

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

(Continued from page 85).

### BOOK THIRD—CHAPTER EIGHTH.

GRANDMASTER—WILLIAM DE SONNAC.

*Council of the Templars at Chateau Pelerin.—Messengers sent to Europe to summon reinforcements and collect money.—The Carizmans utterly destroyed.—Crusade of St. Louis.—Damietta taken.—Battles with the Egyptians.—Christians repulsed with great slaughter at Mansourah.—De Sonnac slain, A.D. 1247—1249.*

In 1247 a Chapter-General of the Templars was held at Chateau Pelerin, when the veteran warrior and leader, *William de Sonnac*,\* was elected Grand Master. He is called in the Cotton MS. "*vir discretus et circumspectus; in negotiis quoque bellicis peritus.*" At this assembly the position of affairs of the Christians in the Holy Land came under review, and a long and anxious debate ensued. At length it was resolved to make one grand attempt to reconquer the Holy Land, recapture Jerusalem, and drive out the infidel. For this purpose mandates were signed empowering certain Knights of experience to proceed to Europe, to summon all the brethren not actually required for the management of the houses there, to repair to the East, and to withdraw all the monies from the various treasures, and forward them to the head-quarters of the Templars at Acre. The Knights appointed for this purpose set out at once for Europe, and a large body of troops, and great sums of money, were sent to the Holy Land. The conduct of the Templars on this occasion won the warmest praises of the Pope, who could not sufficiently express his admiration at the readiness with which newly received Knights hastened to the East, or the manner in which the European brethren poured so lavishly forth their treasures in the cause of the Cross.†

The Pope wrote the Sultan of Egypt proposing peace, but this was declined on account of the alliance with the Emperor of Germany, with whom the Pope was at variance.

Meanwhile the Carizmans, called to do battle against the Christians by the Sultan of Egypt, were left by him unsupported against the attacks

of the Sultans of Aleppo and Hems, and the Musselmen and Christians. He had no further use for them, and so they were speedily annihilated by their numerous enemies. The Templars and Hospitallers in a conspicuous manner slaughtered the unfortunate people, for to their aiding the Sultan of Egypt was ascribed the loss of Jerusalem.\*

To stir up the enthusiasm of the Christians in the West, William de Sonnac sent a most precious relic to England. This was a phial of Christ's blood. The crown of thorns which the Saviour wore while hanging on the cross had some time previously been sent to the King of France. The authenticity of the relic was vouched for by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and a perfect army of archbishops, bishops, abbots, prelates, and nobles of the Holy Land, all of whom appended their seals to the document descriptive of its history. The blood which had been shed on the cross was enclosed in a handsome crystalline vessel, and was brought to England by a valiant and trustworthy Templar. The nobles of the kingdom were summoned to St. Paul's to do homage to the relic, and on St. Edward's Day a magnificent procession was formed. The king received the vessel with all honour, reverence, and awe. He carried it above his head, while the procession went through the streets, walking on foot, clad in a poor cloak without a hood, and preceded by the priests robed in their surplices and richest garments, attended by their clerks, with their symbols, crosses, and lighted tapers. The procession went from St. Paul's to the church at Westminster, a distance of a mile. The King when he came to any rugged land used both hands to protect the phial, always keeping his eyes on Heaven, or upon the relic itself. The pall was borne on four spears, and two assistants supported the King, lest his strength should fail him on the journey. After a great many ceremonies the King presented the phials to the Church of St. Peter at Westminster. Some doubts, however, were expressed as to the genuineness of the relic, when Theodoric, Prior of the Hospitallers, exclaimed, "Why do you doubt, my Lords? Does any one demand recompence for the gift? Does the brother who brought it hither ask any remuneration in gold or silver from the King or any one else?" To this the King replied,

\* Cotton M.S., Nero E. VI., p. 60—Sanut.  
† Epis. Pap., Innocent IV. Mat. Paris, A.D. 1247.

\* Mat. Paris.

"By no means." "Then," added Theodoric, "why should so many men of such high rank, to the damnation of their own souls, bear testimony to such an assertion, and affix their seals to it, which are manifest pledges of their good faith?" These words silenced, if they\* did not remove the doubts of the sceptical.

The Comans, another fierce pastoral tribe of the Tartars, tempted by the rich spoil of Palestine, cut their way through Armenia into Antioch, ravaging the country and taking many prisoners. The King of Armenia and the Prince of Antioch sent to the Grand Masters of the Templars and Hospitallers for assistance. A large army was sent to their aid, and a battle fought near the iron bridge over the Orontes, when the Comans were overcome and slaughtered. The loss on both sides was considerable, and the Hospitallers lost their Grand Master, Bertrand de Comps, who was severely wounded in the battle and died four days after.†

St. Louis of France, who had assumed the cross, had now arrived in the East, and in the month of June, 1249, William de Sonnac, set sail from Acre with the Templars in their galleys to join in his expedition against the Egyptians.‡ Upon the advance of the Christians against Damietta, the first object of their attack, the inhabitants being informed of the death of the Sultan, abandoned the city, and the Crusaders marched through the gates without striking a blow, and took possession. Thereupon William de Sonnac sent the following letter to England:—"Brother William de Sonnac, by the grace of God Master of the poor soldiery of the Temple, to his beloved brother in Christ, Robert de Sandford, Preceptor of the Order in England, health in the Lord. We wish to declare to you happy and pleasing news in this present letter. Be it therefore known unto you that on the Friday next after Trinity, Louis, the illustrious King of the French, by the grace of God, came to land with his army at the port of Damietta. On the following Saturday the same Louis, with his soldiery occupied the land and the shores of the sea; many of the Pagans were slain, but only one of the Christians. At nine o'clock on the following Sunday the King's army took the city of Damietta, having

utterly routed the army of the Pagans. Damietta, therefore, was taken, not by our own merits, nor by force and the armed band, but by the agency of the Divine power and the Divine grace. Be it known to you, moreover, that our lord the King, by God's grace, purposes to direct his steps towards Alexandria or Babylon, to deliver our brothers and many others who are detained in captivity, and to restore the whole land to Christian worship, with the help of the Lord. Farewell."

John, Lord de Joinville, High Seneschal of Champagne, has in his memoirs of Louis IX., left behind him a vivid picture of this Crusade. Joinville's memoirs are of exceeding value, although the worthy Lord is not inclined to hide his light under a bushel, nor forgets to tell us of his own exceeding bravery, and most penetrating wit. All through his memoirs this egotistical vein runs, and while he does not fail to do justice to the heroism of others, he is sure to extol immediately after the valour of John, Lord de Joinville.\*

The Christians after the seizure of Damietta, resolved to advance against Cairo as the chief city of Egypt. The Egyptians hearing of this intention, sent five hundred of their best mounted troops, with instructions to join the Christians as pretended allies, but in reality to do everything in their power to retard the march. Louis, without suspicion of treachery, received the troops gladly, and forbade any one to hurt or meddle with them. The order was given to mount and proceed on their journey, the Templars leading the van. The Egyptians seeing the army in motion, and knowing the positive commands of the King, advanced in a body against the Templars, who were unsuspecting of danger, till one of the infidels smote a Knight, in the first rank, so heavy a blow with his battle-axe, as felled him to the ground beneath the feet of the charger of Lord Reginald de Vichierius, the Grand Marshal of the Order. The Grand Marshal, enraged at this treacherous action, cried out to his Knights, "Now brethren, attack them in the name of God! for I cannot longer suffer this," and so saying, he dashed his spurs into his charger's sides, levelled his lance and shouting the Templar war cry, "Ita Beauseant," charged down upon the Egyptians, closely followed by his Knights. The Egyptian horses were completely

\* Mat. Paris, A.D. 1247.

† Vertot, A.D. 1248. Tyr. Cont. Hist. Col., 732—733.

‡ Mat. Paris, A.D. 1249.

\* An interesting account of the Crusade will be found in Joinville, from which we quote, as also Michaud.

blown, while the Templars were fresh, so that not one of them escaped death, either falling under the charge of the Knights, or being driven into the sea, where they were drowned.

The Egyptians had chosen as Sultan, a valiant and warlike chieftain called Sacedun, who proceeded to concert measures for repulsing the Christians. Louis after marching some days, arrived at Tannis, a branch of the Nile, over which the march lay. The Egyptians, however, had possession of the opposite bank, and were prepared to dispute the passage, which could easily have been done, as the Christians would have required to strip naked to cross the river, and would have fallen before the missiles of the enemy. The King, by the advice of the Templars, resolved to build a causeway; and to guard those employed on it, he built two towers called beffrois or chas-chateils. The towers were finished a week before Christmas, and the causeway was begun in earnest, the Templars setting the example of hard and continuous labour. As fast, however, as they advanced the causeway, the Saracens destroyed it, for they dug on their side of the river, wide and deep holes in the earth, and as the water recoiled from the causeway, it filled these holes with water, and tore away the banks; so that what had occupied them a month in constructing, was ruined in a day. Sacedun sent over a part of his army by a ford to attack the Christians, in which they succeeded, slaying a great number of the soldiers, who were at dinner. The Templars, however, mounting their chargers repulsed them, and re-took several prisoners they had captured. The Egyptians continued to harass the Christians, and at length by burning with Greek fire the protecting towers, reduced them to despair.

At last a Bedouin, on Shrove Tuesday came to the Constable of France, and offered to show him a safe ford, which could easily be crossed on horseback, if he was given five hundred bezants. These terms were agreed to and the ford was crossed, not however before some lives were lost, some of the Knights having gone too near the banks of the river, when their horses slipped, were carried away by the water, and the riders drowned. Before setting out to cross the ford, the King ordered that the Templars should form the van, and the Count d'Artois, his brother, should command the second division. Three hundred Egyptian cavalry were placed on the

opposite bank, to dispute the passage, and the Count d'Artois having first crossed the ford, without waiting for the Templars, dashed upon the infidel. The Egyptians did not wait his charge, but took and fled in all directions, still pursued by the Count and his troops. The Templars enraged at these proceedings of the Count, shouted upon him to stop. The Count, however, could not hear what the Templars were calling to him on account of Sir Foncequault du Melle—who held the bridle of his horse—who was deaf, and heard nothing of the cries of the Templars, and consequently drowned their shouts by constantly bawling "Forward, forward!" When the Templars perceived that no attention was paid to their call, fearing to be dishonoured if they permitted the Count to usurp their place, in leading the army, they clapped spurs to their horses and dashed forward at their utmost speed, pursuing the Saracens to the town of Mansourah, slaughtering all that fell in their way. But the pursuit had carried them far away from the main body, and they got embarrassed in the narrow streets of the town, where they had neither room to charge or execute any manœuvre. Seeing this, the Egyptians rallied and returned to the attack with large reinforcements. The townspeople mounted to the roofs of the houses, from whence they rained down upon the heads of the Knights showers of bricks and stones. The archers galled them with arrows, and finally the Christians were driven out of the town with immense slaughter. The Count d'Artois and Lord de Courcy were slain, with as many as three hundred Knights. The Templars lost, as de Sonnac told Joinville, full fourteen score men-at-arms and horses. The Grand Master himself lost an eye in the unfortunate affair, and cut his way through the infidels to the main body of the army, accompanied by only two of his knights. In spite of his wound, the courageous Grand Master again took part in the battle, which had rolled towards the King. Several Saracens began to pillage the camp, when he and Joinville charged and drove them away. The King, the Grand Master, and Joinville charged side by side in the battle, and all three performed feats of the most daring valour. During the evening of this eventful day de Sonnac sent to Joinville a splendid tent, in token of his admiration of his valour, an acceptable gift, as he tells us, for he was worn out by wounds and fatigue.

The Egyptians, after this repulse, prepared for another attack upon the Christians. On the first Friday of Lent, Ben-doc-deer, the famous Mamlook leader, and Lieutenant of the Sultan of Egypt, at the head of a great army, advanced upon the Christians to drive them out of their entrenchments. Louis divided his army into eight battalions, the fourth being under the command of the Grand Master of the Templars. The Grand Master's battalion, which was composed of the remnant of the Knights who had survived the battle of Shrove Tuesday, fared but badly in the combat. Having but few men, William made a rampart of some military engines which had been taken from the enemy. This, however, proved a frail protection, for the Templars having added to the engines many planks of fir wood, the Egyptians burnt them with Greek fire. Seeing how few their opponents were, the Egyptians without waiting till the rampart was consumed, dashed through the fire and attacked them furiously. Undismayed, this gallant little band of the Temple, valourously defended themselves, and many a bold Egyptian bit the dust before the Knights were defeated. So determined was their resistance that Joinville states that in their rear there was more than an acre of ground so covered with bolts, darts, arrows and other weapons, that it was impossible to see the earth beneath them, such showers of these had been discharged against the Templars by the Saracens. The commander of this battalion (*i. e.*, William de Sonnac) "had lost an eye in the preceding battle of Shrove Tuesday; and in this he lost the other, and was slain; God have mercy on his soul."

