

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

### FREEMASONRY CONSIDERED.

It is a well-established and authoritatively-recognised maxim among the Craft, that its members are required to abstain from recommending any one for a participation in our secrets, unless they have strong ground to believe that he will reflect credit on our choice. It is also well understood among us that we are not to use undue persuasion or inducements, not to hold out, but rather to discourage hopes of personal benefit to those whom we desire to see among us, but that our candidates should freely and voluntarily offer themselves, unbiassed by the improper solicitation of friends and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motives. Since, then, we are not allowed to lay before our friends too forcibly the claims of our Institution to their regard and support; since also our peculiar operations, our secret mysteries, our especial rites are for the most part veiled within our own breasts, or restricted within the tiled precincts of our lodges, it may very fairly be asked what means exist for enabling the uninitiated to judge of our pretensions, to ascertain how far it is desirable that they should seek participation in our mysteries and privileges. The true answer to such an inquiry appears to be, that Freemasonry must be judged by its results, as marked by the extent and success of its benevolent institutions for the relief of the aged and distressed among us, for the support of the widow, for the education and rearing up of the orphans. This, however, is not all, for there is another important test of the value of our Masonic art, namely, its influence on the public and private life of its adherents, in maintaining purity, in encouraging virtue and religion, in repressing anger, bitterness, slander, in promoting justice, truth, honour, mercy, fidelity, loyalty, and all those beauties of character, which, with faith and love to God, conduce to form the perfect man, fitted to be an example of charity and happiness on earth, and to be the heir to eternal glory in a future state beyond the grave.

If the preceding be a correct statement, how incumbent is it on Freemasons, individually and collectively, to prove their regard for the Order by constant watchfulness over themselves, lest they may give cause of offence by violating the laws of God and of man, and thus be the means of preventing some who would do honour to our Craft

from allying themselves to it. Far better and more effective would be the maintenance of a high, religious, moral, and social standard; in attracting the attention and winning the esteem of others, than any persuasions arising from friendship or interest,—the reasons for which cannot be tested. It is well then occasionally to examine whether, as a body, we are carrying out the views and objects just mentioned, whether we are legitimately promoting the purposes which we all have to accomplish; in short, whether we are making progress,—well-defined, distinct, and sure; and whether there are any obstacles, the removal of which might tend to make it more rapid, more perceptible to those around us; and thus tend to an extension of our benefits among such as now hold themselves aloof. In pursuance of this view, it is purposed to notice a few leading points.

First, with regard to our Charities. Here we have much cause for congratulation. A few years ago we had but one building for the reception of female orphans, and that very limited in extent. The boys were not uncared for, but were scattered among private establishments, payment being made from our funds for their support and education. Within the last twenty years two noble edifices have been erected near London,—one for each sex. The reports speak favourably of their management and success, as well as of the result in the effect of the training there received on the subsequent welfare and character of the recipients of our bounty, when removed to take part in the active operations of life. The funds have, of course, steadily increased, and especially the amounts collected by Stewards at the annual festivals. Still, however, the number of candidates for admission exceed our means, and call for renewed efforts on their behalf, though additions to the receptions have from time to time been made. This should be a subject for serious consideration in the lodges, many of which do not make any contributions from their funds, which would entitle them to votes. With regard to pecuniary assistance given to the aged and indigent among us, greater liberality has of late been exercised; and in many of the provinces distinct local funds have been formed which promise well for the future. In proportion to the concentration, united action, and official supervision which can be effected in regard to them, the less danger will there be of a confirmation of the truth of an assertion which has been publicly made, that the

greater part of the relief given by private lodges is misapplied for want of the exercise of due care and judgment in ascertaining the validity of claims for help.

No charge against the Craft has been more common, than that the meetings of lodges have been usually held at taverns and places of public entertainment, the result of which has been an undue regard to banquets, and a danger that the younger members might be led into excess and late hours. A comparison between the Masonic calendar of this year and that of twenty years ago, will show that the lodges are aware of the disadvantages of such a course, often in small places rendered unavoidable by a deficiency of suitable rooms, since the number of halls and private houses devoted to our purposes is rapidly on the increase, and but a few numbers of the *MAGAZINE* are published which do not contain a record of the consecration of a Masonic hall. One province is known to the writer, and there are probably many others, in each of the eight lodges of which a banquet is held only once a year, at the annual festival, no refreshment being provided at the ordinary meetings, or only such as is most simple and inexpensive, as a means of keeping the brethren together for an hour's social intercourse after the termination of formal business.

The progress of the Craft numerically has of late years been strongly marked, and no doubt this may to a great extent be attributed to the improved efficiency and character of the Institution in the respects already named and many others. Four years ago lodges were struck out from the list, including those which were defunct and those which formed the Grand Lodge of Canada, to the extent of about one fourth of the whole. Nearly two thirds of this reduction has within this limited period been made up by the issue of warrants for new lodges, so that, should this rate of increase continue, as seems probable, in two or three years we shall be as numerous as we were before the erasure.

Another point of vast importance, lately specially brought before the notice of the Provincial authorities by the M.W. the Grand Master, is the extreme caution and inquiry into character which should precede each initiation, lest elements of a discreditable nature should be introduced among us, sources of scandal to our prejudice with the outside world, and of discord and annoyance to our body. Though it may be presumed that

such a warning was felt to be necessary, still, so far as the writer's observation goes, much more care is taken than formerly, and there is a general desire to restrict our privileges to true and honourable men, of whom nothing is heard but the tongue of good report.

It may now be well to cite as fair specimens of the whole two or three cases with which the writer is familiar. In the large town where he first saw the light there were twenty years ago only four lodges, all meeting at hotels. There are now twelve, besides several in the immediate neighbourhood. Only two of these now assemble at hotels, the members being unwilling to make a change, which has, however, been several times contemplated, until the completion of the projected large hall. There are also four Royal Arch Chapters, whereas twenty years ago there was but one. In another province, where till 1851 there were but four lodges and one Royal Arch Chapter, there are now eight lodges and four chapters, without any increase, but rather a diminution, in the population. Notwithstanding great impediments, chiefly arising from the misconduct and incompetency of the head of the province, which are so notorious that very many gentlemen of position and influence are thereby prevented from joining, the Craft has steadily progressed in number, respectability, intelligence, and power. The Freemasons there have made repeated attempts to be relieved from the incubus, by appeals to higher authorities, but in vain, distance presenting considerable difficulty, added to red-tapeism and other influences. Happily the local public are acquainted with the circumstances, and make some allowance; still they must have an injurious effect, by proving that unworthy members, and even rulers, are countenanced and supported, a stigma thus attaching to the whole body, who have no control over the appointment, and are powerless to effect a change. In a third small province, some years ago the leading men in point of wealth, character, and position belonged to the Craft. Unfortunately, as is stated, some unworthy persons were admitted, abused their privileges, and thus injured the cause. Freemasonry fell in public estimation, but is now recovering itself by the character and conduct of the present members. It is hoped and believed that the care and watchfulness now exercised, will soon produce beneficial results, especially as there are no tavern influences. A fourth town

may be cited, where there is but one lodge, which the writer visited ten years or more ago, and was grieved to witness the incompetency of the officers, the ignorance of principles and ritual, the want of elements of respectability and character, and the irregularities which occurred. Now the case is far different. Numerically, socially, intellectually, the lodge stands well, the members constantly increasing by the addition of gentlemen of standing and moral influence.

The statements now made, which it is believed are worthy of credit, tend to show that the Craft possesses all the elements of success and more extended usefulness, if only those belonging to it are true to their obligations, to themselves, and to each other. Much depends upon the rules, on the control which they exercise, on the attention which they continue to give after having passed the chair, a duty which some are apt to forget when they have gained their honours, and on the scrupulous determination never to admit among us any who are likely to bring discredit on the fraternity.

It is hoped that this little retrospect may be useful as an encouragement, to which other brethren may perhaps be induced to add remarks on other localities, tending to the same object.

#### HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

By ✠ Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18<sup>o</sup>, *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 402.)

The R.W.M. being absent on August 6th, 1765, sending no excuse, and more especially "having carried away the key of the pedestal, whereby the brethren sustained no little inconvenience," was fined two shillings and sixpence, according to an unanimous agreement of the members, signified by "holding up hands."

The records are regularly kept, and carefully written throughout the volume, and hence our reading them is rendered an easy matter indeed. The R.W.M. was fined again on the key question, but notwithstanding his fault the lodge re-elected him on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1765. A bible was ordered for the use of the lodge, and on August 4th, A.D. 1767, the brethren were in-

formed by the R.W.M., Bro. Lane, that Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., out of zeal to Masonry, had desired him to offer the lodge the sum of ten pounds, to be laid out at their discretion in furniture. The gift was (as may be expected) unanimously accepted with warmest thanks. Bro. William Calcott visited the lodge 15th December, 1767, and delivered a lecture. This brother's visit to the lodge in Cornwall were referred to in a previous number of the MAGAZINE, 14th October, 1768. "This night paid into the hands of the Treasurer by Bro. Lane, R.W.M., the sum of £12 16s., being a present made to this lodge by our worthy Bro. Sir John St. Aubyn, to provide a Master and Wardens' chairs, and for which the R.W.M. is unanimously requested by all the members present to make their proper acknowledgments for this honour and favour."

It was unanimously resolved to send the sum of one guinea for the Fund of "General Charity of the Grand Lodge," at a subsequent meeting. At the regular meeting held 1st January, 1771, the following work was rapidly completed as their "new years' day" offering to Masonry:—

Bro. Timothy Goldsmith was this night proposed to be made an E.A. in this lodge, and upon a ballot being called it appeared unanimous in his favour, upon which he was accordingly made and passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft and Master Mason. The candidates for the second or third degrees it appeared were in the habit of "proposing themselves" for advancement, but they had to abide the result of the ballot before receiving either.

An amusing record is made on Tuesday, 2nd April in the same year, for instead of the brethren meeting to "learn to subdue their passions, and make a further progress in Masonry," it was decided that "Bro. Hicks' eldest daughter having been this day married, and the lodge room being necessarily taken up by an entertainment for the guests on that occasion, the brethren will not hold a lodge that night."

By-law No. 24 was repeated during the same month, and our pity must be naturally drawn out in favour of any members of the Anti Tobacco Society who were present at the meetings, as not even during the delivery of lectures were they permitted to be free from the fumes of the "narcotic weed."

The lodge granted a liberal donation of two guineas to the widow of a brother who was left

in much reduced circumstances through the decease of the "partner of her joys and sorrows."

Only five brethren were present 23rd December, A.D. 1777, and the following statement was made, as an explanation of the long vacation :

"It appearing that no regular lodge has been held since the 7th July, 1772, the brethren this night assembled have thought it necessary here to set forth the reasons why no regular lodge hath been before held."

The R.W.M. was under a necessity from the nature of the office he holds under government to repair to London in July, 1772, soon after the last regular lodge was held, where he was detained a considerable time, and after his return to St. Ives, before any regular lodge was held, he was commanded upon duty to the West Indies. During the absence of the Master the S.W. Bro. Hicks died, and by the constitution of the lodge it was appointed to be held at his house, but upon his decease, the house falling into the occupation of other persons, it became inconvenient to continue the lodge there, and the Master having been called into Ireland, was absent a considerable time. Since his return difficulty has arisen to find a proper room wherein to hold the lodge, and it has only been within a few days past, that the brethren have been able to procure a room at the Queen's Head, in St. Ives, proper for the purpose. What a chapter of grievances indeed! The brethren assembled were evidently determined to make up for lost time, numerous meetings were soon held, several invitations took place, joining members presented themselves, and the finances soon improved. One guinea to the General Charity, and a similar amount to the Hall Fund of the Grand Lodge were granted, and the brethren had the honour of a visit from the D.P.G.M. who was gratified to witness the improvement effected in so short a time.

The members resolved that they would defray the expenses attending the interment of their late Tyler, whom we trust received a summons to attend the Grand Lodge above.

The lodge minutes contain the following, 16th March, A.D. 1779;—

"Whereas a manifesto being produced last night and agreed to be referred to this present evening, and in the intermediate time a letter having been received from the Grand Lodge respecting the said manifesto, they were both read

in a full lodge, when it was unanimously agreed to send the following letter :"

Ship Lodge, St. Ives, March 16, 1779.

Bro. Hesseltine,—This lodge having received a letter enclosing a manifesto from a lodge styling themselves the Lodge of Antiquity, dated the 13th January, 1779, and also a letter from the committee of Charity appointed by the Grand Lodge, dated January 29th, 1779, it was the unanimous resolution of this lodge (after both letters being read) to treat the former with the contempt it deserved, and to continue our allegiance to the lodge from whence it had its sanction, which we must desire you to communicate to Grand Lodge.

Signed by order of the R.W.M., and brethren assembled. W. Worth, Secretary.

Although in possession of the facts relating to the Lodge of Antiquity and Grand Lodge, we do not think it wise to do more than simply state the decision of the lodge. The Freemasons in Cornwall have always been very constitutional, and most continuous and hearty supporters of the Grand Lodge from A.D. 1751.

The Masons of St. Ives, in common with the inhabitants thereof, were much alarmed and terrified at the "wars and rumours of wars" that were so general about this period, and so greatly were they distressed thereby, that the lodge and its duties were laid aside for awhile, as the Secretary declares no meetings were held by reason of the alarms given to the country by the combined fleets of France and Spain, which threatened an invasion.

One of the strangest minutes we have ever read is recorded on 18th January, 1780. "A motion being made that:—'There appears to be a sad blot on the escutcheon of Masonry, which we, the members present, endeavour to account for thus: That those brethren who have above erased their names with their own hands, taking umbrage at some supposed misconduct in the Master's not proceeding to the election of a Master, because so impetuous and turbulent as wholly to prevent the Secretary's entering the intended Mason.'"

