

THE FREEMASON.

Reports of the Grand Lodges are Published with the Special Sanction of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND
SIR MICHAEL ROBERT SHAW-STEWART, BART., M.W. GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSSLYN,
THE M.W. PAST GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The General Committee met on Saturday, the 7th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, when the chair was occupied by Bro. H. W. Hunt. There were also present Bros. Don. M. Dewar, Raynham Stewart, J. Rosenthal, W. H. Perryman, C. H. Webb, R. Tyrrell, F. Adlard, A. E. Gladwell, and E. C. Massey (*Freemason*).

The minutes of the last General Committee, House Committee, Audit Committee, &c., were read by the Secretary, Bro. BINCKES, who, having produced a statement of the financial position of the Institution, recommended that the sum of £5000 should be invested; whereupon a resolution was passed that the sum of £5000 should be invested in India Stock; and a vote of thanks to Bro. Binckes was also passed in acknowledgment of the arduous exertions he had made in order to restore the funded property (£13,500), which, nineteen years ago, was sold out for the purpose of rebuilding the schools at Wood Green, and which has now been not only restored, but considerably increased, the fund now amounting to £15,000.

There were three applications for outfit allowances for boys who had left the School, which were granted.

On this occasion there were no petitions for boys to be placed on the candidates' list for the next election—a circumstance which had not occurred within the memory of the brethren present.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of the General Committee was held on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton in the chair; and there were present Bros. J. H. Leggett, S. Rawson, J. Brett, J. G. Stevens, J. Bulmer, J. Quitman, C. Daniels, C. H. Webb, W. Stephens, C. F. Hogard, W. Hilton, W. Hole, H. T. Somerville Burney, T. Cubitt, J. Terry, Sec.; and E. C. Massey (*Freemason*).

There was not much business before the Committee. The minutes of the former meeting having been confirmed, and the report of the Wardens read, the SECRETARY reported the death of three annuitants, and presented petitions from Mrs. Cherrill and Mrs. Laing, widows of deceased brethren, which were accepted. The only other business was the signing of cheques for the quarterly expenses.

CONSECRATION OF THE WARREN CHAPTER, NO. 533.

The consecration of the Warren Chapter in connection with the Eaton Lodge, No. 533, took place on Wednesday, the 4th inst., in the Masonic Hall, Congleton, Cheshire. The ceremony was solemnly and most impressively performed by the P.G. Superintendent of the province, the Lord De Tabley (after whom the new chapter is named), aided by the Prov. G. H., Comp. the Rev. C. W. Spencer Stanhope, and the Prov. G. J., Comp. Francis Smith, P.G.Z.; and Comp. G. W. Latham, P.G.E.; who had rendered considerable service in the preliminary arrangements of the charter, and the chapter, &c. The Grand Organist, Comp. Kirk, P.Z., conducted the musical part of the ceremony. The handsome temple dedicated to the ceremonies of the Craft lodge not long ago, had been decorated and painted, and with the new chapter furniture looked singularly imposing and appropriate to the higher Degree in Freemasonry.

The chapter was opened at 2.30 p.m., by Comp. Bulley, of Liverpool, as Z., and Comps. Stanhope and Smith, acting as H. and J. The P.G.S., Lord De Tabley, and his Provincial Officers were received in due form and honour, and after the consecration and dedication ceremony, Comp. Bulley, by command of the P.G.S., installed in due and ancient form the Principals designated in the charter

granted by the Supreme Chapter (and which is signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Lathom, the Lord De Tabley, Sir F. Wyatt Truscott, and others), namely, Comps. Dr. Robert Beales, P.P.G.A.S. Cheshire, P.Z. No. 295, as Z.; Samuel Franceys Gosling, as H.; and Andrew Edward Cokayne, P.P.G. St. B., as J. The Z. then proceeded with the appointment and investiture of officers, namely, Comps. Dr. Beales, J.; W. Blackshaw, E.; S. Blackshaw, H.; Furnivall, P.S.; John Bradbury, A.S.; Daniel, A.S.; Kirk, J.; Garside.

The companions, after the close of the chapter, adjourned to the dining hall adjacent, where a banquet, prepared in the kitchen attached to the hall, was well served.

The M.E.Z., Comp. Dr. Beales, presided, supported by the P.G.S., Lord De Tabley, Comps. Rev. C. W. S. Stanhope, Bulley, Platt, Clarke, Dutton, F. Jackson, Bates, the founders of the new chapter, and other visiting companions. The usual toasts were drunk, and hearty good wishes for the success of the Warren Chapter were cordially expressed.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The half-yearly Grand Lodge for this province was held at Andover, in the north of the county, last week, the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., presiding over a large attendance of the brethren.

Following the transaction of the provincial business the following were appointed and invested as the Provincial Grand Officers for the year ensuing:—

Bro. W. Hickman, 394	Prov. D.G.M.
“ Capt. T. H. M. Martin, R.N., 1461	Prov. G.S.W.
“ H. Brouncker, 132	Prov. G.J.W.
“ Lamb, 1373	Prov. G. Reg.
“ M. E. Frost, 487	Prov. G. Treas.
“ A. J. Miller, 359	Prov. G. Sec.
“ Rev. A. G. Barker, 694	Prov. G. Chap.
“ Rev. A. A. Headley, 309	Prov. G. Chap.
“ Robert Sharpe, 130	Prov. G.S.D.
“ A. L. Emanuel, 1069	Prov. G.J.D.
“ Barnes, 342	Prov. G. Dir. C.
“ Walter Bowyer, 1461	Prov. G.A.D.C.
“ Tasker, 1373	Prov. G.S. of W.
“ Douglas, 1331	Prov. G.S. Br.
“ Irvine Harle, 1780	Prov. G. Purs.
“ Jones, 151	Prov. G. Org.
Bros. Carter, 175; Jolliffe, 195; } Pullen, 723; Liddell, 804; } and Parkinson, 1112	Prov. G. Stwds.
Bro. Biggs, 130	Prov. G. Tyler.

The investment concluded, the PROV. G. MASTER, making a feeling allusion to the resignation, through the pressure of other engagements, of Bro. Le Feuvre, who had performed the duties of the office since 1869, highly eulogised his services, and moved that a vote of thanks be given to him for the manner in which he had carried out his duties.

This was seconded by the DEP. PROV. G. MASTER, and carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Bro. R. SHARPE, 130, seconded by Bro. GROVES, 1069, it was resolved that the vote be engrossed on vellum for presentation, to which Bro. A. L. EMANUEL proposed, and Bro. NEWMAN (Ryde) seconded, the addition of a jewel, a small Committee being appointed to carry these resolutions into effect.

PROVINCES OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon is to assemble at Barnstaple on the 19th inst., under the presidency of Lord Ebrington, Provincial Grand Master. A very large gathering is expected, as much important business will have to be considered.

The Committee of Petitions will assemble in the morning of that day in the Masonic Hall, and agree to the various reports usual on such occasions. A candidate for the Aged Freemasons' or Widows', and another for the Girls' or Boys' Institutions, will have to be selected, and in order to strengthen the willing hands of the Executive votes will be submitted by Bro. C. Godtschalk, P.M. 70, &c., of fifty guineas for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and another fifty guineas for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Bro. J. B. Gover, P.M. 70, &c., also desires ten guineas to be given to the Devon Masonic Educational Fund, and Bro. Vincent Bird, P.M. 954, has given notice of a proposition for fifty guineas on behalf of the latter fund. It is also likely that the whole of the available balance in the hands of the Provincial Grand Treasurer will be voted to the Masonic Charities, if the recommendations of the Committee be accepted. The report of the Devon Masonic Educational Fund has been printed and circulated, and is a most creditable production to all concerned. Though only founded some three years since considerably over £600 has been received, and several children are being educated, &c., from the funds. There should be at least a certain income of £200 a year from annual subscriptions and interest from money accumulated, and, therefore, it is quite possible to provide for the clothing and education of at least fifteen to twenty children every year if the fund continues to improve. It is for the members to say whether this desirable state of matters shall continue, and as the management has proved so successful and without any cost, there cannot be a shadow of a reason for brethren to withhold their interest and subscriptions to a society which though young is most vigorous, and bids fair to be one of the best in England. Its

sister institution in Cornwall is also flourishing, and in connection with the Annuity Fund has some £3000 in hand, with some five on the funds at present.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall is likely to assemble at St. Ives the end of next month, the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, Provincial Grand Master, not considering it desirable to hold the meeting so early as usual, owing to the Grand Lodge assembly on the 20th May at Truro. These two Provincial Grand Lodges will represent a total of nearly eighty lodges, and about 4000 members; and whilst so far removed from London, by reason of the perfect management of their funds and votes, they manage to obtain a full share of the Masonic charities for the relief of the destitute, as well as seek, as far as possible, to attend locally, from their own funds, to all ordinary cases of distress.

BRO. JUAN ANTONIO PEREZ AND FREEMASONRY IN SPAIN.

We have already acknowledged due receipt of a long letter, which was recently addressed to us in Spanish by Bro. Perez, who claims to be the Head of the “only legitimate” Grand Orient in Spain. Having now submitted to the able writer of Freemasonry in Spain Bro. Perez's intemperate letter, we feel inclined to believe that Bro. Perez would not have penned it had not the article which appeared in our No. 589 been placed before him (translated into his own tongue) in a decidedly mis-translated form.

We now can only publish, however, the following paragraphs from Bro. Perez's letter, though the whole letter, literally translated, lies before us, for this reason, that Bro. Perez thinks fit to use language neither Masonic nor temperate. Having seen something of Spanish manners, we are aware of true Spanish courtesy, which we regret to say is not, apparently, a virtue which can be claimed by Bro. Perez:—

“In proof of the erroneousness of the information given in the *Freemason*, I now declare:

- 1st. That my Orient has practised the Scottish Rite, Ancient and Accepted.
- 2nd. That I also have lodges which work according to the French Rite.
- 3rd. That the Grand Symbolic Lodge rules over the Symbolic Degrees 1°, 2°, 3°.
- 4th. That I have chapters of Royal Arch—13 Degree.
- 5th. Also chapters of Rose Croix—18 Degree.
- 6th. Arcopagus of Knights of Kadosch—30 Degree.
- 7th. Chamber of Justice—31 Degree.
- 8th. Chamber of Rites—32 Degree.
- 9th. Supreme Council—33 Degree.

That by virtue of an edict, dated 14th June, 1879, the Chambers have taken the following names:

- 1st. The Grand Independent Symbolic Lodge, governed by the Grand Master.
- 2nd. The Grand Lodge of Perfection, authorised to confer the Fourth to Fourteenth Degrees, inclusive.
- 3rd. The Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, which confers the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Degrees.
- 4th. Chapters of Rose Croix, authorised to confer the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Degrees.
- 5th. The Grand Consistory of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, authorised to confer the Nineteenth up to the Thirty-second Degree, inclusive.
- 6th. The Superior Centre, which governs the Symbolic Degrees 1°, 2°, 3°, conforms to the Symbolical Constitution, as reformed on 24th February, 1880.
- 7th. The Degrees 4° to 33° work according to the Constitution of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America.

But I have still further declarations to make in proof of the incorrectness of the assertions contained in the *Freemason*, and these are as follows:

1st. That John Anthony Perez assumed the mallet (Grand Mastership) because Grand Master de la Sombra and several of the Grand chief officers of Grand Lodge of Spain were proceeded against, as is duly related in my Bulletin No. 5, p. 33. The reason for such assumption being that I was at the time the oldest of the members composing Grand Lodge.

2nd. That, at the same time, Manuel Prado y Sanchez, 33°, assumed the Grand Commandership, and he named Joseph Mary Marquer the Grand Secretary.

3rd. That the said Prado forthwith elevated Perez to the Third Degree.

4th. That the said “Supreme Council” elected as Grand Lieutenant-Commander General Victor Marina.

5th. Prado having retired by dismissal, a new election took place in the Supreme Council, and Perez was named Grand Commander on the 27th December, 1875, and he held that high office until the 14th of June, 1879, on which he discontinued to hold the post for some moments, during which Manfred occupied his chair, Perez being again elected, as was duly announced to all Supreme Councils by various printed circulars at the time.

6th. That to-day my Orient is performing its functions regularly.”

We now give the explanation of our able correspondent, whose letters on Spanish Freemasonry have been so much read, and, we will add, so much admired.

“The entire paragraphs which relate to Perez, or to his Orient, lie within a nut shell; and the only statements concerning himself, to which he can take exception, may be stated as follows:—

1st. (page 205). “That Bro. Perez is entirely unknown out of his own small circle, and that ‘his jurisdiction is of a very limited kind,’ seeing that of those lodges that appear on his roll, a considerable number exist on paper only, whilst others

are already disorganised, and destitute of qualified Masters or officers; Bro. Perez is without Masonic prestige.

2nd (page 575). "That Bro. Perez does not seem to have put in a claim to succeed to the chair, vacated by Bro. Ruez Zorrilla." On the contrary he ignores the Grand Lodge which was reconstituted in the spring of 1870, and he claims to be, not the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Spain, but the Head of the Grand Orient of Perez.

3rd. "That on the 27th December, 1875, he was not a Mason of any standing in the Order. He was then in the chair of a lodge." He was furthermore a member of the Thirtieth Degree.

4th. "That when Grand Master Sagasta was elected to succeed Grand Master la Somera, in 1875, it began to be rumoured in Masonic circles in Madrid, that Bro. J. A. Perez had dubbed himself an Inspector General of the Thirty-Third Degree, and that he had assumed the Grand Commandership of a rival Grand Orient, the Grand Orient of Perez.

5th "That of course he soon had followers; but it required more than his own individual prestige to make his Orient a success, so he took it into his head to supplement the Antient and Accepted Scottish Rite with that of Misraim, and that having already taken the Thirty-Third Degree, he took the remaining fifty-seven Degrees at a bound."

These are the only statements which have appeared in the articles on "Freemasonry in Spain" which in any way affect Bro. Perez, or his Orient. Let us compare them with the general refutation which Bro. Perez has thought fit to favour us with.

1st The statements contained in the paragraph on page 205 are not called in question by Bro. Perez in his letter. Indeed, he will probably consult his own interests best by not challenging the criticism of the writer on "Freemasonry in Spain," by denying that his present jurisdiction is of a "limited nature," or that "a considerable number" of the lodges which figure on his muster roll exists on paper only; or that "others are already disorganised." We have lying before us, at the present moment, important printed documents issued by the Lodge and Chapter Justicia, and the Lodge Reforma, which have recently withdrawn their allegiance from the Orient of Perez, and in which serious charges are brought against Juan Antonia Perez personally. As these documents are addressed to all the Grand Orients of the Masonic world, we may have occasion to refer to them on a future occasion; meanwhile they afford ample proof that some at least of the lodges belonging to the Orient of Perez are already in a completely disorganised state.

2nd. In regard to the statements made by our writer that Bro. Perez does not seem to have put in a claim to succeed to the chair vacated by Bro. Zorrilla, we have Bro. Perez's confirmation of this in his explicit declaration in the letter he has written, that he does entirely ignore the Grand Lodge which was reconstituted in 1870, with Bro. Zorrilla at its head. He furthermore confirms the statement of the writer that he (Perez) claims not to be head of the Grand Orient of Spain, but of the Grand Orient of Perez, or, as he himself styles it in his letter, "El Oriente formal de Perez."

3rd. Bro. Perez distinctly admits, in his letter, that at the date on which the election of Grand Master, Bro. Sagasta, took place, viz., on the 27th of December, 1875, he, Perez, only had the 30th Degree, and thus he could not possibly—according to the regulations of the Scotch Rite—be elected to supreme command; nor can he now pretend to have been then a candidate for the Grand Mastership.

4th. Bro. Perez, in his letter, says he did not take the 33rd Degree himself, but that it was conferred upon him by a man named Pardo, after the said Perez had arrogated to himself the Grand Mastership. Bro. Perez states that when he assumed the Grand Mastership, this man Pardo assumed the Grand Commandership, and subsequently dubbed Perez a Grand Inspector of the 33rd Degree. We would ask what right had Pardo to confer this Degree? On Bro. Perez's own showing this Degree was to all intents and purposes "self conferred." It would further appear from the letter of Perez that Pardo was discarded so soon as he was no longer necessary as a stepping stone by which Perez could assume the Grand Inspector-Generalship, and thus qualify himself for the post of Grand Commander.

5th. The only definite charge against the writer in Bro. Perez's letter affects this, the last of our paragraphs. Bro. Perez assumes that the writer of the article "Freemasonry in Spain" has stigmatised the Grand Orient of Perez as an Orient working after the Rite of Misraim; whilst the writer distinctly asserts that "there is no evidence that Bro. Perez has got so fairly initiated into the maze of Misraimism as to have hazarded the appointment of officers, &c.," and again he distinctly states that he has never "heard that Bro. Perez has attempted to establish his own pretensions, &c., &c." Furthermore the writer distinctly states that "brethren who have joined lodges warranted by Perez are very probably ignorant of Misraimism even by name." In fine, not the slightest suggestion is made in the article in question that the Grand Orient of Perez (or as he calls it in his letter to us "El Oriente formal de Perez") has been, or is, working in any peculiar way; or that it does not strictly conform to the ancient and accepted landmarks which guide the Scottish Rite of 33rd Degree.

