him fall. It was not through coldness and neglect of wife, it was not through the difference of Masonry, or the rigidity of employers, it was the sweeping tornado of unnatural living. With all his acquired learning in the academics, and his keen comprehension of Masonic teachings, he had not taught himself the lesson of restraint, and the necessity of subduing his passions and improving himself in Masonry. Prudence was pushed aside, caution was ignored, and ruin stalked through home and temple, and desolation now reigns where once was domestic peace, and generous public prosperity. The wife with a heroic spirit that commands the united admiration of the Masons of that growing state, holds fast to the integrity of her vows, and in the faith and purity of her noble soul clings to him through the hopeful innocence of their blended being, in two growing beauties that bear his name, that when all else that man can claim fails, and from the depths of his living tomb he may look over the rugged and dark pathway of the past and behold three faithful, hopeful, vigilant watchers; and as the light, brilliant and pure from the fountain of their love, flashes over to him, illumines his gloomy abode, tears the darkness from his fettered minded, he will take new spirit, revive and return to bless and adorn all that now mourn his loss. That wife will ever be the pride of Masons in that state, however much they may deplore the erring husband. And whether he returns to his former proud estate or not, her example will exhibit the fact that a man may fall, but a true and noble woman never.

These instances do not detract Masonry, the principles are steadfast, and all Masons have to do to enjoy their blessings, as to work unflinchingly up to them, then there can be no doubt, whether life be long or short, that all will be well with the workmen and those who depend upon them.

**BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.**—The same God who mounted the sun and kindled the stars, watches the flight of the insects. He who balances the clouds and hung the earth upon nothing, notices the fall of a sparrow. He who gave Saturn his rings and placed the moon like a ball of silver in the broad arch of heaven, gives the rose leaf its delicate tint. And the same being notices the praises of cherubim and prayers of little children.

### MASONIC JOTTINGS.—No 38.

BY A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.  
THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.

A learned Brother writes that there are few philosophic and reflecting readers of the history of civilization and architecture, who must not think that the men of science, the priests and the 100,000 workmen who for thirty years (some conjecture for more than half a century) were employed in building the Pyramid of Cheops, had their Lodge and their Masonry,

KLOSS'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FREEMASONRY.

Kloss is said to have been more than fifteen years in collecting the necessary materials for this work.

#### DEVELOPMENT.

Should not those who suggest that Speculative Masonry is the natural development of Operative Masonry show why there was this development in England whilst there was (as far as it appears) no such development in Scotland?

NOT DEVELOPMENT FROM WITHIN, BUT CAUSES FROM WITHOUT.

X. Y. Z. is wrong. The German theory finds the origin of our eighteenth century Freemasonry not in development from within, but in certain stated causes from without.

#### EARLY AGES.

First came civilization, the village, the school, education. Afterwards, and when the occasion arose, came the Lodge and Masonry.

#### OUR "MYTHS AND LEGENDS."

So plentiful and precious is the fruit which our myths and legends produce unceasingly, that did they not exist already we should strive to invent them.

#### THE HERMETIC BOOKS.

A very enthusiastic Brother must be mistaken. The Hermetic Books are indeed said to contain all knowledge, human and divine. Nevertheless I cannot learn that aught Masonic has been found in the Hieratic Papyri.\*

#### THE JEWS, 1732.

A Brother infers from the words describing the alterations in the Lectures made by the Rev. Martin Clare in the year 1732 that Jews were then members of our Lodges. See "Freemasons' Magazine," vol. 9, p. 34: "The Jewish Brethren's peculiarities of faith were taken into account."

#### ORGAN OF THE CRAFT.

Brother C. L. P., it is Doctor Oliver who, somewhere in one of his numerous works, has, with much fitness, entitled the "Freemasons' Magazine" "the Organ of the Craft."

\* The article to which I drew my Brother's attention a few weeks ago is the article "Philosophie et Livres Hermetiques" in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques." The author is Professor Egger.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### "THE DEFENCE."

"What? We who have reared the Temple, and had King David, King Solomon, and Zerubbabel for our Grand Masters, and Ezra and Nehemiah for our Scribes, not believers in revealed religion? The idea is preposterous." This is one of very numerous extracts of a like kind which an esteemed correspondent has forwarded. These extracts are intended as "the defence" of a clergyman against a letter which he has just learned appeared a few months ago in the column of our periodical\* on the occasion of a masonic sermon printed for distribution amongst friends—a letter made extremely offensive by a mixture of strange coarseness and causeless violence of language. The extracts go to everything that has been made the subject of vituperation, and it is desired that the whole should be printed. This, however, is quite unnecessary, most of them being known to the instructed. I have thought it enough to select the extract at the head of this communication. The words are those of the Editor of the former series of the "Freemasons' Magazine."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

### THE TWO PARTS OF FREEMASONRY.

"Freemasonry, like the human being, consists of two parts, body and soul. The body of Freemasonry is the covering, the garment, the external phasis, the totality of the Masonic ceremonies, symbols. The soul of Freemasonry is the essence, the spirit, this Masonic ideal, the totality of the fundamental of ideas and principles which have existed and prevailed among men; therefore the spirit of Masonry, but not Free masonry, is as ancient as humanity itself.—From a bundle of Masonic excerpts."†—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

### SPINOZISM.

See the communication "Religions which true Freemasonry does not recognize" page 9, of the present volume. Spinozism by some strange inadvertance has not a place in that communication; the ensuing lists shows what upon the subject has been sent by me to our periodical; Spinozism, and Freemasonry, "Freemasons Magazine, vol. 11, page, 388.

Spinozism, *ibid*, vol. 14, page, 488; Spinozism, *ibid*, vol. 15, page 289; Spinozism and Voltaire, *ibid*, page,

\* Freemasons' Magazine, vol. 21, page, 33

† There is reason to believe that these Excerpts come for the most part, from the "Freemasons' Magazine," very many, however, have been transferred to the pages of our good periodical from esteemed American publications. There are few of them that are not highly interesting and instructive.

388; Schleiermacher and Voltaire, *ibid*; Voltairainism and Spinozism, *ibid*; Spinoza, *ibid*, vol. 17, page 69.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

### ARCHITECTURE OF INSECTS.

A "Past Provincial Grand Master," page, 209, says:—"The architecture of man has profitted by the architecture of insects." It has profitted much more by the architecture of plants. Taking root in the firm foundation of faith, the plant reaches ever towards the light. The insect builds from instinct, based on self-preservation, and its mission is accomplished. The plant teaches its never-ending lessons in the architecture of science and of morality that have no parallel in nature. Its first thought is to take firm root, and the foundation is laid. Expanding in its growth, it looks always towards the sun in mute adoration; and as it drinks in with gratitude the benign gifts of heaven, it laughs out in perfect fulness of branch, of leaf, and of blossom, till it stands in itself a monument of architectural beauty, and a tribute to the divine genius that created it.—Bro. J. C. MANNING.

### MUTUAL CONCESSION.

The two ends of a straight line, continued, will never meet; while the slightest possible convergence will bring them together eventually. Thus mutual concession (a Masonic characteristic) leads on to friendly attachment; while rigid exclusiveness ends in utter estrangement.—Bro. J. C. MANNING.

### FREEMASONRY AND RELIGION.

I have read the Address of the District Grand Warden of British Burmah, and I consider it simply Freemasonry upon stilts. How truly masonic, *e.g.* is the following (page 224):—"proving their own spuriousness by the necessary localisation of their tenets, as Hindooism, Buddhism, Mahomedanism." Now it so happens that there are about 550 millions of Brahmins and Buddhists, which, with 130 millions of Mahomedans, gives 680 millions of these against 335 millions Christians of all sorts; so, if numbers were to go for anything, Christianity would be in the background. Then, seeing there are Christians of different "sorts," which sort or sect is the right one? The Roman Catholics call the Protestants heretics, and so on, consequently, our worthy lecturer, to be logical, should have enlightened his brethren as to what constituted real Christianity in his view. It appears to me that an address of this sort has rather too much of the Sunday-school teaching in it to be entitled a "Masonic Address." Freemasonry is a friend, religion is a wife; our lecturer, however, cannot understand the difference, and wants to make Freemasonry his wife too. He utterly ignores the

1723 constitutions, which I may tell him are the great foundation of our Freemasonry, not Solomon's little Temple, that he magnifies so much. As a Freemason, and standing upon the 1723 constitutions, I can hold out the right hand of fellowship to the Hindoo or Mohammedan alike, and claim each as a friend and brother, for our Freemasonry is alike common to all; but as for my religion, that is a different matter; it is my wife, which I keep to myself. I do wish our Indian brethren would show by their actions, if they can, the superiority of their Christianity, and stop this nonsense as to the only genuine Freemasonry being their Freemasonry.—W. P. B.