April 4th, 1780. Present, four members only. "The above explanation of the interruption that happened on the 18th of January, may, in some degrees account for the vacuum of lodges from that date to this."

We have let the Secretary speak for himself, but although he does not say the effect of this disagreement, it evidently caused the dissolution

of the lodge, as only three meetings were held subsequently at St. Ives.

(*To be continued.*)

### WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

*From an Installation Address by Bro. the Rev. L. H. TRING, Chaplain of the Continental Lodge (No. 16), America.*

Masonry contends for the absoluteness of truth. The tendency of the times is greatly averse to this fundamental principle of all knowledge, all morality, as well as all religion. And so our fraternity are like the builders on the temple's wall: whilst they wield the trowel they must also bear the spear. We are compelled to withstand all those lines of thought which would depreciate the simplicity and fixedness of truth. The many new discoveries of science have discredited old and long accepted theories. \* \* The result of all such thought is the annihilation of that which is the corner-stone of our temple. Somewhere there is that which is invariable, inflexible, and most stable; to believe it is to be faithful—to deny it is to be infidel; to act upon it is to be virtuous—to depart from it is to become vicious. There is no uncertainty in the teaching of our Order, where this much despised yet sovereign truth is enshrined. But the fact of its existence is all that I just now affirm. What is the testimony of our antiquity? We are not banded together simply for the purpose of social recognition and mutual support. We have not inherited merely unmeaning forms of ritualistic display, which have nothing but their mysterious secrecy to commend them. Think you there is enthusiasm enough in humanity to continue for so many centuries, amidst all sorts of perils and persecutions, such an organisation as this, designed only, or even chiefly, for selfish ends? You make Masonry a far greater mystery than we claim by so supposing. And you have a problem to solve in the existence of this confessedly ancient Order, which will baffle all experience and negate all knowledge of fickle human nature. Nay, it is the love of the truth, the adherence to the truth, which has constituted Masonry the miracle it is among all the debris of man's social structures. Here it stands, just as complete, just as glorious, as when, in the first temple's time, the widow's son gave the binding word. But what is the meaning of all our symbolism? This is not continued for the purpose of amusement and selfish gratification. These tools

of our Craft, and the jewels of our Order, have very solemn meaning. The officers of the lodge, from the Tyler at the door to the Worshipful Master in the east, are engaged in very earnest work. This is no nursery for child's play or levity. We wear our aprons, and display our three great and three lesser lights, with very serious ends in view. These are all efforts to preach the truth. Each is a crystal face of this purest gem. And all are occupied in the manifestation of that of which each symbol tells a part. How comes it, I ask again, that, after such long journeyings, and amidst so many adverse influences, this traditional ritual remains so pure, so unaltered? Other schemes of man's device have had their day, and have fallen to rise no more. What is the talisman which explains their destruction and the preservation of this ancient system? Everything in the lodge answers, Truth, "A divine attribute, and the foundation of every virtue." For "to be good and true," to buy the truth and sell it not, "is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry."

If the Institution cannot speak for itself after centuries of development, then no words of argument can advance its claims. But who can estimate its silent influence upon a single brother—and what a multitude of Craftsmen does it command! Is it a little thing, that wherever the altar of our ancient art is set up, an open Bible should be upon it? Not so thinks that apostate body which seals the word of God lest its own usurpations and pretensions should be thereby denied—else what mean those constant allocutions and bulls which continually are aimed at, and so often fail to injure, our valued fraternity? Is it a little thing that, whilst Europe is plagued with rationalistic thought, and America is about entering on the strife, there should be thousands already pledged to stand by God's truth—a great army of conviction? Is it a little thing that, in a pleasure-seeking, depraved society, blind to the intelligent joys of the present and the more lasting bliss of the future, there should be thousands of such rooms as these dedicated to God and the holy Saint John, in which men, bound by a vow to forsake all iniquity, at very frequent intervals gather for mental, moral, and spiritual improvement? Brethren, let us rejoice in our privilege. Let the world deride and scorn, if it will. Our great Master has suffered all this before. It hated Him before it hated us. Be sure you cling simply to the truth, and be careful to manifest it by con-

versation and example among men. May every foot of your wall be built in strict conformity to the square and the plummet. May every action of your lives bear the scrutiny of the All-Seeing Eye. "May your oblations of piety and praise be grateful as the incense, your love warm as its flame, and your charity diffusive as its fragrance." May the mystic letter which is always before your eye whilst in the lodge, be your encouragement when burdened with responsibility, or fearful with amazing dread. Thus travelling along the level of time, may you, through the merits of your great High Priest, "be admitted within the veil of heaven, to the full enjoyment of life eternal."

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### A SUGGESTION.

Brother —, you inquire respecting a suggestion made by me a few years ago. The subjoined copies of four by-laws, which it was proposed should be adopted by all our lodges, will suffice to explain my suggestion:—1. That this lodge do keep an account of the monies expended by it in charity. 2. That on the — day of — in every year a statement be prepared of the monies so expended by the lodge in the preceding twelvemonths. 3. That such statement, having previously been approved of by the lodge, be sent to the principal Masonic publication for insertion in its columns. 4. That a statement of the number of members of the lodge during the twelvemonths to which the statement of expenditure relates, together with such other information as may be deemed useful for enabling the Craft at large to form a judgment as to the performances by the lodge of its chief duty, be also sent to such Masonic publication.—C. P. COOPER.

#### THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY'S GRADES.

In "l'Histoire de la Fondation du Grand Orient de France," by our late Brother Thory, there is this passage:—"Ce fut en vain que le Grande Loge de France de (1766) s'efforça de démontrer l'inutilité, la futilité de tous ces grades, la plupart sortis du cerveau de Ramsay. Les loges n'avaient aucun égard à ses avis. Apparemment elles préféraient une Maçonnerie dans laquelle leurs membres obtenaient des titres d'orgueil, des dignités et des cordons, à l'ancienne et primitive Franche Maçonnerie." [See the communication "The Chevalier Ramsay and Freemasonry," *Freemasons' Magazine*, vol. xv., page 433.] From a bundle of Masonic memoranda in Brother Purton Cooper's manuscript collections.

#### CHRISTIAN, JEWISH, PARSEE, AND MAHOMMEDAN FREEMASONRY.

Freemasonry—Christian, Jewish, Parsee, and Mahomedan—each is, at the first, a particular Freemasonry. But by the adoption of the wise toleration existing in English Freemasonry, the toleration of all other religions in which there is a recognition of the Great Architect of the Universe and a belief in the soul's immortality, the particular Freemasonry be-

comes universal (the term universal being taken according to its signification), and, therefore, *true* Freemasonry. From a manuscript in Brother Purton Cooper's Masonic collections entitled "Freemasons' Table Talk."

#### THE FRIENDSHIP OF ETHICAL WRITERS AND THE FRATERNITY OF FREEMASONRY.

Brother —, your argument is, I think, altogether inadmissible. You assume a similarity between friendship, as described by writers upon ethics, and the Fraternity of Freemasonry, which, in my judgment, and, in my experience also, by no means exists.—C. P. COOPER.

#### SIGNATURES TO ARTICLES.

I would suggest that brethren writing to the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE* should sign their proper names, and not send in such a thing as "An English Mason." Where facts are involved it is very easy for the merest tyro in Masonry to make statements which, when challenged, they have not the courage to support. I myself do not believe in writing under a *nom de plume*.—A. O. HAYE.

#### THE M.M. DEGREE.

I should like to hear a little more from Bro. Hyde-Clarke as to the M.M. degree. I have no doubt that there was an M.M. degree in former times, but that M.M. degree was totally different from the modern. Family circumstances have prevented me continuing "Freemasonry Considered," but in my next article I intend to take up this question.—A. O. HAYE.

#### RIGHTS OF VISITORS.

In composing my article relative to this question the compositor has made a rich mistake. The centre paragraph is wrong. Brethren will please read at the end of the note, "For, granting the right claimed by Bro. Hopkins, our lodges at reading of minutes would, by factious brethren of other lodges be converted into so many bear gardens." The sentence then becomes intelligible. I think the letter from "A Humble Working P.M." to be in bad taste. Bro. Hughan has never deserved such an attack, and Bro. Hopkins has done more for Masonry than any other *six* members put together, in either Jersey or Guernsey, and I question, with three or four exceptions, in England too, for the general good of the Craft. Attacking persons is the worst of all argument.—A. O. HAYE.

#### SIGN AT PRAYER.

This sign which is used at prayer, and which is supposed by most to be a sign of fidelity, is an ancient sign or rather posture of the W.M., and it is be presumed that members seeing the W.M. in this position at such period initiated him, and thence it has become general. It cannot be assumed that a sign of a second degree should be a sign of the first degree or a third.—HYDE CLARKE.

#### RIGHT WORSHIPFUL.

At an early period all lodges and Worshipful Masters were called indiscriminately Right Worshipful or Worshipful. This was by a confusion as to the dignities of guilds, for only some guilds or companies are Right Worshipful or of knightly rank, the main number being Worshipful or of Esquire's rank. Hence, during the transition period the title of Right

Worshipful having been distributed among the Scotch and Continental lodges, and Master was retained by them, while the English have settled down to the title of Worshipful.—HYDE CLARKE.

#### QUORUM IN A LODGE.

There is some reason to believe that although for the ceremonies of the first degree the number now adopted anciently prevailed, that there was a quorum of five for ordinary business, and which included one F.C. and one E.A.P.—HYDE CLARKE.

#### BRO. CONDORCET.

Perhaps our learned Bro. C. P. Cooper can give us a memoir of a distinguished man who was enrolled among the members of the Craft, Bro. Condorcet.—S.

#### BRO. E. H. BAILY, R.A.

As the daily papers have just announced the decease of Mr. E. H. Baily, the sculptor of the "Eve at the Fountains," and other well-known works. I trust we shall see a short memoir in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

#### BRO. SIR W. MOLESWORTH.

As I am in the way of suggestions, I call the attention of yourself or of some literary brother to the propriety of a memoir of Bro. Sir W. Molesworth, a distinguished philosopher, and who rendered great service to English philosophy by the publication of the works of Hobbes.

#### I.G.

According to an old authority, whom I choose not to quote, the Senior E.A.P. performed duties something between those of a Deacon and I.G. His station was in the S. The Junior E.A.P. acted as O.G. He was stationed in the N., and his business was to keep off all C. Part of the duties of I.G. were performed by a Warden.—HYDE CLARKE.

#### A CONTRAST—1763 AND 1867.

In 1763 the stock of the Fund of Benevolence was only £1,200, invested in Bank Stock, yet by persisting in a course of provident accumulation the Fund of Benevolence, and the Masonic Charities have been put on a footing of permanent utility. In a desirable society like that of Freemasonry the principle of slow and steady accumulation should never be lost sight of.—T. W.

#### A HINT FOR THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE.

Lodges of instruction sometimes very often suffer by the non-attendance or dilatoriness of members assigned to certain duties. Fines are borne in the bye-laws but not enforced. Now, I propose that these fines be enforced, put in a box, and the proceeds applied to purchase the *Freemasons Magazine*.—T. W.

#### BRO. ALBANO.

Having missed from London for some time, Bro. Benedict Albano, formerly a most active Mason, I shall feel obliged to any brother who can tell me whether he is in England or on the Continent. He was architect to the Board of Works.—T. W.

#### THE GERMAN UNION OF FREEMASONS.

We notice an inquiry by "Bute" in the *Free-*

*masons' Magazine* for the 18th of May as to the nature of the above Society, and with much pleasure lay before your readers a slight sketch of so admirable and useful an institution. The general Constitutions are mainly as follows (translation):—

1. The Society of German Masons, which is not intended to be a bond within the bond, but rather an additional and furthering society of the Masonic Fraternity, has the design (a) to advance the Masonic science in its whole extent by promoting the knowledge of the history, law, symbols, and doctrine of Freemasonry, and of such fraternities as are connected with this Order (b) to forward the mutual intercourse and intelligence respecting such things as are fit to further the prosperity of the bond, and to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternal love among all Masons.

2. This design is to be obtained (a) by the collecting of Masonic documents, manuscripts, prints, medals, seals, &c.; (b), by the publishing of MSS. and documents which have not yet been printed, and the providing and translating of publications belonging to foreign Masonic literature; (c), by promoting and supporting scientific undertakings and publications; (d), by creating and entertaining a scientific correspondence with inland and foreign Grand Lodges, as well as the most eminent and learned Masons of all countries; (e), by annual meetings and communications, to take place in a town of Germany holding a lodge.

The first meeting of the society was held at Potsdam 19th of May, 1861, and from that time to this its career has been one of much prosperity and success. Its literary organ is *Die Bauhütte*, edited by the learned Freemason Bro. J. G. Findel, who is one of its ablest supporters. For further information we would refer your correspondent to the *Freemasons' Magazine* for Nov. 19th, 1864, and to the publications of the Society.—W. J. HUGHAN.

#### BRO. C. P. COOPER AND THE "ORDER OF MUSTARD SEED."

The brethren who are fond of perusing "Notes and Queries," will be glad of my seeking more light on the "Order of Mustard Seed," seeing that it has led to the elaborate and interesting answer from Bro. Charles Purton Cooper (P. Prov. G.M. for Kent) in No. 411, and also a letter from a correspondent styling himself "Elihoenai." The latter is mainly confirmatory of the former's opinion, and certainly written by a brother who is an intelligent Mason, and one whose communications in future will be esteemed by us all. I must confess that the facts adduced by Bro. C. P. Cooper tend to invalidate the correctness of the authorities quoted by me in No. 408, and entitle him to a rule *nisi* being granted. Especially the statement by Monsieur La Boissière in the "Biographie Universelle," 1828 ("il n'était encore qu' étudiant à Halle,") and the significant omission, by all the writers quoted, of any reference whatever to Freemasonry. Perhaps Bro. Jeremiah How will favour us with the authority which led him to connect the Count with Freemasonry. The little doubt I had in reference to Bro. C. P. Cooper's opinion on the subject in question is now removed, thanks to that indefatigable writer's kind and lengthy answer in the *Magazine* for the 1st May.—W. J. HUGHAN.