(To be continued.)

#### MASONIC ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The idea of forming such an Institute was communicated by Bro. Hyde Clarke, *L.L.D.*, *D.D.G.M.* of Turkey, shortly after his return from the East, now several months ago, to Bro. William Smith, *C.E.*, *P.G.S.*, for the purpose of obtaining his active co-operation in its establishment. Since that time they have together taken such steps as they considered likely to be most conducive to the permanent solidity and success of Bro. Clarke's excellent project.

The foundational members, of which Bro. W. Gray Clark, the late Grand Secretary of the Grand

Lodge of England was one, have never since they were enabled to take part, ceased to act in aid of the object to be attained.

The progress of this Institute has been slow on account of the difficulties of personal organization in the first instance, where an institution must be self-supporting and dependent on the voluntary exertions of its officers, various limitations occur to rapid extension, even in a case like this, where the proposal is favourably received. Country members, who are not in the habit of frequenting town, are not available for the working body, and of those who are, and who are supporters of the society, their other occupations do not leave them free to accept. Besides this, if a body is to work well together in the early periods, it must be constituted harmoniously, and the various sentiments of the members must be consulted. Scores are willing to become members, put down their money and their names, of whom no one chooses to work in what he considers may become an onerous and responsible function.

We are glad, therefore, to learn that the more important stage of progress has been reached of prevailing on gentlemen to co-operate in the accomplishment of this interesting undertaking. At a meeting, presided over by Bro. James Glaisher, *F.R.S.*, a council was appointed, composed of the following distinguished members of our Order, arranged alphabetically, viz.: Bro. William Bollaert, *F.R.G.S.*, member of the University of Chili; Corresponding Member of the Ethnological Society, late Foreign Sec. Anthropological Society, author of works on South American archaeology, &c. William Burges, (No. 10), Architect. Hyde Clarke, (*D.D.G.M.*, Turkey), Fellow of the Ethnological, Anthropological Societies, &c.; member of the German Oriental Society, American Oriental Society, Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen, &c. Col. Henry Clerk, *R.E.*, *F.R.S.*, *P.M.*, &c. James Glaisher, (*W.M.*, No. 382), *F.R.S.*; President of the Microscopical Society, Meteorological Society, &c. Charles Hutton Gregory, (*P.G.D.*, *P.M.*, &c.); President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. Dr. Leeson, *M.D.*, *F.R.S.*, and a *P.M.*, cultivator of Masonic researches. Hyde Pullen, (*D.P.G.M.*, Isle of Wight). J. E. Saunders, (*W.M.*, No. 1), *F.S.A.*, *F.G.S.*; member of the Council of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, &c. Rev.

W. F. Short, (P.G. Chaplain, Oxford), *M.A.*, New College, Oxford. William Smith, *C.E.*, (P.G. Steward, P.M., &c.); *F.R.G.S.*, *F.G.S.*. R. J. Spiers, (D.P.G.M., Oxford, P.G.S.B.); *F.S.A.*, member of the Oxford Archaeological Society. Bro. Hyde Clark, has been appointed Treasurer; and Bro. Hyde Pullen, Hon. Sec.

It is not likely that meetings of the Institute will be held this season, as some time will be occupied in enrolling members. The plan has met with the approval of many leading Masonic authorities, and of writers on Masonry in the metropolis and the provinces.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, M.W.G.M., of Scotland, has kindly consented to become one of the Patrons, as a testimony of the interest felt in such researches by the Masons of Scotland.

Several papers are in preparation, and it is hoped that specimens will be obtained for exhibition from the interesting collections of Bro. Treason, the late Bro. Gray Clarke, and other eminent votaries of Masonic history and learning.

It is trusted that the Grand Lodge of England, —so many members of which have given their cordial approval—will find means of promoting an Institution so well calculated to advance the best interests of Masonry.

### THE MISSION OF THE MASON.

By Ill. Bro. RAMSAY, K.T. 32°

The mission of the Mason is, I fear, very imperfectly understood by a vast number of our brethren; all are too apt to follow individual theories, and devote themselves to special branches of our mystic art. One class, in their zeal, labour solely for the welfare of a particular rite, others devote their attention exclusively to the ritual, whilst a third division looks upon the ceremonies as of secondary importance, and makes his speciality the landmarks and constitution. All these objects are praiseworthy in themselves, but they must all three be united and then they are merely as a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal" unless combined with the noble principles of our Fraternity. For example, review for a moment the steps of the initiate as he conforms to the time-honoured ceremonies of the E.A. degree. What does he learn there? Does he not there accept his mission? His petition has

been reported favourable, the ballot has been found "clear," and yet he cannot be received till he has answered, upon his honour, certain deep and searching questions, and before he is allowed even after that to perform "the circumambulation" he is tested in a manner peculiar to ourselves regarding his faith in the first and all important landmark of our Order. If that test proves unsatisfactory no power can make us welcome him as a brother, no influence can remove the barrier. But if his trust in the Great Architect of the Universe what words of fraternal love are whispered in his ear, and at every step he becomes more impressed with the solemn and awful leap he has taken; till at last as the light bursts upon him, and he beholds for the first time those three great lights of Masonry, which inculcate such noble principles that he feels that to perform his mission, it will require him to devote every effort and every energy during his life, to this glorious undertaking—the reward of which will be a place in "the Grand Lodge above where the Supreme Grand Master for ever presides."

And so I might exemplify every little point and feature of this beautiful degree. Every moment is the mission of the Mason being elucidated. The preparatory ceremony, the shock of entrance, the sacred test, the badge "more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle; more honourable than the star and garter;" our peculiar rites, our lectures pregnant with noble principles and divine thoughts, all lead the mind of the neophyte to contemplate that grand fundamental truth "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." All the surroundings impress him with the vast responsibilities he is assuming, no one of which can ever "conflict with his duty to God, his country, his neighbour, or himself." If these are the lessons taught in the first degree of our noble fabric, what mission has every Mason promised to perform? In the first place I hold it to be his duty to so quietly yet earnestly work in his mission, that the world will admit him to be a "good man and true"—Let him ever show by his daily walk that his faith and hope are placed in the Sup. G. M. O. T. U. Let him be a peaceful citizen and obey the laws of the country in which he dwells; let him live strictly up to that glorious tenet of Brotherly Love; let him ever be ready to relieve the distressed, the widow, and the orphan, as far as he is able; let him be upright, honourable, and truthful—and finally let him exercise Charity.

In the second place, so as to be better able to accomplish all these things, he must study the Landmarks that have been handed down to us from generation to generation; he must acquaint himself with our time-honoured traditions; he must master the constitutions, laws, and edicts of his Grand Lodge—without doing this he is unable to answer the sneers of the profane, or to instruct the neophyte in the history of our Institution—and his mission is to teach his younger brother, and explain to him the basis of a superstructure that has withstood persecutions, wars, bigotry, and intolerance.

Again, unless the workman is well skilled in the Ritual, the most impressive ceremonies may pass unnoticed; the example of carelessness in the work leads to neglect, and non-attendance at the Lodge; inaccuracies creep in, harmony is destroyed, and the labour of years is lost. No Mason, then, who wishes to honestly perform his mission should fail to become thoroughly versed in our beautiful Ritual. This, I believe, to be the mission of the Mason; all is important—the Principles, the Landmarks, the Constitution, the Ritual, all should be studied, and lived up to—no single one of these is sufficient, as the tie is so closely drawn, that to attempt to divide it mars the symmetry of the whole.

The mission, then, undertaken by the conscientious student of our mysteries, requires a life-long devotion to the cause, as it should be the object of his daily walk to exercise humbly, but firmly and conscientiously, before his brethren and the world the wisdom of a godly and moral life, the strength of “an alliance with virtue and the virtuous” and the beauty of brotherly love, relief, and truth combined with charity for all mankind.

#### ADDRESS

*Delivered by Bro. METHAM, P. Prov. G.M., of Devon, at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Teignmouth, on Monday, 3rd inst.*

Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren,—It is not my intention on the present occasion to dwell on the history and principles of Freemasonry, as we have had ample opportunities of doing this during the past two or three years. Its rapid growth, and the prominent position it has assumed before the world, furnish us with grave matter for deliberation sufficient for to-day, compelling us to enquire anxiously how that rapid growth can be

made vigorous and permanent, and how that position can be best justified and maintained. To those who appreciate Freemasonry, it must be a gratified desire to see its ceremonies conducted in a manner worthy of their solemnity. Our brethren, therefore, have done well in erecting this temple; the money, time, and trouble expended on it are proofs of their deep interest in the Craft. They have done better, however, if in the past they have walked in the true and broad road of Masonry; if they have respected the ancient landmarks of the Order and followed its solemn teaching, determining to walk in the same true and broad road for the future in their new abode. They have done better still, and best if, on looking into their own breasts, they can feel assured that they are leading pure Masonic lives in the lodge and in the world, which will bear the full light of day; that they are practising in their daily career the precepts which they have learned by rote in the lodge, promoting the great principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth by every means in their power, and thus, in obedience to their solemn obligations, conferring the greatest possible amount of happiness on the greatest possible number of their fellow-creatures during their own brief span of life. The forms and ceremonies which we take part in to-day are of no value unless taken in conjunction with the noble purposes for which Masonry was designed; but when so taken they illustrate, forcibly and beautifully, the great, immutable, and eternal principles of morality and universal charity. These ceremonials were devised for the purpose of exciting mankind to noble and humane actions; but if we do not look beyond them, if we fall into the habit of practising them in our lodges without any corresponding resulting action in the world, there is an immediate danger of our mistaking the shadow for the substance, and of our regarding them as having satisfied their function sufficiently, when they have done nothing more than bring about a mere sense of wonder, pleasure, awe, admiration, and love. Taking this view, our brethren's labours, although completed in one direction, may be said to be but beginning in another; they have now to give fuller effect to those great principles which, by erecting this Temple, they have so professed to admire. And how can this best be done? Clearly, this foundation on which they can alone build a superstructure, perfect in all its parts, and honourable to the builder, must be laid in good

lodge government. The members must commence by committing the government of the lodge only to those who are duly qualified to rule, direct, instruct, and show the way, being influenced in their selection neither by the claims of priority, nor by fear, favour, nor affection; they, in their turn, submitting to be ruled and instructed, and being resolved to follow in the right way when it is pointed out to them. As our brethren, we may sure, satisfied themselves that their architect was competent to perform the duty assigned him, and as he, no doubt, in his turn, called to his aid skilful and expert craftsmen, to give light, ornament, and proportion to the building; as he looked to the security of the foundations and the solidity of the walls, by which alone the permanence of the building could be secured, so does it concern the brethren more vitally still to satisfy themselves that the Master to whom they commit the government of themselves and the honour of the Craft is morally, intellectually, and physically fitted for the task. Better were it that the lodge should meet in a barn, a garret, or a cellar, with working tools sharp, bright, and fitted to the performance of their Masonic duties, than that they should assemble in the most gorgeous temple ever erected by human skill, unnerved and unfitted for their task, from want of an efficient Master to govern and direct them. As his rule is supreme within his lodge he should be one who is courteous and kind in manner; yet, as he has to defend the landmarks of the Order against encroachment, he should be clear-eyed and clear-minded to observe, slow to decide, but resolute to maintain. In the selection of his officers he, too, should feel himself bound to observe the strictest impartiality, nor should he appoint any who will not pledge themselves to be constant in attendance, zealous in duty, and strenuous to support him in his authority. As he should be prepared himself, so should he insist on his officers performing their part in our ceremonies with that ease and fluency which can alone impress a candidate with a favourable opinion of the ceremony of his initiation. He should examine most minutely into the moral character, intellectual capacity, and worldly position of every candidate and joining member. He should resolutely reject all in whose favour the tongue of good report has not been heard. He should accept none from a distance, or from another province, without the most satisfactory reasons why they have not been received into one