#### ART CONCEPTION VERSUS ART REPRODUCTION.

"The sixteenth century may be regarded as the crisis in art history. It was the turning point from art conception to art reproduction. It was not a return to the spirit, but to the mere letter of classic art, &c. Ecclesiastical gothic architecture terminated in England with Henry VII.'s reign, and his own chapel bears evidences of the renaissance of classical features and principles. Throughout the Renaissance period the process of art design was reversed. Under the Gothic, and in all preceding systems of art, principles of general structural design preceded or formed the basis of the details. Not so under the Renaissance. The general principles of late Gothic were retained, but the details were borrowed. Classic forms and least essential details were first introduced, and ascended into the more structural and larger features. This process gradually went on till the whole system of the revival became a complete sham or disguise under the Anglo or pseudo-Greek age of the last century."\*

It was upon this latter period that our speculative Freemasonry fell, hence, instead of bearing the stamp of the Mediæval period, it carries the well-defined mark of its own age.—W. P. BUCHAN.

#### VALUE OF THE STUDY OF MOULDINGS.

"In conjunction with the forms of buildings they are the surest evidence for architectural history—a great comparative anatomist can deduce the form of an animal from a single bone; by a proper use of the study of mouldings, a building may be dated with confidence within four or five years."—W.P.B.

ROYAL ALLIANCES.—The law of the Byzantine empire required equal alliances in the princely houses, just as the Royal Marriage Act of England renders illegal the marriage of a prince of the blood royal with a subject.

\* From "The Building News," Sept. 2, 1870.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### AN IMPOSTOR.

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

Dear Sir and Bro.,—Permit me to thank sincerely Bro. P.M. 57 for his communication in last week's Magazine, and to state that I am sorry to say we in our lodge were beguiled by the eloquence and apparant sincerity of the said "Geo. Fred. Goold." He visited our lodge on the 18th August, and on the 25th turns up at Hull, when, according to his statement, he ought to have been at sea when he was visiting us.

I enclose his letter, which I trust you will publish for the protection of other lodges. I am sorry to say that we relieved him, and gave him a good supper. Such men as these deserve to be exposed far and wide, as they do great injury to the deserving indigent brethren.

How on earth he could be at Preston on the 18th and yet only arrive at Hull on the 20th by sea puzzles my comprehension.

Yours gratefully,

JAMES PORTER,

W.M. 343.

30, Chaddock Street, Preston,  
Sept. 15th.

"Preston, August 18th, 1870.

"THE W. MASTER, LODGE CONCORD No. 343.

"Worshipful Sir,—I beg most respectfully to solicit the brethren now in open lodge to aid me in getting to Dublin, my native city. I have walked most of the way from Hull, where I arrived on last Sunday in the brig *Isabella*, she having picked us (the crew and passengers) up from the barque *Bonanza*, which was water-logged. I am a Master Mason over fifteen years, and during which time I have visited masonic lodges in various parts of the world.

I have met with some very serious family misfortunes this year, which I will explain to any brother you may depute to enquire into my case. It is too painful to recite even in open lodge. Trusting, W. Sir, you and the brethren will extend the hand of fellowship towards me,

"I am, W. Sir,

"Respectfully and fraternally yours,

"GEO. F. GOOLD.

"102, St. Mark's, Glasgow."

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MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

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We have received a copy of a circular signed by Bro. Frappoli, G.M. of Italy, of which the following is a translation:—

“Florence, 7th September, 1870.

“To the masters and brethren of all the lodges in Italy, and to all Masonic Associations generally.

“Dear Brethren,—the Italian Government has taken possession of Rome.

“The Grand Orient of Masonry in Italy and its colonies has decided to establish itself therein. It has, therefore, been decided to transfer its location from Florence to Rome, now the capital city of the Italian nation. Your Affectionate Brother,

L. TRAPPOLE.

Grand Master.”

“P.S.—Correspondence, however, will for the present be directed to the former address, viz., ‘L. Frappoli, Deputato del Parlamento, Florence.’

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The *Evergreen*, speaking of the progress of Masonry in the Holy Land, says: “Brother Samuel Hallock, of Beyrout, Syria, notifies us that another lodge (a third) was opened at Beyrout in April last, the commander of the Turkish troops of that city being the Worshipful Master. The old lodge (Palestine No. 415), working in Arabic, is quite flourishing, having 140 members of all denominations.

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The Editor of the *German town Chronicle*, reviewing “The Science of Thought” by Charles Carroll Everitt, gives an idea or two from its pages, which also will furnish an example of its style.

“The thought must be what the object is in itself. If this is so, the object in itself must be thought. This statement may seem a little startling at first sight. If we may say the outer world is objective thought, while what we call thought is only subjective thought, and thus the two are at heart one. A person who hears this for the first time may be confused, yet, obviously, if our thought be worth anything, the thought and the object, must be at heart one. The phrase objective thought, is not after all so difficult as it may at first appear. Erwin Von Steinbach thought out a cathedral. The builders of Cologne embodied this thought in stone. What then is the cathedral at Cologne, but the thought of Erwin Von Steinbach, made outer or objective to himself? We may approach this structure simply as objective thought. When we strive to comprehend it, we strive after the thought, which is its reality. When we do comprehend it, we have got hold of the thought which is its reality.

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Saturday 27th ult. was one of the gala days at Atlantic City, made such by the visit and parade of the Knights Templar. St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, and Syrene Commandery, No. 7, of

Camden, were there in force; and a number of visitors from other commanderies, mostly from the city of brotherly love, added to the number, and the imposing appearance of the parade of the Order on this occasion. The chivalrous bearing and manly dignity of the Sir Knights, their graceful manœuvres and perfect drill, as well as the tasteful uniform and decorations worn by them, enables them to present an entertainment which attracted crowds of the summer residents at this popular resort, as well as many others who had been drawn there by a knowledge of the fact, that this demonstration would take place. In the evening a grand display of fireworks was presented; the Knights were again mustered in line in front of the Sea View House, and with military precision marched into the commodious ball room, which was already thronged with the guests of the place; the ladies in their most brilliant costumes and countenances smiling and animated by the interesting occasion. After some vocal and instrumental music, the merry dance was commenced, and the evening spent in measureless enjoyment. Altogether the affair was one of unalloyed gratification to the Knights, and those who were participators in the elegant entertainment.

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The members of Hugh De Payens Encampment, No. 19, at Easton, are about to hold a Grand Promenade Concert on the 6th of October next. It is said that the greatest preparations are being made by the Sir Knights to have the most successful entertainment of the kind, ever given in this jurisdiction. The buildings at the Fair Ground at Easton, have been taken, and are to be arranged in a style suitable to the occasion, music, fair ladies and brave Sir Knights, and a commissariat of an approved and recherche character. Joy, loveliness, love, harmony, festivity, fraternity, chivalry and prosperity, are all expected to be present. We think the place, the time, the occasion, will induce many to go from the city. Sir Knight Neiman of Easton, called in at our office, and in his pleasant and earnest way, told us all this. He never undertakes anything he don't make a success, and he says all who come shall have a good time. Sir Knights of the Philadelphia Commanderies make arrangements to go in style and form, and get out your “fixings and things” and be ready for the crusade on the lovely ladies, and excellent Sir Knights at Easton, Oct. 6.—*Keystone*.

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“We learn from a correspondent that at Gothenberg, according to arrangements of last year, after the 7th degree had been conferred upon Comp. Denton, of Leeds, a chapter of emergency was called together this month to confer upon him the 8th degree. The Prov. G.M. and his deputy, with a grand array of officers, conferred the 8th degree upon him in a very able and impressive manner, in the presence of a great number of companions who had assembled at a very short notice. All coincided in the opinion that they had never heard the exaltation so ably performed.”

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\*The above has previously appeared, but by an error was made to appear that the 8th degree had been conferred on Bro. Danton at Copenhagen.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS.

**THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.**—On the 1st of October, the new postal arrangement will come into operation, by which the postage of the MAGAZINE will be reduced one-half, of which our subscribers will receive the full benefit. In future, those of our subscribers who pay one year in advance will receive the MAGAZINE post-free. The price of the MAGAZINE will thus be reduced from 17s. 4d. to 13s. per annum. Under this arrangement the following be the terms of subscription:—One year, paid in advance, 13s.; six months, 7s. 9d.; single numbers by post, 3½d. We hope that by thus giving this advantage to our subscribers they will, in return, use their best endeavours to increase our circulation, by inducing their friends to become subscribers. Anticipating a large increase in our circulation, arrangements are in progress for special new features in the MAGAZINE.

The Royal Union Lodge of Instruction will meet every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at Bro. Dubby's Hotel, in Winsley Street, Oxford Street.

THE ROBERT BURNS LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 25), has commenced its winter session, and now meets every Friday evening at the Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, at half-past seven o'clock.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—OCTOBER ELECTION, 1870.**—The votes and interest of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of Harry Tappolet, aged nine years, son of Bro. Richard Tappolet, who died of pneumonia in March, 1861, leaving a widow and eight children, two dependent on the widow, with an insufficient income for their support. Bro. Richard Tappolet was initiated in the Lodge of Temperance (No. 169), in 1864; joined the Lion and Lamb Lodge (No. 192); was a P.M. in both lodges, and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; he was also a subscriber to all the Masonic Charities until his death. The case is strongly recommended by many eminent brethren. Proxies will be thankfully received by the widow, 18, Culford-road, Kingsland.

**ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OCTOBER ELECTION.**—The support of the subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of George James Fitzwater, aged nine years, whose father, Bro. Charles Fitzwater, was initiated into Masonry in the Ranelagh Lodge (No. 834), in 1861, and was a builder and contractor. Having suffered many heavy losses, became bankrupt in 1866; his wife died in March, 1869, leaving eight children; he has since broken up his home, and is unable to give them an education. The case is strongly recommended by the W.M., officers, and brethren of the Ranelagh Lodge (No. 834). Proxies will be thankfully received by the father, Chas. Fitzwater, 7, Addison-street, Notting-hill.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, OCTOBER ELECTION.**—Votes are earnestly solicited on behalf of Robert Gurton, born 8th April, 1863. His father, the late Bro. John Gurton, was a wholesale wine merchant in Northumberland-street, Strand, and died October 23rd, 1867, after a short and severe illness, at the age of 44, caused by distress of mind through failure in business, leaving a widow and four children totally unprovided for. The widow died very suddenly in the following January. The eldest son is in a situation, the second and third sons are in the Licensed Victuallers' School, and the Candidate is being supported by a Brother Mason, who is entirely unconnected with the

family. The case is well known and strongly recommended by the R.W. Bro. Col. Francis Burdett, Prov. G.M. of Middlesex, and a large number of brethren whose names will be found in our advertising columns.

VOTES of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys are requested on behalf of Alfred Nutt, of Leicester, which should be forwarded to Bro. George Toller, jun., Provincial Grand Secretary of Leicestershire, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.—OCTOBER ELECTION.**—Votes are earnestly solicited on behalf of Caroline Eliza Holland, aged eight years ten months, whose father, Bro. Thos. Holland, was initiated in the Old Concord Lodge (No. 172), in April, 1864; joined Prince of Wales Lodge (No. 959), Ipswich 1865; one of the founders and first W.M. of Stour Valley Lodge (No. 1224), Sudbury, Suffolk. Was exalted in the Royal Alexander Chapter (No. 959), Ipswich, August, 1867, is a Mark M., Rose Croix, Prov. G.A.D.C. of Suffolk, also Life Governor of the Boys' School. Was in business as a builder and contractor in Sudbury, Suffolk, where he failed in consequence of heavy losses, thereby deprived and left entirely without means to support his family. The case is strongly and earnestly recommended by a large number of influential brethren.

**THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.**—At a meeting of the managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, held on Monday, the 12th inst., a letter was read from the Earl of Dalhousie, intimating the willingness of the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone of the new infirmary. Some time ago the Prince agreed to visit Edinburgh in October, on his return from the North, for the purpose of being installed as Grand Patron of the Freemasons in Scotland. It is now expected that his Royal Highness will be installed on Wednesday, the 12th of October, and that the foundation-stone of the Infirmary will be laid on the following day. It is understood that the Prince will be accompanied by the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness has expressed a desire that he should not be asked to take part in any public banquet. A grand Masonic procession, in which the principal lodges throughout the country will be represented, is to be held in connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. The civic authorities and the representatives of the various public bodies will take part in the demonstration.

VOTES of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls are requested on behalf of Amelia Charlotte Titus, aged eleven 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. The case is strongly recommended by the W.M. and brethren of the Belvidere Lodge, Maidstone. Proxies will be thankfully received by Bro. R. Pearson, Trinity House, Maidstone.

THE Consecration of the King Harold Lodge (No. 1,327), will take place on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., at the Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town, at two p.m. Bro. James Terry, Prov. G.S.B., Herts, will be the consecrating officer. It is expected that a large number of the provincial brethren will be present.

Bro. George Markham Tweddell presents his most fraternal greeting to all true "brothers of the mystic tie," and will thankfully receive any information they can give him likely to be useful for a History of Freemasonry in the North of England.

Bros. Tweddell & Sons have announced a reprint of the Great American Masonic Poem, "King Solomon's Temple."

ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE—AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

An Especial Grand Lodge of Emergency was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, 16th inst., for the purpose of considering and deciding upon a motion proposed by the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, for a grant of £500, towards the fund now being raised, under the auspices of the Bro. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, for aid to the Sick and Wounded in the War.

There was but a moderate attendance. Amongst the brethren present were, R. W. Earl of Carnarvon, the D.G.M. as Grand Master; Earl Limerick, Prov. G.M., Bristol, as D.G.M.; Col. F. Burdett, Prov. G.M. of Middlesex, as S.G.S.W.; S. Rawson, P.D.G.M. of China, as S.G.J.W.; Rev. C. Martyn; Rev. J. Simpson, P.G.C.; S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; Æneas J. McIntyre, G. Reg., Chairman of B. of G.P.; Jabez Hogg, M.D., G.J.D.; John Hervey, G. Sec.; Joshua Numm, P.G.S.B.; Fenn. as G. Dir. of Cers.; several Grand Stewards and P. G. Stewards; Raynham W. Stewart, W.M. 458; A. G. Church, of Brittanica Lodge (No. 33); G. King, G. King, jun.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S.; H. Massey, P.M.; Matthew Cooke, P.M..

The Grand Secretary having read letters from the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Zetland, expressing their earnest approval of the object for which this Grand Lodge was called.

The R.W. Bro. the Earl of CARNARVON rose and said,—It has not been without consideration that I have given notice of this motion for this evening. I have been led to do so both from the circumstances of the case and from a feeling that in placing this motion upon the paper I was in harmony, and perhaps more than harmony, with the sense of the great majority of the craft. (Hear.) I need not take up your time by recapitulating the miserable events which have rendered such a grant necessary. The circumstances are unfortunately too familiar to all of us, and there is not a single day that passes that does not bring, through the columns of the public papers, vividly before our eyes the horrors and miseries of this lamentable war. (Hear.) Moreover, I think no one can study those public prints without being aware of the deep necessity which exists for some such aid as the present. I might add to that necessity this consideration, that though as a matter of fact the mortality in this war has been in actual battle very large indeed, the mortality that results from the consequences of those battles, from sickness, from wounds, from the illness and the fevers that set in in consequence of them, is in this case, as they are in all other similar cases, far greater than the actual mortality in battle; and, in the next place, I might also remind you that so far from this war having been less bloody and less cruel in its operation, it is, perhaps, since science has been invoked in its aid, more terrible in the wounds inflicted. Suffering, with the scientific instruments of destruction which are now being used on each side, is aggravated rather than diminished. At the same time, I should not think it right to ask you to vote so large a sum as this, and under circumstances which I feel to be of an exceptional and peculiar nature, without at the same time stating all that I think may be fairly stated in objection to my own proposal. It will show at least that I have considered this matter as fairly as I can, and that I am desirous that Grand Lodge should act in this matter as I would have Grand Lodge act in every matter, with its eyes open, seeing the arguments on the right hand and the left, and then finally deciding on that which it thinks right. At the same time I would also say that in a case of this sort, which I admit to be of an exceptional character, I am glad to

find that we have the open and express concurrence of two members of the craft, one of whom, indeed, though he has only recently joined our order, fills so great and distinguished a position in it—the Prince of Wales; and on the other hand that we have the concurrence of our late Grand Master, who, as you all know, for so many years presided over the craft, attended to all its concerns, was familiar with every vote of this kind that has been given, and does not hesitate to say that, though exceptional, still it has precedents in the past, and so, as his high station and his position in the craft warrant him, he gives it his full sanction and approval. (Hear, hear.) I would however, also state the arguments that may be raised in opposition. It may be said that this is a grant of money to those who are not members of our Order. It is perfectly true. But, I have still to learn that either in principle or in practice the benefits of Masonry are to be exclusively and selfishly confined to our own Order. (Hear.) Our teaching and our principles would, if that were the case, be fairly open to cavil. And let me remind you that in practice it has never been so in this Grand Lodge. When the Crimean war raged this Grand Lodge subscribed £1,000—subscribed it not in aid of Masons, but in aid of all those that came within the range of the Patriotic Fund. Again, when the Indian Mutiny broke out this Grand Lodge also subscribed on the same scale. Again, when the Lancashire distress made itself felt in England, this Grand Lodge was equally munificent. And I may cite one case, and I believe there are more cases if I chose to refer to them—a case which is so strong and so applicable to the present, that when that terrible earthquake occurred some years ago in Peru, this Grand Lodge did not hesitate to step in and grant 100 guineas by way of assuaging the sufferings of the afflicted. I have received several letters as to the mode of the application of this money; and it has been urged upon me that it might be better that this money should be handed over to foreign societies for them to distribute either to French or to Prussians, as the case might be. I differ, for my own part, on consideration, from that proposal. We, that is Masons, have established here in London an organization which I believe is satisfactory, complete, and perfectly impartial in its objects—and I have no wish to refuse to take advantage of the operation of that society. Again, I might remind the Grand Lodge that that society is presided over by no other than his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who may be fairly said in that capacity to represent the Grand Lodge and the Craft in the distribution of that money. And, lastly, we are entirely neutral, thank God! in this war. We are very often blamed by the two contending parties for being too cold and too neutral. We incur some opprobrium from either side. Let us at all events for the one benefit and the one advantage be neutrals. Let us be able to say that if we can give not the material assistance of war to either party, we are prepared to give liberally in money to succour the wounded and the sick, those who, for the time being, are taken out of that category of belligerents. As we are neutrals, so let us give this money through a neutral agency. Well, then, I have heard there are some also who hold that this proposed grant of £500 is too large, while others hold that it is too small. (Hear, hear.) Now, I say, when I hear these two objections urged against this amount I am satisfied I have hit upon the right sum, because I have decided between the two, and I believe it is neither too large nor too small. I do not think it is too small because I think it is well for Grand Lodge, when it makes these exceptional votes, to make them with a liberal spirit and on a handsome scale; and I think £500 is small. On the

