

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN
CORNWALL.By ✠ Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°, &c,
(Continued from page 329.)

On August 8th the Steward of the lodge at Redruth attended the meeting, and invited the members of the Falmouth Lodge to their feast on St. Bartholomew's Day.

"An order was made this even, that every brother that is deficient should have a letter sent him, signifying that if the arrears are not paid within one month after the date of the above letter, his name will be struck out of the list of members, agreeable to the law passed June 25th, 1754, at the general quarterly communication, and that the Secretary do prepare letters accordingly." Nothing important is recorded subsequently until September 26th of the same year, when we find that the R.W. Bro. Dobree, P.G.M. for Guernsey, favoured the lodge with a visit, as also several other brethren. The "Book of Constitutions," 1756, and "Calcott's Disquisition," 1769, state that Brother Thomas Dobree, P.G.M., was appointed during the same year as the P.G.M. for Cornwall (mentioned in a previous communication), and that his rule extended to the Islands of Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Arme, in the British Channel, as well as Guernsey referred to by the Secretary.

October 10th.—"Brother Orchard, as he is going abroad, desired the lodge will excuse his being continued a member on the book during his absence, but on his arrival in England again, upon notice being given by him, it was agreed upon that he should be admitted and looked upon as a member during his stay."

Another such instance occurred at the next lodge and met with a similar response. Of course now the same plan exactly cannot be adopted, but partly it is so, as many lodges charge half the regular annual subscription to members who are mostly absent from England, and some extend the same privileges to those who are precluded from generally attending the lodge by reason of distant residences.

On November 14th, two initiates were passed, and raised by dispensation from the Prov. G.M. Although Art. 2, "On makings," expressly states that neither shall any lodge be permitted to make and raise the same brother at one and the same meeting (1753), excepting on very extraordinary grounds, there was no objection to the two degrees being given to Entered Apprentices, as of course they would have been "made" already. The P.G.M. occupied the chair on December 26th, 1754, and being the election night

for Master and Treasurer, Bros. Richard James and Malachi Laskey were chosen to fill those offices respectively. The Secretary omits any reference to the Wardens or other officers. At the next nine meetings no business is recorded requiring mention. The following explains the duties of the lodge on May 29th, 1755. "A motion was made and unanimously agreed to, that a deputation from this lodge should be despatched to our brethren at Helstone and Redruth, at their respective lodge nights, and that a letter be sent to Bro. Edmund Davey, of Penzance, acquainting them that the celebration of St. John be held according to custom at Bro. Snoxell's, on Midsummer Day." New clothing for the officers was ordered to be provided at the expense of the lodge. According to the usual custom the following brethren were chosen and elected officers for the ensuing six months.

Bro. Malachi Laskey, W.M.; Bro. William Bluett, jun., S.W.; Bro. T. Groube, jun., J.W.; Bro. William Bluett, sen., Treas. The "Secretary" is left open, but as the same writing still continues, no doubt Bro. Allison consented to be the Scribe.

Bro. Samuel Bennett, of Penzance, was admitted and initiated on the 20th June, 1755.

June 24th the members of the "mystic tie" in Cornwall met to enjoy their annual festival, and certainly their numerical strength was really wonderful for the very few years elapsed since the banner of Masonry was planted on Cornish soil,

Six members represented the Helston Lodge, eight the Redruth Lodge, and more than twenty members of the Falmouth Lodge were present to take part in the proceedings. A letter was read from Bro. Revis, on August 14th, and the lodge in response agreed to subscribe for a large paper "Constitution Book." The R.W. Bro. John Revis was D.G.M. 1757, &c. An extra lodge was held on August 18th, 1755, Bro. Sherburne in the chair. The following gentlemen were made Entered Apprentices, viz., Roemer V. Lacq, Captain of the *Waterland*, in the service of the United States, and Adrian Arend Fitsingh, Lieutenant of the said man-of-war.

"This Day (Dec. 25, 1755) Bro. Samuel Pitchford was attended to his grave by the brethren of the lodge properly clothed." Bro. Bluett, sen., was chosen the Master for the ensuing six months, Bro. T. Groube was appointed S.W., Bro. Dickerson, J.W., and Bro. Allison, Secretary as usual. Bro. T. Vivian was elected Treasurer. The S.W. occupied the chair of the lodge on February 12th, 1756, and Bro. Dickerson, J.W., was in the East, also on March 11th, but neither of them initiated or gave any of the degrees. Much business was transacted at the several lodges since, up to the 29th of April, 1756, when the "Provincial" being the chair, the Worshipful Mr.

Major favoured the lodge with a visit. We presume by this intimation that the Mayor of Falmouth must have been a member of the lodge, and remembered his Masonic as well as his social duties.

June 20th, 1756.—“Deputy Provincial in the chair. This even Bro. Thomas Vivian was elected Master for the following half year, who, when installed, appointed the following brethren officers, viz.:—Bros. William Retailach and Vincent Williams, Wardens; Bro. John Lilly, Treasurer; Bro. Matthew Allison, Secretary.

Brother Capithorne favoured us with a visit, as did also Brother R. Johns, who waited on the Prov. G.M. with an excuse that the Festival of St. John would not be celebrated with that decorum they could wish, as their church was at present rebuilding, and, therefore, desired they might meet for that purpose at Falmouth for this year, and which was agreed to, and circular letters were ordered to be sent to the different lodges to acquaint them of it.

The Festival of St. John was celebrated on June 24th, by twenty-four brethren, including Brother Richard John from Helston, which thus informs us that the above request was made by the members of the lodge held in that town. On July 8th, 1756, the P.G.M. for the Isles of Scilly visited the lodge. The R.W. Bro. John Head was appointed to that office during the Grand Mastership of the Marquis of Carnarvon, 1754-5, and we believe his jurisdiction, although extending to the adjacent isles, did in reality but refer to the lodge called the Godolphin, held at St. Mary's, which has sometime ceased to exist, and the office of P.G.M. for those islands has consequently not been renewed, but merged into the sphere of the present Provincial Grand Master for Cornwall, the R.W. Bro. Augustus Smith, Esq., of Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly, whose authority is acknowledged by some twenty lodges, and whose rule has such happy results, as witnessed by the continued increase of lodges year by year, and the accession to the roll of members of many gentlemen of education, wealth, and character, who are proud to take office under the P.G.M., and are anxious to maintain the honour and dignity of the Craft in Cornwall.

The lodge seems to have been most unfortunate in their selection of a Tyler, as the second one was not long permitted to carry out the duties of guarding the portals from the cowan and eavesdropper, for he died during the latter part of 1856, and the brethren at the lodge immediately afterwards agreed to defray the expense attending his funeral. Another member also was taken ill, and the lodge allowed him half a guinea per week until further orders. This very liberal aid was not required long, as on Jan. 12, 1757 (less than a month afterwards), Bro. Micon Meluss,

one of the original promoters of the lodge was interred, and his “pall supported by eight brethren.”

Notice was given by the Grand Secretary that a quarterly communication would be held at the Devil Tavern on the 14th of January, 1757, and the lodge agreed that “three guineas should be sent, and that Brother Scott would attend with the same, as also at the committee of the Charity.”

Brother James was unanimously elected Master 27th Jan., 1757, and the following were the officers to assist him in carrying out the duties of the lodge: Bros. Allison, S.W.; John Lilly, J.W.; and Matthew Allison, Sec.

Bros. Campbell and Cary, of the Defiance Lodge, were visitors, and at the next meeting Bro. Captain Hans Nelbon, from Norway, was a visitor.

(To be continued.)

CHARITY.

This is the grace which lives and sings
When faith and hope shall cease,
'Tis this shall strike our joyful strings,
In the sweet realms of bliss.

Charity cuts the cords of narrow selfishness and bids the heart be free. It is also a discriminating principle, and while it should embrace the world in its arms there are some people which cannot but be loved more than others. “By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye love one another,” and again, “How good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.” If there were more love amongst us, instead of keenly searching to discover a failing, or magnify a fault in our neighbour, we should adopt the more reasonable and instructive course by looking into the moral aspect of our own hearts. “If any man say I love God and hate his brother he is a liar, for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen.” Moreover it is a forbearing principle, it “Suffereth long and is kind.” If you ask how is it that some men are so ready to receive offence, that they can exercise but little forbearance towards the peculiarities of their neighbour, we have but one reply, and that is—there is a want of charity, there is a lack of love. Charity is also a forgiving principle. It is also a communicating principle. The selfish man is like an iceberg, cold and unattractive, but the man who has the love of God in his heart will warm and attract by it; when we think of love we think of sympathy, of assistance. We read of our

Saviour being moved with sympathy and stretching forth his hand to help. "If any man see his brother in need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him how dwelleth the love of God in his heart." We must love not in word only but in deed. It is a perfecting principle. It is the bond of perfectness. We direct attention in the next place to the comparative excellence of this grace. Compare it with other principles. Faith is a gracious principle wrought in the heart by the spirit of God. "He that believeth shall be saved." Faith is the instrument of justification and is a valuable grace. Hope, too, is a great grace, and is an anchor of the soul both sure and stedfast, and enables the soul patiently to wait through the toil and difficulties of life for the consummation of its bliss in heaven. But let me say there was a time when faith and hope did not exist, and there will be a time in a sense when they will cease to be, but charity is crowned with immortality. Charity contains within herself virtually all the other graces. She is queen among the virtues. Charity is the sun, these are the rays. She is the fountain, these are the streams. Again this love to God is calculated to promote, nay, is the essence of happiness. We know the sign of happiness is held up to the pleasure taker, the sensualist, &c., but sensual things cannot satisfy the immortal spirit, because they are not adapted to its nature. This love prompts to acts of piety. It is needless to ask a man to work for God if he has this prompting principle within. It is the bond of perfectness. Let me ask you to put it on. Just as the outer garments cover all the other garments so should charity encircle all the other graces. Individually we should live in the possession and exercise of that charity which suffereth long and is kind, that vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up, that seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things. If we as individuals possessed more of this principle, how the joys of life would multiply; this dark valley of tears would be lit up with some of the light and glory of heaven.

UNDER BONDS.

There is a most natural and commendable feeling entertained by the majority of men, to be indepen-

dent and untrammelled in their thoughts, words, and deeds, and many a one passes through life hugging the delusion that he at least has suffered no man to think for him, and has always acted independently and in accordance with his own convictions of right. The successful merchant, the fortunate speculator, the professional man whose words transmute themselves to gold, or whose skill at the bedside of suffering humanity is gladly purchased at any price; the minister whose congregation hang on his words as though they were the utterances of a demigod, and who pay for his services without counting, the farmer who patiently tills the earth and gathers the golden harvests that are the legitimate reward of intelligent labour, the mechanic whose never-ceasing toil provides his little ones with home, and food, and raiment, and enable him to obey the Scripture, which commands us to "owe no man anything," each feel that they are sufficient unto themselves, and that in the exercise of their vocations they find that great desideratum, independence. But we all know that they are mistaken, that in fact each of them is in some degree dependent on the others for the very success in which he rejoices. They are, in fact, under bonds which they cannot repudiate, and the fulfillment of whose very letter nature and nature's God will require of them. They are under bonds to use the very means which success in their several pursuits may have placed at their command for the honour of the Creator, and for the elevation of their kind to higher and better levels; for the dissipation of vice, ignorance, and superstition, and for the hastening of the day when men shall be men indeed, disenthralled from their long and degrading bondage, and become but little lower than the angels. No principle is better established, and no law asserts itself with greater force than this one of general dependence, without regard to the positions occupied by the great multitude of individuals. Nobility is obligation! proclaimed the monarch, and in doing so he enunciated a profound and all-pervading truth. Aye, light is obligation; intelligence, education, wealth, power, genius, are obligation, and their possessors are under bonds to use them, so that when in the fullness of time the great day of settlement arrives, the balance may not appear on the wrong side of the account. Masonry, too, is obligation, and he who does not understand it has failed in making application of its earliest lessons. He who imagines that he can be a Mason

for himself alone, that when he has attended his lodge and witnessed the ceremonies of initiation, when he has posted himself up in the text of the ritual, when he has proposed a friend or black-balled an enemy, he has fully discharged his Masonic duties, deceives himself and forgets that he is under bonds, voluntarily assumed, but which can never be shaken off, to a constant exemplification of the tenets laid before him at his first entrance within the lodge, and constantly reiterated whenever he visits the temple; nay, stored in his memory, imprinted on his conscience, and ever demanding a place in his daily life. Masonry is obligation in this, that Masons are bound by their tenure strictly to obey the moral law, not on stated occasions at long intervals, not as a garment worn only on high days and holy days, not as a mask to hold between themselves and the world, but as an active governing principle, working silently and without ostentation, but crystallising words and thoughts into deeds, and making itself manifest to all who observe its professors. Masonry is obligation in this, that whoever, by the favour of his brethren, becomes Master of a lodge, places himself under bonds to exemplify the standard ritual, to maintain order and give prompt and equitable decisions on points of law, think you? Aye, this and more too. He is under bonds to know the doctrines and tenets of Masonry, to look beyond the ceremonies and seek to understand the mysteries they veil, to make the knowledge thus acquired apparent in his own deportment, that by his example the brethren may profit and be led to seek themselves for the truths that bear such precious fruit. He is under bonds in his dealings with the brethren, to lead them in ways they have not known, to make crooked things straight before them and darkness light; to teach them to be peaceful citizens, to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrates, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honourably by all men; to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess; to be cautious in their behaviour, courteous to each other, and faithful to the Craft; to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to exemplify the teachings of the mystic art, and that his teachings may not be in vain, that his precepts may not fall on dull or heedless ears, that the seed he scatters may not fall in the clefts of rocks, nor be lost by the wayside, he must practise as well as preach; see that

his own lamp is trimmed and brightly burning as well as those of the brethren under his charge.

Masonry is obligation in this, that the brethren who accept the subordinate offices of a lodge are under bonds to a faithful discharge of their several trusts; to be promptly at the post of duty, to make apparent their love for the institution by industrious research into its history, its philosophy, and its ethics; to so conduct themselves both in and out of the lodge, that in them the bigot, the prejudiced, the ignorant enemy shall find nothing to carp at; that their example shall force itself upon the brethren as one to be imitated.

