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## CONSTITUTION

General Statutes and Ordinances, of the Sovereign Sanctuary of the
Gntient and $\mathcal{D}$ rimitios Bite of wasonte,
in and for the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
And its Dependencies.
With the Public Ceremonals,
and a Sketch of the History of the Rite.
Printed by anthority of the Sovereign Sanctuary, in and for Great Britain and Ireland. and derived through the Charter of the Sovereign Sanctuary of America, from the Sovereign Sanctuary and Grand Lotge of France. 1875.

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## OPINIUNS.

The learned, universal, charitable, and unsectarian Antient and Primitive Rite, to the $33^{\circ}$ of which every wortliy Master Mason is eligible, is so entirely in accord with Craft Masonry, that every Loulge onght to be acquainted with its Constitution, History, end C'er-menimls. Outside the Master Mason it is emphatically the only system worthy of support, or to which craft recognition can legitimately be given.

Bro. John Hoge, Paternoster Ruw, London,
or of Bro. James Hilis, the (irand Secretary-General of the Rite.

## MASONIC MARCH \& SONG.

## 

Dedicated to W. Bro. J. H. Southwood, $33^{\circ}$ (P.M. \& P.Z. 1260, England, and P.M. 120, Dublin), as a token of sincere regard and esteem, by the Authors.

Words by Bro. J. A. WADE, F.S.A.
(No. 2 Scotland).
Music by Bro. LOUIS HONIG, $11^{\circ}$
(Lodge of Asaph, 1319).
Price Four Shillings. LONDON:

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ANTIENT \& PRIMITIVE RITE OF MASONRY,

## IN AND FOR THE

## Unitrd Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, axd yrs Deprndencies.

## SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY, $33^{\circ}$

To all Illustrious and Enlightened Masons throughout the World, Union, Prosperity, Friendship, Fraternity.
The Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry, Disciples of Memphis, was founded as a Gra Lodge at Montauban, France, in the year 1814, by the Illustrious Brothers Gabriel Mathieu Marconis de Negre; Samuel Honis, of Cairo; Baron Dümas, Hypolite Labruvie ; Marquis de Laroque ; J. Pettitt, and others, and is an incorporation of the various Primitive Rites worked in the preceding century, and notably the Primitive Rite of Philadelphes of Narbonne, to which the Antient and Primitive Rite refers for the origin of its principles and form of government. The seven classes into which its degrees are divided are really schools for the study of Masonic knowledge, physics and philosophy, and possessed originally-minety-five rituals, the production of more than a quarter of a century of assiduous labour and research, concerning all known Masonic Rites.

The Grand Lodge of the Disciples of Memphis, after an interval of sleep, recommenced work at Brussels, in 1838, and at Paris in 1839, when it publi-hed its statutes; but, in 1841 , the Grand Master, Hierophant, the Illustrious and Enlightened Brother Jacques Fitienne Marconis, $33-97^{\circ}$, was forced by an illiberal government to put all the Lodges in France asleepfirst, however, establishing a Council, or hegency, of seven members, for the preservation of the Archives, and the revival of the Rite under a more liberal regime. in 1848 our Order revived its work at the Orient of Paris, and continued to prosper, establishing itself in America, Egypt, Roumania, and various other countries. America received it joyfully in 1856, and in 1860 the New York Council of the Rite included the number of 100 Past Masters, under the rule of the Illustrious Brother David MacClellan; Egypt accepted it in 1860.

In 1862 the Tllustrious Gzand Master, Hierophant, united our Antient and Primitive Rite with the Grand Orient of France, and the High Grades continued to be conferred by the recognized Grand Council of Rites of the Grand Orient, and a formal Concordat was promulgated by the said Grand Orient, and the Ilustrious Grand Master, J. E. Marconis, $33-97^{\circ}$, which arranged the relative values of the degrees of our Rite with those of Mirraim, the A ntient and Accepted, and other Rites, recognized by the said Grand Council of Rites.