other hand, it is not too small, because I must remind you that it is after all money granted not only not to Masons, not only not to Englishmen, as in the case of the Lancashire distress, the Indian Mutiny, and the Patriotic Fund, but to foreigners. If I needed any other argument I would tell you that the Grand Orient of France, which must be more interested in such a case than we can possibly be, has held it sufficient to vote £120. Therefore, I say Grand Lodge may feel its mind perfectly free and discharged of all obligations when it makes so handsome a vote as £500. It would not be right if, when I am asking you to accept so large a proposition, with whatever authority may come from this chair, and the person who for the time being fills it, I did not remind you that there is a tendency in all large bodies—and we can claim no exception from the weakness of other large bodies—to spend freely of money, to dip their hands into the public pocket, so to speak, and to lay out freely the funds at their disposal. It is simply human nature. It is my duty to caution you of it, and when I have heard sometimes, votes of money proposed in this hall and opposed by those who know not what the funds are at our disposal, what the heavy calls are upon those funds, what the amount of all the moneys with which we have to deal, and seeing that in these cases we should be just before we are generous, I say it is an invidious duty to have to perform; but it is the duty of any one sitting in this chair to press that duty upon Grand Lodge, not from any niggardly or churlish feeling of parsimony, but from a consideration of what is due to the Order, and those sound principles of economy which I may say they are the guardians and the trustees. (Hear, hear.) I think there is but one other point which I need notice, and which would not have occurred to me to notice but that I have seen it urged by Masons whose opinions entitle them to great weight. It is said that every pound that is subscribed to such a fund as this does in reality prolong the war by supplying material assistance to both the belligerents, and consequently makes us responsible for protracting the horrors of that war. Well, I cannot deny that there is truth in that statement; but it is abstract truth, and we cannot in this hall, any more than we can in the world at large, govern our conduct by simply abstract considerations. There will constantly arise a conflict of duties; there will come to be a greater evil and a less evil; and it behoves us then, both as Masons and as sensible Englishmen, to choose the least of those evils and to accept the greatest amount of good that we can. Charity, no doubt, in a certain sense, is opposed to what are called the principles of abstract science and political economy; but, after all, is there one single Mason in this room, one single member of Grand Lodge, who does not know that in spite of all the teachings and the abstract rules of political economy, charity is the great principle round which we revolve, the illuminating principle, the hinge of all our actions, the cement which holds us together, the bond without which Masonry itself would be as nothing. (Hear, hear.) And, therefore, I say, do not let us govern ourselves by too abstract considerations; let us look at the question as Grand Lodge has looked at it before; let us endeavour to give freely and handsomely, but at the same time, not wastefully or excessively (hear; let us endeavour to comply, in the spirit and not in the letter, with the teaching which our Order has prescribed to us. Lastly, I have but one wish to express, and that is that in this vote which I am now about to propose to you there should be, if possible, entire unanimity. (Hear, hear.) Most of our charities are done here, as it were, in private, away from the gaze of the world, far away from the eye and cognizance of all who do not belong

to us; but this in a certain sense is a public charity; and I should grieve more than I can say if it were to go forth to the world at large that this, either as regards the nature of the vote or as regards the amount, had been made in any way the subject of dispute or controversy. (Hear.) I can assure you I have considered this as fully as I could. I deeply regret that the Grand Master, who is at a great distance from London, has not had the opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject; but I am satisfied, from a letter I had authorizing me to call this Grand Lodge of Emergency, that he would be fully prepared to concur with what I am now proposing. I may say, if you will do me the justice to believe that this thing has been fully considered, that the objections have been carefully weighed, and that I myself have come to the conclusion that to vote £500 is a medium between the two extremes—a medium which satisfies the case, and consults the feelings of the Grand Lodge and the Craft at large. Then I sincerely trust you will agree in this proposal and will give it all the grace that complete unanimity on so important a subject can afford. (Great applause.) Brethren, the vote which I shall propose will be "That a sum of £500 be granted from the fund on general purposes to the fund now being raised, under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., and Past Grand Master, in aid of the sick and wounded in the present war."

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart opposed, and asked the Grand Registrar as to the legality of the proposed grant. The Grand Registrar did not reply.

Brother Browse and his intending seconder both consented to withdraw the proposition for a grant of £1,000.

Bro. Johnston, W.M. of the St. George's Lodge (No. 140), also objected to the grant. Brother Jabez Hogg, G.J.D., also opposed in an admirable speech.

The Earl of Limerick seconded the motion, which was carried, and Grand Lodge was then formally closed.

## Craft Masonry.

### METROPOLITAN.

VITRUVIAN LODGE, (No. 87).—This lodge met on Wednesday, the 15th. inst. at the White Hart Tavern, College Street, Lambeth, the W.M., Bro. E. Vorley, in the chair. The business consisted in raising a brother to the third degree, and passing three brethren to the second degree. The votes for the boys, and girls schools were given to the W.M. in favour of the candidates named by him. In the course of the evening Bro. Samuel May, P.M., 780 (who was for some years a member of the Vitruvian), presented the lodge with a beautiful set of working tools, and in doing so said that he always looked with pleasure to the happy hours he had spent during the time he was a member of the lodge. The W.M. in the name of the lodge thanked Bro. May for his present, assuring him that the Vitruvians would always be happy to see him amongst them, and to show Bro. May how much his kindness was appreciated, he proposed him as an honorary member. The motion was carried unanimously. The lodge having been closed the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. The visitors were Bro. Samuel May, G.S.L. P.M., 780; Bro. Littlewood, W.M., 780; Bro. Chrubb, 177; Bro. Rushton, 212.

BEACONTREE LODGE (No. 1,228).—The Installation Meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 14th inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel, instead its regular place of meeting, at Leytonstone, under dispensation from the Grand Master. Their Rooms having changed hands, a new Masonic Hall is in course of erection but not yet completed. The lodge was opened at five o'clock by Bro. W. Wrenn, W.M. Bro. Charles Gifford was passed to second degree; Bro. W. A. Tharp installed the W.M., elect. The W.M. appointed as his officers,

Bros. R. J. Chillingworth, S.W.; T. Alcock, J.W.; C. Vile, Treas.; G. E. Snow, P.M., Sec.; Robert J. Chappell, S.D.; W. Mundy, J.D.; L. Angell, I.G.; and Bro. Hoare, T. A splendid P.M. Jewel, made by Bro. Lamb, was presented to Bro. Wrenn; and a guinea to the Benevolent Institution, and a guinea to the Girls' School, were voted out of the Charity Fund. Two guineas were voted to the sick and wounded in war. The business concluded, the brethren retired to the banquet. There were many visitors present, among them being Bros. A. Day, P.M., (861); H. G. Oldham; W. Kibble, (715); F. Y. Latrielle, P.M. (1,056); A. Robbins, J.W. (1,056); W. Ashby, S.D. (1,056); R. P. Atkins, W.M. (55); and J. Tisen (1,056).

STANHOPE LODGE (No. 1,269).—The brethren of this lodge met on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at the Mouchet Hotel, Anerley. The W.M., Bro. H. W. Lindus in the chair, supported by his officers as follows.—Bros. James Kench, J.W.; John Hart, S.D. Secretary; T. E. Hardy, J.D.; Seymour Smith, Organist; James C. Ring, I.G. There were also present Bros. T. Linfield, H. Wood, J. W. Lassam, W. F. Goddard, Hy. Webster, T. Marriot, Walter J. Thicke, Fred. Croydon, and H. Massey (No. 619) T. Goodman (No. 463), and J. H. Rabson (No. 463). Bro. Henry Wood was passed to the second degree, and Bro. Jas. Hy. Rabson raised to the third; and the brethren then elected Bro. James Kench as W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. Bro. Lindus, Treasurer; and Woodstock, T. Bro. Thicke, Webster, and Saunders were chosen auditors; Bro. Kench in an admirable speech, returned thanks for his election. A Ten Guinea Jewel was then voted Bro. Lindus, in recognition of his more than ordinary services in connexion with the foundation of the lodge. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, the complimentary toasts followed.