Masonry is obligation in this, that every one who becomes a Mason is under bonds and covenant to comply with the useful rules and regulations of the Craft, to study its sublime tenets and weave them into his daily walk and conversation, to take them with him into the domestic circle, into his communications with his fellow men, into all the affairs of life. He is under bonds to his lodge and to the Craft in general, to make return for the privileges conferred on him by Masonry, in striving to learn and obey the behests of the institution, in proving to the world that its principles are lodged in his heart, have become a part of his life, influencing his acts and relations as men's acts and relations should be influenced by an active, virtuous principle. He is under bonds to consider the duties which belong to Masonry as ever active and never dormant; that they are not confined to the lodge meetings and public ceremonials of the Craft, but are to be with us, and of us, wherever we go, and whatever we do. He is under bonds to know that his duties to the lodge are not fulfilled by occasionally attending a communication and being always ready with an excuse when appointed on a committee or otherwise called upon to bear his part of the burden; to know that it is neither fair nor sufficient to elect officers and then leave them to fight their way along as best they may; to know that while it is the business of the officers to direct, it is the duty of the brethren to labour; that if the brethren expect their officers to be promptly in their places, the officers have a right to entertain the same expectation in regard to the brethren, and that all should unite in spreading the cement of brotherly love. Masonry is obligation in this, that our lodges are under bonds not only to maintain, but, if possible, to elevate the standing of Masonry in the community by greater care in the selection of

material, remembering that as a tree is judged by its fruits, so will a lodge and its members and Masons in general be judged by the character and conduct of men who may have the right to say, "I am a Mason;" that if a lodge be composed of men who respect neither their neighbours nor themselves, who think nothing of Masonry beyond their hopes of personal advantage, and whose line of conduct is neither oblong nor square, the world will be all too apt to judge it harshly, and to condemn the whole for the possible faults of the few; that if, on the other hand, it be an exemplar as well as a preacher of Masonry, the favourable opinion of the public will be conciliated, and Masonry continue to flourish in their hands. While thus we see in all the relations of life, dependence is the rule, and independence the exception, while we see that in this mutual dependence lie the bonds that unite men together, and the great law which, amid all their blindness and shortcoming is gradually leading them upward and onward, we also find in it the strongest argument for the continuance of our Fraternity as one of the means selected by the Creator for the accomplishment of a design which, in his good time, will be made manifest to all.—*Masonic Eclectic*.

THE NEMESIS: A TALE OF THE DAYS OF TRAJAN.

By BRO. A. ONEAL HAYE, K.M., K. Cal., Corresponding Member of the German Society, Leipzig, Knight Templar, Scot.; Author of "The History of the Knights Templars;" "Vara Queer;" "Gatherings in Wanderings;" "Songs and Ballads;" "Poemata;" "Legends of Edinburgh," &c., &c., &c.; Poet Laureate of the Canonate, Kilwinning; P.M. St. Stephens; P.P.Z. of St. Andrews, R.A. Chap.; &c.; &c.

(Continued from page 328.)

CHAPTER VII.

A BOAR HUNT.

"Oh be advised! thou knowest not what it is
With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore,
Whose fushes never sheath'd he whetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher, bent to kill."—*Shakespeare*.

"Slip, slip the dogs; see the thicket trembles; the boar must be rustling there," cried Lycus, who, along with Caius, and certain other young patricians, had started that morning before dawn, for the chase. At his cry several dogs were loosed, and sent into the thicket. Speedily there arose a confused clamour of bayings and howlings, for the pack had come upon a huge black boar. Boar hunting was a favourite amusement of the Romans, and they generally engaged in it between

the months of September and December. The general practice was to chase on horseback, but the younger and more athletic loved to bring the boar to bay on foot, when much dexterity was required in killing it.

"Look to your spears," cried Lycus, who had through the bushes caught a sight of the huge brute. "By the ill-fated Adonis, he is no timid fawn, but has a chest like a bull. Look out for mischief, and see that your spears be trusty."

Adrian and Caius joined the band of hunters at this moment, and while the latter was welcomed with a considerable show of smiles, the former was coldly greeted. Adrian from his reserved manner, his indifference to field sports and his character for scholarship was viewed as something of a mar-mirth, and the hunters could have willingly dispensed with his presence. Adrian took no notice of their coldness, but gave them the usual morning salutation. Lycus, a good-natured, open-hearted and gallant Roman, and who had served under Caius in the Dacian campaign, did not conceal the wonder he felt at Adrian's presence on the hunting field.

"What, Adrian," he cried, "you here? Solon among the ignorant, Lycurgus on Bucephalus's back!"

"Wherefore not, good Lycus," answered Adrian quietly. "Is there anything so very wonderful in my leaving my studies to join in your sports?"

"By Hercules and the Fauns, but there is Adrian, and I am astonished to see you, whom Rome counts so scant of courage, coming to share a sport, dangerous in the last degree. Marcellus slip that tall mastiff of thine, or the brute will never leave the brake. Prithee, Adrian, what god or goddess has armed thee with this courage?"

Heedless of the laughter produced by this question Adrian said:

"You are exceeding merry, my friends, and although raised at my expense, I congratulate you upon it. Now tell me, Lycus, what is this thing which thou callest courage? Is it in strength or in skill; lies it in a well shot bolt, in the mastering of a horse, or in the lashing of a rebel hound to obedience. What is it? From you, a hero of courage, I would fain know in what courage really does consist?"

"Courage," replied Lycus sententiously, leaning on his hunting spear, "is valour, and valour I take to be nothing else than courage."

"Profoundly answered," said Adrian, a smile displaying slightly his teeth, "but in what does this courage lie? Lies it in the brow, in the leg, in the arm, or in the heart? Can you buy it, borrow it, sell or lend it? What is its shade, its texture, or its worth? Whence does it spring, on what does it feed, how does it die? Lycus canst thou tell me?"

Lycus shrugged his shoulders in contempt of such questions, and turning his attention to the thicket behind which the dogs were fiercely baying, said:

"Thou art a talker, Adrian. To my poor understanding courage is but courage, and requires no further answer."

Adrian smiled at this reply, and whispered to Caius, "Lycus is a valourous gentleman, who would not fear a rushing boar, nor the serried line of battle, but whose every drop of blood would quake and chill upon its shore, if in the darkness of the night, a falling leaf, or wailing wind, should break in and disturb his repose. Brave is he in the front and glorious smile of day, but the dark frown of sable night, and the shadowy forms of the gloom would shake him as the Pontine reeds tremble in the stern grasp of Boreas. Caius, this is not courage, but unmastered strength."

"Let loose these other dogs," shouted Lycus "see the thicket shakes; by the gods the boar shows a gallant front. How Barba howls. Marcellus, your mastiff now knows a wild boar's teeth marks."

"Dost thou not feel timid Adrian," asked Caius?"

"Wherefore should I?"

"At this scene so new to you."

Adrian smiled as he thought of his trial in Egypt, and replied: "It is not a scene like this that could daunt me. My nerves are good, although my warfare has been study, and my chase knowledge, my weapons books. But see here comes at length the boar. A lordly animal. Look how the foam churns round each gleaming tusk, like the froth of the ocean upon the sands of the Baiae. With what a proud contempt he scorns these yelping curs, as if they were so many pebbles beneath his feet."

As he spoke the boar dashed forth from the thicket, fire flashing from his eyes, while rage seemed to erect every bristle upon his shaggy hide. For a moment he paused, shook the dogs off him, and eyed the hunters. He was an old

boar, and the best subject for hunting, for the oldest do not run far, and often stop to fight with the dogs; the young on the other hand run to a great distance, and never permit the dogs to approach them. As the boar leaves a strong odour behind him, and does not run very fast, the Romans were in the custom of using trained mastiffs, strong powerful animals for the chase. When hunted with horses, the huntsman, when the dogs were in full chase, could ride into the centre of them, and charging the boar with the spear, impede and dishearten him.

The boar having eyed the band of hunters, as if inclined to turn upon them, trotted away up a gorge followed by the dogs. He often turned and charged them, and killed two or three. At length he was stopped by a rock, and turned at bay. Lycus levelling a spear, rushed in to slay it, but the boar turning aside, seized the wood staff and crunched it between its teeth. Lycus, carried away by the impetus fell to the ground almost close to the boar.

"Rush in upon him all of you," cried Caius, in turn levelling a spear, but Adrian, catching him by the arm, caught it out of his hand.

"Back, all of you," he cried, "the boar and I must have a tussle for the mastery," and ere any one could interfere, he levelled the spear, and sprang in upon the brute. Right deftly was the blow given, the spear head entered between the eyes, and the boar fell to the ground dead. Adrian lifted up Lycus.

"Not hurt, Lycus?"

"No, fairly shaken, but no hurt. A good stroke that of yours," he added coolly, looking at the dead boar, "a better never was given. In time, too, for the brute had mischief in his eye, and was turning to drive a tusk into my side when you sent him to Hades. Thanks, Adrian, and though my manner be short, believe me, I am grateful."

"No thanks, Lycus, the tie which exists between us may excuse that," answered Adrian, taking hold of a small gold chain which hung around the hunter's neck, and at the same time displaying a similar one about his own. It was the badge of a society of Stoics, to which both of them belonged, but of this anon. A tear dimmed the eye of Lycus, as—somewhat to the surprise of the hunters, who were unacquainted with the meaning of the last spoken words, and did not understand the mystery of the chains—he threw

himself upon Adrian's breast, and as he embraced him, whispered in his ear, "my brother, thanks." An instant visible emotion, and then it was gone. Recovering himself, and picking up his hunting spear, he called off the dogs, and cried: "Up, my comrades, the day drives on, we shall find another boar not far off. Come Adrian," and with wild shouts, the hunters leaving a slave in charge of the dead boar, dashed off, while Adrian and Caius slowly followed.

Caius was astonished at Adrian's conduct, who he never considered possessed the nerve which he had so signally displayed on this occasion. Still more was he astonished at the sudden change in the conduct of Lycus towards him, for Lycus was famed for his abhorrence of all bookish men and scholars. Turning to Adrian, Caius said:—

"Thou art calm. Dost thou feel no pride in this brave act of thine?"

"In taking away the life of a boar?"

"Nay, in saving the life of Lycus from the bark of Charon. What is a boar's death to that?"

"Hum, I do not know. A boar may be a good son, an affectionate father, a faithful husband. In that case I may have been guilty of taking away a good life: for how know we that boars have not immortal spirits? Are the fables of the constellations nothing? How can we tell but that Pythagoras was right, and that man in after life may take on the form of beasts. What superiority does man possess over them? Is it because he uses them, or hunts them down that he claims superior excellence. So might the philosopher have done, when the tyrant caused him — to be brayed in a mortar. "Beat," cried the sage, "beat upon my bag, but thou canst not harm my soul," and when the tyrant threatened him with the deprivation of his tongue, bit it through and spat it at him with a sublime contempt of mind for matter.

"The mind governs the body, the spirit is greater than the flesh."

"Thou art wrong, my Caius, in nine tenths of the human race the spirit is ruled by the flesh. Take the drunkard, the glutton, the debauchee, what spirit governs them? None, it is the flesh. The combat of wise men has never been with spiritual desires, for these must be good and true, the spirit being a part of the universal spirit, but the combat has been with the flesh and worldly lusts. Conquer the flesh, and then as the clouds

leave the sky pure and serene, when the wind scatters them, and the sun shines them down, so do these lusts leave the soul pure. No mists can encircle the soul, except those which spring from the flesh."

"You argue therefore?"

"I argue that there is no reason why the beasts of the field may not be greater than we are. The elephant beggars man in strength, the horse in swiftness, even the little fox can foil him by its craft. Can man fly, and track those boundless realms of air, or can he dive into the ocean deeps, and make the treasures of the sea his own? The bird and fish, each in its element, is mightier than man in his, for he falls a prey to the savage eagle, the jointed snake, and the rushing shark."

"Your words are wild, Adrian."

"So are my thoughts, so are my aspirations, Caius. I thirst to know the rule and guide of life, and who is master of that grisly shade, before whose blow all fall—the monarch and the serf: the conqueror and the captive; the husband and wife, even love and hate. He comes unknown, thus terrible. He speaks not, breathes not, heeds not challenge. He boldly enters in at guarded doors. He smites the sentinel upon his post, the lover in the embrace of his mistress. He smiles at crowns, gold cannot buy from him a truce. He is over all, rules all, kills all; but who, or what, or whence he comes, we do not know. And this it is that makes me long for him, this makes me watch the dying lips of men to hear their fears describe his presence, yet my watch is ever in vain. I hear no rustling cloak, no rattle of the sword drawn from the sheath, no footstep; but a shade comes over the face, a heavy long drawn sigh, an echoing groan, and death has swept his victim from the earth. But who can master death?"

"Jupiter."

"So teach our priests, my Caius, who do give to each man a god, yet cannot prove to my satisfaction who reigns over all; for even the great Jupiter has fettered powers, and must swear by Styx to bind his oath. Why have we crowds of altars, if so be Jupiter kings it in heaven—we need but one! The wind is mighty, lashing seas to foam, hurling down the oaken groves, and blowing out the mightiest conflagrations. What is the wind? who sends it? what is fire? These things puzzle me even more than the stars, for stars may after all be but earths slung up in heaven, and we be to them as fair and brilliant as they

appear to us. Could death but clear up these doubts, and bring me that knowledge which would satisfy my longing, I would let this life flow out as readily upon a sword as waters spilt upon a plain. But then the thought, the blasting thought that if it, like water, should be gathered up and drunk in by the sand, and death be but a hand drawn over a written scroll obliterating the characters? This chains me to the earth, for earth must give, shall give me yet an answer."

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC LAUREATES.

The first Masonic laureate in Scotland was Robert Burns, who was installed as such in the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2, Edinburgh. After a long space of time his place was filled by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Upon his death William Pringle succeeded. I succeeded Bro. Pringle (see Songs and Ballads, published on the occasion). The office is for life. I do not think many lodges have laureates. The Rev. Henry Scott Riddell is the laureate of a border lodge. I do not think even in Scotland that this office became common till within the last fifteen or twenty years. I never heard of an English lodge having one.—ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

CICERO'S PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS AND FREEMASONRY.