## THE RIGHTS OF VISITORS.

Only because some remarks made in the *Magazine* for the 25th May, relative to the "Rights of Visitors," require a little examination do I again allude to the subject, and having at present no intention again to refer to the matter, it will be well, perhaps, to look at the letters respectively. Premising, however, that I shall not charge those who do not agree with the statements first propounded by Bro. Dr. Henry Hopkins with want of consideration, as surely in questioning any matter, the various disputants must each admit their liability to err, although not probably in either case ignorant, inconsiderate, or blind to facts.

Bro. A. O. Hays states that he writes only with regard to Scotland. That being the case, neither Dr. Hopkins nor myself hold any different views to his own respecting the rights of visitors under the Grand Lodge of that country. We have written only in regard to England, and hence do not touch the general Masonic bearing of the point at issue.

We maintain with "W. T. L." (whose letter I have perused with much satisfaction) that a lodge under the English Constitution cannot legally exclude a visitor at any time between the opening and closing.

In support of such a position, it can be proved 1st. That the Constitutions of this Grand Lodge nowhere denies the right of visitors to visit a lodge at any time (under its jurisdiction), but, on the contrary, confers that privilege on all regular, subscribing members of the Craft. (See page 89, 32 sec., 1867). 2nd. The decision of the Board of General Purposes respecting the complaint against a lodge at London for having refused admission to some brethren who were known to them, viz., that it is the undoubted right of every Mason who is well known and properly vouched for to visit any lodge during the time it is open for general Masonic business. 3rd. The practice in England of visitors being present at the reading of the minutes, and yet as well received generally as at any other time. 4. The custom of not recording in the minutes information which would be unsuitable for any thorough Mason to hear, or even for a "cowan" to read, should the minute book be illegally in his possession.

(a) I would remark that nothing contrary to the first decision has yet been submitted.

(b) My friend Bro. J. H. M. Bairnsfather seeks to draw a distinction between general and particular business, and hence considers the reading of the minutes to be particular business. We could not possibly have an objection to this view if the Constitutions and the Board of General Purposes drew any distinction between the various duties of the lodge, and stated clearly when, and when not, visitors were eligible to attend lodges, but no such line of demarcation is drawn, and, consequently, we still ask on what authority Dr. Hopkins was excluded from the Loyalty Lodge, Guernsey.

(c) I have visited many lodges in England, and, since this question has been mooted, have made it a practice to consult others who have done so likewise, and both their experience and mine coincide. We visit each other's lodges, and are present from the opening to the closing, and have always been welcomed in England in so doing, so that, as far as my

inquiries and experience have gone, English Masons endorse our views.

(d) The late Grand Master declared that "a Mason's lodge is a Mason's church; and that no qualified brother could be legally refused admittance under any circumstances," and although unworthy of being an expounder, I aim (at least) at being a defender of so grand an idea. The late and much-lamented Bro. the Rev. Dr. Oliver said, in reference to this opinion of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, "This then is a landmark which ought to be revered."

(e) Of course in the discussion of any private business of the lodge, visitors beforehand might be courteously asked to withdraw, and none entitled to the name of a Freemason would object to do so, but why such private matter should be inserted in the minute book to such an extent as to render it undesirable for visitors to be present at the reading thereof I am at a loss to see.

(f) There is just one circumstance I regret in this interesting enquiry, and that is the complaint made by a P.M. of Jersey, of some of my remarks as being "a contemptuous stricture," and "gratuitous insulting comparison." The brother referred to has certainly learnt me the lesson "which will be of use in the future," viz., to be more particular in explaining my ideas so as to avoid misconception. I really had no such intentions as those credited to me, and feel sorry that any brother would for a moment fancy I had. My remarks were merely to the effect that Bro. Dr. Hopkins had done more for the general good of the Craft than several put together in the province referred to, and had caused some little jealousy thereby, in some quarters; hence it seemed probable that this fact might account for his exclusion at the reading of the minutes. I do not say such was the case. Those who know me best will be aware that my puny efforts on behalf of Masonry have never yet been conducted on the principle of doing harm, but rather good, to every member of the Craft, and, therefore, I trust most sincerely that the P.M. of Jersey will withdraw the objectionable phrases alluded to, as I assure him on my honour as a Mason, that my observations were not intended to be either a "contemptuous stricture," or a "gratuitous insulting comparison," and I know my friends will bear me out. I apologise for occupying so much space.—  
W. J. HUGHAN.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## RIGHTS OF VISITORS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I was in hopes that I had exhausted the subject, and should not have to say anything more on the rights of visitors, &c. The matter in dispute is now fully set forth, and demands a decision from the Masonic authorities. Pray allow me space for a few lines, I trust the last on the subject from me. To begin with my esteemed friend, Bro. Hays:—I am hardly content to accept his word *particular* instead of *general*, in regard to the minutes. It appears to me that since the reading of them is as regular as the opening and closing of the lodge, it is part of the "general" business, for it would as a

matter of course be done, even if not mentioned on the circular of summons. Perhaps owing to dullness of comprehension, I do not see the impropriety of my remark, which implied that the arrangements adopted in foreign lodges are no criterion as to what is right or wrong under English Constitutions, and the difference between the express law in Maryland, mentioned by Bro. Haye, and that in England, as quoted by Bro. Hughan, proves my position. Bro. Haye writes, as he says, "only with regard to Scotland;" I only with regard to this country. He doubts whether "the general body of English Masons will endorse" the views of Bro. Hughan and myself, while I state that all whom I have consulted have done so, except the three brethren who have expressed their opinions in the *Magazine*, and of these Bro. Leigh, by his note inserted to-day, appears now to agree with us in opinion.

In reference to the remarks of Bro. Bairnsfather, whose name comes before me for the first time, I wish to assure him that I have not regarded or represented my exclusion from the Loyalty Lodge on the occasion referred to as an insult. There were others shut out with myself, and, on their behalf as much as my own, I took up the matter, after a little conversation with them in the ante-room. I felt it to be a question worth consideration, mentioned it in lodge, and then in the best spirit openly announced my intention to endeavour to obtain a solution. Let me again assure Bro. Bairnsfather that I have never claimed to be present during discussion on a private subject, when, as a gentleman, I felt that I ought not to intrude, but only to hear the result as expressed in the minutes, and to that I felt that I had a right on the grounds stated last week.

I beg to offer my thanks to Bro. Leigh and others on behalf of whom he speaks for their sympathy in a certain struggle "with officialdom and incapacity in high places" very different from that in hand. Many of the Jersey brethren who have seconded me deserve support in their efforts to maintain high Masonic principles. In this I may possibly not again take part, as I have now quitted the Channel Isles, having, however, left behind me an assurance that my aid will always be ready if needed.

It now only remains to notice the letter of "A Humble Working P.M." at Jersey, which rather places me in a dilemma. Whoever he may be, I trust that he knows me well enough to be sure that I was utterly unconscious of the comparison made till I saw it in print; that had it been previously submitted to me I should certainly have erased it; and that I disclaim any such pre-eminence as that assigned to me, for, in the course of the extensive published correspondence conducted by me while in Jersey, I have generally consulted others on whose judgment I could rely before sending communications to the *Magazine*. My explanation of Bro. Hughan's kindly-meant remark, which he would have done better to suppress, is, that he formed his conclusion from what he had seen in your columns, to which there have been but few Jersey correspondents except myself, though there have been some, and that he thus hastily formed a rash opinion. Should he ever have an opportunity of knowing the brethren of Lodge La Césarée and some others in the island as well as I do, he would become aware of the important but unassuming labours which they undertake for

the benefit of the Craft and the maintenance of its character; and would highly appreciate their zeal, talents, energy, and self-denial, as I have done. As I regretted the remark of my friend Bro. Hughan when I saw it last week, so do I now regret the bitterness with which the Jersey P.M. has expressed himself, and should much like to have an opportunity of bringing them together, when I am sure they would mutually appreciate each other.

Yours fraternally, H. H.  
Kidderminster, May 25th, 1867.

### FREEMASONRY AND CHRISTIANITY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—It is a subject of much regret to me, and, I am sure, must be so to many of your readers, that your columns should be so much occupied by discussions on questions of Masonic jurisprudence (to wit, "Can a Warden initiate?" "The rights of visitors," &c., in which unfortunately brethren sometimes forget the courtesy due to each other), when such matters can readily be disposed of by appeal to the proper authority. I take it that the prime object of your publication is to promote the general welfare of our Order, and surely there are higher and more important questions than such as I have referred to, which may, with propriety and advantage become the subject of argument in your pages. I would gladly see brethren of literary eminence employ their time and talents in discussing, as Bro. Oneal Haye has, to some extent, recently done, the merits of our "Ancient and honourable institution." I have read Bro. Oneal Haye's articles with much pleasure, and I trust that he is not the only brother who can write in the same strain.

By way of providing subjects for discussion, I beg to lay down the following propositions, which I am prepared to defend, and I shall be glad if brethren who look below the surface, and are not satisfied with the outward seeming of Masonry, will express their views through the medium of your journal:—

1. That Freemasonry originated under the Christian dispensation.
2. That Christianity is the foundation and keystone of Freemasonry.
3. That although candidates for initiation are not required to express their belief in Christianity, yet no man can become a true Mason unless he is a Christian, and can perceive the connection between Masonry and Christianity.

4. That the so-called high degrees are mainly supported in consequence of a large body of Masons not perceiving that Christianity is an essential part of Craft Masonry, and that such want of perception is occasioned by the injudicious alterations in the lectures made at the time of the Union of the two Grand Lodges.

Yours fraternally,

H. B. WHITE, 18,  
P.M. and Z. 148, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.  
Lancashire West.

### A LADY FREEMASON.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Will you please inform me, in your next impression, if ever there was a lady

Freemason; if so, when and where was she made, and under what circumstances?

Yours fraternally,  
Selby, April 25th, 1867. F. DICKINSON.

[The lady who was initiated into Freemasonry was Mrs. St. Leger, daughter of Lord Doneraile. It was about the year 1739, on the occasion of a lodge being held at Lord Doneraile's house, that his daughter secreted herself in an adjoining room that was then under repair, and having extracted a brick from a thin wall, heard and saw all that transpired in giving the first two degrees of Freemasonry. Afterwards becoming alarmed at what she had illegally been a witness of, she attempted to make her escape through the lodge room, but was prevented from doing so by the Tyler at the door. At first, it is stated, that some of the members were for laying violent hands upon her, but her brother, who happened to be a member of the lodge, interfered, and suggested that she should be initiated and become a member, so that she might be bound to secrecy for the future. This was done, and history informs us that her subsequent life showed that she was deeply impressed with the beauties of Freemasonry, and carried out to the fullest extent the brightest jewel which adorns it, and that is Charity. Her hand was always open to the distressed, particularly to Masons, and she died full of years, amidst the regret of all who had the happiness of knowing her.—ED. F. M.]

#### SIR KNIGHTS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have never yet known any good gained by personal abuse, and the word "fool" applied either directly or by implication to any brother is neither Masonic or gentlemanly.

Bro. Bairnsfather is very wrong himself in speaking collectively of the members of the Order as Sir Knights; at least, the only authority I have met with is Carlile. The proper way to speak of them in general terms is Knights of the Order of the Temple, Knights Templar, or Knights of Malta, as you would speak of the Knights of the Garter or Knights of the Bath. In speaking to them you would say Sir Knight Commander Thompson or Sir Knight Companion Wilson—collectively Knights Commanders and Companions. The prefix of Sir to the Christian name, as Sir Thomas Williams, is confined solely to baronets and knights created by the royal prerogative.

In Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," Athelstane addresses the Black Knight as Sir Knight, and Cedric, Richard as Sir King. Sir Brian de Bois Gilbert is addressed by the palmer as Reverend Sir Knight. The word Sir is also applied to Wamba the jester as Sir Knave. Frank de Bocuif is also spoken to by Cedric as Sir Baron, Aymer, Prior of Jorvaulx, as Sir Reverend Prior, and Prince John and De Bracy as Sir Knights.

The author of "Waverley" was noted for his antiquarian knowledge, and would hardly have made such repeated mistakes in one novel, and I am therefore inclined to prefer Sir Walter Scott's authority to Bro. Bairnsfather's, and by no means agree with his polite opinion that our idea of chivalry is like the babbling of fools.—M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

#### GRAND LODGE.

The following is the agenda of business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday, June 5th.

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 6th March for confirmation.
2. The minutes of the Grand Festival of the 24th April for confirmation.
3. The Grand Master will propose "That Bro. John Emmens, late Grand Pursuivant, take rank as, and wear the clothing of, a Past Grand Pursuivant."
4. Election of members of the Board of General Purposes.
5. Election of members of the Colonial Board.
6. Election of members for the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons.
7. Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz. :—  
Bro. Charles Haseler, of the Royal Cumberland Lodge (No. 41), Bath..... £40  
The orphan children of the late Bro. Peter Berrell, of the Caledonian Lodge (No. 134), London ... £30  
The widow of the late Bro. John Wood, of the Doric Lodge (No. 369), Grantham ..... £30

#### 8. THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES. *To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.*

The Board of General Purposes beg to report as follows :—

1. A complaint was preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the Lodge of Stability (No. 217), London, for having certified that a brother had been a regular contributing member for the space of four years, whereas it appeared from the Grand Lodge books that dues for the said brother had been paid for two years and one quarter only.