The writer of "Freemasonry in Spain" has not yet directed his attention to the Perez Orient, farther than to remark that it is one of those claiming sovereign authority over Freemasons in Spain. His remarks have had reference, so far, to the head of this Orient—to Bro. Perez himself. Nor were the writer's remarks about Bro. Perez and his dabbling in the mazy waters of Misraimism intended to discredit him on that account. We, on our part, shall be glad if this "redoubtable knight of ninety Degrees" will give his fellow mortals of a lower Masonic sphere the benefit of that knowledge which a familiarity with the secrets of these truly Sublime Degrees must sooner or later confer upon him. We do not gather from Bro. Perez's letter to us that he desires to repudiate his own personal connection with Misraimism, but only that he desires to repudiate any intention on his part of Misraimising his own Grand Orient. Of course, the writer in our journal did not allude to Misraimism in connection with Perez without good authority. An official statement to the same effect was published in Madrid, some months ago, by the Grand Council of the Grand Orient of Spain; and, so far as we know, neither Bro. Perez, nor any one on his behalf, has attempted to rebut, or even deny, these charges.

We think we have now met every objection which Bro.

Perez may have intended to cover in his wholesale condemnation of the articles on "Freemasonry in Spain." The greater portion of his letter is devoted to an exposition of how his own Grand Orient is composed. There are other passages in his letter, as we said before, which contains language neither Masonic nor gentlemanly, and we entirely refuse to be the medium for its publication. Bro. Perez speaks of Grand Master Bro. Sagasta, and his Secretary, in language which is evidently prompted by unwholesome weak personal feeling, alike improper and unreasonable. He applies the un-Masonic epithet of "buffoon" to one high official, and the equally un-Masonic appellation of "scoundrels" to others. He, furthermore, particularly desires that we shall make known to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Spain, Bro. Juan Utor y Fernandez, that "never again shall be admitted into the true Orient either Juan Utor y Fernandez or the greater part of those by whom he is surrounded." Furthermore, these brethren are stigmatised by Perez as "ambitious men," who have been expelled by him from his own Orient for offences grave and ugly. This is strange language for a "Grand Master" to indulge in.

Let us now conclude this, perhaps too lengthy, notice of a very uncalled for and un-Masonic letter, by advising the writer to cultivate Masonic charity and brotherly love; let him give good heed to the very pronounced beam which is in his own eye before he attempts to pluck out the motes from the eyes of his brethren!

THE PRINCE DE LIGNE ON FREEMASONRY.

By BRO. R. F. GOULD.

I am indebted to a friend in Belgium, an indefatigable, albeit not yet a Masonic student, for a copy of some interesting remarks on Freemasonry by the Prince de Ligne.*

Thinking that the readers of the *Freemason* might like to know something of the writer's history, I appealed to my friend for information on this point, and the following is his response:

"The Prince de Ligne was the head of the first family in Belgium, of whom the Ducs d'Arenberg are a branch. Charles, Prince de Ligne, was born in 1737, and served in the Austrian army—Belgium then belonging to Austria. Being possessed of great wealth and holding a semi-independent principality, besides laying himself out for that sort of thing, he was much in request at the Courts of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. He accompanied Catherine of Russia in her famous progress through the Crimea, as well as in her army, as a volunteer against the Turks. Having considerably impaired his fortune by his prodigality, and being entirely ruined by the confiscation of his estates by the French, he spent the remaining days of his life in a small apartment granted to him in the Palace at Vienna, where he died, during the Congress of 1814, of a cold, caught at a midnight assignation. During the latter period of his life, from 1780, he wrote and published an immense deal. His works have naturally a good deal that is trifling, but, as he was conversant with men and things, and wrote about what he had seen and known, and was not a mere bookworm or philosopher, his works have a certain value, besides which he possessed a certain amount of wit and talent, and the courtliness of a grand seigneur. The family subsequently recovered their estates, and are still the first in Belgium. The grandson, the present Prince, was President of the Belgium Senate a year or two ago. The family estate of Belœil has belonged to them for 500 years.

"The extract I send you is from a small piece, entitled 'Mes écarts on ma tête en liberté,' which may be translated as 'Stray Thoughts.' They are detached pieces jotted down without date or sequence, but they would, in all probability, be between 1790-1800."

The extract referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the substance of which gives a heading to this article, reads as follows:—

"I do not at present know how Freemasonry stands in the world. They have had many ups and downs. It is amusing to see eccentricities, but possibly they may have good reasons for their enthusiasm, for I am convinced that what is practised by the ordinary run of Freemasons, of which number I am one, is as nothing in comparison to what some know, and seek to know. It is impossible that so old a society could sustain itself without some great interest. Meanwhile when they happen to belong to good society, which unfortunately is but seldom, everything tends to emulation, knowledge, social pleasure, and excellent good fellowship. Masonry requires eloquence, memory, presence of mind, courage, both of body and mind, gentleness, patience, moderation, sobriety, prudence, charity, generosity, love of our neighbours, imagination, voice, complaisance, and cheerfulness. If we would ascend to their, perhaps, mythical origin, we must consider the cabalistic science of the Jews, the genius for architecture, the watch-words of the poor Templars, and perhaps even the most abstract and most useful of sciences, that of numbers—everything in short that the Egyptians enshrined in their pyramids—doubtless we should reach the great work (probably the philosopher's stone or the elixir of life), the universal medicine—in short, a thousand discoveries yet to be made. Therefore, let us admire, speculate upon, and recognise the existence of such mysteries, or—if it so please you—ignore them. The Rosicrucians, those small pretended magicians, with their spirit-raising, have spoilt everything, and have transformed a laudable and agreeable institution into one which is either ridiculous or dangerous, divided between two classes of men, the dupers and the duped."

CENTENARY OF ST. JOHN LODGE, No. 2, HALIFAX, N.S.

This lodge celebrated the centenary of its existence by a supper at the Halifax Hotel, on the 30th June. The Worshipful Master, Bro. D. Robertson, presided, supported on the right by Grand Master Crowe, and on his left by Past Grand Master Laurie, while around the tables were ranged some sixty of the leading members of the Craft in this city, with several distinguished representatives of country lodges. One of the principal features of the evening's celebration was the reading of the following paper in reference to the founding and history of this lodge, which, it will be seen, has had enrolled among its mem-

* *Memoirs, Paris and Brussels, 1860, p. 190.*

bers not a few of the best known and most honoured names in our provincial history:

"A bridge across a hundred years,
Composed of warriors, statesmen, peers,
Comprise our roll of Masonry."

A centenary of time, an epoch in the world's history, pregnant with momentous events of more than ordinary interest, has passed away since the 30th of June, A.D. 1880, one hundred years ago to-day, when nine true and lawful Master Masons met at what was then called the Golden Ball, in this good city of Halifax, and inaugurated the Lodge of St. John, under whose banner we now meet, and whose centenary we celebrate to-night.

Let us endeavour to picture the scene and its surroundings. The virgin city of Halifax was then just thirty-one years and nine days old. The Province of Nova Scotia then comprised, in addition to the province proper, the whole of New Brunswick, the late French colony of Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, then called the Island of St. John. Its Governor General was Francis Legge, Esq. He had been appointed in 1775, but during the six years of his incumbency he resided most of the time in England, and the administration of the Government was confided to a succession of Lieut.-Governors. On the 30th June, 1780, Capt. Richard Hughes, R.N., was Lieutenant-Governor. He became a rear admiral, and eventually a baronet shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Sir Andrew Snape Hammond (after whom Hammond's Plains were named, and the Lady Hammond Road after his lady).

The year (and especially the summer of 1780) must have been a period of great excitement in Halifax. The American Revolutionary War was then at its very height. George III., then in the full vigour of his manhood, was King of England. Louis XVI. was King, and supposed to reign over France. The Great Frederick of Prussia, although the days of his warring were long past, was still the object of admiration in all European military circles. Washington, the "Father of his Country," as he was afterwards called, was then the idol of the American insurgents. But there were others, then born into the world, who were ere long to make that world forget even the wondrous achievements of the great Prussian King.

Two men, who were then boys about eleven years of age, were destined to be—the one, the great disturber of European peace; the other, the great Pacificator. The first was the Corsican, Napoleon Bonaparte; the other, Arthur Wellesley, afterwards named the "Iron Duke." In those days Voltaire still lived, and was in the zenith of his fame; the great German poet, Goethe, was still a youth, and only beginning to court the muses; Samuel Johnson was then the Great Mogul of English *literati*, and almost absolute dictator as to the reputations of literary men. In Scotland there was one Robert Burns, about twenty-two years of age, then but little known beyond the limits of his own Ayrshire, but now widely known, and how intensely admired during the hundred years that have since elapsed!

But to return to America. As has been said, the American Revolution was then raging. Never since its commencement had the cause of the insurgents seemed so hopeless as it then was. The British King and Cabinet, and the Royalist army in America, were in high hopes that the rebellion was on the eve of extinction; and they had special cause for so thinking, for this was the time when the celebrated negotiations were pending between Major General Arnold, of the insurgent forces, and Major Andre, Adjutant-General of the British army. Within three months from that 30th June, 1780, the well-devised plot had exploded. Arnold had to fly from his home, while Andre was seized by the insurgents, and on the 2nd October, 1780, was executed as a spy. The British, from that time, became disheartened, and never afterwards made any headway against the insurgents.

And now let us see what our own little Halifax was doing during these troublous times. The civilian population in 1780 was less than 5000, but was often doubled and even trebled during the war by the accession of naval and military men. The town itself could not have extended much beyond the limits as originally surveyed and enclosed about 1740. That is, east by the harbour, west by the citadel, north by Jacob-street, and south by Salter-street. Even within these limits the town was not closely built up with contiguous houses, as we now see it. Sketches of the town at this period (of which there are a few still extant, some, if not all, in the possession of Hon. Senator Almon), show it to be more like a village, with large buildings standing singly, or in detached groups, with large spaces between. There was a small outlying settlement in the north, outside the original stockaded limits, inhabited by Germans, and then, as sometimes now, called Dutch town. Within the town proper the streets existed rather in the design, than as serviceable highways. Many of them were impassable for wheeled carriages, owing to the presence of rocks and stumps, the remains of the primeval forest. The present Ordnance Yard, the site of the adjacent pentagon buildings, and the neighbouring streets, were a vile swamp. By land there was only one means of approach to Halifax, and that was the old road from Windsor, which entered the town by a circuitous route from Bedford Basin, by the way of the Common, near St. Andrew's Cross, wound round to the southward of the Citadel Hill, along what is now portions of Queen-street and Spring Garden-road, and into the town at one of the south gates of the Stockade at the head of Salter-street, just near the present site of the old Masonic Hall, which was then the main guard house and military prison. The dwelling houses in Halifax at this period were more quaint looking and curious than architecturally beautiful or comfortable. They were for the most part small and low, and always of wood, often mainly formed of hewn logs, sometimes of round logs unheven, real log shanties such as are now seen in the backwoods. Some old specimens of the better class, with their tiny windows, and the once fashionable "gambrel roof," may still be seen in the north-end of the city.

After the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Citadel Hill had been, as was then thought, effectively fortified. On the summit, which was then eighty feet higher than it is now, a large wooden octagonal block house was perched. Outside of this was an enclosure of ramparts built of earth and timber on which guns were mounted, and the whole was enclosed by a ditch, and a close line of pickets so set as to slope outwards. On the lower hill, immediately south of this, there had been erected a block house with a small battery. This was named Fort Massey, in compliment to Gen. Massey, who was Commander-in-Chief at Halifax at that time. There

was also at this time a small block house and battery opposite the old Dutch Church in Brunswick-street, and a similar one at the north end of that street. There was also a barrack in Jacob-street called Grenadier Fort, afterwards known as Maynard-place, for some years the residence of the late Rev. Dr. Cochran—now the site of Trinity Church.

Before 1780 the original forest in the immediate vicinity of the little old town must have been felled to a large extent for building purposes, and also to deprive the hostile Indians of a cover for their attacks on the settlers. Government House was then a little low wooden building, situated on the square now occupied by the Province Building. The site of the present Government House was then occupied by a wooden building used as officers' quarters. The House of Assembly met in the old building still standing on the north-west corner of Barrington and Sackville streets, long afterwards known as the Halifax Grammar School. The site of the present City Court House was the market place. The Court House of that day was on the north-east corner of Argyle and Buckingham streets, known as Northup's-corner. Halifax abounded at that time in houses of entertainment, under the various names of inns, taverns, coffee houses, &c. The most noted of these for a long period was the "Great Pontac," situated at the foot of Duke-street (now occupied by Mr. Bond's hardware store)—the scene of many swell balls and public dinners during the days of its glory. Amongst other fashionable places of the same character were the "British Coffee Arms," north of the Ordnance Yard, and the "Crown Coffee House, on the beach near the Naval Yard, and "Jerusalem Coffee House," where Jerusalem warehouse now stands. Without mentioning other places of the sort, of which there were many, we come to the sign of the "Golden Ball," where, one hundred years ago, on St. John the Baptist Day, Bros. John George Pyke, W.M.; John Fillis, S.W.; John Cleveland, J.W.; Leonard Homer, Treas.; Joseph Peters, Sec.; John Fell, S.D.; Saul King, J.D.; Collis Glen, John O'Brien, Jones, Fawson, and Fitzsimmons, and some visiting brethren dined together, as they always did in those good old days, both on St. John the Baptist's Day and John the Evangelist, at the early hour of two o'clock, and closed the festivities at eight and nine o'clock in the evening—a pretty long day's work, as the lodge invariably met at ten o'clock in the morning in those days. There is one thing very certain, that our ancient brethren could not give the same excuse as modern Masons are said sometimes to do to suspicious wives when out rather late at night—that they been at the lodge.

The Golden Ball of that day was a fashionable place of resort for the gentlemen of the town, and was situated in what was then the suburbs of the town, on the site of what is now the residence of James Scott, corner of Pleasant and Harvey-streets. It was one of the very few houses which had then been erected outside of the town proper, i. e., between Salter-street and Freshwater. Here the Lodge of St. John held its meetings for seven years, until they moved to the new lodge room on Grafton-street, on the 4th June, 1789.

In the meantime a movement had been inaugurated, in which St. John Lodge took a prominent part, for the erection of a new Masonic Hall for the accommodation of the Craft, and at an emergency meeting, held on the 19th September, 1786, a subscription list was opened for that purpose in the lodge, amounting to £114—the original signatures to which are inscribed in the minute book of that period. This was probably the inception of what we now call the old Masonic Hall, the corner stone of which was laid on the 5th June, 1800, by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, Grand Master, on the site of the old Guard House. Some years previous to this at an emergency meeting, held on the 22nd Nov., 1781, at which representatives of Lodge No. 155 and Union Lodge were present, a resolution was passed to apply to the Grand Lodge of England for a warrant to hold a Provincial Grand Lodge, and Bro. John George Pyke, the first Master of St. John, was unanimously recommended as the first Provincial Grand Master.

The original records of St. John's Lodge were well kept and preserved for the first sixteen years of its existence, up to 1796. From that time up to 1810—a period of fourteen years—the minutes are missing, which is much to be regretted, as it embraced a most interesting period of the world's history. Just previous to the Peninsular War there were many of the army and navy on this station who were made Masons in St. John's Lodge, some of whom, no doubt, distinguished themselves in the Peninsular battles; but, as the records have been lost, we have no means of tracing even their names. The minutes and proceedings of the lodge from 1815 to 1820, from the years 1830, '34, '35, '48, '49, '51, and '52 are also missing, and it does not reflect much credit upon the honesty of those who, having obtained possession of them for some purpose, have failed to restore them to their rightful owners.

Notwithstanding these breaks in the roll of her members, the books of St. John contain the names of men celebrated in their day and generation, of whom any people and any country may well be proud. Illustrious soldiers, sailors, lawyers, doctors, statesmen, merchants, orators, and Divines, men whose names are written high up in the scroll of fame, who first saw the light of Masonry under the banner of St. John; of these foremost in point of time, as he was afterwards foremost in gallant deeds of arms on the battle field, comes Captain John Moore, of H.M. 82nd Regiment, afterwards Sir John Moore, of Corunna, who was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry at an emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, held at the Golden Ball, on the 12th March, 1781. Of the subsequent brilliant career of this brave soldier, during the Peninsular War, until at the fatal battle of Corunna he "foremost fighting fell," it is unnecessary to enlarge. It is recorded on the page of history, and his deeds are familiar to us as household words, and we all recollect the circumstances of his funeral—at the dead hour of night, on the battlefield—with the foe before him, and behind his own little army silently and sullenly retreating to their ships. The incidents connected with his tragic death have been immortalised in verse.

(To be continued.)

The Alexandra Palace Fruit Show will be held September 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th.

Old Matured Wines and Spirits.—J. E. SHAND & Co., Wine Merchants (Experts and Valuers), 2, Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, London, S.W. Price lists on applications.—[ADVT.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GREAT PRIOR OF CANADA.

