

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

## FREEMASONRY CONSIDERED.

BY ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

## II.

*Continued from p. 363.*

Now, no one can object to all these degrees, if men are so minded to go in for them, but why insist upon having them called Masonic, except it be for the purpose of evading the Act of Parliament in reference to the suppression of secret societies, and why claim an antiquity and importance for them, when History and their own internal evidence combine to give the lie to such. Moreover, can the members not readjust their rituals, so that even they themselves be no longer put out of countenance by statements which are notoriously the opposite of truth. If it is asked, What business is it of mine? I reply, that having already paid for grades which I consider are an insult to any man of sense to have joined, I am bound, in honour, and in terms of my obligation, not to see another brother so misled as to suppose he will find any corn in the chaff of these degrees. If he desires to know what these degrees are, I recommend him to disburse a very small tithe of the expense of taking them, which will enable him to possess their whole secrets and mysteries, in print.

But if nothing else could show the absurdities of these multifarious degrees, the fact of their not being worked, because unworkable, shows their uselessness. Who would dream of attempting to work the rite of Misraim? It would require a nation, and the income of a king. Let us take the Ancient and Accepted Rite as worked in Scotland. The following degrees are alone given:—The Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master, Mark, Past, Excellent, and Royal Arch. Some Arch Chapters give the Ark Mariner, and the Red Cross degrees, but these are not necessary for advancement. A jump is then made through the Royal Order, not known in England or recognised, into the Rose Croix; that is from the seventh degree to the eighteenth. Another jump is made to the thirtieth, and there ends all ceremony. What do we find? From the seventh to the thirtieth degree both inclusive, only three degrees worked! I confess they manage these things better in England, and in Devon and Cornwall the grades below the eighteenth are all worked. But

how about Scotland? I do not believe there is a single man who wears the collar of the thirty third, thirty second, thirty first, or thirtieth, that knows anything to fit him to be considered, intellectually, qualified to hold these degrees, that is, if intellectual qualification is to be tested by a knowledge of the degrees. Surely no one will say that this is proper, or that these degrees should be kept on the roll, while in fact they are so many dead letters. The French at one time adopted a very excellent plan of reducing the list of degrees to seven,‡ but after a short time the desire for decorations came in once more, and they reverted to the thirty three, to the delight and profit of the jewellers.

Now, since the thirty-three degrees are unworkable, why not chose out certain of them, and cast aside the others, as the French, with a gleam of Masonic sense, did? The brother who desires a cross and an eagle for his breast could easily be gratified with the Rose Croix and the thirtieth. Might one suggest to the Templars before leaving these higher degrees that a slight study of the ancient ritual and of the internal economy of the Order would be judicious; to the hospitallers, a glance at the history of that noble Order by de Vertol, where they will learn things undreamed of in their philosophy, and perhaps they may then understand what difference existed between the Orders known as Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of Rhodes, Knights of Malta, whom historians, according to our native modern valiant Knights, have always been under the wrong impression were one and the same, and the Knights Templars. They may then know that Pope Clement's Bull utterly annihilated the Order of the Temple, the members of which entered into that of the Hospital, not as Templars, but as Hospitallers; and the name of Templar, as indicative of an Order, became extinct. They may know that the Hospitallers, with the Templars, upon the loss of the Holy Land, established themselves in Cyprus, the rival Orders being then on the most intimate and friendly terms. The Hospitallers shortly after attacked Rhodes, which they captured, and it was the fact of their being engaged in this war that prevented them being involved in the Templar's fate, for the Grand Master was invited, along with Molai, by the Pope,

‡ These consisted of Symbolic Degrees, 1, Apprentice; 2, Companion; 3, Master.—High Grades, 1, Elu Secret; 2, Grand Elu Scotch; 3, Knight of the East; 4, Rose Croix.

to repair to Paris, but he left his Order's interests in the hands of the noble Jacques. Upon the fall of Rhodes they added "of Rhodes" to their designation, and when they became possessed of Malta, called themselves "The Knights of Malta." De Vertol calls his history, "of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, styled afterwards the Knights of Rhodes, and at present, the Knights of Malta." To make separate degrees of these titles is worse than idiocy.

My remarks upon these high grades will be found confirmed, and the subject more exhaustively treated in an article published in the "Freemasons' Quarterly Review" for 1838, page 24, to which I refer the reader for further light. In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that all the so called upper degrees and rites, huddled together, are not worth a single diagram traced upon the board of St. John's Masonry.

#### HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

By ✠ Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°, *Corresponding Member of the German Union of Freemasons; Knight Companion of the Royal Order; Member of Several Rites in England and Scotland; &c.; &c.*

(Continued from page 347.)

A dispensation was read by the W.M., 5th Dec., 1826, from T. C. Burckhardt, Esq., to the Knights Templars at Falmouth, by order of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, granted by great favour, for the purpose of holding an encampment or conclave, to be called the Cornubran Conclave of the Holy City. It stands the first on the list of encampments under the present Grand Conclave for England for the province of Devon and Cornwall for 1867, and although it has seen many changes since its inauguration, it still thrives, and has of late taken a fresh lease of its life by removing to a more central part of the county of Cornwall. From Falmouth the encampment was transferred to Redruth, and although not lacking in support whilst with our "Druid's" friends, for the sake of its permanent prosperity, it is now safely lodged at Truro, where it is expected many member of theoyal Arch will soon join its ranks.

The history of Knights Templars in Cornwall is unimportant.

An address to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence was duly forwarded about October, 1827, by the lodge, and received a most gracious answer.

On Monday, 22nd December, 1828, the members of the Druids', Love and Honour, and other lodges met at Redruth for the purpose of attending the funeral of the much-lamented Bro. Knight, who was called the father of Masonry in Cornwall, and held high office in the province, having been universally beloved and respected.

The lodge was opened in the third degree by the Prov. G. Sec., who, with deep Masonic feeling, and in his own peculiarly happy flow of animated language, pronounced a warm eulogium on the public and private character of our lamented brother, and detailed with discrimination the manifold services which he had rendered to the Craft during the period of a life protracted to 83 years. The brethren then, in half Masonic costume (white crape around the left arm, sprigs of accacia in the hand, and white gloves), proceeded to the church, and, after the funeral ceremony, they strewed a portion of their evergreens into the vault in symbolical hope of a resurrection from the tomb of corruption into the celestial chambers of the Grand Lodge above, whose happiness unintermittingly endures.

The lodge had the honour of a visit from the D.P.G.M., Bro. Robinson, 2nd. Feb., 1830. In answer to the welcome reception of the distinguished visitor the D.P.G.M. expressed his obligations to the members for their kindness, and declared his high sense of feeling towards the Mother Lodge of the county from which especially he believed the Masonic estimation in which he was held in the province was mainly owing, and he felt, in common with the experienced Craft, a double delight in visiting a Masonic establishment where all the landmarks of the society were so vigorously observed, and all the sociality of brotherhood so happily experienced.

The brethren appeared in Masonic mourning, in conformity with the directions of the Grand Lodge, 3rd August. The jewels of the officers and the aprons of the Fraternity presented a respectful tribute to the memory of our lamented patron, King George IV.

We should have stated that the lodge took part in a grand procession on July 6th, which had been arranged by the town authorities for the purpose of proclaiming the accession of King William IV., and afterwards assembled at the usual hour in the eve, and partook of a feast especially prepared. Bro. Ellis, Prov. G. Sec., took the opportunity of proposing the memory of our late revered monarch

and patron in solemn silence. He recapitulated the numerous advantages which the Craft had derived from his influential patronage, and the honours which his Majesty's name had caused the Fraternity to receive.

The health of King William IV. was then drunk with enthusiasm. Bro. Ellis then gave the lodge a sketch of the king's Masonic history, and expressed his full conviction that the loss which the brotherhood had sustained in their late patron would be sufficiently restored in his illustrious successor.

Bro. Ellis presented a portrait of the late Bro. George Bell, formerly Prov. G.M. for Cornwall, on behalf of Bro. Lieut. G. B. Lawrence, *R.N.*, which was duly accepted with much pleasure on 7th August, 1832. Notice was given at the lodge held 5th April, 1856, that the Royal Arch Chapter would be opened on the 14th.

A meeting of a more than usually interesting character was held 31st August, 1841, for the initiation of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., *F.R.S.*, *M.P.*, &c., into the ancient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons. The Past D. Prov. G.M. presided on the occasion, and after the ceremony the members dined in the hall. The health of her most gracious Majesty was drunk, not only as our Sovereign, but also as the daughter of a Mason and of a Grand Master, and a niece of a Grand Master. After which the chairman saw he could not advert to the next sentiment he should propose without feeling what he could not express. It had been his pleasing duty on many occasions to bring before them the just tribute of respect and fraternal regard which all felt for that highly distinguished gentleman, who for a half century and more was the boast of the Craft in this province, and the theme of admiration wherever and by whomsoever he was truly known. You know, he said, my brethren, to whom I allude, because I am bold to say that though we may see his like again, yet all will acknowledge he was, take him for all in all, such as all felt proud to copy, however few might attain to a likeness of the original. I hope I may say that to me he was a friend and a brother, for removed as I am from his rank and greatness, yet that polite bearing which characterised the old English gentleman shone so conspicuously, and was unostentatiously displayed in and by him towards me when favoured with an interview either in the library or at the dinner table, that distinction seemed lost in the urbanity

of the gentleman. It is somewhat remarkable that on this day whilst we have been engaged in preparing the ceremony preparatory only, I hope, to another which will place my honoured and distinguished brother on my right (Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., &c.) as the successor of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, P.G.M., that the monument to the revered memory of Sir John St. Aubyn should be passing our hall to be erected on the spot containing his remains and those of a long line of ancestors. I cannot help adverting to the loss which the tender and affectionate lady has to bear, who was so worthy of so honourable a man. It must have been a stroke of no common order, and the grief felt by that lady is such, I am assured, as no time can assuage. I propose the memory of our late revered, venerated, respected, and highly-esteemed Sir John St. Aubyn, our late Prov. G.M., to be drunk in solemn silence.

Sir Charles Lemon was passed 28 Sep., and raised 26th October in the same year.

The Lodge of Love and Honour had the distinguished honour of having that illustrious brother to be its W.M., Jan. 31st, 1843, and during that year a patent was granted by authority of the Grand Lodge of England appointing him Prov. G.M. for Cornwall, dated 26th June, 1843. The newly-appointed Prov. G.M. was installed at the Royal Hotel, Falmouth, where a Prov. Grand Lodge was held, April 16th, 1846. The members, having first attended church, where Bro. Rev. H. Gryels, Vicar of St. Neot, the Prov. Grand Chaplain, preached a sermon from the 1 Chap. 1 Kings, 34 and 35 verses.

As the remaining minutes of the Lodge of Love and Honour, Falmouth, will be familiar to the readers of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE through the medium of its lodge reports, we shall content ourselves by concluding the sketch of the lodge, regretting that from want of time we have had to pass over several interesting records, and have not been able to do that justice to our subject which some more able writer could have done.

Before continuing our history, by referring to the records of another old lodge, we will just mention on May 20th, 1851, being the centenary of the constitution of the Lodge of Love and Honour, the undermentioned members of the lodge commemorated the anniversary, and passed a social and fraternal evening with the fellowship becoming brothers and Masons. Bro. McHeard and Bro. P. Kempe, of the Phoenix, Honour, and

Prudence, No. 415, Truro, assisted at the celebration.

JOHN ELLIS, Deputy Prov. G.M.

GEORGE PASMORE, W.M.

JAMES CORNISH, P. Prov. G.W.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, and others.

The foundation stone of the Falmouth Docks was laid with Masonic honours 28th Feb., 1860, and subsequently a grand banquet was held. A full report appeared in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE at the time.

We find by our records that Bro. Sir John St. Aubyn was appointed Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England by his Grace, the Duke of Manchester, G.M., on April 30th, 1781.

(To be continued.)

#### CHESHIRE EDUCATIONAL MASONIC INSTITUTION.

The fourth annual report of the Cheshire Educational Masonic Institution of which Lord de Tabley, the Prov. G.M. for Cheshire, is president, has just been issued, and the committee express great satisfaction at the progress the institution has made during the past twelve months.

At the close of the last financial year there was a balance of £473 3s. 11d. in hand, which has since been increased to £665 7s. 4d., £500 of which has been satisfactorily invested in the names of the trustees, and at a high rate of interest; arrangements are also being made to invest a further portion of the funds. Eight children at the beginning of the year were receiving the benefits of the institution, but the committee had to report with regret that one died three months after being placed on the books, leaving seven for the remainder of the year. There are, however, five more applicants at the ensuing election, and the committee felt quite justified in recommending *all* should be elected if found eligible, relying on increased support from the brethren to meet this greatly increased expenditure. From the lodges in the province, the contributions out of initiation and joining fees have increased from £17 6s. 6d. in 1865, to £38 7s. 3d. in 1866; the donations have increased from £47 4s. to £62 7s.; and the subscriptions from £35 15s. to £56 11s. 6d. in the same period, showing the increasing interest felt in the institution by all the brethren. The committee desired to express their gratitude to

the Provincial Grand Lodge and the Worshipful Masters of the lodges at Stockport, for the sum of £12 13s. 9d., contributed as a moiety of the collection at church at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge held in that town on the 6th September, 1866. They also desired to thank the brethren of the Ellesmere Lodge (No. 758), and Bro. Waugh, for £5 7s. 6d., the proceeds of an entertainment given at Runcorn on the 27th December last, on behalf of the funds; and in doing so, would urge on the members of the various lodges in the province the great assistance they could render by readings, lectures, or other entertainments of a similar character in their respective localities.

The committee again recorded their deep sense of obligation for the very indefatigable exertions of their honorary secretaries, Bros. Platt and Hignett, who, in conjunction with Bro. T. E. Hignett, of Lodge No. 537, and Bro. J. L. Howard, P.M. No. 537, and other influential brethren in Cheshire and West Lancashire, so successfully promoted and carried out an amateur performance in the Theatre Royal, Birkenhead, on the 29th October, 1866, which resulted in the handsome sum of £49 13s., being handed to the Treasurer of the institution.

The committee stated that they could not close their report without expressing their thankfulness to the Great Architect of the Universe for the uninterrupted success which had attended the institution from the commencement to the present time, and for the increasing interest felt in it by all who were acquainted with its working, as evidenced by the additional income from all sources, notwithstanding the gloom which had overspread the whole commercial world during the period embraced by this report, and they sincerely trusted it might prove a blessing to all who were in any way connected with it.