The Master and Wardens attended pursuant to summons, and the warrant and lodge books having been produced, it was shown that the dues on behalf of the brother had been paid to the lodge for the full period, but had not been fully transmitted to Grand Lodge. The Master expressed his regret for the error, which had been inadvertently committed, and which he was unable to account for, and the Board being satisfied that the moneys of Grand Lodge had not been wilfully withheld, ordered the lodge to pay the quarterages due for one year and three-quarters, and admonished the Master to be more careful in future, and to see that the books and accounts were more carefully and regularly kept.

2. A complaint was preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the Nelson and Nile Lodge (No. 264), Batley, for having certified that a brother had been a regular contributing member for fifteen years at one time, and for seven years at another period, whereas the quarterages for the said brother had been paid for twelve years only,

It appeared, from an explanation that was given by the Master, that the lodge books had been very irregularly kept some years back, and that they had trusted to the statement made by the brother himself as to length of time that he had been a member, which had led them to make an inaccurate statement, but the Board being satisfied that no money the property of Grand Lodge had been detained, accepted the ex-

planation, but ordered that the lodge be cautioned to be more careful for the future.

J. LLEWELLYN EVANS, President.

At a meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., after the ordinary business had been disposed of, it was unanimously resolved—"That the thanks of the Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the V.W. Bro. John Llewellyn Evans, the President, for his attention to all matters of business that have been brought forward during the past year, for the ability with which he has conducted the proceedings, and for his courteous bearing to all the members of the Board."

EDWD. J. FRASER, Vice-President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C., 22nd May, 1867.

District Grand Lodges were also enabled to fix stated times, not exceeding four in the year, for their regular meetings.

From an examination of the various papers sent home, it appeared that the District Grand Lodge of South Australia had drawn up a code of by-laws, to be submitted to the Grand Master for approval, in conformity with Article 3, pages 52, 53 of the "Book of Constitutions."

In such by-laws it was proposed, *inter alia*, that a General Committee should be formed, composed of members of the District Grand Lodge, who were to have the power of fixing a day for the meetings of the District Grand Lodge in the months of January, April, June, and October, between the 1st and 15th of each month; and that such Committee should have liberty, between the meetings of the District Grand Lodge, to exercise all the powers conferred by the "Book of Constitutions" on the District Grand Lodge. The by-laws, not having received the sanction of the Grand Master, are not yet in operation.

In the papers above referred to it is shown that the brethren so styling themselves the General Committee convened a meeting in January last, though not between the 1st and 15th as contemplated by the by-laws, but on the 24th of that month, and this was done in direct opposition to the order in writing of the District Grand Master. That some brethren, in consequence of the said order of the District Grand Master, refrained from attending, but that others assembled and passed sundry resolutions. That the so-called Committee, through Bro. Whittle, under the appellation of "Chairman," submitted several questions for the consideration of the Colonial Board, the general tendency of such questions being whether the Committee had, or had not, an operative existence, and if the proceedings on the 24th of January were or were not regular.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 17th May, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £3,767 1s. 8d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £994 9s. 6d., to the Fund of General Purposes £2,331 18s. 9d., and there is in the Unappropriated Account £490 13s. 5d.

#### 9. THE REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

*To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.*

The Colonial Board report that they have had laid before them sundry papers transmitted for their consideration from the R.W. the District Grand Master of South Australia, the brother acting as District Grand Secretary, and certain members of the District Grand Lodge, styling themselves a General Committee.

The subject matter of the reference relates to the validity or otherwise of the appointment of the said committee, and the consequent regularity or irregularity of their proceedings.

It will be necessary to enter into some details, in order to make the case clear, and to show the grounds upon which the Colonial Board came to the conclusions to which they arrived.

The Grand Lodge of England recently passed certain laws whereby enlarged powers, under certain conditions, were conferred to District Grand Lodges in the colonies and foreign parts. Amongst others it empowered them to investigate and decide on all matters relating to lodges and individual Masons within their respective districts, as well as to exercise such powers either of themselves or by a committee. And the District Grand Lodges were further authorised to make rules and regulations for the management and conduct of their own proceedings, and of those of any committee of their own body, and may alter such rules as they think fit; but no rule or regulation shall be in force until approved by the M.W. the Grand Master of England."

The Colonial Board, after fully considering the purport of the laws in the "Book of Constitutions" relating to District Grand Lodges, gave it as their opinion that, inasmuch as no by-laws of a Provincial Grand Lodge can be valid until they have been "submitted to and approved by the Most Worshipful Grand Master," the General Committee intended to be constituted under the 13th Article of the proposed Code had no operative existence, and could not perform any of the functions intended to be delegated to them, and that consequently the meeting convened by them on the 24th of January last, although called a District Grand Lodge, was irregular, and the business transacted at such meeting consequently null and void.

They also expressed their opinion that the power conferred on District Grand Lodges to "fix stated times for their meetings," rendered it necessary that the actual day and time of meeting should be fixed, and that it could not properly be left open to be settled by the Committee.

The Board were likewise of opinion that the powers to be conferred on a General Committee by the District Grand Lodge were altogether *ultra vires*, seeing that it was proposed to authorise such Committee to exercise between the meetings of the District Grand Lodge all the powers conferred by the Grand Lodge upon its District Grand Lodge, which the Board considered would have the effect of giving to a committee, of whom four are to be a quorum, "the power of expelling Masons and erasing lodges" within the district, and that under no circumstances could rules or regulations passed for the guidance of the Committee of the District Grand Lodge be acted upon until approved of by the Worshipful Grand Master of England.

In conclusion, the Board cannot refrain from noticing and expressing their regret at the un-Masonic spirit which seems to exist amongst the brethren in South Australia, and which, if good sense and proper discrimination of the laws of the Craft do not in future prevail, is likely to lead to much inconvenience, and impede the progress of Freemasonry in the district.

J. S. S. HOPWOOD, President.

Freemasons' Hall, May 22nd, 1867.

10. The annual report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, dated the 17th day of May, 1867, will be laid before the Grand Lodge.

11. The communication from the District Grand Lodge of South Africa, as to the right of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands to establish new lodges in the Cape Colony. Deferred from the last meeting of Grand Lodge.

12. Appeal of Bro. William Gosse and other brethren in South Australia against their suspension from Masonic privileges by the District Grand Master.

13. Appeal of Bro. Frederic Wicksteed against certain acts of the District Grand Master of South Australia.

14. Appeal of Bro. William Wadham, P.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 505, Adelaide, against his suspension by the District Grand Master of South Australia.

N.B.—All the papers relating to the appeals from South Australia will be in the Grand Secretary's office till the meeting of Grand Lodge, and open for the inspection of the brethren.

#### PROPOSED MOTIONS.

By Bro. John Udall, P.J.G.D.—“That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes. That the money be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Asylum of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, to supply the inmates at Croydon with coals during the winter season.”

By Bro. Henry G. Warren, P.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge—To add to Rule 11, p. 22.—“All brethren, being regular members of Grand Lodge, shall receive such business papers by post, together with any notices convening special Grand Lodges, on registering his name and address, and paying 2s. 6d. per annum in advance to cover expenses.”

#### METROPOLITAN.

**SOUTHERN STAR LODGE (No. 1,158).**—The first meeting after the consecration of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, May 28, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. Bro. Henry Thompson, W.M., presided; Bros. H. J. Pulsford, S.W.; Chas. Margerison, J.W.; R. Clarke, S.D.; Scott Bayfield, J.D.; and Bartlett, I.G.; J. Y. Laing, Tyler. The only visitors were Bro. Goldsboro', M.D., P.M., 201, 998; and Prov. G.W. for Shropshire and South Wales, and Bro. Lawrence, of the Lion and Lamb Lodge. The lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn prayer, Bro. C. E. Thompson, Secretary, read the minutes of the last lodge, and the proceedings of the consecration and installation, which were confirmed. It was then announced that Mr. John Dobson Allatt was a candidate for masonic privileges, and he was accordingly admitted, and in due form initiated by the W.M. into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. A second candidate was a Mr. William Winn, who also received that solemn rite, and the impressive manner in which the ceremonies were performed by the W.M. (for the entire ritual was gone over in each case) evidently made a deep impression upon them, and they expressed how deeply they felt the importance of the step they had taken. Several propositions for new members having been made, and there being no further business, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer. The brethren then retired for refreshment, and a very bountiful repast was served up by Bro. Allatt. On the withdrawal of the cloth, the W. Master gave “The Queen and the Craft,” which was drunk with all the honours, followed by the “National Anthem,” the solo parts by Bro. Lawrence, and Bro. Goldsboro' presided at the grand pianoforte. The W.M., in giving “The Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons,” said it was only a few weeks since he had the opportunity of seeing his lordship installed in the chair as Grand Master for the twenty-fourth time, and when that nobleman had secured his election by the unanimous voice of the Craft, it spoke volumes as to the manner in which the Earl of Zetland had discharged his duties. Twenty-four years was a long period to perform anything, but to be elected annually for twenty-four times showed the estimation in which the Grand Master was held by his brethren, and therefore he called upon them to drink his health with all the honours which were so justly due to him. The toast was enthusiastically received. The W. Master said he had another very pleasing toast to propose, and to those who had had an opportunity of attending Grand Lodge, he need say nothing to them to commend it to their notice, for they all know the admirable manner in which the Earl de Grey and Ripon performed the duties of the Deputy Grand Master. He was nearly always at his post, and when, in the absence of the Earl of Zetland, he was called upon to preside, nothing could exceed the fairness, courtesy, and kindness with which he discharged the duties of

Grand Master. He trusted that the Earl of Zetland might live many years to enjoy his high distinction; but whenever it should please the Great Architect of the Universe to remove him from this sublunary abode, only to be elevated to the Grand Lodge above, he trusted that his mantle would fall upon the Earl de Grey and Ripon. Until recently, with his multifarious duties in the state, it was perfectly astonishing how he could devote so much time to Masonry, but it only showed the great zeal he felt in the welfare of the Craft. He therefore had great pleasure in proposing “The Health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon and the rest of the Grand Officers.” The toast was drunk with great cordiality. The W. Master said the next toast he had to propose was at all times a very pleasing one to a Master of the lodge, when they received an accession to their numbers, and thus still further extended the principles of Freemasonry, but to him, as first Master of a new lodge, that pleasure received additional interest when he had to propose the health of their first initiates into that new lodge. They would grow up with its growth, and he felt sure they would never regret the step they had taken in joining the honoured ranks of Freemasonry. From what he had witnessed of the manner in which they had gone through the ceremony he felt sure that they were sensibly impressed with the importance of it, and that they would become good Masons. They would look back to that evening's solemnity as the commencement of a new era in their lives, and he was sure that each recurring anniversary would only elicit from their feelings of pleasure at having that night become members of the Southern Star Lodge. He asked the brethren to join him in heartily drinking “The Healths of Bros. Allatt and Winn, their newly-initiated brethren.” Bros. Allatt and Winn briefly but very appropriately returned thanks for the honour conferred upon them. Bro. Dr. Goldsboro', Prov. S.G.W. for South Wales, said that the W.M. had for a few minutes entrusted him with his gavel, and he called upon the brethren to fill bumpers for the toast he was about to propose, which was, “The Health of their W. Master.” He felt sure that under his guidance the lodge must prosper, and he congratulated the lodge in having such an excellent Master. He (Bro. Goldsboro') had been Master of two lodges, and had visited many others, but that evening had been to him a great treat, for he had never heard the ceremony of the first degree more carefully or correctly performed. Every word had received its due emphasis, and the impressive manner in which the whole ceremony had been gone through had given him unqualified pleasure. Their W.M. had set a good example, and seconded as he was by such able officers, the lodge must flourish and prosper. He respected their W.M. both as a man and a Mason, and nothing could give him greater pleasure than to propose his health. The toast was warmly received. The W. Master said he felt extremely obliged to Bro. Dr. Goldsboro' for the kind way in which he had proposed his health, and to the brethren for the very cordial manner in which they had responded to it. There were occasions upon which a difficulty was felt in giving utterance to the feelings, and that was just the position in which he was then placed. He was indeed “poor in thanks,” and could but ill repay the kindness they had shown towards him. His dear Bro. Goldsboro' had said things of him that he did not deserve, and in this respect the goodness of his heart had run before his judgment, for he had spoken of him as what he ought to be rather than what he was, but at the same time he felt deeply grateful for his good opinion, and he could assure the brethren that no effort on his part, no energy or exertion, should be wanting to carry out the duties of the lodge, to promote its welfare, and the happiness of the brethren. He again thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him. The W. Master next gave the health of “The Visitors,” for which Bro. Dr. Goldsboro' and Lawrence severally returned thanks. The W. Master then proposed “The Officers of the Lodge,” and adverted to the continued assistance he had received from them in getting up that new lodge, and said he hoped to see every one in turn take his place in the exalted position he occupied as W.M. of the lodge. Bro. Pulsford, S.W., returned thanks on behalf of the officers, and said it was their determination to do their duty. The W. Master next proposed “The Masonic Charities,” and said he hoped that lodge would become a supporter of them, as they were the great features of Freemasonry. The toast was drunk with great cordiality. The “Tyler's toast” was then given, and a truly happy meeting was brought to a close. The evening was agreeably diversified by songs by Bros. C. E. Thompson and Lawrence.

## PROVINCIAL.

## LANCASHIRE EAST.

CONSECRATION OF THE DE GREY AND RIPON LODGE  
(No. 1,161).