Upon this, in the same yeat, 1862, the Mustrious Grand Master, J. E. Marconis, 33-97 ${ }^{\circ}$, acting in conjunction with Marshal Magnan, $33^{\circ}$, the Grand Master of the Grand Orient, formerly constituted the Sovereign Sanctuary of America, 33-95 . Shortly after the degrees of the Rite were reduced from $95^{\circ}$, to $33^{\circ}$, by simply eliminating those which were conferred only by name, but retaining all ceremonial grades. The Grand Orient of France continued to exchange Representatives With the Sovereign Sanctuary of America, and lists thereof will se found in the French Official Calendar, until 1869, when in consequence of the invasion of American territory by the recognition of a spurious Council of the Antient ana Accepted Scottish Rite, the Americans withdrew from Representation.
In the year 1872 several Hlustrious. Brethien who had previously received the $33-95^{\circ}$, abtained a Charter for the establishment of a Sovereign Sanctuary, in and for Great Britain and Ireland, with Illustrious Brother John Yarker as Grand Master General, $33-96^{\circ}$, and in the same year received many Brethren, members of he Royal Grand Council of Antient Rites, time immemorial, meeting since last century, and more recently under H.M.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master; and in 1874 the Jerusalem Chapter of Antiquity, H.R.M.K.D.S.H. was formally amalgamated with the Palatine Chapter, No.2, and Sevate No.2, of the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masoniy, thus giving the Rite the prestige of a time immemorial association in England.

One of the earliest resnlutions passed by the new Sovereign Sanctuary was for the establishment of an Order of Merit, of ree classer, Ist, for Saving Life; 2nd, Presence of Mind; T. Titeraty and General. Merit. The decntation is a bronze
star, the three classes being distinguished by ribbons of different colours. Besides this, the Rite possesses five Decorations, 1st, the Grand Star of Sirius, or Hope; 2nd, the Cross of Alidee, or Truth; 3rd, the Cross of the Third Series ; 4th, the Lybic Ohain; 5th, the Golden Branch of Eleusis, or Charity. These decorations are exclusively the reward of Merit, and are conferred in a Grand Chancery, one in consecutlve order every year.

A full history of the Rite, with the narrative of its early struggles, on its introduction to England, may be obtained from the Grand Secretary General, and as a contribution to Masonic history is well worth perusal. Few, indeed, could rise from the study of its straightforward narrative of events, easily proved by the references given, without the conviction that our Rite has not only a legitimate Masonic standing, second to none in the world, but that it has also the far higher claim to universal Masonic recognition. It is almost the only Rite which has had the courage to face, for previous years, the privations and trials inseparable from the poverty attendant upon spending every penny of its limited funds in the completion of its Rituals, and the world wide extension of the Truth, resting content with the conviction that, sooner or later, its value must be recognised by every thoughtful Mason, as a means whereby Masonry may be restored to its pristine purity, and man to his intellectual birthright. To those who linger fondly over the attractions of asumptuous banquet and grudge the timespent in labour as a theft Trom the precious hours given to indulgence of the senses, we offer nothing that will be prized, but to the intellectual Mason, the earnest searcher after truth, we ofier a banquet that never satiates, a feast from which come no repletion, a feast of reason, leaving an unfailing appetite, and no sad remembrances for the morrow.

In conclusion, a few words as to the practical principles of the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry:-

It is universal, and open to every Master Mason who is in good standing under some constitutional Grand Lodge, and believes in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

The only other qualification which it requires from its Neophyte is probity and honour, and it esteems Masonic worth, ability, and learning, above social and personal distinctions; seeking by means of its comprehensive ceremonials to extend Masonic Knowledge, Morality, and Justice, and enforce all those great principles which distinguish true Masons of all time.

Its Ritualsare thirty in nümber, and are based upon those of the craft universal; they explain its symbols, develope its mystic philosophy, exemplify its morality, examine its legends, tracing them to their primitive source, and dealing fairly and truthfully with the historical features of symbolical Masonry. They contain nothing in their teaching but what Mahommedan, Ohristian, Jew, Buddhist, Brahmin, or Parsee may alike acknowledge.
The government of the Rite is elective in its character, and it extends the hand of brotherhood to all legitimate Rites, It is in cuidial union with a number of grand bodies of its own or similar Rites, with whom it has representatives established, and its influence is silently extending over the faceof the whole globe.

The ceremonials of the Rite aredivided into three series, and the Masters of each section receive the 31 and $32^{\circ}$, and constitute the Judicial Tribunal, 31, and the Mystic Temple, $32^{\circ}$, of which the Presiding Officer, or Grand Master of Light, receives the $33^{\circ}$, to enable him to represent his Province in the Sovereign Sanctury, 33-95

It is ordered by the Sovereign Sanctuary:-

1. That $D$ ispensations may be given to any individual Member of the Rite in any town, where no subordinate body exists, to receive a sufficient number of Brethren to form a Chapter, Senate, or Council.
2. That Chapters of the Rose Croix $\left(11-18^{\circ}\right)$ Sentateg of Hermetic Philosophers $\left(20-33^{\circ}\right)$; Councres of Subimo Masters of the Great Work $\left(30-90^{\circ}\right)$, and Mystic Temples $\left(32-94^{\circ}\right)$ may he Chartered throughout our jurisdiction, in accordance with the General Statutes.
3. That Grand Mystic Temples Counolle General, may be constituted in any of the Colonies and possessions of the United Kinddom, subject to the General statutes of the Order, with privileges similar to the Grand Mystic Temples-Councils General, of England, Ireland, and Scotlaed.
4. Applications to be made to the Grand Soretary General (or to the Gand Chancellor General, Or CrandMaster Cuenal), who will furnish alsinformationas to fees or the modot rocedang.