The greater part of the lodges in the province are subscribers to the institution, and it is ardently desired that it may go on and prosper, the only qualification for a candidate for the benefits of the institution being, that the father shall have been a subscribing member, for at least three years, to some lodge or lodges within the province of Chester.

JEWELLERY.—The New Jersey Courier, in an article on "Masonic Jewellery," beautifully suggests:—"If you are anxious that the world should know you to be a Mason, let them find it out by your upright and regular deportment, and the practice of Masonic virtues and brotherly love."

## 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 367.)

### CHAPTER XXXIV.

#### ARREST OF THE CHRISTIANS.

"Where'er thou findest one of Christian faith,  
Arrest him By the gods, the Roman's voice  
Shall down them to the lions."

Three months have passed since the tragedy related in the last chapter occurred. Rome had forgot it, and upon Myra's heart the first burst of woe had broken, and left a melancholy calm behind. Caius, too, had ceased to nourish his bitter grief in the study of his new creed, and proved himself an able coadjutor to Paulus in carrying on the extension of the Christian faith. Adrian, too, had had enough to occupy his attention. The daily conversations which he held with Myra had deepened his first impression, the death of her relatives had removed any bar to his asking her to join her lot with his, and much to the satisfaction of Paulus, Lucidora, and Caius, she, at length was persuaded to this step, for the memory of the sins of her house pressed the young girl's heart down, and made her consider herself an outcast from society. We reopen our tale on the morning of their marriage. The cousins were seated together, hand in hand.

"Caius, wilt thou not leave Rome with us? Come for a time to Ephesus. Change of scene will do thee good, and help to deaden the pain that still lingers in thy heart from the memories of the past."

"Nay, Adrian, my place is here. Paulus groweth old, and needeth my help. It is but right that Myra be removed from all scenes which may recall the dead, but you forget, I have a potent spell in my work to rear joy and not sorrow."

"I feel as if I was acting a cowardly part in leaving thee here in the midst of danger. But in a year or two I shall return to Rome, never to leave thee, or better still, after a space both you and Paulus may come to us."

"Adrian, a secret monitor tells me that I shall never leave Rome. You may come to me, but I—never to you. Happiness, my cousin, will

smile upon your life, and a celestial happiness shines upon mine. The alleviation of human misery, the rescuing of souls from the grave, have in them greater stores of pleasure than all temporal enjoyment. But come, the hour has arrived. Now the bridegroom must seek the bride."

The marriage had been arranged to be celebrated in the chapel within the catacombs. Adrian and Lucidora would have had it in the latter's house, but Myra desired that her new life should commence in that spot, where the faithful had so often met, and her desire carried the day. The chapel had not been used for many months on account of the cold weather, and also on account of the increasing vigilance of the priests, who were constantly on the watch for Christians. Cassius had never lost sight of the chapel, and regularly had it watched. Although the absence of any tangible proof of its being used during the period, he could not be brought to consider it as abandoned. Every day he had it searched, and fatally so, as our story will relate.

Paulus, Lucidora, Adrian, Myra, and Caius were all who were present at the ceremony. By the light of a taper the marriage service was read, and they had risen from their knees after the concluding prayer, when a hoarse laugh grated upon their ears. Turning round in astonishment they saw the face of the High Priest, Cassius, at the doorway. Caius was the first to recover himself.

"What want you here?" he asked.

"What want I here?" replied the High Priest, and then recognising Caius, he exclaimed, in wonder, "you, Caius Fabius, a Christian?"

"You shirk my question Cassius. What want you here? That is what I want to know."

Cassius stepped back a pace, and gave a shrill whistle, which scarcely had died away when the tramp of armed men resounded through the passages, and by the glare of torches Caius could see the helmets of a centurions band. Backed by this military force, Cassius entered the apartment, saying—

"In the name of the Emperor, I arrest you."

Myra threw her arms around Adrian, while Paulus and Lucidora raised theirs to heaven. Resistance was in vain, and they were conducted from the catacombs direct to the presence of Trajan. The Emperor was surprised at the persons brought before him, and said, laughingly—

"What dream is this, Cassius, and why do

see Caius, his cousin, and the noble Lucidora prisoners?"

"Because I caught them practising the Christian rites in the catacombs under the city."

"Bah! Caius a Christian! Why not couple his name with cowardice, dishonour? Come hither, Caius. Place thy hand in mine, and look me in the eyes. Art thou a Christian?"

A proud smile passed over the young Roman's face as he replied, I am."

Trajan dropped his hand in surprise and consternation, and falling back in his seat gazed at him with an expression of incredulity.

"How is this?" he at length exclaimed, pointing to Paulus. "Is he a Roman?"

"No, Trajan," replied Paulus. "I am a Corinthian, born of its princes, but for the cause of Christ I have laid down rank and wealth. My name is Paulus, and I am a tanner of the marsh."

"There is but madness in them," cried Trajan, "the gods have deprived them of reason."

"Of worldly reason God may have deprived us," replied Paulus, "but in its place he has given us eternal wisdom, and the hope of immortal happiness."

"Thou art a tanner, Paulus, now, and not a sage. What hast thou then to do with Christianity?"

"I was a sage, or reputed so, before I was a tanner. Every man must worship as his heart tells him is true. I know a God who made this world and all that is in it, who over all is powerful, and can do with man in the same fashion, as the potter fashioneth clay, and Him I worship as mine only God and king."

"What! Dost thou disown our authority?"

"Thou art the Emperor of Rome, but my King is thy King, and King of earth and sea and heaven."

"And yet this powerful monarch hung a malefactor upon the Cross when Pilate was in Palestine. An equal fate shall be thine, for doubtless thy perversity has dragged these others into rebellion against heaven. But away with them to prison. We will examine them at length on the morrow."

Next day Trajan had them before him, but failed to make any impression. He held a long interview with Caius, and attempted by every argument in his power to make him recant, but without effect. In great chagrin, he commanded Paulus and Caius to be placed in a secure place in

the palace of which he retained the key, and the others he handed over to the care of a centurion. Lycus, however, on hearing of the arrest of Paulus and Adrian, resolved to set them at liberty. He had a fleet boat manned on the Tiber, and accompanied by certain of the Stoics in disguise, they attacked the prison guard, overcame them, but only found Adrian and his companions Myra and Lucidora. These they hurried away in spite of Adrian's desire to be left to share his cousin's fate, but Lycus would not listen to him, placed him on board with Myra and Lucidora, and bade him rest assured that he would try and rescue Paulus and Caius also. Sadly Adrian saw the town receding, and underneath the starlit sky, he and his companions prayed to God to deliver their dear ones from destruction.

"Whither shall we steer?" asked the governor, as they passed from the Tiber on to the broad sea.

"To Memphis," answered Adrian, "aye to Memphis and to Lemo, where we will be safe. Oh Caius, Caius, thy prognostication has been fatally true. Would that I had been in thy stead."

A sigh fell upon his ear, a trembling form stood a little apart. He opened his arms, and, with a glad cry, Myra sprang into them.

*(To be continued.)*

[The Author reserves the right of reproduction and translation.]

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THE EMANATION THEORY.

The Junior Warden of a Metropolitan lodge makes inquiry respecting the Emanation theory. It was, he states, the religious system of several brothers with whom he occasionally associated whilst travelling through France, in the summer and autumn of last year. The few individuals known to me who have adopted this theory, are followers of Monsieur Pierre Leroux, or the late Abbé Lamennais. They are commonly looked upon as Mystical Pantheists. The Emanatory Theory and Mystical Pantheism are, however, different creeds. The only material information that I possess upon the subject is comprised in the following passage taken from the "Compendium Philosophiæ ad usum seminariorum." "Sed cum isti auctores (Leroux et Lamennais) admittant existentiam, entium a Deo distinctorum quæ vitam habent ipsam propriam et a vita Dei distinctam, doceantque duntaxat omnia entia e divina substantia emanare, eorum doctrina Emanatismus esse videtur potius quam Pantheismus proprie dictus.—C. P. COOPER.

### COUNT ZINZENDORF'S ORDER OF THE MUSTARD SEED.

I beg Bro. Hughan to accept my thanks for his communication as to Count Zinzendorf's Order of the Mustard Seed, page 329 of the present volume. My statement that the Order of the Mustard Seed was

not connected with Freemasonry, has not the advantage of resting upon Masonic ground. For the last seven years I have had no access to publications on Freemasonry, the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE excepted, and my copy of that periodical is not now complete, the six first volumes having some time ago been added to my collections in Lincoln's Inn library. My statement respecting the Order of the Mustard Seed is entirely founded on the article "Zinzendorf," in the "Biographie Universelle," tome 552, edition of 1828, filling seven and a half columns of that work, and written by Monsieur La Boissière. The passage which records the creation of the Order of the Mustard Seed, and some passages immediately following, are here subjoined, together with a few remarks enclosed between brackets, and a short appendix of inquiries. I must premise, first, that Count Zinzendorf was born 29th May, 1700; next, that according to the Masonic writers named by Bro. Hughan, the Order of the Mustard was instituted in 1739; thirdly, that it was also known by the name of the Fraternity of Moravian Brothers of the Order Religious Freemasons: "Tourmenté presque des son enfance par le désir d'être chef de secte, Zinzendorf était encore qu'étudiant à Halle, lorsqu'il créa l'ordre la graine de moutarde, qui avait pour emblème un *ecce homo*, avec l'épigraphie *Nostra Medela*." [1. As at the end of May, 1739, Count Zinzendorf began his 40th year, it is plain that the allegation of Bro. Hughan's Masonic writers requires for its support the rejection of Monsieur La Boissière's words "il n'était encore qu'étudiant à Halle." 2. Without good cause shown, critical science forbids the rejection of these words. 3. What is contained in this first passage is all that is said by Monsieur La Boissière concerning the Order of the Mustard Seed.] "Alors même il se nourrissait de la doctrine de Spener, qui avait formé un grand nombre de disciples dans la Saxe et surtout à Halle." [4. Spener named in this passage is the celebrated founder of the sect of Pietists.] "Parvenu à l'âge où les passions commencent à fermenter (13 ans), il en éprouva les orages les plus violents; sa bouillante imagination n'était guère propre à les calmer. Il se livra à tous les genres de débauches." [5. Upon comparison of this passage with the first, it would seem that the Count was not thirteen years old when he created the Order of the Mustard Seed. 6. Forty-five years ago I heard the Order of the Mustard Seed, with its *ecce homo* and motto *Nostra Medela*, spoken of at Prague as furnishing a remarkable example of religious enthusiasm at a very early age. 7. That there is here something needing explanation, Bro. Hughan will, I am persuaded, not hesitate to admit.] "En 1721 quelques descendants des anciens Moraves, persécutés dans leur pays, se réfugièrent dans la Haute-Lusace. Le Comte de Zinzendorf leur accorda un asile dans le village de Bertholdsdorf qui lui appartenait," &c. [8. Monsieur La Boissière then goes on to relate the other events of Count Zinzendorf's life, but he nowhere hints that the Count had ever anything to do with Freemasonry, either ancient or modern, for, as he lived to 1760, he might have been acquainted with both systems, with the latter as well as with the former.

*Appendix.*—In what precedes there is, it is imagined, enough to afford an excuse for the ensuing inquiries. First, have Bro. Hughan's Masonic writers

taken the allegation that the Order of the Mustard Seed was instituted in 1739, and that it was also known by the name of the Fraternity of Moravian Brothers of the Order Religious Freemasons, from the Moravian Bishop Spangenberg's "Biographie du Comte Nicolas Louis de Zinzendorf," eight volumes in octavo, 1772—1775? Secondly, have they taken such allegation from Duvernoy's "Life of Comte Zinzendorf?" Thirdly, have they taken it from the "Mémoires" of Count Zinzendorf's Life, inserted in the "Journal Encyclopédique," 1762? Fourthly, if they have not taken such allegation from Spangenberg, Duvernoy, or the "Mémoires," from what other publication have they taken it? Fifthly, is it not in Spangenberg, Duvernoy, and the "Mémoires," if anywhere, that we may expect to find not only the true date of the creation of the Order of the Mustard Seed, but its real nature and its real object also? Lastly, is it not in Spangenberg, Duvernoy, and the "Mémoires," if anywhere, that we may expect to find how it was that the Order of the Mustard Seed came to be also known by the name of the Fraternity of Moravian Brothers of the Order Religious Freemasons?—C. P. COOPER.

#### THE GERMAN UNION, LEIPSIG.

It is stated in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of last Saturday, that Bro. Lyon, of Ayr, and Bro. Hughan, of Truro, have received their diplomas of membership of "The German Union, Leipsig." It is, of course to be implied this is a *Masonic* Union or Society. Can any brother obligingly inform me, through this department of the Magazine, what are the objects of this society which has received into its fold the two distinguished members of our Order above-mentioned, and with whose sterling and copious contributions to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR its readers are so familiar.—BUTE.

#### THE RIGHTS OF VISITORS.

I find that my friend, Bro. A. O. Haye, disagrees with the views entertained by Bro. Dr. H. Hopkins and myself relative to the rights of visitors. Usually I am inclined to accept the opinion of Bro. A. O. Haye as final, as his vast Masonic experience (especially as editor of the late *Scottish Freemason's Magazine*) united with a good judgment and highly cultivated mind, eminently qualify him to be a ruler in the Craft, but in the case in question I cannot, because it is more than possible he would come to the same decision as ourselves, were he but put in possession of some facts which cannot well be inserted in these pages. Besides, the Constitution of Maryland, or of any other Grand Lodge, do not, to my mind, reach the question at issue, because the laws of the different Grand Lodges differ almost as much as the faces of the members. What we contend for is this: That so long as the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England are silent on the subject of exclusion, from any such cause as the Loyalty Lodge act at Jersey, and thus indirectly confers the right upon members to visit English lodges at any time, presided there is no by-law to the contrary, it is both illegal and inexpedient to compel any brother to leave the lodge at which he is a visitor, from the plea of private business contained in the minute book, especially when some of the members of that lodge may have

some petty jealousy of one who has done more than any other six Masous put together, in either Jersey or Guernsey, for the general good of the Craft. In conclusion, I beg to state that the Grand Lodge of England resolved some time since, "That it is the *undoubted right* of every Mason, who is well known or properly vouched for, to visit any lodge during the time it is opened for *general Masonic business*." To my mind this clearly establishes the view taken by my dear friend and Brother, Dr. Hopkins.—W. J. HUGHAN.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### INITIATION OF CANDIDATES BY WARDENS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your report of the meeting of the Rutland Lodge (No. 1,130), at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, the J.W. is announced to have given the first degree. Is he a Past Master, and, if not, has he any authority to confer a degree which, I had been led to think, was the especial duty and privilege of a Master?