or another of the lodges most convenient to their residences, as without such satisfactory reasons it may fairly be concluded that they have sought admission into those lodges, and sought it in vain, because there they were better known than esteemed. A lodge thus guarded and purified will reflect more credit on its Master, even if his caution has rejected every candidate during his year of office, than will attach to one, who to feed his own importance or to swell the muster roll of his lodge, admits indiscriminately all who offer themselves. Within the lodge the Master should seek to interest and instruct his brethren by appropriate illustrations of our beautiful degrees, and thus lead them to reflect on the great and vital truth of which our various degrees, our working tools and jewels, are the outward symbols. Nor, without the lodge, will his duties cease, as he should be an example, in his own life and conversation, of the precepts of Freemasonry, so should he exhort the members of his lodge to imitate, and, if possible, excel him. However disagreeable it may be, his duty is obvious to rebuke an erring brother for his faults, and earnestly to exhort him to an amendment of his life; he should remind him that he had voluntarily sought our company, and was, therefore, bound to comply with our regulations, and that he had no right to disgrace the Order by conduct which falsified the solemn obligations he had taken upon himself. If, unhappily, long and patient forbearance, remonstrance, entreaty, and exhortation, prove of no avail, it is better that the offending member be removed rather than that the whole body should suffer, and however painful the task, the Master who shrinks from its performance fails grievously in his duty to the Master's chair. As temperance is one of the peculiar virtues on which Freemasonry lays great stress, it is the bounden duty of every Master of a lodge to observe and maintain among his brethren obedience to this golden rule; neither in the amount of indulgence at the festive board, nor in the hour to which it is prolonged, should the means of the lodge or of the individual members be wasted, nor their families have reason to complain. Above all, both by precept and example, the Master should ever keep before the eyes of his brethren the great watchword of the Order, Charity! He should be ever ready to suggest and to afford relief, not only for the wants of his brethren and fellows, their widows and orphans, but, as far as



in his power lies, relief for all the woes which desolate the world. He should plead for our distressed brethren, for means to place them in comfort for the short remainder of their chequered lives; for their widows that they may know once more a home; for their boys that they may be trained by industry and honesty, to reverse the sad decree of fortune which has made them recipients of charity; for their girls, too, that they may learn to gain their own livelihood, to know right from wrong, and thus be saved from the temptations which ever beset the young and friendless female. Such, my brethren, are the rules of discipline and the bond of union which can alone keep together, as good Masons would wish it kept together, our rapidly increasing body. To the wardens and deacons, down to the youngest member of the lodge, to each in his degree, these rules apply—to each is the honour of the Craft committed, and none can offend against them or against the strictest rules of morality without vitally wounding the institution which he has professed to admire, and sworn to defend. But to neglect is, only in degree, less faulty than to forswear an obligation. Every Mason has sworn to practise, charity; none, therefore, should ever have to exclaim, with the Roman Emperor of old, "*diem perdidit!*" but each day should be marked by the white stone of a good deed done, advanced, or planned. If all cannot feed the hungry or clothe the naked, all can speak the kind word or give the kindly grip or glass of cold water that may cheer the wayworn brother; if all cannot launch or man the lifeboat, all at least may cry "God speed her" on her errand of mercy. In short, none of us ought to be satisfied until Masonry becomes a power to be felt and seen; to be felt by ourselves, and seen by the outer world; a power that will foster the germs of good which lie in every man's nature, and nip in the bud the principles of evil which are also born with man, and which are so much more likely to increase and multiply. Nor let us be impatient for results, but let each in his generation do what is just, good, and possible. When that is done, we may with confidence leave the accomplishment to the Great Architect of the Universe, by whose overruling care it may prove the good seed of an abundant and a still increasing harvest, and the sound foundation of an edifice of which we do not yet and, in our generation, never may see the dimensions, but which, when completed, must and

will in accordance with the word of Him, whose promise never fails, endure for ever. Opportunities of doing good surround us on every side,

"Thick as the autumn leaves in Vallambrosa's vale,"

they are wafted around us by the summer breeze, and driven in our faces by the winter blast—all inviting us to partake of the luxury of doing good.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE LATE BRO. HENRY LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

"A Freemason," who writes asking us if the late Lord Brougham was a member of our Order, will find, on reference to the back volumes of the *Freemasons' Magazine* (vol. v., 1858, p. 721), that it is just ten years since we replied in the affirmative to nearly the same question, by stating that "Lord Brougham was initiated in the lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland at Stornoway, Isle of Lewis;" and at a meeting of that lodge (Fortrose, No. 108), on the 5th June last, the R.W.M. Bro. Robertson, in alluding to the death of Lord Brougham, gives the date of his initiation as recorded in the minutes, August 20th, 1799. As we stated in 1858, we have no knowledge of the deceased noble brother having ever attended an English lodge. It would be interesting, however, to have exact information on this head, and we would suggest, therefore, a search into the minutes of English metropolitan and provincial lodges.—ED. F. M.

#### CRAFT REUNIONS.

No Most Worshipful Grand Master ever, as I believe, held, at his residence, Craft réunions resembling those of which a young correspondent has heard. Certainly "the aged brother, Past Provincial Grand Master for Kent," never was present at such a réunion. The Duke of Sussex's evening receptions at Kensington Palace were for the Fellows of the Royal Society, and not for Freemasons. It was as Fellow of the Royal Society that I attended those receptions, and in that way, and no other, about the year 1832, became slightly known to his Royal Highness.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

H.R.D.M.—K.D.S.H., PALESTINE.

In looking over some Masonic papers, dated 1846, I found a circular headed thus:—

"Grand Conclave of the Royal Order of H.R.D.M.  
—K.D.S.H., Palestine."

Can any of your correspondents tell me the meaning of these letters? The same initials were also appended to the names of Masonic Knights Templar in the certificates issued during the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Sussex.—K. T.

#### THE OLD TESTAMENT—THE ILIAD.

Dear Brother "E. F. C.," my words "our famous critic," were meant to designate Addison. Search his works. He somewhere asserts that there are passages in the Old Testament much more sublime and noble than any in the Iliad.—C. P. COOPER.



## A GRAND LODGE.

A Grand Lodge is a lodge which is self-constituted and independent, and which constitutes and controls subordinate lodges.—From one of Bro. PURTON COOPER's Note Books.

## ANTIQUITY OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

Bro. David M. Lyon's contributions of late to the *Magazine* have been of more than usual interest and importance; and hence I would fain hope that their nature and objects have not been merely curiously glanced at, but received that due amount of attention and consideration which they richly deserve. One thing now is clear as respects the antiquity of the third degree, that neither in England nor in Scotland are there to be found any records mentioning the Master Mason's degree before the revival of A.D. 1717. It therefore follows that as modern Freemasonry (whether in lodges or Grand Lodges, in any part of the world) sprang from, or can be traced up to, the revival of A.D. 1717, no part of the third degree, *as such*, can possibly be more than some hundred and fifty years old. My friend Bro. Lyon, in his interesting "Wheat Ears," speaks of Fellow Crafts being made representatives in the Grand Lodge of Scotland before A.D. 1740. In England we have records of deputations consisting of Fellow Craft as late as A.D. 1751. We trust that Bro. Lyon will soon issue his famous History of Mother Kilwinning in a book form, as in that way much good will be done to render the records of the oldest fable in the world accessible to all.—WILLIAM J. HUGHAN.

## SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

Speculative Masonry, rightly understood, is the acquisition of religious and ethical ideas by reflection upon ourselves and the universe.—From one of Bro. PURTON COOPER's Memorandum Books.

## ANTIQUITY OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

Cannot our learned Bro. Murray Lyon see that the Grand Lodge of Scotland referred to is nothing but an imitation of the London Grand Lodge, and that Fellow Crafts could be Wardens and members of Grand Lodge?—R. Y.

## THE WISE MAN.

In all things, not incompatible with Natural Ethics, the wise man observes the religion of his country.—From Bro. PURTON COOPER's Note Book.

## ZEAL—KNOWLEDGE.

Not unseldom, where zeal is excessive, knowledge is defective.—From the papers of a deceased Mason in Bro. PURTON COOPER's collections.

## ENGLISH MASONIC PERIODICAL.

Religion, ethics, charity, antiquities, legends, history, ceremonies, symbolism, festivals, banquets, lodge meetings—all must have places in the English Masonic periodical. The editor, of course, does what he can to assign fitting space to each. His task, however, is not an easy one, unless he can ascertain the tastes and wishes of a considerable majority of subscribers and readers.—From a manuscript in Bro. PURTON COOPER's possession, entitled "Freemasons' Table Talk."

## THE GROWTH OF SPURIOUS LEGENDS.

## THE THREE BLACK CROWS.

Of this we have a striking example at p. 90. The learned and distinguished brother, with reference to an absurd legend about Robert Bruce and the imaginary Grand Lodge of Kilwinning, wrote: "The ancient Grand Lodge of Kilwinning is said." Another zealous brother, Murray Lyon, then writes: "It is confidently asserted,"—"confidently asserted:" confidently asserted by whom? Not by our learned brother, Purton Cooper; he has not fallen into the trap. Far from it; his words were: "It is said." Now, by whom can such a thing have been confidently asserted, and what is the value of the confident assertion of a modern upon unrecorded and imaginary ancient history.—R. Y.

## EPIGENESIS—EVOLUTION.

See my communication "Primordial Germs, p. 50 of the present volume. In answer to a second letter, signed "Naturalist," I say that of the two theories—Epigenesis and Evolution—the former appears to me far more satisfactory than the latter.—C. P. COOPER.

## PROGRESS.

Brother "N. B. E.," it is when the Great Architect of the Universe sends into the world men endowed with some particular talents and abilities that there is progress.—C. P. COOPER.

## THE FREEMASONS (p. 90).

Bro. W. P. Buchan gives us his opinion that the meaning of Freemasons adopted by archaeologists is erroneous, and goes further to lay down a fanciful opinion that Freemason may mean something else. Were Bro. Buchan the greatest authority in England on such subjects, his opinion would have very little weight, for this happens to be a matter as to which there are facts, and it must be decided by facts. I invite him, therefore, to apply his new solution about church and king, &c., to the Free and Liberi of other mysteries and guilds in this and other countries, other than Freemasons.—R. Y.

## PRAYER, NATURAL THEISM.

On the subject of Prayer, a brother who has laid aside "Christian Theism," and adopted "Natural Theism," may very well begin by reading the Dialogue attributed to Plato, called the "Second Alcibiades," and then proceed to the tenth Satire of Juvenal.—C. P. COOPER.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## THE GRAND SECRETARYSHIP.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Repeatedly have I brought before the notice of your readers one or two matters in reference to the management of the Craft at Head Quarters:—1st. The absence of any restriction as to

the term of office of the Grand Master; 2nd. The fact that all the Grand Lodge meetings are held in London, and hence, not only are the provinces singularly ignorant of the proceedings, and non-participative in the honours of that august body, but they feel very little interest in them. The only opportunities they have of knowing anything of the subject occur when the W.M.'s and Wardens of an unfortunate lodge are summoned to attend, at great expense, to account for some trivial offence of time or place; though any breaches of honour, of virtue, of morality, are passed over as beyond the province of the heads of a society professedly based on the practice and the inculcation of these and of kindred principles. Indeed I have known one of the most important officers of Grand Lodge, when officially consulted as to the course which ought to be pursued in a certain case, reply that such matters could not be entertained by the administrative body; and that, notwithstanding the important ancient charges with which the Book of Constitutions opens, and which are required to be read occasionally in open lodge, these things are, as it were, outside the pale, and, were they to be made subjects of inquiry, there would be no end to the duties of the governing body, and a serious diminution in the number of members. Hence has arisen the difficulty in one province of getting rid of an unworthy brother in a high position, which required seven years for its accomplishment, and even at last was not brought about by direct authoritative interference, but rather by the force of local public opinion, both within and without the sphere of the Craft. As to the first point referred to above, I have no hope that further remarks, in addition to those made on former occasions, will be of any avail; and therefore I content myself with merely observing, that in order to prevent matters falling too much into a fixed groove, it is most desirable, before the term of the present head of the Craft in England shall be brought to an end by an event which, sooner or later, none of us can prevent, that, in future, a limit to the exalted position of Grand Master should be fixed—say, seven or ten years; and a shorter limit—say of three or five years, to that of Provincial Grand Master.

The second point I have noticed is the small chance that a provincial brother—however eminent by zeal, talent, and skill—has of appointment to office in Grand Lodge, unless he have the ear of some Provincial Grand Master who has influence at head quarters. The only remedy for this is perhaps the holding of intermediate meetings in the provinces, such as those introduced in the Mark Grand Lodge of England, by which means an acquaintance with provincial merit in different districts may be obtained, with a fair chance of its being rewarded. These remarks are, however, preliminary to those on another matter, which I now proceed to mention. In a short Masonic biography of the late Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, inserted in your columns on the 1st ult., I notice the observation, “Although not very popular with the Craft, &c.” From personal experience, &c., I might add much, especially in connection with the subject to which I have alluded—the continuance in office of an unworthy provincial brother; but I bear in mind the maxim, “De mortuis nil nisi bonum,” and willingly endorse your continuation, that our late brother was “a thoroughly

conscientious man, and a hard-working and zealous Secretary.”