After my initiation (British Lodge, No. 8, 21st of May, 1821), it was my custom for some weeks to take with me into the court of the Vice Chancellor, Sir John Leach, a volume of Cicero's philosophical writings, and in the intervals of pleading to commit to memory the passages illustrative of the principles of Freemasonry. This task accomplished, I thought no more of the matter; and after my installation as Provincial Grand Master for Kent (20th June, 1853), the endeavour to bring to recollection the passages in question was without success, a few words of two of them excepted, which upon search I found in the "De Finibus." These must be the passages quoted by me in conversation with an esteemed brother at Denton Court, in the summer of 1859. One of such passages my brother will find in my communication "Passage of Cicero — Principles of Freemasonry," FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, vol. x., p. 143. There are two errors of the press, which I will take this opportunity of pointing out:—line 11, for *civitate* read *caritate*, and line 12, for *longus* read *longius*. The other passage I now subjoin:—"Omni autem honesto de quo loquimur, nihil est tam illustre, nec quod latius pateat, quam conjunctio inter homines hominum, et quasi quedam societas et communicatio utilitatum, et ipsa caritas generis humani; quæ nata à primo satu quo à procreatoribus nati diliguntur, et tota domus conjugo et stirpe conjungitur, serpit sensim foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, post vicinitatibus; tum civibus, et iis qui publice socii atque amici sunt; deinde totius complexu generis humani." — CHARLES PURTON COOPER."

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

In answer to a brother's inquiry, the philosopher, our contemporary, by whom the ancient doctrine of the Metempsychosis has been revived, is Monsieur Pierre Leroux. His work is entitled "De l'Humanité de son principe, et de son avenir, où se trouve exposée la vraie définition de la religion."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE STRUGGLE.

The struggle in the countries which a brother mentions is between the Christian and the Mystic Pantheist. The Christian has the true Freemason for his ally. The Mystic Pantheist, notwithstanding his antipathy to Atheism, has the Atheist for his ally. CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE CHINESE.

A Manchester brother in an amusing letter announces that official duties compel him to take up his residence in one of the treaty cities of the Celestial Empire. Then after observing, what none will be disposed to dispute, that a conversion to Christianity of the 360 millions of Chinese is not very likely to be brought about at present, he goes on to relate that three consecutive nights in a dream he saw unconverted Chinese in lodge; and he ends by making inquiry respecting the existence of any impediment of a religious kind to the realisation of his said dream. In answer to this inquiry, there is, in my opinion, an impediment of a religious kind, which it will not be easy to remove. The Chinese have adopted—some the system of Laou-tsze, others the system of Confucius, and others, again, the system of Buddha. These different systems have not of late years engaged my attention; but if reliance can be placed in my recollection of a good deal of desultory reading of the sort in times past, then a Chinese who has adopted the system of Laou-tsze, or the system of Confucius, or the system of Buddha, will not, I think, as yet be found inclined to recognise our Great Architect of the Universe. — CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

HINDOOS ADMITTED INTO ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

In answer to a correspondent making inquiry upon this subject, I say that the Hindoos who have been admitted into English Freemasonry, had previously recognised the Great Architect of the Universe. This is tantamount to an abjuration of their Pantheism. The number of Hindoos in the Bengal lodge is, I believe, as yet extremely small. — CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

UNION OF FREEMASONRY AND CHRISTIANITY.

A brother from whom I have just received a letter sadly misapprehends some of my communications to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. It is true that I advocate the union of Freemasonry and Christianity. But by Christianity I mean a religion totally different from that which my brother's elaborate letter describes. His Christianity is that of Popes Clement XII., Benedict XIV., and Pius IX. My Christianity is, as I believe, the Christianity of the divine Jesus. His Christianity tolerates no religion, Roman Catholicism excepted. My Christianity tolerates all religions in which are acknowledged the great truths that human reason without supernatural assistance discovers.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

BRO. ROB. MORRIS, LL.D.—NEW MASONIC
DICTIONARY.

A correspondent in a recently-defunct Masonic contemporary asked how letters could safely find Rob. Morris. Dr. Morris's present address is "La Grange, Kentucky." Having during the late civil war in America suffered very considerable pecuniary loss, Bro. Morris, in the hope of bettering his circumstances, was led to embark in business in New York. The adventure, however, failed to produce the desired result. Ever self-reliant, honourable, and independent, our brother obtained temporary respite from his difficulties by disposing of his Masonic library to the Cosmopolitan Library Association, New York, which library is thus referred to by the Boston Masonic monthly:—"The manner of collecting these multiplied objects was varied . . . from book-stalls, from correspondence, by purchase, through a European agent, and by devise . . . through all these efforts, whatever has been published upon Masonry may as a general thing be found in the Cosmopolitan Library; it contains 1,200 volumes. . . . No one but an enthusiast, and one possessed of unparalleled and almost unlimited opportunities of communicating with Freemasons the world over, could have made such a collection." Removing to Chicago, Bro. Morris resumed his editorial labours in connection with a new series of "The Voice of Masonry"—a position which he held till January last, at which period the enterprising publisher, Bro. John C. W. Bailey, assumed the entire control of the magazine, which continues to be well conducted, and is still enriched by the effusions of Bro. Morris's pen. As a public lecturer, and by the fruits of his contributions to Masonic and general literature, Bro. Morris is again enabled to keep the wolf from the door, and is now happily and hopefully enjoying the delectation of domestic life. That he may have seen the end of his pecuniary troubles, is the heartfelt wish of his numerous admirers on this side the Atlantic. When we last heard from Dr. Morris he was busily engaged preparing for the press a new Masonic dictionary—a work the publication of which is looked forward to with much interest in the States; and by this announcement the expectancy of the numerous readers of the MAGAZINE will also be directed to the same event.—D. MURRAY LYON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FREEMASONRY IN TURKEY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me briefly to make a few remarks upon two communications which recently appeared in your columns. In the MAGAZINE of the 15th September last, a paragraph signed "William Compass" states that the writer visited a building near the Hippodrome, in Stamboul, which he was told by his very intelligent guide was the Figaxet, that "within the courtyard, on each side of the gateway, and on massive walls full twenty feet high, he found depicted a gigantic pair of compasses, a triangle, a great twenty-four inch gauge, and other emblems." A more absurd mis-statement was never printed. No such emblems appear on the walls of

the building, which, from the writer's misunderstanding his guide, he calls by a wrong name. It is the Tidjaret, the Ottoman tribunal of commerce. The boards he noticed on the wall are simply similar to those on all public buildings, and have no resemblance whatever to Masonic symbols. As to the absurd statement of the guide that Freemasons were not allowed by the Turks, nor that any such diabolical proceedings are to be heard of in Constantinople, you are well aware there are now nine Masonic lodges in this capital holding under England, France, Italy, and Germany, working in English, French, Greek, Italian, German, and Armenian, besides the English District Grand Lodge. Masons are now numbered here by hundreds, including a number of leading Turks. Amongst the latter there is a rapidly-spreading desire to join the Order. Either "William Compass" has been thoroughly duped by his "friend," or he is guilty of perpetrating a stupid, malevolent hoax.

The second paragraph I have to notice appears in the MAGAZINE of the 22nd September last, referring to an extract from the *Levant Herald*. Without going into details, which would be very uninteresting to readers unacquainted either with the place or persons referred to, I need only state, and you can rely upon my explanation, that the manner in which a petty affair of the police keeping a thoroughfare open, and some verbal discussion between a highly respectable brother and the chief of the local police, also a member of the Craft, has been skilfully distorted to serve the bitter feeling of the editor of the paper, who is anything but friendly to the Order, for reasons which it will not be difficult for any brother to understand, when he recollects that there is some difficulty in obtaining admission. No row of the kind mentioned ever occurred. Blows were not given, and only a few angry words were used by the police.

I regret that you should not have supplemented the paragraphs in question by some editorial note, as their publication, though only gaining temporary currency, may be calculated to mislead many as to the *status* and working here.

I have transmitted you a diploma of l'Ordre Maçonnique Reformé de Memphis, sous les auspices de la G. L. Loge des Philadelphes. As a number of persons are being victimised by this imposture, which I am informed is spreading in England, I trust you will expose the fraud thus attempted to be practised upon those who join the body under the impression that it is regular Masonry. In our lodges here we have been able to detect some of these spurious brethren, and, I am glad to say, have made them regular. I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally, P.M.

Constantinople, Oct. 15, 1866.

FREEMASONRY IN TURKEY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—An application has been made to me from Smyrna to know what position does a lodge occupy that has not sent any returns to Grand Lodge for two years. Can it be put in order by sending a return for the present year? Can a lodge still holding a warrant, but which has not met for nearly two years, resume its meetings,

and how? Are the lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England in Turkey bound to pay any fees to the English District Grand Lodge, and if they refuse, which they do, how can payment be enforced? Allow me to add that the present position of the District Grand Lodge of Turkey is anything but satisfactory, and some remarks from you as to the duties of lodges on this point will, I am sure, clear up the bad feeling or misunderstanding now existing.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

A PAST MASTER.

[We insert the letter of a Past Master, which we have received on the eve of going to press. Judging from the contents of our correspondent's letter, there does indeed appear to be great necessity for improvements in the state of Freemasonry in Turkey.—Ed. F. M.]

THE G. V. BROOKE LIFEBOAT.

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

"Honour to whom honour."

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The last sentence of "A. B.'s" letter in the MAGAZINE of the 27th ult. may be misunderstood.

He says, "When the G. V. Brooke lifeboat was mooted in your MAGAZINE, soon after the loss of the *London* the credit of the suggestion was awarded to another brother, although my suggestion was in your paper weeks before."

There cannot, however, be a question as to whom is due the merit of suggesting the appropriate memorial to Bro. G. V. Brooke. "A. B." wrote, it seems, in December (before G. V. Brooke had determined upon taking his passage in the ill-fated *London*), advocating the establishment of a Masonic lifeboat—a very laudable suggestion, having no connection with the subsequent proposal of a Brooke lifeboat beyond the coincidence of the committee being all Masons; in other respects the Craft, as such, had no part or lot in the movement. Indeed, with the exception of a few donations from personal Masonic friends of one of the committee, and the grant of a guinea from a lodge of instruction, there were no direct contributions from any other Masonic source.

A few weeks ago the MAGAZINE gave a correct account of the origin of the G. V. Brooke lifeboat, and the proceedings at its successful launch, at which several well-known brethren attended in Ireland as a deputation from London. As a proof of the correctness of the information you have already published, I am at liberty to mention the following facts—the proposal to found a memorial to our departed brother was first made at a private dinner party at the table of the present W.M. of the Panmure Lodge two days only after the intelligence of the wreck reached London. The invitations for the dinner had of course been issued some time previous to our being in possession of the melancholy news. Although not a Masonic dinner party in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it included some celebrities, and it turned out quite unexpectedly, even to the host, that all who were present were members of the mystic tie. The subject of the loss of Bro. Brooke was naturally the topic of conversation (especially as the company included dramatic authors, managers, and actors of

renown), and a general feeling prevailed in favour of some prompt measures being taken to perpetuate the memory of their personal and professional friend. The host being appealed to, and his concurrence obtained, Bro. Holt after dinner formally proposed that those present (about twelve in number) should resolve themselves into a provisional committee, and it is due to Bro. J. Billington, who knew nothing of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and had never seen or heard of "A. B.'s" suggestion, to state that the idea of the lifeboat as an appropriate memorial to G. V. Brooke emanated from him. Bro. J. W. Anson, ever foremost in good works, undertook the office of honorary secretary, and to his exertions much of the success is due. At the dinner table in question no less than £100 was guaranteed by those present, and such prompt and generous conduct on that occasion of course contributed greatly to the successful result.

Let every praise be awarded to "A. B." for his proposal for establishing a Masonic lifeboat. If properly brought forward, such a proposal would, I am sure, meet with approval, for there are many who have expressed their views on such a subject, long even anterior to "A. B.'s" suggestion in December last; among others I can name a P.M. of 507, 729, and 857, who has on several occasions warmly advocated such a project.

INNER GUARD,

A member of the G. V. Brooke
Lifeboat Committee.

London, Nov. 1, 1866.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is sincerely to be hoped that the excellent letter of "The Three Legs of Man," in your last issue, will meet with the attention that it deserves. The subject is one that I have myself frequently mooted, but unfortunately I met with very little encouragement.

Several bodies have already succeeded in arising the funds requisite for the building and annual expenses of lifeboats to be stationed on the exposed portions of our coasts. An appeal from the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, editor of the *Quiver*, met with a hearty response from the readers of that journal. The Sunday schools of the country have also equipped a lifeboat—the Robert Raikes—which is to be seen at the exhibition in the Islington Agricultural Hall. I have somewhere read that the commercial travellers have also exerted themselves in the good work. I also observed in a recent number of the *Solicitors' Journal* that the members of that powerful profession were about to follow the good example set them by so many other bodies.

Are Freemasons to be outdone in any work of charity or beneficence? I cannot think so. The matter, I feel assured, has only to be ventilated in order to ensure ample success. A very small subscription from every brother in England will enable us shortly to have the gratification of handing over "The Freemason" lifeboat to the noble society by whose instrumentality so many of our fellow-creatures have been rescued from a watery grave.

J. KINGSTON,

Oct. 24, 1866.

P. Prov. G. Chap, &c.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEMS.

THE TALES AND LEGENDS OF MASONRY.—We understand that a work, embodying the tales and legends of Masonry, is projecting, under the editorship of Bro. Anthony Oneal Haye. It is superfluous to say that such a work will be of the greatest interest, as well as of value. Bro. Haye's Fellow Crafts in the work are well known polishers in the quarry. The volume will be of about 300 pages, and the price 3s. 6d. to subscribers. Intending subscribers will please forward their names to the office of this Magazine; letters to be addressed to the editor.