## PROVINCIAL.

### ESSEX.

WOODFORD.—*Chigwell Lodge* (No. 453).—The brethren of this lodge met on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the Castle Hotel, Woodford. The W.M., Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, opened the lodge, and the minutes were read and confirmed. Bros. P. Saunders and Gabriel Pinedo were favourably balloted for as joining members. The candidates for initiation being friends of Bro. Joseph James, Prov. G.D., the W.M. permitted him to initiate W. N. Trent and John Egan. The W.M. afterwards resumed his seat, and passed Bro. Clench to the second degree. At the conclusion of this ceremony, Bro. C. Read Tatham, S.W., was installed in the Master's chair, with the usual solemnities, in the presence of a Board of installed Masters, which numbered seventeen members, many of them being Provincial Grand Officers of Essex. The W.M. appointed the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Joseph Tanner, S.W.; Cox, J.W.; Store, P.M., Treasurer; Richard Motion, P.M., Secretary; Day, S.D.; Hogard, J.D.; Jeffrey, I.G.; Reid, D.C.; G. Smith, Tyler. Bro. Stewart then delivered the charges, and sat down amidst loud applause, after which he proposed a gift of five guineas from the lodge funds for a P.M. Jewel to Bro. Giles, who had filled the chair of the lodge for two years. Bro. Jager, P.M., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Bro. J. Tanner volunteered to serve the office of Steward for this lodge at the next festival of the Girls' School, and Bro. R. Motion at that of the Boys'; and Bro. Jager exhorted the newly-made Masons to embrace the opportunity that was offered to support those institutions. The lodge was then closed, and a sumptuous banquet, which no hotel could serve better than the Castle, followed, and the brethren subsequently honoured all the toasts, which were given as usual from the chair. Bro. J. Wright Carr, Prov. G. Secretary, responded for the Prov. G.M. and his officers, and complimented the lodge on the hospitable reception its brethren gave to the Provincial G. Lodge at its visit to Woodford on the 21st of May. Bros. L. Ruff (No. 12), A. Snelgrove (No. 12), W. A. Tharp (No. 42), Geo. J. Shepherd (No. 49), F. Giles (No. 108), A. Muggerridge (No. 192), H. Massey (No. 619), Geo. Loch (No. 858), and R. J. Tucker (No. 933), were among the visitors.

### LANCASHIRE, (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 291).—On Wednesday Evening, September 14th, the brethren of this Lodge held

their regular Monthly Meeting at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum. There were present the W.M., Bro. John Hatch; Bros. Edward Storey, J.P.M.; Ch. Hartley, S.W.; William Heald, as J.W.; Edmund Simpson, P.M., Secretary; Benj. Mills, as S.D.; William Hall, J.D.; W. J. Sey; J. G. Watson; and Beecley Tylers: Past Masters, George Kolland; J. Stanton; J. Daniel Moore, Prov. G., Supt. of Works; William Hall, W.M., 1051; Bros. E. Airey; R. S. Bateson; Budd; Bailey; Beesley; Bell; J. Dickenson, E.A.P.; J. Harrison; Maslioder, R. Taylor.

The Lodge was opened and usual business transacted.

The ballot was then taken for the undermentioned brethren who had been regularly proposed as joining members of the Lodge at a previous meeting and who were declared to be unanimously elected, viz:—Bro. Niel G. Mercer, M.D., S.W., 1051; Bro. Edward G. Paloy, 1051; Bro. Thomas Mason, P.M., 1051; Bro. the Rev. J. A. C. B. Cave, M.A., P. P. G.; S. W. Oxfordshire; Mr. John Tilley, of Ceylon, Coffee Planter; was then duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M., the working tools being presented by the S.W. Four brethren were proposed as joining members of the Lodge by the W.M. and Past Masters Simpson and Moore.

After the regular proclamations the Lodge was closed in due form.

PRESTON.—*Concord Lodge* (No 323).—The regular monthly meeting of the members of the above Lodge was held on Thursday last, the 15th inst. Bro. Porter, W.M. in the chair; supported by Bros. Banning, S.W.; Heaps, J.W.; Cockshott, S.D.; Rev. Taylor, Sec. and Chaplain; Farmer, J.D.; Robinson, P.M., Treasurer; Hall, Organist; Wilson, I.G.; and fifty brethren. The Lodge was opened at 7-30, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bros. Robinson and Helme, being candidates of the third degree, were introduced, examined, and having proved themselves proficient, were entrusted, and retired; and the Lodge having been opened in the third degree, they were again admitted, and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the W.M. The Lodge was then resumed in the first degree, when the names of three gentlemen were submitted for ballot at next meeting, and hearty good wishes having been tendered from Bro. Worsley (W.M., 333); Bro. Dawson (J.W., 314); Harrison (Chaplain, 113); Fisher (1,256). The Lodge was duly and solemnly closed according to ancient custom at ten o'clock. Thirty brethren then retired to refreshment, served up in Bro. R. Robinson's well-known style. A pleasant, agreeable, and profitable evening was spent, the visiting brethren especially tendering their best thanks for the fraternal manner in which they had been received.

### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, AND CONSECRATION OF A NEW NEW LODGE AT MARKET HARBOROUGH.

The members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire and Rutland, held their first annual meeting since the installation of Brother Kelly as the successor of the lamented Earl Howe, in the Provincial Grand Mastership, at Market Harborough, on Friday week. The chief object of the meeting was to inaugurate a new Lodge, called the St. Peter's Lodge, No. 1330, just established in that town, and of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., Albert Peel, Esq., M.P., Boland Hunt, Esq., (Kilworth Hall), the Revs. John F. Halford, and A. A. O'Neil, and other Brethren are members. The members of the order met in the Assembly Room, Three Swans Hotel, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and soon afterwards the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened by the R.W.P.G. Master in due form, assisted by Brother the Rev. John Denton, as acting Deputy Grand Master, L. A. Clarke, Senior Grand Warden; Rev. W. Langly, as Junior Grand Warden; the Revs. John Spittal and Dr. Hayeroff, Grand Chaplains; and other Grand Officers. Among the other brethren present were Sir. H. St. J. Halford, Bart., S. Imms, Esq., D.P.G.M. for Northants and Hants; the Revs. John Halford, A. A. O'Neill, R.P. Bent P.G. Chaplain, Bedfordshire; Captains Goodchild, Bailey, and Millican; s. P. Epin (Thrapston), E. W. Chapman, J. R. Dobson, and S. Jacobs (Kettering), J. Pinnard (Towcester), H. Carson (P.P.G.W. Derbyshire), T. Garner (S.W., 890, Hornsey), T. Campion (Thrapstone), J. Mason (Huntingdon P.P.G.J.W.), J. C. Duncomb (Peterborough), in addition to



many of the Grand Officers, Past Masters, and other brethren of the province, about sixty being present.

On the Grand Lodge being opened, and the minutes of the meeting on the 10th February last for the installation of the Prov. G. Master, and a Grand Lodge of Emergency held on the 18th May last, to assist in laying the foundation stones of the churches of S.S. Paul and Mark, at Leicester, having been read and confirmed, a letter was read from the present Earl Howe, thanking the P.G. Lodge on behalf of himself and the family for the address of condolence on the decease of the late lamented Earl, for so many years Grand Master of the Order in the Province. After some further routine business the P.G.M. proceeded, with the assistance of his officers, to dedicate the St. Peter's Lodge, in ancient form, the musical portion of the ceremony being conducted most efficiently by the Prov. G. Organist, Brother Crow, Fellow of the College of Organists. The effect of the whole ceremony was highly impressive.

In the course of the ceremony the Rev. Dr. Hayercroft, one of the P.G. Chaplains delivered, as is customary, an oration on Masonry, which was a truly eloquent disquisition on the great principles of the Order, and which was received with loud applause, and which it is hoped will hereafter appear in print for the benefit of the Craft at large.

The Provincial Grand Master having accepted the office of Master of the new Lodge, then entered upon its duties, the ceremony of installation, being unnecessary in his case, was dispensed with; and he immediately invested the following brethren as the officers of the new Lodge.—Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Senior Warden; Rev. John F. Halford, M.A., Junior Warden; Rev. A. A. O'Neill, M.A. (P.P.G.C.; W. Lancashire), Chaplain; Robert Waite, (P.M. 412, and P.P.G. Reg.) Treasurer; W.H. Marris (P.M., 279, and P.P.G.S.D.), Secretary Francis Kemp (469 Spalding), Senior Deacon. The other offices were for the present left open, Twelve gentlemen having been proposed as candidates for initiation, and two brethren as joining members, the Lodge was closed and the business of the Province proceeded with.