The question I wish to lay before your readers is this:—Is it desirable that the appointment to an office so important should be entirely with the Grand Master, an office which commands so large a salary as nearly £600 a year—one in which there are so many opportunities of favouritism, and in which it is so easy to cause annoyance to any brother who demands inquiry into subjects which are not convenient? As in the former recommendations I have made I would on no account interfere with the prerogative of the present distinguished and much-beloved head of our Order, but I do think that during his rule there would be great propriety in changing the law prospectively, to the effect that the selection of Secretary should lie with the Grand Lodge, and not with any future ruler of the Craft. Such is now the case as regards the Treasurer. The two offices appear to me to be kindred, and if the latter is important in reference to the funds of the Craft, the former is equally so in other respects of quite as great moment, and such as affect the character of the Order, both collectively in the lodges and individually with the members. It appears to me that where the possession of an office is accompanied by the receipt of so large a sum, those to whom the funds whence the salary is drawn belong should have a voice in the matter. Probably when the law on the subject was made the amount was far less, the duties were much lighter, and the Craft of far less importance, and composed of men of much lower status and mental calibre than is the case at present. As one change has taken place by the enlargement of the operations, it appears to me that another is rendered desirable as a consequence. I throw out the suggestion as a clearance of my own conscience, and if it be not acted upon, the responsibility thereof is thrown upon others. The opportunity offers, and it is for Grand Lodge to judge whether or not things remain as they are.

Yours fraternally,  
P. M.

1st August, 1868.

### VERY LIKE AN IMPOSTOR.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—On Tuesday night a gentleman, who unfortunately was a cripple—having lost his left arm, and the right one not perfect—presented himself for admission to a lodge in the north of England, and when tested, proved himself, rather imperfectly, a Mason, but had no certificate; said he lost it in Manchester\* eighteen months ago through distress, it being locked up in a big box, with three locks to it, and the only articles he had with him were some letters, which he got from several brethren from the west of this province—as far back as April, 1864, as a recommendation to other brethren for their support. The “wife” of this self-styled brother is now giving readings in a small city

\* The Manchester almoners seem to have a knack of retaining certificates. Of course it must be presumed they are legally and morally justified in doing so, or —, well, I suppose they would be hauled up before the magistrates for illegally detaining the property of others.

in the north of England. He states that he was made a Mason in Ayr, in Scotland, some eighteen years ago, and has not visited the mother lodge for upwards of eight years; and also that he has not been a paying member to that or any other lodge for some period. Now, sir, I do not say that he is any impostor in Masonry—"God forbid;" but it looks rather loose. I only send this to put other brethren on their guard. How it is that brethren give their support, in the face of the notification from Grand Lodge as to consequences, &c., I cannot understand; and that too without fully trying the so-called brethren. I have nothing against the man as a man, but I have as a Mason.

Yours fraternally,  
AN OLD FRIEND.

### MUSIC IN LODGES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—In conning over the *Magazines* of the past few months, I cannot but perceive that there is a great change gradually coming over Masonry for the better—I principally allude to the musical genius displayed. After considering over the few drawbacks country lodges would have to contend with, in introducing among themselves the advantages that would accrue from musical ceremonies, such as brethren who would attend regular to perform in the same, &c., I think that a few observations upon that subject would not be deemed superfluous.

Might not some of the musical brethren belonging to the London lodges, forming themselves into a musical lodge, gain some noted composer as their R.W.M., and work all the degrees with the addition of instruments and voices; approve of the best pieces for working with; make corrections and circulate the matter of their labours among the provincial lodges; also trying to gain members from among the lodges outside the Metropolis, thus giving force and distributing their talents among the brethren.

Although but an amateur musician myself, I would be most happy to work for the good of such a lodge, and endeavour to spread its benefits over Scotland.

W. R. T., 313, S.C.

[A good harmonium is a great acquisition to a lodge, and may now be obtained very cheaply.—Ed. F.M.]

### MASONIC CHARITIES.

THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Dear Sir and Brother,—For some time past I have been doing all in my power to promote the interests of the Masonic Charities by my own labour and by personal efforts in other ways, so far as they could be exerted in districts remote from head-quarters at London; nor have they been entirely fruitless, inasmuch as I have been able to forward donations to the extent of about £50. During the last few months my attention has been more especially directed to the Masonic Boys' School, under an impression that the heavy mortgage on the building is greatly interfering with its means of usefulness and its capability of receiving the full number of children. I find that of all the provinces of England there are only five which do not render pecuniary assistance to the school. On a

recent attempt by myself in one of them to remove what I conceived to be a reproach, I was informed that I could not hope to succeed, on account of a prevailing impression that there are serious defects in the management, and of the consequent inclination of the members to exercise their charity in favour of the two Benevolent institutions to which, indeed, they have contributed liberally. If there be any foundation for such a feeling I would be the last to blame those who act upon it. My object in writing these few lines is to give an opportunity for bringing out the truth, and by appealing to those who have the management of these branches of our operations, to induce them to look into their affairs, to ascertain what grounds there can be for the charge, and if they find they exist, to remove them. If, on the contrary, the result is such as would enable the Directors conscientiously and satisfactorily to vindicate their proceedings, it is manifestly their interest to publish such statements as will satisfy the Masonic public, and conduce to a greater amount of support.

Unfortunately I have never been in a position which allowed me to visit the schools; but, as far as I could judge from the published reports, from the publicity given to the character of the education imparted, and the success of some of the pupils at the Cambridge Middle Class Examinations, I have been led to the conclusion that matters would proceed in a very satisfactory manner if the heavy mortgage debt were cleared off.

While writing the last few lines, it has occurred to my mind, that several years ago, when talking over Masonic affairs with an eminent brother (now deceased) in a distant province, he intimated that too large an amount of the subscriptions to the schools is paid as commission to the collectors, and that if I send a donation of five or ten guineas direct to the Secretaries, only a portion of it goes to the charity, though no one has any farther trouble than giving me a receipt. I do not know how the matter stands, or whether this is one of the defects complained of. It is, however, a point worthy of inquiry.

Yours fraternally,  
P. M.

### MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Will you kindly oblige several of your subscribers (on whose behalf I write) by inserting the result of the April election of the Masonic Institution for Boys. There has been no "statement of the poll" published in the *Magazine*, although for the other admirable Institutions the results have been given, as also reports of their satisfactory progress.

It is certainly desirable that your readers should be furnished with the fullest possible information respecting all elections for either the Boys', Girls', or Aged Masons' Institutions.

Yours fraternally,  
W. J. HUGHAN.

1st Aug., 1868.

[We have pleasure in acceding to the request of Bro. Hughan to publish the result of the April

election, which by some oversight was not sent to us at the time.—ED. F.M.]

## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Moss, Percy Edward.....	1307
Stead, James Edward .....	1289
Andrews, Josiah Hiram .....	1150
Dunn, Thomas Hess.....	999
Bryant, Charles Lyne .....	931
Belcher, Vincent Henry .....	875
Bowditch, Owen .....	863
Shipway, William Hobart .....	838
Earl, Edward.....	828

## UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Addison, James.....	823
Mace, William Francis.....	822
George, Edward .....	745
Packwood, William Harbottle.....	622
Hickmott, Henry.....	608
Ladd, Alfred Edward .....	570
Hennis, Charles.....	546
Collingwood, John .....	519
Barnes, James Augustus Marsden .....	496
Smith, Walter .....	475
Smith, Lewis.....	464
Cottrell, John Thomas .....	366
Chappell, Charles Webster .....	360
Gilkes, Edgar Lawson .....	248
Dowsing, John Edward .....	245
Marjason, Josiah .....	222
Bentley, Edwin Thomas .....	217
Wills, Thomas William .....	192
Fabian, William Grant .....	163
Eade, Henry Charles .....	94
Walsha, Herbert .....	76
Travers, John Harrison Hill .....	54
Nicholas, Tom Ferdinand .....	47
Laws, George .....	31
Bone, Thomas Robert .....	7
M'Dowell, William .....	4
Campbell, Frank Gordon.....	4
Parsons, George .....	2
Ellis, George .....	2
Sinclair, Joseph Harrison .....	1
Laurence, Dudley Charles .....	0

## CHIVALROUS MASONRY.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Being deeply interested in chivalrous Masonry, and having a strong desire to enjoy its advantages, I read the communications in your valuable *Magazine* with deep interest. Being a clerk, and having a severe bronchial affection, I cannot go out at night, or leave by day, but am most anxious to be exalted and invested. This has been, till lately, quite hopeless to me.

Not entering upon other communications, I find in a late number that a brother of the Rose Cross of Constantine has made several persons in Jersey and other islands Sir Knights, Viceroy, and Sovereigns, by successive ceremonies worked by him. This promises me some relief, for as I cannot get out, and he can, and this distinguished brother is going about labouring in the cause of Masonic chivalry, I have expectations that he may, as a good Samaritan, come to my apartments, and induct me as far as he can into the degrees of a Sovereign and Prince Mason. I can promise him a hospitable and kindly reception.

I shall be obliged, expense not being the primary consideration, to be informed whether it will be better for me to take the Knight Templar degree, the Rose

Cross of Constantine, the Order of the Garter, St. John of Jerusalem, or the new degree mentioned in a late number.

I have a brother in Japan very anxious for these degrees, but cannot come here for them. Can a delegate of these orders or Bro. Harris send him out the book of the rituals, so that he can read it and take the degrees, solemnly pledging himself to return it when done with it? My brother is quite willing, if agreeable, to start a chapter or conclave, and induct members, if put in possession of a degree.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. J.

Stamford Hill.

## A THEIST'S BRIEF.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—What interest can your readers possibly take in the information by a nameless correspondent that a nameless brother is a devout Theist. Theists, Atheists, and Deists are all equally repugnant to the feelings, common sense, and religious opinions of English Freemasons. I am aware that a futile attempt was recently made in France to substitute Materialism for religion in Masonry, but it was signally defeated by our French brethren. Religious discussion is strictly prohibited in all English lodges, and I am sorry to see your pages taken advantage of to open the subject. At the present time Roman Catholics, Protestants, Dissenters, and Mahometans meet each other amicably in lodge; but this will no longer be the case if this prohibited subject is introduced. This, of course, does not apply to the researches into the history and antiquity of our order; these open an ample field for investigation by our learned and zealous brethren, and the greater portion of our symbolism cannot be understood or interpreted without a knowledge of the religion and the public and domestic life of the various ancient races of mankind, and particularly those of Eastern origin; but these are subjects into the discussion of which personal feeling or rancour should never enter.

I am quite sure the good sense of Brother Cooper will show him that I am actuated by no unkind or personal feeling towards him in these remarks.

Yours fraternally,

ROSA CRUCES.

LONGFELLOW AT THE TEMPLE.—Accompanied by Mr. Charles Kent, the poet, Mr. Longfellow spent a couple of hours in visiting the Temple Gardens and the Temple Church. Turning out of Fleet-street the American poet found himself suddenly in an ancient and familiar place, standing on the very spot where Plantagenet and Somerset bade their followers pluck the red rose and the white rose,—near the old mulberry tree, still in green leaf, under which Bluff Harry courted Anne Boleyn,—close by the river terrace of Essex House, on which Shakespeare and Southampton loved to walk, and on which still blooms the purple vine (a cutting from which has been sent to Shakespeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon), beneath the old sycamore tree, now protected by an iron fence, under which Goldsmith and Johnson used to sit and chat,—and over the great stone outside the Temple porch on which you read "Here lies Oliver Goldsmith." The church, the libraries, the halls, the fountains and the gardens—all were visited in turn by the American poet.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEM.

UPTON LODGE (No. 1,227).—The consecration of this lodge is appointed to take place on the 13th inst., at Upton, Essex. The ceremony will be performed by Bro. Terry, P.M. 228, &c.