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## THE METROPOLITAN GRAND MYSTIC TEMPLE.

Wher, some ten years ago, the Antient and Primitive Rite was introduced into this country, the first thought of its promoters was to provide it with a suitable Government and centre of authority in the metropolis, and certain Brethren were then entrusted with the necessary powers to form such a body. Owing to a variety of circumstances, the foremost amongst which was the open and overt threats of Masonic annihilation fulminated by the Authorities of the Antient and Accepted Rite against all who should take part in this "new abomination of the Egyptians," many of our Brethren were detached from the Rite, and others who remained were constrained to wait and see what would be the outcome of this terrific explosion of gas, and ultimately became resigned to the apparent impossibility of making way against the bigotry and intolerance then, and even yet, prevailing.

To the faithful few who, undeterred by threats and unseduced by cajoleries, continued to labour in establishing the Rite, we are indebted to a large extent for its present prosperity, and when three years ago a Rose Croix Chapter (the Rose of Sharon) was again planted in London, its founders determined that, humanly speaking, nothing should be spared to make it become the nucleus of a Grand Body, and thus to carry out the plans of the first promoters of the Rite in England.

That the Brethren who were associated in the formation of the new Chapter experienced much the same treatment as their predecessors is not much to be wondered at, but they proved to be of different mettle; perfectly regardless of edicts and other documentary thunders, our Brethren ceased not to labour, but, adding brick by brick, continued their self-imposed task until the whole super-
structure was completed. That the work of reconstruction has proved long and toilsome we frankly admit, but our only regret is that it has cost us the loss of a few Brethren, whose companionship we miss even in the hour of rejoicing. We would gladly have seen every Brother who had helped us to rear this Temple as a standing protest against bigotry and intolerance standing in his place at its consecration, and participating in the satisfaction of seeing his labour crowned with success.

Perbaps it was too much to expect that all alike would be equal to the continued strain, or that all should be endowed with that dogged perseverance under all difficulties, and which eventually surmount them. It is not to the weak and vacillating, pervious to groundless fears, victims of their own phantasies, or trembling at the blatant utterances of some wind-bag choke full of his own import-ance-it is not to these weak, albeit worthy Brethren, that such success is due. All honour, then, to those who have laboured to the end, who have not been discouraged by adversity or dismayed by threatened persecution, but have manfully worked on-the trowel in one hand, the sword in the other-until the work was accomplished—the Temple erected!

Among the appointments just made in connection with the Metropolitan Gd. Mystic Temple there is one that is of essential importance, and that is the Office of Grand Organist. Our beautiful Ritual teems with opportunities for choral and instrumental effects, and in the hands of a skilfal Professor of the Divine Art, as our Very Ill. Bro. Louis Honig undoubtedly is, can hardly fail to vastly enhance our magnificent ceremonial. In the fullness of his heart, and impressed with the
noble Ritual bequeathed to us by the unsparing labour of the founders of the Antient and Primitive Rite, extending over a quarter of a century of anxious research and laborious compilation, Bro. Honig has set himself the task of composing in the few spare intervals of an active professional life, a complete Musical Service adapted to the rarious degrees of the Rite and its Public Ceremonials. Some time must necessarily elapse before this important work can be completed, but we have no doubt but that during the coming winter we may hope to receive a first instalment of the contemplated work, and that when completed, Ill. Bro. Honig will have the gratification of setting the Cape stone on the Grand Edifice which our fathers laboured so industriously to erect, and which, unhappily, they did not live to see consummated. We, who now profit by their labours and self-devotion, cherish their memories with reverence and affection, and it was a graceful thought of Bro. Honig's to evince his gratitude by consecrating the little leisure of a hard-worked professional man to crown the work they had devoted their lives to construct.

## Masont Mbiographe - 520.4.

PRINCE RHODOCANAKIS.

By John Yarrer, P.S.G.W. of Greece.