A report was read from the Committee of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which, referring to the audit of the treasurer's accounts, and some matters of detail, stated that the Committee had briefly before them the subject of the proposed public memorial, in Leicester, to the late lamented P.G.M. Earl Howe, but they were not prepared to make any recommendation to the P.G. Lodge, respecting it, thinking it better to leave it an entirely open question for the consideration and decision of the brethren then assembled. Freemasonry being entirely unsectarian and non-political, it had been hoped that a Convalescent Hospital, or some similar object, in which brethren of all shades of religious or political opinion might unite, would have been selected, but that having been found impracticable, and the erection of a Memorial Church having been determined on, it has been suggested that should they determine, as a body, to co-operate in the movement, (as doubtless every one would feel it a privilege to do, as a tribute of respect to the memory of their late beloved chief, could he do so consistently) a separate fund should be raised among the Freemasons, to be appropriated to the erection of one or more memorial windows of stained glass in the Church; as many brethren, not members of the Established Church might unite in this scheme, who would have conscientious scruples against subscribing to the erection of the church itself. This suggestion of the Committee appeared to be received favorably, but time not permitting the discussion of the subject, it was referred to a special meeting of the P.G. Lodge to determine the course to be pursued. The Prov. Grand Master then appointed and invested the following brethren as the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, the numbers denoting the Lodges to which the brethren belong, viz., (50), the Knights of Malta, Hinckley; (279), St. John's, Leicester; (523), John of Gaunt, Leicester; (779), Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; (1007), Howe and Charnwood, Loughborough; (1130), Rutland Melton Mowbray; (1265) Vale of Catmos, Oakham; (1330), St. Peter's, Market Harborough. W. Grimes Palmer, P.M., (1007), Senior Grand Warden; Right Hon. Earl Ferrers-W.M., (779), Junior Grand Warden; Rev. Dr. Hayercroft, J.W. (523), and Rev. John F. Halford, J.W., (1330), Grand Chaplains; S. S. Partidge, S.D., (523), Grand Registrar; W. Beaumont Smith, P.M., (523), Grand Treasurer; George Toller, jun., P.M., (523), Grand Secretary; Sir Henry St. J. Halford, Bart., S.W., (1330), Senior Grand Deacon; John Wil-

son, W.M., (1006), Junior Grand Deacon; Thomas Harrold, P.M., (50), Grand Superintendent of Works; Thomas Markham, J.W., (1265), and John H. Garner, S.W., (779), Grand Directors of Ceremonies; Captain John Bailey, (1265), Grand Sword Bearer; Edwin J. Crow, J.W. (279), Grand Organist; John E. Bright, J.W. (1265), Grand Pursuivant; Dr. George Pearce, Sec. (279), Assistant Pursuivant; John Woosey, J.W., 50, R. W. Widdowson, J.G. (279), F. J. Brines, Sec. (523), Henry Blood, jun., S.D., (779), W. Grimes Palmer, jun., (1007), and Samuel Weaver, S.D., (1130), Grand Stewards; Charles Bembridge, (279), Grand Tyler.

On the business in Lodge being completed, at half-past one o'clock, the brethren went in procession to church, to attend divine service. Prayers were said by the curate, and the lessons were read by the Revs. A. A. O'Neill, and John F. Halford, after which the sermon (which as its ground work took the three grand epochs in Royal Arch-Masonry for illustration) was preached by the Rev. John Spittal, Past Grand Chaplain, and Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leicester. A collection, amounting to ten guineas, was then made on behalf of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War. On returning to the Lodge votes of thanks were passed to the Vicar for the use of his church, to the Rev. Dr. Hayercroft for his oration, and the Rev. Bro. Spittal for his sermon, and a hope was expressed that they would be printed. The brethren to the number of fifty then set down to an elegant banquet in the assembls-room, after which the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured, and several eloquent addresses were delivered, especially by the Rev. Dr. Hayercroft in responding as the Senior Grand Chaplain to the toast of "The Right Rev. Brother the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ministers of Religion in the Province," and by the Rev. R. P. Bent (Bedfordshire) in proposing "The Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers," in responding to which Colonel Sir Henry Halford, alluded to the unprepared state in which our military forces are at the present time. The health of the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, was most heartily received, and was proposed by the W. Brother Inns, Deputy Prov. G.M. of Northants and Hunts. At an early hour the brethren broke up, after a most pleasant and gratifying anniversary festival.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge*.—(No. 279).—The first meeting of this Lodge after the summer recess was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Wednesday the 27th. inst. at which the Prov. G. Master, Bro. Kelly presided, the W.M. Bro. W.B.S. Stanley, being absent from the town. Bro. J. W. Widdowson, T. G., was elected unanimously for recommendation to the P.G.M. for appointment as a Grand Steward in the Provincial Grand Lodge. Two gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation after which the Lodge was closed for refreshment and the Brethren separated at a early hour.

The Lodge of Instruction in connexion with St. John's and the John of Gaunt Lodge met for the first time at the Freemason's Hall, on Friday, the 9th, inst. under the Mastership for the night of Bro. the Rev. N. Hayercroft, D.D., J.W. of the John of Gaunt Lodge, who most efficiently and impressively worked the whole of the ceremonies of the three degrees, the Brethren being called off for a short time, for the usual light refreshment. The Treasurer's accounts were passed and other business transacted.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge*.—(No. 766).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 6th. inst., which was numerously attended, all the officers being in their places except the J. W., the Rev. Dr. Hayercroft, who was out of town. The Rev. Bro. Buzzain, W.M. presided, and the Prov. G.M. and four other P.M.'s were present. The business was to raise Bro. Howlett, to pass Bro. Howard, (a native Syrian of Beyrout), and Burmay; and to initiate Mr. James Kealey, and Mr. Charles Bernard Lange, (a native of Leipsic), which was accordingly done, after which the Brethren adjourned to refreshments. On the evening of Thursday, the 15th. inst., the first regular meeting of the Season was held, the attendance being small, doubtless owing to the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge being fixed to take place at Market, Harborough, on the following morning. Bros. Sulham and Charlesworth were duly raised to the third degree, and Bro. Wynim was passed a fellow Craft, Bro. Buines, Secretary, was elected for nomination to the P.G.M. as a Provincial Grand Steward to represent this Lodge. After some further business, the Lodge closed.

## MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 382).—The September meeting of this Lodge—the oldest in the newly-constituted province of Middlesex—was held on the 19th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Uxbridge, and a very numerous body of the brethren attended. Among those present were the W.M., Bro. W. H. Coulton; Bros. Jaquin, S.W.; Lonsdale, J.W.; Coombes, Hon. Sec., Prov. G. S. B.; J. S. Coulton (father of the W.M.), S.D.; Floake, J.D.; A. Blockley, Organist; and the following, viz., Bros. Fehrenbach, the immediate P. M.; C. Horsely, P.M.; the excellent Preceptor of the Lodge, T. A. Adams, P.G.P.; together with Bros. Wm. Smith, P.G.S.; and following members of the Lodge, viz., Bros. Allen, Woods, Pleate, Wicks, Webb, and many others. Bro. Johnson, of the Strong Man Lodge (No. 45), was a visitor of the W.M. After the opening of the Lodge, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Col. Francis Burdett, the R.W. Prov. G.M., for Middlesex, was elected a Honorary Member of the Lodge at its last meeting. After the opening of the Lodge in the three several degrees, Bro. Woods was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., and the ceremony was most admirably and perfectly performed by the W.M., whose working gave the greatest satisfaction to all the brethren. The following three gentlemen were duly balloted for and elected, Henry N. Barnett, Esq., E. A. Waddington, Esq., and W. S. Rodgers, Esq.; but neither of the three were in attendance. On the motion of the W.M., seconded by Bro. Horsley, P.M., the bye-laws of the Lodge were ordered to be revised; and upon a like motion for the discussion of the proposed amended bye-laws, the same was entered upon, and the whole of the same were carried, subject to few alterations and confirmation at the ensuing meeting of the Lodge in November next. The W.M. called the attention of the brethren to the necessity for removing the Lodge of Instruction to another place of meeting, and the subject was then discussed. The W.M. undertook to give timely notice, through the "Freemason's Magazine," of the place where he should, with the authority of the Lodge, remove it. The confirmation of the election of Bro. Col. Francis Burdett, the excellent Very Worshippful Prov. G.M., for Middlesex, as an honorary member of the Royal Union Lodge—the oldest in the province—was unanimously voted. The Lodge having been closed in the several degrees, the brethren proceeded to the Chequers Hotel, where an excellent substantial banquet was served. Numerous loyal toasts and friendly harmonies closed a most pleasant meeting. It is said that the Lodge of Instruction in connection with the Royal Union will be henceforward held at Bro. Dabby's newly-built and well-furnished rooms, in Winsley Street, Oxford Street, on every Tuesday evening, at eight p.m., under the most able tuition of Bro. T. A. Adams; and it is hoped that all brethren desirous of advancement in the Craft will attend the weekly meetings.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PONTYPOOL.—*Kennard Lodge* (No. 1,258).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Clarence Hotel, Sept. 19th. Present, Bros. H. N. Kennard, W.M.; M. Oliver, P.M.; W. Williams, Secretary; H. Griffiths, S.W.; R. Woolley, J.W.; Titus Lewis, S.D.; J. Watkin, J. D.; W. Banning, J. G.; W. H. Haskins, Organist; J. Waite and E. Jones, Stewards; W. Dorey, Assist. Sec.; and J. Ellis, Tyler. Bro. the Rev. John Rees Jenkins, Vicar of Llanvrochra, was passed to the degree of F.C. The ceremony was correctly performed by the W.M. The lecture on the second Tracing Board was given by Bro. Oliver, P.M. Bro. the Rev. J. R. Jenkins was appointed Chaplain to the Lodge, and invested with his collar. The business ended, the Lodge was closed at seven p.m.