This lodge was consecrated by Stephen Blair, Esq., R. W. Prov. G. M., East Lancashire, assisted by a large number of provincial grand officers, on the 14th ult., at the Corporation Hotel, Tipping-street, Ardwick, Manchester. There was a large attendance of brethren from various parts of the province of East Lancashire, and from the adjacent provinces. The ceremony of consecration having been performed with becoming solemnity, the Prov. G. Master formally inducted Bro. Samuel Parker Bidder into the chair as first Master of the new lodge.

A sumptuous banquet, prepared under the superintendence of Bro. G. Lee, was afterwards served.

The cloth having been drawn, the W. Master proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were honoured in true Masonic style.

The toast of "The Most Worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland" was very warmly received.

Bro. William Wayne, S.W., proposed "The Health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Very Worshipful Deputy Grand Master," and said it was peculiarly gratifying to him to announce that the noble brother had most readily given his consent to the lodge being called after his own name, and has expressed great interest in its success. It was a fact of which Freemasonry might be proud, that it had enrolled under its banner a brother who was so generally esteemed both within and without this Craft as Bro. Lord de Grey and Ripon. He was a statesman of whom the country was proud, and a brother thoroughly imbued with all the good principles of the Order.

The W. Master proposed "The Health of the Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Stephen Blair," which was received with every demonstration of regard. The cheering having subsided, Bro. Bidder proceeded to say no one could be more secure in the esteem and affection of the brethren of the province than the good and venerable brother who sat on his right hand. He was reminded that, about two years before, Bro. Blair had engaged to travel from Scotland to consecrate a lodge—the Alexandra—in that district; but having missed the ordinary train, was in great danger of being too late for the ceremony. Nothing daunted, however, and with that promptitude which characterised him, he mounted the first luggage train that appeared, and proceeded, with very unsatisfactory springs, for many miles on his journey, and arrived at his destination in ample time. He was proud to see him among them, and he felt sure that a lodge founded and commenced under such happy auspices must be crowned with success.

The toast having been duly honoured,

The Prov. G. Master returned thanks. He said he had not forgotten his luggage van journey, and probably never should. He congratulated the new lodge on having secured so able an officer for their first W.M. as Bro. Bidder. He had been Master of the largest lodge in the province, and might be trusted as a brother fully alive to the responsibilities of the office he had undertaken. He alluded in appropriate terms to the exertions which had been made in this province in the cause of the Masonic charities. He was proud of the important province over which he had the happiness to preside. But there was still more to be done. The Great Architect of the Universe helped those who helped themselves, and he was happy to tell them that he had received promises of future assistance from brethren intimately connected with the administration of the Masonic charities. They had asked him whether he required help in returning four candidates from East Lancashire, and offered their assistance. He had at once accepted their offer, and he assured those good brethren that he should keep them to their words. He wished every prosperity to them, and proposed "Success to the De Grey and Ripon Lodge."

Bro. Edwin Simpson, S.W. 645, proposed "The Promoters of the Lodge." If to propagate the three great principles of the Craft—brotherly love, relief, and truth—was commendable, the promoters deserved thanks, not only from their Masonic brethren, but from the community at large. He congratulated them on being out of debt. They were consequently out of danger. The vessel was successfully launched, and under the guidance of their skillful captain, the "De Grey and Ripon" was destined to many a prosperous cruise. He hoped that, as the crew increased, their union and happiness would not diminish.

The toast having been duly honoured,

The W. Master proposed "The Visiting Brethren," which was

becomingly acknowledged, and the proceedings were brought to a close at a somewhat late hour.

The musical arrangements were very complete, as indeed they could not fail to be, seeing that they were intrusted to Bro. St. J. B. Joule, Prov. G. Org.

The following distinguished brethren, amongst others, were present:—Stephen Blair, Prov. G. Master; J. L. Hine, Prov. G.S.W.; John Wilke, Prov. G.J.W.; John Tunnal, Prov. G. Sec.; R. M. D. Smith, Prov. G. Treas.; W. Birch, Prov. G.J.D.; H. Carrigg, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; A. Shelland, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Rev. H. Little, Prov. G. Chap.; Edwin Simpson, S.W.; W. A. Bilby, J.W.; J. D. Brocklehurst, W.M.; Isaac Petty, P.M., &c.

## LANCASHIRE WEST.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 267).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Wellington Hotel, on the 24th April, Bros. C. Leedham, W.M.; Baker, S.W.; James Cooke, jun., J.W.; and about twenty members. The minutes of the last regular lodge, and two lodges of emergency, were read and confirmed, except as to the amount voted for the London charities, the consideration of which was agreed to be allowed to stand over until the audit of the lodge accounts had been completed, and the balance of the funds brought forward. Bros. John Taylor, Daniel Lowry, and Kenneth Aumat presented themselves as candidates for the second degree, and having passed a satisfactory examination as to their proficiency, were requested to retire for the usual preparation, and the lodge being opened up, they were duly passed as Fellow Crafts by the W.M., Bro. Leedham, the working tools being explained by Bro. Baker, S.W. The lodge was then closed to the first degree, and a committee was appointed for the audit, as well as to revise the expenses of the lodge, and to report thereon at the next regular meeting. No propositions having been brought forward, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, on the 27th ult. The W.M., Bro. Robert Stephenson, presided, and was supported by the following brethren:—H. B. White, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., as S.W.; D. Finney, J.W.; John Bowes, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Cumberland and Westmoreland, Hon. Sec.; C. Ekkert, Org.; W. Mossop, S.D.; W. Richardson, J.D.; Shaw Thewlis, P.M., P. Prov. G. S. D.; A. H. Beckett, H. Syred, Jos. Robinson, John Laithwaite, C. Wood, T. Domville, Thomas Morris, J. E. Goodreid, Robert Richardson, Thomas Jones, Joseph Maxfield, P.M.; W. Savage, Jno. Pierpoint, Jabez Plinston, Dr. Pennington, W. Smith, James Hephherd, B. P. Coxon, C.E., W. Woods, J. Robinson, J.G.; James Johnson, Tyler. Visitors:—Bros. Jesse Banning, 343; Peter Robinson, J.W., 897; W. T. Hawkins, 241; J. Dombill, 369. The lodge was opened in solemn form, with prayer, according to ancient usage, and the minutes read, confirmed, and duly signed. Bros. J. E. Goodreid and Thomas Morris, being candidates for preferment, and having proved their claim, were entrusted and retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree, the two brethren readmitted and passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft by the W.M. The lodge being closed in the second degree, Bro. Secretary announced the receipt of the following communications:—From Bro. G. Greenall, M.P., P.M. 148, Prov. G.S.W West Lancashire, Past Senior Grand Warden of England, in answer to the congratulatory address which was voted to him at the last lodge meeting on the birth of his first-born son. 2. From Bro. Thomas Ocken-den, P.M., Hon. Sec. of the Turk's Islands Fourth Lodge, West Indies, thanking them for the warm interest they had manifested in the troubles and distress of the brethren in the West. Bro. Secretary announced that he had received private information from the West Indies, and he had the best reasons for believing that the position of the brethren in Turk's Islands was not appreciated in the mother country. He sincerely hoped that every lodge in every province would assist to the uttermost. If each lodge made a grant from its funds of five guineas, the painful problem would be solved. A gentleman was proposed as a candidate for the mysteries and privileges of the ancient and honourable institution. There being no further business, the lodge was closed with the usual solemnities.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 220).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., at the Wellington Hotel. Present:—Bros. Charles Leedham, W.M.; James Hamer, P.M. and Prov. G. Treas.; John W. Baker, S.W.; James Cook, J.W.; Oliver Roylance, Treas.; Edmund Cook,

I.G.; William Evans, George Waddilow, Isaac Platto, W. Arthur, George Bewley, W. S. Vines, J. Wilmer, John Sellar, Henry Clayton, K. Annat, William Tait, Daniel Lowry, J. Taylor, J. Dagleish, Joseph Clegg, W. H. Washington, Charles Cooke, Louis Wagner, M. Hamerstein, and John Goold. Visitors—Bros. P. Ball, 203; John Evans, 1,035; and George Jones, 971. The lodge was opened at half-past five p.m. by the W.M., Bro. Charles Leedham. The minutes of the last regular meeting (April 24) were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree, Bros. Goold, Taylor, Annat, and Lowry were examined, and, being found satisfactory, entrusted, and retired for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when Bros. J. Goold, K. Annat, John Taylor, and D. Lowry were duly received and severally raised to the sublime degree of M.M.'s, the W.M. also explaining the lecture. The lodge was then reduced to the second degree, and afterwards to the first. The business of the evening being ended, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and dispersed in love and harmony at half-past nine o'clock.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

We are very much pleased to be able to state, and the Masonic world will be delighted to hear, that the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Bro. John Etherington Welch Rolls, is so far recovered from his late indisposition as to notify that he hopes to be able to hold a Prov. G. Lodge, either at Monmouth or Newport, in August next; and we are quite sure the brethren in Monmouthshire will in large numbers rally round their Prov. G.M., who, with his worthy Prov. G.M., are such especial favourites in this county.

The Silurian and Isca Lodges will be closed in June next for the usual three months' summer holiday, lodges of emergency excepted.

A pic-nic to Raglan Castle is contemplated by the Silurian brethren, and, as soon as the preliminaries are arranged, we will again refer to the subject. The matter is in very good hands, and has been taken up warmly by the right parties.

#### SUSSEX.

EASTBOURNE.—*Tyrian Lodge* (No. 1,110).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 27th ult., at the Lamb Hotel, Eastbourne. There were present:—Bros. Dr. Cunningham, W.M.; C. H. Law, S.W.; Walter Kirkland, J.W.; T. Adamson, S.D.; C. R. Bond, J.D.; Dr. W. Haswell, Sec.; G. A. Wallis, Treas.; T. H. Headland and A. Whitefield, Stews.; G. A. Oxborough, I.G.; J. Tomes, J. O. Snelling, T. Bourne, M. Mockett, C. M. Matthews, J. Browne, H. Sutton, J. Wilkins, W. L. Wallis. The lodge was opened in the first degree when Bro. W. L. Wallis, who was a candidate to be passed to the second degree, underwent, to the satisfaction of the brethren, the usual examination. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. W. L. Wallis was passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft. The lodge was then closed in the second degree, and a ballot was taken for the W.M. for the ensuing year, when Bro. Walter Kirkland was unanimously elected to that distinguished office. The W.M. elect, in thanking the brethren for the honour they had conferred upon him, remarked that they had placed him in a position of great responsibility and difficulty; of responsibility in relation to the government of the lodge according to the constitutions and principles of the Craft; and of difficulty in working the lodge so as to approach the almost perfect working of the present Master. His best endeavours, however, would be used to keep up the present high character of the lodge, and he trusted that by the kind assistance and intelligence of the brethren he should be successful in doing so. Bro. G. A. Wallis was then re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Goldring, Tyler. Bro. Law then proposed, and Bro. Kirkland seconded, in speeches eulogistic of the retiring W.M., Dr. Cunningham, that a P.M.'s jewel be presented to him for his services to the lodge. The proposition was unanimously carried, and Bro. Cunningham returned thanks in an excellent speech. The W.M. then proposed, in admirable terms, that Bro. Law (who is a P.M. of several lodges, and has recently left Eastbourne for 13, Russell-street, Covent Garden, London), be elected an honorary member of the lodge as a recognition of the services he had rendered to it, and of his worth as a man and a Mason. Bro. Kirkland seconded the proposition in suitable terms, and it was carried unanimously. After some further business the

lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a pleasant evening was spent.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

KIDDERMINSTER.—*Lodge Hope and Charity* (No. 377).—The last ordinary meeting before the summer vacation was held on Monday, the 27th ult. Summonses were issued for half-past six, but the lodge was not opened till more than half an hour later, when the chair was taken by Bro. Fitzgerald, P.M., in the absence of the W.M., who was at Worcester on military duty. Bro. Cooper acted as I.P.M., Bro. A. F. Hancock was in his place as S.W., Bro. W. Fawcett, P.M., acted as J.W. During the ceremony Bros. Fitzgerald and Belitzky acted as Deacons. The minutes having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Messrs. William Grafton Hopkins and George Hopkins as candidates for initiation, whom the W.M. represented as gentlemen so well known as fellow townsmen of high character that any special inquiries and recommendations were unnecessary. Consequently the ballot proved unanimous in their favour. The W.M. then informed the lodge that a brother of high standing in the Craft was present, and that, on account of his reputation as an experienced Master, and his family connection with the candidates, it was most fitting that the ceremony should be conducted by him. To a few of the brethren he was known as having, some years ago, visited and rendered assistance to the lodge, and his accidental presence at this time was most opportune. The W.M. then introduced Bro. Dr. Hopkins, and placed him in the Master's chair. The candidates, after having signed the usual declaration, and been introduced properly prepared, were then duly initiated into Freemasonry. They afterwards received the customary charge from the acting W.M., who intended also to give the lecture on the tracing board, but owing to the delay at the commencement of the evening, it was found necessary to postpone it. No other business offering, the lodge was closed at a quarter to nine, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room. Bro. Cooper, P.M., presided, and after the cloth was drawn gave the usual Masonic toasts in reference to the rulers in the Craft, which were duly honoured. Bro. William Fawcett, P.M., who occupied the vice-chair, then proposed "The Health of Bro. Dr. Hopkins," as having so efficiently performed the ceremony, who, though for some years absent from England, was well known, and held in high esteem by the Craft, both in this country and on the Continent, by his writings and his exertions for the cause in various ways. The toast having been favourably received, Bro. Dr. Hopkins responded, congratulating the lodge on the progress which it had made of late years, for on a visit to it ten years ago he had found great reason to regret the low state in which it appeared to be, not only as to the number and social position of its members, but as to ignorance of the Masonic ritual and practices. Being then requested to confer degrees on several candidates he had found it extremely difficult, because there were no officers of skill and intelligence to support him. Now, however, the circumstances were very different, for the work went on smoothly, and was conducted with becoming dignity and impressiveness. Dr. Hopkins stated that it had been his intention on that evening to be present at his mother lodge, No. 43, in Birmingham, which he had not visited for ten years, as during that period he had not been there except during the summer vacation. He had, however, denied himself that pleasure when called upon to officiate at the ceremony in Lodge Hope and Charity. On inquiry he learnt that not a single number of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE found its way to Kidderminster. As a constant contributor to it, and anxious for its success as a means of communication between Masons throughout the country, he urged the lodge to consider the propriety of subscribing to it. The members would thus know what was going on elsewhere, become familiar with the issue of many questions which are discussed in its pages, and regulate their own practice accordingly. Having by permission assumed the Master's gavel, Bro. Dr. Hopkins alluded to the event of the evening, in which he had taken part, and gave the following address to the newly-initiated brethren, which was listened to with great attention: "Dear Brethren,—now entitled to that appellation from me in a triple sense, as members of the common brotherhood of humanity,—brothers by consanguinity, as belonging to the same family, sprung from the same ancient Celtic ancestry, among whom it is believed by some that rites bearing an analogy to ours were practised ages ago—now drawn still closer by the bonds of the same grand old fraternity, whose principles of life and action date back to the remotest period of time, are immu-