METROPOLITAN.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 79).—For upwards of a century this lodge has met within one mile of the parish church, commonly called the old church, St. Alphage, and on the last Monday of the month as a rule, consequently on last Monday, the 29th ult., at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, the meeting was held. Bro. F. W. Ward, W.M., assisted by Bros. S. M. Vinten, S.W.; R. Trill, J.W.; J. C. Peckham, P.M., Sec.; J. H. Doughney, S.D.; R. Boncey, J.D.; T. Perridge, I.G.; W. R. Orchard, P.M.; T. Lloyd, P.M.; H. A. Collington, P.M., and many others, opened the lodge. The minutes were read and confirmed. One gentleman was initiated into Freemasonry, in a creditable manner. Ballots proved unanimous for admitting the son of Bro. J. Green, P.M., as an initiate, and Bro. E. Dorling, P.G. Sec. for Suffolk, as a joining member, who had sent as a present the ashlar, which were accepted, accompanied by a vote of thanks to be entered on the minutes. The other candidates did not attend. The lodge was closed. Visitors:—Bro. A. H. Tattershall, S.W. 13, J.W. 140; F. Walters, P.M. 73, 157, Sec. 871; W. Noak, S.W. 140; E. Johnson, I.G. 140. The usual pleasant *r  union* was spent at Bro. J. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

LODGE OF TEMPERANCE (No. 169).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Thursday, October 18th, as it was regularly agreed to move from the Plough Tavern, Plough-bridge, Rotherhithe. The three ceremonies were done. The usual banquet followed. This lodge now swells the lists of lodges meeting in Deptford to four, viz., Lodge of Justice, 147; Wellington Lodge, 548; and 169, all held at the White Swan, and 87, held at the Royal Oaks, High-street, and there is also the Temperance Chapter, 169, held at the White Swan, all of which shows what rapid progress the Order is making in Deptford.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—Bro. H. A. Collington, W.M., at the appointed time opened this prosperous lodge at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, with the assistance of Bros. W. Andrews, S.W.; J. Truelove, as J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; J. Hawker, S.D.; W. Jeffery, J.D.; G. Holman, I.G.; R. West, W. H. Truelove, M. Concauen, G. F. Honey, and others. The visitors were Bros. T. J. Dickie, P.G.P.; M. A. Lowenstarke, I.G., 73; F. W. Ward, W.M. 79; T. Perridge, I.G., 79; C. G. Dille, 147; J. Roper, 147; J. Baddiley, 548; Wheeler 73, S.C.; and many others. The minutes of the last meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots were unanimous in favour of Messrs. T. Paine and H. J. Wright's admission. Bros. G. S. Ditton, G. Ellis, J. W. T. Barrett, and C. Wood were raised. Bros. S. A. Lewin, and W. Poyer, passed, Mr. T. C. King was initiated. The work was as usual admirably done. Through the indefatigable exertions of the W.M., Bro. H. A. Collington, and Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Sec., the following brethren agreed to stand and were accepted as Stewards for the forthcoming festivals of the Masonic Charities for 1867, viz., Bros. W. Andrews, S.W., for the Aged Freemasons and their Widows; J. Hawker, S.D., for the Boys, W. Billington, for the Girls. Thus setting a good example to the other lodges of the town and neighbourhood to follow in

the wake and do in the like manner, for this is the first time within any Mason's memory, that one lodge has ever sent a complete list of Stewards. Business being ended the lodge was closed. The banquet and toasts followed as usual.

PROVINCIAL.

CHESHIRE.

CREWE.—LODGE OF THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES (No. 979.)

The St. John's festival of this young and prosperous lodge took place on Tuesday, October 23, in the beautiful lodge room at the Crewe Arms Hotel. There was a goodly number of visitors, including Bros. Bowes, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., Cumberland; Rev. A. O'Neil, Assist. Prov. G. Chap., Lancashire West; Hine, Caledonian Lodge, Manchester; Wadsworth, &c. Bro. Bullock opened the lodge punctually, when the minutes were confirmed, and some other routine business done. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Heap examined, approved, and entrusted for taking the third degree. Bro. Captain Cope, G.S.B. and Prov. G.S.W., Cheshire, the Installing Master, now arrived, and the lodge was opened in the third degree. The W.M. then raised Bro. Heap to the sublime degree, with musical working, Bro. Gibson presiding at the harmonium. Bro. Bullock then closed the lodge to second degree, and delivered the following address before vacating the chair he had held for two years:—

Brethren,—The time has now arrived when I have the pleasing duty to perform of handing the warrant of this lodge to my successor, Bro. George Lord, who was the first candidate I ever had the honour of initiating. Before doing so, I think it only right that I should give you a brief account of my stewardship, more especially as you conferred the unexpected and unsolicited honour and great trust of W.M. upon me for two successive years, and also because I have worked all the ceremonies, with two or three exceptions, since it was established. I think also, without the slightest egotism, I may call myself the founder of the Lodge of the Four Cardinal Virtues. Our petition was signed by six resident brethren, who subscribed their guinea each, and one non-resident brother who lent us his name. The warrant, after considerable difficulty and some opposition, was granted, the petition being recommended by the Lodge of Unity, 321. Starting with only six members, then, Bros. Mould, Bullock, Scott, Reade, Wilson, and Whitting, our first meeting took place, and we initiated three brethren, Bros. Eardly and Lord, our present Wardens, being the first two. We had three joining members from the Lodge of Fidelity. We were progressing favourably when our respected S.W., Bro. Scott, was called away from Crewe. This was our first disappointment. Soon after Bro. Kenyon, our J.D., was removed, and next Bro. Wilson, the S.D. Thus, the lodge lost three efficient officers during its first year. Nothing daunted, however, we kept on gradually increasing. The lodge was consecrated by Bro. Cope, the Installing Master of this evening to whom we all owe a deep debt of gratitude. On January 27, 1864, a large number of distinguished brethren, our worthy Prov. G.M. being one, honoured us with their company. The W.M. Bro. Mould, would have been installed on that occasion, but was prevented by illness. At the end of the first year I was elected your W.M. During my two years of office death has carried away two of our members, Bros. Mould and Edwards. Five resignations have taken place, all but one through removal of residence. I have initiated eighteen candidates since the lodge started, and am proud to say that due inquiry has been made in each instance, and we have no reason for regret on this head as to the admission of one single brother. Our members now are twenty; we could have had several members more, but they we feared would not reflect credit to the Craft or 979. The lodge was removed from the Town Hall to the present excellent lodge room, and that, too, by the unanimous vote of the members, the minority wisely voting with the majority. And now I must refer to that which I believe will do us some credit as one of the youngest lodges in the province, viz., our assistance to the Masonic Charities. I am proud to say the 979 possesses during its existence,—five votes for the London Royal Masonic Boys' School, thus standing at the head of the thirty lodges in this instance; two votes for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows; five votes for the Cheshire Masonic Institution. The members, too, have not been backward in assisting any worthy brethren in distress. The W.M.

of this lodge also took up about £33, as one of the two Stewards from this province, Bro. Cope being the other, at the last festival of the Royal Masonic Boys' School, when the P.G.M. of Cheshire presided. I shall be proud if it can send another Steward to the next Royal Benevolent Institution festival, when our Prov. G.M. will again preside, and if not a Steward I hope at least a good subscription.

Another feature of congratulation is that since this lodge's commencement every vote, but on one occasion, has been unanimous, and this fact, I hope, will convince some brethren of a neighbouring lodge, that they have done me an injustice when they report that I am too fast for a young Mason. I hope and trust, brethren, my speed in this same direction may never be impeded by such unkind remarks. The meetings have continued throughout the year, and have been well attended. Our financial position is satisfactory. We subscribe for that excellent paper, the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE. Our lodgings are excellent. Our furniture is good. Difficulties of no mean dimensions have arisen, but they have been conquered, and I shall hand that warrant to you, Bro. Lord, with feelings of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, and although some of my words and actions may not have pleased all, yet I can assure you, brethren, that if they have been errors at all they were errors of judgment and not of the heart. I regret that the Sandbach and Nantwich lodges, our close neighbours, have not shown us more sympathy by visiting us, but I hope they will do so during your year of office. Brethren, I thank you for all your kindness, and I sincerely hope that the lodge will prosper in good members, prosper in good feeling and harmony, and above all prosper by devoting each year a portion of its funds to our great Masonic charities and assist in raising Cheshire to that position which the number and importance of its lodges entitle it to hold and to be on a level with the East Lancashire, whose candidate was elected in London, on Monday week last, to the Boys' School on the first application with 720 votes, while the son of our first and late W.M. and the first candidate from Cheshire only obtained 87 votes, 22 of those being from strangers. My income is too small and my family too large for me to do much for the Charities, but every one can do a little and I hope every member of this lodge will do his utmost. Bro. Lord, may your year of office be a highly prosperous one. May the three grand principles of the Craft, brotherly love, relief, and truth in conjunction with the four cardinal virtues, temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice ever actuate the minds and subdue the passions of the future Masters, officers, and members of this lodge, that all may live and die within the square, and that the fragrance of virtue, like the sprig of acacia, may bloom over the grave of every departed brother!"

Bro. Bullock's address was received most attentively by the whole lodge and he then called upon Bro. Cope to install Bro. Geo. Lord, W.M. elect, and presented him for that purpose. It is seldom that this beautiful ceremony is worked to such perfection. The most perfect silence and attention was awarded to this excellent Mason during the whole ceremony and the W.M. seemed greatly impressed. Bro. Lord appointed the following officers:—S.W., Bro. Eardley; J.W., Bro. Reade; Secretary, Bro. Whale; S.D., Bro. J. Cope; J.D., Bro. Gibson; I.G., Bro. Dobson. Bro. Reade and Wilkinson had been elected Treasurer and Tyler and were also invested.

The lodge was then closed down to the first degree and a candidate proposed. I.P.M. Bro. Bullock proposed and Bro. Dr. Lord seconded—"That sincere thanks be given and recorded in the minutes, to Bro. Cope, G.S.B., for his great kindness in coming to consecrate the lodge and also now to install the Master." Bro. Cope responded, and said he should ever be ready to assist so good a lodge. The brethren now retired to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Halsey, which gave the greatest satisfaction to all. The W.M. went through his duties very ably and proposed the usual Masonic toasts. Bro. Bullock proposed "The health of Bro. Captain Cope," alluding to his distinguished position as an officer of Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodge, and he hoped soon to see him appointed D. Prov. G.M., a position he was so well qualified to hold. It would be presumption for him to praise the working of the installation. They had all heard and seen it. But Bro. Cope was not only distinguished as the best working Mason in the province and holding high position in Masonry, he was what was also greater, viz., a vice president of the Boys' School, president of the Girls' School, a vice president of the Cheshire Masonic Institution, a large subscriber to the Royal Benevolent Institution, and had

also represented the province on several occasions as steward to the charities. The brethren may feel proud to have such a brother among them and he took it as a great personal favour from Bro. Cope, in giving his valuable help to this young lodge, in which he had the greatest interest. The P.M., Bro. Bullock, then gave "The health of Bro. Cope," which was drank most enthusiastically and with Masonic honours.

Bro. Cope responded in an excellent speech, full of good advice to the lodge, especially as regards the careful admission of brethren. He also complimented Bro. Bullock, the I.P.M. for the raising and said he had visited many lodges, but had never heard a raising done better, and although this was the first time he had heard Bro. Bullock work any of the degrees, he hoped it would not be the last, as it was a great pleasure to see the ceremonies done in so efficient and correct a style. The W.M. gave "The Visitors," and Bro. Bowes made a suitable reply. The J.W. proposed Bro. Bullock's health and said he was sure that their late W.M. was as good a Mason out as in lodge, and spoke in the most complimentary terms of his character as a man and Mason. The brother made an eloquent response and then proposed the health of Bro. George Lord, the W.M., the first man he ever had the honour of initiating. Bro. Lord responded. Other toasts followed and all departed at 11 o'clock, delighted with the satisfactory manner in which the 3rd St. John's had been managed.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 48).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 22nd ult., at the Grey Horse Inn, High-street. The chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. J. H. Thompson, W.M., who was supported on his left by the oldest P.M. of the lodge, Bro. J. E. Wilkinson, recently returned from abroad. Bro. Wilkinson was W.M. upwards of twenty years ago, and was one of those brethren who mainly contributed to place the lodge in its present high position. The work of the evening comprised balloting for two gentlemen, both of whom were elected, but neither were able to attend. Bro. J. H. Kendal, of Lodge No. 160, was elected a subscribing member. Bros. James and Garbutt being desirous of being raised to the degree of M.M.'s, were examined as to proficiency, and upon being re-admitted were duly raised by Bro. R. J. Banning, M.D., P.M., who also explained the working tools and gave the lectures. Upon the closing of the lodge the brethren partook together of refreshments, and due importance was given in the toast list to the health of Bro. Wilkinson, the oldest P.M. of the lodge.

DURHAM.—*Marquis of Granby Lodge* (No. 124).—On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult., a lodge of emergency, regularly summoned, was held in 'the Freemasons' Hall, Durham. The lodge was opened at seven o'clock, by Bro. W. R. Fitzgerald, 18°, W.M., Prov. G.S.D., with the assistance of the following officers, viz., Bros. Blackett, S.W.; Hearon, as J.W.; Rev. G. R. Bulman, M.A., Chap., Prov. G. Chap.; Rowlandson, S.D.; W. Brignall, Jun., J.D.; J. Walker, Org.; T. C. Eddy, I.G., Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Greenwell, Steward. Amongst the brethren present were: Bros. W. Stoker, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. Brignall, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg.; T. Jones, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg.; Rev. F. Thompson, P. Prov. G. Chap., &c. Visitors: Bros. Peachell, W.M. United Service Lodge, No. 215, I.C.; and H. A. Noel, Meridian Lodge, No. 893. The circular calling the lodge, and the request in writing to the W.M., to summon the same, having been read and entered on the minutes, the ballot was taken for Messrs. S. A. Duncombe Shafto and J. Henderson, both of whom were unanimously elected. Bro. W. Donkin an E.A., being a candidate for advancement, underwent the usual examination, and acquitting himself satisfactorily, he withdrew. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when he was re-admitted and passed to a F.C. The W.M. having explained the working tools, the lodge was closed in the second and resumed in the first degree, when Messrs. Shafto and Henderson were respectively introduced, and made E.A.'s. The whole of the ceremony was conducted by the W.M. in a thoroughly impressive manner. The business of the evening being ended, the lodge was closed in due form, after which the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent the remainder of the evening with that degree of genuine pleasure known only to those of the mystic tie.

ESSEX.