The following report was read by Col. MACLEOD MOORE before the National Grand Priory, at Guelph, Ont., on the 13th July, 1880:

Fratres of the National Grand Priory of Canada:

I feel more than satisfied that the suggestion made by me, and confirmed by your resolution at our last meeting of Great Priory, of distinctly declaring our independent position as a national body, and the peer of all other Templar Institutions, was the correct course to pursue—the action taken by the Grand Encampment of the United States in arrogating to itself a pre-eminence over the ruling body in Canada being an assumption on their part that required prompt refutation and explanation, to prevent its marring the kindly feelings existing between the two Templar branches, arising, no doubt unintentionally, from not understanding the wide difference that exists between their Templar system and that of the British Empire, or the relative position "Convent General" and "Grand Encampment" bear to each other.

It may be as well to explain our position as regards the union of the Great Pories of England and Ireland, which led to the mistaken supposition of our not being an independent body.

For some time previous to our joining the Union as a National body, a convention had existed between England and Ireland to establish a uniform Templar system, based upon the practices of the old Chivalric Order, and we came in, taking things just as we found them.

The Order has been lately revised, through the instrumentality of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, the Chancellor of the English branch, and much irrelevant matter struck out, which had crept into its ceremonies from adhering too closely to the Masonic style of working of the 1780 theory—the Dunckerly fable. These changes, and the formation of a Convent General, were not received favourably by a large majority of the English body, being distasteful to the prejudices of many of the old members, who looked upon them as innovations, and so created a regular schism—one district of England against the other.

The democratic party in England, which outweighed all the others in "Convent General," being one that cared nothing for the sister Great Pories of Ireland and Canada, it was evident a disruption must take place, and this was brought to an issue when a special Convent General met in London to review and set aside the decisions of the regular meeting of the Convent General held in Dublin the year before. The English brethren, who long used to rule matters with supreme authority in England, could not endure that the Irish should have any share in the administration and reversed the decisions made in the Dublin Convent General.

The Irish members felt themselves aggrieved, but behaved with equal forbearance and spirit, quietly laid aside the Convent General altogether, and just took their own way as before. There is no doubt the whole of the proceedings of this special meeting were illegal, and ought to have been vetoed, as by section three of the Anglo-Hibernian Convention, any constitutional alterations should be made in the several Great Pories before being submitted to Convent General.

The Statutes undoubtedly contain a provision for altering them, and advantage was taken of this by the stronger party.

Canada, feeling that she has no chance of holding her own in Convent General, strongly protested against these acts, expressing her disapproval of any material changes in rules she had promised to obey; for, as a National Great Priory, she has an equal voice with the others, and no faction or party had a right to pass, without due notice and behind her back, a series of resolutions of which she disapproved.

In this state of affairs no other course seemed left but that of dissolution of the Union, but rather than proceed to this extremity, and for the sake of peace, the Great Priory of Canada agreed to a compromise suggested by the Great Sub-Priory of England, by which we are now left to take care of ourselves, and are certainly the gainers, so far as the abolition of the capitation tax to Convent General, which in Canada had always been looked upon as a very unnecessary one to impose upon us; but it is to be feared the result of the compromise will be to establish three separate systems, which in time will become more and more dissimilar, and thus defeat the object of the Union.

The root of the failure lay in the Convent General. To assemble a Convent General annually anywhere was unnecessary; and the idea, however specious, of meeting in London and Dublin alternately ended in a collapse of the whole system. The meetings of Convent General should never have been fixed at all, but summoned when required by the Grand Master; and I am happy to say that this has now been decided upon.

Our representative at the Great Priory of England, V.E. Frater Emma Holmes, informs me officially that he has ascertained that the meetings for the future of Convent General rest upon the *ipse dixit* of our Royal Grand Master alone.

To my mind there cannot be a doubt that the revised system, by reverting to first principles, is calculated to raise the status and dignity of the Templar Order in the British Dominions, as correctly representing the once celebrated Chivalric Order from which it derived its name; whilst the attempts to continue it as a mere fanciful Degree of Masonic invention is preposterous, having neither historical facts nor truth to recommend it.

The lack of interest shown in the history of the Order is principally the cause of the ignorance that prevails, so few brethren will take the trouble to read or study the subject, taking things just as they found them, and thinking nothing more about the matter.

My views with respect to the origin of the Templar Order and its connection with Freemasonry have been considerably modified; however, it is the privilege of every one to change his views as new sources of information are brought to his knowledge. I cannot agree with the learned author of a "Concise History of the Templar Order," who does not think the Ancient Order ever found any shelter in the Masonic body; he holds that Masonry as a speculative matter did not exist until the time of Elias Ashmole, at the commencement of the last century.

There is very little doubt that during the early days of the Templar Order, when in the zenith of their power and wealth, a connection did exist between the two bodies. Those warrior Monks, when assisting at the erection of

the magnificent churches and cathedrals that still remain, and constructing their houses and preceptories, employed the Fraternity of Freemasons skilled in ecclesiastical architecture, not the mere builders of walls or stone masons, but the scientific leaders of the Craft, many of whom were of high rank and great learning, and whose chief patrons were the Order of Benedictine Monks, who had also drawn up the Rule for the Templars, this affinity between them probably tended to promote a feeling of sympathy at the time of the persecution of the Templar Order, when its members denounced and dispersed sought refuge and concealment amongst those they had at one time employed in their service. Although the rules of the Order required the knights to be of noble birth, men of all professions and ranks of society were to be found, who had allied themselves to the Order, either by affiliation, or by joining the class of "Freres Servientes," such as the squires, men-at-arms, artisans, &c., &c., to whom, in common with the knights, the confiscation of the property of the Order had brought utter ruin and desolation.

The Masonic Fraternity, no doubt, were glad and proud to assist men who had belonged to an Order so famous as the Templars, and who were still capable and anxious to render themselves useful to the secret Fraternity of Builders, whose intercourse (from their wandering life) with people of various nations, views, and beliefs, disposed them to offer shelter to a body of men persecuted for the more liberal opinions they had entertained in advance of the age.

By this connection of the Templars with the skilled architects and workmen of the Masonic Fraternity, who were patronised and constantly employed in the architectural services of the religious houses, until about the period of the Reformation, we may infer that the usages and ceremonies of the Templar Order were preserved from complete annihilation.

This is the theory of the origin of the present Templar Society, known as the "direct descent theory," to distinguish it from that of the Masonic origin of Templary, so frequently and incontestably shown to be a mere fiction.

It certainly bears the mark of reason and probability that some of the members of the Great Order of the Temple at its dissolution found refuge and protection by joining a secret society, with the leading members of which they had been formerly intimate.

(To be continued.)

ARMS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, March 10th, 1880, just published, are remarkably interesting. Indeed, I doubt if they have ever been equalled in the specialty for which they are so valuable and remarkable.

It appears that in March, 1857, upon the motion of Most Worshipful Bro. Winslow Lewis, a Committee was appointed to "procure a new banner for the Grand Lodge, and to prepare a new motto as a substitute for the present one," which, if approved, was in future to be the seal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The report submitted in June of the same year was adopted. Though in many respects of a most erroneous character, several of the statements were quite opposed to the true facts of the case, but were not questioned, and so the seal was altered accordingly. The objections urged against the old seal were mainly to the effect that "it bore nothing significant of Freemasonry, save the arms of the city of York, England, and that the supporters were two nondescript animals, perhaps beavers, perhaps lizards," or perhaps something else! The motto—"Follow Reason"—was declared to be "in still worse taste, and might serve for the anarchists of the French Revolution!" and evidently the Committee, save as to the guess of the "Lizards," were quite unable to grasp the subject thoroughly, from a sheer lack of the knowledge requisite. It is sufficient on this head to say that the arms were not those of the city of York, as the report declared, but of the *Freemasons!* This fact and numerous others are clearly pointed out in an admirable communication by Bro. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, which article was prepared by express desire of the Committee appointed lately by the Grand Lodge, and which Committee reported in favour of a change of the seal, &c., at the Grand Lodge held March 10th, as noted. Most Worshipful Bros. John T. Heard and W. Sewell Gardner have long been anxious for a return to the main characteristics of the old seal, which the Committee have traced back to the year 1752, when it was cut in silver, and adopted "for the use of all the lodges in Boston, to be kept by the Grand Secretary." The trust has been faithfully observed, for this seal is actually still in the possession of the present Grand Secretary. It is gratifying to not that the same worthy brother has possession of the original seal of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge ("Ancients"), which is the same as the former ("Moderns") save as to the inscription of title, which slightly varies. There cannot be too much care taken to preserve these, and all other such invaluable souvenirs of "ye olden tyme," and especially as the growing convictions of the Craft are all tending towards the reproduction, as far as possible, of these old customs and manners.

The article by Bro. Marvin (the accomplished author and compiler of the grandest work ever issued on "Masonic Medals") is most carefully written, and deals quite exhaustively with the whole enquiry, beginning at the beginning, and tracing all the successive changes down to the last of 1857, as also exhibiting the character of the general arms of the Freemasons, according to the most trustworthy authorities. All who can consult Bro. Marvin's able report should do so, for the heraldic information as it affects the Masonic Craft is certainly arrayed and explained in a most concise and pleasing manner. His laborious researches, and the Committee's careful consideration, have happily been consummated in their recommendation to resume "the earliest seal and armorial bearings in use by Massachusetts Masons, without any change, save the addition of the arms of the State." The report was ordered to be printed, and to be duly considered in December next.

Arms.—Per pale. Dexter, sable, a chevron or, between three castles proper, masoned of the field; and on the chevron a pair of compasses extended chevronwise, proper sinister, azure, an Indian armed with bow and arrows proper; in dexter chief a mullet or, for Massachusetts.

Crest.—A dove, close, bearing an olive branch in its beak, all proper.

“Supporters.”—Two beavers, proper; motto, on a ribbon, Follow Reason.”

The handsome plate which accompanies the report is a model and gem of its kind.

The motto, as many will notice, is a translation of the one upon the arms and seal affixed to the commission of the first Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts, being the motto of the Most Worshipful Grand Master Montague, who granted the patents of 1733. The arms, then, are the same as the original, only that they are impaled with those of the State, and surrounded with the legend, “Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1733.” Surely nothing could possibly be better or more in harmony with the laws of heraldry and Masonic history. They are, in fact, substantially the same as the original grant of arms to the Craft and Fellowship of Masons 1472-3, confirmed 1520-1, and “Entered in the Visitation of London made 1634,” and were so adopted by the Grand Lodge of England (the premier Grand Lodge of the World) as their arms in like manner. There have been changes in England as to the Masonic arms; but since 1813 the old operative arms have been impaled with those of the *Ancients (or Seceiders)*, the motto being *Audi, Vide, Tace*, so that, either with the regular Grand Lodge (“Moderns”) of A.D. 1717, or with the United Grand Lodge from 1815, these arms have been for more than a century and a half the property of the Craft universal. The supporters (Beavers) retained by Massachusetts are much more Masonic and historically correct than the *cherubims* of the “United Grand Lodge of England,” from 1814, so we must congratulate the former at the expense of the latter.

W. J. HUGHAN,

In “*The Voice of Masonry.*”

Ireland.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. ADRAIN.

The presentation of the testimonial to Bro. Adrain on the occasion of his taking his departure from his native country took place on Friday evening, the 6th inst., in the banquet hall of the Masonic Hall, Arthur-square, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the brethren representative of the various lodges of Belfast. Of Bro. Adrain it need only be remarked that he has proved himself one of the most useful, while he has been one of the most popular, members in Belfast of the institution with which he has been long identified. The services which he had rendered in organising and fostering the growth of the various charitable funds in connection with the Order have been invaluable, and to his able and untiring efforts their present state of prosperity is very largely due. The testimonial was the spontaneous expression of the good-will and esteem entertained for him by his brother Masons, while the occasion that called it forth was generally regretted.

The attendance included the following:—Lodge 22—Bros. John Kennedy, W.M.; James McCormick, P.M., P.K.; R. Paxton, Finlay, P.M.; J. Davidson, Robert Irvine, P.K., K.T.; and Saml. Weir, P.M. Lodge 31—Bros. John Mooney, P.P.G.S.W.; and Robert Pettigrew, Lodge 36—Bro. H. Cleland, Lodge 51—Bro. Fras. Russell, S.W. Lodge 54—Bros. Chas. Lilley, P.M., P.K.; T. Lyons, P.M., P.K.; Jas. McMullan, P.M.; S. Lyle, David Lyle, and Jos. Cairns. Lodge 59—R. Carrey, W.M., K.T.; J. McCormick, P.M., P.K., K.T.; W. C. Todd, P.M., P.K., E.P.; Ulidia Precep. K.T.; R. Metcalf, W. Eastdale, W. M. Bullock, P.M., P.K., K.T. Lodge 88—Bros. H. Rankin, W.M.; J. Scott, P.M., P.K., P.C., H.K.T., P.P.G.S.W.; J. Allen, P.M., K.T.; Dixon Shanks, P.M., K.T.; J. Hogg, P.M.; J. Rogers, D. Hannay, and T. Anderson. Lodge 97—W. J. Rainey, P.G.S.W.; A. Morrow, P.M., P.K., E.P., Union Precep. K.T.; Thomas Nesbitt, Asst. P.G. Sec.; John Freeman, P.M., P.K.; Alex. White, P.M. Lodge 98—Bro. Wm. McDade, S.D. Lodge 103—Bros. W. J. Williamson, P.M., P.K.; Jas. Stephenson, P.M.; and Saml. Browne. Lodge 111—Bros. O’Connell Shaw, P.M., P.K., P.C., H.K.T., Chairman of the Belfast Masonic Charity Fund; Henry J. Hill, P.M., P.K., K.T., G.I. Inst. Antrim and Down; W. E. Dale, S.W.; W. J. Fennell and David Dunlop. Lodge 118—Bros. John Oldham, P.M.; John McCannell, P.M.; and Johnston Rodgers, P.M., K.T. Lodge 154—Bro. W. H. Ward, P.M., P.K., P.C., H.K.T., P.P.G.S.W. Lodge 186—Bro. Alexander Riddell. Lodge 272—Bros. A. C. Hill, W.M.; John Hanna, P.M., P.K., P.C. and P.H.K.T., P.P.G.S.W.; Robert McCalmont, P.M., P.K., P.G. Treasurer; John Robson, P.M., P.K., K.T.; William Rankin, P.M.; P.P.G.S.W., Treasurer Belfast Masonic Charity Fund; John Montgomery, P.M., P.K.; John Harrison, P.M.; John McAllister, P.M.; J. Macleanahan, P.M.; John Vinycomb, W. Hyde, and N. Y. Wilson. Lodge 226—Bro. G. W. Brown. Lodge 609—Bros. Hugh Doey, P.M., P.K.; W. Brown, P.M., P.K., Sec. Belfast Masonic Widows’ Fund; Lewis Ryans, P.M., P.K.; Alexander Crawford, P.M., Treas. Belfast Masonic Widows’ Fund; J. Christy, P.M.; John Frame, J. James, R. Matthews, P.M.; and G. P. Davies. Lodge 615—Bros. John McCalmont, and David Moore, K.T.

At half-past seven o’clock the company sat down to supper, when,

On the motion of Bro. DOEY, seconded by Bro. O’CONNELL SHAW, the chair was taken by Bro. A. C. Hill, W.M. 722.

The first toast proposed was “The Queen and Craft,” which was right loyally drunk.

Bro. W. BULLOCK (one of the Secretaries to the testimonial) then read letters of apology which had been received, among others, from Bros. Sir Chas. Lanyon, P.D.G.M.; Alexander Tate, P.G.S.W.; G. A. Reed, P.M., P.K., P.C., and P.H.K.T.; Rev. T. J. Welland, P.G. Chap.; John G. McGee, 25, P.G.D.C.; Henry Murray, P.M.; W. Redfern Kelly, P.G. Inst.; and Henry Hanna, P.M.

Bro. W. RANKIN then read the address, and presented Bro. Adrain, on the behalf of the contributors, with a splendid gold chronograph watch, a chain and pendant, and a Past Preceptor’s jewel.

Bro. ADRAIN, who was enthusiastically received, then read his reply.

Bro. DOEY having obtained permission from the Chairman, next presented Bro. Adrain with a Knight Templars’ jewel, the gift of Mrs. Ireland, a lady who had requested him not to mention her name, but he thought it would scarcely be doing her justice not to do so. (Applause.) It

was scarcely necessary for him to say that, whatever its intrinsic worth, he believed Bro. Adrain would set as high a value on it as any other jewels he had now received, as it had been worn by the late husband of Mrs. Ireland, one of the most distinguished Freemasons ever belonging to the Order in Belfast. (Applause.)

Bro. ADRAIN, in acknowledgment, said he hoped Bro. Doey would mention to their good friend, Mrs. Ireland, that he willingly accepted her presentation, not alone for its intrinsic value, but on account of the long acquaintance he had with her late husband, who, as Bro. Doey had said, was an ornament of Masonry. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the sentiment of “The Three Grand Masters,” which was duly honoured, after which he gave “The Provincial Grand Lodge of Antrim, coupled with the name of the Marquis of Donegall, P.G.M. of Antrim,” and called on Bro. Rainey to respond.