There is in the library of the British Museum a variety of works by Dr. Constantine Rhodocanakis, an ancestor, maternally, of "H.I.H. the Prince Demetrins Rhodocanakis of Scio, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Greece, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, $33^{\circ}$, for Greece, and Knight Grand Cross of many Chivalric Orders." One of these is a treatise on the Virtues of Antimony, which contains some very valuable hints upon the true interpretation of the old Hermetic writers, always a suhject of great difficulty with students, and which is treated upon somerrhat extensively in our Senate Lectures.

Madam H. P. Blavatsky, in her erudite work, "Isis Unveiled," quotes Marco Polo as saying that the Llamas of Thibet use a preparation of antimony and quicksilver as a medicine by which to prolong human life, but she takes care to explain that this preparation is not vulgar quicksilver, but the aura of silver. The language of Sandirogius, quoted by Dr. Constantine Rhodocanakis, seems to allude to this as a preparation of antimony and gold (the king).

Although there is nothing to prove in this treatise even that Dr. Rhodocanakis was an Initiated Adept of those secret societies of learned men which preceded Freemasonry as we now have it, yet it is very probable. At any rate, before we give the treatise itself, we may reasonably say sometbing about the writer of it, which we will translate from the French of Monsieur Emile Legrand. Especially is this the
case, as whilst the writer was long resident in London, his descendant Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, the Grand Master Mason of Greece, was also a very popular British Mason, and was Initiated in Scotland, where he attained the $33^{\circ}$ of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.
The Noble and Wise Prince Constantine Rhodocanakis, the author of the essay which we republish, was born on the 5th December, 1635, at Rhodocanaki Castle, in the Island of Scio. He was the youngest son of Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, and his wife Theodora Paleologus, daughter and heiress of Theodorus IV., Paleologus, Titular and Hereditary Sovereign of the Byzantine Empire. He was placed under the tutelage of his uncle Stephen, with whom he left Scio on the 12th May, 1650, for Rome, and then entered as a pupil the Greek college of Saint Athanasius. In the month of April in the following year, Constantine left for Padua, in the celebrated university of which he studied philosophy and medicine for two years.

An old Rose Croix lecture informs us that there was at Padua, at the close of the 13th century, an alchemical order of Rose Croix, which was but a branch of the Masonic tree, and that Carburi, the Greek savant, was one of the last sages of that memorable institution who sought for the Philosopher's Stone within its walls.

After a stay of twelve months in that city, he departed with his uncle Stephen, in order to visit the most renowned capitals of Western Europe. The young Greek Prince arrived in London on the 3rd August, 1654, and next December he left the great metropolis of England for a tour in Scotland, which lasted eight months. In 1655 he followed for eleven months a course of lectures under the Professor of Medicine in the University of Dublin, after which he went to Cambridge, where he followed the same course of studies for three more years. During his stay in that city he became intimate with a young lady of noble family, named Elizabeth Montgomery, who gave birth to a child, christened Constance, on whose premature death, Constantine, who loved it devotedly, departed for Oxford in August, 1659, where he continued to attend the instruction of the University. During his sojourn in that classic city he often run the risk of imprisonment or death at the hands of Protector Oliver Cromwell, as conspiring with other students for the return of the exiled monarch, Charles II., with whom he formed amicable relations while at the court of Louis XIV.

When Charles II. made his entry into London, on the 29th May, 1660, and again assumed the reins of state, Constantine, who was still at Oxford, wrote on that occasion a congratulatory poem in Greek, entitled "Carmina Græca rythmica gratulatoria de reditu Serenissimi, Sacratissimi et Theophulakton Principis Caroli II., Magna Brittaniæ, Galliæ et Hiberniæ Regis," \&c. (Oxoniæ, MDCLX, in 8vo.) This was handed to the English monarch by the Marquis of Hertford, the then Rector of the University. Charles II. was, as it appears, vividly touched at this affectionate offering. He invited to
his court the Poet, nominated him his Honorary Physician, granted him rich estates in the county of Norfolk, and a splendid villa situated in that part of London called High Holborn. Besides this, the King ordered the poem to be printed at the Oxford University press, at his expense, and to be distributed gratis to the courtiers and people.

> (To be continued.)