Yours fraternally,  
A KNIGHT.

[We have no desire to re-open the much-vexed question "Can a Warden initiate?" The practice is not forbidden by the "Book of Constitutions," but still it is highly objectionable, and ought only to be resorted to under very special circumstances, and by the courtesy of the W.M., who either himself, or a P.M., must occupy the chair, and is responsible for the regularity of the proceedings. Where no special circumstances are shown, it almost bears *prima facie* evidence upon it that the W.M. is incompetent to perform the duties.—Ed. F.M.]

#### VISITORS TO LODGES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Fully appreciating, as I do, the Masonic knowledge and skill of Bro. A. O. Haye, which, I freely confess, are far beyond my own, therefore believing his opinion worthy of all consideration, I regret that we differ on an important matter of Masonic right. I brought the matter prominently forward, in the hope of having it settled, because I found no direct provision in the "Book of Constitutions," though, as already observed, the right to visit other lodges is there implied. It appears that there are two simple questions to decide: First, can a visitor demand admission to any lodge? Secondly, is there any lawful limitation by which there may be exclusion during part of the proceedings, and if so, which part? On the first question, though I cannot quote a definite authority, I have an impression that appeals to Grand Lodge in cases of exclusion have been decided in favour of the appellant. On the second question, as before stated, I think no provision exists except that of gentlemanly propriety, which would suggest withdrawal, or at least, compliance with a request to withdraw, under certain circumstances. In this respect I did not in the par-

ticular case commit myself. Yet I contend that visitors ought to be admitted during the reading of the minutes, as well as during the administration of Masonic rites, but may be called upon to retire during discussions upon them, and on matters of purely internal economy. Admitting that "each lodge is a family in itself," I remark that it is also part of the province, under a Grand Lodge of the country, and as such all its acts, except those which concern only its internal arrangements, ought to be open to those under the same constitution. In the case of the Loyalty Lodge, which gave rise to this discussion, the question for decision was, whether the lodge should resist the authority of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and it was openly stated by P.M.'s, that in case of determination to do so, and any penal action being taken thereon, allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England would be thrown off, and a warrant be obtained from a foreign Grand Lodge. The result did concern all in the province, and the threatened defection interested all under the same constitution. I still consider, therefore, that the result of the discussion, as contained in the minutes, though not the discussion itself, should be open to all who choose to attend. I agree with Bro. Haye, that a "lodge has an unquestionable right to say who shall not be their associates," so far as regards its discussions and its social meetings after the closing of the lodge, but not I think as to the records of its proceedings and the administration of its rites. I am quite sure that the admission of Masons from other lodges may be a great safeguard against unconstitutional acts, such as I have sometimes witnessed, and therefore I deem it very desirable, as well as legal. Should these letters meet the eye of the Grand Registrar, I hope he will kindly favour us with his opinion, which we must all respect. If it prove that I am wrong, I imagine that many with myself will feel a delicacy in intruding on a lodge to which we do not belong. As a rule I visit all lodges in a district where I may happen to be, but in case of a decision that I cannot claim it as a right, I shall have to consider the propriety of giving it up in future. In some instances this may cause much inconvenience. I have within the last few months repeatedly visited lodges when degrees were to be conferred, at which not more than four or five members were present, and but for help thus obtained the work would not have been done.

Bro. Haye has quoted the practice in America as opposed to my view. He will excuse me if I say that under some foreign constitutions there are many arrangements which could not be admitted in England, and that on a question of this kind we must look to the spirit and practice of our own constitutions, not of those abroad.

It seems that Bros. Haye and Leigh are opposed to Bro. Hughan and myself, but all others whom I have privately consulted have fully endorsed my views. By the concessions of the former brethren, the question is now restricted to the presence of visitors during the reading of the minutes, the main point for which I contended at first, and therefore it may be well in what may still have to be said, to limit the discussion to that subject, on which, however, I am not aware that I can add anything more.

Yours fraternally,  
Kidderminster, May 13th. H. H.



## THE LODGE OF CHARITY (No. 223).

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—A short time since I was on a visit to an old friend in Plymouth, who had been recently initiated in the Lodge of Charity, of that town. He, knowing I was a Mason, invited me to accompany him to his lodge. I put my Masonic clothing in my pocket, and went with my friend accordingly. On entering the ante-room, I was accosted by the Tyler, who demanded my certificate. I replied that I was not in the habit of carrying it about with me, but, if he would introduce me to the J.W., I would prove myself a Mason by answering any questions he might be disposed to put to me, and, further, that my friend who had brought me there had known me for upwards of twenty years, and that I was the I.P.M. of an old lodge, and showed him a jewel that had been presented to me on the occasion of my having installed my successor in the chair of King Solomon, with an inscription on the back of it relating thereto. The Tyler (who, by the way, appeared to be W.M. and all the other officers combined in one person—in fact, a *multum in parvo*) said he was sorry, but he could not admit me without the production of my certificate, as it was so laid down in the "Book of Constitutions." I assured him it was not so, and he produced the said book; I read the rule referred to to the brethren present, and, although there is not one word about a certificate, they refused to try me or prove me, but went in to open the lodge, leaving me to argue the point with the Tyler. Not being disposed to do so, I retired, but my friend called to me to return, and, on again ascending the stairs, I found the outer door shut and properly tyled. I waited nearly twenty minutes on the winding (I should rather say *windy*) staircase, for the wind was blowing through the place, and threatened to extinguish the solitary gas-light on the landing, which, had it been the case, would have left me in a dilemma as to finding my way out. I was on the point of lighting my cigar when the door opened to let one of the brothers out. I then ventured to ask the Tyler the reason of my being called back. He said he had no doubt in his own mind that I was a brother, but that he had received no communication as to admitting me, but suggested my waiting a little longer. I declined doing so, being, as you may suppose, somewhat annoyed at the want of courtesy exhibited by our provincial brethren.

I have written thus much, as I consider that it concerns the Craft generally, who are, or should be, guided by the "Book of Constitutions" in this as well as other matters affecting our Order. I admit the necessity of caution, but I maintain that no brother should be refused admission into a lodge who can prove himself a Mason. We are asked by those skilled in the noble science how we know a brother. The answer is—not by seeing his certificate and reading it, but one well understood by all Masons.

I mentioned what had taken place to my old friend, Bro. Watts, of the Globe Hotel, Plymouth, who, with his usual kindness and good-feeling, invited me to attend his lodge, the Huyshe Masonic Temple, when I was most hospitably received, and highly delighted with the magnificent appointments of the said Temple.

A YOUNG P.M. OF AN OLD LODGE.

[We think our brother has just reason to complain of the way in which he was treated by the Lodge of "Charity," and we would advise him immediately to lay all the circumstances before the Board of General Purposes. It is not usual for a brother visiting a town at a distance to carry his certificate with him, and, even then, it is expressly stated in the face of it that its production will not entitle any brother to admission into a lodge without due examination, conclusively proving that the mere production of a certificate is but a minor consideration.—ED. F.M.]

## A BUD OF PROMISE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Will you permit to present you with a bud from that garden of roses which is so benignantly cultivated by the brethren, to their eternal honour. It was culled by accident at the festival in the hall, on Wednesday, 8th May, 1867, by lady visitors.

One inquired of a passing little girl, who had probably seen some eight or ten summers, if she knew ———, mentioning the name of another little girl. The little one hesitated, as if challenging her memory, and then calmly replied, "Yes, I know her," and, after a slight pause, added, "but she is not in the school now," which closed the topic. Shortly after, the dear child had glided to the side of another lady who was in company with the questioner, and said in a subdued tone, "The little girl for whom your friend was inquiring is dead; I did not like to tell the lady so lest it might disturb her enjoyment here."

Such disciplined considerateness in\* one so young may, when better known, originate, or induce confidence to renewed exertions in that noble work which excites so much admiration. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

WILLIAM EATHORNE GILL.

## "PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The readers generally of the Magazine of the 4th inst. will doubtless have learned with much pleasure that the eminent Masonic writers, Bros. D. Murray Lyon and W. J. Hughan, have been elected members of the distinguished Society of Literary Freemasons, to which the paragraph in your "Notes and Queries" refers; permit me, however, to draw your attention to the fact, that in the number of Bro. Findel's Masonic paper, *Die Bauhütte*, giving the names of the two distinguished brethren above mentioned, the names of *three* brethren are given, the third being our respected Bro. Dr. H. Hopkins, of Guernsey. The Masonic triad thus formed is a very happy one. I have to apologise for thus troubling you, but I feel assured the Craft generally will, through the medium of your pages, be glad to learn that not two, but three, of our most zealous workers in the cause of Freemasonry in Great Britain have been thus honoured by a foreign Masonic Literary Union. And, personally, I can, with much pleasure, bear testimony during the time of my connection with the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, to the indefatigable labours of each of the three brethren named as contributors to its pages.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES STEVENSON.

**MASONIC FRIENDSHIP.**—Friendship is one of the greatest blessings which the benevolent Author of our nature has conferred on our fallen and imperfect state; and its sincerity is tested and its blessings are peculiarly appreciated in seasons of calamity. How few are there in this selfish world who will rally around us the closer when the storms of adversity assail us, who will open their purses to relieve us in our embarrassments, and who will whisper a kind word of encouragement when the blasting scowl of the world is directed towards us. Yet such are the reverses and sudden vicissitudes of life that every one should calculate on the occurrence of such calamities and make provision for them. Such a haven does Masonry open amid the calamities of life; it assures every brother of the Order that if age should steal on him without having made provision against its infirmities, or the reverses of fortune should plunge him into poverty, that ruthless want shall never enter his dwelling; that his little ones shall not cry in vain for food; that his circumstances in life shall be relieved; that while there is a rupee in our treasury, or a spark of benevolence in our hearts, he shall be assisted in weathering the storm of life. Religion is the golden cord which unites man to God; Masonry the silver line which runs from man to man; in its bosom flows cheerily the milk of human kindness, and its heart expands with love and charity. It wears the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, at peace with God, itself, and the world. With one hand it extends the olive branch, with the other it administers succour to the distressed. It annihilates all parties, conciliates all private opinions, and renders those who by their Almighty Father were made of one blood, to be of one heart also, brethren firmly bound together by that indissoluble tie—the love of their God, and the love of their kind. In the words of Bro. Sir W. Scott,—

“It is the secret sympathy,  
The silver link, the silken tie,  
With heart to heart, and mind to mind,  
In body and in soul can bind.”

**PULLING OFF A SHOE.**—The Jews attached a more extended signification to this old Masonic custom of “pulling off a shoe” than most of our readers understand. 1. Entering the Temple of the Lord they pulled off their shoes, that no dust or pollution might profane the holy ground. 2. It was the closing or cement of a contract among eastern nations—the party conveying the right or privilege pulled off his shoe and gave it to his fellow as a pledge of his fidelity. 3. Amongst the Jews it was a token of renunciation. Thus the kinsman of Ruth renounced his claim upon her in favour of Boaz. He loosed his shoe from his foot, which showed Ruth was released from all engagements.

**THE COMMON GAVEL.**—The Common Gavel is an important instrument of labour, without which no work of manual skill can be completed; from which we learn that skill without industry will be of no avail, and labour is the lot of man; for the heart may conceive, and the head devise in vain, if the hand be not prompt to execute the design. Masons are called moral builders. In their rituals they declare, emphatically, that a more noble and glorious purpose than squaring stones and hewing timbers is theirs—fitting immortal nature for that spiritual building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. It is said that the construction of the pyramids of Egypt employed the labour of one hundred thousand men for many years, but it was only to build monumental piles, beneath whose shadows kings might rest. These pyramids are only temples for the dead; Masons are building one for the living. The pyramids were only mausoleums in which the bones of the mighty dead might repose in imperial magnificence; Masons are erecting a structure in which the God of Israel shall dwell for ever. The pyramid shall crumble away, till not one stone shall be left upon another; but who shall count the years of immortality, the lifetime of the soul, which is fitted for its place in the heavens? Who can define its outlines, or fathom its depths, or measure its journey? It is a stream which grows broader and deeper as it flows onward. An angel's eye cannot measure its length, nor an angel's wing travel to its farthest boundary. When earth's proudest monumental piles have crumbled away, and that sand been scattered by the desert winds, and the glory and greatness of earth shall be forgotten, then will the immortal be pluming its wings for loftier flights. It is a fountain whose sources are in the Infinite, and whose placid waters flow on for ever—a spring time that shall bloom, educating immortal mind for the present, the future, for all ages—is acknowledged to be one of the essential objects of Masonic labours. The builder builds for a century; Masons, for eternity. The painter paints for a generation; they, for everlasting years.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### METROPOLITAN.

**ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).**—A very numerous congregation of the brethren of this old and esteemed lodge assembled on the 9th inst. at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, when the W.M., Bro. Hartley, initiated Messrs. Bassano, Spencer, Doody, and Dennett into the earliest degree of the Craft. The admirable manner in which he performed his onerous duty merited and elicited the highest eulogies of the brethren present. He also, in the most dignified and solemn style, passed Bros. Myson, Kirkby, Taylor, Ward, and Francis. Labour being concluded, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, which was provided in a style that did honour to the taste of the worthy manager of the tavern, Bro. Gosden. The P.M.'s present were Bros. Dyte, Matthews, Gladwin, Welch, Caulcher, and Lyon, Sec. The partakers of the lodge hospitality were Bros. Dawson, Cherule, Child, Duke, and Paterson.

**LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 147).**—At the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Depeford, this old lodge met on Wednesday, the 8th inst. Bro. G. Chapman, W.M., presided, and there were present:—Bros. J. Patte, S.W.; J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treas., as J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec. *pro tem.*; R. G. Batt, S.D.; Percival, J.D.; W. Dalziel, as I.G.; J. Deal, P.M.; G. Bolton, P.M.; C. H. Davis, P.M.; N. W. Wingfield, P.M.; H. Moore, P.M.; C. T. Speight, P.M.; W. Bames Buckinshaw, S. Juppa, Roberts, W. Ward D. Davies, J. Mott, F. Waterman, J. Miles, H. Ellis, Predam, Chappell, J. Liddiard, J. Miles, J. Roper, H. Bartlett, and many others. Visitors—Bros. G. Gale, W.M. 543, Church, and others. Bro. Bartlett worked the first section of the first degree. Bro. F. Fisher, M.D., was raised to the first degree. After labour the usual superior banquet followed.

**LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 188).**—This numerous lodge met for the dispatch of Masonic business on Monday last, the 6th inst., at the Albion Tavern, Aldergate-street, Bro. A. Eskell, W.M., taking his seat soon after five o'clock, supported by Bros. H. M. Levy, Alexander, and E. P. Albert, P.M.'s; also by visitors Bros. A. Oliver Davis, 279, Leicester; G. F. Taylor, 25; Simmons, and others. Lodge being opened, the minutes of the last meeting were read, after which Bros. Charles Hunt, Thomas Barnes, H. Sydney, C. W. Phillips, and M. Samuel were introduced, questioned, and passed to the degree of F.C.s. This was followed by the ceremony of raising, the recipients of that beautiful degree being Bros. M. L. Alexander (a son of Bro. Alexander, P.M.), and S. Aaronson. The whole of the ceremonies were impressively and splendidly given by the worthy W.M., Bro. Eskell. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, presided over by the W.M., who, upon the removal of the cloth, gave “The Queen and Craft” in suitable terms, followed by the usual honours. The toasts of the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, and D.G.M. Lord De Grey and Ripon, were next given, and received with the accustomed demonstrations. The toast of the P.M.'s was acknowledged by Bro. H. M. Levy in a very facetious speech. He deplored the absence of so many P.M.'s from the lodge upon that occasion. He believed there were unavoidable reasons for it, but he presumed there would be a large muster upon the next occasion, for the P.M.'s of the Lodge of Joppa were always ready at the call of duty, and no lodge had more reason to be proud of its P.M.'s than No. 188. The W.M., in proposing “The Benevolent Fund,” associated with it the name of Bro. Alexander, P.M., who replied, saying he knew not what the Joppa Lodge would be without its benevolent fund. It was only recently that a brother was compelled, from unfortunate circumstances, to seek its aid, and the sum asked for, to meet a peculiar difficulty, was unanimously granted. He (Bro. Alexander) trusted that such applications would be seldom made, but when such did occur the Benevolent Fund of the Lodge of Joppa was always open to deserving cases. The visitors were then toasted, Bro. Taylor, of No. 25, being congratulated upon his recovery from a long and severe illness. Bro. Taylor replied, and thanked the brethren for their kind expressions and good feeling. It was no more than he could expect, for some of his oldest Masonic Associations were connected with this lodge. Bros. Livingston and Davis

also returned thanks, after which the Tyler's toast was commanded, and the meeting then dissolved.

**ROSE OF DENMARK LODGE (No. 975).**—The last meeting of this lodge for the season was held at the White Hart Tavern, Barnes, on the 10th inst. The lodge was opened by Bro. G. H. Oliver, W.M., assisted by Bros. C. Page, S.W.; J. Cockburn, P.M., as J.W.; Potter, Treas.; R. W. Little, P.M. and Sec.; G. T. Noyce, S.D.; S. E. Clarke, J.D.; J. Barnes, I.G.; Graham, Smith, Taylor, Davis, Hankins, Wilcox, &c. The minutes were confirmed, and Mr. W. H. Betts was then ably initiated by the W.M.; and, after the usual preliminaries, Bro. Stephens was duly raised to the highest degree in Craft Masonry, the greater part of the ceremony, including the traditional history, being worked by Bro. R. W. Little, P.M., who is now the senior active member of the lodge, having been the first S.W. nominated by the M.W. G. Master the Earl of Zetland. The joining fee was unanimously raised to five guineas, and the brethren also gave their votes, and those of the lodge—twenty in number—to Bro. Little, who solicited them on behalf of Mrs. Thiselton, a candidate for election at the general meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, and a happy evening was enjoyed. Bro. Philip Savill, of the Apollo University Lodge, 357, delighted the brethren with his talented musical performances, which were really excellent for an amateur. The visitors were—Bros. E. Sisson, P.M. 101 and 901; T. F. Giles, P.M. 820; P. Savill, 357; G. Taylor, 33; J. Cockburn, 820; and R. P. Jones, 874.

**LODGE OF MONTENIORS (No. 1,017).**—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on the 8th inst., Bro. S. V. Abraham being W.M. Mr. J. L. Rosenthal was a candidate, and his initiation took place at six p.m. Bro. Blum was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The visitors were Bros. Hart, Jones, Funkenzstein, Neumark, Alexander, and Bornstein. The lodge being closed the brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and warmly responded to, Bro. Neumark, of the Lodge of Joppa (No. 188), with his well-known kindness, gave some of his sparkling comic songs.

## PROVINCIAL.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

**KENDAL.**—*Union Lodge (No. 129).*—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Kent-street, on Thursday evening, the 25th ult. Bro. Major Whitwell, I.P.M., occupied the chair, and was supported by Bros. Edward Busher, P.M., &c.; J. Daniel Moore, W.M. of the Rowley Lodge, Lancaster; P. A. Coulter, Croxteth Lodge, Liverpool, as S.W.; Gawith, J.W.; Leeming, S.D.; John Holme, J.D.; C. Gardner Thomson, Treas.; W. Doubleday, Sec., and nearly thirty members. The lodge was opened in the three degrees by the W.M., after which the third degree was most impressively and correctly given to Bro. H. Rawstinch by visiting Bro. Dr. Moore, and accompanied on the organ by Bro. Jesse Banning, of Liverpool. One gentleman was proposed for initiation, and two brethren as joining members. A cordial and thoroughly appreciative vote of thanks to Dr. Moore was very warmly accorded, and responded to in a neat speech, breathing the most pure Masonic principles. The business of the evening being ended, the brethren adjourned into the officers' room, where a collation was served, under the presidency of Bro. Major Whitwell. The several loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to, Bro. John Holme proposed the health of Bro. Edward Busher, P.M., who had the day previous been invested by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Lord Zetland, as Sword Bearer to the Grand Lodge of England. This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and feelingly responded to. Several toasts of a complimentary character followed, and the brethren separated in love and harmony about half-past ten o'clock, "sorry to part, but happy to meet again."

### OXFORDSHIRE.

**OXFORD.**—*Alfred Lodge (No. 340).*—The brethren of this lodge assembled on the 25th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Alfred-street, for the purpose of initiating a candidate, receiving the report of the audit committee, installing the W.M. elect, Bro.

Alfred Winkfield, P. Prov. G. Dir. of C'ers., upon whom devolved the appointment and investiture of his officers for the year. The ceremony of installation was conducted by the Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, Alderman R. J. Spiers, in the presence of the Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, Colonel H. Atkins Bower, an unusually large number of P.M.'s, representatives of all the lodges in this and the adjoining provinces, and about fifty of the brethren. On the conclusion of the ceremony the officers were appointed as follows:—Bros. A. S. Hurford, F.M.; S. P. Spiers, S.W.; W. G. Emberlin, J.W.; Rev. T. G. Mortimer, Chap.; H. Houghton, Treas.; W. R. Hobbs, Sec.; J. T. Foster, S.D.; T. Wooton, J.D.; G. T. Prior and T. Grizzelle, Dir. of Cers.; H. C. Upjohn, I.G.; T. Porter, Org.; J. Fraser and J. Sheard, Stewards; W. Stephens, Tyler, G. Norwood, Assist. Tyler. In the evening the annual banquet took place, when the newly-installed W.M. presided, and was supported by the Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, the Dep. G.M., P.M.'s Hurford, Havers, Thompson, Randall, Owen, Martin, Taunton, Houghton, Bruton, Mortimer, Belcher, Looker, Harrison, Bros. Dalmaine, W.M. of the Abbey Lodge, Abingdon; Rev. W. M. Marah, W.M. elect of the Bowyer Lodge; Hounslow, of the Reading Lodge, and the officers and members of the Alfred and other lodges. The banquet was everything that could be desired, and reflected great credit on the stewards, Bros. Fraser and J. Sheard. The wines were of first-rate character, and Colonel Bowyer's usual contribution of champagne, *ad libitum*, gave a crowning finish to one of the best Masonic gatherings that has ever been held in Oxford. During the evening some excellent and eloquent addresses were delivered, and the proceedings throughout were of a most agreeable character.

### SHROPSHIRE.

**OSWESTRY.**—*Lodge of St. Oswald (No. 1,124).*—The last meeting for the season was held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel on the 6th inst., when two brethren were raised by the W.M., W. H. Hill. The Hon. Sec., Bro. Askew Roberts, informed the brethren that the accounts had been audited, and were satisfactory, as, owing to the kindness of the Prov. G.M., Bro. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (who had placed the chairs, luminaries, &c., from Wynnstay, at their disposal), their expenses in furnishing the lodge had been much lightened. On the motion of the W.M., seconded by the S.W., Bro. George Owen, a vote of thanks to the Prov. G.M. was passed for the kind interest he had manifested in the lodge.

### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

**DONCASTER.**—*St. Georges Lodge (No. 242).*—The brethren of this lodge held their annual meeting on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year. The suffragos having fallen upon Bro. Hartley, he was duly installed by Bro. R. W. Parker, P.M., and a Prov. Grand Officer of the county of Nottinghamshire. Several visiting brethren were present during the proceedings, which occupied almost the entire afternoon. Immediately after the installation the W.M. elect proceeded to appoint his officers as follows:—Bros. Adams, S.W.; Bentley, J.W.; Elwens, S.D.; Dawson, J.D. Bro. Adams was also appointed Treas., and Bro. Kingley, Sec. Bros. Hirst and Smith were re-elected Tylers. At the close of the proceedings the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and having reassembled at the Woolpack Hotel, partook of a splendid banquet, which had been provided by the host and hostess. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given from the chair, as well as others of a loyal character; and the brethren separated after enjoying a very pleasant evening. We may add that the lodge is now in a prosperous condition.

### ROYAL ARCH.

#### METROPOLITAN.

**JOPPA CHAPTER (No. 188).**—The quarterly convocation of this chapter was held on Monday, the 22nd ult., at the London Coffee-house, Comp. S. V. Abraham occupying his position as M.E.Z., supported by Comps. A. Eskill, H., and E. P. Albert, acting as *J. pro tem*. A ballot was taken for three brothers who had been properly and regularly proposed at the previous convocation. The ballot was declared unanimous for their exaltation. An apology was made for the absence of the candidates, which was said to be unavoidable, but their attendance

was promised for the next occasion. This being the only business, the companions sat down to an excellent banquet, the meeting dissolving about ten o'clock. We beg to draw attention to the chapter of instruction (under the above warrant), which is held at Bro. H. F. Isaacs, the Prospect of Whitby Tavern, 57, Wapping-wall. The meetings take place every Wednesday evening, and are a boon to those companions living at the east end of London. We learn that an excellent meeting took place on the Wednesday in the preceding week. Comps. Brett, P.Z., W. Rumsey, P.Z.; Smithers, W. Turner, Lazarus, H. F. Isaacs, A. Turner, John Gaywood, &c., being present. The ceremony of installation was rehearsed, and several lectures given. A great and instructive treat was afforded.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST)

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariner Chapter* (No. 249).—This chapter held a convocation on Friday, the 10th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street. The first business of the evening consisted in the installation of the principals. The minutes of the last chapter were read and confirmed. Captain Hamer, P.Z., then proceeded, according to ancient usage, to instal the new principals elect, viz., Comps. Thomas Marsh, M.E.Z.; Crane, H.; Goepel, I. The M.E.Z. invested the following officers:—Comps. Berry Tess Doyle, P.S.; Lunt, S.E.; Baker, S.N., Comp. Hamer, M.E.P.Z., being assisted by Comps. Alpess, M.E.P.Z., and Prov. G. Sec.; Wylie, M.E.P.Z., and Prov. G. Reg.; Taylor, P.Z. The address, &c., appertaining to each chair was most impressively given, and the signs and symbols to each were most lucidly explained by Comp. Hamer, M.E.P.Z. Comp. Marsh, M.E.Z., then proceeded with the exaltation of Bros. Robinson, 1,094; Paxton, 249; and Wheeler, 1,094, in a very neat and careful style, the signs being given by Comp. Hamer, P.Z. The chapter being closed, the companions sat down to banquet. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given, the M.E.Z. proposed "The Health of the P.Z. of Chapter 249." Comp. Dr. Taylor offered an appropriate address, congratulating him on his retirement from the active labours of the chair, and on the success which had attended the chapter during his tenure of it, by the good working, gentlemanly conduct, and kindness shown to the companions at all times. Comp. Dr. Taylor briefly replied, lamenting that unavoidable circumstances had prevented him from accomplishing all that he had desired, and pledging himself still to exert himself to promote the interest of the chapter, and to render at all times anything he could for the good of Royal Arch Freemasonry. The M.E.Z.'s health having in very feeling terms been proposed by Comp. Dr. Taylor, P.Z., Comp. Marsh, M.E.Z., said he did not look upon the duties of the office as particularly difficult, though the Z. of a chapter was no sinecure. He considered that every one called to the chair was bound by every principle of honour and gratitude to fulfil the office to the best of his ability, or any other lower office he might be required to accept. He hoped at the end of his year of office to be assisted in reaching that happy summit attained by his predecessor, and he rested confidently on his assistance to help him there. It had been his good fortune since he had been connected with the chapter to have the assistance of the good example of Comp. Hamer, P.Z., known and respected by every one, and trusted we should have him long spared to assist us. "It's not in mortals to command success," but he hoped at the end of his year the companions would say he (Comp. Marsh) had done his best. The health of the newly-exalted comps. having been given, Comps. Wheeler and Robinson briefly responded to the same. "The Officers of Chapter 249" was given in very feeling terms by Comp. Hamer, Comps. Capt. Crance, H. Doyle, Berry, and Baker responding to the same. The next toast was that of the Visitors, Comps. May, P.Z. 680, and Jervis, 216, responding to the same, the former remarking upon the cordial way in which he had been entertained by the chapter, was much pleased with the good working, and concluded by again thanking the companions for their cordial welcome to the visitors of that evening. The visitors of the evening were Comps. Alpess, Prov. G. Sec., P.Z. 680; Armstrong, 216; Jervis, &c.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Alfred Chapter* (No. 340).—The companions of this chapter met at the Masonic Hall, Alfred-street, on the 2nd inst., when the following brethren were exalted to the R.A. degree:—Bros. S. Harris, 340; Lord Warkworth, 357; K. A. Muir, Mackenzie, 357; and A. P. Butler, 357. The following companions were elected to the several chairs as follows:—Comps.