Bro. RAINEY, in responding, said that they believed the Provincial Grand Lodge was entitled to and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all the brethren of the province. The care and prudence with which it legislated within the sphere of its operations gave entire satisfaction to the private lodges under its jurisdiction, and commanded the approbation of the Grand Lodge in Dublin. (Hear, hear.) He had never had the pleasure of sitting under the presidency of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, the Most Noble the Marquis of Donegall; but they were all familiar with the very superior abilities, the courteous demeanour, moderation, and practical good sense which the Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Sir Charles Lanyon, brought to bear on the discharge of the duties of his high office—(hear, hear, and applause)—and with the regularity of his attendance at the meetings, and the interest he evinced in all that concerns their ancient fraternity. (Applause.) As to their guest of the evening, he had been associated with Bro. Adrain in connection with the Belfast Masonic Charity Fund for a period of nearly twelve years, and he had been one of the many witnesses of his nobleheartedness in the work of Masonic charity, which was one of the chief glories of their Order, and he could bear his testimony to the diligence, energy, and heartiness with which he discharged the duties devolving upon him as Secretary to that fund. (Hear, hear.) Now that he was about to sever his connection with them, they could not too strongly emphasize the expression of admiration of his personal character and Masonic worth, and they hoped his mantle would descend upon his successor in office. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN proposed “The Health of Bro. Adrain.” He said that their brother, who was about to leave them, was one who could be ill-spared. Bro. Adrain had ever done his duty, and would leave an example to be followed by all who desired to be true Masons and true men. (Hear, hear.) Shortly after he (the chairman) came to Belfast, some six years ago, he was affiliated to the lodge of which Bro. Adrain was a member, and he was proud to preside over it now. Bro. Adrain was the first to greet him. He was attracted to him by his unobtrusive manners and his wise counsel, which he was ready at all times to give the lodge. His voice was never raised in discord in the lodge—(applause)—and he spoke with a quiet air of authority. His words were well weighed, and his advice was ever heeded by every member of the lodge. (Hear, hear.) They felt that whatever loss his departure might be to the community of Belfast Masons, to their lodge in particular his loss would be incalculable. (Hear, hear.) For years he had been their honoured and honorary secretary, and so well did he discharge the onerous duties of that office that it became almost proverbial that to get Bro. Adrain to undertake anything was a guarantee that it would be satisfactorily accomplished. He had lived a life of active usefulness in their midst, and now that he was about to leave them they wished him God speed. (Applause.)

Bro. JOHN HANNA, in speaking to the sentiment, said that this was no ordinary occasion on which they were met there. In that hall there had been many testimonials and presentations given to good and worthy brethren, but this one was peculiarly appropriate, as Bro. Adrain had not only the ability to do good, but to work out the spirit as well as the letter of Freemasonry—(hear, hear)—and he had not only the ability, but the inclination, without which ability was nothing. (Hear, hear.) Ability without inclination lay like a dead letter on the roll of Freemasonry, and bereft of it they would have nothing to bear testimony in future such as Bro. Adrain would leave, more especially on the rolls of the Belfast Mason Charity, the Widows’ Fund, and the Male and Female Orphan Schools in Dublin, when he took his departure from among them. (Hear, hear.) He took the opportunity to impress upon them that Freemasonry was not the craven thing some people supposed it was, but that it had many excellent and noble qualities which were exhibited in the lives of true members of the Order, and gave a great many opportunities for doing good. His relationship with Bro. Adrain was not connected with Freemasonry alone. He had felt that that night would be, as it were, the parting with a dear brother. For twenty-five years they had worked together in various capacities in and out of Masonry, and at all times he had found in Bro. Adrain one of the best counsellors he had ever had. He had found him a most invaluable friend, and there were many present who could say the same thing. (Hear, hear.) He could assure them that he came there with the greatest delight as well as the greatest sorrow—delight that he had the honour and privilege of recording his sentiments regarding the feeling of respect for Bro. Adrain, and sorrow that they were so soon to lose one who had endeared himself to all true Masons, and whose kindness would leave a lasting impression on the heart of many a widow and orphan and the Institute generally. (Applause.)

Bro. McCALMONT, being called upon by the Chairman, endorsed what had been already said with regard to the many excellent qualities of Bro. Adrain. He said he felt deeply what was about to take place between him and Bro. Adrain. They had known each other since they were children, and had been intimately connected all their lives. When Bro. Adrain asked him, nearly a quarter of a century ago, to propose him as a Mason, he thought he would be, as they had all testified by their presence there that night, an ornament to the Craft. (Applause.) After the exhaustive speeches they had heard he would not trespass further on their time, but content himself with saying that he was sure they had all the same feeling as he had, that they would lose in Bro. Adrain a most invaluable man, not only to the Brotherhood but to the Society at large. (Hear, hear.) Freemasonry embraced all shades of political and

religious opinion, and was, as it ought to be, a world-wide institution, and Bro. Adrain would find himself in the land of his adoption among friends and brothers as he had done here. (Applause.)

Bro. SAMUEL ABERNETHY, as the representative of Lodge 51, and Bro. JAMES MOONEY, also testified to the high merits of Bro. Adrain.

Bro. ADRAIN, on rising to respond, was received with Masonic honours. He said he felt thankful to them for the manner in which the toast had been received, and he also thanked the brethren most heartily for the kind expressions they had used with regard to him, and which he considered he was not altogether entitled to. No doubt he had tried to do what he could in the interests of Masonry, and more especially in regard to the different Charities in connection with the Order. He might not have succeeded to the extent he could have wished, but the various funds were now organised and in working order, and he believed that his successor would not find the difficulty he experienced when he first took the matter in hand. (Hear, hear.) The principle of charity in connection with the Masonic Order in Belfast was for a long time neglected. When he was initiated he saw the want, and immediately put himself in a position to take the matter up as one of the requirements of the Order. Affairs worked on slowly for a number of years, but after some time brethren took an interest in the subject, associated themselves with it, and the organisation had now arrived at such a stage that it could not go down, but must prosper. (Applause.) The Masonic Charities of Belfast were now, he might say, in a very healthy condition. The Widows’ Fund, which originated from the Charity Fund, was now increasing every year both in numbers and influence, and the amount of good which the fund did was only known to those connected with it or who read the reports. He would impress upon the brethren that they should read the annual reports of these Charities, because unless they took an interest in them they could not expect the funds to thrive in the way they were intended by the members of the Boards. (Hear, hear.) He would not detain them longer, but would thank the brethren heartily for the honour they had done him. (Applause.)

The sentiment of “The Belfast Masonic Charitable Institutions” followed, to which

Bro. O’CONNELL SHAW and Bro. WILLIAM BROWN replied in suitable terms, referring to the valuable services which Bro. Adrain had rendered in connection with them.

A number of toasts followed, after which the meeting was brought to a close. During the evening songs and recitations were contributed at intervals by members of the company.

It may be mentioned that the address, which is very handsomely illuminated and superbly bound, is a very choice work of art.

Scotland.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held in Freemasons’ Hall, George-street, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 5th inst., the Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason, Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., on the throne. The Earl of Kintore was at his post as Senior Grand Warden; and Bro. William Mann, Proxy District Grand Master of all India, acted as Junior Grand Warden. The other Grand Officers present were: Bros. Sir A. C. Campbell, of Blythwood, Substitute Grand Master; D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary; David Kinnear, Grand Cashier; Rev. T. N. Wannop, Grand Chap.; James Caldwell, of Craigielea, Junior Grand Deacon; F. L. Law, Grand Jeweller; C. W. Maxwell Müller, Grand Director of Music; and William M. Bryce, Grand Tyler. Bros. Macintosh Balfour, Bombay, Grand Master of all India; T. J. King, District Grand Secretary of South Australia; and James Williams, Port Adelaide, were amongst the visitors. And there were also present Bros. G. D. Clayhills Henderson, Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire; Dr. Falconer, Proxy Provincial Grand Master of New South Wales; Alexander Hay, Proxy Provincial Grand Master of Jamaica; James H. Neilson, Proxy Provincial Grand Master of Venezuela; F. A. Barrow, Past Grand Senior Warden; Albert Athorpe, Past Grand Marshall; and the following representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges: Bros. R. S. Brown, Kentucky; George Maclean, Nebraska; W. Officer, Grand Orient of Egypt; Thos. Swinton, Liberia; George Fisher, Cuba; F. A. Barrow, Iowa; and John Baird, Cuba. The following Grand Lodges were also represented: The Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Prussia; Royal York, Prussia; Saxony, Canada; New Brunswick, West Virginia; Missouri, Pennsylvania; and Wyoming. Apologies for absence were intimated from Bros. the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Depute Grand Master; R. F. Shaw-Stewart, Junior Grand Warden; Earl of Haddington, Senior Grand Deacon; William Hay, Grand Architect; H. Y. D. Copland, Grand Sword Bearer, and Proxy District Grand Master of Queensland; J. Wolfe-Murray, of Cringletie, Provincial Grand Master of Peebles and Selkirkshires; Thomas Hackett, Grand Bible-Bearer; Jas. Crichton, Vice-President of Grand Stewards; Captain Russell-Colt, of Gartsherrie, Proxy Provincial Grand Master of Trinidad; and Captain William Hills, Grand Marshall.

Grand Lodge having been opened, reports of the proceeding of the following Grand Lodges were received, with thanks: England, New York, New Mexico, Arkansas, Florida, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Colon, Island of Cuba, the Netherlands, and New Hampshire.

A vidimus prepared by the Grand Cashier was submitted, which showed that during the three months ending July 24th, the income of Grand Lodge has exceeded its expenditure by about £470, and that the number of entrants to the Craft had been 190. It was reported that Bros. James Dalrymple Duncan and John Johnson, Glasgow, and Wm. Auchterlonie, Paisley, had been elected members of Grand Committee *ad interim*, in room of Bros. John Baird, F. A. Barrow, and Robert Nisbet, resigned. Bros. Barrow, Baird, Nisbet, and Bickerton, were thanked for the very valuable services they had rendered as members of the Grand Committee.

The GRAND SECRETARY then submitted letters from Bro. Sir James Bain, the first accepting the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Glasgow City Province, and the second withdrawing his note of acceptance, thanking Grand Lodge for the honour they had conferred on him, and

respectfully declining the appointment. On the recommendation of Grand Committee, the following appointments were made: Bro. Wm. Pearce to be Provincial G. Master of Glasgow City Province, in room of Bro. Col. W. Montgomerie Neilson of Queenshill, resigned; Bro. Capt. Clayhills Henderson to be Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, in room of Bro. Lord Ramsay (now the Earl of Dalhousie), who had resigned on his election as a member of Parliament; Bro. H. C. E. Muecke to be District Grand Master of South Australia, in room of Bro. C. H. Todd Connor, resigned; and Bro. Thomas Nisbet Robertson, Past Master, as representative to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, in room of Bro. Robert Gowen, deceased. The Senior Grand Warden, the Earl of Kintore, was appointed to instal the new Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire.

Reports were submitted from Grand Committee as to the propriety of erecting a Provincial Grand Lodge for the city of Edinburgh. That committee had approved of a report by a special committee, to the effect that it was most desirable to have the twenty-six lodges which are within the bounds of Edinburgh and Leith, and the ten country lodges which are attached to the metropolitan district, all placed under Provincial Grand Lodge supervision; but at a subsequent meeting Grand Committee resolved to request Grand Lodge to delay consideration of this subject until it has been further considered and again reported on. This was agreed to by Grand Lodge.

Reports of a satisfactory nature were submitted from Bros. J. CLARK FORRESTER of Muirhouse and Sir ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL of Blythwood, Provincial G. Masters of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire East respectively.

The annual report of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasons in India was submitted, and Grand Secretary was instructed to thank the Grand Secretary for the information it contained. From this report it appeared that there are now thirty lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge of India under Scotland, and that in 1879 there were 126 initiations, as compared with ninety-seven in 1878. In a few districts the lodges had suffered to some extent on account of the services of the military members comprising them being engaged on the frontier; while, on the other hand, in stations composed mostly of civilians there had been a marked improvement. Bro. Atkins, who had consecrated the Lodge Independence at Lucknow, reported that at first they found it difficult to get a place for their meetings, but now they had purchased from Government an old Mahomedan mosque, which, during the mutiny, was strongly entrenched and fortified by the mutineers, and had to be carried at the point of the bayonet. It had remained unused and dilapidated since the mutiny, but as the walls were seven feet thick, the building itself had suffered little. Now it had been thoroughly repaired, ante-rooms and outhouses had been built at a large outlay; and thus the Independence had one of the finest lodge rooms in India. In compliance with a memorial from the Grand Lodge of all India, Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of Grand Committee, sanctioned certain modifications of the law in connection with the working of that Grand Lodge, in respect of India being so vast a province and its railway communication being so imperfect.

The GRAND MASTER OF ALL INDIA thanked Grand Lodge for their resolution, and, in the course of some interesting remarks, gave a description of the parties that met in India, and spoke of the heartiness with which the work of the Craft was entered into in India. The time was not long past, he remarked, since they had much cause to complain of something like inattention to their interests on the part of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but he had now to assure the brethren that under the administration of the present Grand Master, Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, and owing to the energy of the Grand Secretary, the utmost satisfaction prevailed throughout all the lodges in India. In conclusion, Bro. Balfour expressed the great gratification which he felt in meeting the brethren in Grand Lodge.

After consideration, Grand Lodge passed a resolution providing for the more efficient working of Provincial Grand Lodges, by empowering all Provincial Grand Lodges to frame such bye-laws, in accordance with the laws and constitutions of Grand Lodge, as might be deemed necessary—these, in the first place, to be sanctioned by Grand Lodge.

After disposing of some other business, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

New Zealand.

SUPREME COUNCIL THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE.

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Supreme Council Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Valley of New Zealand, was held on June 9th, at the Criterion Hotel, Dunedin. The room fixed upon for the celebration was elegantly decorated; a very noticeable feature being the three columns, which were wreathed with roses, and surmounted by eleven lights on each column—the whole forming an emblematical representation of the Supreme Degree. The table was very tastefully decorated, and at the centre sat the Ill. Bro. Wm. Caldwell, M.P.S.G.C. 33°, and over the throne was suspended the magnificent banner of this exalted Degree. Facing the Grand Commander sat the Ill. Lieut.-Grand Commander Bro. John Hyde Harris, and at the other end of the table were placed the Ill. Bro. T. S. Graham, 30°, and the Ill. Bro. Louis Court, 33°. The banners of the Orders of Rome and Constantine, with those of the Blue Lodges, were prominently displayed about the room. There was a very numerous attendance of representatives of all the exalted Degrees present. Upon the entrance of the members of the Supreme Council all the brethren present formed the "Arch of Steel," which produced an exceedingly pretty effect. After the usual grace, ample justice was done to the very excellent *menu* furnished by Host Thompson. At the close of the banquet there was a choral grace rendered by the Exalted Bros. Eva, Marsden, and Ferguson; and the business of the evening commenced by the Supreme Grand Commander, Bro. Caldwell, reading apologies from Sir Knights G. F. Rowlett, F. Burwell, Johnson, J. Gore, Charles de Longueville, Graham, Moodie, Bree, P. Don, Ponsonby D. Grant, Earle, Stephens, J. Green, and others whom the exigencies of business had prevented attending this Supreme reunion. The loyal and exalted toasts usual

on these occasions then followed; "Her Majesty the Queen" the Grand Patroness, "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," Grand Patron of the A.A.R. 33°, E.C., being proposed by the Ill. Bro. W. Caldwell, Grand Commander, and it is needless to say these toasts were duly honoured. Bro. Eva, 18°, P.M.W.S., then proposed the "Supreme Grand Councils throughout the World," which was responded to by Ill. Lieut. G. C. Bro. J. Hyde Harris, who in doing so delivered a very impressive and exhaustive address, which touched upon and fully explained the establishment of the Supreme Thirty-Third Degree of New Zealand. The Ill. Bro. Louis Court, 33°, then proposed "The Rose Croix Chapters under the Constitution of New Zealand," and in doing so paid a very neat compliment to those exalted brethren who hold office therein. Bro. W.M. Hodgkins, M.W.S. of the Sphinx Chapter, Dunedin, gave a most appropriate reply. The toast of the evening was that of "The Supreme Council of New Zealand, Thirty-Third Degree," and this was ably responded to by the Most Ill. Sovereign Commander, Bro. W. Caldwell, who afterwards proposed "The Healths of the Absent and Honorary Members of the Supreme Council," coupling it with the names of Ill. Bros. Wm. Officer, 33°, and David M. Lyon, 33° (names well and favourably known throughout the world). In reply to this, the Illustrious Bro. T. S. Graham, G.S.G., stated that he had received a letter from the Ill. Bro. D. M. Lyon expressing his gratification at the honour conferred upon him by his enrolment as a member of the 33° of New Zealand. "The Priory of Otago" was proposed and duly honoured at the invitation of Bro. J. Cargill; and Bro. W. Caldwell, M.E., after addressing a few words to the brethren, delegated the reply to Sir Knight D. Ross, who made a most exhaustive speech thereon. Bro. James Finch, 18°, then proposed "The Conclave of Rome and Constantine," coupling it with the name of the Sovereign, Bro. T. S. Graham, who rendered a suitable reply. At this stage of the evening a very interesting ceremony took place, when, at the request of the Most Ill. G.C., Bro. Caldwell, Bro. J. O. Eva, P.M. W.S., 18°, presented to Bro. Graham a massive silver cup, bearing a suitable inscription from the brethren of the A. and A. S. Rite, who gave it, and setting forth that it was intended for his firstborn son, and as a mark of the great esteem and consideration in which Bro. T. S. Graham was held. In reply, Bro. Graham rendered a very feeling and appropriate speech. We must not omit to mention that members of the Sphinx Chapter, 18°, Priory of Otago, Knights of Rome and Constantine, and many other distinguished brethren were present; and that a choir in which the Eminent Bros. Ferguson, Eva, and Marsden assisted were present, and by their aid contributed very greatly to the success of the delightful reunion.—*Otago Daily Times*, June 18th.