## SOUTH WALES, (EASTERN DIVISION.)

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The R. W., Prov. Grand Master, Bro. T. Mansel Talbot, held his Provincial Grand Lodge, on Thursday last, under the baner of the Bute Lodge, No. 960.

The handsome Assembly Room of the Town Hall was expressly prepared as a Masonic Lodge for the occasion, under the Superintendence of Bros. F. Ware, W. Mand, P. Bird, P.M. The dais, vestibule, staircase and landings, being decorated with a quantity of rare and beautiful plants, flowers, and ferns, furnished by Bro. E. S. Hill, Prov. G.J.W., and Bro. Tressider, the whole presenting an appearance which elicited the warmest

approbation from the R. W., Prov. G.M., his distinguished visitors, and, indeed, every Brother who was fortunate enough to be present.

A feature somewhat new to this Province was introduced by desire of the Prov. and Deputy Prov. G.M.'s. The Bute Lodge, which has established a more than local Masonic reputation for its correct and careful working, holding a Lodge of Instruction prior to the ordinary Meeting of Prov. G. Lodge.

At one o'clock precisely, the W.M., (Bro. F. Ware,) opened his Lodge supported by the following Officers: Bros. P. Bird, P.M.; J. Hurman, S.W.; S. Weichert, J.W.; Rev. E. Jones, Chaplain; D. Blleloch, Secretary; W. T. Vaughan, J.D.; F. J. Atkins, Mus. Bac. Oxon, Organist; J. Tamplin, D.C.; T. W. Jacobs, I.G.; and W. Davies, Tyler.

There were also present, Bros. T. M. Talbot, Prov. G.M.; E. J. Morris, Deputy Prov. G.M.; T. B. Bell, Prov. G.T.W.; T. Brock, Prov. G.S.W.; Rev. Dr. Thomas, Prov. G. Chaplain; W. M. Rees, Prov. G. Treas.; E. S. Hill, Prov. G. Reg.; W. Whittington, Prov. G. Sec.; M. E. Jones, Prov. G.S.D.; G. Robertson, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; D. Longman, Prov. G.D.C.; L. Middleton, Prov. G. Organist; Jas. William, Prov. S. Purs; together with nearly two hundred Brethren of the Province, and visiting Brethren, amongst the latter being Bro. Samuel Bryant, M.D., Provincial Grand Commander Knights Templar, Bristol; Bro. Wm. Powell, Dep. Prov. G. Bristol and Bro. Spiers, Prov. G.M. Oxon.

The Lodge having been opened in due form, the sections of lectures in the 1st. degree were correctly worked by the W.M. and following Brethren.—1st. Bro. Shelper, S.D.; 2nd. Bro. J. Hurman, S.W.; 3rd. Bro. S. Weichert, S.W.; 4th. Bro. D. Roberts, P.M. Prov. S.G.W.; 5th. Bro. D. Blleloch, Sec.; 6th. Bro. J. W. Jacobs, S.G. and 7th. Bro. J. B. Bell, P.M. P.S.G.W.

The Lodge of Instruction having been closed, Provincial Grand Lodge retired, and in due processional order resumed, when the chair was taken by the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master who the Provincial Grand Master appointed by the Prov. G. Officer before named.

The Minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Neath having been read and confirmed, The Prov. G. Treasurer's accounts for the past year were read and adopted.

Bro. C. B. Gardner, W.M. 364, was elected Prov. G. Treasurer, after which the Provincial Grand Master proceeded to appoint his officers for the ensuing year, as follows.—

- Bro. Dr. Hall, P.M. 237, Prov. G.S.W.
- „ Col. Hill, P.M. 36, Prov. G.S.W.
- „ Rev. C. Hearty, 237, Prov. G. Chaplain
- „ C.B. Gardner, W.M. 364, Prov. G. Treasurer.
- „ Fredk. Ware, W.M. 960, Prov. G. Registrar.
- „ W. Whittington, P.M. 364, Prov. G. Secretary,
- „ Geo. Robertson, W.M. 36, Prov. G.S.D.
- „ Edw. Daniel, W.M. 833, Prov. G.S.D
- „ T. S. Jones, W.M. 110, Prov. G.S. of W.

Bros. T. Hewson, 237; and S. Weichert, 960, P.M.G. Dir of Circ; James Williams, 651, Prov. G.S.B.; F. T. Atkins, Mus. Bac. Oxon. Org. (960) Prov. G. Org.; Bro. H. Green, (364) Prov. G. Pursuivant; A. W. Sergeant (960); T. C. Sheeper, (960); D. Watson (36), S. M. Sedden (110), Prov. G. Stewards.

The following Report of Provincial Grand Lodge Committee was then read:—

“The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee beg to place before the Provincial Grand Lodge their usual Annual Report.

“In reviewing the events of the past year, the Committee find much deserving of satisfactory record in the general feeling and improved working throughout the Province.

“The Committee have great pleasure in being able to announce that the Brethren of the “St. David's Lodge,” No. 679, Aberdare, have resumed their meetings with a vigour and earnestness which augur well for the future conduct and progress of this Lodge.

“The Committee desire also to refer to the formation of a new Lodge at Swansea, for which a warrant has been granted, under the title of the “Talbot” Lodge, No. 1323. The establishment of a second Lodge at Swansea has long been contemplated, the necessity has become more and more apparent, and the want has been supplied. The recognized ability and influence of the promoters, the number and respectability of its applicants for admission to membership, and the wide-spread feeling of satisfaction evinced by the Brethren of the Province generally, indicate the great and valuable support already extended to the new Lodge, and the happiest guarantee is afforded for its prosperous future.

"Although not strictly within the cognizance of the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee, it may be permitted to record as an event of pleasing importance, the establishment of another Royal Arch Chapter in the Province, viz., the "St. David's" Chapter, attached to the "Cambrian" Lodge, No. 364, Neath, which was opened and consecrated in June last, under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to its Members. It has now entered upon a career of great usefulness, with every prospect of success.

"The contributions from the Province in aid of the Masonic Charities continue to be liberally and cheerfully made, evidencing the enduring interest taken by the Brethren in the welfare of these valuable Institutions.

"The amount collected in aid of the funds of the Boys' School by its representative Steward, Bro. Philip Henry Rowland, P. Prov. J.G.W., was £134.

"The amount collected similarly for the Girls' School, by Bro. David Williams, P. Prov. G. Sec. was £100.

"To both representatives thanks are especially due for the zeal and energy with which they prosecuted their charitable mission.

"Next year the claims of the Girls' School will be undertaken by Bro. Philip Henry Rowland, P. Prov. J.G.W.; and the care of the Boys' interest will be entrusted to Bro. Frederick Ware, W.M. of the "Bute" Lodge, No. 960. Cardiff.

"Since the establishment of the system of Steward representation in 1865, this Province has contributed no less than £1,415 17s. 9d. to the several Masonic Charities, viz.:-

"To Boys' School:—		£	s.	d.
In 1865	Bro. Edward J. Morris, Dep. Prov. G.M., Steward	211	10	0
1866	„ R. F. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W., Steward	115	4	6
1867	„ Charles Bath, P. Prov. S.G.W., Steward	130	0	0
1868	„ H. Ll. Prichard, Prov. J.G.W., Steward	100	18	0
1869	„ David Williams, P. Prov. G. Sec. Steward	157	1	6
1870	„ Phillip H Rowland, P. Prov. J.G.W., Steward	134	0	0
Total		848	14	0

"To Girls' School:—		£	s.	d.
In 1866	Bro. Edward J. Morris, Dep. Prov. G.M., Steward	119	19	3
1867	„ R. F. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W., Steward	77	14	0
1868	„ Charles Bath, P. Prov. S.G.W., Steward	96	12	0
1869	„ H. Ll. Prichard, Prov. J.G.W., Steward	47	7	0
1870	„ David Williams, P. Prov. G. Sec. Steward	100	0	0
Total		441	12	3

"To Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution:—		£	s.	d.
In 1868,	The R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Steward	125	11	6

"In conformity with recommendation of the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee at its last Meeting, the votes of the Province for the last Election have been employed in assisting the return of candidates from Bristol and Gloucester.

"Brethren who have votes are fraternally requested to forward them to the Provincial Grand Secretary, Brother Walter Whittington, Neath.

"Neath, Aug. 11th, 1870."

The following contributions were voted,—twenty guineas to each of the Masonic charities, ten guineas for the National Society for Aid of the Sick and Wounded in War, and five guineas to the Cardiff Infirmary and Hamadryad Hospital Ship. A collection was then made which amounted to £7 which the W.M. was requested to hand over to the Vicar for the relief of poor in his parish. On the proposition of Bro. Ware, W.M. (960), seconded by Bro. Bird, W.M. (960), the thanks of the Prov. Grand Lodge was accorded to the Mayor of Cardiff for the use of the Assembly Rooms. Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed in due form, the Brethren adjourned to the Cardiff Arms Hotel, where a banquet was provided which did great credit to the worthy hostess (Widow

of the late Bro. Lord). The handsome and commodious dining room was most tastefully decorated with hothouse plants, and the tables afforded a magnificent display of horticultural rarities furnished and arranged in the most attractive manner by the gardener of Bro. Hill. P.G.S.W., the R. W. Prov. Grand Master presided; supported by the V.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master (Bro. E. S. Morris); Bro. Spiers, P.G.S.B., Deputy Prov. G.M. Oxon, nearly all the Brethren before named, and other of this and adjacent Province to the number of over one hundred.