table as derived from Divine Law and based upon the revelations of Holy Writ, and therefore will be durable as the existence of the human race. This day will be a memorable one in my Masonic career, as that on which I am privileged to introduce into our noble Craft you, who are naturally near and dear to me, with the exception of myself the first of our family who have adopted this course; one which I venture to hope you will never have cause to regret, if you pursue it steadily, follow it out in all its ramifications, endeavour to make its tenets the rule and guide of your actions, carry out in your private life, in your reliance on the Great Architect of the Universe, in your intercourse with your fellow men, the high principles of Faith, Hope, Charity—Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth. Nearly twenty years have passed since I stood in the position that you occupy this evening. Though I must confess that I then had some doubts and misgivings, steady pursuit of Freemasonry in its several branches has led me on increasingly to admire it, and to be as ardent in its promulgation now as I was in the more early stages of my course. Nevertheless, as is inseparable from all human studies and occupations, I have sometimes found much at which to grieve, in the unfaithfulness of a few who have proved themselves unworthy of our great privileges, of our professions of genuine fraternity, of our relation to the Most High, as creatures dependent on His love and mercy. Rarely visiting this, my native town, and therefore only at long intervals made cognisant of its affairs, of its changes, of its progress, I am of course entirely ignorant of the causes which have led you to join our ancient society; that I have been agreeably surprised, I admit, for well do I remember the ridicule with which you formerly treated it, the terms in which you expressed your contempt for it, the wonder with which you regarded the enthusiasm of myself and others. You will, I am sure, bear witness that I never unduly attempted to remove such impressions, trusting to time, and the conduct of myself and members of the Craft around you to dissipate your mistaken notions and scepticism. Nor have I been disappointed, since when I came hither a fortnight ago, after an absence of some years, one of the first intimations I received was that you were candidates for participation in our mysteries and privileges. Well, you have now been admitted to the first grade. You have stepped just within the precincts of that mystical building, the inner chambers of which will for some time remain hidden from your view, and be revealed to you only by several distinct gradations at certain intervals of time. Nor will you even then fully understand and appreciate their import without much careful study and experience. Let me urge you, then, to form no hasty conclusions from what you have witnessed this evening, but cheerfully to submit to the ordeals, of no trivial character, which you have yet to undergo, as you advance in the Masonic art, and then to endeavour to study and carry out the principles you have been taught, the sentiments you have heard expressed, which, though in many respects identical with those you have received from honoured parents in early life, are yet conveyed in a Masonic lodge in a manner differing from any that has heretofore come under your notice. The traditional histories, too, which will from time to time be brought before you in the higher branches of our art, will be worthy of your serious attention, as embodying important truths in forms more or less allegorical, varying in extent, to which they deserve credence, at least in all their details, but nevertheless conveying and illustrating great moral principles. I know that, many years ago, when first brought into contact with the lodge here, I found much laxity, and some cause for regret, since it did not then occupy the position in public esteem which could be desired. The inference I draw from the event of this evening, borne out by all I have heard, is that a vast charge of a favourable character has taken place; that the principles of Masonry are better understood, are more carefully carried out, and therefore I rely on your endeavours to proceed in the good work by your example and conduct to assist in raising the Craft in the estimation of the external world, and thus to accomplish the object which it has in view—the increase of love to God, peace on earth, good-will to men. Finally, to use the words employed by a father to his own son, after having initiated him into the Craft, “Convince the world by your new alliance that you are deserving of our favours, and never forget the ties which bind you to honour and justice; view not with indifference the extensive connections you have formed, but let universal benevolence regulate your conduct. Exert your abilities in the service of your sovereign and your country, and deem the knowledge you have this day attained as the happiest acquisition of your life.

May the Great Architect of the Universe aid you in your laudable efforts, and make you the means, by your personal exemplifications of our principles, of bringing others into our fold, one which embraces upright men of all creeds, all tongues, all nations, all ranks, and ought to prepare us to meet again in the Grand Lodge above. To the W. Master, Officers, and members of this lodge I desire to offer my sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon me this evening, in permitting me to occupy the first chair, in order that I might have the pleasure and privilege of introducing among them elements which will, I trust, prove honourable and advantageous to the Craft in general and to this branch of it in particular; and as I have this evening the satisfaction of seeing among the Past Masters and Provincial Grand Officers a relative of my wife, who, when I was here last, had but recently been admitted to the light, so I trust that on the next occasion, should I be spared by the Great Architect of the Universe to meet you again, I shall find the present noviciates advancing towards the same distinguished position. Bro. Dr. Hopkins concluded by proposing “The Health of Bros. William Grafton and George Hopkins.” The former first responded, stating that the remarks which had been addressed to him and his brother were most just in many respects, inasmuch as he had made up his mind to join the Craft without having even mentioned his intention to the distinguished Mason by whom he had been initiated, and he could fully endorse the statement that no undue influence had been used. He confessed that he had for many years declined to become a Mason, because he had at one time seen connected with the body some men whose conduct was such as not to reflect credit upon it. He had at length been induced to change his views, by witnessing the zeal and enthusiasm which continued during so many years to characterise the efforts of the relative by whom he had been initiated, for whose powers and judgment he entertained the highest respect, and also because he could not but bear witness to the altered character of the Kidderminster Lodge. He felt, therefore, that there must be some good in it, and under this impression he was determined to find out what it was, which he trusted was not inconsistent with the professions as to motives which he had made during the ceremony. As he advanced in Masonry, should he find his hopes not realised, he could at any time cease to be connected with it, but no harm would be done, as under any circumstances he should remain faithful to his obligations. Bro. George Hopkins said that he had been actuated by the same feelings as his brother, that he had voluntarily offered himself as a candidate, having been led to understand that a good Mason must be a good man, and that he hoped by the step he had just taken to be enabled to be more faithful to his God, more willing and able to be serviceable to his fellow creatures. Bro. Fitzgerald, P.M., gave the Entered Apprentice’s song. Several other toasts having been proposed and honoured, the party separated soon after ten o’clock.

## SCOTLAND.

### ROYAL ORDER.

An emergency meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, H.R.M. of Kilwinning, and R.S.Y.C.S., was held in St. Mark’s Hall, Glasgow, on the 27th ult., to advance and promote Bro. Emra Holmes, M.M. of St. Helen’s Lodge, 531, England, Mark Master R.A.C. Chapter of Strict Benevolence, Prov. Grand Expert, Knights Templar, and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Northumberland, S.P.R.C. 18, &c.

There were present:—Sir Knts. F. A. Barrow, Prov. G.M.; David Sutherland, Prov. G.S.W.; G. L. Brodie, Prov. G.J.W.; J. G. Porteous, Prov. G. Sec., and a number of other officers and Knts. Companions of the Order.

Bro. Emra Holmes having been accepted, was admitted and installed a Knt. Companion of this noble Order, under the title of Sir Emra, G.N.T.L.T., the impressive and stately ceremony being admirably conducted by the R.W. Prov. G.M.

Sir Kut. J. D. Porteous spoke briefly upon the lamentable decease of their Bro. in the Royal Order, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., and it was decided that the Knights Companions of the R.S.Y.C.S. should meet in council at the Prov. G. Lodge on Thursday, the 30th ult., to accompany the remains of the late esteemed Companion and Knight from Possil House to the station of the North British Railway, from whence the body was to be conveyed to Edinburgh for interment.

There being no other business, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed.

Mackey, in his "Lexicon of Freemasonry," an admirable work, which should be in the hands of every Mason, in speaking of this Order, says as follows:—

"It is composed of two parts—H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S. The former took its rise in the reign of David I., King of Scotland, and the latter in that of King Robert the Bruce. The last is believed to have been originally the same as the most ancient Order of the Thistle, and to contain the ceremonial of admission formerly practised in it.

"The Order of H.R.M. had formerly its seat at Kilwinning, and there is reason to suppose that it and the Grand Lodge of St. John's Masonry were governed by the same Grand Master. The introduction of this order into Kilwinning, appears to have taken place about the same time, or nearly the same period, as the introduction of Freemasonry into Scotland. The Chaldees, as is well known, introduced Christianity into Scotland, and from their known habits, there are good grounds for believing that they preserved among them a knowledge of the ceremonies and precautions adopted for their protection in Judea. In establishing the degree in Scotland, it is more than probable that it was done with the view to explain, in a correct Christian manner, the symbols and rites employed by the Christian architects and builders; and this will also explain how the Royal Order is purely Catholic—not Roman Catholic—but adapted to all who acknowledge the great truths of Christianity in the same way that Craft or symbolic Masonry is intended for all, whether Jew or Gentile, who acknowledge a supreme God. The second part, or R.S.Y.C.S., is an order of knighthood, and perhaps the only genuine one in connection with Masonry, there being in it an intimate connection between the trowel and the sword, which others try to show. The lecture consists of a figurative description of the ceremonial, both of H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S., in simple rhyme, modernised, of course, by oral tradition, and breathing the purest spirit of Christianity. Those two degrees constitute, as has been already said, the Royal Order of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Lodges or chapters cannot legally meet elsewhere, unless possessed of a chapter from it, or the Grand Master, or his deputy. The office of Grand Master is vested in the person of the King of Scotland (now of Great Britain), and one seat is invariably kept vacant for him in whatever country a chapter is opened, and cannot be occupied by any other member. Those who are in possession of this degree, and the so-called higher degrees, cannot fail to perceive that the greater part of them have been concocted from the Royal Order to satisfy the morbid craving for distinction which was so characteristic of the Continent during the latter half of last century.

"There is a tradition among the Masons of Scotland that after the dissolution of the Templars many of the knights repaired to Scotland, and placed themselves under the protection of Robert Bruce, and that after the battle of Bannockburn, which took place on St. John the Baptist's Day, 1314, this monarch instituted the Royal Order of H.R.M. and Knights of the R.S.Y.C.S., and established the chief seat at Kilwinning. From that Order it seems by no means improbable that the present degree of Rose Croix de Heredom may have taken its origin. In two respects, at least, there seems to be a very close connection between the two systems. They both claim the kingdom of Scotland and the Abbey of Kilwinning as having been at one time their chief seat of government, and they both seem to have been instituted to give a Christian explanation to ancient Craft Masonry. There is, besides, a similarity in the names of the degrees of Rose Croix de Heredom and H.R.M. and R.S.Y.C.S., amounting almost to an identity, which appears to indicate a very intimate relation of one to the other."

The Royal Order is, however, much more exclusive than any of the degrees below the 30°. We believe the number in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow is limited to some sixty members, and the Grand Lodge itself can admit but a few over that number. The present Grand Master of Scotland is Deputy Grand Master and Governor of this Order, Lord Loughborough is Deputy Governor, and the Earl of Haddington is one of the Grand Guardians.

#### LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MONUMENT TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

On Saturday, the 18th ult., the foundation-stone of a monument to be erected in memory of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly, who died in 1863, was laid with much pomp and cere-

mony. The proposal to erect the monument originated with the tenantry on the Aboyne estates some twelve months ago. Mr G. H. Smith, London, was chosen architect, and a site selected on the hill of Mortlach, near Aboyne. It was felt by several of the Mason lodges in the province that the laying the foundation-stone of a monument, commemorating one who all through life took an active interest, and held an honourable post in, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was a suitable occasion for attending and rendering any service they could out of respect for the memory of the late Marquis. Arrangements were made accordingly, and the whole proceedings passed off very successfully.

Representatives of the several lodges in Aberdeen, upwards of one hundred in number, left by first train for Aboyne, accompanied by the band of the 15th Highland Depot Battalion. They were joined by the members of the local lodge, and also by the brethren of St. Nathalan's, Ballater. Attired in their full uniform, with the distinctive badges, scarfs, and other insignia of the Craft, the brethren had a very imposing appearance. Immediately on arriving at Aboyne the Provincial Grand Lodge was formed in the hall and opened in due form. Afterwards the procession was marshalled by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stephen and Sergeant-Major Whittaker, of the depot battalion, and proceeded to the stone in the following order:—21st A.R.V. (Marquis of Huntly), tenantry and subscribers, band: Lodge St. Ternan, 343; Lodge Neptune, 375; Lodge Aboyne, 285; Lodge St. Nathalan, 259; Lodge St. George, 182; Lodge Old Aberdeen, 190; Lodge Operative, 164; Lodge St. Nicholas, 150; Lodge St. Machar, 93; Provincial Grand Lodge.