## GARIBALDI.

Funeral Oration be the S. G. M. of Itaiji,
Gtambatista Pesina, $33^{\circ}$.
Joseph Garibalimi was a Mason by principle from his infancy. He was initiated in 1830 . On the 28 th of May, 1860 , the Supreme Council of the 33rd Rite, S.A. and A. Gd. Orient, of Italy, then located at Palermo, on the occasion of his triumphal entry into that city, raised him to the 33 rd Grade, and acclaimed him G.M. In 1871 he retired from that high position, being unable to support the fratricidal and vexatious war then raging between the Florence and Turin centres, and failing to conciliate them. In 1872 he was elected Hon. Gd. M. for life, at the Gd. L. at Rome. On the 26th of May, 1876, he was acclaimed Hon. G. M. Gen. for life of the Sov. Sanc of the Antient Primitive Oriental Rite for the jurisdiction of Italy. On the 18th of August, 1881, he was again acclaimed Imp. Gd. M. Gen., Gd. Hierophant, and Gd. Patron of the Confederation of our Venerable Rite. He died at Caprera, on the 2nd of June, 1882.

In the mysterious course of centuries, there appears from time to time men who are master-pieces of creation. The 19th century has produced such a man in Garibaldi; his figure was that of an archangel; his forehead bore the imprint of fate. In America he was the contemporary Republican of the generation of 1831 ; in Italy $h \in$ was the contemporary Citizen of the generation of 1848; in Digione he was the contemporary man of bumanity.

On his passing, the people bowed as if an immortal passed them; his word was like music, affecting the heart and animating the spirit, or like the rolling of thunder, confusing and terrifying; his right hand was the support of the low and oppressed, and the terror of the oppressors; his eye, in its olympic serenity, a revelation of heaven. On his stamping the earth with his foot legions arose to assist him ; and on his continuing it the rocks of despotism were no more, and worldly thrones disappeared as if touched by a magician's wand; legend became history, and history legend.
What man of the past could be compared to him? He possessed the genius of a Sertorius, the courage of a Leonidas, the character of an Epaminondas. There was nothing about him but what was grand. If he had lived at the time of the fables, he would have been transmitted to us as a Hercules who destroyed monsters, and purged the earth of tyrants.
Whence did he come? Whence the miracle? Whence the apotheosis? Did he speak from Sinai, amidst the tempest, face to face with the Eternal? Most likely; but his Sinai was not that of Israel; he came from the people. He was born at a time when the old world was in commotion, and the consecrated thrones shook at their very foundation; he was born at a time when with a boundless horizon splendid views opened up to that suffering, that mysterious race, which others would have liked to destroy, others but the Sublime Architect of the Universe; he was born at a time when the tremendousduel was renewed which raged in 1789 between right and might, between man and brute; he was born at a time when the corpse of a fair but unhappy nation threw off its shroud, and pushed aside the stone which had covered its grave; and that nation was Italy, and that was his fatherland, and the queen of the world. That spectacle in itself was a poem ; the heart of Garibaldi was formed by the Almighty in a moment of poesy; his whole history was nothing but an epopee. He appeared to the people in their hour of trouble, renewed in himself the world by revolution, and, when he revealed himself, the people saluted him as their Messiah.

He was extemporaneous, original, irresistible, unsurpass-
able, always olympic. He was the flash of lightning, which preceded the storm. Having faith in victory, he inspired it, and he understood how to transfuse the spirit which animated him into others. His presence was electrifying; the sound of musketry and grape-shot became like pleasant music, and death in his eyes was a triumph. At the surreme moment the fint was his. Other captains of the army filled the world with their exploits, but he was the first captain of the people
of the universe. of the universe.
As regards his policy, future generations need not enquire after it, for his policy was all action and combat; they can only say that he, being of a straightforward and energetic nature, avoided crooked courses, and always went straight for his object. He loved not his own fatherland alone; an inextinguishabie fire of charity always burned within his soul, and he always made the erase of the low and oppressed in any country his own. Thus he was a true cosmopolitan, a true Mason.
For this blessings came to him in all the languages of the universe, and hence the universal cry of anguish which arose over his grave; and to the mournful cry of humanity over its idol is joined the roaring of the elements around his island.
To his augelic nature, hatred was an unknown sentiment; there existed. ind ed, individuals whom he combated, political priaciples which he detestel; but when in the height of his power an adversary asked for his assistance, his victorions hand was always extendei to him with the indulgence of a father and the benevolence of a brother.
And now he is under the earth all humanity seems to mourn for him. Oh, Garibaldi! That the spirit is not of the earth, your appearance in the world must be a proof! When from that solitary spot, looked upon to-day as a sanctuary, you wiaged your flight into boundless space, the shadows of the heroes of all the world accompanied you to the temple of immortality, and your name will remain for ever, as long as the eye of the Sublime Architect of the Universe illuminates the earth; and future generations will reverently visit you at Caprera as their Messiab!
We, of the Masonic family of the Antient and Primitive Oriental Rite, who have had the good fortune of having you for our Supreme Head, will be the only ones that will see you constantly alive, and have you always present at our assemblies. You being our guide and example, we shall, when in difficulties, imitate in part the sublime and divine qualities with which you were endowed. Inspire us, then, with the constancy and courage necessary to sustain our terrible fight against vice, and aid us in the exaltation of virtue.