### METROPOLITAN.

CRESCENT LODGE (No. 788).—This lodge met on the 28th ult. at the Ait Tavern, Twickenham, Bro. W. H. Thompson, W.M., presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the business of the evening was proceeded with, viz., to initiate Mr. H. W. Doll; also to raise Bro. A. J. Lewis, both ceremonies being performed in an admirable manner. Lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to a splendid banquet, and afterwards separated in peace and harmony. Visitors present—Bros. F. Binckes, Secretary to the Boys' School; Adamson, and Farnfield.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, 28th ult. The brethren present were Bros. J. Slack, W.M.; W. Murray, P.M., P. Prov. G. Assist. Sec., as S.W.; J. Iredale, P.M., S.P. Prov. D.G.M., as J.W.; T. Blacklock, I.P.M., P.M., P. Prov. G.J.D.; G. G. Hayward, P.M., Prov. G.S.B.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., W.M. 1220, P. Prov. S.G.W.; A. Woodhouse, W.M., 412, Sec. 1220, P. Prov. S.G.W.; G. T. Clark, S.D.; G. Gibson, J.D.; R. Metcalf; J. Dand, Jun.; G. Murchie, Sec.; W. Court, Treas.; J. Atkinson, I.G.; J. Barnes, Tyler. The lodge was opened according to custom, and the usual business transacted. Bro. J. Campbell, a candidate for the third degree, did not arrive in time, consequently Bro. Iredale gave a very beautiful illustration of the workings and the sections of the first degree, which won him the approval of a vote of thanks to be recorded on the minutes of the evening. No other business of importance presenting itself the lodge was duly closed at 10.15, and all the brethren departed in peace to their homes.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 710).—The monthly meeting was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 30th ult. The chairs were occupied as follows:—Bros. J. Heath, W.M.; G. Heath, acting as S.W.; W. Cuming, acting as J.W.; Watson, P.M. and Sec., acting as S.D.; Niner, I.G.; Taylor, Org. The lodge was opened soon after six by the W.M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. Thos. Chudleigh, of Cullompton, as a candidate for initiation, at the special written recommendation of the Prov. G. Master, and therefore, as might be expected, it proved favourable. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. Stafford having been presented for admission to the rank of M.M., was examined, found competent, and subsequently entrusted, after which he retired for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree. The candidate was re-admitted and duly raised by the W.M. Bro. Oldrey entered and took his chair as J.W.; also, as a visitor, Bro. Oakley, P. Prov. G.W. for Somerset, who was placed in the seat of I.P.M. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Dr. Hopkins took the first chair, and gave the traditional history, the usual lecture, and the explanation of the working tools, at the close of which the W.M. returned to his place. The lodge was then resumed in the second, and afterwards in the first degree. The candidate for initiation was then admitted and received the privileges of E.A. at the hands of the W.M., Bro. Cuming acting as J.D. As the brethren who had passed through the ceremonies were obliged to leave

by train, it was found impossible to give them the charges and lectures on the tracing boards. Several matters of business relating to private arrangements of the lodge were discussed, and the duties of the evening were closed with the usual formalities before nine o'clock. It should be added that the visitor, Bro. Oakley expressed his gratification at the welcome accorded to him, at the decorations of the room, and the arrangements for carrying out the ritual, and at the effective manner in which the ceremonies had been administered.

### TEIGNMOUTH.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF DEVON.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon was held on Monday, the 3rd inst., at Teignmouth, on the occasion of the dedication of the New Masonic Hall in that town. There was a large attendance of the Craft, and they filled the room at the Assembly Rooms which was appropriated for the holding of the Grand Lodge. The Masonic Hall is a convenient building situated near the railway station, and is admirably suited for holding the lodges of Teignmouth, but it could not, of course, accommodate the members of the Craft who were assembled to-day in such large numbers. There were about 200 brethren present. The R.W., the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., Prov. G.M. of Devon, presided, and amongst those present were the R.W. Bro. Augustus Smith, Prov. G.M. of Cornwall, and the R.W. Denis Moore, and L. P. Metham, D.P.G., Masters of Devon, all of whom were received with the honours which belong to their rank. The following officers of the Grand Lodge were also present:—The V.W. Charles Deacon, S.G.W.; J. Turner Davy, S.G.W.; the Rev. R. Howe, and the Rev. K. Measham, G.C.; S. Jew, G. Treas.; H. L. Brewster, G. Reg.; W. G. Rogers, G. Sec.; George Glanfield, S.G.D.; John Cock, J.G.D.; T. B. Harvey, G. Supt. of Works; T. B. Harvey, G. Dir. of Cers.; J. R. H. Spry, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Captain Shanks, G. Sword Bearer; G. Stork, G. Org.; J. B. Witheridge, G. Purst.; W. J. Gregory, G. Tyler; J. Roper, Assist. Tyler; W. H. Geachias, W. H. Maddock, Peter James, John Sadler, Nicholls, and William Easton, G.S.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the usual manner, prayer being asked by the Rev. R. Measham, Prov. G. Chap., after which the Prov. G. Sec., Walter G. Rogers, read the minutes of the several Grand Lodges which had been held during the past year respectively at Newton Abbot, Seaton, Totnes, and East Stonehouse, which were respectively read and confirmed.

The Prov. G. Sec. then read his report of the lodges of the provinces which had made their report during the past year. All the returns had been made.

The P. G. permanent Treas., Bro. W. Cann, brought up his report, which showed a balance in hand, after the payment of the expenses of the year, £77 15s. 11d.

Bro. Jew, P.G. Treas. for the year, wished to make a few remarks on the matters of the fees due from the brethren elected to offices of honour. There were two accounts at present outstanding. But, notwithstanding this, the fees, which were last year £12 18s. 6d., had this year been increased to £32 14s. 6d., making a difference in favour of the funds of the Grand Lodge of £20 1s. In the year 1859 the fees had been doubled, and, had those fees been properly collected, it would have made a difference of about £200. It was his duty to mention those matters, having had a great deal of difficulty during the last year. A great deal of this arose from the non-supply of the books of bye-laws to the Prov. Grand Officers, and also to the non-auditing of the accounts.

The Prov. G. M.: You had better move that a committee be appointed to investigate the bye-laws.

Bro. Jew: It is a matter of importance for the Freemasons' funds; and also there is a law that no member shall be regarded as a Past Officer who has not paid his fees of honour.

The Prov. G.M. recommended that a committee be appointed for the consideration of the bye-laws, and to bring up a report.

Bro. Denis Moore, P.D. Prov. G.M., said the whole of this matter might be met at once by the adoption of a suggestion. There had been no reprint of the bye-laws since the alteration of the law was made. The whole thing would be met by having the bye-laws reprinted, with the alterations made in the fees of honour properly set forth.

The suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

The Prov. G. Sec. then read the statement of Bro. John Pope, the secretary of the Fortescue Annuitant Fund, of the state of

the finances of that fund, from which it appeared that there was a total of funded and other property brought down to the end of last month of £1,345 13s. 4d.

Bro. Denis Moore proposed Bro. James Peard Ley for the office of Grand Treasurer. He was W.M. of Bideford Lodge, and the honour could not be better conferred.

Bro. Capt. Tanner Davey seconded the motion, which was cordially agreed to.

The Committee of Petitions had under consideration a petition from Bro. Rabey, and one from Mrs. Martha Stone, widow of Bro. Stone, and they recommend that the sum of £10 be awarded to each.

The case of Mary Gribble, wife of a Freemason who was killed in the Devonport Dockyard was brought forward, and Bro. Dr. Hodge, of Sidmouth, also spoke of the distress of Mrs. Mary Porter, the widow of Bro. James Porter. In both of these cases, the merits of which were well known to the principal officers of the Grand Lodge, there had been no time to present petitions to the committee, and Bro. Denis Moore proposed as they were both very urgent, that £5 should be voted to each of the distressed applicants. Bro. Bellerby seconded the motion, and it was carried *nem. con.*

The Committee of Petitions was re-elected, the P.G. Secretary being added.

The R.W.P.G. Master then adverted to a notice of motion which had been given by Bro. V. Bird, P.M., No. 954, of which this is a copy:—"That any Brother desiring to nominate a Brother for the office of Prov. Treas. may send his name and the number of his Lodge to the Grand Sec., not later than the last day of May. That the P.G. Sec. shall send with the summons calling the Provincial Meeting a list of such names as he may have received as candidates. And that the Treasurer for the Province shall be elected by Scrip or Ballot from among the Brethren so nominated." As Bro. Bird was not present the proposal must fall to the ground, but the G. Master observed that it would be an unconstitutional thing to carry such a resolution, as it would deprive the brethren in Grand Lodge to select any brother for the office that they might feel disposed to elect. It would be taking away a right of which they ought not to be deprived. He also commented upon the resolution itself, and the difficulties it might throw in their way for an election at all, and therefore even if Bro. Bird had been present, he could not have allowed it to be put. The proposal was, therefore, struck out.

The P.G.M. then proposed that the last G. Purst. should have the power of wearing his past rank during life—carried unanimously.

Bro. Metham, D.P.G.M., said that it was proposed to give some honour or testimonial to the Grand Master of England, who had now served that office for 25 years. He trusted that it would be a testimonial of a practical character—that it would connect his name with some enduring institution, that it would not take the form of a piece of plate, which would pass into the hands of his family after his death. But he trusted that the testimonial would be something that would be beneficial to the Craft and an honour to the Craft. He (Bro. Metham) had had the honour done to him of being placed on the committee, and as he would be in London to-morrow he should like to be able to report that the Province of Devon had been the first in Grand Lodge to contribute to the testimonial. He proposed that they should vote a sum of ten guineas as their contribution.

Bro. Denis Moore said it was quite clear from the state of their funds that they would not be able this year to contribute anything to the Fortescue Annuity Fund and the Widows' Fund. He then eulogised the object proposed by the previous speaker, and that it should be a larged sum, moving that it be twenty guineas.

Bro. W. Tanner, of Exeter, concurred in thinking that this would more become the dignity of the Province and the merits of the Earl of Zetland, and seconded the motion, which was most cordially agreed to by all the lodges.

Bro. Dr. Hopkins rose to remark the fact that this province is one of five only which do not subscribe to the Masonic schools, and to propose donations to them, but was told that the balance in hand had already been disposed of.

This closed the business for the present of the Grand Lodge. The members then formed in procession and proceeded in column, two and two, to the Masonic Hall, where many of the brethren fled off, the hall not being large enough for their accommodation. The customary ceremonies of the dedication of a

new hall were proceeded with, and the ceremonial was conducted with that solemnity which marks all those important duties when they are performed by the Rev. the G.M. of Devon.

At the request of the Prov. G.M., the V.W. Bro. Metham, D. Prov. G.M. of Devon, delivered an address which will be found on another page.

On the return of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master spoke of a complaint that had been made of lodges receiving candidates from a distance without due enquiry of the local lodges as to the character of the candidate proposed for admission. Such a case had occurred recently from Cornwall—a candidate obtaining admission in Devon when he could not have obtained it in a lodge in his own district. He would request his R.W. brother to tell them something of this case.

The R.W. Prov. G.M., of Cornwall, Bro. Augustus Smith, was, on rising, received with loud applause. He said he merely wished to draw attention to what had taken place to prevent a repetition of it. At the Provincial Meeting in Cornwall it was mentioned in general terms that a candidate who would not have been elected in their province had been able by coming into Devon to get initiated, and then he could return and force himself into a lodge where his presence might be most undesirable. He thought it necessary to mention this matter, as it would be seen at once how very undesirable it would be for objectionable persons to be able to pass from one province into another where they were not known. He thought that the matter might be remedied by circulars being addressed to the masters of the different lodges, and that the circular should be a joint one from his R.W. brother and himself, and that the matter thus complained of might be prevented in future.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to appoint the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, and in doing so made allusions to the various circumstances which rendered each brother so appointed desirable for office. His commendations to them were received with the marked applause of the Grand Lodge. The following is a list of the officers so appointed:—Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, P.M. and W.M., 1,205, Stonehouse, S.G. Warden; Henry Walrond, W.M. (4 times), 303, Teignmouth, J.G. Warden; Rev. John R. Nankivell, W.M., 248, Brixham; Rev. John Dickinson, 1,125, Tiverton, Grand Chaplains; James Peard Ley, P.M. and W.M. 489, Bideford, G. Treas.; Walter G. Rogers, P.M. and P. Prov. G. Sec. 112, Exeter, G. Reg.; Isaac Latimer, 189, Stonehouse, G. Sec.; J. Ingleby Mackenzie, *[M.D.]*, W.M., 372, Budleigh Salterton, S.G. Deacon; Charles Elphinstone, P.M. 202, Devonport, J.G. Deacon; Walter H. Maddock, P.M., 189, Stonehouse, G.D. Supt. of Works; William Browning, P.M., 223 and 156, Plymouth, G. Dir. of Cers.; Henry Bartlett, P.M., 710, Totnes, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; G. G. Nicholls, P.M., 70, Plymouth, G. Org.; John Saddler, W.M., 189, Stonehouse, G. Sword Bearer; George Perkins Ward, P.M., 303, G. Purst.; W. H. Geachias, S.W., 39, Exeter; William Easton, P.M., 39, Exeter; Major G. H. Yates, P.M., 1,138, Newton, W. Oram, P.M., 421, Southmolton, George Warren, P.M., 159; Josiah Austen, P.M., 1,099, G. Stewards.

This concluded the business of the Grand Lodge, which was then formally closed.

#### THE BANQUET.

The dinner was provided in the ball-room adjoining by Bro. Bartlett, of the Queen's Hotel. About 130 of the brethren sat down to dinner, which was an excellent, and had been provided by host Bartlett on the most liberal scale. It was a dinner *a la Russe*, and this kind of entertainment requires that there should be a good supply of waiters; we think this a mistake, unless that supply can be ensured. Bro. Bartlett had a body of waiters from Plymouth, but his Exeter engagement failed him, and threw the work therefore on a lesser number than he had intended. It would be much better for these dinners to be thoroughly English, and good joints on the table, with ready carvers to assist the brethren, which would always prove more satisfactory than Russianised attempts to supply a good dinner. We say this in the interest of Englishmen, whether they be Freemasons or not; what they like in the cuisine, as our French neighbours term it, is progress and not delay. This could always be ensured when a supply is on the table. In the present case the tables were very nicely decorated, displaying good taste and an abundance of all the fruits in season.