In the above order the procession, accompanied by a good many spectators, including several ladies, marched to the hill of Mortlach, about three miles to the north-east of Aboyne. The hill is the highest for many miles around, and is seen from a great distance. On its summit the monument is to be erected, and there the ceremony took place. The monument, when finished, will have a commanding appearance. The design is a plain obelisk, sixteen feet square at the base and six at the top, with a pedestal of nineteen feet. It is to be built of rough blocks of granite, taken from the hill, and on the top is to be placed an iron ornament, facing north and south, very much resembling the Dagmar Cross of Denmark. The extreme height of the monument will be sixty feet, and it is to be built by Mr. R. Dinnie, Aboyne. The site, which is exactly the boundary line between the property of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Huntly estates, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Dee, was reached shortly after noon, and the ceremony was proceeded with. Dr. Robert Beveridge, R.W. G. Master of Aberdeen (City Province) officiated. A circle was formed round the base of the monument, and the Provincial Grand Lodge passed on to the platform, the band playing the National Anthem. The place of honour was given to the Charleston of Aboyne Lodge, who had taken the initiative in the matter, and the other lodges formed one half to the north of the stone and one half to the south. After a suitable prayer by the Rev. Andrew Gray, parochial schoolmaster, Aboyne, the R.W. G. Master directed the Secretary and Architect to place the stone, and, in a cavity before prepared, to deposit the current coins of the realm, newspapers, copy of the rules of the Charleston of Aboyne Lodge, and a photograph of the late Marquis. This being done, the usual formula was gone through satisfactorily. The hammer used on the occasion, it may be mentioned, is a very old one, having done similar service in laying the foundation-stone of Marischal-street Bridge, Aberdeen. It bears the following inscription:—"With hammer in hand, all arts must stand, 1751." The hammer is at present in the custody of the St. Nicholas Lodge. On the oil and wine being poured on the stone the formal ceremony ended by the benediction being pronounced.

The Provincial Grand Master then addressed the assemblage. After thanking the various lodges for their assistance on the occasion—an occasion in one respect which was pleasing, and in another respect painful—pleasing inasmuch as it led them to reflect on the merits of one who had endeared himself to all around him, painful inasmuch as it reminded them that he had passed away from amongst them. The late Marquis of Huntly, to whose honour the monument was about to be erected, was a member of a family long known in this part of the country—known not only to those around as a member of a family long holding a prominent station among those more immediately connected with them, but throughout the length and breadth of the land as statesmen, as senators, as men who had taken a part in the defence of Scotland while as yet it was an insignificant nation. There was no one of the long line of ancestors of

the late Marquis who had exceeded him in the esteem of his neighbours and his tenantry, and the monument they had this day laid the foundation-stone of was an evidence of this. It was being erected in order to commemorate his virtues as a public man, his domestic virtues as a proprietor, and as a neighbour and a Freemason. Not only was the Marquis the originator of the Charleston of Aboyne Lodge, in which he had taken an interest till the close of his life, but he was also well known in connection with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. To them his life was felt to be cut short too early, but to himself it was not so, he having passed the allotted threescore and ten years. In his high and exalted station he had performed his duties faithfully, and it was not mere rank and wealth that would gain for any man, as he had done, respect through life, and a memorial for his remembrance after he had passed away.

Mr. Neil, as the representative of the local lodges, and depute for Lord Hallyburton, addressed the assemblage. He passed a high eulogium on the late Marquis of Huntly, and his devotion to Freemasonry. A devoted Mason, he was in every respect an honour to the Craft.

The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Aboyne, expressed the satisfaction he had in being present on the occasion, and spoke very warmly on the many good qualities which adorned the late Marquis of Huntly.

Mr. Milne, in the name of Lord and Lady Huntly and other members of the family, thanked the lodges for their great kindness in being present. He had informed the family of the demonstration held that day, and had received from the Marchioness the following reply:—"I am very much interested in hearing from you that it is proposed to have a Masonic demonstration on the occasion of laying the first stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of the late Lord Huntly, and only regret that, in consequence of our absence from the country, it will be impossible for my son and myself to take part in the proceedings. I hope you will not fail to express to all the subscribers and Masons assembled on the occasion how deeply sensible we are of this evidence of their respect and affection for the memory of the late Lord Huntly. In no spot could a monument have been more appropriately placed than amidst the people and the scenes which he loved so well." He (Mr. Milne) felt sure that the sentiments so well expressed by Lady Huntly would be much enhanced when her ladyship received an account of the very imposing ceremony of that day. He thanked the R.W. G. Master in particular, and the members of the several lodges, for their very efficient services. To the Charleston and Aboyne Lodge, for initiating the demonstration, his thanks were given heartily.

The band then struck up "Rule Britannia," and the ceremony closed.

The procession then re-formed, in reverse order to that in which it had been at starting, and the whole company returned to Aboyne, which was reached about three p.m. Here the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

The dinner was held at four p.m., in the Huntly Arms Hotel, where Mrs. Cook had laid out a most substantial meal. There were upwards of 200 present; and the R.W.G.M. occupied the chair, with Bro. Savage, S.W., and Bro. Trail, J.W., as croupiers. With toast, song, and sentiment, a most agreeable and pleasant afternoon was spent. The speeches were marked with good taste, and everything combined, the meeting was one of the most interesting of the kind ever held in the district.

The arrangements were carried out with the utmost regularity; and the important part taken in the ceremony by the R.W.G.M., in particular, was marked with no small ability, and certainly with every regard to the rules and customs of the Craft. The Deeside Railway Company ran a special train from Aboyne for the accommodation of the public, and the party from Aberdeen reached that city about ten p.m. The day was looked upon as a holiday in the district where the ceremony took place, and the numerous spectators evidently enjoyed themselves. The weather was excellent.

## IRELAND.

### MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the pupils connected with this School took place on Monday evening,

the 13th ult., in the large hall of the Exhibition Building. During latter years the Female Orphan School was founded. The efforts of the brethren have been crowned with very considerable success, and though as yet they have not been enabled to provide education and support for all the orphans of fellow members, the admirable institution in the Burlington-road is creditable alike to the Craft and to those charged with its supervision and management.

The standard of education in these schools has been recently raised, and the results of the examinations prove the great attention that has been paid to the pupils.

The distribution, previous to last year, was usually held in the Round Room of the Rotundo, or Ancient Concert Rooms, but the increasing interest evinced in the proceedings, and the exceedingly large numbers that it was found necessary to afford accommodation for, rendered it expedient to obtain the large hall of the Exhibition Building; and the fashionable attendance even then could hardly gain room in the extended space. The appearance of the hall was most pleasing. The walls were hung with banners and emblems of the Order, the galleries and ground floor were crowded, and the many Masons present wearing the insignia of their office created a very pretty effect.

The Hon. Secretary read the report of the Governors, which stated that the institution was never in a more efficient condition, both socially and financially. The total revenue for the year 1866 amounted to £1,799 10s. 1d., and the expenditure to £1,769 5s. 10d., including £510 2s. 9d. invested in permanent securities in accordance with the rules of the institution, and the balance, £32 2s. 4d., remained in the hands of its bankers. The amount now invested on permanent security for the benefit of the school is £3,341 4s. 4d. The governors continued to receive the most satisfactory accounts of the progress and exemplary conduct of the former inmates of the school, and they fraternally invited the brethren of an Order whose leading principles were based on love to God, and charity to their neighbour, cordially and zealously to co-operate with them in the good work, and by combined and energetic efforts to secure from the temptations of poverty and ignorance the destitute orphans of their poor and deserving brethren.

The G. Secretary apologised for the unavoidable absence of his Grace the G. Master and several other distinguished members of the Order.

The children then played some excellent selections on the piano, and their performance exhibited much proficiency.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful candidates, amidst applause.

Bro. the Hon. George Handcock, Senior Grand Officer of the Order present, said it then became his duty and pleasure to address a few words to those present. They had witnessed that evening a ceremony that every one would admit was one of very deep interest indeed, not only to the brethren of the Masonic Order, but to every lady and gentleman in that vast assemblage. The presence of the children connected with the Order sufficiently demonstrated the care and attention that was bestowed upon them by the brethren of the illustrious Order, and he exceedingly regretted on that occasion the absence of their esteemed and beloved G. Master, who had for over half a century contributed so much to maintain the influence of the Order and the prosperity of the schools. He had been prevented by circumstances over which he had no control—duties in London—from being present that evening. However, he could truly state that his Masonic heart was with the noble institution and the children belonging to it. He had left them the next best thing to being present himself—their worthy Deputy G. Master—who for a period of twelve years had ruled them, because at all the grand meetings they could not expect his Grace to be always present, and, therefore, their meetings came under the control of their valued Deputy G. Master; and he could with truth state that that gentleman eminently possessed those qualities which a man who should rule over a vast body of people should possess. If he were expected to be respected by them he must in the first place, have education; in the next place, he should have an ordinary share of good temper, and, what was still more required, he should have a great deal of common sense, which, he believed, was a most uncommon thing to be found—outside the body, of course. When he told them that the Deputy G. Master presided over meetings of the Grand Lodge, meetings that were attended sometimes by over three hundred members, they would see how necessary these qualifications were. He did not know where they could get even three hundred ladies together without a diversity of opinion arising amongst them,

and so they also had a diversity of opinion sometimes among them at their meetings, and at their debates, of which, however, they knew very little, as those gentlemen he saw below him that evening were not admitted to the meetings to make known their proceedings to the public. They never had any unpleasantness, though, or personality; and he only wished that every other body would follow their example, and allow each individual to hold his own opinion, while, at the same time, they bowed to the majority without giving or taking offence. They were indebted for that feeling to the true Masonic spirit which possessed them, and the training of the Order. They were led to respect each other, and bow to the decisions of their deputy, who had ruled them for so many years, and whom they all loved, respected, and obeyed, as in duty bound, but more from affection, he assured them, than anything else. He ruled them with firmness, but with great kindness and consideration. It was not always an easy or agreeable task to praise a gentleman to his face, and he would be afraid now to go further lest their Deputy Grand Master should think he was saying too much; but on the part of the Masonic body he begged to tender him their most grateful thanks for the manner in which he had presided over them for the last twelve years, and also for his dignified conduct in the chair that evening. As the Duke was not there, he thought they had the next best in the order present, and therefore he thought on the part of the Masonic body generally, and the ladies and gentlemen present, they might tender the Deputy Grand Master their best thanks.

The Right Hon. the Attorney General came forward to second the motion, and was received with marked manifestations of applause. He said he should hesitate in addressing so large an assemblage as was there that night, and he asked their indulgence by permitting him to remain silent, but he knew from so large a Masonic element as he saw in that vast assemblage around him, that he would receive that indulgence at their hands while he addressed the few crude and unpremeditated observations which he had to address to them. His excellent friend, the Grand Secretary, had spoken to the resolution that he was to second in terms of well-deserved praise addressed to their most excellent and respected Deputy Grand Master, chiefly in reference to the presidency he had exercised for so many years over the Masonic Order. He had not had, unfortunately, the same opportunities of judging of him in that high position as his excellent friend, the Grand Secretary had, but he would address them on a subject that was, perhaps, germane to the meeting, and that is in relation to the part taken by their excellent and right worshipful Grand Master in connection with the admirable charity whose annual festival they had assembled to witness that night. He spoke in well-deserved terms of the kind and gentle sway exercised over the orphans by the Deputy Grand Master, but he (the Attorney General) as a working member of the institution which they were assembled there to inaugurate the festival of, could bear his testimony to the worth of that most excellent brother in relation to that charity, and to the kind and parental care which he exercised over the orphans. He could state that for many years he had been connected with the schools and their management. Nobody had taken a more zealous, kind, or active part in them than Bro. Townsend, and in that capacity he was happy to be privileged that night by being called upon to second a vote of thanks to their Deputy Grand Master. He assured them that it gave him unfeigned pleasure and happiness to see such an assemblage as he had the honour of addressing. He remembered the early stages of the institution, when such a meeting was not dreamed of, when they ventured for the first time to hold their meeting for the distribution of prizes in the comparatively limited space of the Masonic Hall, in a room not capable of containing one-tenth part of the number he saw present there that evening, and he was delighted to see that the assemblage was not confined to the members of the Masonic Order. They knew that at the bottom of the institution, as the great basis upon which it rested, the most prominent feature in all its characteristics was that of charity. He did not believe it could be better exercised, or that a better display of the benevolent intentions of the Order could be made than by producing before them the children they had shown that night. He trusted the appearance of those children, and the care bestowed upon them, indicated the advance which they made in the different subjects and branches of education, evidenced by the premiums awarded to them, not as a mere routine in the ordinary commonplace examination, but for real merit, tested by men who were as well calculated to judge their proficiency as any men could be. All that indi-

cated to what an extent the education of the school had been carried out. Some might say that the children were over-educated. He denied that. They were entitled to the best education that the funds of the great Order was capable of affording them. His only regret was that the funds were not more extended than they were. He would be happy if a Boys' School were also established in connection with the Female Orphan Schools. He would be delighted to think, and he could hardly doubt that if the matter were started it would be supported, and if the project were put forward he was certain it would receive a support that would satisfy them in forming such an institution. He rejoiced that their school was conferring such advantages on the children as they had an opportunity of witnessing that evening, and he trusted they would always have that cordial support that would show Masonic charity was not stinted. He knew nothing better deserving their support, and he would ask any one present, in what they saw that evening, had they anything to reproach themselves for? He trusted that from year to year they would go on advancing and progressing, and that nothing would occur that could shake their confidence in the stability of an institution which depended on their charity, and that they would be able to add to it from time to time, and that they would see in that hall, from year to year, such assemblages as he had the pleasure of observing that evening.