BRIGHTLINGSEA.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 433).—The regular monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on the 22nd

inst. at the Swan Inn. Present, Bros. Francis, W.M.; York, S.W.; Wiseman, J.W. and Sec.; Clarey, P.M. and Treas.; Sake, I.P.M.; Winter, S.D. Dove, J.D.; Bragg, S.G.; also the following P.M.'s, Bros. Blyth, Bishop, Coppin, Walford, Ames, R. Salmon, and Bros. Parker, Stammers, Pudney, G. Riches, D. Griggs. Visitors, Bros. Wright, P.M. 576, 959, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Prov. S.G.D. The lodge was opened in due form, the minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed, the ballot was then taken for Mr. Charles Randall, who had been regularly proposed, and on the return of the box to the east he was declared to be unanimously elected, the chair was now assumed by Bro. Blyth, P.M., and the candidate was then introduced in solemn and impressive manner, so characteristic of the working of Bro. Blyth, initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry; it was then proposed by our W.M. and seconded by Bro. Ames that a Lodge of Instruction be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 7th Nov.; several other propositions were taken and the lodge was then closed, the brethren adjourned for refreshment. At the banquet the W.M. gave "The Health of the newly Initiated." Bro. Charles Randall in responding expressed his thanks for the honour that had been conferred upon him, and said he hoped that his future career would be such as would not only bring credit to his own name but that of the Order of which he was now a member. The W.M. then asked the brethren to fill bumpers for the toast of the evening, which was "The Health of the Visitors, Bros. Cook and Wright," the toast was drank with all honours. Bro. Wright, in responding, said, on behalf of the W.M. and brethren of the following lodges, viz., 576 and 969, I invite you all, and I can only say we shall be delighted to see you when you can make it convenient to pay us a visit at Ipswich. Various other toasts followed and a very happy evening was spent, the harmony of the meeting was enhanced by the admirable vocal powers displayed by Bros. Bragg, Winter, Closson, Blyth, Walford, Griggs, Randall, and the W.M.

ISLE OF MAN.

RAISEY.—*St. Maughold Lodge* (No. 1,075).—The usual monthly meeting of the lodge was held in their large and commodious rooms, on Thursday, the 18th ult., Bro. H. Rothwell, W.M., presiding, ably assisted by Bro. M'Whannell as S.W., and Bro. W. Hunter as J.W.; the other officers and brethren present being Bros. Laughlin, Sec.; H. P. Webb, S.D.; G. H. Walker, as J.D.; R. B. Henderson, I.G.; Rev. P. Henrey, Rev. J. E. Pattison, Robert Peare, Thomas Allen, E. M. Taubman, J. J. Cleator, A. B. Skeoch, and E. Tibbits, visitor (721). P. M. Peare, Jun., M.D., proposed by letter, being about to proceed to America, was ballotted for; and, it being unanimous in his favour, was duly initiated, the ceremony being performed in a very impressive manner by the W.M. Bro. Kermode was then raised to the third or M.M. degree, the ceremony being also performed by Bro. Rothwell, W.M., after which Bro. Kermode was invested with the collar and jewel of chaplain, the W.M. at the same time complimenting him on the interest and ability he had brought to bear on all lodge matters since his initiation. Several gentlemen were proposed as candidates. Two brethren were then appointed to purchase a harmonium for the use of the lodge. An amount sufficient for the purpose having been kindly presented by a few of the members. The Brethren then retired to slight refreshment; when, after the usual loyal and masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed the health of the initiate Bro. Dr. Peare, who replied suitably when the health of the Rev. Chaplain who had been raised and invested that night was proposed, which elicited from the Rev. Brother a very earnest response, in which was set forth very strikingly and impressively the necessity and advantage of practising that first of our grand principles—"Brotherly Love." The health of our Visiting Brother, Bro. E. Tibbits, being proposed, he, in reply, complimented the Lodge on the efficiency of its officers, and congratulated them on being in such a prosperous condition. He found that, although the St. Maughold Lodge had not been a year in existence, that they might with justice take rank with much older lodges with regard to numbers, and also, what was of more importance, intelligence and respectability. He could observe that the three learned professions were well represented near him; and he concluded by recommending the Brethren present to take the initiative in organising an educational scheme on the island for the benefit of children of

deceased Masons, similar to some in England. The last toast being given, the lodge separated in love and harmony.

KENT.

GRAVESEND.—*Freedom Lodge of Instruction* (No. 77).—This lodge held a meeting on Thursday evening, October 25th, in the lodge room, Clarendon Hotel, under the presidency of Bro. Thomas Nettleingham, P. Prov. S.G.W. The lodge being opened in due form, the seven sections of the first lecture were severally answered by the following brethren:—Bro. White, 1st; Moore, 2nd; Pottinger, 3rd; Barczinsky, 4th; Bennett, 5th; Wright, 6th; and Hills, 7th. The five sections of the second lecture by Bro. Hollingum, 1st; Harvey, 2nd; Sheen, 3rd; Relph, 4th; and Hilder, 5th. The third lecture by Bro. Hart, 1st; Troughton, 2nd; and Hicks, 3rd; all of whom are members of the lodge, and did their work in a most impressive manner, yet we cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Bros. Pottinger, Hills, Hilder, and Harvey, whose distinction of enunciation elicited merited commendation. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the presiding officer for his untiring efforts in bringing the Lodge of Instruction to such high state of proficiency, a vote of thanks being recorded in his favour previous to closing the lodge. We counted upwards of fifty brethren present, among whom were Bros. Wates, P.G.S.; Ashdown, W.M. 184; Quait, P.M. 229; Busbridge, S.W. 1063; Stone, 311; Brandt, 23. After closing the lodge the brethren partook of refreshment, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—*Lodge of Faith* (No. 484).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult., at the Gerrard Arms Hotel, at seven o'clock, p.m., the following brethren were present, viz.: Bros. J. Stone, P.M.; Sumner, P.M., S.W.; Cooper, as J.W.; Yates, Ainsworth, T. Fairhurst, Wood, Tyler. Visitor: Bro. J. Bowes, P.M. 148, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. (who by special request of the W.M. Bro. T. Stone, who was unavoidably absent), occupied the chair of K.S. The lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the last regular lodge meeting read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. T. Fairhurst, of Douglas, Isle of Man, being a candidate for advancement, and having proved his claims, was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, Bro. Fairhurst admitted in due form and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., under the able deaconate of Bro. J. Stone. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and no business offering, it was finally closed with the usual solemnities at a quarter to nine o'clock, and the brethren separated in harmony.

WARRINGTON.—LODGE OF LIGHTS (No. 148).

The regular monthly meeting of the lodge was held on Monday, the 29th ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, at half-past six o'clock. The lodge was opened by Bro. John Bowes, P.M., &c., who was supported by the following brethren viz.: Bros. W. Smith, S.W.; R. Stevenson, J.W.; H. B. White, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; D. Finney, J.D.; C. Ekker, Org.; J. Hamer, P.M., Prov. G. Treas.; J. Hephherd, R. Gibbons, J. Pierpoint, Capt. Reynolds, A. Waring, B. P. Coxon, C.E., W. Mossop, H. Cunningham, G. Blackhurst, W. Woods, J. Warrington Wood, C. Wood, J. Plinston, H. Syred, W. Richardson, J. Johnson, Dr. Pennington, Dr. Spinks, M. Walker, W. H. Spring, J. Rancroft, J. Anderton, W. Savage. Visitors: Bros. W. R. Bainbridge, 314, 343, and W.M. 721; E. C. Cooper J.D. 484; T. Ainsworth, I.G. 484; Captain R. Paterson, St. Andrew's Lodge, 437, Dunedin, New Zealand, S.C.; T. Domville, 203; Dr. Cooper, 758; J. G. Hughes, and D. Shaw, 1055. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed. Bro. Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., now took the chair, when Bro. M. Walker sought advancement, and having proved his claim was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Walker was admitted and passed. The chair was now assumed by Bro. J. Bowes, when Bros. C. Wood and John Warrington Wood applied for preferment, and having proved their efficiency, were entrusted and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, the two brethren re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was closed down to the first degree, when the routine business was transacted, among which Bros. W. R. Bainbridge, W.M. 721, and J. G. Hughes, were proposed as joining members. The acting W.M., Bro. Bowes now stated that the next business was

THE PRESENTATION TO BRO. H. B. WHITE, (consisting of a full dress suit of clothing, together with a jewel of beautiful quality, and exquisite workmanship, supplied by Bro. Joseph J. Caney, of Cheapside).

He then read a letter which the W.M. had written to the S.W., Bro. W. Smith, stating his inability to be present, and requesting Bro. Smith to make the presentation for him. Bro. Bowes, therefore, called upon the S.W. to discharge the duty which he felt sure would afford him very great pleasure. Bro. Smith then left the west, and proceeded to the east, calling at the south to secure the assistance of Bro. Stevenson, J.W. Bro. Smith then said:—

"The pleasant duty of presenting you with the handsome gift from the various brethren of this lodge devolves upon me in consequence of the W.M. having a prior engagement of a nature sufficient to excuse his absence, as I am very sensible of my inability to represent him or give effect to the wishes and intentions of those brethren who have taken this opportunity to express their approbation of your great zeal and labour in the interests of this lodge.

"Sir, I may say I have the fullest and firmest conviction that every shilling contributed towards this beautiful gift by the subscribers is given with a proper and becoming regard for their duties as good Masons, as also to the merit they wish to acknowledge in you for your indefatigable perseverance and attention to the duties and interests of the lodge. Sir, it is an acknowledgment of that useful and necessary acquirement which enables us to be useful to each other, and also to render that which is so valuable to the Masonic Order in general, for it is by such means that not merely the fabric, so to speak, is held together, but the true spirit and love for all that is good and beautiful in Masonry can be continued through future generations. Presenting you, sir, with the mark of our high respect we venture to hope it will in some degree strengthen and encourage you in the discharge of those duties, which on the present occasion so strongly claim our acknowledgment and deserves our warmest approbation.

"Sir, long may you live to wear them with honour to yourself and advantage to Masonry.

Bro. Robert Stevenson, J.W., begged to add to the remarks of the S.W., a few words. He was very glad indeed of the opportunity to express personally his admiration of the manner in which Bro. White had laboured for the welfare of the lodge. He was most able in matters Masonic, and always willing to help any brother who was desirous of advancement. The lodge was deeply indebted to him, and the members felt that they would not be doing their duty if they did not in some slight way recognise his zealous care of their interests. Glad, indeed, was he to be called upon by Bro. Smith to assist in the presentation, and most sincerely did he hope that Bro. White might long live to enjoy their truly fraternal esteem.

The Acting W.M., Bro. Bowes, then read the inscription on the jewel, as follows:—"Presented to Bro. H. B. White, P.M., M.E.Z., Prov. G.D.C., West Lancashire, by the members of No. 148, in recognition of valuable services rendered to the lodge, October 1866," and invested Bro. White amid tokens of Masonic acclamation.

"W. Master, Bro. Wardens, and Brethren, it has been my lot on several occasions to be present when testimonials have been presented, and more than once I have wondered what were the sensations experienced by the recipient. I have now an opportunity of judging for myself; and I must say that, on the whole, the sensation is a very pleasant and agreeable one. It has, however, one drawback, and that is the difficulty of adequately expressing one's sense of the honour conferred; for were I to say that I was utterly unworthy of the compliment paid me, I should be paying you but an ill compliment by inferring that you did not know what you were about in making the presentation; whereas, on the other hand, if I were in any way to intimate that I was worthy of the kindness shown me, I should lay myself open to a serious charge of vanity and conceit. You have, however, brethren, recorded in the inscription on the jewel which forms part of your handsome gift that the testimonial is presented "in recognition of valuable services rendered to the lodge;" and I can honestly and fairly say that I have done my best to advance the interests of this lodge, and I feel very proud and much gratified that my endeavours have met with your approval. Nearly five years since, when appointed S. W. of this lodge, I sent a circular letter to its members—and at that time there were not very many—in which, amongst other things, I stated that I hoped ere long we should double

our numbers, and hold that proud position in the province to which by the antiquity of our warrant we were fairly entitled; and I feel very proud and happy that my wishes have been more than realised, for, when I look around and see that we have a lodge-room superior to most and inferior to none in the province, that we possess all the furniture and other appliances requisite for the proper working of our ceremonies; when I find that instead of merely doubling the number of our members we have quadrupled them; when I call to mind that our status has been acknowledged by the holding of a special Prov. G. Lodge to celebrate our Centenary Anniversary, and that our W.M. is not only S.G.W. of the province but also of the Grand Lodge of England, I do feel that we now hold that high position that we ought. But, brethren, it behoves us to remember that if in a comparatively short space of time we have made such a rapid advance, so in an equally short space of time shall we retrogress unless we use our utmost efforts to maintain the position which we hold. Brethren, I assure you I feel very proud of the clothing you have presented me with, and shall glory in wearing it on all suitable occasions; but I must ask you, should the Great Architect of the Universe spare my life long enough to have so many opportunities that in course of time the clothing may show signs of wear, that you will not say, 'Bro. White has valued our present so little that he has made it shabby already;' but that you will say, 'See how proud Bro. White is of our present, for he has worn it on all suitable occasions, and those occasions have been so many that it is beginning to look the worse for wear.' There is, however, one portion of your present that is less perishable than the rest; I allude to the jewel whereon you have recorded your kind expressions, and I hope that that will be handed down to my children and their descendants, and be treasured by them as a memento that their father or ancestor was held in some slight esteem by the Brethren of his lodge. Brethren, I most heartily thank you for your kindness."

The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment at Bro. Thorpe's, Lion Hotel. After an evening spent in true and uninterrupted harmony, during which "Her Gracious Majesty" and all Masonic dignitaries were properly remembered, the brethren separated with due decorum. The proceedings were much enlivened by excellent songs from Bros. Savage, W. Woods, H. Cunningham, C. Ethert, and Jos. Bancroft.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual general meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire was held at Melton Mowbray, on the 19th ult., to inaugurate a new lodge just formed in our hunting metropolis, called the Rutland Lodge, No. 1130; to instal Bro. G. Norman, of Goadby Hall, as its first Worshipful Master; to appoint the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, &c.