Egyptian Explorations.-A fand is being raised for the purpose of conducting excavations in the Delta of the Nile, which up to this time has been rarely visiled by travellers, and where but one site (Zoan-Tanis) has been explored by archroologists. Yet here mu-t undoubtedly lie concealed the documents of a lost period of Bible history-documents which we may confidently hope will furnish the key to a whole series of perplexing problems. The position of the Land of Goshen is now ascertained. The site of its capital, Goshen, is indicated only by a lofty mound; but under this mound, if anywhere, are to be found the missing records of those four centuries of the Hebrew sojourn in Egypt, which are passed over in a few verses of the Bible, so that the history of the Israelites during that age is almost a blank. Pithom and Rameses, the "treasure" or store cities, built during the oppression, would richly repay exploration. The sites of the cities of the Hyksos, especially Avaris, would yield monuments of no less interest, bearing on Phoenician as well as on Hebrew history. Naukratis, the primitive Greek emporium on the West of the Delta, promises as ample a harvest to Helleuic archrologists as Goshen to Semitic scholars. The period which would there be illustrated is one of the most interesting in the development of Greek art, and is at the same time one of the most obscure. Besides the sites connected with Hebraw, Hellenic, and Phœenician history, the Delta is rich in nounds of famous Egyptian cities, as Saïs and Xois, this last being the capital of an early dynasty (the 14th) which is as yet whoHy without written history.

## 舞otices to Corresponidents.

To facilitate information as to the reception of Master Masons in good standing into the A. and P. Rite, enquiries may be made either personally or by letter-
In Manchester, of the Sov. Gd. Master Genl., Bro. John Yarker, $33^{\circ}$, 96, the "Poplars," Burton-road, Withington, Manchester.
In London, of the Gd. Trea. Genl., Bro. J. H. Southwood, $33^{\circ}$, 98, Houndsditch; or of the Gd. Sec. Genl., Bro. James Hill, $33^{\circ}, 91$, Clarence-road, Clapton.
In Dublin, of the Gd. Expert Genl., Bro. Dr. Davies, $33^{\circ}$, 10, Lower Sackville-street.
In Limerick, of the Gd. Inspector Genl., Bro. C. Monck Wilson, $33^{\circ}$, Rose Villa, North Strand.
In Glasgow, of the Gd. Examiner Genl., Bro. T. M. Campbell, $33^{\circ}, 10$, Carrick-street.
In Burnley, Lancashire, of the Gd. Administrator Genl., Bro. S. P. Leather, $33^{\circ}$.

In Havant, Hants, of the Gd. Keeper of the Golden Book, Bro. Jabez N. Hillman, $33^{\circ}$, Bedhampton.
In Paris, of Bro. A. O. Munro, $32^{\circ}, 77$, Rue Rivoli.
Forms for the return of members are supplied to each body gratuitously on application. Declaration forms in Books of 50, 2/6 each.
Bro. J. Healy.-We regret our Bro. was not pleased with our reply to his note, but he should not have misled us by using a fictitious signature.
Journals, \&c., received, with thanks: Chaine d'Union; La Republique Ma̧onnique ; Bolletino Officiale, Tunis; Triongl, Roumania.
The future Nos. of Knepe will be issued in a neat grey wrapper, for which Advertisements will be received at 2 s . 6 d . per inch, column wide; front of cover, 5 s . per inch. Address the Publisher.
The Subscription will remain, as before, 1s. 6d. per annum for one copy, post free. To countries not in the Postal Union, 6d. per annum extra.

## THE OANEP

London, July, 1882.