The Deputy Grand Master (Bro. J. H. Townsend, LL.D.), on rising to respond, was received with loud applause. He said he had to return his most sincere thanks to the Grand Secretary who had proposed a vote of thanks to him, and his acknowledgments to his right hon. friend who had so kindly seconded the motion. He would take it for granted that unless he had in some degree deserved the good opinions of his brethren, he would not now, after an interval of twelve years, still retain the hold upon their regard which had been evinced in the way just manifested by the manner in which his name had been received. He trusted they would excuse him for not saying more of himself on that occasion than that he was very proud—honestly proud—of being associated with men who devoted so much time and trouble, and brought so much ability to the affairs of the institution as those who surrounded him on that occasion, and had taken the institution in hand, and had brought it to the condition in which they now saw it. He had, on the part of the Duke of Leinster, whose place he filled at present, to return those ladies and gentlemen who had honoured them with their presence cordial acknowledgments. He was sorry his Grace was absent, but he would reiterate the sentiment that he did, wherever he went, carry with him the most zealous anxiety for the benefit of that institution, which he had so long fostered by his care and supported by his ability. He (the chairman) had also to thank the brethren of the Masonic Order for the display they made that evening. He was really proud of presiding over such an institution as the Masonic body of Ireland, and well might a man of higher social position than his be proud of the position which he then held. He was glad to find that on that evening the trivial details of ceremonial—those principles of order, regularity, and harmony which lay at the basis of the institution—had been carried out so well; and he trusted they would not be forgotten, as they had never been in more important matters. The Masonic Order was making a rapid and noble progress in the city among all the intelligent and educated classes. He trusted it would continue so to extend, and that those who joined, and those who belonged to the institution would remember that it was not only their duty to assist the Order, but also to further the great and glorious objects for which the institution had been formed. He trusted they would not conceive that on account of the absence that evening of their more influential brethren, those dear little orphan scholars of theirs had been forgotten by them, having here personal testimony to the efficiency of our schools. The Deputy G. Master concluded amidst applause.

A programme of music was gone through, and the proceedings terminated.

### Obituary.

DEATH OF BRO. SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART.  
D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., AND PROV. G.M. GLASGOW.

From the brief notice appearing in our last our readers would gather there were, indeed, but faint hopes of the recovery of the

illustrious brother who has, since we went to press with the last number of the MAGAZINE, departed from amongst us.

It is our painful duty to announce that the worst fears we expressed were realised on the 23rd ult., when our distinguished brother breathed his last. Notwithstanding the occasional hopeful symptoms of the patient, the severe asthmatic attack under which he suffered, aggravated as it was by the continued severity of the weather, proved too much for his advanced age; and, ripe in years as in honours, he has gone to his overlasting rest, surrounded by those who filled his house with sunshine, and who survive, it is to be hoped, to add honour to his name, and to emulate his brilliant example.

The funeral of our departed brother took place on Thursday last, but the early time which our arrangements necessitate our going to press prevent us this week from giving the details of the solemn ceremonial. A full account, together with an epitome of the Masonic career of one of the most distinguished men and Masons the nineteenth century has produced, we reserve until a future number.

We will only here add that Sir Archibald Alison was initiated in the Glasgow Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4, and that during the long tenure of his office as Prov. G.M. for Glasgow—since 1848—he distinguished himself by his untiring activity and zeal in everything appertaining to the welfare of the Craft in general, and of the particular province under his charge. This is the more deserving of notice when we consider the nature of his magisterial duties as Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and the amount of work which in this capacity alone he went through. It is illustrative of his immense powers of application that, in addition to the calls upon his time as Prov. G.M. for Glasgow, he laid the foundation-stones of many of the public buildings in that city and throughout the west of Scotland, and presided at nearly all the Masonic gatherings within that district.

WRITING IN CYPHERS AND IN SHORT HAND.—The abbreviated modes of writing are not of modern invention. The ancients had ingenious cyphers for their secret despatches, and sent private orders to their commanders and ambassadors, which could not be opened so as to be legible without a peculiar contrivance of the key. Caesar's usual method was to write by agreement, the fourth letter of the alphabet for the first; for example, D for A, and so on, varying the arrangement occasionally. The Romans had also short-hand writers, a chosen number of whom were employed by Cicero to take down a speech of Cato. Martial and Ausonius bear testimony to the surprising skill of some of them.

#### MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8TH, 1867.

Monday, June 3rd.—GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.  
Wednesday, June 5th.—GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.  
Thursday, June 6th.—CHEMICAL SOCIETY, at 8.

#### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen arrived at Balmoral Castle on the 23rd ult., at a quarter before three, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian. The 24th ult. being Her Majesty's birthday, all the servants belonging to Balmoral, and their families came up to the Castle to offer their congratulations on the anniversary. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, rode out in the morning on ponies. In the afternoon her Majesty drove out, accompanied by the Princesses Christian, Louise, and Beatrice. The 25th ult. being the anniversary of her Royal Highness Princess Christian's birth, when her Royal Highness completed her twenty-first year, the Crathie Choir sang some pieces of music under the Princess's window at seven o'clock in the morning. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, drove out in the morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, drove and rode on ponies. The

Queen attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie, on the 26th ult. Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian accompanied her Majesty.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—Questions were asked on the 23rd ult., in the HOUSE OF LORDS, by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and in the Commons by Mr. Whalley, as to the escape of some girls from a convent school at Glossop.—The House pushed two or three bills on a stage, and adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.—Lord Redesdale is anxious to legislate for the public parks in the way of excluding the people from holding meetings in them. He brought a bill for this purpose into the House of Lords on the 24th ult., and explained that his object was to allow the use of the parks by the public on exactly the same terms as those under which Sir F. Crossley had given a park to the people of Halifax. Lord Derby very properly pointed out that what might be a fitting provision to be made by a private proprietor might not be so suitable where the rights of the Crown were concerned. The bill was read a second time.—Other bills having been advanced a stage, the Earl of Derby asked their lordships to sit on the 25th ult., in order to forward the bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The present Suspension Act expires on the 1st inst., and the royal assent must, therefore, be procured for the new bill before then. The House agreed to meet.—The House sat for a few minutes on the 25th ult., and read the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill a first time. Lord Donman made a spirited appeal to the Government not to hang the Fenian Burke. The Earl of Derby, however, contended that it was inexpedient to discuss the matter then, and the subject dropped. There were seven peers present at the sitting.—The other business in the House on the 17th ult., after Lord Derby had answered the question put to him as to the Fenians, was partly a discussion on the motion for the third reading of the bill for creating new judges for the Divorce, Probate, and Admiralty Courts. Lord Cranworth moved the rejection of the measure, and contended that a re-adjustment of the manner of doing business in the other courts would render this increase of the number of the judges wholly unnecessary. The bill was, however, read a third time on a division by 86 to 40.—The second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill led to an animated discussion on the condition of Ireland. Earl Russell declared his conviction that it was time something was done to remove the grievances of Ireland. He especially pointed to the Irish Church, and said he would bring forward a motion on the subject. Several peers having spoken, the Earl of Derby said he did not consider the Irish Church a grievance. He twitted Earl Russell with having been many years in office without attempting to deal with the question of the Irish Church; while now, in the first year of his opposition, he was fired with zeal for its abolition. Earl Russell replied that he had brought the question forward thirty years ago, but met with no encouragement then. Now, however, public opinion was ripe on the subject. The Earl of Derby having replied to this, the discussion ended.—The business in the House on the 28th ult. was of no special importance.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 23rd ult., notices of amendments to the Reform Bill were given, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue intimated that he should call attention to the inconvenience of postponing the introduction of the Irish Reform Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then announced that the clauses for giving effect to the amendment of Mr. Hodgkinson would be in the hands of members. He should propose, when the fourth clause was passed, to go to the thirty-fourth, of which the clauses he should propose would be amendments. Finally, he suggested the beginning next week

of morning sittings on a new plan, to get the Reform Bill through. Instead of sitting from twelve to four, as heretofore, and then meeting again at six, he proposed that the House should meet at two, sit till seven, adjourn for two hours, and meet again at nine to get through the business. Mr. Crawford made a protest against this arrangement, but it seemed to be satisfactory to the House.—On the 24th ult., on the motion for going into committee of supply, a long and interesting discussion arose in reference to the Maharajah of Mysore. Lord William Hay called attention to the despatch of Lord Cranborne on the subject. Lord Cranborne reversed the policy of Lord Halifax as to Mysore, and declined to have it annexed. Lord William Hay contends that he is wrong. In the discussion, Mr. Smollett, Mr. Laing, Sir E. Colebrooke, and many other members took part.—On the 27th ult. the House consented to the alteration proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the morning sittings, but limited the experiment to the end of June. There was a good deal of grumbling on the part of private members, who urged that their chances of bringing on motions were greatly lessened. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, professed to believe that the adjournment of the House from seven o'clock in the evening until nine would so invigorate it that no member would object to sit till two o'clock in the morning. The House laughed, and agreed to the proposition.—On the 28th ult. the House met for the first time under the new orders at two o'clock. After a question or two had been disposed of, the House went into committee on the Reform Bill and took up the consideration of clause 35. Several amendments were made in it. A discussion of interest arose on the question when the Act should come into operation. The clause made those who had paid their rates up to July, 1868, the voters, so that the Act could not come into operation until the latter part of 1868. It was proposed to leave out the date with a view of inserting a nearer date. Eventually, however, it was agreed that the matter should be left to a separate clause, to depend upon the progress made by the bill.—There were some interesting matters under discussion in the House on the 29th ult. First, Mr. Dobson called attention to a bill, promoted by the Great North of Scotland Railway Company, the object of which was to allow the company to issue pre-preference stock. This, Mr. Dobson rightly said, was a most important matter, and one to which the attention of the House ought to be specially drawn. There was some discussion upon the subject, in the course of which Mr. Hadfield intimated that he should take an early opportunity of raising the whole question of the expediency of permitting the issue of pre-preference shares.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—George Edward Gurney, the beer-house keeper who endeavoured to bribe Mr. Tubbs, a magistrate, to procure for him a spirit license, was brought up, on the 23rd ult., at Bow-street. There were some interesting arguments, after which Gurney was committed for trial.—The charge against Robert Jordan, for practising as a surgeon without being on the register, has been further heard at the Marlborough-street Police-court. Mr. Keane addressed the magistrate for the defence, and contended that no offence had been committed by his client. The magistrate thought differently, and fined Jordan £20. On the application of Mr. Keane a case for the Court of Common Pleas was granted.—There were scarcely as many charges as usual at the police-courts in connection with the Derby Day, and those reported were not of a particularly serious nature. Probably the Arctic severity of the weather occasioned less than the wonted display of chains and watchguards, and cooled the courage even of the thievish portion of the community.—The Court of Common Council on the 28th ult. engaged in investigating a matter of importance. A petition was presented

by a Mr. Simon Beer, complaining of the conduct of a sworn broker of the City. The petitioner stated that some time ago he entrusted to the firm of Messrs. Watson, Cowell, and Bailey, of the Royal Exchange buildings, £360, to be invested in the Government Funds, and that he had since discovered no such investment had been made, and that the money was not forthcoming. Mr. Watson's defence was, that although one of the firm, he took no active part in the business; that he had not the slightest knowledge of the transaction with the petitioner; that in consequence of matters which had lately come to his knowledge he had got the partnership between himself and Messrs. Cowell and Bailey dissolved; and that the latter had since left England. It was stated that Mr. Watson had been obliged to give up all he possessed to discharge the liabilities of the late firm. The Court decided that the bonds entered into by Mr. Watson and his sureties should be enforced.—A very crowded meeting of the operative tailors who are on strike was held at the Alhambra Palace on the 29th ult. From the tone adopted by the speakers, it seems that no mode of terminating this unhappy dispute has yet been discovered, but that the two parties are still engaged in mutual recriminations. The resolutions declared confidence in the committee, and a firm resolve to fight the battle to the bitter end.—A case was heard at the Woolwich Police-court, which is an instructive comment on the late folly of the Government as to the Hyde Park meeting. Everybody knows that on the invitation of Mr. Walpole a large number of persons, mostly young, but some old, presented themselves at various places to be sworn in as special constables, and they were sworn. The row they anticipated did not take place. The working men did nothing worse than laugh at these "specials." Some of the latter came from Woolwich, and when they got home seem to have been drinking pretty frooly. Late at night they found two men quarrelling, and forthwith seem to have attacked one of the men and beaten and knocked him about in a most brutal manner. For this they were brought before Mr. Mauds at the Woolwich Police-court, and the case having been clearly proved, one of their number was fined £5, and all the others were bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Mauds commented strongly on their conduct.—Sir Robert Carden brought a painful case under the notice of the presiding alderman at the Guildhall Police-court. A poor man named Tillott had saved between two hundred and three hundred pounds, and was induced to deposit it in a concern called the National Savings Bank Association (Limited). Just after his last deposit had been made the bank collapsed, and Tillott had never been able to get any of his money back. He had inquired in various quarters without success. Some relief was given to Tillott out of the poor-box, and he left the court.—On Sunday last there was a gorilla hunt in Derbyshire. Three of these animals escaped from a menagerie at Belper, and after consulting together on the top of the caravan they all made for the road to Derby. A great amount of difficulty was experienced in effecting their capture, but ultimately they were all safely lodged in their dens without injury to any one. M. du Chailly's work scarcely contains anything more sensational or exciting.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- \*.\* All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.
- B. W. H.—Any son of a Mason is a Lewis, and entitled to all the privileges of such, no matter how long his father has been a Mason.
- GEO. BROOKE.—If our brother has the certificate before him, he is much better able to speak to the quality of the writing than anyone who has never seen it.
- T. W. P.—We are unable at present to unriddle the marks on the representation of a gravestone in Castleton Churchyard. Should we be able to do so subsequently, we will return to the subject.
- BETA.—We believe that both offices can be held concurrently, provided they are held in distinct provinces.