In the lamented absence of Bro. Earl Howe, the R.W. Grand Master, owing to severe indisposition, the chair was taken by Bro. Kelly D. Prov. G.M., and among the brethren present were—Bros. the Revs. J. Spittal, Prov. G.S.W.; R. W. Woodcock, Prov. G. Chap., and W.M. of St. John's Lodge; W. K. Robinson and W. Langley, Wymondham; and R. Mitchell, D.D., Edmondthorpe; G. Norman, W.M. 1130; S. Davis, W.M. 50; S. Love, W.M. 779; F. Goodyer, W. Pettifor, T. W. Clarke, C. Morris (Prov. G. Sec.) P. Prov. G.W.; G. H. Hodges, J. E. Hodges, W. Millican, W. H. Griffiths, W. Weare, C. Stretton, G. Toller, Jun., J. Harris, J. C. Clarke, G. B. Atkins, F. J. Baines, B. Gosling, M. Hack, J. Hack, J. Ride, F. Manning, J. Selby, H. Morris, P.M. 216 and Prov. G. Sec.; A. M. Duff, P.M.; F. P. Newcombe, P. Prov. G.W. of Lincolnshire, &c.

After the minutes of the preceding Grand Lodge had been read and confirmed, the consecration of the new lodge, named after the noble Lord Lieutenant, was proceeded with by the D. Prov. G.M. calling upon the Prov. G. Secretary to read the petition for the establishment of the lodge, and the charter or warrant constituting it, under the hands of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master, and Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, and the seal of the Grand Lodge of England. The D. Prov. G.M. then demanded of the members of the new lodge whether they approved of Bros. G. Norman and the Revs. W. K. Robinson and W. Langley, as the Worshipful Master and Wardens nominated to rule over them, and to which they having given their assent, he desired the Prov. G. Chaplain to commence

the ceremony of consecration by reading an appropriate passage of Scripture, during which the lodge was perfumed with incense. A procession of officers of the Prov. G. Lodge was then formed, and passed thrice round the lodge, the vessels of consecration being carried by the principal officers, and, being handed to the D. Prov. G.M., he alternately sprinkled the lodge with corn, wine, and oil, passages of Scripture being read on each occasion; after which, in turn, he solemnly declared the lodge dedicated to Masonry, to virtue, and to universal benevolence, the brethren responding "Glory be to God on high," with certain forms according to the custom observed at such ceremonies from time immemorial. In conclusion, a solemn prayer of consecration was offered up by Bro. Woodcock, Prov. G. Chap. An oration on Masonry was to have been delivered by the other Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. S. Smith, D.D., but an attack of cold and sore throat prevented his attendance. The time-honoured ceremony of installing Bro. G. Norman as the Worshipful Master of the new lodge, was then proceeded with, and having been formally inducted into the chair, after giving his assent to the ancient charges, &c., he was saluted by the brethren in the several degrees.

The Wardens of the lodge were then invested, the by-laws of the lodge were adopted, and ten gentlemen proposed for initiation into Masonry at the first regular meeting, after which the private lodge was closed, and the business of the Provincial Grand Lodge was resumed.

The annual reports having been presented from the several lodges in the province, the D. Prov. G.M. then made the following appointments for the ensuing year, and invested those brethren who were present, the numbers denoting the lodge of which each officer is a member, viz., No. 50, the Knights of Malta Lodge, Hinckley; No. 279, St. John's Lodge, Leicester; No. 523, the John of Gaunt Lodge, Leicester; No. 779, the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; No. 1007, the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, Loughborough; and No. 1130, the Rutland Lodge, Melton:—

Provincial Grand Senior Warden, the Rev. E. Woodcock, M.A., Worshipful Master, No. 279; George Norman, Prov. G. Junior Warden, J.P.; the Revs. W. Langley, M.A., S.W., 1130, and C. G. Anderson, 1007, Prov. G. Chaplains; R. Brewin, P.M., 523, and W.M., 1007, Prov. G. Treas.; C. Strefton, J.D., 270, Prov. G. Reg.; Charles Morris, 279, and P. Prov. S.G.W., Prov. G. Sec.; S. Love, W.M., 779, Prov. G. Senior Deacon; G. H. Hodges, S.W. 523, Prov. G. Junior Deacon; J. Ride, C.E. S.D., 279, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; W. Hughes Griffiths, J.W., 50, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. E. Hodges, J.W., 523, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; H. Dougherty, 1007, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; H. Nicholson, 523, Prov. G. Org.; Luke Turner, 523, Prov. G. Purst. Prov. G. Stewards: Bros. E. E. Trim, 50; E. Gosling, 209; A. M. Duff (P.M.), 523; Edward Mammatt, 779; James Ogden, B.A., 1002; and Hugh Morris (P.M., 216, and Prov. G.S.), 1130; C. Bembridge, 279, Prov. G. Tyler.

Bros. W. Pettifor and George Bankart, P. Prov. G. Wardens, were appointed, with the *ex-officio* members, to represent the Provincial Grand Lodge on the Committee of Freemasons' Hall, at Leicester.

A long and interesting circular letter, addressed by command of the M.W. Grand Master of the Order to the Provincial Grand Masters was read, stating that whilst the very rapid strides which Masonry was now making was highly gratifying, yet his lordship did not view the movement without some feelings of alarm, from a fear that in many cases, owing to want of care, many persons were admitted who would be rather an injury than a credit to our time honoured institution, and he, therefore, impressed upon the Provincial Grand Master to be particularly careful to examine into the motives of all the brethren seeking to establish new lodges in their respective provinces before recommending their petitions, and also to impress upon the officers and members of all private lodges the necessity of fully satisfying themselves of the irreproachable character of all candidates for Masonry before admitting them, so that no discredit may fall upon the Order by the admission of improper persons. This was ordered to be read in all the private lodges.

As the last and most important business to the brethren of the province, the D. Prov. G.M. read a letter which he had received from the esteemed Prov. G.M. Lord Howe, in which his lordship said that in his state of health a journey of fifty miles, and the business at Melton were acts entirely out of his power to perform, and feeling convinced from the regular return of these attacks, he could no longer perform any active

duty as Prov. G.M., the time has arrived when he must consult him (the D. Prov. G.M.) as to whose hands must receive the command of the Masonic Province of Leicester, and wishing him to convey to his ever kind brethren his anxious hope that they may obtain a Prov. G.M. far more efficient, certainly not more devotedly attached than his lordship.

From the universal esteem and affection in which the noble lord is held after an active connection with the Craft in Leicestershire of nearly half a century, and of ten years' service as their Prov. G.M., it is not too much to say that this communication filled the assembled brethren not only with regret but with dismay.

Earnest hopes were expressed that if his lordship could be relieved by the D. Prov. G.M. of all official duties causing him personal trouble and inconvenience he might be induced to continue at their head, and it was resolved that a special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge should be held at an early day to consider what course should be pursued. The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet provided by Bro. Selby, of the George Hotel, and, to which, as usual, a liberal supply of venison, game, and fruit, was contributed by the Prov. G.M. together with some fine fruit from Belvoir. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, not forgetting the better health of the Prov. G.M., and also "Success to the Rutland Lodge," to which toast Bro. Norman responded.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 523).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, the 18th ult., Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., in the chair. The lodge having been opened up to the second degree, Bro. G. Toller, Jun., F. J. Baines, A. Sargeant, and P. Wardle, were called to the pedestal and having passed a satisfactory examination as Craftsmen, retired; after which the lodge was opened in the third degree, and they were severally raised to the degree of M.M. The lodge having been closed down to the first degree, the chair was taken by the Rev. Bro. Spittal, P.M., who proceeded to initiate Mr. F. Mace, who had been ballotted for at the previous meeting. Two gentlemen having been proposed for initiation into our mysteries, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment under the presidency of the Rev. Bro. Spittal, P.M.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—*Rutland Lodge* (No. 1,130).—The brethren of this lodge (which was consecrated and the W.M. installed at the recent meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge) held their first regular monthly meeting at the George Hotel on Tuesday the 23rd inst. The W.M., Bro. George Norman, J.P., of Goadby Hall, being unavoidably absent from the county, the chair was taken by Bro. Kelly, Dep. Prov. G.M. There were also present Bros. the Rev. W. K. Robinson, S.W.; the Rev. W. Langley, J.W. and Sec. *pro tem.*; Hugh Morris, P.M. 216 and P.G.S. as S.D.; F. P. Newcome, P.M. Doric Lodge, Grantham, and P. Prov. G.J.W. Lincolnshire as J.D.; E. Gosling, 279, and Prov. G.S.; S. Selby, I.G.; and C. Bembridge, Tyler. The lodge having been opened and the minutes of proceedings, on occasion of the consecration of the lodge, the installation of the W.M. &c., and having been read and confirmed, the by-laws then adopted were confirmed. The following candidates proposed at that meeting were then ballotted for, viz.: Bro. Fred. Pern Newcombe, P.M. and P. Prov. J.G.W. of Lincolnshire, as a joining member, and Messrs. Henry Douglas, Robert Winter Johnson, Fred. Jennings Oldham, William Mann, Samuel Weaver, William Adcock, John Echo Bright, and W. Lloyd, for initiation, also for Messrs. John Turville and John Goodacre as serving brethren under authority of a dispensation. The number of candidates being double that allowed by the Book of Constitutions for initiation in one day, unless by dispensation, the necessary authority for that purpose had been obtained for the admission of nine out of the ten candidates, and the whole of them were duly initiated with the exception of Mr. W. Lloyd. Notwithstanding the unusual number of initiates, the ceremony of the degree was fully worked by the D. Prov. G.M., including the explanation of the working-tools, the lecture on the tracing-board, and the charge, and with which the newly-admitted Brethren appeared to be greatly impressed. The Wardens were well up in their duties; and the onerous labours devolving upon the Deacons were ably discharged by P.M.s Newcome and Morris. A gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next meeting. The W.M. is a cousin of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, after whom the lodge is named; the newly-admitted

brethren are all highly respectable; and there seems every prospect of the "Hunting Metropolis" possessing in a short time a highly flourishing lodge. The business of the evening being ended, the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

ROYAL ARCH.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—*Chapter de Burgh* (No. 424).—The annual convocation of this chapter was held at the Grey Horse Inn, High-street, on Thursday, October 25th. The chapter has been newly furnished with banners, the painting of which has been executed by that talented artist, Bro. Dalziel, and presented a most handsome appearance. In the absence of the Z., the chapter was opened by the M.E.C. R. J. Banning, P.Z., as Z.; M.E.C. W. Bridon, H.; and M.E.C. W. Morron, P.Z., as J. There was a numerous attendance of past principals, including M.E.Z.'s, Henry Hosham, P.Z.; Anthony Clapham, P.Z.; T. J. Strachan, &c. The following officers were then severally installed, the ceremony being performed by M.E.C. R. J. Banning, P.Z. M.E.C.'s W. Bridon, Z.; R. J. Banning, H. Joshua Heaward, J. The following companions were invested also with the collars of their respective offices, E.C.'s Benjamin Hugill, E.; J. A. Allan, N.; Anthony Clapham, P.Z., Treas.; T. S. Strachan, P.S.; and Joshua Carry, Janitor. Upon the closing of the chapter the companions adjourned to an adjoining room, and partook of a very sumptuous dinner. The chair being occupied by the M.E.Z., Comp. Bridon, The usual loyal toasts, as well as those restricted to this sublime degree, were given and heartily responded to, and a most agreeable evening was spent.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—*Royal Kent Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix of H.R.D.M.*—At the regular conclave of this chapter, held at the Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, on Friday evening, the 26th ult., under the presidency of the M.W.S., Bro. R. J. Banning, M.D., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S.P. Jens Jensen, M.W.S. elect; Past M.W.S. G. Ludwig, Treas.; S.P. J. S. Trotter, Equerry. The installation will take place in February.

RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

A meeting of the Grand Imperial Council was held at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., when the report of the committee on Regalia, was duly received and adopted, after which ballots were severally taken for the admission of the E. Sir Knights, Lord Kenlis, and Edward Busher, to seats in the Grand Council, and the result was unanimously in their favour. The principal vacant offices in the council were then filled, and the supreme body is now constituted as follows:—Sir Knuts, the Right Hon. the Lord Kenlis, M.I.G. Sovereign; Frederick Martyn Williams, M.P., M.E.G.V. Eusebius; Edward Busher, G.I. General; Robert Jones, G.I. General; William Henry Hubbard, G. Treas.; Robert Wentworth Little, G. Recorder; Henry Gustavus Buss, G. Almoner (the latter three of the Executive Committee); John George Marsh, G. Architect. From the zeal that has been manifested by several members of the Order, a brilliant future for the ancient and illustrious Masonic fraternity of Red Cross Knights may be anticipated.

INDIA.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

A special communication of this District Grand Lodge was held in the hall of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, No. 150, Madras, on Saturday, June 23rd, 1866, being St. John's Eve. Present: Bros. Col. W. Pitt Macdonald, D.G.M.; A. Macdonald-Ritchie, B.A., Dep. D.G.M.; J. T. Groatorex, D.S.G.W.; Surg.

H. T. Shaw, D.J.G.D., as D.J.G.W.; Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B.A., as D.G.C.; C. Scott, Acting D.G.S.; W. Joyes, D.G.S.B., as D.S.G.D.; H. Gardiner, as D.J.G.D.; W. Fraser, C.E., D.G.S.W.; W. H. Buchan, D.G.P. and Ag., D.G. Dir. of Cers.; N. Morison, D.G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; J. R. Maddox, D.G. Tyler; with the District Grand Stewards, several Past District Grand Officers, and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges Perfect Unanimity, No. 150; Universal Charity Lodge, 273; and Mount, 926.

The District Grand Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn invocation of God's blessing.

The District Grand Lodge having been adjourned, a procession was arranged according to the order prescribed, and the brethren marched to St. Matthias' Church, where divine service was held, and a sermon preached by Bro. the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, Acting D.G.C. The collection, which was in behalf of the Vepery Parochial Poor Schools, amounted to rupees 246-12-0.

After service the procession re-formed as before, and having returned to the lodge rooms, the members of the District Grand Lodge re-assembled, when it was proposed by the R.W.D.G.M., and seconded by the E.W.D.D.G.M., and carried unanimously, that the Rev. Bro. Goodhart be requested to place his sermon at the disposal of the District Grand Lodge, for the purpose of being printed at its expense.