The R.W. Bro. the Rev. J. Huyshe, M.A., P.G.M., presided,



supported right and left by the R.W. Bros. Augustus Smith, P.G.M. of Cornwall; L. P. Metham, D. Prov. G.M.; W. J. Meymott, P.S. Steward of England, and P.S.W. of Surrey; Rev. J. C. Carwithen, P.P.S.C.; and in the vice-chairs by R.W. Bros. Col. Elliott, R.M., S.P.G.W.; and H. Waldron, J.P.G.W. The party included also nearly the whole of the officers of the Grand Lodge for the past and present years, and a large number of its past officers for previous years, and Masters and Wardens of the lodges of the province for the present years.

After ample justice had been done to the dinner the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed from the chair. In the course of the proceedings the P.G. Master urged upon the officers of the lodges to send in their returns as soon as possible after the close of the Masonic year in December. It was very important that the returns should be in early, because without them he was unable to give information to the Grand Lodge which it was so desirable they should possess. The making up of the returns for each lodge would only take the secretary two or three hours, and masters of the different lodges should see that the work was done. He then adverted with pleasure to the fact that the name of no candidate for the Annuity Fund this year had been sent from the Plymouth district, so that they should be able to allow that fund to an old and deserving Mason who had formerly been in good circumstances but was now much reduced, and for whom very great respect was entertained. It was exceedingly gratifying to find that brotherly feeling evinced, and at another time when the brethren of Plymouth and its neighbourhood were desirous of forwarding the interests of any invalidated Mason in their district their generous conduct on this occasion would not be forgotten.

On the health of P.G.M. of Devon being proposed from the chair, the R. W. Augustus Smith responded, and reciprocated the cordial and kind feeling which has always prevailed between the two provinces of Devon and Cornwall.

The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Metham, in the course of a speech, subsequently referred to the Masonic charities, and said that he thought £3,000 per annum was given in the shape of jewels to Past Masters by the lodges of the kingdom, and he suggested that if that money were bestowed in making such Past Masters life governors of the different Masonic charities, the circumstances would be a pleasure to them personally, and would be an immense benefit to the Craft. The possession of the jewels, of course, was very gratifying, but most of the Past Masters would find still greater gratification in being able throughout their lives to contribute in some way to the happiness of their fellow-creatures.

The other toasts were responded to by different brethren in appropriate and excellent speeches, and a very agreeable afternoon was spent.

## HAMPSHIRE.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge for this province was held at Fareham on Monday last. In the absence through illness of the R.W. Prov. G.M., Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet, the D. Prov. G.M., Charles Ewens, Deacon of Southampton, P.G.D. of England, occupied the chair, having, as acting D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Joseph Rankin Stebbing, of Southampton, P.G.D. of England. There were about 130 brethren present. £3, £10, and £20 were respectively granted and confirmed to brethren, and to relatives of deceased brethren; and a motion to grant an annuity to the widow of Bro. Lockyer, P. Prov. G. Tyler, was remitted for consideration to the Committee of Benevolence.

The subject of the Masonic Charities, with the view of a more perfect organization in the province on their behalf, was brought under the notice of Grand Lodge by Bro. Charles Sherry, P.M., of Winchester, who handed in the following tabular statement, shewing:—

[For Tabular Statement see next page.]

He said that he had endeavoured to obtain for publication in this statement, from Bro. Farnfield, Secretary to the Benevolent Institution, the details of the subscriptions to the men's and women's institution, but he said he could not give them. Quoting the figures supplied by these returns he expressed an opinion that if there were an organization among the 19 lodges of which the province is composed they would contribute a larger sum than is now given—one more in keeping with the

benefits received by the four children in the schools from the province. To this end he proposed three resolutions. The first—That this Grand Lodge recommends the W.M. of every lodge in the province to exert himself and make it their imperative duty to gain subscriptions to the Masonic Charities; the second—That to this end a printed form be supplied by this Provincial Grand Lodge, and forwarded to every W.M. in the province, to be returnable annually to the Committee of Benevolence; and the third—That a sufficient number of copies of these resolutions be printed and forwarded to each lodge. There were about 1,100 members in the province, he concluded by saying; "if every one would contribute only a shilling we should at once obtain 50 votes for the boys' and girls' schools."

Bro. Stopher, W.M., of Winchester, in seconding the resolutions expressed an opinion that the province was not now contributing to the charities in proportion to the benefits received and the ability of the province.

The Grand Master said that although it was true the subscription to the girls' school was but small, yet £150 had been contributed to the boys' institution, and therefore the province did not stand in so bad a position as might at first sight appear. He cordially supported the principle aimed at by the resolutions.

Bro. Frost, G. Treas., said that if they went a few years back it would be found, too, that the contribution to the girls' school was larger than appeared in this return.

Bro. Furber, P.M. (Southampton), said the statement would have been more perfect and put the subject in a clearer light if it had shown the life governorships possessed by the province.

The acting D.G.M. suggested the reference of the subject to the Committee of Benevolence, who would be able to carry out more details than could be accomplished by Provincial Grand Lodge. His own feeling was in favour of encouraging brethren to serve the office of Steward, and if the subject went before the committee it might lead to some system being adopted which would as well increase the stewards as the funds, and, at the same time, secure the votes of the province for its candidates, the want of which, he was sorry to say, had been too often felt of late. The subscriptions to the girls' school were so comparatively low in consequence of their having property upon which to fall back, and the pressing emergency on the part of the boys' institution. This suggestion was then adopted and the resolutions referred to the Committee of Benevolence.

The Treasurer's account then read showed a balance in hand of £153 4s. 11d., in addition to a bond for £100 of the Southampton Pier Board, which had been mislaid by the past Grand Treas., and in reference to which the G.M. said he and the G. Sec. had corresponded with the board, and they had promised to give a duplicate, on a proper indemnity being given to them, which would be done. It was then resolved to invest £100 more.

The acting D.P.G.M. then said he was sure the Grand Lodge deeply sympathised with the G.M., in his illness, and he doubted not that it would afford him some consolation if they gave expression to these views in some manner by which it could be conveyed to him formally. He therefore proposed for adopting the following resolution.

"That the Grand Lodge desires to record its deep sorrow that the V.W.G.M., Admiral of the fleet, Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., is unable to attend this day on account of ill health, which is a cause of great grief to the brethren here assembled, and will be to the province generally. That this Grand Lodge embraces the occasion to offer to the R.W. Bro. the assurance of its great attachment to him personally, and admiration of his long Masonic rule and government, viewing with very high satisfaction the successful progress of Masonry during the lengthened period in which he has held office, and prays very earnestly for his restoration to health, and early return to his Masonic duties, which have been so long, so greatly, and so courteously discharged."

Bro. Hayward, P.M., (Lyminster), having briefly seconded this resolution, it was carried unanimously, and the G. Sec. requested to forward it to the R.W.P.G.M.

The acting D.P.G.M., then called attention to the fact that a committee had been appointed by the Grand Lodge of England, in order to celebrate the attainment by the most worshipful the G.M. of England of his jubilee year. It has always been his own opinion that great injury resulted from the office of G.M. being kept in the hands of one brother, however distinguished as a Mason, he is, however high as a nobleman. Still,



	Provinces.	Lodges.	In School.	Amount of Subscript'ns to the Girls' Institution.			In School.	Amount of Subscript'ns to the Boys' Institution.			Men on	Amount of Subscript'ns to the Men's Institution.	Women on	Amount of Subscript'ns to the Women's Institution.	Gross Amount of Schools.		
				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
1	Bedfordshire ... ..	4	0	12	17	0	0	1	1	0					13	18	0
2	Berkshire and Buckinghamshire...	10	2	94	2	0	0	26	10	0					120	12	0
3	Bristol ... ..	6	0	90	11	0	1	49	1	6					139	12	6
4	Cambridgeshire ... ..	4	1	4	4	0	0	3	3	0					7	7	0
5	Cheshire ... ..	32	0	14	14	0	0	17	17	0					32	11	0
6	Cornwall ... ..	23	1	16	16	0	1	22	1	0					38	17	0
7	Cumberland and Westmoreland ...	13	1	26	16	0	0	127	7	0					145	3	0
8	Derbyshire ... ..	14	0	2	2	0	0	7	7	0					9	9	0
9	Devonshire ... ..	33	1	18	18	0	3	38	2	0					57	0	0
10	Dorsetshire ... ..	12	1	26	15	0	1	5	5	0					32	0	0
11	Durham ... ..	17	1	13	13	0	0	21	0	0					34	13	0
12	Essex ... ..	10	0	28	7	0	2	36	15	0					65	2	0
13	Gloucestershire ... ..	14	0	18	18	0	0	86	16	0					105	14	0
14	Hampshire ... ..	19	4	6	6	0	4	150	16	6					157	2	6
15	Herefordshire ... ..	15	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0					8	8	0
16	Hertfordshire ... ..	6	0	30	19	0	0	12	12	0					43	11	0
17	Isle of Wight ... ..	5	2	14	14	0	3	11	11	0					26	5	0
18	Kent ... ..	27	1	57	15	0	8	42	0	0					99	15	0
19	Lancashire—East Division...	72	3	1117	4	0	6	54	12	0					1171	16	0
20	Lancashire—West Division ...	42	0	17	17	0	0	13	13	0					31	10	0
21	Leicestershire ... ..	6	0	2	2	0	0	10	10	0					12	12	0
22	Lincolnshire ... ..	11	0	10	10	0	1	15	15	0					26	5	0
23	Middlesex ... ..	6	0	26	5	0	0	53	12	0					79	17	0
24	Monmouthshire ... ..	5	0	25	4	0	0	18	11	0					43	15	0
25	Norfolk ... ..	13	3	24	3	0	2	34	13	0					58	16	0
26	Northampton and Hunts ...	8	3	39	18	0	3	15	1	0					54	19	0
27	Northumberland ... ..	11	0	0	0	0	0	230	10	0					230	10	0
28	Nottinghamshire ... ..	5	0	19	13	0	1	19	13	0					39	6	0
29	Oxfordshire ... ..	5	1	23	2	0	3	53	11	0					76	13	0
30	Somersetshire ... ..	14	3	13	2	0	3	46	4	0					59	6	6
31	Staffordshire ... ..	20	1	11	11	0	3	24	3	0					35	14	0
32	Suffolk ... ..	14	2	11	11	0	3	18	18	0					30	9	0
33	Surrey ... ..	9	1	43	1	0	1	70	17	6					113	18	6
34	Sussex ... ..	14	7	169	1	0	0	86	2	0							

Total	£14881	5	0
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From Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Funded Capital, and all Resources, nearly	£18,000	0	0
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that was the law, and it had been supported by the votes and constitution of the Grand Lodge. Without in any way yielding his own private views on the subject, he felt bound to admit that the rule of the present G.M., had been most eminently successful, and that under his sway Masonry had made such progress, and attained to an eminence never before experienced in its history. The hour was too far advanced to permit of his making those remarks which the subject naturally brought to his mind, but in proposing for the acceptance of the P.G.L., a resolution expressive of its gratification at the attainment of its Most Worshipful Grand Master's jubilee, he was sure that he conveyed the sentiments of all brethren, present or absent, and whether dwelling in this country or in any of those other vast tracts over which the authority of the G. L. of England was exercised. He therefore proposed "that this Grand Lodge is much gratified to find that the M.W.G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland has by the blessing of the G.A.U. reached his jubilee year as G.M. of England, to the great joy and satisfaction of the brethren of the province, and to the manifest advantage and benefit of Freemasonry. That these sentiments be respectfully conveyed to the distinguished brother, with the assurance of the deep attachment of the Masonic community, and the highest admiration of the sterling qualities the G.M., had displayed in his exalted office; courteous in manner, firm of purpose, and considerate to every member of the Craft. That as a committee has been appointed to consider the best mode of celebrating the happy event, this Prov. G. Lodge will concur in the same; and that the P.G.M., and the D.P.G.M., be authorized to order any suitable subscription to that end."

This proposition having been seconded by Bro. Emery, Prov. G.S.W.