The vice chairs were occupied by Bro. Dr. Hull, Senior Grand Warden, and Bro. Col. Hill, Junior Grand Warden. After the removal of the cloth, grace was said by the Prov. G. Chaplin, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts given and responded to,

In proposing the health of his Deputy the R.W. Prov. G.M., referred in the most flattering terms to the able assistance he has all times received from that worthy and distinguished Brother, and in proposing the health of the W.M. of No. (960) thanked him in the kindest and warmest terms for his exertions to render the reception of W.M.G. Lodge worthy the occasion which effort has proved in every way successful. Altogether a most agreeable evening was spent, the utmost harmony prevailing. The musical arrangements both in Lodge and at the banquet were of a perfectly satisfactory character. At the latter the programme was carried out to the very great pleasure of the Brethren, under the conduct of Bro. Adkins, Prov. G., Organist, and Bro. Groves, P.M.G. Organist, Monmouth.

#### SUFFOLK.

STOWMARKET.—*Phoenix Lodge* (No. 516).—On Friday evening the usual monthly meeting of the Lodge took place, Bro. J. W. Sheridan, W.M.; and Bro Francis Betts as S.W. The usual business having been transacted, a ballot was taken for Mr. Albert Tillet, when he was introduced and initiated, the ceremony being ably performed by the W. M. After closing the Lodge, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a pleasant evening was spent.

#### SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Yarborough Lodge* (No. 811).—This well known Brighton lodge held its installation meeting at the Pavilion New Masonic Rooms on Saturday last, the 17th inst. A goodly assemblage of members and visitors were present to do honour to the new W.M., Bro. E. Turner, of Gorman House, Brighton, whose well deserved popularity and long connection with the Lodge now placed him in the proud position of Master of the Yarmouth Lodge. Among the brethren of the lodge present were Bro. the Rev. Dr. Griffith, P.M., who on this occasion occupied the chair, Bro. Molyneux, who retired, carrying with him the warm esteem of every brother of the lodge. Several of the P.M.'s of the lodge were also present, including Bros. Hyde Pullen, P.M.; Cunningham, P.M.; and Bryce, P.M. The last brother on this evening resigned his office of Secretary of the lodge, after doing the duties of the office with great efficiency for the past three years. Bro. Jell, the newly appointed Secretary, took possession of the books and keys of his office, *vice* Bro. Bryce, resigned. Among the officers present were Bros. E. Turner, S.W. and W.M. elect; C. Rossley, J.W.; Tanner, S.D.; Bro. Dr. O'Brien; and many other brethren. Among the visitors we were glad to find Bro. Fernie, the highly esteemed D. Prov. G.M. for Sussex, and Bro. Pocock, the Prov. Grand Secretary, Sussex, and many other distinguished brethren of Sussex lodges. The ceremony of initiation having been very admirably worked by Bro. Hyde Pullen, at the request of the retiring W.M., the ceremony of installation was also gone through by Bro. Pullen with all the impressiveness and perfect elocution which so much distinguish him, and Bro. E. Turner was by him duly installed in the chair of K. S. The newly elected W.M. then appointed Bro. C. Horsley to the office of S.W., and Bro. Tanner to that of J.W., and Bro. Jell as Sec. Bro. Alcock, the son of the late esteemed Tyler of that name, was unanimously elected Tyler of the lodge for the ensuing year. The work of the lodge having been gone through by 7.15, the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet served in the new masonic hall of the Pavilion, and, after an exceedingly pleasant evening, the brethren broke up at 11 o'clock.

## COLOUR IN CHURCHES.

At the meeting of the "Hereford Diocesan Church Building Society" a few days ago, the Rev. H. T. Hill, in the course of an excellent speech, made the following remarks upon the introduction of colour into churches:

"I cannot understand why that which abounds everywhere and adds a beauty to everything, is to be banished from our sanctuaries. Look where you will, colour in a thousand forms meets and gladdens you. Colour is not only a result of art, it is much more, it is a law of nature. We see it in the brown and yellow of our autumn woods; we see it in the butter cup, the pimpernel, and the blue-bell; we see it in all the green things upon the earth, in every grand old ruin, in the purple-headed motinain, in the rainbow, that—

'Bridge of colours seven.  
Built in the heaven  
Opposite the sun.'

And we see it in the red and golden glory of the west; then why in our churches is it the eye only to rest on white plaster or naked stone? The more we learn properly to distinguish between religion and superstition, between use and abuse, the more we shall adopt and approve a coloured architecture; and this we shall inevitably be disposed to do as the cultivation and love of high art advances, whether we do it by means of frescoes, or more simple patterns of diaper; or, as already in many instances, by various-coloured marbles and bricks, with the aid of the beautiful encaustic tiles which to his own great credit and the profit of the whole county of Hereford, Mr. Godwin now manufactures in such perfection at Lugwardine—*Birmingham Daily Gazette.*

## LIST OF LODGE MEETINGS, &amp;c., FOR WEEK ENDING 1st OCTOBER.

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

## METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS.

*Monday, September 26th.*

Pythagorean, Ship Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich; British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tav., Baneroff Place, Mile End, E.; Burgoyne Lodge, Auderton's Hotel, Fleet Street.

*Tuesday, September 27th.*

Audit Com. Girls' School, at 3.30.—LODGES.—Faith, Auderton's Hotel, Flket Street; Industry, Freemason's Hall; Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.

*Wednesday, September 28th.*

LODGES.—United Pilgrims, Horns Tav., Kennington Park; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Hotel, St. John's Wood; High Cross, White Hart Hotel, Tottenham; Temperance in the East, Private Assembly Rooms; Lily Chapter of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey.

*Thursday, September 29th.*

Gen. Com. Girls' School at Freemasons' Hall, at 4; Saturday, Oct. 1st., Gen. Com. Boys' School, at F. M. Hall, at 4.

## METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.

*Monday, September 26th.*

Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Justice, Royal Albert, New Cross-rd., Deptford; St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Industry, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-st.; Crystal Palace, City Arms Tav., West-sq., Southwark; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-rd., Mile-end-rd.; Camden, Adelaide Tav., Haverstock Hill; British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tav., Mile End.

*Tuesday, September 27th.*

Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dist. Rail, Victoria Station; Domatic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Cononbury; Yarborough, 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; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Morgestreet; New Wandsworth, Freemasons' Hotel, New Wandsworth.—CHAPTER.—Metropolitan, Price's Portugal Hotel, Fleet-st.; Royal Union, Dubby's Hotel, Winslow-street, Oxford-street; Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane.

*Wednesday, September 28th.*

Confidence, Railway Tav., London-street; United Strength, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lambeth; Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham Rye; Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar; Prosperity, Gladstone Tav., Bishopgate-st.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. Janet's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

*Thursday, September 29th.*

Fidelity, Goat and Compasses, Euston-road; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile-end-rd.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth; St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Berkeley-square; Tranquillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Great St. Helen's, E.C.; Whittington, Crown Hotel, 41, High Holborn; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tav., Deptford; Burdett Coutts, Approach Tav., Victoria-park, at 7.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whiby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

*Friday September 30th.*

St. Luke's, Pier Hotel, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford; Unions (Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.), F.M.H.; United Pilgrims, Horns' Tav., Kennington; Westbourne, the Grapes, Duke-street, Manchester-square; Wellington, Lord Duncan, Tav., Broadway, Deptford; Florence Nightingale, Freemasons' Tav., Woolwich; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle Hotel, King-street, Hammersmith; Bolgraue, Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; St. James's Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Victoria, Auderton's Hotel, Fleet-street; Hervey, Britannia, Waltham-green; Metropolitan, Price's Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Domatic, Fisher's Restaurant, Victoria Station.

*Saturday, October 1st.*

CHAPTER.—Mount Sinia, Union Tav., Air-street, Regent-st.; Domatic, Horns', Kennington.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- D. C. L.—Thank you very much. Accepted.
- R.—The Grand Registrar did not express any view as to the legality or otherwise of the proposed grant, although he was asked twice to state his legal opinion upon the subject, as Grand Registrar.
- Q, E. D., J. R., P. M., AND OTHERS.—The precedent to which you refer may, and most probably will at no distant date, be made use of first. Second. Secondly to R. As to the right of members to object to the confirmation of minutes for accuracy there can be no doubt; but as to the attempt to revise a deliberate decision of Grand Lodge in the manner referred to is most irregular and ought not to have been permitted.
- A MEMBER OF THE CRAFT, DOVER.—Your letter of the 15th of August did not comply with our requirements, viz., your name and address. There is no doubt about the subject, and its merits, &c., and unfortunately it cannot be brought before the committee.