The District Grand Lodge was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

A communication of this District Grand Lodge was holden in the hall of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, No. 150, Madras, on Monday, 9th July, 1866. The following brethren being present, Bros. Col. W. Pitt Macdonald, D.G.M.; A. Macdonald-Ritchie, Dep. D.G.M.; J. T. Groatorex, D.S.G.W.; W. M. Scharlieb, P.D.S.G.W., as D.J.G.W.; J. Miller, P.D.G.R.; Charles Scott, A.D.G.S.; T. W. Wray, P.D.S.G.D. as D.S.G.D.; H. T. Shaw, D.J.G.D.; W. Fraser, D.G.S.W.; W. Joyes, D.G.S.B.; W. H. Buchan, D.G.Pt.; P. Stevens, J. C. Berlie, W. F. Hooper, S. Jesudasan, B. H. W. Magrath, Beresford Anderson, as Stewards; W. Axelby, as D.G. Tyler; with the following representatives of subordinate lodges, H. Gardiner, P.M., as W.M.; N. Morison, J.W., of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, 150; J. Mills, W.M.; W. Waddell, J.W., of Lodge Universal Charity, 273; Capt. H. T. Rogers, W.M.; Lieut. A. J. Filgate, S.W.; Lieut. J. F. Pierson, J.W., of Lodge Mount, 926. The visiting brethren were Bros. Wickham, D.J.G.W.; H. Bonnycastle, and E. W. Barnett, both of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, 150.

The District Grand Lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn invocation of God's blessing.

The D.G. Master stated that it was possibly the last time he might address the brethren from the chair. The Almighty had been pleased to afflict him with a calamity which might result in total blindness before the close of another year. He was going on twelve months leave to the Hills in the hope that a pure, bracing climate would give a better chance of a favourable result when the hour for operation arrived. Under these circumstances, it became incumbent on him at this communication to deliver over charge of his executive functions to his worthy Deputy, reporting the same to the Grand Lodge of England.

The D.G. Master congratulated the members of the District Grand Lodge on the improved position in which it (in common with all other Provincial Grand Lodges abroad now designated District Grand Lodges, and their officers District Grand Officers), was placed at the communication of the Grand Lodges of England held on 11th December last, by the concession of more extensive powers. With the nature of these powers most of the members were probably acquainted, and he had no doubt that the possession of them would lead to a better administration of the affairs of the Craft in British provinces, remote from Headquarters. The D.G.M. was gratified to report that Masonry was continuing to make progress in the district. A twelfth lodge, Anchor of Hope, at Wellington, had been established. He had himself opened the lodge, having previously granted to the brethren composing it a dispensation to commence operations, pending the receipt of their warrant. This had arrived, and the lodge was now numbered 1093 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England.

There were two lodges, however, of which the D.G.M. had to give an unsatisfactory account, viz., Rock (No. 260), Trichinopoly, and Emulation (No. 968), Negapatam. The latter had not sent in any returns for four years, and the former for eighteen months. He would accordingly, with the sanction of the District Grand Lodge, direct the D.G.S. to call upon the

W.M. of Lodge Emulation to surrender its warrant, while the W.M. of Lodge Rock would be instructed to show cause why a similar course should not be adopted with reference to this lodge, if his returns were not forthcoming in the present month.

The D.G. Master explained that he had postponed to the latest possible period this assembly of the District Grand Lodge, as he had been in expectation, every month, of hearing from the G.S., who had thought proper to criticise the proceedings of this District Grand Lodge and to object to some of its long-established customs. The points to which exception had been taken, were the following:—

1. The adoption of the designation Southern India instead of Madras.

2. The appointment of a Dep. P.G.S., which was declared to be illegal, though a similar office exists in the Grand Lodge.

3. The non-registration of the Dep. P.G.M., Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie's name, however, had since been registered as Dep. G.M. of the district.

4. The admission of representatives from up-country lodges, stated to have been disallowed more than once by the Grand Lodge.

5. The non-receipt of the application for the appointment of a Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for this district. Of this a duplicate had been sent, the original having been forwarded through a well-known Masonic agent, who was positive as to its delivery.

All these objections, the D.G.M. remarked, had been fully met. The reply had long been expected, but comes not. It was but fair to presume, therefore, that the designation the District Grand Lodge had for some years assumed was sanctioned, and the other point succeeded.

3. The minutes of the last regular communication of the District Grand Lodge, and of the subsequent emergent one, were read. Before putting the former for confirmation, the D.G.M. stated that it had been pointed out to him that Bro. Dickinson, who was there declared to have been once W.M. of Lodge Victoria in Burmah (No. 832), had never risen to that office in that lodge, of which, however, he had been S.W. With this exception the minutes of both meetings were confirmed.

4. The D.G. Sec. next read a letter of apology from Bro. Coleman, D.G. Treas., who was unavoidably absent through illness. Bro. Coleman, however, has sent his books and accounts. These last were read shewing a balance in favour of the District Grand Lodge amounting to Rupees 654-13-1, and of the Charity Fund, exclusive of investments, of Rupees 1,585-9-6.

5. The D.G. Sec. further reported that since the last meeting of the District Grand Lodge, a grant of 100 Rupees from the charity Fund had been made to Bro. Marcus de Goldberg, a respectable German, under instructions from the D.G.M., there being no Committee of Charity; also that the W.M. of Lodge St. Andrew (No. 500), had intimated the exclusion of Bro. De Lang from that lodge for non-payment of dues. These several proceedings were confirmed.

6. Bro. Greenlaw's scheme for the establishment of a Masonic Orphan Fund for Southern India was next submitted for consideration. It was proposed by Bro. Scott and seconded by Bro. Joyes and carried unanimously, that it be referred to a committee, consisting of the three Senior Members of the District Grand Lodge resident at Madras, viz., Bros. Macdonald Ritchie and Scharlieb and Miller, with the D.G. Treas. and D.G. Sec. acting *ex-officio*. The same brethren were also requested to report on the finances of the District Grand Lodge, as also to revise the by-laws, the present edition being nearly out of print.

7. The D.G. Master having represented that considerable inconvenience had arisen from the want of a committee to manage the affairs of the charity fund, the above brethren were entrusted with this duty also.

8. Votes of thanks were then passed to Bro. Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B.A., for his excellent sermon preached on St. John's Eve, as also to Bro. A. De Cruz, Jr., of Calcutta for his presentation of a copy of his "History of Freemasonry in Bengal" to the District Grand Lodge.

9. The D.G. Secretary produced two applications; the first from the W.M. of the Bangalore Lodge (No. 1,043), for the grant of a pension to Mrs. Atkinson, the widow of a member of the late Cantonment Lodge (No. 710), at that station, and the second from the W.M. of Lodge Victoria in Burmah (No. 832), for a donation to Mrs. Gregory, the widow of a member of that

lodge. It was proposed by the R.W.D.G.M., and seconded by the R.W. Dep. D.G.M. and carried unanimously, that these applications be referred to the Committee of Charity for disposal.

10. It was further proposed by the R.W.D.G.M., seconded by R.W. Dep. D.G.M. and carried unanimously, that in consequence of the enhanced price of provisions, all pensions from the charity fund be raised 25 per cent.

11. The D.G. Secretary suggested that agreeably with the practice in other District Grand Lodges, the Grand Officers of this district be furnished with letters of appointment, certifying to the rank held by each in the District Grand Lodge. It was resolved that the suggestion be adopted.

12. With reference to the Grand Masonic Charity Fund, the D.G. Sec. reported that nothing of importance had transpired in its affairs since the last communication of the District Grand Lodge, with the exception that one of the pensioners, Mrs. Kelly, had died during the interval, and that, as already mentioned, a grant of 100 Rupees had been given to Bro. De Goldberg, a distressed Freemason. The D.G. Sec. suggested that as there was a balance of upwards of 1,500 Rupees to the credit of the Fund, 1,000 Rupees be invested in Government securities as soon as a favourable opportunity occurred. The proposition was supported by Bro. Joyes, and unanimously carried.

13. An election next took place for the office of D.G. Treas., which again resulted in favour of Bro. Coleman. The D.G.M., in announcing the appointment, expressed himself highly gratified with the care and trouble always taken by Bro. Coleman in the discharge of his onerous and responsible duties. He did not think that the brethren could have made a better selection. The election of a D.G. Tyler was deferred for the present.

The undermentioned brethren were then appointed District Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Bros. Capt. Aubrey Saunders, 434 and 465, D.S.G.W.; Staff Surg. H. T. Shaw, 273 and 926, D.J.G.W.; Rev. W. Hickey, 273, D.G. Chap.; J. G. Coleman 273, D.G. Treas. elected; John Miller, 150 and 273, D.G. Regist.; Charles Scott, 273, 926, and 1,043, D.G. Sec.; W. Fraser, C.E., 150, D.S.G.D.; Capt. H. T. Duncan, 832, D.J.G.D.; Capt. H. T. Rogers, R.E. 926, D.G.S.W.; N. Morison, 150, D.G. Dir. of Cers.; W. H. Buchan, 273 and 1,043, D.G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; W. Joyes, 273, D.G. Sword Bear.; Clement Tate, 273, D.G. Org.; J. H. Walker, 1,043, D.G. Purst.

The nomination of the following brethren by the presidency lodges as District Grand Stewards was at the same time confirmed.

Bros. P. Stevens and W. F. Hooper, Lodge Perfect Unanimity (No. 150); John C. Berlie and N. Surg. S. Jesudasan Pillay, Lodge Universal Charity (No. 273); Capt. B. H. W. Magrath and Beresford Anderson, Mount Lodge (No. 926).

14. Bro. Miller brought to the notice of the District Grand Lodge the great distress to which Mrs. Maddox, widow of the late D.G. Tyler, was reduced by her husband's death. His addressing the District Grand Lodge on the subject, he said, might be deemed irregular, as her case was not entered on the Agenda paper for consideration. But taking into account the circumstance that Bro. Maddox's decease had taken place after the issue of the summons calling this meeting, he trusted he might be pardoned for introducing the subject, and urging upon the District Grand Lodge to bestow upon her a pension from the Charity Fund. After some conversation it was proposed by Bro. Miller, and seconded by Bro. Greatorox, and unanimously carried, that the case of Mrs. Maddox be referred to the Committee of Charity for their favourable consideration.

15. Bro. Hooper represented that at the last meeting of Lodge Perfect Unanimity, an application was made to that lodge by Bros. Bounycastle and Barnett, contractors for the erection of the new Presidency College building, to lay the foundation stone of that edifice with Masonic honours. He explained that this proposition did not appear as a part of the business of the communication, inasmuch as the last meeting of Lodge Perfect Unanimity had been held since the preparation of the list of agenda. Taking into consideration, however, that the body of Freemasons working under the Constitution of England, had invariably shown themselves desirous of marking their sense of the great value of education, and looking at the important benefits which will accrue to the whole of Southern India by the erection of the Presidency College, he urged that the application of Bros. Barnett and Bounycastle should be considered.

The D.G. Master said that there was no objection to the request of the contractors being complied with, and himself offered to grant a dispensation to carry out their objects when the proper time arrived.

Bro. Hooper wished that as the contractors had attended this communication on invitation from the D.G.S. to explain their views, they might obtain a hearing.

The D.G. Master having assented, Bro. Bonnycastle addressed the District Grand Lodge to the effect that Bro. Barnett and himself thought it very desirable that the foundation stone of the new buildings should be laid in the form prescribed by Masonic ritual, and accordingly requested permission that it should be so laid. He would also be glad, he said, for any suggestion as to the carrying out of the proposal. The District Grand Lodge, moreover, he added, would be put to no expense on the occasion.

Bro. Scharlieb considered that the District Grand Lodge should take no action on the matter unless on application from some recognised official.

Bro. Greatorox concurred with Bro. Scharlieb.

Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie explained what had been done by Lodge Perfect Unanimity on the question being raised there, and conceived that as the D.G.M. had given his sanction to the contractors' request, all that the latter required was a few hints as to the mode in which their object might be accomplished. He accordingly proposed that a committee be appointed, consisting of the Masters of the Presidency Lodges with the D.G.S., to make the necessary arrangements and give Bros. Bonnycastle and Barnett the instructions they required. The D.G.M. seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Bro. Greatorox enquired if the sanction of Government had been obtained for the proposal.

Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie replied in the affirmative.

Bro. Bonnycastle said that he himself had spoken to the Governor on the subject, and that his lordship had given his sanction to the proceeding.

16. Before closing the District Grand Lodge, the D.G.M. formally gave over charge of the executive portion of his duties to Bro. A. Macdonald-Ritchie, Dep. D.G.M.

17. There being no further business, and no brother having anything to propose for the good of Masonry in general, or of this District Grand Lodge in particular, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer.

REVIEWS.

Winter in the South of Europe; or, Mentone, the Riviera, Corsica, Sicily, and Biarritz as Winter Climates. By J. HENRY BENNETT, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians London, &c. Third Edition. London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington-street. 1865.

(Continued from page 336.)

The third chapter of this work is devoted to the geology of Mentone and the neighbourhood. We are told, "The high range of mountains which form the amphitheatre belong to the lower cretaceous rocks, and are composed of stratified limestone. The stratification is generally easily recognised, but it has been partly effaced in some localities by igneous action. At both the eastern and western extremities of the Mentone bay this formation juts out into the sea. At the eastern extremity the road to Genoa is cut out of the side of the mountain, and ascends to a great elevation, crossing a deep ravine in the limestone by a bold bridge, the Pont St. Louis."

This chapter is accompanied by an excellent chart of the strata between Monaco and Bordighera, by Professor H. D. Rogers.

Passing over Dr. Bennett's remarks on the agricultural geology of Mentone, we come to the fourth chapter, which contains a full dissertation on its physical geography and meteorology, subjects of vast importance to the invalid. We have not space, however, to do more than sum up the characteristics of this climate, which are, "A dry, clear, cool atmosphere, a blue sky, intense sunshine, freedom from fog and frost, and but little rain."

Chapter V. bears a heading,—the Mediterranean,—which will at once arrest the attention of the most cursory reader. How truthful and eloquent is the following passage therefrom.

"To a reflective mind, the Mediterranean is the most interesting of all seas, of all waters. Its shores are hallowed by asso-

ciation with the entire history of human civilisation. It may be said to have been the cradle of the human race and intellect. When the rest of the world was black,—a mystery,—every region of its circumference was known and inhabited by the natives whom we may consider the fathers of history. The Jews, the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians, the Romans, all lived on its shores, navigated its waters, and developed their life as nations within sight of it. In early, half-fabulous days, it carried the fair Helen from her Grecian home to Troy, and then brought her ill-used husband and the kings and chieftains of Greece to the walls of her doomed asylum. Later, it witnessed the rise and progress of Christianity; was the scene of the voyages, the shipwrecks, and the trials of the Apostles. It carried the Crusaders on its bosom to fight for the cross, and bore back the remnant of their marvellous armament to their northern homes. In modern times, too, the Mediterranean has been the road to the East; the battle-field of the world; the connecting link between Europe, Asia, and Africa."