The Prov. G.M., said that he could not allow it to pass without expressing his entire concurrence with it. When he received the honour at the hands of the G.M., of being one of the first of provincial Masons to share in the honour of the Grand Lodge of England, he recognized in it the commencement of a new era in Masonic rewards by which Prov. Grand Lodges were recognised, and the exertions of masters in provinces were not lost sight of but were brought into closer communication than before, to the advantage, as he believed, and the advancement of the interests of the Craft. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Whereupon the Prov. Grand Master invested his officers for the year as follows:—

Bros. Hulbert, 69. S.W.; Ford, 257, J.W.; Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, 319, G. Chap.; W. Edmonds, 309, Reg.; Frost, 309, Treas.; W. Hickman, 130, Sec.; Miller, 359, S.D.; Waterman, 319, P.D.; Parmenter, 136, Sup. Works; Houghton, 309, Dir. Cers.; Egles, 303, As. Dir. Cers.; Joseph Brown, 723, Sword Bearer; Bradbeare, 804; Organist; Cawte, 342, Purst.; Dartnall, 130, Lemon, 394; Rebbeck, jun., 195; Houghton, 694; Blanchard, 928; and Groves, 903. Stewards; Dawkins, 394, and Biggs, 130, Tylers.

Votes of thanks and recognition were then passed to Bro. Hyde Pullen, D.P.G.M. of the Isle of Wight; Bro. Binckes, Sec. of the Boy's School; and the acting G.M., each of which were duly acknowledged, and the brethren afterwards banqueted at the Red Lion Hotel.

#### KENT.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the brethren was held at Plumstead, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., under the auspices of the Pattison Lodge, No. 913. Bro. Lord Holmesdale, Prov. G.M., occupied the chair, supported by Bros. W. F. Dobson, D.P.G.M., Pattison, Past Officer of Grand Lodge, Rev. Hill, Chap., Rev. Sickelmore, G. M. E. Snow, Wate, Busbridge, Harvey, Vale, and other provincial officers and brethren.

Service was performed in the church, and a most impressive sermon was preached by the Prov. G. Chap. After the appointment of the provincial officers for the ensuing year, the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, served in the school-room kindly granted for the purpose. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated, feeling assured that the meeting was of a most satisfactory character as marking the steady increase and appreciation of Masonry in the province.

#### SCOTLAND.

##### GLASGOW.

##### MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Glasgow was held in the Hall, 213, Buchanan-street, on Thursday, evening, the 30th ult. The R.W. Bro. Captain Spiers, M.P., Prov. G.M., in the chair; Bro. Thomas Ramsay, R.W.M. of Lodge Glasgow St. John, acting Sen. Warden, and Bro. Thomas McRobert, R.W.M., of Lodge Thistle and Rose, No. 73, acting Jun. Warden; and a considerable number of the brethren present.

The minutes were read and duly passed, after which a committee was appointed to take initiatory proceedings in regard to getting up such a Masonic Hall in Glasgow as would be commensurate with the dignity and requirements of the province.

The Prov. G.M. alluded in feeling terms to the loss the province had sustained in the untimely death of Bro. Sheriff Strathern, also that of Bro. Walker-Arnott, LL.D., P.D. Prov. Master, who had long taken a deep interest in the progress of Masonry in Glasgow; and lastly of the death of Bro. Robert McKendrick, R.W.M., of Lodge Clyde, No. 408.

#### IRELAND.

##### BELFAST.

FRIENDLY BROTHERS' LODGE, No. 609.—The regular communication of this Lodge was held in the Lodge Room, (Bro. Weir's) 28, Divis-street, on Monday, the 27th ult., at half-past seven o'clock—the W.M., Bro. Jas. McCracken, presiding. The Lodge having been opened in due form, three candidates were initiated; and after a number of proposals were made, and other Masonic business transacted, the Lodge was closed in ancient custom until the last Monday in August. The brethren then adjourned to refreshment, when, after spending an hour pleasantly, and the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to, the brethren separated.

##### MUNSTER.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORTH MUNSTER.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of North Munster was held in the 'Dunboyne' Lodge, Ennis, on Thursday, the 30th ult., at four o'clock, the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, Prov. Grand Master, occupied the Throne.

The other Prov. G. Officers in attendance were—Bros. Charters Malony, P.G.S.W.; P. Peacocke, P.G.J.W.; Bassett, P.G.S.D.; Captain Lloyd, W.M., Lodge 13, P.G.J.D.; Hill, W.M., Lodge 60, P.G.I.G.; Rev. J. Warren, P.G. Chap.; M'Quaids, P.G.P.

The Prov. G. Lodge was opened with due solemnity.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. Gibson, W.M., 73; Sterling, P.G.S.W.; Sullivan, 311; Fry, 201; J. Davis White, Cashel Lodge; Sir David V. Roche: Tenant, W.M., Cashel; Barrington, P.G. Sec., &c.

The representation of the different lodges were then called over, and noted by Bro. Keating, the efficient Secretary of the Dunboyne Lodge.

Bro. Captain Lloyd, W.M., represented Lodge 13; Lodge 73 was represented by Bros. Peacocke, Bassett, Adams, M'Quaide, Stuart, Fitzgerald, Banks, Blundell; Lodge 60 was represented by Bros. Hill, W.M., Dr. Molony, S.W., Creagh, J.W., Wright, S.D., Studdert, J.D., Hon. Theobald Butler, Molony, Faircloth, Stundert, Pilkington, Petty, Smith, Leech, Browne, O'Loghlen, Morrice, Jonas Studdert, &c., &c. Lodge 135, Kilrush, was represented by Bros. Burdge, W.M., Coffey, Bourke, Neille (Sec). 202 Newcastle, was represented by P.M. Dernal, 201, Nenagh by P.M. Bassett. 135, Temperance, and 333, Limerick, were not represented.

After the disposal of the Prov. G. Lodge business, it was duly closed by the Grand Master till next Quarter Day, on the third Thursday in October next, at Limerick.

##### THE BANQUET.

At half-past six o'clock a banquet was served in the dining-room of the Dunboyne Lodge, which was very tastefully fitted

up with flags and banners, bearing many of the mottoes and insignias of Freemasonry. About 45 to 50 brethren sat down to dinner, and a more goodly looking company could scarcely be seen at any festive board in the Kingdom, the brethren wearing their jewels of the different degrees, and aprons of red, white, and blue, had a most imposing appearance.

The chair was occupied by the W. M. Bro. Hill.

On the right of the chair sat the Prov. G. Master, Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, by whose illustrious name the lodge is called, as a mark of respect to that nobleman. Bro. Captain Lloyd, W.M. 13, and the Past Masters of 73. On the left of the chair sat Bros. P.M., the Hon. Theobald Butler, Jonas Studdert, Burdge, W.M., 311, Bourke, &c., &c.

On the right and left of Bro. Malony, S.W., sat a large number of the members of the different lodges.

Grace being said, and the good things so bountifully spread having been discussed—

The W.M. rose and proposed in befitting terms the health of her Majesty the Queen, which was received by every manifestation of the most undeviating loyalty.

God Save the Queen was sung by Bro. Leech.

The next toast—that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, was right well received.

God Bless the Prince of Wales by P.M. Peacocke.

The W.M. then commanded his officers to have the glasses of the brethren filled, and said, as the loyal toasts were disposed of, that he would now give the toast of “The Three Grand Masters—Earl of Zetland for England, Duke of Leinster for Ireland, and Earl of Dalhousie for Scotland.

The toast was most excellently proposed and well received, the usual salute to which these exalted brethren are entitled being given—

The W.M. then gave the toast of the evening, and that was the worthy nobleman on his right, “The Provincial Grand Master.” He said it was an honour to them (No. 60), now called the Dunboyne Lodge, to have it baptized after so good, so excellent a Mason as the Prov. G.M. no doubt was. He had shown very great proofs of his attachment to the Order and the brethren generally since his appointment to that office, the duties of which he had so efficiently discharged.

The toast was then given and the usual salute, amidst the most deafening applause.

Lord Dunboyne said he really did not feel adequate to address the brethren after such an enthusiastic expression of their feelings towards him. He thanked them sincerely, firstly, to the Worthy Worshipful Master who proposed it, and secondly, to the brethren who so very kindly responded to his call—in fact, the manner in which the toast was received any man might be proud of. He (his Lordship) was well aware that it was in order to compliment him that so many members of the district lodges attended this day, perhaps at inconvenience to some. He hoped to merit the continuance of their favours, and would at all times wish to meet them, in lodge and out of lodge—as a man and a Mason, in the true acceptance of the term. His Lordship said that he wished to refer to another matter before he sat down, and that was the intended “New Masonic Hall at Limerick.” He was glad to hear from the Secretary of the Company, Bro. Bassett, that the Limerick Masonic Hall Company, Limited, was now duly registered under the Act of Parliament, and that a good many shares had been taken. It would not only be a credit to Limerick City, but to the entire province, to find that a suitable building was erected, such as that proposed, where all the brethren might assemble in and call their own. He remembered that on his being appointed Provincial Grand Master he found out by some difficulty where the Prov. G. Lodge was usually held, and when he did find it, there was another difficulty, to get up to it—such a getting up stairs to the attic. He was convinced that there would be a great benefit to the Order generally in the province by having a Masonic Hall erected, and nothing on his part would be wanting to assist in so laudable an undertaking. His Lordship alluded to the flourishing condition of Lodge 60, and complimented its officers generally.

The next toast was that of “Bro. Hill, W.M.,” which was proposed by the Prov. G.M. in a lengthened speech, in the course of which he designated Bro. Hill as a *mountain* in Masonry.

Bro. Hill, W.M., briefly but suitably returned thanks.

Bro. the Hon. Butler, in very eloquent terms proposed the health of “Bro. Charters B. Malony,” and alluded to the services rendered to Lodge 60 by that worthy Bro. whilst he (the

Hon. Bro. Butler) was abroad, and filling the office of W.M., which he never could have done were it not for the attention, zeal, and fraternal care of Bro. Malony over the Lodge.

Bro. Malony returned thanks in suitable terms.

The toast of “The Visiting Brethren” was next given, and suitably responded to.

“Bro. Dr. Malony, S.W.,” was next given and was well responded to, as also “Bro. Creagh, J.W.”

The W.M. gave, in very complimentary terms, the health of “Bro. Jonas Studdert,” who he was glad to see amongst them that evening.

This toast was received in full honours.

Bro. Studdert said it opened his heart to breathe the atmosphere of a Masonic lodge, it was a good number of years since he had had that pleasure. He would fearlessly say that he never saw in any country or clime a more excellent set of fellows in one room than he saw now around him, whom he was proud to call his brethren.

Bro. Bernal returned thanks for Lodge 202, Newcastle West in a practical speech.

Bro. Burdge also returned thanks for his lodge.

Bro. Leech proposed the health of “Bro. Bassett, P.M.,” and referred to the services rendered by him for the good of the Order on all occasions, and by the publishing of many matters of interest in the *Limerick Southern Chronicle*, of which paper Bro. Bassett is the proprietor. It was Bro. Bassett's first time coming amongst them to Lodge 60, and he hoped he would come again.

The toast was well received with all the honours.

Bro. Bassett responded and thanked Bro. Leech for the kind expressions of his approval, which by far exceeded anything that he had ever done for the order. He also thanked the W.M. and brethren of the Dunboyne Lodge for having invited him to this splendid banquet which certainly had been got up in a style of elegance seldom equalled or surpassed. It was not to be wondered at that so large a gathering of the craft had assembled to do honour to the Worshipful Master, Bro. Hill, the tried friend of Masonry, and also to meet the beloved Provincial Grand Master. He was delighted to hear that nobleman that night allude to the intended new Masonic Hall at Limerick, and he was happy to tell the brethren now assembled that all the preliminaries had been complied with. The company was duly registered under the Act of Parliament, and, best of all, a large number of shares had been taken. He trusted it would meet the views and wishes of the province, and that the respected Prov. G. Master would see that his princely donation of fifty pounds was not misapplied. Bro. Bassett again thanked the brethren of Lodge 60 for their kindness, and resumed his seat.

Several other toasts were proposed, including the Junior Warden and Secretary of Lodge 60.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 73).—This chapter was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark, on Thursday, the 30th ult. It was opened by Comps. A. Avery, M.E.Z.; A. D. Loewenstark, H.; and E. N. Levy, P.Z., as T.; H. Walters, P.Z., S.E., being also present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballot being unanimous in favour of the admission of Bro. G. G. Cutbush, of Lodge No. 463, and he being in attendance, was in an able manner duly exalted into Royal Arch Freemasonry. Comp. G. W. Wheeler, 1st Assist. Soj., in the absence of the Prin. Soj., most ably rendered that officer's duty and work. The chapter was duly closed. There were present, besides those mentioned, Comps. T. J. Sabine, S.N.; M. A. Loewenstark, 2nd Assist. Soj.; H. Massey, W.S.; W. Roebuck, D. Rose, F. H. Ebsworth, J. McKierman, and others. The visitors were, Comps. R. B. Newsom, P.Z.; H. Bartlett, 169, &c.