South Africa.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DISTRICT LODGE TO QUEEN'S TOWN.

Our local Masons have, says the *Queen's Town Representative*, had a lively time of it this week. Having received an intimation that the District Grand Lodge would hold its third annual meeting here on Thursday, the 10th June, it was resolved to give that superior lodge a proper reception, and it fortunately happened that the recent extensive additions made to the Star in the East Temple enabled them to do so on an extensive scale. These additions consist of a large banquetting room on the one side, and three smaller rooms on the other. Early in the week these rooms were prepared and completed for use by the means of three large chandeliers, which were kindly lent for the occasion by the Trustees of the Mutual Benefit Society. Those officers of the Grand Lodge who were enabled to attend having arrived at midday on Thursday, the District Grand Master, Bro. C. J. Egan, M.R.C.S., duly opened the lodge at seven o'clock in the evening. There were altogether sixty-five Masons present, but it, unfortunately, happened that three or four of the Grand Officers were unable to take part in the proceedings, owing to business arrangements; but, nevertheless, the lodge was well represented by delegates from King William's Town, East London, Craddock, and Graham's Town. We are, of course, unable to give an account of the business transacted further than during the evening the arrangements were completed for carrying out the new educational scheme in connection with the Craft throughout the Eastern Province, and which may now be considered in full working order.

Business was suspended for half-an-hour to enable the brethren to partake of a banquet which the Star in the East Lodge had provided. Part of the ceremony was devoted to the investment of the Grand District Officers for the ensuing year, with the exception of the Grand Master and his Deputy, who hold office for five years. The following is the list of officers:

- Bro. C. J. Egan, M.R.C.S. ... D.G.M.
- " S. Bain ... D.D.G.M.
- " W. S. Leigh ... D.G.S.W.
- " W. B. Berry, M.R.C.S. ... D.G.J.W.
- " Rev. A. T. Wigram, D.C.L. ... D.G. Chap.
- " R. Dick ... D.G. Treas.
- " G. P. Perks ... D.G. Sec.
- " A. Ziervogel ... D.G.S.D.
- " W. Wedderburn ... D.G.J.D.
- " G. Madge ... D.G.M. of Cer.
- " A. Robertson ... D.G. Swd. Br.
- " A. Barfield ... D.G. Org.
- " C. T. Palmer ... D.G. Purst.
- Bros. W. Ellis, W. Sissing, H. Tiffin, }
— Smith, Dr. Arnhold, and J. W. } D.G. Stewards.
C. Mackay ...

We may add that the District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Districts is the most important Masonic body under the English Constitution in South Africa, regard being had to the number of the lodges under its jurisdiction. It has boldly taken the lead in perfecting and establishing a scheme of free education for the sons of Freemasons, thus following in the footsteps of the Grand Lodge of England, whose Masonic schools form one of the most magnificent educational endowments in the Mother Country. The District Grand Master, Bro. Dr. Egan, has bent his mind and energies earnestly to the furtherance of the scheme finally completed at the recent session of Grand Lodge in Queen's Town, and Bro. Rev. Dr. Ross, the retiring Grand

Chaplain, has also rendered most valuable service in bringing his practical experience to bear upon this most important matter. Freemasonry in South Africa, is not only, as Sir Garnet Wolseley remarked, a most valuable link between the Colonies and the Mother Country, but is, by such efforts as those of R.W. Bro. Dr. Egan and his officers, rapidly planting its foot firmly upon our soil in accordance with its true and ancient lines.

India.

POONA.—Lodge Orion in the West (No. 415, E.C.).—On St. John's Day the installation of the W.M. and officers of this lodge was carried out under the direction of the following brethren, viz.: W. Bros. W. H. Hussey, D.G.S.; Major J. H. Bedford, R.E.; H. Macnee; C. D. Wise; and R. Livingston, E., Bro. E. T. Fox being installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The following brethren were appointed by the W.M. as officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Bros. R. Dickie, S.W.; J. Burt, J.W.; J. Alexander, S.D.; E. Grays, C.S., J.D.; and J. Gooderham, I.G. Bros. Somerville and Toop were appointed Treasurer and Secretary; and Bros. Earland Cuzen, Steward and Master of Ceremonies respectively. After the ceremony the brethren adjourned to the dining hall, where they partook of a banquet, and a very pleasant evening ensued. The band of the 78th Highlanders performed during the banquet, and afterwards played appropriate airs to the usual toasts.

SCINDE.—Union Lodge (No. 767, E.C.)—The brethren of this lodge assembled on the evening of the 24th of June, at the Masonic Hall, for the installation of officers and the celebration of the festival of St. John. After the affiliation of Bro. Dillon, the Worshipful Master announced that Bro. F. R. Desai, the Worshipful Master elect of Sukkur Lodge, was present, and that as no Board of W.M.'s could assemble at Sukkur, he had received instructions from the District Grand Lodge to instal him. The beautiful and solemn ceremony was then performed with effect; after which the W.M. elect, Bro. Colonel Hadow, was installed into the chair of W.M. for the ensuing year, and the following office-bearers were appointed: Bros. G. T. Giertzen, 30°, S.W.; H. J. Parsons, C.S., J.W.; Wilson Haywood, S.D.; Henry Adams, J.D.; Thomas Whiteman, I.G.; J. Horne, Tyler; W. Bro. E. Brooks, Treas.; and Bro. J. Stafford, Sec.

The lodge was well attended; among those present were W. Bros. James Grant, P.M.; Eugene Leggett, P.M.; G. C. Parker P.M. Endeavour Lodge; H. F. Brayson, P.M. Hope Lodge; Ardaseer Cursetji Rajkotwalla, P.M. Harmony Lodge; Paisley; Bros. Colonel G. Colquhoun Grant; M. D. Mackenzie; J. G. A. Quanbrough, S.W. Hope Lodge; Trevena, J.W. Hope Lodge; Scager, Cutler, Simpson, Macdonald, and Cole, Industry Lodge.

The business of the evening being concluded, the brethren moved to the banquet hall and sat down to dinner; the preparations for the repast were most *appetisant*, and presenting the choicest productions of the *cuisine* and cellarage. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal toasts were given, after which W. Bro. Hadow proposed "The Health of the Visiting Brethren," coupling with the toast the names of W. Bros. G. C. Parker, H. F. Brayson, and F. R. Desai, each of whom returned thanks on behalf of the lodge he represented. The W.M. then proposed the toast of "The Health of the Retiring Master and Officers of the Lodge," to which W. Bro. Brayson feelingly responded. W. Bro. Brayson proposed "The Health of the Newly-Installed W.M.," and expressed the gratification he felt in handing over to such able hands the Hiram of the lodge, adding that he had entire confidence in the onward progress and success of the lodge. This toast was received with much enthusiasm. Throughout the evening the most cordial sentiment pervaded the meeting, such as peculiarly characterises Masonry, and which those belonging to the Craft only have experienced. The brethren separated at about eleven o'clock, much pleased with the events of the evening.

Obituary.

BRO. H. E. TONKS.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. H. E. Tonks, which occurred at Port Elizabeth, on June 10th. Bro. Tonks had served the Municipality faithfully for many years, and the Town Hall flag was hoisted half-mast high in token of respect. As an old and universally respected member of the Craft, Bro. Tonks was buried on Saturday afternoon following his death, with full Masonic honours. As the deceased was a Past Master of the Lodge of Good Will, the senior lodge of Port Elizabeth, the general direction of the ceremony was vested in the hands of Bro. Jas. Kemsley, W.M. of that lodge. The funeral procession reached the Masonic Temple at a little before four p.m., and the solemn funeral rites of the Craft were most impressively rendered at the Temple and at the grave side by Bro. C. T. Mout, P.M. The brethren, with their Masonic clothing draped in crape, marched from the Temple with the funeral procession to St. Mary's Church, where the burial office was read by the District Grand Chaplain, Bro. Rev. Dr. Wigram, assisted by Bro. Rev. A. Grant, Chaplain of the Lodge of Good Hope, Bro. W. C. Tregerthen presiding at the organ. The solemn procession then marched slowly to St. Mary's Cemetery, where the burial office of the Church was completed by Bro. Rev. T. Bennetts, Chaplain of the Lodge of Good Will, after which the charge to the assembled brethren was delivered by Bro. Mout, and the Masonic funeral rites were completed according to ancient custom. As was fitting, the municipality was represented by the attendance of Bro. H. W. Pearson, P.M. (the Mayor), and others, and the large attendance of those not members of the Craft testified to the universal respect felt for the deceased and sympathy for his bereaved family.

Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, containing the Charges, Regulations, E.A. Song, &c. A copy should be in the possession of every brother. It may be obtained for 2s. at the office of the *Freemason*, or will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of twenty-five penny stamps. Address, Publisher, 198, Fleet-street,—[ADVT.]

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

ST. JOHN'S HILL, S.W.

OFFICE, 5, FREEMASONS' HALL, GT. QUEEN-ST., W.C.

Patron and President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

Patroness: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

At a meeting of the House Committee, held on the 20th May last, it was resolved, on the motion of Bro. E. Letchworth, seconded by Bro. J. A. Rucker—

"That, with the view of perpetuating in years to come the memory of one who, for considerably more than half a century, has most deservedly enjoyed the esteem and respect of all connected with this Institution, the success and prosperity of which is in no small measure due to her able management, as well as her gentle and thoughtful influence and example, a subscription, limited to One Guinea, be set on foot for the purpose, with Miss Jarwood's permission, of having that lady's portrait painted by an artist of eminence, to be placed on the walls of the Institution."

The valued services of Miss Jarwood are too well known to need further notice here. Admitted a pupil of the Institution as long ago as 1819, she has ever since remained a member of the Establishment.

After having acted for nearly thirty years, as assistant to the late Matron, Mrs. F. Crook, she was unanimously elected on that lady's death in 1854, to the post she now fills, and which it is hoped she may long continue to occupy.

In the present proposal the Committee are but following a precedent established in 1844, when the very admirable portrait of the late Matron, which hangs on the wall of the Dining Hall, was painted, pursuant to a resolution of the then Committee "for the purpose of having some lasting memento of the services rendered by that lady."

Those who may desire to co-operate in raising the funds necessary to carry out the present proposal, are invited to forward their subscriptions to any one of the following brethren constituting the Committee, against whose name an asterisk is placed.

HONORARY TREASURER.

*CREATON, Lieut.-Col. J., J.P., Treasurer and Trustee, 7, Sidney Place, South Kensington, S.W.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

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*Roebuck, William.
*Rucker, John A., V. Pat.
*Smith, Griffiths, V. Pres.
*Smith, Henry, V. Pres.
Spooner, Edward.
*Tattershall, A. H.
*Tomlinson, W. H. B., J.P.
*Venn, Henry.
*Webster, R. B., V. Pres.
Wilson, Erasmus, V. Pat.
Woodford, Rev. A. F. A., M.A.
*Wordsworth, John.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The largely increased circulation of the *Freemason* necessitates our going to press at an earlier hour on Thursdays.

It is therefore requested that all communications intended to appear in the current number may be sent to our offices not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesdays. Advertisements and short notices of importance received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursdays.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE FREEMASON has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe. In it the official Reports of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland are published with the special sanction of the respective Grand Masters, and it contains a complete record of Masonic work in this country, our Indian Empire, and the Colonies.

The vast accession to the ranks of the Order during the past few years, and the increasing interest manifested in its doings, has given the *Freemason* a position and influence which few journals can lay claim to, and the proprietor can assert with confidence that announcements appearing in its columns challenge the attention of a very large and influential body of readers.

Advertisements for the current week's issue are received up to six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Masonic Token," "The Obelisk and Freemasonry," "Guide to England and Scotland, West Coast route, London and North Western Railway," "Orient," "Jewish Chronicle," "Hull Packet," "The Citizen," "Sunday Times," "Croydon Guardian," "Broad Arrow," "Keystone," "Public Ledger," "New York Dispatch," "The Masonic Record of Western India," "Die Bauhütte," "Moore's Masonic Messenger," "Egyptian Gazette," "Allen's Indian Mail," "Revue de l'Imprimerie," "Freemason's Monthly," "Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa," "New Yorker Bundes-Presse," "The Cosmopolite," "Der Long Islaender," "The Independent," "Bulletin du Grand Orient de France," "Sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church on the occasion of the Dedication of Mount Olive Lodge, by the Rev. J. Richards Dickson, Chaplain," "The Colonist."

THE FREEMASON.

SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1880.

WE hasten to express a regret, which will be shared in by many of our readers, at the practice reported from South Africa of a Sunday Masonic lodge meeting, procession, &c., &c. Time was, in some of our memories, no doubt, when Royal Arch Chapters and Lodges of Instruction were not a few held of a Sunday evening. We are not proposing to discuss to-day the abstract or concrete propriety of such proceedings, but simply to deal with the "status in quo." It has been generally felt for many years that Sunday was not the day to meet for Masonic purposes. Freemasonry, though excellent in itself, and always reverent and religious, as all our meetings begin and end in prayer, does not merely assemble for work, and as, owing to the want of rooms, many of our lodges and chapters meet in hotels, it has been gradually realized that it was better on every ground of "ethics" and example to give up our Sunday Gatherings. If any such exist they are quite abnormal, and opposed to the wiser views of English Masons for some years now. For fear then of this case being brought forward as a precedent, we are glad, as we feel it to be our duty, to take the earliest opportunity of recording our decided objection to what is now, happily, an innovation, and we trust will prove to be a mistake not again to be repeated. We might say much more, but, as our readers will perceive, we have simply followed out our own laws of Masonic arrangement and common sense, and kept clear of any merely religious controversy. We have a strong opinion on the subject ourselves, but we think what we have said will suffice. In this special case, though we do not doubt Bro. Major TERRY'S good intentions, we think the whole proceeding of very doubtful propriety. It was very right and fitting for the lodge to go to church, but not with a band or in clothing, and especially with all their paraphernalia, on a Sunday. Instead of attracting, such a procedure would repel; instead of doing Freemasonry good, it would do it harm.

THE question concerning the relative rank of Prov. and District Grand Masters seems to interest some of our readers. We confess that we cannot ourselves profess to understand how there can really be two opinions on the subject, but it appears there are, and we have to deal with such a state of the case. It has been questioned by "Bayard" whether a Prov. or District Grand Master be a Grand Officer, and can take precedence of actual Present or Past Grand Officers of Grand Lodge; it is asserted by "Revivisco" that they cannot return thanks for the Grand Lodge. Well, we do not, as we said before, see on what grounds such doubts are raised, such judgments are founded. The Book of Constitutions appears to us explicit on the subject. In the first place, by the Table of Precedence, Prov. and District Grand Masters rank before Present and Past Grand Wardens. But then it is said, that is only in Grand Lodge or on occasions of ceremony. Wait a little! There is an enactment of Grand Lodge which has been strangely overlooked, by which, in the absence of the G.M., (and, of course, his Pro and D.G.M.), the senior Past or Present Grand Officer takes the chair. In this sense all Prov. and District Grand Masters, who precede even Grand Wardens, have an acknowledged status and duty, as official members of Grand Lodge, and we fail

to see how, when a Prov. or District Grand Master is present, assuming him to be of senior appointment to the Present or Past Grand Officer present, he can be passed over in returning thanks for Grand Lodge. Indeed, according to the Table of Precedence, all Prov. and District Grand Masters take absolute precedence of all Present and Past Grand Wardens. Yet, remembering the qualification inserted, as regards taking the chair, we are inclined to think that a fair question might arise, as regards seniority of standing. It is but fair, however, to observe, that for some years, we believe, the practice has been to recognize the actual rank of Prov. and District Grand Masters, "virtute officii," over all the actual officers of Grand Lodge, as mentioned in the Book of Constitutions, and thus it is that Prov. and District Grand Masters return thanks for Grand Lodge at Masonic meetings. Three curious points arising out of this controversy deserve consideration. The one is, that though there is a provision for the Senior Grand Warden "summoning" a Grand Lodge, in the "absence" of the Grand Master, there is no provision for his "ruling Grand Lodge," as there is in the laws relating to private lodges. Secondly, the argument about Masters and Wardens being on the same grounds "officers" of Grand Lodge is absolutely untenable and incorrect, in that they could in no case preside over Grand Lodge. And, thirdly, though all these laws refer to Grand Lodge and Masonic public and private ceremonial, can they be enforced, (except by courtesy), in the social circle? The Book of Constitutions takes no cognizance of "refreshment hours," in that the meeting of the brethren becomes then a private club. Still, undoubtedly, a law of comity and customary observance prevails even there, and we see no reason to doubt the propriety of what is now the normal usage of English lodges in this respect, and we, therefore, deprecate, in the interest of all, both "doubtful difficulties" and a "new order of things."