The sixth chapter.—"The climate of Mentone and of the Riviera considered medically," is, of course, the most important one in the book to the health seeker. To quote from it would be to store it. It must be read, marked, learned, by the invalid himself, or by those on whom the onerous task devolves of selecting a winter residence for him. Suffice it to say that Dr. Bennett gives ample advice and directions, and clearly indicates for what class of diseases and what kind of constitutions Mentone is suited.

"Mentone in its Social Aspect" forms the subject of the next chapter. Its principal resources are in picturesque, out-door life. Its scenery is grand and romantic. Its flora abundant. "Most of our garden spring-flowers grow wild in great luxuriance. Its geological aspects are very instructive, and afford constant occupation and amusement to those interested in such pursuits." Then there are drives along the sea-shore, and mountains to be scaled by the robust and enterprising. Wherever there are protected valleys and sunny mountain nooks, where at all times, in December or January, as well as earlier, warmth, a quiet atmosphere, and flowers, are sure to be found. What with these occupations, books and papers interchanged, and the harmonious intercourse of countrymen united by the bond of common origin and suffering, the winter passes pleasantly, merely saddened occasionally by the loss of some hopeless sufferer."

There are also various places of interest in the neighbourhood to which excursions may be made.

The inhabitants of Naston are exceedingly gracious and cordial to strangers, and are doing their utmost, in a quite southern way, to render their place agreeable to them. A comfortable little church, or club, has been built, which is well supplied with newspapers, and contains a billiard room, card, and conversational rooms, and a large concert room, than can also be used as a theatre. Each winter a series of balls are given by the members of the church, to which strangers are invited. Various other plans for the improvement of the place are on the tapis.

(To be continued.)

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice rode up Glen Glender on ponies, on the 24th ult., and drove back by Altna-Guithasach, where Princess Christian met her Majesty and the Princesses. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, visited the Lochnagar Female School, on the 25th ult. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon with Princess Christian, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ponsonby. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louise, drove to the Donside by Tarland, Mony Musk and Castle Forbes, returning by Kildrumny Castle and Ballater. The Queen went out, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, on the 27th ult. The Queen and the Duchess of Roxburghe rode on ponies by Aberarder to the Slughan, on the 27th ult., where her Majesty met Princess Christian and Princess Louise, with whom the Queen

drove home. The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duchess of Roxburghe and Colonel Ponsonby, attended Divine service in the parish church at Craithie, on the 28th ult. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, drove to the Lynn of Munich, on the 30th ult.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar General's weekly return shows 1,394 deaths in London during last week, being 123 over the average. The excess is set down partly to the account of bronchitis. During the week there were 112 deaths from cholera and 32 from diarrhoea, the two together being 55 lower than during last week, which was just 55 below the week before. The decrease, which is very satisfactory, would have been even greater but for the 30 deaths from malignant cholera at Woolwich and Plumstead. But the metropolis was the fourth among the ten great towns of the kingdom in point of health, Bristol being best, and Dublin and Newcastle worst. On Monday there was no death registered from cholera in the west, only one in the north, properly belonging to the centre, which had also one, one in the east, and twelve in the south, the whole of these being in Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead.—Father Ignatius—he used to be Brother Ignatius until lately—O. S. B., has made his appearance in London, and has undertaken to form a monastic establishment. On the 25th ult., at the Music Hall, Store-street, there was a gathering of clergymen and others supposed to be favourable to the movement. The Rev. Mr. Nihill, recently licensed curate of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Shoreditch, went through a religious service, in which there were vestments, incense, and much chanting. Then he addressed the meeting, and announced that he had been appointed by "Father" Ignatius to be Prior of the order of St. Benedict in London. "Father" Ignatius himself subsequently spoke, and called upon those present to enrol themselves in the order.—Two trials of considerable public interest also took place at the Central Criminal Court. The first was the case of Mr. Greenland, the late manager of the Leeds Bank, which had been deferred for several months. He was charged with perjury in swearing to the truth of certain returns as to the circulation of notes by the bank, which were incorrect. After a prolonged hearing the jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that the affairs of the bank were in great confusion, owing to the directors having thrown all the work on to the prisoner. Mr. Baron Pigott, who tried the case, released Mr. Greenland on sureties being entered into that he should come up for judgment when called upon.—The second case was that of the policemen Barry and Hayes, who are accused of perjury in having sworn that they arrested two lads, named Dye and Pearce, while attempting to commit a burglary. Both prisoners were called upon to plead, but only one was tried, so that he had the advantage of the other prisoner's testimony for his defence. It will be remembered that Dye and Pearce denied that they were arrested while attempting to commit burglary; but that, on the contrary, they were taken into custody at a spot nearly a mile away from where the policemen swore they took them. The statements of Dye and Pearce were corroborated by several witnesses. For the defence witnesses were called, some of whom swore to having met the constables with two persons in custody coming from the direction of where the alleged attempt at burglary had been made. The case had not concluded when the court rose.—On the 24th ult. an inquest was held at Brighton on the body of Mr. George Hobday, a tradesman of Gracechurch-street, who committed suicide by throwing himself off the West Pier at

that watering-place. The evidence was of a most distressing character, and conclusive as to the mind of the deceased having been wholly unhinged. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.—A suicide has taken place at Whitbread's brewery under circumstances of a far more remarkable character. A labourer, named Ward, who was employed in that great establishment, being tired of life, jumped into a huge vat filled with carbonic acid gas. Some trouble was experienced in getting the body out. He too, was pronounced to be of unsound mind.—An assault of robbery of a very daring character was perpetrated on the same day in one of the most frequented of the thoroughfares of the metropolis. The scene of the outrage was in front of the King's Cross Station of the Great Northern Railway. It appears that a person named Swallow, an auctioneer and toy and fancy dealer of Peterborough, who had been in London some days on business, went to the King's Cross Station last Wednesday evening for the purpose of returning home by rail. Finding that he had half-an-hour to spare he placed his bag and overcoat in a carriage, and went out of the station for the purpose of smoking a pipe. At the cab entrance to the station he was accosted by a woman, but took little notice of her. Shortly afterwards he was about crossing the road, when two men assaulted him, and quickly he was rendered insensible by the blows of the two men and the woman who in the first instance had spoken to him. His three assailants after stealing from him a purse containing £28 10s., decamped as quickly as possible, but they fortunately were not sufficiently alert to escape the attention of the police. Within a few minutes after the assault the two men were arrested, and were brought before the presiding magistrate at the Clerkenwell police-court, and committed for trial. The woman seems to have got off.—Henry Buckle, the draper and outfitter, of Stratford New Town, charged with having in his possession a quantity of goods stolen from the Great Eastern Railway, has been committed on two charges to take his trial.—The trial of the policeman charged with perjury came to a close at the Central Criminal Court on the 26th ult., with a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Sleigh, who appeared for the prosecution, applied that the trial of the other charges arising out of the same affair should be deferred until Monday. In the mean time, he said, certain inquiries would be made. If they elicited the response which he was informed they would, he should go on with the other charges. If they did not, he should withdraw from the prosecution. The application was opposed, but the Recorder made the desired order.—Mr. Bright arrived in Dublin on the 27th ult. He was met at Kingstown by the banquet committee, and travelled by train to the Westland-row station, where a carriage awaited him. In this he went to the house of Mr. James Haughton, whose guest he is to be during his stay in Dublin.—Mr. W. D. Bromley, one of the Conservative members for Staffordshire, has been expressing some rather novel opinions in respect to original sin. According to him not only is there the original stain, but boys are naturally much more wicked and prone to crime than grown men. The audience which he favoured with these views laughed at him consumedly.—There was a dense fog in London on the 27th ult., during which several accidents occurred. Perhaps the most serious of these were two collisions which took place on the North London Railway, and on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The collision on the North London Railway took place between a passenger train and a goods train. The passenger train, it seems, was allowed to start from the Bow station before the goods train had got clear of the next station. Several of the passengers

were much bruised. On the Brighton Railway two engines travelling from Battersea to Croydon, ran into a goods train near to the Streatham Junction. Much property was destroyed, and four men were seriously injured.—Mr. Spurgeon preached at the Tabernacle, on the 28th ult., against ritualism. He declared High Churchism to be bastard Popery, and Broad Churchism dishonest infidelity. The great danger to the Church came, he said, from within, and not from without. He deprecated legal interference, however, and urged prayer by all Evangelical Christians for the interposition of the Holy Ghost.—In the Central Criminal Court, on the 29th ult., the trial of the second policeman who is charged with perjury, was postponed until next session. Mr. Sleigh proposed to submit some new evidence to the jury, and it was considered only fair that the defendant should have ample opportunity of rebutting it.—Moses Moses, upon whose premises in Petticoat-lane, the police recently found a large quantity of stolen property, was brought up for further examination at the Mansion House. Some of the articles found were identified by the persons from whom they had been stolen. The prisoner was further remanded.—An inquest was held at the London Hospital on the body of Major Thomas Clark, who committed suicide by jumping out of the window of a house in Finsbury-square. The deceased was taken by his brother to the residence of the a medical man who lives in the locality, and it was during the consultation with him that he made the desperate leap, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards. The jury found that the unfortunate man committed suicide while in a state of insanity.—On the 30th ult. upon the invitation of the Lord Mayor, the most prominent gentlemen connected with the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise were entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. Unfortunately his lordship was prevented from presiding in consequence of indisposition, but his place was filled by the senior alderman, Mr. Alderman Copeland. The Government were represented by Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for India, who made a speech in reply to the toast of the House of Commons. In connection with the Atlantic Cable, speeches were delivered by the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Sir Samuel Canning, Sir James Anderson, and other gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in connection with the matter. The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.—The Norwich Musical Festival began on the 29th ult. On the 30th ult. the Prince and Princess of Wales went to Costessy Hall, the seat of Lord Stafford. There they were received with great honour. In the afternoon it was expected that their Royal Highnesses would visit Norwich.—Mr. Gower was one of the witnesses examined by the Reigate Election Commissioners. He stated that he had explicitly declared that he would sanction no bribery, and he added that whatever improper practices were resorted to were not known to him at the time.—A few days ago a man named Webb was brought up at the Mansion House, charged with being concerned in scuttling the ship *Severn*, on a voyage from Newport to Shanghai. On the 30th ult. Joseph Stansfeld Dean, *alias* Alsop, was charged with being concerned in the same affair. Dean had been clerk to a ship and insurance broker, named Lionel Holdsworth, who bought the *Severn* and insured her. Twelve cases alleged to contain arms were shipped on board the *Severn* in the name of Alsop and Co. They were stated to be of the value of £1,225, and were insured for £1,500. Before the ship, which was scuttled off the Cape de Verde Islands, was actually known to be lost, Alsop and Co. made a claim on the assurance company. Suspicions were aroused, and an inquiry set on foot, when it was discovered that the cases, instead of containing arms, really only contained salt, while

Alsop and Co. turned out to be the prisoner. He declared he had been made a tool of. The case was remanded.—A very remarkable case of forgery and perjury came before the presiding magistrate at Guildhall Police-court on the 30th ult. The accused was a man named Thomas Slater. The evidence quite turned the tables, for at the conclusion of the hearing the magistrate, Colonel Wilson, declared the chief witness, a young lad named Eade, to be both a thief, a liar, and a very wicked fellow, and regretted that he could not see his way to prosecuting. The details of the case are very singular. The accused person was of course at once discharged, but the unfortunate man had previously suffered some days' imprisonment in consequence of the boy's representations.—Sir Roundell Palmer, on the 31st ult. laid the foundation-stone of new schools in connection with St. Thomas's Church, Hemingford-road. At a collation subsequently he made a speech in which he insisted on the necessity of all education partaking of a religious character.—Sir R. Collier, the late Solicitor-General, and Mr. Morrison, M.P., addressed their constituents at Plymouth on Tuesday evening. Sir R. Collier spoke almost exclusively on the subject of Reform. He vindicated the conduct of the late Government in introducing the Reform Bill last session, and declared that its rejection was due to the disinclination of the House of Commons to pass any substantial measure of Reform. Upon those who rejected that measure he charged the existing agitation in the country. Finally, he said if the Derby Government brought in a genuine honest measure he would support it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Princess Dagmar, preparatory to her marriage with the Czarewitch, has been admitted into the Greek Church. On her reception she took the names of Maria Feodorowna. Great preparations are being made for the marriage.—By the treaty of peace between Saxony and Prussia, the former for all practical purposes ceases to be a separate kingdom. She is to enter the North German Confederation, Königstein and Dresden are to have mixed garrisons. Prussia is to furnish garrisons for the other towns until the Saxon army is reorganised. Then Saxony pays Prussia nine millions of thalers indemnity, makes over to her the Lobau and Grolitz Railway, and gives her sole control of the Saxon telegraph wires. The Zollverein Treaty is to continue in force, and Saxony undertakes to regulate all her diplomatic relations on the bases laid down by the North German Confederation.—A story as to Denmark has been passing current for some days, and has been set out by our contemporaries in very solemn fashion. It is that Prussia and Sweden have come to the resolution to divide Denmark between them, Prussia to have the mainland and Sweden the islands. He must be credulous, indeed, who will believe in any such thing just now. There is not the shadow of a pretext for the act of spoliation; and, apart from what other Powers may say, it is certain that Russia would not stand idly by while such a partition was going on. Count Bismarck yet lives, and he is far too shrewd a politician to attempt any such thing as is here spoken of.—It is asserted that the endeavours of the French Government to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and Italy are likely to succeed. Victor Emmanuel is said to be personally very anxious for such a reconciliation. It is far from being improbable that an agreement may be come to. At any rate such an agreement would seem to be the very best thing for the Pope.—The King and Queen of Saxony arrived at Pillnitz on the 26th ultimo, and they seem to have had a very warm reception. The King was very civil to the Prussian commandant, and all kinds of courtesies were exchanged.