JOPPA CHAPTER (No. 188).—The above chapter met on Wednesday, the 29th ult., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The only business done was the election of officers as follows:—Comps. J. Lazarus, M.E.Z.; Littauer, H.; J. Abrahams, J.; H. F. Isaac, E.; M. B. Levy, N.; Pollitzer, P.J.; Smith, Janitor. It was proposed, seconded, and carried, that a jewel should be presented to the retiring M.E.Z., Comp. Eskell, by subscription. The companions then adjourned to a sump-

tous banquet from the London Tavern Company, and superintended by Bro. Jennings, that gave great satisfaction. The visitors were Comps. Foxall and Jacobs, the latter sang some very excellent comic songs. The visitor's toasts, &c., were responded to and the brethren separated.

## MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The brethren of Frome had a very agreeable social gathering at Longleat, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bath, on the 24th ult. The company numbered over a hundred, and included visitors from Bath, Bristol, Wells, Glastonbury, Weymouth, and other towns. Luncheon was served by W. Peritt, of the Lamb Inn, Frome, in front of the boat-house at Shirehampton, and was heartily enjoyed after the long rambles of the morning. Bro. the Rev. C. R. Davy, of Tracy Park, was the President of the day, and apologized for the absence of Bro. Col. Adair, the G. M. of Somerset, who was prevented being present by the death of a relative; Bro. Capt. Bridges, the D. Prov. G.M., was also kept away by pressing business. A band was in attendance, and to its strains there was a dance in the boat-house after tea.

## REVIEWS.

### MASONIC NOTE PAPER.

We have received from Bro. G. F. Burbridge, East Malling Mills, Kent, P.G.A.S., a specimen of note paper designed especially for Masons. Let Bro. Busbridge speak for himself:—

"When considering the position, intelligence, and number of Masonic brethren throughout the kingdom, it occurred to me that the Craft deserved and required a *special paper*, which might be used for correspondence, or any lodge purposes, as circulars, books, programmes, &c. I have therefore designed and manufactured a paper with Masonic emblems incorporated therewith, which I conceive may be acceptable for all general purposes, and am gratified at being able to state that the design has been honoured with the sanction and approval of the M.W.G.M., Earl Zetland."

The speciality consists in the water-mark, which, by holding the paper to the light, it will be seen consists of Masonic emblems. We presume the paper can be had of different qualities, to suit the pockets of purchasers: the specimen we received was of good texture and excellent quality. We do not doubt but that Bro. Busbridge's idea will meet with a substantial success.

## Obituary.

### DEATH OF BRO. GEORGE WALKER-ARNOTT, OF ARLARY, LL.D., PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The city and Masonic province of Glasgow may, indeed, truly be said to have been in mourning nearly during the whole of the last twelve months, which have been without precedent in the history of the province for the heavy losses which she has sustained by the death of some of her most distinguished citizens and Freemasons. Within a comparatively short time after recording in these pages the death of the "Historian of Europe," the late lamented Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., we had to notice, in

rapid succession, in our obituary columns the death of Bro. Alexander Strathern, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; Bro. John Binnie, Past Substituto Prov. G.M.; and now it is our painful task to record, as briefly noticed in our last the death, on the 17th June, of Bro. George Walker-Arnott, of Arlary, LL.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. Our deceased brother held high honours in Craft, Royal Arch, and the higher degrees of Masonry; he was initiated in the St. Andrew's Lodge, 74, Perth; was affiliated into the St. Mark's Lodge, 102, Glasgow, on the 8th May, 1846, and afterwards filled the chair of that lodge. In Craft Masonry he was Past Deputy Prov. G.M. for Glasgow. In the Royal Arch he was Past M.E.G., Principal Z. of the Supreme Grand Chapter for Scotland, and Past Prov. G. Superintendent for Glasgow. In the Supreme Grand Council for Scotland of the 33°, our departed brother held for many years, and up to the time of his death, the rank of Ill. Sov. Grand Inspector General.

Although of late years Bro. Walker-Arnott was unable to identify himself in a prominent manner with Freemasonry in the province of Glasgow, his name will long be remembered as a contemporary of, and be appropriately associated with, such names as Sir Archibald Alison, Professor Nichol, and other eminent Scotchmen who flourished in what may justly be termed the 'Augustan era' in the annals of the Prov. G. Lodge of Glasgow.

LEGEND OF STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.—There is a quaint old tradition which comes down to us from ancient times, tottering under its load of age, and replete with the superstitions of the past. On the borders of Alsatia there lies a great city, dating the foundation far back to the old Roman days, and rich in those architectural relics of the olden time which are ever so dear to the antiquary.

"Quaint offspring of centurial years, the town of Strasburg stands:

Rich in the lore of a mighty past, in legend and in story;  
Rich in high-hearted, honest sons, a country's truest glory;  
Rich in its old Cathedral Church, with clustering ivy spread.  
The Santa Croce of the land, where sleep her noble dead."

The story runs that once in every twelve-month, on the eve of St. John, when the quiet burghers of that ancient city are wrapt in peaceful slumber, and when the hour of midnight clangs out from the loud-tongued bell which hangs in the old Cathedral tower, that the spirits of the stone-masons, by whose hands the sacred pile was erected, arise from the tomb and once more revisit the scene of their former labours. Up from the dark and gloomy crypt, along the columned aisles and vast dim nave, across the white-gleaming marble floor, checkered with ghostly shadows that stream from pictured oriel, past the stone carved statues that keep watch and ward with their swords and sceptres, comes the long train of death-like night-wandering shadows. Clad in their quaint old mediæval costume, the Masters with their compasses and rule, the Craftsmen with their plumbs and squares, and levels; the Apprentice lads with their heavy gavels, all silently greeting their companions, old and dear, with time-honoured salute and tokens as of yore. While the last note of the deep-mouthed bell is still trembling in the air, reverberating from arch to arch and dying away amid the frozen music of the traceried roof—forth from the western portal streams the shadowy throng. Thrice around the sacred edifice winds the waving, floating train, brave old Erwin himself leading the way, while far above, up above the sculptured saints who look down upon the sleeping city, up where at the very summit of the fentery, fairy-like spire the image of the Queen of Heaven stands, there floats a cold, white-robed female form, the fair Sabina, old Erwin's well beloved child, whose fair hands aided him in his work. In her right hand a mallet, in her left a chisel, she flits among the sculptured lace-work of the noble spire, like the Genius of Masonry. With the first faint blush of dawn the vision fades, the phantom shapes dissolve, and the old Masons return to their sepulchres, there to rest until the next St. John's eve shall summon them to earth.

## Poetry.

## FELLOW-FEELING.

(AFTER J. A. H.)

Though mine was not a Dobson\* case,  
 I had a trial sore to face,  
 And, though I did my bacon save,  
 I never knew so close a shave,  
 So I can sympathise, in truth,  
 With that ill-used and frightened youth.  
 'Tis true Sam Dobson had not quite  
 His buttons all—"unlucky wight"—  
 And hence I don't regret that he  
 No Mason is, Accepted, Free;  
 Yet, still, I deprecate the plan  
 Of joking with an un-made man—  
 A game, regardless of the end,  
 To which e'en Masons sometimes bend.  
 It brings contempt upon a name  
 Which well deserves unsullied fame,  
 And keeps good men of every sphere  
 From joining us, for very fear.  
 I cannot easily forget  
 The feelings strange which o'er me crept,  
 When, after being duly polled,  
 I went to have my name enrolled  
 In Lodge of D. A brother true,  
 Whose names begins with W,  
 Was first to greet me with a smile,  
 And then, in his accustomed style,  
 "Why come you here, my friend?" said he.  
 Quoth I, "To learn the mystery;"  
 "Oh! that accounts," said he, "by Jove,  
 For what they're doing up above—  
 The coals are on, the fire is bright,  
 They're heating irons with all their might—  
 I've been amazed such zeal to see,  
 But now perceive it's all for thee."  
 I well nigh dropp'd into my shoes,  
 I scarcely knew which path to choose;  
 Whether at once to cut my stick,  
 Or wait and bear it like a brick.  
 Methought a moment of the men,  
 Who form'd the mystic bond, and then,  
 Though of the secret unaware,  
 I felt convinced 'twould be all square;  
 So, with determination, said—  
 "A worthy Mason I'll be made."  
 The joker shouted out with joy—  
 "Well done, my brother, you're the boy—  
 If every lodge gets such as thee  
 A brave fraternity 'twill be."  
 I then, with boldness, ventured through  
 What, while I live, I ne'er shall rue.  
 All who Masonic honours seek,  
 Take courage from my narrow squeak  
 Treat jokes as nought but drollery,  
 And branding irons as irony.

F. C.

METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR  
THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1868.

MONDAY, August 10th.—Lodge: Peckham, 879, Edinboro' Castle, Peckham. Chapter: Panmure, 720, Loughboro' Hotel, Loughboro'-road, Brixton.

TUESDAY, August 11th.—Lodge: Wellington, 548, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.

WEDNESDAY, August 12th.—Com. Royal Mas. Ben. Inst., at 3. Lodges: Doric, 933, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street. Montifore, 1,017, Freemasons' Hall.

THURSDAY, August 13th.—Lodges: Lily Lodge of Richmond, 820, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey. Capper, 1,076, Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, West Ham.

SATURDAY, August 15th.—Lodge: Lewis, 1,185, Nightingale Tavern, Wood-green.

\* See THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE of last week.

THE SILENT LODGE.—One of the prospectuses before us recommending a new cemetery, opens with the following beautiful thoughts:—It is a sign always of high civilization when the living come to regard death as an inevitable, beneficial necessity, and take upon them that sweet labour of love which the decoration of burial places assuredly is. We remember the time when the meeting-house yard, enclosed grimly by red Puritan bricks, without a tree to bless it with its verdure or a shrub or a flower with its beauty, was the only abode of which the dead were adjudged worthy, and death was a gloomy idea. Compare this unpoetical burial of the dead with the sweet humanity and high Christian beauty of an interment in this cemetery. At present we behold it a commodious park, with fine ranks of oak facing the road and trees and shrubs in picturesque groups all over the mighty sweeps of mound where lie the dead. And here they all lie, the holy ones, each with his pale hands folded over the still breast that heaves no more to joy or pain. "They need not us, however much we may need them; and yet they all silently await our coming." The grounds are of grand proportions and slope from the apex to the footpaths; on these slopes the graves are dug and the dead put to rest. There is hardly any choice of location, so pleasant are all the resting places. Already the grassy mounds show the habitations below, and here and there are marble slabs and monumental tablets and statues, gleaming pure and white in the sunlight, symbolizing the spotless purity of the sleeping, souls beneath them. All gloomy ideas are banished from it; all the old memories of death, and the trappings and surroundings which make it an ugly and foul thing, full of terror and suggestive only of superstitious fears, are forbidden in these regions, which shall hereafter be sacred and inspired ground where the beautiful living friends may come to mourn over the departed. It was surely a high thought, caught from the archetypal Eden, where, midst the blooms and aromas of those dazzling gardens of light, God walks with the glorious company of his angels—a high thought, we say, to surround the dead with these touching symbols of the eternal beauty. What need have we to be fed with the idea of decay and death? It is a kind of nourishment which is to the soul what henbane and nightshade are to the body. Subversive of all healthy existence, and the joys thereof, whilst it puts the mask of corruption upon the pure and holy face of nature, and converts her pageantry of stars, her sky pomp and earth pomp into a sepulchre of dry bones. Instead of the scared schoolboy—as in the days of poet Blair, who apotheosized "The Grave," and despite thereof was himself finally eaten up of worms—instead of the scared schoolboy, "whistling aloud to keep his courage up," as he passes the hospitable and open gates of this city of the dead, we find him sitting or lying under the sunny shadows of the trees, which hang their branches lovingly, like human arms, over some dear father or mother, brother or sister, whom he has bid farewell to for a season, having seen him depart on his long journey to the silent land. It reconciles life and death, and makes death to praise God as with the golden lips of some mighty organ. Already the inspirations of art, in music, architecture, painting, and sculpture, are visibly kindling their sacred fires in the hearts of our citizens, teaching them that beauty has its own deep rewards, its incalculable uses, and that it is the genuine manifestations of a divine idea, behind which God himself is veiled. It will not be so very remote a time before we shall have a city beautiful in all its aspects, and a people, let us pray God to match it. Such a people must carry their likeness to the populous city of their dead. This cemetery shall soon grow up to its demands and its standard. Imagine what it will be in the future! An artificial lake greets to-day the eye of the visitor the moment he enters the gates. A fine sheet of water, serpentine, clear, bright and flashing in the sunbeams, reflecting all the imagery of the sky and the close surrounding landscape.—*The National and Freemason.*

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

ERRATUM.—At foot of page 69 "Priority of the Lodge of Glasgow, St. John," which appeared in our impression of 25th ult., for "Registrum Glasguensis Episcopis," read "Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis."

Q. T.—Certainly not, unless there is a clause in the bye-laws authorizing the charge.