IT seems that a certain person of the name of EDMUND RONAYNE is now professing to expose Freemasonry in Boston, U.S., under the auspices of the Rev. H. T. CHEEVER and the "National Christian Association." Cannot Mr. CHEEVER and the "National Christian Association" find something better to do? Is there no work for God or man to be done in the world, no other witness for religion or for truth to be borne? He asserts, we understand, that he is both a Freemason and has been a W.M. This, however, is denied, and, probably, to him the old adage forcibly applies, "falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus." All such attacks do Freemasonry really more good than harm; all such assailants generally come to grief. If he be what he says he is, he cannot expect any one to credit his statements on his own self-assumed position; if he is only another itinerant assailant of Freemasonry, trading on the credulity of his hearers, he is positively harmless. So we leave him in his glory, and he has our most heartfelt pity.

A SORT of "canard" seems going the round of the papers, that PRINCE BISMARCK has said something against the Freemasons. We doubt it very much indeed. PRINCE BISMARCK is a very far-seeing man, and a very foreseeing statesman, and he is not likely to forget that the EMPEROR is the Patron, the IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE the Grand Master, of German Freemasons. Some of the German Freemasons are not so prudent in their utterances as we could wish them to be, and seem sometimes to forget that Freemasonry has nothing to do with politics. So we recommend our friends in England not to lend credit to such statements, as just now "canards" are many, and "gobemouches" are more.

WE call attention elsewhere to a portion of Bro. JUAN PEREZ'S letter, as translated from the Spanish, and the explanations thereon, from our able correspondent the writer of "Freemasonry in Spain." We regret that, for the reasons there stated, we cannot consent to print Bro. PEREZ'S letter "in extenso."

WE call attention elsewhere in our reviewing column to a book by Bro. Dr. WEISSE, and which deals with the Alexandria obelisk and the Belzoni MS. and illustrations. We agree in the opinions put forth by our reviewer, and which are expressed both in clearness and moderation.

* *

THE philanthropic and munificent efforts of our esteemed Bro. Professor ERASMUS WILSON, in bringing Cleopatra's Needle to the Embankment, have aroused a spirit of emulation in the United States, which has culminated in taking another obelisk, (also called Cleopatra's Needle), to New York. As a contemporary says: "The enthusiasm occasioned by the arrival of Cleopatra's Needle in the United States has caused the *New York Sun* to break out in the following poetical lines:

"From sands Egyptian the Obeliscus,
Through waves promiscuous, is on her way,
What pious rapture and exultation,
Likewise elation, in my bosom play."

We cannot congratulate our friends on the other side of the "little millpond" on the poetry which the obelisk has evoked.

* *

We are sorry to note two very serious railway accidents within the last few days, the more so as the railways are now crowded with holiday tourists.

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even approving of, the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.]

THE STATUS OF PROV. GRAND MASTERS, &c.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Is "Revivisco" quite correct, either in his assumption or his conclusions? It is true that Prov. and District Grand Masters are not actual officers of Grand Lodge, but are they not so reckoned in some sense as such by the Book of Constitutions? If they be not such, in any sense, why is it they can preside over Grand Lodge? They do not do so, as far as I know, by any other provision of the Book of Constitutions than that which gives the same authority to the Present and Past Grand Officers of Grand Lodge.

This is a most important point, which so far seems overlooked in the discussion, and, if my view of the matter be correct, is perfectly fatal to "Revivisco's" contention.

Yours fraternally,

NOT INFALLIBLE.

GRAND CHAPTER.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

What gives the right of presiding at a Grand Chapter?

R. ARCH.

[We apprehend seniority of appointment as a Present or Past Grand Officer of Grand Chapter.—Ed. F.M.]

"39 GEO. III., CHAP. 79."

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

For the information of "W.M. 1458," permit me to mention that the annual custom of sending a list of members of each lodge to the clerk of the peace has been observed in the county of Cumberland for many years past. The fee of eight shillings and sixpence, however, has never, to my knowledge, been exacted. The earliest reference I know of it is to be found in the minutes of the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, Whitehaven, in 1807, then No. 157, now No. 119. A good illustration of the origin and purpose of the custom is to be found in the following extract from my book on "Craft Masonry in Cumberland and Westmorland:"

"List of all and every the members of Lodge 157, part of and under the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, according to the old Constitutions, which said Grand Lodge was held long before the passing of the Act of Parliament after-mentioned, in conformity to the rules prevailing among the lodges of Freemasons in this kingdom, . . . to be registered pursuant to the statute in that case lately made and provided, intituled, 'An act for the effectual suppressing of societies established for seditious purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices.' 39 George III., chap. 79."

Here follow the members' names.

"Cumberland to wit.—We, whose names are hereunder written and subscribed, two of the members of the above lodge, No. 157, do hereby attest, make oath, and declare, that the said lodge is held for the purpose of Masonry, and in conformity to the rules prevailing amongst the lodges of Freemasons in this kingdom, and that the above is a correct list and descriptions of all the members of the said lodge, and times and place of their meeting, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided. Sworn at Whitehaven, this 5th day of March, 1807, &c., &c."

The statute referred to is the "Sedition Act," which, while it suppressed every other secret society, exempted certain societies which have been long accustomed to be holden in this kingdom under the denomination of Lodges of Freemasons, the meetings whereof have been in a great measure directed to charitable purposes." An American Masonic writer says: "The English nation, while composed

most largely of non-Masons, recognized by Act of Parliament the lofty character of Freemasons, their pure purposes and charitable practices." The Duke of Athole, the then Grand Master of the "Ancients," took a prominent part in the passage of the "Bill" through the House of Lords, as may be gathered from the fact of his grace being made the recipient of many complimentary resolutions and addresses. The following will further enlighten your correspondent: "That the most respectful thanks of the above lodges (five 'Ancient' lodges in Manchester) are justly due to our R.W. Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Athole, for his very spirited, noble, and able defence of our ancient and honourable Institution in the House of Lords, on Thursday, the 20th of June, 1799." And, again, the duke's interest in the welfare of Masonry was "nobly displayed in your grace's animated and noble exertions in the House of Lords when the late Bill was pending there; and it is to your grace's able defence of our Order we enjoy the privilege of meeting as Masons."

In Cumberland, I may add, the law was so rigorously adhered to fifty years ago, that a single year's neglect to send in the returns brought down on the defaulting lodge or lodges the warmest censure of Prov. Grand Lodge.

Fraternally yours,

W. F. LAMONBY, P.M. 1002.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

In reply to the query of W.M. 1458, by the 39 Geo. III., cap. 79, Freemasons are bound to send a list of the members of their lodges annually to the Clerk of the Peace. By the 2nd of the Ancient Charges, to which a W.M. signifies his assent before being installed, he pledges himself to conform to the laws of the country, and this is one of them.

It may not be generally known that no other secret society than Freemasons is allowed by the law to administer an oath. The law excepting Freemasons from the general regulation not unreasonably requires that the names of those so specially favoured shall be officially registered. I consider it an official recognition of the Freemasons as a law-abiding body.

Yours fraternally,

P.P.G. SEC.

10th August.

BAYARD AND THE GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

With reference to Bayard's query as to the relative status of Grand Officer and Provincial Grand Master, I think the latter is certainly not the former.

By the Book of Constitutions if the Grand Master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his Grand Officers he (page 31, sect. 7) may submit the cause of complaint to Grand Lodge, and no Grand Officer can be removed without the approbation of Grand Lodge, whereas by page 49, sect. 12, the Provincial Grand Master only holds his office at the pleasure of the Grand Master. By page 45, sect. 1, the Prov. Grand Master is invested with a rank and power in his particular district, similar to those possessed by the Grand Master. A P.G. Master is not, therefore, a Grand Lodge Officer, but is himself in his province the Grand Master himself.

Yours fraternally,

P.P.G. SEC.

10th August.

[We have already expressed our opinion elsewhere on the subject, and we beg our correspondent to look at pages 16 and 17 of the Book of Constitutions—"Regulations for the Government of the Craft"—and to ask him how on his view he explains either the preface or the Table of Precedence.—Ed. F.M.]

BRO. IRVING DE LISLE'S QUERY.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The difficulty referred to by Bro. De Lisle arises from defective bye-laws, according to which the W.M. is to be elected in November and installed on St. John the Evangelist's Day (24th June). Now, as the lodge by its Bye-law I. meets each month, this is impossible; for, by the Book of Constitutions, page 62, sec. 2, the W.M. should be installed at the next meeting after his election, when the minutes were confirmed. This is a case where the bye-law is evidently, by an oversight, at variance with the Book of Constitutions; therefore, is of no force.

The W.M., being elected in November, should be installed at the regular meeting in December, when the minutes are confirmed. The bye-law, which should not have been approved by the District Grand Master, being contrary to the Book of Constitutions, should be at once altered.

Yours fraternally,

P.P.G. SEC.

10th August.

Reviews.

THE OBELISK AND FREEMASONRY. By Bro. J. A. WEISSE, M.D. J. W. Bouton, Broadway, New York.

This is a very readable book and admirably illustrated, though we cannot say that it is either very deep, or original, or convincing. It is the fate of all compilations, and all works in which communications to a contemporary press are reprinted, that they have an apparently shallow and unsatisfactory appearance to the Masonic student, who asks for careful criticism, or distinct authority. As regards the Obelisk, its only connection with Masonry is somewhat vague and wholly inferential, being based on the existence of certain "signs" on the pediment, which may be accidental, some playful records of the workmen, or simply Masons' marks. We think, ourselves, that too much has been made of the obelisk. As regards Belzoni's MS. notes, and his illustrations of the tomb of Pharaoh Osiris, a good deal more may be said, undoubtedly, though even here again we are confronted by the peculiar ceremonial and views of the Egyptians as regards the dead, and their trials, purification, and judgment. It is, however, possible, and we lean to it on the whole, that we have in these representations a description of Egyptian mysteries, and if so, of something much akin to Freemasonry. We do not know where Bro. Dr. Weisse obtained all these illustrations from—they are not, if we remember rightly, in Belzoni's original work. We remember only, however, a peculiar dogmatism in our worthy brother to which we very much object, as warranted by no facts, up-

ported by no authorities. We confine ourselves to three points to which we beg to draw attention:

1. We repudiate *ex imo corde* his assertion, that our Masonic aprons represent the "fig leaves of Adam and Eve, and originated therefrom." (Page 39.) Such an assertion is, indeed, calculated to bring a good deal of ridicule on Freemasonry. It is utterly unsupported by any authority, and is an imaginative theory of Bro. Weisse's. Our modern aprons are the development of operative working Masons. Pharaoh's apron may have had a derivation of its own, but certainly not Adam and Eve. All such statements land us again in the throes of the uncritical—historical school of Freemasonry.

2. Too much stress cannot be laid on modern accounts of the Oriental and Aryan mysteries. There is very little authority for them, except chance passages of some writers who had no authority for their glowing details. Most of the Egyptian details rest upon "Sethos," which is a romance. That here and there we may strain a few passages of the classical writers into allusions to the mysteries is possible, but we know very little indeed about the Eleusinian mysteries. Much that has been written about them is purely imaginative and sensational. Indeed, there is a school now which denies that the "mysteries" contained any teaching, and that "slaves" as well as free men and strangers could be members. We do not agree with this school, but it shows how very little is known for certainty about the mysteries. We are also anxious for the authority that Pope Boniface, III., 614, granted to the Masonic Guilds a charter, &c., making them free of local, royal, or municipal statutes. That as an historical fact, we apprehend, an impossibility and an anachronism. If it were so we should have, no doubt, the explanation of many a "crux" in Masonic history. The earliest operative guild rules so far known,—those of Paris,—say nothing of this Pope, but the "King Charles Martel," and in England all guilds required a "royal licence," and our earliest guild charters were granted, not by the Pope, but by King Athelstan, and some, perhaps, by Eadwin of the Deira, King of Northumbria. Canute is said to have founded more than one guild. But having said this, and cautioned Masonic students, who when they read the book will need no further caution from us, we recommend Bro. Weisse's book as an interesting compilation from various sources, and an admirably illustrated contribution to Masonic history and archaeology.

We think it right to remark that in the "Masonic Magazine" first appeared the coloured illustration of Bro. Belzoni's MS., which was also published from his original MS., and that the colours there are facsimile of the illustrations in Bro. Belzoni's MS., originally coloured by Belzoni himself. No doubt Bro. Belzoni's illustrations deserve careful study and consideration, and we would suggest a Masonic Committee of travel and study for that very remarkable tomb.

Masonic Notes and Queries.

COLOURED LODGES IN AMERICA.

In the "Sentimental and Masonic Magazine" for 1795 is the account of a coloured lodge, in Massachusetts, and of its meetings, its procession, and a sermon preached before it. What lodge was that? Can Bro. Hughan, or an American brother, tell me? ALBUS.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

ALL SAINTS LODGE (No. 1716).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 6th inst., at the Town Hall, Newby Place, Poplar, when the following were present: Bros. J. K. Coleman, W.M.; L. Potts, S.W.; W. C. Young, J.W.; J. Dennis, P.M.; and several other brethren. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the lodge proceeded to elect the W.M. and Treas. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Leonard Potts, S.W., for the former position, and Bro. W. H. Farnfield for the latter, were unanimously elected. The Audit Committee was composed as follows: The officers under the Bye Law, and Bros. Day, Bates, S.D., and Rundell. Bro. Harrison was unanimously re-elected Tyler. Bro. Dennis, P.M., in a very able speech, proposed that the usual P.M.'s jewel be presented to Bro. Coleman on the termination of his year of office. This having been seconded was about to be put by the S.W., when the W.M. expressed his reluctance to receive the gift considering that he had had no opportunity of working during the year, owing to the absence of candidates. This view having been combated by Bro. Dennis, who pointed out the competence of the W.M. to do the work had it presented, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The W.M. having returned thanks, the lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer and adjourned.

STAFFORD.—Staffordshire Knot Lodge (No. 726).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the North-Western Hotel. There were present Bros. T. Wood, W.M.; S. Scott, acting S.W.; R. Sudbury, J.W.; Rev. E. C. Perry, Chap.; J. Lloyd White, Sec.; John Barker, S.D.; John Mottram, J.D.; E. N. Taylor, Org.; E. J. Mousley, I.G.; Captain Hunt, Steward; R. Tomlinson, Tyler; H. Woodhouse, P.M.; T. E. Fowke, I.P.M.; S. S. Plant, G. T. C. Barker, R. Podmore, T. Rigby, J. Woodbridge, and R. Heath. Visitor: Bro. P. Bodrill, 1325.

The lodge was opened in the First Degree, and the minutes were confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bro. Jas. Senior, as a re-joining member, from Lodge of Honour, 526, and Mr. Fredk. Woolley, Mr. W. P. Duncliffe, and Mr. Henry Newton, jun., as members of the lodge, all of which were unanimous. Bro. Rev. E. C. Perry then, in a very impressive manner, presented a Past Master's jewel to Bro. T. E. Fowke, I.P.M., as a token of the lodge's appreciation of his services as W.M. The lodge was then raised to the Second Degree, and Bro. Barker was entrusted, and, on his retiring, the lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and Bro. Barker was admitted in due form, and raised to the Sublime Degree of a M.M.; the ceremony being rendered by the W.M., who also delivered the charge, and explained the Third Tracing Board and presented the working tools. The lodge was then closed in ancient form, and the brethren retired to the banqueting room.

RIVERHEAD.—Amherst Lodge (No. 1223).—A meeting of the above lodge was held on Saturday, the 7th inst., at Riverhead, Kent, where the lodge has lately been removed from Westerham. Present: Bros. Chas. John Dodd, W.M.; Suchman Smith, J.W.; Richard Durnell, Treas.; Jos. Hy. Jewell, Sec.; Chas. Edward Birch, J.D.; Harry Lemon Hall, I.G.; Wm. Allison, Tyler; Edward James Dodd, P.M.; Wm. Coppard Banks, P.M.; Armand William Duret, P.M.; E. Pilliner, T. Thorpe, J. Waller, Wm. Stewart, David Taylor, Rufus Stevenson, and Jno. Morgan. Visitors: Bros. Jno. G. Horsey, I.P.M.; Sackville, 1619; and Albert Orlando Steed, P.P.G.A.V. Suffolk.

After confirmation of minutes, two brethren were passed, and four gentlemen initiated. Propositions were received for five others for initiation at next meeting. The banquet was served in first rate style by Host Waller. After the banquet, some capital singing was given by Bro. Crowest, and recitations by Bros. E. J. Dodd and Jewell.