Rev. F. W. A. Bowyer, 1st Principal; the Rev. W. F. Short, 2nd Principal; W. Betcher, 3rd Principal; E. Bevers, P.Z., Treas.; J. G. Betteris, E.; J. T. Morland, N.; H. S. G. Stevenson, P.S.; W. F. Thurland and J. Fraser, Stewards. The M.E.Z. (Comp. C. T. Hawkins) then, in an eloquent and impressive address, presented a past First Principal's jewel, which had been voted by the companions at a previous chapter, to Comp. E. G. Bruton. The jewel, which was a very elegant one, bore the following inscription:—"May 2nd, 1867. Presented by the Alfred Chapter of R.A. Masons, No. 340, Oxford, to Comp. E. G. Bruton, P.Z., in grateful remembrance of his valuable services, as J., H., and M.E.Z."

#### MARK MASONRY.

##### METROPOLITAN.

SAMSON AND LION LODGE (No. 86).—A special dispensation having been granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. (during his year of office) to advance to the degree of a Mark Master, Bro. the Count De Salis, K.R.E., &c., at his own private residence at Turnham Green, in consequence of his being an invalid, and incapacitated from attending the lodge for that purpose. On Monday last the W.M. Bro. Frederick Walters, assisted by M. A. Loewenstark, S.W., and Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M., opened the lodge there, and having read the dispensation authorising the ceremony being performed there. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M., then took the chair (Bro. Walters having kindly given way), and in a most excellent manner advanced Bro. the Count De Salis to the degree of a Mark Master, giving also the history and lecture appertaining thereto. Bro. Walters then resumed the chair, and closed the lodge, after which they all adjourned to the dining room, where a most recherche banquet, consisting of every delicacy in season, was provided by the hospitality of the noble count. The usual loyal toasts having been well received "the Health of the Newly Advanced Brother" was drunk, to which the noble count replied that he felt a vast amount of pleasure at being received into the Mark degree through his esteemed friend Bro. Loewenstark, as he had promised him some twelve months ago, that as soon as he were well enough he would certainly come to the lodge for the purpose, but as unfortunately he was unable to leave the house, sooner than he without the degree he had received it at his own residence. He was very much interested in the ceremony, and if at any time his health were sufficiently good he would certainly attend the lodge the first opportunity.

#### CORNWALL.

TRURO.—*Fortitude Lodge* (No. 78).—The regular meeting of this large and flourishing lodge was held in April, when a goodly number of the members attended. Bro. Thomas Chirgwin, W.M., occupied the chair, Bro. William Tweedy, S.W., being in the west, and Bro. Stephen Holloway, Treas., in the south as J.W. Bros. William James Hughan, P.M., Grand Overseer, &c.; Captain Barber, J.W. 94, Grand Steward, &c.; and several other brethren were also present. After the usual opening ceremony, five candidates were unanimously accepted and advanced to the degree of Mark Master by the W.M., who was assisted by Bro. Hughan, P.M., &c., and the other officers. The regular business was then proceeded with. Bro. William Tweedy, S.W., was nominated as Worshipful Master for the year ensuing, and Bro. Thomas Chirgwin, W.M., as Treas. (by particular request of the lodge). The subject of the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters for Cornwall was then considered, when it was unanimously resolved to petition Grand Lodge, and to suggest the appointment of Bro. Frederick Martin Williams, M.P., as Provincial Grand Master. Certainly no better selection could possibly be made, as we know of none better able to discharge the duties of that position than the estimable brother alluded to. The lodge also decided to petition Grand Lodge against increasing the annual dues, and coincided with the statements made on behalf of the Fearnley Lodge of Mark Masters, Halifax. The business being concluded, the lodge was closed (after the customary precautionary measures) in peace and harmony at an early hour.

#### CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge* (No. 60).—The annual meet-

ing of this lodge was held on Tuesday the 7th inst., when the worthy and esteemed Bro. C. J. Bannister, P.M., P.G.S.D., occupied the chair, supported by Bros. F. M. Hayward, P.M. P.G.S.D., as S.W. and acting S.O.; W. Murray, I.F.M., J.W., and acting S.O.; W. Irwin, M.O.; G. G. Hayward, S.W., and Master elect, acting S.D. on this occasion; G. Turnbull, J.D.; Arthur Woodhouse, Sec. and Reg.; G. Armstrong, I.G.; John Barnes, Tyler; Henry Fleming, G. Wilson, B. H. Cooke, J. B. Paisley, and W. Johnston, the lodge was duly opened, when the minutes were read and confirmed, after which the ballot was taken for three brethren, all of whom were accepted, they being present, viz., Bros. J. Hatton, 339; S. K. Thomson, 129; and J. Nicholson, 371; were admitted and regularly advanced to this honourable degree by Bro. C. J. Bannister. The lecture peculiar to this degree was given by Bro. J. B. Paisley. An animated discussion then arose upon reading the circular from Grand Lodge concerning the Fund of Benevolence in connection with Mark Masters, it received almost an unanimous approval of the brethren present, they thinking that if one was established it would ease the Fund of Benevolence in connection with the Craft, for it would then support its own members. The Secretary was desired to inform the Grand Lodge of the result of this discussion, trusting that such might succeed. G. G. Hayward, W.M. elect, supported by two P.M.'s, was placed in front of the pedestal to answer the questions prior to being exalted to the throne, he giving his assent, was obligated; all below a Master retired, when a board of Installed Masters were formed, when Bro. Hayward was handed to his place on the throne by C. J. Bannister, the Installing Master. The brethren were then admitted and saluted the W.M. The officers for the ensuing year were then duly invested, viz., Bro. W. Murray, I.P.M., in consequence of the death of our late Master Bro. J. Howe. Bro. S. K. Thompson received the badge of office for Bro. Ed. Busher, S.W. (who was absent). Bros. Henry Flemming, S.W.; F. W. Hayward, Treas. and Dir. of Cers.; H. L. Puxby, Chap.; W. Carrick, M.O.; W. Johnston, S.O.; A. Woodhouse, Sec. and J.O.; G. Turnbull, S.D.; G. Wilson, J.D.; B. H. Cooke, I.G.; John Barnes, Tyler. The roll was then called, after which the lodge was closed according to ancient custom. The brethren retired to the refreshment room to partake of the good things provided. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to; the candidates, who returned thanks respectively. Bro. C. J. Bannister in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him in drinking to his health, said that as long as he was able to attend his duties as a Mason, in whatsoever degree he was called upon he would endeavour to fulfil them to the best of his abilities, for he did not consider that "the distance lends enchantment to the view" in Masonic affairs, to keep a brother from attending a lodge when he was able, for if it did, it only showed that some might wish for and get the honours, whilst others may do the work, again he thanked them, but before he sat down, he begged leave to propose "The Health to Bro. Woodhouse," in connection with (Tommy). This is a Charity box placed on the table, well known amongst the visiting brethren to the Freemasons' Hall, Carlisle. Bro. Woodhouse returned thanks for himself and on behalf of Tommy, for to speak in Tommy's words the smallest contribution would be thankfully received and faithfully applied. The Tylers toast brought this happy meeting to a close, all parting in good fellowship at an early hour.

## HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### IRELAND.

OMAGH.—*Tyrone Encampment.*—A council of Knights of the Sword, Knights of the East, and Knights of the East and West, was opened on the 9th inst., at two o'clock p.m., in the Masonic lodge room, White Hart Hotel, under the above warrant, by M.E. Knt. Captain R. W. Jenkins, K.; Dr. W. S. Love, 1st Gen.; S. Shelbourne, I.G.; T. Henry, M. Delany, C. Scott, Reg. The following Royal Arch Masons were balloted for, accepted, and entrusted in the mysteries of the above degrees:—C. Eccles, W. T. Black, H. Thompson, M.D., F. J. West, M.D., W. O. Orr, Major R. Dawson, and W. Beatty, all of 332; J. Crawford, J. Hamilton, C. J. McMullen, W. Wilson, A. McElroy, and F. McCordell, all of 334. The council was closed with the usual rites, and ceremonies were ably performed by the M.E. Knt. Jenkins and the officers who assisted him.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

### GRAND CONCLAVE.

The half yearly meeting of Grand Conclave was held on Friday, the 10th inst., when the handsome hall in Bedford-row was perhaps more crowded than on any previous occasion.

The whole suites of rooms on the first floor, and on the ground floor of the house 14, Bedford-row, was on this occasion thrown open to the use of the Grand Officers, and other Knights of the Order.

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master was supported by thirteen of his Provincial Grand Commanders, by his two Grand Captains, Major G. Cornwall Legh, M.P., and by Colonel J. M. Pulteney Montagu, who performed their somewhat arduous portion of the ceremony very effectively, and by all his staff of Grand Officers, and by about eighty other Knights.

The following Grand Officers were present:—

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master on the throne. The very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master, Colonel George Vernon; Rev. Edward Moore, Grand Prelate of the Order; Rev. John Huyshe, Very Eminent Provincial Grand Commanders for Devonshire; Henry J. Vernon, Worcester-shire; Charles J. Vigne, Dorsetshire; Dr. Bryant, Gloucester-shire; George Francis, Herts; Dr. Harcourt, Surrey; Dr. Falconer, Somersetshire; the Rev. J. Senior, Yorkshire West; Colonel Clerk, Kent; the Deputy Grand Commanders for Oxford, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Yorkshire North and East; Northumberland; Hon. F. Walpole, Grand Prior of the Order; Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, Grand Sub-Prior; Major George Cornwall Legh, M.P., First Grand Captain; J. M. Pulteney Montagu, Second Grand Captain; Sir Patrick Mac C. de Colquhoun L.L.D., Grand Chancellor; M. H. Shuttleworth, G. Vice-Chancellor; Joseph Lavender, G. Reg.; Chas. Goolden, M.A., G. Treas.; Frederick M. Williams, M.P., G. Hospitaller; William Joseph Meymott, G. Dir. of Cers.; James R. Thomson, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Robert Mercer, G. Superintendent; S. R. P. Shilton, G. Constable; Charles Chandos Pole, G. Provost; George Lambert, G. Warden of Regalia; Rev. R. Sanderson, 1st G. Expert; Robinson Ridley, 2nd G. Expert; E. Turner Payne, 1st G. Standard Bearer; Rev. J. B. Phillips, 2nd G. Standard Bearer; Thomas Wilton, 3rd G. Standard Bearer; John Bolderson, 4th G. Standard Bearer; Joseph Freeman, 1st G. Aid; W. H. Wood, 2nd G. Aid; Charles Greenwood, 1st G. Capt. of Lines; Richard Radcliffe, 2nd G. Capt. of Lines; J. J. Forrester, 1st G. Herald; W. Mabey, 2nd G. Herald; W. Ganz, G. Org.; H. Mulliner, G. Sword Bearer; W. S. Salting, G. Banner Bearer.

The following Past Grand Officers were also present:—Capt. N. G. Phillips, P. G. Sub-Prior; H. H. B. Herne, P.G. Capt.; R. J. Spiers, P.G. Capt.; W. Gumbleton, P.G. Constable; W. H. Wright, P.G. Sword Bearer; W. Jackson, P.G. Aid; C. Swan, P.G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Colonel Goddard, P.G. Capt. & Captain Layton, P.G. Capt.; Dr. Smith, P.G. Chamberlain; B. Baker, P.G. Sword Bearer; R. Costa, P.G. Capt.; R. Spencer, P.G. Banner Bearer; J. Tepper, P.G. Capt. of Lines; J. H. Law, P.G. Chancellor; C. J. Banister, P.G. Capt.

And the Eminent Commanders of, and some members from, the following encampments:—All Souls, Antient, Abbey, Albert, Antiquity, Baldwin, Bladud, Cœur de Lion, Cornubian, Cottes-wood, De Furnival, Faith and Fidelity, Grove, Godefroi de Bouillon, Harcourt, Holy Rood, Howe, Hugh de Payens, Invicta, Jacques de Molay, Jerusalem, Kemeys Tynte, Loyal Brunswick, Love and Friendship, Mount Calvary, Mount Zion, Observance, Richard de Vernon, Plains of Mamre, Royal Edward, Royal Kent, Royal Plantagenet, Royal Naval, Royal Sussex, Royal Veteran, St. Amand, St. George's, St. Salem, St. James, St. Michael, Stuart, Temple Cressing, Union, United, William Stuart, and Walfruna.

About 130 were present, and the numerous and handsome array of encampment banners and of private banners, especially the banner of the Earl of Limerick, and a large and new one belonging to the Baldwin Encampment, one belonging to the Grove Encampment, and one of the All Souls Encampment, and an old banner of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which has been repaired, and now belongs to the Observance Encampment, added much to the general effect.

The Knights not Grand Officers mustered in the hall punctually at three, forming the arch of steel, and when the organ commenced a grand march, kindly played by Sir Knt. Brunton, who officiated for Sir Knt. Ganz, the Grand Officers entered in

array, the two Heralds in their tabards and caps, and their batons, followed by all the Grand Officers, each holding his wand, staff, pennant, and other emblem of his office.

The Grand Conclave was then opened in ample form.

The Grand Registrar, having read the muster roll, announced that letters had been received from the following Grand Officers, regretting their necessary absence:—The Duke of Newcastle, Prov. G. Commander Notts; Col. H. A. Bowyer, Prov. G. Commander Oxford; A. H. Roys, Prov. G. Commander Lancashire; Rev. E. C. Ogle, Prov. G. Commander Northumberland; B. B. Cabbell, Prov. G. Commander Norfolk; Lord Londesboro, Prov. G. Commander Yorkshire North and East; Lord Carnarvon, P.G. Seneschal; Lord Kenlis, P.G. Seneschal; Lord Skelmersdale, the present Seneschal; and some other Eminent Sir Knights.

The minutes of the last Grand Conclave having been read, The Grand Master, who had been elected for the third time to his high office at the Grand Conclave in December last, was duly enthroned according to the ancient form. The ceremony, very effective, with some clever evolutions of the knights, was most ably performed. Great praise is due to every one, from the two Grand Captains, who had evidently been well tutored, and have learnt their parts, down to the Grand Assistant of the Grand Dir. of Cers.

When this ceremony was concluded, the Grand Chancellor read the report:—

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF GRAND CONCLAVE.

Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master:—Your committee has the honour to report that the general state of the Order is in all respects satisfactory, and steadily increases numerically.

Six new warrants have been granted by yourself since the last meeting of Grand Conclave, of which three, viz., the Royal Edward, at Brighton; the Geofry de Bouillon, at Scarborough, and the Restormel, at Tywardreath, in Cornwall, are in England; and three, viz., the Southern Cross, of Cape Town; the Plantagenet, of St. Catherine's Town, Africa; and the Star of the East, at Singapore, are in British possessions abroad.

The Plains of Mamre, an olden camp in abeyance since 1797, has been revived. On the other hand the Beaugeant and William de la More are extinct. This raises the total number of active encampments to 108.