## MASONIC (?) INTOLERANCE.

From a letter recently published in the Freemason we observe that the Supreme Council for New Zealand has the misfortune, like the Sovereign Sanctuary of the Antient and Primitive Rite for Great Britain and Ireland, to be under the ban of the autocratic representatives of the whilom Boston quacks who rule the roast in England. This, however, it appears, did not prevent the English Body from weaning from their allegiance two of the members of the New Zealand Council, or from rewarding them with equivalent rank to that enjoyed by them under the New Zealand Body; a somewhat curious proceeding, if the latter is illegitimate, as the English Supreme

Council asserts. One thing we never could understand is-whence these magnificoes obtained their title to sit in judgment as to the validity of other Supreme Councils, seeing that their own Charter is, to put it mildly, of the shadiest, and what with the unfortunate "attrition by "sea water," and the admitted forgery of Frederick the Great's name to the constitutions, we are much afraid that such a document would hardly be deemed sufficient to uphold the proprietary of an apple stall, much less to give authority to dictate to the world at large (that is, the Masonic portion of the world) what is, and what is not, to be considered legitimate High Grade Masonry. On reading one of the manifestoes of this peculiar body-we say peculiar, because it is like no other Masonic Body in the world (being really registered under the Board of Trade as a Trading Company), one is struck with the lofty air of superimportance that pervades it, and one would have expected a much more illustrious ancestry to such a pretentious body than that generally credited to it.

Its position in English Masonry is a standing wonder, opposed as it undoubtedly, is to all Masonic precedent, and to the fundamental laws of Craft Masonry.

The late Duke of Sussex, when Grand Master, foresaw the evils which its extravagant pretensions were likely to cause, and promptly nipped them in the bud by suppressing the Rite. Under the rule of his successor, however, it again revived, and to-day we find it as intolerant and bigoted as of old ; learning nothing by past misfortunes, it seeks to sap the independence of all who come under its malign influence, its primal qualification for membership-a complete surrender of personal liberty of action to an irresponsible and self-elected Tribunal. To be a Freemason, pre-supposes a free man; a Brother fettered like this, bound to obey, where his reason and the teachings of his heart alike prompt him to rebel, is not a free man, nor can he truly be called a Freemason.

## AMERICAN JURISDICTION.

Referring to the correspondence which has recently appeared in our columns on this much vexed question, we cannot but think that our American brethren are badly advised to press their claim for supremacy on the Canadian Body in face of the determined resistance of the latter. We take it that the American W. Sanc. have just the same claims, and neither more nor less than a Craft Grand Lodge, and it almost invariably happens that the working Lodges chartered by the latter in a foreign state, sooner or later, erect a Grand Lodge themselves, and the parent Grand Lodge acknowledges it when the proceedings have been in accordance with the constitutions.

## SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY.

The Annual Meeting was held on Monday, June 26th, in the Chapter Room of the Jerusalem and Palatine Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 2, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Manchester.

A good attendance of Members of the Sovereign Sanctuary testified to the fact that the Antient and Primitive Rite was fast growing into an important division of High Grade Masonry, many of the Members having travelled from London, Glasgow, and Dublin, in order to be present.

The Grand Officers having assumed their position, the Sov. Sanctuary was opened by T. M. Ill. Sov. Grand Master General in person. The Minutes of the previous Meeting having been read and confirmed, T. M. Ill. S. G. M. G. delivered the following address:-

## Right Ill. Brethren,

We meet together to-day to receive the Reports of the Grand Officers for their several departments, and to consider various propositions for the future welfare of the Rite, to the progress of which our hearts and minds are, I am persuaded, unceasingly devoted. The reports of the Grand Treasurer Gen. read show in what way we have devoted the funds at our disposal, and will afford you the necessary information on which to ground our future provisions. Amongst the most important of these, is the establishment of a benevolent fund in connection with the Sanctuary. It has been a source of great regret to many of us that the exigencies of the Rite prevented an earlier application of a part of its funds to this praiseworthy object; but now that the most pressing wants are provided for, and the extension of the Rite gives promise of future prosperity, I hope we shall be able to come to the conclusion that we may safely lay by a proportion of our income each year for so desirable an object. In the report of the Grand Sec. Gen., you will have laid before you the present condition and prospects of the various bodies meeting under our obedience, and I trust you will find them extremely satisfactory in every case.