GREAT STANMORE.—Abercorn Lodge (No. 1549).—This prosperous lodge commenced the sixth year of its existence on the 4th inst., when Bro. Reuben Roy was duly installed into the chair of K.S., according to ancient custom. The gathering was smaller than is usual on such an occasion, and many were the letters of regret sent to plead for absence. Bro. W. Shury Marshall, the retiring W.M., opened the lodge for the last time at four o'clock, assisted by his officers, and supported by Bro. G. Tidcombe, P.M., P.G.D.C. Middx., besides many other members. The visitors included Bros. C. J. Perceval, W.M. 1607; G. C. Missen, 757; W. Haynes, 382; W. F. Middleton, and others.

The usual confirmation of previous minutes and of the Audit meeting was followed by the ballot being taken for Mr. Edgar Banks, who was unanimously accepted and thereupon duly initiated and invested as an E.A. The unavoidable absence of two other candidates gave the W.M. an early opportunity of vacating the chair in favour of Bro. Perceval, and that distinguished brother in his customary able manner addressed the brethren upon the ceremony of installation. Bro. Tidcombe, P.M., having presented Bro. Roy, S.W., with the unanimous support of the lodge, he was duly installed in the presence of several Past Masters. On the return of the brethren they witnessed a similar congratulation to each of the officers, all most effectively rendered and heartily appreciated. The W.M. selected as his officers for the ensuing year the following brethren: Bros. Long, S.W.; Bamford, J.W.; Goldsmid, S.D.; Villiers, J.D.; Loe (by proxy), I.G.; Honeywell, P.P.G.O. Middx., Org.; G. Tidcombe, D.C. and W.S.; and J. Middleton, Tyler. Bro. Dr. Rogers again accepted the important post of Treasurer, and Bro. C. Veal, P.G.S.D. Surrey, who has acted as Secretary since the formation, was re-invested with many kind words and congratulations. A very handsome Past Master's jewel was then presented by the W.M. to the I.P.M., Bro. Marshall, who expressed his hearty thanks. The addresses from the chairs having been ably given by Bro. Perceval, who was unanimously accorded a vote of thanks, the lodge was closed, amidst "Hearty good wishes" from the visiting brethren, at 6.20.

The banquet was in every way equal to the occasion, and full appreciation was often expressed to the energetic proprietor of the Abercorn Hotel, who, as an old Mason, is so well able to study the requirements of the brethren. The day was charming, and the new W.M. proved himself quite equal to the occasion at the banquet table. The customary long-honoured toasts were well given and heartily responded to. Bro. Honeywell and others discoursed sweet music; but the absence of Bro. Schartau, through an accident, deprived the brethren of his valuable assistance. Bro. Secretary greeted the Entered Apprentice with the old song, most lustily expressed all round, and the meeting closed with the Tyler's toast amidst general satisfaction and enjoyment.

YORK.—Eboracum Lodge (No. 1611).—At the regular meeting of this lodge on Monday evening, the 9th inst., the chair was occupied (in the absence of the W.M.) by the I.P.M., Bro. J. S. Cumberland, who was supported by Bros. T. B. Whythead, P.M.; J. T. Sellar, S.W.; G. Balmford, P.M. as J.W.; J. Kay, Sec.; M. Millington, W. Girling, H. Jackson, Stubbs, and others. Bro. Stephenson was passed to the Second Degree, after which Bro. Cumberland proposed, and Bro. Whythead seconded, a resolution expressing the regret felt by the brethren at the departure from York of the 4th Dragoon Guards, which had deprived them of the pleasant association with the members of the St. Patrick's Lodge, 295 (I.C.), and wishing them every success and happiness. This was carried with enthusiasm, and the Secretary was requested to forward a copy to Bro. Capt. Murphy, W.M. of the Military Lodge. Bro. Cumberland conveyed to the lodge the "Hearty good wishes" of many London lodges which he had visited during his absence, and the lodge was closed.

Subsequently at refreshment the usual toasts were honoured. Bro. Cumberland proposed "The Health of the W.M.," who was enjoying his vacation in the heart of the Black Forest, and whom they trusted to see again in the autumn in renewed vigour. Bro. T. B. Whythead in giving "Prosperity to the Eboracum Lodge," included "The Health of the I.P.M.," to whom he accorded a hearty welcome on his return in better health from his stay in London, and whom they all hoped would soon be permanently restored to complete strength. Bro. Cumberland's services to the lodge and to Masonry needed no words from him in the way of praise, for they were well known, not only within the walls of Old Eboracum, but throughout England, and it was pleasant to know that the name of the lodge itself, as well as those of its leaders, was so favourably known both amongst the metropolitan and provincial lodges. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. Russell, of the St. Patrick's Lodge, who said that on the eve of his departure from York next morning he had hurried down for an hour for the sake of wishing farewell to his numerous friends of the Eboracum Lodge. Bro. Whythead said that Bro. Captain Murphy, the W.M. of the St. Patrick's Lodge, had called on him that morning to say good bye, and had desired the kindest and most fraternal messages to be conveyed to the brethren of the Eboracum Lodge, from whom his lodge had experienced so many kindnesses. Bro. Carter proposed "The Officers

of the lodge." Several other toasts were proposed, and the evening was passed in a most harmonious manner.

INSTRUCTION.

SAINT JAMES'S LODGE (No. 765).—This lodge of instruction worked the Fifteen Sections at the Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, on the 30th ult., at eight p.m. Bro. J. Howes, W.M. 1623, had promised to preside, but circumstances occurred which prevented his doing so; his absence was very much regretted. Bro. Davison, P.M. 229, Preceptor of the lodge, was prevailed on to occupy the chair, which he graciously consented to, remarking it was rather short notice, but he would do his best. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Sections were then proceeded with in the following order:—

FIRST LECTURE.	
1st Section	Bro. Goodenough.
2nd "	" Jackson, S.W. 1745.
3rd "	" Pennefather, S.W. 1623.
4th "	" Cox, P.M. 765.
5th "	" Beavis, 879.
6th "	" Martin, 879.
7th "	" Lardner, S.W. 1745.
SECOND LECTURE.	
1st Section	Bro. Abbott.
2nd "	" Perkins, W.M. 765.
3rd "	" Beavis, 879.
4th "	" Davis, 879.
5th "	" Lardner, S.W. 1745.
THIRD LECTURE.	
1st Section	Bro. Pennefather, S.W. 1623.
2nd "	" Kent, P.M. 879.
3rd "	" Davis, 879.

The whole of the Sections were admirably worked throughout, more especially those allotted to Bros. Pennefather, Lardner, Davis, Martin, Beavis, and Perkins, the subjects assigned to them being well rendered. The Presiding Master resumed the lodge and dues were collected. A vote of thanks was proposed to Bros. Davison, W.M., and Lardner, S.W., (the same to be entered on the minutes, for their able assistance. Those brethren returned thanks. Several addresses were delivered of a Masonic nature, some of the brethren speaking warily on the absence of Bro. J. Howes, many coming long distances to meet him. Upwards of forty brethren were present, the lodge being at all times well attended, and excellent teaching is given by a staff of first-class workers, always willing and ready to impart their knowledge to others. There is also connected with the lodge a Benevolent Association, by which members pay small weekly sums, and become by ballot Life Governors of the Masonic Charities.

South America.

BUENOS AYRES.—Excelsior Lodge (No. 617).—On the 24th of June the annual installation of the W.M. and officers of this lodge, which is the oldest York Lodge in the Argentine Republic, took place. The lodge being opened at 4.15 p.m., the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and, private business having been dispatched, visitors were announced. Commissions and deputations from Lodges Star of the South, No. 1025, and Acacia, No. 876, under the Grand Lodge of England; and from the Britannia and Unione Italiana, under the Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic, were admitted. Finally, the R.W.D.G.M., Bro. R. B. Masefield, P.M. 617, attended by the D.D.G.M., Bro. A. M. Bell, P.M. 617; the D.G.S.W., Bro. G. J. Ryan, P.M. 1025; the D.G.J.W., Bro. H. Joseph, P.M. 617; the D.G.A.D.C., Bro. H. Wilson, 1025; the D.G.P., Bro. D. A. Campbell, P.M. 1025; the D.G.S.D., Bro. W. T. Livingston, P.M. 617; and other members of the District Grand Lodge, was received with full honours.

The W.M. elect, Bro. Charles Trevor Mold, S.W., and D.G. Sec., was then presented to the R.W.D.G.M., who personally proceeded to install him according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of the Craft. It is worthy of remark that this is the thirty-fourth W.M. who has been installed by the R.W.D.G.M., Bro. R. B. Masefield, in this district. The investment of officers then took place, the W.M., Bro. Mold, appointing the following officers for the ensuing twelve months, viz.: Bros. F. R. Hancock, D.G. Org., S.W.; J. D. Lyon, J.W.; J. S. Allan (elected) Treas.; H. W. Lochore, Sec.; J. Hopwood, S.D.; T. Dodds, J.D.; J. H. Getting, M.C.; C. F. B. Story, I.G.; A. W. Watson and D. M. Munro, Stewards; and C. Buchter (elected) Tyler. The W.M. thanked the lodge, in appropriate terms, for the honour they had conferred upon him. He also thanked the R.W.D.G.M. for his attendance that evening, as well as for the many personal acts of disinterested friendship which he had received from him during his Masonic career. In conclusion, he welcomed the Officers of D.G. Lodge, and the visiting lodges and brethren. Congratulatory speeches were then made by Bro. G. Stearn, W.M. 1025, and other visiting brethren, and the lodge was closed in due form.

The installation took place during an armistice (the city of Buenos Ayres being besieged by the national forces), which was to conclude at six o'clock p.m., hence the annual banquet was postponed, and the brethren, therefore, adjourned to the refreshment room, where "The Health of the new W.M." was drunk with hearty goodwill.

The distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors at the Bow and Bromley Institute (opened by the Lord Mayor) took place on Thursday evening by the Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone. The exhibition will finally close on Saturday, the 21st inst.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organisation. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.—[Adv.]

Literary, Art, and Antiquarian Notes.

Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co. announce for publication in the autumn "The Early Life of Charles James Fox," by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., the author of "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay."

The proposed Tunnel through Mont Blanc is being seriously talked about in France, and the French Government have commissioned M. de Lepinay to draw up a report on the scheme. The estimated cost is £3,600,000, and the extreme length would be about eight miles.

The British Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting at Devizes from the 16th inst. to the 21st inst. The county abounds in objects of archaeological interest, and Stonehenge and other Druidic, British, and Roman remains will be visited and discussed during the week.

The work of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria, "Leukosia, the capital of Cyprus," illustrated by his own hand, and translated into English by Chevalier Krapf Liverhoff, the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in London, will soon be brought out by an English firm.

The library of Brasenose College, Oxford, has, the *Athenaeum* says, just acquired a copy of Dean Nowell's *Middle Catechism*, bearing date 1586, no edition having been previously known as published between 1581 and 1595. The book contains the Latin only, and the signatures run A. to H. in eights. It is also stated that a complete bibliography of Dean Nowell's three Catechisms, with their various translations, will shortly appear in *Notes and Queries*.

The *Athenaeum* states that a collection of the "Published Letters of John Ruskin, D.C.L.," is to appear shortly, edited, with illustrative and explanatory notes, by "An Oxford Pupil." The first volume, which will be issued early in September next, will contain letters on art and science; the second will be devoted to letters on politics, economy, and miscellaneous matters. A fac-simile of one of the letters will be given with the first volume. As usual, copies are to be supplied by Mr. George Allen, of Orpington.

By a recent order of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, an annual sum of about £35 is to be intrusted to the Royal Irish Academy for the establishment and remuneration of a "Professor of Celtic Languages." This amount, it appears, is derived from a sum collected for a memorial to the late Rev. James Todd, D.D., author of a "Life of St. Patrick," &c. Under the Chancery order the Professors are to be appointed at stated intervals by the Academy, to lecture on subjects prescribed for them in connexion with Celtic languages.

The Hon. Lewis Wingfield is engaged in re-writing for Madame Modjeska the last act of an adaptation of Schiller's *Marie Stuart*, in which that actress is to appear. At the time of the execution of Mary Queen Scots, Sir Richard Wingfield, a cousin of Lord Burleigh, was appointed by that statesman to watch the proceedings and report upon them to Queen Elizabeth. His report, which has been recently discovered in the library of Sir John Sebright, at Bechwood, casts a new light upon the execution, and has supplied details of which dramatic use is now being made.

A Policeman's Cat keeps the night watch in the town of Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S., with as great devotion to her self-imposed duties as the fireman's dog long known in London. Every night Puss accompanies the night police on their rounds, no matter whether the weather be wet, dry, or snowy. During the day she sleeps in the guard-house, but as soon as seven o'clock comes, and the night force go on duty, she is all alert, while if, during the rounds, a dog barks or rushes out, the cat prudently makes a *détour*, but in a few minutes is back again close to the policeman's heels.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—On Saturday fortnight, at the British Museum, Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, delivered a lecture on the antiquities in the Assyrian Galleries. Amongst those present were the Bishop of London, the Persian Ambassador, Lord Shaftesbury, and other distinguished persons. The object of the lecturer was not only to convey views of life as it existed nearly 3000 years ago in the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, but to demonstrate the vast value of the Assyrian remains in the national collection, which showed the manners and customs of this very ancient and extinct people. By the pictures in stone and the writings, we could see how they lived, and how they made war; we could see them in their homes; we could observe their social customs; we could even study their religion. We could, moreover, obtain remarkable confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ by evidence traced out nearly 3000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. In order to give his audience an idea of the size of Nineveh and Babylon Dr. Kinns compared it with modern London by means of plans. He dwelt at length upon the vast dimensions of the destroyed cities, their magnificence, the character of the palaces and temples, the means of protecting the cities, and other features, including the huge winged bulls, and the symbolical teachings conveyed in these works of art. He also described the Assyrian system of government, the religious rites performed, the art of making war, the working in the quarries, and the domestic life of the inhabitants of Nineveh and Babylon.

A New Palace of the Fine Arts has just been opened at Brussels. This building, which is opposite to the Palace of the Count of Flanders, was designed by the Belgian architect, M. Balat, and is adorned with four large columns of Scotch granite, *basso-reliefs*, and bronze busts of Van Ruysbroek, John of Bologna, and Rubens. Groups representing the Teaching of Art and the Reward of Art are to be placed on the two wings of the edifice. The principal hall, which is devoted to sculpture, and is to serve for great *filles*, is lighted from above, and is surrounded by a double colonnade, in red marble as far as the first storey. This opens on the hall, and forms the gallery of paintings, also lighted from above. From the vestibule and from the rear of the great hall magnificent marble staircases lead to this gallery and the adjoining saloons. In the hall to the left of the great hall is an Exhibition of Engraving and Architecture, and thence is reached an open side terrace, from which a fine view of Brussels is to be obtained.

The Viking's Ship, lately unearched at Sandefjord, has been taken to Christiania, and placed under cover in the University Garden, near the old boat found at Tunoe some years since. The damaged part is to be restored, and the colours, which rapidly faded in the sunlight, will be freshened up.

Heine's Memoirs, the existence of which have been so long disputed, have at last been discovered. They are in the possession, the *Temps* states, of the poet's brother, a wealthy baron at Vienna, who, however, declares that they shall never be published, on the ground that his brother left him this injunction.

The rumour that one of the valuable MSS. destroyed by the fire in Professor Mommsen's Library belonged to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, turns out to be incorrect. It is now said that the document was from the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The four Jordanes MSS. of the Libraries of Heidelberg (Palatinus 921, of which collations fortunately exist), Berlin, Vienna, and Breslau are all destroyed. Among the things saved, however, is the Professor's critical text of Jordanes, with his Preface and account of the MSS. used. But most of his works in MS. are completely destroyed, and not a single book escaped. The insurance money, which is said to amount to £700 only, will not go far towards replacing the latter. With regard to the former, we should, perhaps, be too sanguine hoping that Mommsen will be able to equal Niebuhr, who, when his MS. of the second volume of his Roman History was destroyed in 1830, was able to reproduce it from memory. It is curious to note that on the very morning of the fatal day the Professor was on the point of returning all the valuable MSS. which he had borrowed. The fire will certainly direct attention to the advisability of photographing important MSS., and of being more reluctant to lend them without careful conditions.

ART GALLERY FOR BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting, convened by the Mayor (Alderman Chamberlain), was held in Birmingham last week to concert measures for raising, by public subscription, the sum of £5000 in aid of the fund for providing a local art gallery and museum. A sum of £10,000 has already been subscribed for this object by Messrs. Tangye, the well-known engineers, contingent upon the subscription of a further sum of £5000 by the general public, and it was to fulfil this condition that last week's meeting was called. The Mayor stated that the Town Council had undertaken to erect a suitable building for an art gallery, giving an area of 20,000 superficial feet, arranged somewhat on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, and the money now required was simply for the purpose of stocking it with suitable objects. To facilitate contributions the Mayor suggested that they might be spread over a period of three years, which is about the time that will be required to complete the buildings. A resolution appointing a committee to raise subscriptions was carried, and donations to the amount of £3000 were announced in the room, including the following:—The Mayor, £500; Alderman Kenrick, £500; Messrs Elkington and Co., £250; Mr. Timothy Kenrick, £250; proprietors of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, £250; Mr. G. Dixon, £100; Alderman Avery, £100; Mr. Thomas Ryland, £100; Mr. W. Middlemore, £100; Mr. J. M. Banks, £100.