The Pories of Malta amount in number to about 100, and are on the increase.

It has pleased you, M.E. and S. Grand Master, to appoint Sir Knt. Thomas Clarke Marshall, Provincial Grand Commander for the West Indies; vice P. H. Delamere, resigned on leaving the station. Cheshire is vacant by the death of the late Sir Knt. Cruttenden. Essex by the resignation of Major Burney, from inability to attend to the duties of the office. And Staffordshire and Warwickshire by the Very Eminent P.G.C. having quitted the jurisdiction. The increasing prosperity of the Order will enable you to supply these vacancies by officers worthy of your confidence.

The Percy Encampment of Adelaide, South Australia, has humbly petitioned you to appoint P.E.C. James Penn Boueant a Provincial Grand Commander, alleging the great distance of 500 miles from the provincial head quarters. Your committee is aware of the disinclination you feel to raise to the dignity of a province any district which does not contain at least two encampments.

Your committee regrets to learn from the officer named by you, and who proceeded to Edinburgh in the autumn of last year, that the negotiations for a convention with the sister kingdom of Scotland has met with a check, on account of certain difficulties which arose between the respective plenipotentiaries.

The Grand Master of Scotland has, in the exercise of his discretion, withdrawn his mandate from his representative, and is about to substitute another, which has led to delay, for which this branch of the Order is in nowise responsible.

Your committee trusts that you will use the means at your command for establishing amicable relations on the same basis with our Irish brethren.

The Treasurer's accounts show a balance in favour of the Order of £232 19s. 7d. The balance in hand would have been £100 more, but your committee ordered that amount to be repaid to two of its members, who had kindly and promptly advanced the sum between them under the following circumstances:—

Sir Knts. Captain Boyle and Frederick Binckes, who were elected by the last Grand Conclave on the committee, were appointed by the "Bedford Club" (tenants of some portion of the house of which the Grand Conclave are also tenants) to realise the assets, and therewith to pay the debts of the club. In pursuance of this authority they executed a bill of sale, which contained not only the property of the club, but also, most improperly, the furniture and property of the Grand Conclave which was in the house. The money not being repaid when due, a distress was put in, and a sale of everything was alone prevented by the advance of £100 by two members of the committee who happened to hear of the transaction, and thus the property of Grand Conclave was saved.

The Grand Almoner's Fund amounts to.....£37 18 11  
The Benevolent Fund amounts to..... 5 13 0

Making a total of.....£43 11 11

which will be increased when the remaining camps shall have made their returns under the new statutes.

In conclusion, your committee congratulates the Order on your continuance in office, and feels convinced it expresses the unanimous feeling of the Order in wishing you health, strength, and the goodwill long to wield the baton of office.

By Order of the Committee of Grand Conclave,

F. MAC. C. DE COLQUHOUN, Grand Chancellor.

Sir Knt. W. H. Wright, P.G. Sword Bearer, moved, Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, P.G. Capt., seconded, and it was resolved, that the report just read be received and entered on the minutes.

The same Sir Knights then respectively moved and seconded that the report be confirmed.

Sir Knt. Binckes thereupon rose. He complained of the report as condemning him and an absent member of Grand Conclave, and branding them with dishonesty. He entered into an elaborate statement, giving his view of the subject matter, using many very harsh and totally unnecessary expressions, and ended by moving an amendment to the effect that one sentence of the report be omitted, and a sentence that he handed up be substituted.

This was objected to by two or three of the Sir Knights on the ground of irregularity. The report of the Committee could not be altered or amended by the body to whom the report was made; if the report was objected to, for any sufficient reason, it should be referred back to the Committee. This view was taken by Sir Knts. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Prov. G. Commander Hants, Lord Eliot, M.P., and H. J. Spiers, who said he would move that the report be referred back to the Committee. This he did for the purpose of having something more said about the matter, he, although on the Committee, having heard nothing more than the statement Sir Knt. Binckes now made.

The amendment was seconded, as a matter of form, by Sir Knt. Thomas.

Sir Knt. Meymott, as one of the Committee, said he would rather, for the sake of Sir Knt. Binckes and for the sake of every one, not reply to all the statements of Sir Knt. Binckes, nor enter into the matter. He much regretted that Sir Knt. Binckes had not shown his usual sense of what was wise and prudent, and had remained silent on the subject, then nothing would have been said, now he had risen to complain of being charged with dishonesty and of being ill treated. This was a great error on his part. He had forgotten a very useful motto—"Quies, non movere." The committee had had a very delicate and disagreeable duty imposed on them in investigating the subject, and had, in his opinion, acted most kindly and judiciously in stating in the Report that what the two members of the committee had done was done "most improperly." These words were the only expression on the report that could be objected to, the committee were bound to explain to the Grand Conclave how it was that £100 was expended out of the small amount at their command. If it were the desire of the Grand Conclave, he would explain all about the matter, but he hoped this was not necessary. He should be obliged to make use of stronger expressions than most improper conduct, and he hoped Sir Knt. Spiers would, for the sake of peace, at once consent to withdraw the amendment. For his own part, if re-elected on the Committee, and the report came for reconsideration, he should be at a loss to make it less disagreeable than it now was.

The Grand Chancellor said:—The question was simple and plain and was stated with correctness in the report. Sir Knt. Binckes admitted he had joined in executing a mortgage of the

property of Grand Conclave for a sum of money; this the report stated, and added that it was a most improper thing to do, and had cost the Grand Conclave £100 to redeem, although that body owed nothing, their goods were taken in execution through the carelessness, to say the least of it, of Sir Knts. Boyle and Binckes, who had received the consideration of the mortgage, and had not repaid the amount when due.

Sir Knt. Huyshe hoped the report would not be sent back, he was one of the Committee who had agreed to the report, nay, had reduced two or three of the words at first proposed to the least harsh expression out of kind feeling for Bro. Binckes; his conduct was improper, most improper if he mortgaged property not his own or his employers without authority, and to pay some one else's debt. This he had done, nay, he admitted he had done so in the remarks he had made to Grand Conclave, and attempted to extenuate the fault by saying he did not know the effect of the deed he had put his hand to. This—for a man of business, a man of honour,—was a poor excuse, and ought not to have been made. He did not inquire who had the proceeds of the mortgage. It was not his business to do that, nor did he impute anything to Bro. Binckes beyond excessive carelessness, and acting most improperly in doing what he admits himself he did do. He quite agreed with Sir Knt. Meymott, and thought he acted wisely and well in refraining from entering into the details of the subject, doing this he was acting most kindly towards Bro. Binckes.

Sir Knt. F. M. Williams, *M.P.*, knew nothing of the matter but what he had heard, but a fact was admitted, and this fact was styled a most improper thing to do; and so it was, he presumed. Enough had been said on the subject, the more that was said the deeper we should get into a subject of a very disagreeable kind; and he thought the matter had better drop and the amendment be withdrawn; if not, next year, on bringing up the amended report, the story would have to be repeated and extended.

Sir Knt. W. W. Boehm, *M.P.*, thought if Sir Knt. Binckes was annoyed by the expression, "most improper conduct," the report might be referred back to the committee, with a view of softening the words, if possible.

Sir Knt. Lord Elliot, *M.P.*, was prepared to suggest that the word "inadvertently" might be substituted for "most improper conduct," if the report were sent back to the committee.

Sir Knt. Colonel Clark, as one of the committee, strongly recommended the matter to remain where it was. He did not think the committee could use the word suggested.

Sir Knt. the Earl of Limerick said the committee had considered the subject thoroughly, and had made the report. Probably more was known of the matter than was here expressed, and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

This seemed the general opinion of the Grand Conclave, and Sir Knt. Spiers withdrew the amendment.

The report was then confirmed.

The Grand Conclave then re-elected Sir Knt. Charles Gooden, *M.A.*, the Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The G. Almoner, assisted by the G. Aide-de-Camps., collected the alms from those present, and announced the collection to be:

Alms collected.....	8 2 1
Balance in hand .....	43 11 11

Total Alms' Fund .....£51 14 0

The G. Master then appointed Sir Knt. the Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. G. Commander for Devonshire, the Very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master of the Order, in the place of Sir Knt. Col. Vernon, who had filled that high and important office for a period of six years with great ability and zeal, but who now was most desirous of retiring from the duties involved upon that office.

The Deputy G. Master then took the oath of office in due form, was saluted, and installed in the throne of Deputy Grand Master.

The G. Master then appointed the other Grand Officers for the year, and, assisted by the G. Dir. of Cors., the Warden of Regalia, and the two Aids, invested each of them with the collar and jewel of office, and to each was handed the proper pennant or emblem appertaining to the office.

The following is a list of the Grand Officers of the Grand Conclave for 1867-68:—

Sir Knts. Right Hon. Lord Skelmorsdale, G. Sonosehal; Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, G. Prior; Right Hon. Lord Elliot, *M.P.*, G. Sub Prior; Rev. Edward Moore, G. Prolate; Thomas Coombs, 1st G. Captain; James Cartor Sharp, 2nd G. Captain; Sir Patrick Colquhoun, *L.L.D.*, G. Chancellor; Mark H Shuttleworth, G. Vice Chancellor; Joseph Lavender, G. Reg.; George F. Newmarch, Chamberlain; William Twoedy, Hospitaller; William J. Meymott, G. Dir. of Cors.; James R. Thomson G. Assist. Dir. of Cors.; Charles C. Dick, G. Supt. of Works; Alderman Wm. Thompson, G. Constable; Rev. W. F. Short, G. Provost; Rev. R.

J. Thomas, Almoner; George Lambert, G. Warden of Regalia; Major Jackson, 1st Grand Expert; William Harrison, *F.S.A.*, 2nd Grand Expert; Samuel White, 1st Grand Standard Bearer; Richard de M. Lawson, 2nd Grand Standard Bearer; William L. Channing, 3rd G. Standard Bearer; Thomas V. Morgan, 4th G. Standard Bearer; Walter Reynolds, 1st G. Aide; Bartholomew Dickes, 2nd G. Aide; Charles Greenwood, 1st G. Captain of Lines; Charles T. Hawkins, 2nd G. Captain of Lines; Captain Jacob W. C. Whitbread, 1st G. Herald; William Maby, 2nd G. Herald; William Ganz, G. Org.; Captain F. B. Herne, Sword Bearer; Charles Fendelow, Banner Bearer.

The Grand Master then appointed: The Earl of Limerick, Grand Prior; Rev. E. Moore, Grand Prelate; Captain Phillips, Past Grand Sub-Prior; R. J. Spiers, Past Grand Captain, members of the committee for the ensuing year.

The Grand Conclave then elected the following as members of the Committee:—Sir Knts. William J. Meymott, the Right Hon. Lord Elliot, *M.P.*, H. H. B. Herne, Captain J. M. Layton, and J. H. Law.

The Grand Master then stated that he should exercise the high prerogative he possessed, and in consequence of the invaluable and laborious duties kindly rendered by Sir Knight W. J. Meymott, he should appoint him a Provincial Grand Commander of the Order.

The Very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master asked permission to propose a matter to the Grand Conclave which he was sure would be acceptable to every one. He congratulated the now Very Eminent Sir Knight William J. Meymott on his well-earned promotion, but he thought the Grand Conclave should do something for him as well as the Grand Master, and he proposed that a jewel be presented to Sir Knight Meymott such as the Grand Master should consider fit and appropriate.

The late Deputy Grand Master, Sir Knight Colonel Vernon, seconded the proposal with great pleasure, and with appropriate and kind expression towards the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

This was put to Grand Conclave, and carried with acclamation.

The Grand Master said he had yet a brother to honour, one to whom the office of Second Grand Captain had been offered, and who had refused it on account of his modest and retiring disposition, and not wishing to stand in the way of others; but he should nevertheless not escape the honour. He then appointed Sir Knight W. H. Wright, the Provincial Grand Chancellor of Lancashire, to the rank of Past Grand Captain.

Sir Knt. Wright returned his grateful thanks to the Grand Master for the very unexpected mark of favour and honour, which he did not deserve. He thought he could guess how the matter came about, and was very grateful for the kind feeling of the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The G. Chancellor then presented to the G. Master the emblazoned vote of thanks passed at the December Grand Conclave.

Sir Knt. the Earl of Limerick called the attention of the G. Master to the fact that, though he had that day appointed a new Very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master, the statutes had no mention of the duties of a Past Deputy Grand Master, and suggested that it be referred to the Committee to define the duties and status of that officer.

The Grand Conclave was then closed in ample form.

Subsequently the Grand Master and about forty of his Grand Officers and other Sir Knts. sat down to a well-served and a most elaborately-prepared banquet by Bro. Warriners, the new caterer to the house.

Flowers and other ornaments, together with the numerous dishes, seemed to make the six tables groan with their superabundant weight.

The chef, on his entering the hall with the bear's head, was received with cheers, and the proceedings up to the close gave general satisfaction.

IRELAND.

OMAGH.—*Cappagh Encampment.*—This encampment of Knights Templars was opened for the first time on the 9th inst., at seven o'clock p.m., by Sir Knts. Captain Jenkins, P.G.R.C., P.E.C.; Sir John M. Stewart, *Bart.*, P.G.R.C.; C. Scott, Dr. Rogan (St. Columb's), S. Shelbourne, and T. Henry. Several apologies were received and read from Sir Knights of Belfast and Londonderry Encampments, and the Sir Knights proceeded to ballot for candidates, who having made the usual petition and declarations were received, installed, and proclaimed Sir Knights of this Christian Order: Sir Knts. C. Eccles, W. F. Black, H. Thompson, *M.D.*, Major R. Dawson, F. J. West, *M.D.*,

W. S. Love, M.D., W. O. Orr, C. J. McMullen, J. Hamilton, M. Delany, W. Beatty, and W. Wilson. The following officers were then appointed and installed:—Sir Knts. Sir John M. Stewart, *Bart.*, E.C.; Charles Eccles, Capt. Gen.; W. F. Black, Marshal; H. Thompson, Treas.; C. Scott, Sec. and Recorder; C. J. McMullen, Almoner; W. S. Love, Prelate; F. J. West, Standard Bearer; Major Dawson, Sword Bearer; W. O. Orr, Sen. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; M. Delany, Jun. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; and W. Beatty, Equerry. The alms were then collected, and several candidates were proposed and seconded by the Sir Knights. The conclave was closed with the usual ceremonies of this Christian Order. A supper was served in the usual style of the worthy proprietor of the White Hart Hotel, Bro. W. Mullen. Sir Knt. Captain Jenkins, P.E. Commander, was requested to preside, and was ably supported by Sir Knt. C. Eccles, C.G. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the healths of the Eminent Commander and officers of the Tyrone Encampment were drunk and responded to most ably by Sir Knts. Eccles, Black, and Love. Sir Knts. West, Thompson, and Jenkins sang some very appropriate and excellent songs during the evening. Sir Knt. Dr. Rogan, St. Columb's Encampment, Londonderry, responded to the toast of the "Visiting Fraters," and in doing so paid a very high compliment to the Sir Knights and Omagh brethren for the manner in which the lodge room has been fitted up, and the various ceremonies performed, and was proud to claim it as his mother lodge after twenty-five years' absence, and become again united with it on this auspicious occasion.

### RED CROSS KNIGHTS AND K.H.S.

#### ORIGINAL OR PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.


The anniversary assembly of this ancient and distinguished body was held on the 11th instant at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. The conclave was duly opened by Sir Knt. J. G. Marsh, M.P.S., assisted by Sir Knts. G. Powell, V.E., Hyde Clarke, W. E. Gumbleton, R. W. Little, F. M. Macdougall, and S. E. Clarke, Past Sovereigns; T. Cubitt, S.G.; T. Wescombe, J.G.; H. Parker, Org.; J. S. Charlton, Herald; F. Walters, M.P.S. 3; C. A. Cottebrune, 3; A. A. Pendlebury, S.G. 1; W. Turner, M.P.S. elect 2; J. Trickett, Todd, Applebee, &c.

After the confirmation of the minutes ballots were taken for a candidate and for a joining member, and both proved favourable.


The Right Hon. Victor Albert Earl of Jersey, Prov. G. Secretary Oxford, being in attendance, was then regularly admitted, received, constituted, and installed as a Knight of the Order. His lordship and Sir Knight Cottebrune, of the Rose and Lily Conclave, 3, were then presented for admission to the Priestly Order, and, a Grand College of Viceroys having been formed, were duly consecrated as Priest Masons. Sir Knt. G. Powell, the M.P.S. elect, was then presented for enthronement, also the following Knts., who were duly approved, for the sovereign rank:—The Earl of Jersey, T. Wescombe, B. P. Todd, and J. Trickett. A Grand Senate was then opened, and the above-named Knts. were severally enthroned as Prince Masons.

After the readmission of the Knights Companions, the new M.P.S. appointed and invested the officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

Sir Knts. T. Cubitt, V.E.; Wescome, S.G.; Charlton, J.G.; Trickett, H.P.; Hubbard, P. Sov., Treas.; Little, P. Sov., Recorder; S. E. Clarke, P. Sov., Prefect; Parker, Org.; and Comp. Gilbert, Sentinel.

The revised by-laws were ordered to be printed and circulated, and, after an interesting address delivered by Sir Knt. Hyde Clarke, the conclave was closed, and the Knts. adjourned to the refectory, where a pleasant evening was spent, under the presidency of Sir Knt. Powell, M.P.S. The usual loyal toasts were given, and Sir Knt. Hyde Clarke responded, by special desire, to the healths of Lord Kenlis, M. Ill. G. Sov., and the rest of the G. Council. The lucid, logical, and masterly speech of this distinguished Mason was hailed with applause, more especially as Sir Knt. Clarke, besides being a Sov. Grand Inspector Gen. 33°, and a recipient of the highest honours in Craft Masonry, is also the oldest member now living of the Order of the Red , having received the Noviciate Cross, over thirty years ago, from the celebrated Knt. Hypolito Da Costa, who was a member of

the Grand Council over which the Duke of Sussex presided. There are now only four knights living who received the Cross of the Order from a representative of the ancient Council, and by their exertions the beautiful series of degrees comprised in the K.R.C. and K.H.S. have been again efficiently worked, and the high claims of the united Orders fully established in the minds of all impartial and philosophic Masons in England.

The health of the M.P.S. was well received, and Sir Knt. Powell returned thanks in an appropriate speech, and then presented Sir Knt. Marsh, the retiring chief, with a beautiful P. Sovereign's jewel, being the cross surmounted with the  and P, encircled with the rose and lily, and with the imperial crown above the cross. Sir Knt. Marsh, P.S., expressed his grateful acknowledgments.

The officers replied *seriatim*, and Sir Knt. Little, Recorder, in a vigorous speech explained the present and past position of the Order, and congratulated the knights upon its increasing prosperity.

Sir Knts. Pendlebury and Cottebrune responded for the visitors.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

#### GUERNSEY.

DOYLE'S LODGE OF FELLOWSHIP (No. 84).—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the members of this lodge assembled for the usual monthly meeting. There were present the W.M., Bro. Guilbert, in the chair; Bros. Gallienne, D. Prov. G.M.; Dr. Collenette, I.P.M.; Churchouse, P.M.; Sparrow, P.M.; Smithard, P.M.; Martin, S.W.; Gardner, J.W.; Glenecross, S.D.; Millington, J.D.; and the Secretary, Bro. Sarchet, acting as I.G. There were also present as visitors:—Bros. Dawson, Smythson, Wakley, Fowler, England, and Picard. Bro. Churchouse kindly officiated at the harmonium. The business was the raising of Bro. Nicolle and the passing of Bro. Parker. The W.M. opened the lodge in the first degree at 7.30. The minutes of the preceding lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. Parker having answered the questions put to him in a very efficient manner, was entrusted, and left the lodge. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Nicolle having been examined and found proficient was entrusted, and left the lodge for preparation. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Nicolle was admitted and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The working of the lodge was then resumed in the second degree, and Bro. Parker, properly prepared, was admitted and passed to the degree of F.C. W. H. Mantz, Esq., of St. Martin, was proposed by the D. Prov. G.M., and seconded by Bro. Parker, as a candidate for initiation. The lodge was finally closed in perfect harmony shortly before ten o'clock, when the brethren retired for a short time to the banqueting room for refreshment.

### REVIEWS.

*A Text Book of the Geography of Palestine, Phœnicia, Philestine, The Seven Churches of Asia, and The Travels of St. Paul.* By Bro. JOHN BOWES, Head Master of the Blue Coat Hospital, Warrington; P.M., Prov. G.D.C., C. and W.

This book is intended to supply a want often felt in reading the Sacred Law, of some guide to assist the reader in accurately tracing the site of places where important scenes recorded in both the Old and New Testament took place, arising either from the change in the name or from an uncertainty as to their situation. The present work is intended to supply that desideratum to popularise the general, geographical description, and to familiarise the student with the exact situation of all the principal towns of Palestine, their former and present titles, and a brief narrative of all the events of which they were the scenes. There is also a very interesting description of the derivation of scriptural names, together with details of the boundaries of countries, and their physical features, mountains, plains, and valleys, a comprehensive account of the seven churches of Asia, the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the twelve tribes of Israel, and a large body of other scriptural information, which is now placed within the reach of the general reader in a small volume, hitherto only attainable in pondering over numerous works, and at the cost of great research and occupation of time. To the student this work must prove



invaluable, while to the more advanced scripture reader it will prove a valuable aid in fully understanding the historical portions of the Sacred Law, and therefore we have great confidence in recommending it to their attention.

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

"Blackwood's Magazine" for May has been seized at the French Post Office.

Rosa Bonheur, in a letter to the "Moniteur des Arts," denies that she is insane.

Mr. Dickens, it is expected, will soon revisit the United States, and give a series of readings from his own works in the chief cities.

At a picture sale in London the other day, Stanfield's "View of Dartmouth" sold for 1,200 guineas, and Nasmyth's "View of Bristol" for 630 guineas. Several other modern pictures fetched between £700 and £1,000 each.

The French Academy has this year awarded the Grand Prix Gobert of 10,000 francs to Count Louis de Vielcastel for his "History of the Restoration," and the second to M. Felix Faure for his "History of Saint Louis."

A work of great literary interest, says the *New Zealand Herald*, has been accomplished—viz., a complete translation of the Old Testament into Maori, copies of which have been presented to the Bishops of New Zealand and Wellington by the Rev. Dr. Maunsell.

A musical journal says that Madlle. Patti has sung at Paris 230 times, and that the receipts of the representations in which she took part were £125,000, averaging £446 a night. Patti cleared over £750 by her last benefit, and seventy-five bouquets.

A curious case has just been tried before the Paris tribunals. A photographer brought out a stereogram coupling Alexander Dumas and Miss Menken (of *Mazeppa* notoriety) in close converse. M. Dumas brought an action against the photographer for slander, but lost the day.

The Paris newspapers announce the sudden death from apoplexy of Madame Persiani, the Italian soprano, who some years ago was very popular in London. Her *Amina* in "La Sonnambula," was considered by many more artistic than that of Jenny Lind. She played *Zerlina* in the incomparable cast of "Don Giovanni," which included Tamburini, Lablache, Grisi, and Mario.

Madame Haigh Dyer and an Operatic company have been performing "Faust" and other operas at the Norwich Theatre. The *Norwich Examiner* says the well-known Soldier Chorus in "Faust" was supported by the band of the Norwich Volunteer Artillery, under the able leadership of their band-master, Mr. W. Raymond King.

### Poetry.

#### THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

BY T. J. SWAIN.

Four virtues Masons highly prize,  
Right noble virtues too;  
For those who strive to follow them  
Act as they ought to do.

Prudence stands first our course to guide,  
Our deeds to regulate;  
And what can be more requisite  
In ev'ry rank and state?

Temprance comes next our health to guard,  
How much from this we gain,  
For if we keep within its bounds  
We're sav'd a world of pain.

Justice stands third,—both rich and poor  
To follow this should strive.  
What comfort from a conscience clear  
Doth ev'ry one derive.

And last,—not least,—comes Fortitude,  
Our courage to support,  
And teach us, when in danger's path,  
To tread it as we ought.

O! Masons, through life's chequer'd way,  
Forget not ye are bound  
These several duties to obey,  
From them true joy is found.

With these four virtues to direct,  
Rely in Providence;  
And humbly plead a sweet reward  
To find when summon'd hence.

#### TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO.

BY T. J. SWAIN.

*Suggested to the mind of the writer from perusing an account of the Masonic (Boys') School Festival in the recent issue of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.*

Train up a child in the way he should go,  
Lead his wandering footsteps to God;  
Teach him each truth that a Christian should know,  
To tread as the righteous have trod.

He may perhaps be erring;—each fault of our own  
He inherits,—aye, even at birth;  
But religious instruction for much may atone,  
And render him happy on earth.

Train up a child in the way he should go,  
Each talent and grace cultivate;  
But teach him in each disappointment and woe,  
Contented to be with his fate.

Temptation; it may be, may lead him to err,  
We are but frail creatures at best;  
But youth's moral lessons from crime will deter,  
And call him again to thy breast.

Train up a child in the way he should go,  
From that way he will never depart,  
Nor cause by transgression, of anguish one throe  
To wound thine affectionate heart.

But fulfilling life's part as a true Christian should,  
With Charity, Prudence, and Love,  
He will hope at life's close for a place midst the good  
In our Father's bright mansions above.

#### MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25TH, 1867.

Tuesday, May 21st.—INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.

Wednesday, May 22nd.—GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.

Wednesday, May 22nd.—SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.

#### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen drove out in the afternoon of the 8th inst., attended by Lady Churchill and the Honourable Flora Macdonald; and her Majesty and Princess Beatrice rode on ponies in the grounds on the morning of the 9th inst. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise; and her Majesty and Prince Leopold rode on ponies in the grounds on the morning of the 10th inst. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Countess of Calodon; and her Majesty and Princess Beatrice rode on ponies in the grounds on the morning of the 11th inst. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out. The Rev. R. Duckworth performed the service on the 12th inst. before her

Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The Queen and Princess Beatrice rode on ponies in the grounds on the morning of the 13th inst. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise, and her Majesty walked in the grounds on the morning of the 14th inst. with Prince Leopold. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Gordon; and her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on the morning of the 15th inst. with Princess Louise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on the 9th inst., in reply to Earl Russell, Lord Derby announced that at the sitting of the Conference an understanding was come to. His lordship declined to be very explicit on the matter pending the arrangement of details. He said enough, however, to show that the fortress of Luxemburg is to be evacuated by the Prussians, and the Grand Duchy neutralised under the guarantee of the Great Powers. This, he said, was simply such an alteration of the treaty of 1839 as the exclusion of the Grand Duchy from the Germanic Confederation made necessary.—On the 10th inst., the Marquis of Clanricarde wished to call attention to the Fenian trials now going on in Dublin. He urged very strongly that the Government should supply authentic reports of the whole of the proceedings. The Earl of Derby gave no satisfactory reply. In effect he declined to produce the reports which the Government had received in reference to Fenianism.—The Earl of Derby gave to the House on the 13th inst. a full account of the result of the labours of the London Conference, while the House of Commons had to be satisfied with the bare announcement by Lord Stanley that the Conference had concluded its labours, and that as soon as possible the papers would be laid upon the table. According to the statement made to the Peers, Luxemburg is to be separated from the Germanic Confederation. The fortress is to be dismantled to such an extent as will satisfy the King of Holland, and the Duchy placed under the collective guarantee of the Great Powers. Prussia, of course, withdraws her forces, and Limburg is placed wholly under the sovereignty of the King of Holland. In explanation to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Premier stated that the guarantee was not joint and separate, but a collective one. The interpretation to be put upon this is, we presume, that in case the neutrality of Luxemburg should be broken, England alone could not be called upon to interfere.—Subsequently the House went into committee on the bill for the increase of the episcopate. Several clauses were agreed to and amendments inserted, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed.—There was a warm and long discussion on the 14th inst. in reference to the ritualistic practices now so much in vogue in certain of the Church of England places of worship. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the second reading of the Clerical Vestments Bill, the object of which is to declare what vestments are and what vestments are not legal. The noble earl went into a lengthy review of the whole question, and insisted that something must be done to put down ritualism. The Archbishop of Canterbury advocated delay until the royal commission should have reported. As the Earl of Shaftesbury declined to accede to this suggestion, his Grace moved that the debate be adjourned for two months. In the discussion which followed, several bishops and lay peers took part. Eventually the motion for adjournment was carried by 61 to 46 votes.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 9th inst., the troubles present and prospective of the compound householder were the chief topic of the debate when the House got into committee on the Reform Bill. Mr. Mill made a most lucid speech against the amendments proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer

General Peel denounced the whole scheme. Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length, condemning the tendency of the policy pursued by the Government in respect of the measure. Subsequently Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright made speeches. The debate altogether was most interesting.—On the 10th inst. owing to the withdrawal by Sir J. Pakington of his proposal to take votes on the army estimates, the House had a very short sitting. None of the motions of which notice had been given came on. Mr. Bright having asked a question as to the Meetings in Parks Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer answered that notice would be given when the bill would come on. The Scotch Reform Bill would be taken first on the 13th inst., and after that the English Reform Bill. The House rose by a quarter past five o'clock.—On the 15th inst. the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced to the House the resignation of Mr. Walpole, intimating that he would continue to have a seat in the Cabinet without holding office. Mr. Disraeli passed a high eulogium on the late Home Secretary. Several members were anxious to know what was to be done with respect to the Meetings in Parks Bill, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to give any information. When the successor to Mr. Walpole was in his place, he would state the course that would be taken.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then asked leave to introduce the Scotch Reform Bill, the provisions of which he very briefly described. The borough suffrage is to be virtually a £4 rental; the country franchise a £15 occupation, with no change in the property franchise. Seven new members are to be given to Scotland. Of these one is to be given to Glasgow, which is to be divided into two boroughs for parliamentary purposes. One member is to be given to the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's jointly, and one to the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen jointly. Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Aberdeenshire are to be divided, and an additional member given to each. The seventh member goes to a new group of boroughs. The proposal of the Government was criticised by several Scotch members, most of whom approved of the borough suffrage proposed, but altogether opposed the distribution of seats part of the bill. Mr. Gladstone, in criticising the bill, declared that it was the strongest condemnation of the English bill. Mr. Disraeli replied, and having been pressed to say where the seven new members for Scotland were to come from, intimated that they were to be a clear addition to the number of members in the House. Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was introduced and read a first time.—The House then went into committee on the English Reform Bill. After some discussion, words were inserted at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view of carrying out the policy as to compound householders for which the Government have obtained the support of the House. Later the question of the lodger franchise was again raised.—Lord Stanley, on the 14th inst., was questioned in reference to the Abyssinian prisoners. His lordship had no good news. In effect his statement was that the king refused to release the prisoners.—Colonel Barttelot moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the malt tax, and forthwith the House went into a long discussion on the subject. The Government, however, made no opposition to the motion, and it was agreed to.—Subsequently Mr. Fawcett, in an able speech, moved for leave to bring in a bill to compel the education of children under thirteen years of age in the agricultural districts. Mr. Fawcett proposes to apply to these children provisions not unlike those contained in the Factory Acts. Leave was given to bring in the bill.—Mr. M'Evoy, who was to have moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill, announced

that the Government had promised to support a motion for a select committee to inquire into the subject. He should therefore postpone the second reading of the bill for a fortnight, and in the meantime move for a select committee. Mr. Newdegate, of course, spoke, and Mr. Whalley very much wished to make an oration; but the Speaker insisted that he was out of order. Finally he was silenced, and the bill was postponed.—On the 15th inst., the House was engaged in a long discussion on the Sunday Trading Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. T. Hughes. The bill prohibited the sale of articles on Sundays, except such as are perishable and cooked, and confined the sale of those articles to certain hours in the morning. He remarked that the practice of Sunday trading had become intolerable in Lambeth, and nine-tenths at least of those engaged in trade were anxious that the bill should pass. The bill was opposed by Mr. Freshfield, and described by him as a wolf in sheep's clothing. It might be considered, he said, a bill for licensing Sunday trading, and therefore he moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A discussion took place, in which several hon. members joined, including Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley. The objections were all based upon the same ground as that taken by Mr. Freshfield. Eventually the bill was read a second time, it being understood that many amendments of it would be proposed in committee.—Another discussion took place on the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, which was finally read a second time. Colonel French postponed his Irish Reform Bill for three weeks, to give time for the introduction of the Government Bill. Several other measures were advanced a stage.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—A painful case was heard at the Westminster Police-court on the 10th inst. Col. Nugent, M.P. for Longford, appeared against his son, Robert Southwell Greville-Nugent, whom he charged with threatening to shoot him. The young man complained that he had been driven to desperation by the refusal of his father to do anything for him. Colonel Greville-Nugent, however, told a very different tale. He showed that many attempts had been made to induce the young man to lead a reputable life, but without success. Young Greville-Nugent was ordered to find security to keep the peace, and in default was sent to prison.—A strange affair was mentioned at the Guildhall Police-court. Alderman Rose handed the Chief Clerk a letter he had received from a Mr. Edward Schneider, informing him that he had secured him six shares in the "New Grand Austrian State Loan Distribution of 400,000,000 florins," and requesting a remittance of £5 to pay for them. The worthy Alderman declared he had never agreed to take those shares, that he knew nothing about them, and yet that was the second application he had had for the money.—Two tailors, named William Jelly and John Hall, were brought up at the Marlborough Police-court, charged with conspiring with other persons to intimidate a tailoress, Margaret Rotterbury, with the object of forcing her to leave her employment. The accused formed a portion of a "picket" party. Their business seems to have been to keep a watch on Mr. Bowater's tailoring establishment in Hanover-street, Hanover-square. The prosecutrix is in Mr. Bowater's employment. She appears to have been watched, followed, and threatened. After listening to a good deal of evidence, Mr. Knox came to the conclusion that it was a case that should go before a judge and jury, and he committed the accused for trial at the Central Criminal Court.—James Erasmus Bartlett, the warehouseman charged with stealing over £800 from his employers, Messrs. Fry and Son, chocolate manufacturers, City-road, was again brought before Mr. Barker, at the Clerkenwell Police-court. Some additional evidence was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial.—The charge of perjury against Mr.

Elsworthly, a solicitor, underwent another hearing at the Guildhall Police-court. It will be remembered that the charge arose out of a case tried at the Central Criminal Court, which resulted in the conviction of Mr. Thomas Cannon, a reporter, for having made a false affidavit. Mr. Cannon now maintains that he was wrongfully convicted, owing to false allegations, which he alleges Mr. Elsworthly made. Alderman Finnis, the presiding magistrate, did not consider the charge as proven, and dismissed the summons. Mr. Cannon, notwithstanding, took advantage of his legal right, and had himself bound over to prosecute.—The Prince of Wales has gone to the Paris Exhibition. He left London on the 10th inst., and crossed to Calais in the midst of a thunderstorm. His Royal Highness will remain in Paris several days.—A horrible affair occurred at Hoxton on the 11th inst. A woman, who gave the name of Mary Jane Fletcher, was engaged as a servant on the Thursday previous by the landlady of a tavern in Whitmore-road. The woman represented herself as being a married person, and stated that she had been deserted by her husband. On the night of the 11th inst. a man having the appearance of a sailor entered the house and inquired for Mary Jane Fletcher. He was shown into the kitchen, where she was at the time. In a minute or two afterwards pistol-shots were heard, and on the inmates entering the kitchen, they were horrified to find both the man and the woman lying on the floor dead. The man had shot the woman, who was his wife, and then killed himself.—An important forgery case was partly heard at the Mansion House on the 13th inst. A young Frenchman, named Edouard de Villars, was charged with forging a bill of exchange for £1,210. The prisoner had been in business with a Mr. Edgley, in Sermon-lane. Mr. Edgley professed to have bought a forest in Servia, and alleged that a company had been formed to cut timber in the said forest and bring it to this country. Bills of exchange for over £120,000 on behalf of this company were set afloat, and most of them were discounted by the Leeds Banking Company, of which Mr. Greenland was the manager. It is alleged that no company existed, and that the bills were forgeries. The case was only partly gone into, and was then remanded.—Eleanor Bell, the woman who cut the throat of her little boy at Deptford, was brought up at the Greenwich Police-court, and charged with murder. The case was very clearly made out, and there was good reason to believe that the unfortunate woman was not sane when she committed the offence. She was committed for trial.—The construction of the new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House will occasion a large number of evictions in a district which, if not densely populated, at all events affords shelter to numerous families of the poorer classes. The hardship which will be entailed upon these unfortunate persons, and especially upon the small shopkeepers, was represented to Sir John Thwaites, on the 14th inst., by an influential deputation. Sir John listened with great attention and sympathy to the statements which were made, but pointed out that the Metropolitan Board of Works had no power to award compensation in such cases without the authority of Parliament. He intimated that if any means could be discovered by which the Board might be legally justified in making compensation, the money for that purpose would be cheerfully voted. Those who have taken up the cause of the evicted poor are making their influence felt.—A decision of some interest in connection with trades' unions was given in the Bail Court on the 14th inst. There was some time since, at Bridgwater, a strike of the carpenters in the employment of a builder named Kitch. Mr. Kitch employed a man named Jordan, who was not a member of the carpenters' union, and the strike was in effect a refusal on the part of the men to work with him. One of them,

named Skinner, was deputed by the union to wait on Mr. Kitch, and he did so, handing to that individual a paper on which was written the following:—"I am requested by the committee of carpenters and joiners to give the men in your employ notice to come out on strike against James Jordan unless he become a member of the above society, not being any way disrespectful to you or him, but being compelled by the union laws." For serving this notice Skinner was brought before the magistrates and charged with threatening Mr. Kitch and Jordan. He was convicted, and the conviction was appealed against in the Bail Court. The judges, after hearing the arguments, held that the notice was a threat, and affirmed the conviction.—Mr. Rigby Wason, having failed to induce the Aldermen at Guildhall to grant him a summons against the *Times* for libel for reporting speeches in the House of Lords reflecting upon him, went on the 14th inst. to the magistrate at Bow-street, and made application for a summons against the *Morning Post* for a similar offence. He had no better success, however. The magistrates heard his application, and declined to grant it.—The young man Watkin, who is charged with stabbing Matilda Griggs at Buckhurst-hill, was brought up again for further examination at Waltham Abbey. Matilda Griggs was well enough to be present and give some evidence; but under cross-examination she nearly fainted, and had to be removed from the court. She is described by the reporter as being pretty. Nothing new in respect to the crime charged against Watkin was elicited. He was committed for trial.—An inquest was held at Hoxton on the bodies of Henry Thomas Fletcher and Mary Fletcher. The man, on the 11th inst., went to the house where his wife was living, and, having shot her, killed himself. The jury found that he had wilfully murdered the woman, and committed suicide, adding that when he did so he was of unsound mind.—At the Thames Police-court a seaman, named John Piper, was charged with threatening to shoot a young lady named Woodroffe. For years past the prisoner had persecuted the young lady in a most shameful and offensive manner, often standing all day in front of the house in which she resided, and following her when she made her appearance in the street. He professed the most extravagant affection for her, and postured her with proposals of marriage. Piper was required to find substantial bail for his future good conduct, and was remanded in order to ascertain whether he was of unsound mind.—Another case arising out of the tailors' strike came before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at the Marlborough-street Police-court, on the 15th inst. Thomas Geary was charged with conspiring to intimidate Alexander Verbrun from working as a journeyman tailor. The evidence for the prosecution was that Verbrun worked for Messrs. Wolmershausen, and had refused to join the men on strike. On the afternoon of the 2nd of May, Geary went with others to Verbrun's lodgings and saw his wife. Geary asked where Verbrun was, and was told that he was at work. Not believing this, Geary demanded that a cupboard should be opened, that he might see whether Verbrun was there. He was not, whereupon the prisoner and the other men declared that he was no man, and that they would strike against him when the present strike was over. They also threatened to knock him down if they met him. For the defence it was alleged that Geary and his friends simply went to expostulate with Verbrun, and witnesses were called who denied that any threats had been used. The magistrate committed Geary for trial.—The Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was held on the 15th inst. in St. Paul's Cathedral. This is one of the most ancient of our charitable institutions, it having survived the vicissitudes of two hundred and thirteen years. The society affords assistance to thirteen hundred impoverished relatives of deceased clergymen. The proceedings at St. Paul's were of an

interesting character. In the evening there was a dinner in aid of the charity.—Sir Roderick Murchison still clings to the belief in the possibility of Dr. Livingstone's safety, and mentions the fact that a merchant of Zanzibar had reported that he had seen a white man at the lake on whose shores the great traveller is supposed to have been killed. If the Zanzibar merchant speaks the truth, Sir Roderick thinks that white man could have been no other than Dr. Livingstone.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The statement made by the Italian Chancellor of the Exchequer, Signor Ferrara, is so far satisfactory that it indicates some considerable reductions of expenditure. There is, however, a resort to some fresh taxes, and a readjustment of the old ones; while the realisation of the ecclesiastical property is jointly undertaken by Messrs. Rothschilds, the Credit Foncier of Paris, and the National Bank of Italy.—The London Conference has, it seems, concluded its labours. At its sitting on the 11th inst. the treaty respecting Luxemburg was signed. According to a telegram from the Hague, the treaty is to be ratified within four weeks. Immediately thereafter the Prussians will evacuate the fortress, taking with them, of course, their stores and war material. Luxemburg, however, will still remain in the Zollverein. The *Moniteur*, confirming this news, says that the terms of the treaty will be communicated at once to the Senate and the Legislative Body. It is to be presumed, therefore, that Lord Stanley will have no difficulty in making known to the House of Commons all that has been done.—According to the *France*, the communications between France and Prussia, in reference to armaments, have been of a friendly character. The discussions, we are told, have been so conducted that no trace of mutual suspicion could exist on the subject. This is very satisfactory if it be quite correct.—A French paper asserted the other day that Russia only consented to the admission of Italy to the London Conference on the understanding that it was not to be drawn into a precedent. The *Opinione* takes the trouble to contradict this statement, and assures us that so far from Russia having raised any such question, she expressed her pleasure that Italy should thus take her position among the Great Powers. No one, in this country at least, would believe that Russia made any such objection as that alleged by the French paper.—There are indications that France really means to discontinue her armaments. At any rate the Emperor has ordered that certain classes of soldiers who had been called out shall be allowed to return to their homes.—Paris is going to be full of royalty. The King and Queen of the Belgians have gone there, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia are on their way.—Signor Ferrari has made a somewhat fuller statement to the Italian Chambers in reference to the scheme of the Government for dealing with the ecclesiastical property. Nothing of importance, however, is made beyond what has already been stated. How the ecclesiastical authorities will receive the proposal remains to be seen. Their comments, however, will not much affect the result. If the measure should be acceptable to the majority of the Italian Parliament it will be adopted, the ecclesiastics to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

BETTERWARD.—Your question is truly a singular one, and the greatest singularity in it is that anyone should be found to raise the objection you have stated, after the noble offer of some brethren to present the lodge with what must be a great decoration. We have heard of "walls having ears," but this is the first time it has been our lot to hear of a misgiving that a portrait—and that of our Sovereign—is a dangerous one to be introduced into a lodge room. Of course, those who object to the harmless canvas will hardly tolerate the association of her Majesty's name with that of the Craft for the future.