Masonic and General Tidings.

During the present month and October the Inner Temple Library will be opened from ten to four, and will be entirely closed during September.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor remitted to the trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund at Dublin a final sum of £164 6s. 6d., as the balance of the Mansion House Fund, which is now closed. In all £84,164 6s. 6d. has been sent from the Lord Mayor's Fund towards the relief of the distress in Ireland.

The number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week was 44,216.

Bro. George J. Dunkley, 1777 (better known as Bro. G. S. Graham) was invested as Prov. Grand Organist for Middlesex, by Bro. Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Prov. G. Master, at the Grand Lodge of Middlesex, on Saturday week last.

The annual communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cumberland and Westmorland will be held at Kendal, on Friday, 10th Sept., under the banner of the Union Lodge, No. 129.

The Court of the Drapers' Company have given the sum of twenty guineas to the building fund of the Convalescent Home for Poor Children, St. Leonard-on-Sea.

The Manor House, Stoke Newington, where Edgar Poe and other celebrities went to school, which has of late years been a place of much interest to American travellers, is being pulled down to make room for a row of shops.

MASONIC SONGS.—A selection of Masonic Songs, set to popular airs, written by Bro. E. P. Philpots, M.D., F.R.G.S., is now ready, forming a handsome volume bound in cloth, with gilt edges, 3s. Sent post free from the office of this paper on receipt of stamps or P.O.O. value 3s. 2d.—[ADVT.]

For the better and more costly kind of Masonic Jewels a great saving can be made by getting them direct from the manufactory. Messrs. J. R. Williams and Son made the most costly badge in the kingdom for the Mayor of Liverpool, and many others, and many of the sheriffs' badges and chains. The firm are now supplying the nobility and gentry (direct) at the same prices as they have for forty years served the best houses in London and the country, and co-operative stores. Messrs. J. R. Williams and Son have always been celebrated for specially fine diamond work and choice gem rings. The two advantages thus offered to the public are far superior quality and an immense saving in price. Manufactory and warehouse, 108, Hatton-garden, E.C. The usual saving is 20 to 60 per cent. Bridesmaids' lockets and all kinds of jewellery for wedding presents. Dealers in diamonds, pearls, and coloured gems, loose or mounted. Elegant designs furnished (gratis) for re-mounting diamond work. Catalogues sent post free on application.—[ADVT.]

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Bro. H. A. Dubois, fellow of the Chartered Accountants, official liquidator of the Wine and Spirit Trade Company (Limited).

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, during the present month, were to have laid a memorial stone of the new buildings of the North London Hospital for Consumption at Hampstead, have been unavoidably compelled to postpone their visit until October 23rd.

The meetings of the Highgate Lodge of Instruction, No. 1366, are now held at the Boston Hotel, Junction-road, N., every Thursday evening at 8.

The Duke of Abercorn, G.M. Ireland, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, left town on Tuesday evening last for Biarritz.

We are requested to announce that the meetings of the Doric Lodge, No. 81, Woodbridge, will in future be held on the first Wednesday in the month, instead of the first Friday.

The hundredth performance of "The Danites" (and their last appearance) will take place at the Globe Theatre this (Saturday) evening.

The marriage of Lord Arthur Paget, brother to the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Hon. Hester Stapleton Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere, is fixed for Thursday, the 26th inst. The marriage will be solemnised in the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the chapel at Lambeth Palace.

The Earl of Donoughmore, P.G.W., has left town for Knocklofty, Ireland.

The annual installation meeting of the members of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, No. 1182, was held on Thursday evening at the Masonic Hall, Liverpool. A report of the proceedings will appear in due course.

The health of Lady Carnarvon has undergone material improvement since her return to Highclere Castle. The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro G.M., is also at Highclere.

The Stability Lodge of Instruction will in future meet at the Masens' Hall Tavern, Masons' Avenue, Coleman-street. The session for 1880-81 will commence on Friday, the 3rd September, at 6 o'clock p.m.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon will be held at Barnstable, on the 10th inst., under the presidency of Lord Ebrington, P.G.M.

The foundation-stone was laid on Tuesday by Mr. J. T. Bedford, C.C., Chairman of the City Lands Committee, of a memorial which the City Corporation has resolved to erect to mark the site of Temple Bar, and the limit of the City jurisdiction.

Miss Morley, daughter of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., was married on Thursday, the 12th inst., to the Rev. Marmaduke Washington, a clergyman of the Established Church.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., C.B., the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Bath.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will pay a visit to Oberammergau during the present month.

THE CENSUS OF 1881.—The following letter has appeared in the daily papers: Sir,—Even at the eleventh hour it may be of importance to draw the attention of those who have the Census Bill in charge to the vast service to the Friendly Societies and to all the working classes, as well as to the nation generally, which a very slight modification of the Census Paper would effect. If a single column were ruled, for optional reply only (so that no one could call it inquisitorial) with the following query:—"If a wage-earner, were you prevented yesterday (or on date of census) by actual bodily sickness, from earning wages?" we should get at least an approximation to the true average of sickness unattainable by any other conceivable method, and possess a safer basis for calculating exact rates of insurance (whether local or general, individual or national) against want in sickness than we can have any hope of obtaining before 1891. Surely it would be a deplorable thing to lose an opportunity of such golden value at the present time.—I remain, Sir, faithfully yours, WM. L. BLACKLEY, —North Waltham Rectory, Micheldever, August 11th.

Amusements.

MANCHESTER.—QUEEN'S THEATRE.—"Richard the Third" was presented at this theatre on Saturday last, with Mr. Osmond Tearle in the title rôle. We confess to not liking this gentleman so well in this character as in "Hamlet." His interpretation of the crooked-backed king's savage nature was, however, vividly portrayed, and there is no doubt that in time Mr. Tearle will improve on his present assumption of the character. Mr. Joseph Swift's *Buckingham* was a good piece of acting, and we were agreeably surprised by the force and earnestness he threw into the character. Mr. Joseph Bracewell's *Tressell* seemed quite out of place in the serious business, and reminiscences of some of his mirth-provoking characters seemed to cause a sort of doubt in our minds as to whether this gentleman could be the same individual. Miss Ethel Arden played *Lady Anne*.

On Monday "The School for Scandal" was performed, and, in flying at once from grave to gay, Mr. Osmond Tearle, as *Charles Surface*, proved himself a thorough artist. His personification of this reckless, yet good-hearted and truthful, spendthrift was cleverly realised, and the genuine and hearty applause bestowed upon him by the audience showed their thorough appreciation of his talent. We did not care for Mr. Duncan Campbell's *Joseph Surface*. He seems to have contracted a whining tone of voice, which never leaves him, no matter what character he assumes. Mr. Chippendale might have been a little more sprightly as *Sir Peter Teazle*, but his rendering was commendable. Mr. Hastings was a very good *Sir Oliver*, though we think a different costume would be advantageous, as it would more become "Blueskin" than anything else. Miss Ethel Arden made a bewitching *Lady Teazle*, and Miss Annie Morton as *Mrs. Candour* was excellent.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS. For the Week ending Friday, Aug. 20, 1880.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.
Lodge 1423, Era, Albany Hot., Twickenham.
" 1637, Unity, Abercorn Hot., Great Stanmore.
" 1685, Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone.
Chap. 1185, Lewis, King's Arms Hot., Wood Green.
" 1423, Era, Island Hot., Hampton Court.
LONGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Manchester, 17, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8.
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd., at 7.
Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico.
Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Camberwell.
Alexandra Palace, Masonic Club, Loughborough, at 7.30.
MONDAY, AUGUST 16.
LONGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.
London Masonic Club, 101, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., at 6.
Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10.
St. John, Gun Hot., Wapping, 8 to 10.
Prince Leopold, Mitford Tav., Sandringham-rd., Dalston, 7.30.
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station, at 7.
Camden, 174, High-st., Camden Town, at 8.
Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., at 8.
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe, at 8.
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., at 8.
Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney, S.
Loughborough, Cambria Tav., Loughborough Junc., at 7.30.
Hyde Park, The Westbourne, 1, Craven-rd., at 8.
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield.
West Kent, Forest-hill Hot., Forest-hill, at 7.30.
St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 7.
Doric Chapter, 248, Globe-rd., Mile End-rd., at 8.
Royal Commemoration, R. Hot., High-st., Putney, 8 till 10.
British Oak Bank of Friendship Tav., Mile End.
Eastern Star, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., 7.30.
St. Mark's, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd.
John Hervey, Albion Hall, London Wall, at 8.
New Finsbury Park, Plimsoll Arms, St. Thomas-rd., N., at 8.
Kilburn, South Molton Hot., South Molton-st., W., at 7.30.
Strong Man, George Hot., Australian Avenue, Barbican, S.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.
Board of Gen. Purposes, at 4.
Lodge 1339, Stockwell, S.M.H., Camberwell.
" 1420, Earl Spencer, Swan Hot., Battersea Old-Bdge.
Mark 238, Prince Leopold, Arderton's Hot., Fleet-st.
LONGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Pilgrim, F.M.H., 1st and last Tues.
Metropolitan, Arderton's Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.30.
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 7.
Domestic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., at 7.30.
Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., S.W., at 8.
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 7.
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., at 7.30.
Dalhousie, The Sisters' Tav., Pownall-rd., Dalston, E., 7.30.
Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30.
Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Blds., at 7.
Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe-rd.
Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hot., Wandsworth, at 7.
Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, York-rd., Battersea, at 8.
Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8.
Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe, at 8.
St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping, at 8.
Islington, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 7.
Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey, at 8.
Mount Edgecombe, 19, Jermy-st., St. James's, at 8.
Duke of Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, S.
Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8.
St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, Finchley-rd., at 8.
Corinthian, George Hot., Millwall Docks, at 7.
Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30.
Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8.
Eleanor, Angel Hot., Edmonton.
Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.
Islington, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 7.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.
Gen. Com. G. Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
Lodge 619, Beadon, Greyhound Tav., Dulwich.
" 1382, Corinthian, George Hot., Cubitt Town.
LONGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Confidence, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-st., 7 till 9.
New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Newington Causeway, S.
Pythagorean, Portland Hot., Greenwich, at 8.
Burdett Courts, Salmon & Ball, Bethnal Green-rd., at 8.30.
La Tolerance, 2, Maddox-st., W., at 8.45.
Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-rd., Peckham, at 8.
Finsbury Park, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N.
Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park, at 8.
Duke of Connaught, Ryl. Edwd. Hot., Mare-st., Hackney, S.
United Strength, Hope & Anchor, Crowndale-rd., N.W., S.
Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.
Royal Jubilee, 81, Long Acre, at 8.
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford, at 8.
Temperance in the East, Geo. the Fourth, Ida-st., E., at 7.30.
Thistle, M.M.M., The Harp Tav., at 8.
Eleanor, Trocadero Hot., Liverpool-st., Edmonton.
Zeland, King's Arms Hot., High-st., Kensington, at 8.
Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limehouse, 7.30.
Creaton, Prince Albert Tav., Portobello-ter., Notting-hill, S.
Stockwell, Crown, Albert Embankment, at 7.
Pannure, Balham Hot., Balham, 7.30.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.
House Com. Girls' School, at 4.
Lodge 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog Tav., Upton, Essex.
" 1320, Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath.
Chap. 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tav., Kennington.
" 742, Crystal Palace, Thicket Hot., Anerley.
" 1326, Lebanon, Lion Hot., Hampton.
LONGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Union Waterloo, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich
Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark, 7.30.
Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., 7.30.
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.C., at 8.
Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-rd.
Ebury, 12, Pensonby-st., Millbank, at 8.
Highgate, Boston Hot., Junction-rd., N., at 8.
The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue.
High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-rd., Tottenham.
Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd., at 8.
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.
Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-rd., at 8.

Crusaders, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9.
 Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.
 United Mariners, Three Cranes Tav., Mile End-rd., at 8.
 Vitruvian, White Hart, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, at 8.
 Royal Oak, Lecture Hall, High-st., Deptford, at 8.
 Capper, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.
 Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amburst-rd., Hackney, 7.30.
 Royal Albert, White Hart Hot., Abchurch-lane, at 7.30.
 Victoria Park, The Two Brewers, Stratford, at 8.
 West Middlesex, Feathers Hot., Ealing, at 7.30.
 North London Chap., Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
 St. Michael's, The Moorgate, 28, Finsbury-pavement, at 8.
 Guelph, Oliver Twist, Church-rd., Leyton.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.
 House Com. Boys' School, at 4.
 LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.
 Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
 Belgrave, Harp Tav., Jermyn-st., W., at 8.
 Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H., at 7.
 Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford, at 8.
 Metropolitan (Victoria), Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.
 St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.
 Westbourne, Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 8.
 United Pilgrims, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd., 7.30.
 St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., S.E., at 8.
 Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7.
 Doric, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 8.
 Burgoyne, The Red Cap, Camden Town, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea, 7.30.
 Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill, at 8.
 Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N., at 8.
 Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith-rd., at 8.
 Finsbury Park, Earl Russell, Isledon-rd., Holloway, at 8.
 William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up. George-st., Edgware-rd.
 Earl of Carnarvon, Mitre Hot., Golborne-rd., Notting-hill.
 Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich.
 St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich, at 8.
 Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30.
 Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hot., Wandsworth, at 7.
 Clapton, White Hart Tav., Clapton, at 7.30.
 Stability, Masons' Hall Tavern, Coleman-st., E.C.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.
 For the Week ending Saturday, August 21, 1880.
 MONDAY, AUGUST 16.
 Lodge 613, Unity, M.H., Southport.
 " 1502, Israel, M.H., Liverpool.
 Chap. 1051, Rowley, M.R., Lancaster.
 Everton L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
 TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.
 Lodge 667, Alliance, M.H., Liverpool.
 " 986, Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston.
 " 1225, Hindpool, Hartington Hot., Barrow.
 " 1256, Fidelity, Bull Hot., Poulton-le-Fylde.
 " 1276, Warren, Concert H., Liscard.
 " 1570, Prince Arthur, M.R., So. N. Hill-st., Liverpool.
 Merchants' L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.
 Lodge 86, Loyalty, Crown Hot., Prescott.
 " 178, Antiquity, M.H., Wigan.
 " 428, Sincerity, Angel Hot., Northwich.
 " 484, Faith, Gerard's Arms, Ashton-in-Makerfield.
 " 580, Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk.
 " 758, Ellesmere, M.H., Runcorn.
 " 823, Everton, M.H., Liverpool.
 " 1086, Walton, Skelmersdale Hall, Kirkdale.
 " 1345, Victoria, Cross Keys, Eccles.
 " 1353, Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster.
 " 1730, Urmoston, Lord Nelson, N. Urmston.
 De Grey and Ripon L. of I., M.R., N. Hill-st., Liverpool.
 THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.
 Lodge 203, Ancient Union, M.H., Liverpool.
 " 343, Concord, M.R., Preston.
 " 425, Cestrian, M.R., Chester.
 " 609, Combermere, Seacombe Hot., Seacombe.
 " 950, Hesketh, Royal Hot., Fleetwood.
 " 1032, Townley Parker, Howard's Arms, Whittle-le-Woods.
 " 1070, Starkie, Black Horse Hot., Kirkham.
 " 1299, Pembroke, Rawlinson's Hot., W. Derby.
 " 1393, Hamer, M.H., Liverpool.
 " 1576, Dee, Union Hot., Parkgate.
 St. John's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
 Duke of Edinburgh L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.
 FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.
 Hamer L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements not exceeding Four Lines under this heading.]

BIRTHS.

COMBER.—On the 8th inst., at Newton-in-the-Willows, Lancashire, the wife of Mr. T. Comber, of a son.
 HENLY.—On the 8th inst., at Honey Garston, Calne, Wilts, the wife of Mr. Henry Crook Henly, of a son.
 WALLER.—On the 9th inst., at 32, Lower Belgrave-street, the wife of Captain Stanier Waller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILBERT—ANGAS.—On the 9th inst., at the Congregational Chapel, Robertson-street, Hastings, by the Rev. S. Chisholm, of Ongar, Essex, Josiah Gilbert, of Marden Ash, Ongar, to Mary, widow of Mr. W. H. Angas, of South Australia.
 QUICK—OKELL.—On the 5th inst., at St. Michael's, Lewes, by the Rev. Augustus Parsons, Rector of St. Ann's, George Quick, Chief Engineer, Royal Navy, to Maria Jane, daughter of the late Mr. George Okell, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

CATHCART.—On the 9th inst., at Fulwood House, Cheltenham, Mr. Alexander Cathcart, formerly of Knockdolian, Ayrshire, in his 81st year.
 JONES.—On the 9th inst., at Upper Norwood, Mr. Samuel Thomas Jones, late of Kingsmead, Brenchley, Kent, aged 62 years.
 ROBERTSON.—On the 8th inst., at Sele Grange, Hertford, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Robertson, aged 76.

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