Since our last meeting we have lost the services of an old and faithful officer, whose valued aid and counsel had been for many years of great assistance to me in the affairs of the Rite, and to whose many admirable qualities I gladly bear tes imony. Our Grand Chancellor Gen. was entitled to the respect and love of all who knew him, for sterling worth and houesty of purpose; his name and memory will be honoured amongst us, I trust, for generations yet to come. In the appointment pro tem. of our Ill. Bro. Hawkins as his successor in the office of Grand Chancellor Gen., I hope and believe that Ill. Brother will emulate the virtues of his predecessor, and prove himself to be as valuable an Officer of the Tov. Sanc. as he has undoubtedly proved himself to be in his $C$ sapter. The Grand Chan. Gen. will lay before you the decision of the Grand Chancery as to honours to be awarded to Brethren who have distinguished themselves in their services to the Rite and the good of humanity for which we all labour, and I trust you will find that we have done our best to award honour where honour is due. We shall have in the reports of our Grand representatives the advantages of personal knowledge of the Brethren belonging to our more distant bodies, which will materially aid our deliberations in matters that may more closely concern them. Our Grand Expert Gen. has two petitions to present to you for the establishment of Grand Mystic Temples in London and Dublin, and as these are most important matters, I invite you to give them your serious attention. It was intended to present a similar petition from Glasgow, but owing to unexpected difficulties, the Glasgow Brethren have postponed their application for the present. If you are of opinion that the grant of these warrants will aid the Rite and meet the wishes of the Brethren, I shall have great pleasure in helping to carry them out, for these several Mystic Temples ought to become the practical government of the Rite in these several countries. By holding an annual meeting of the Executive and Sov. Sanc., at the seat of each, all the three Masonic Kingdoms will be placed on an equitable footing. Owing to the small number of $33^{\circ}$, of which the Sov. Sanc. consists, and these about equally scattered, as they have the right to be, the Sov. Sanc. for many years to come will be unable to show itself
with any great éclat, no matter where it meets, and thence the necessity of developing the Grand Mystic Temples to provide for the paucity of the Sovereign Sanctuary.

One part of the business of the Sov. Sanc. is to receive and expend for the good of the Rite the dues of the several subordinate members upon registration. This is a most important trust, and any failure to consider efficiently the wants of the Rite, will bring down upon the Sov. Sanc., and especially upon the Grand Master, a great amount of odium. Other Rites of an autocratic nature, which have not like ourselves a representative system, have suffered in this way. This, however, our Rite provides against, and it is the duty of each Grand Master of Light to inform himself of the views of his several bodics, and record his vote accordingly.
The remaining matters for your consideration, although of less importance than those I have previously indicated, are yet of service in making our future plans with proper order and due regard to circumstances.

Thanking you one and all for your attendance here to-day, many of you I know at great personal inconvenience, I invite you to commence your labours, and to that end I call upon our Grand Sec. Gen. to read the agenda paper, which comprised the following:-To receive the reports of the Grand Trea. Gen., Grand Sec. Gen., and Grand Chancellor Gen. (1.) As to the decorations for the year. (2.) As to the provisions set forth in the constitution for the uniformity of clothing and jewels, and to consider any amendment of the same if found necessary. To consider a proposition for the formation of a benevolent fund in connection with the Antient and Primitive Rite, and to arrange details of same if found practicable. To determine date and place of the next meeting of the Sov. Sanc.

The Gd. Trea. Gen., R. Ill. Bro. J. H. Southwood, in presenting his report, was hap $\mu$ to be able to congratulate the members of the Sov. Sanc. on the satisfactory state of the finances. His report dealt only with the six months he had been in office, but during that short period he had received a total of $£ 13519 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$., made up of the following items:-Fees : A (Universal) $£ 22 \mathrm{~s}$; No. 2, Manchester, £20 9s.; No. 5, Dublin, £3 3s.; No. 6, London, £23 12s. 6d. ; No. 7, Liverpool, $10 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ No. 8, Glasgow, £14 3s. 6d.; No. 9, Glasgow, $£ 16$ 5s. 6d.; No. 10, Limerick, £27 16s. 6d. For Charters granted: No. 9 , Glasgow, £3 3s.: No. 10, Limerick, £9 9s., and for Grand Mystic Temple, London, £5 5s.; Dublin, £5 5s.; $£ 415 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d. had also been received for rituals, \&c., supplied to members. Against this there had been an expenditure of $£ 4517 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d . for printing, binding rituals, petty cash, and sundries, leaving a present balance in hand of about $£ 90$; from this, however, would have to be deducted some $£ 50$ odd for work yet in progress, and a few incidental liabilities, so that after providing for these, he estimated the surplus at about $£ 35$. He thanked the IIl. Brethren present for the kind attention with which they had listened to the somewhat dry details he had submitted to them, and hoped that when next year (God willing) he had the pleasure of meeting them again, he should be able to produce, as the result of the year's work, a large addition to the present modest surplus.

The Grand Sec. Gen., R. Ill. Bro. James Hill, then presented his report of the several bodies based upon the returns made by each; these showed that the progress of the Rite during the past twelve months had been eminently satisfactory. No. 2, very recently revived, had admitted some 15 new members, and were about admitting five or six others. No. 3 had a compact Chapter of about 20 members. No. 5 also was gathering strength slowly but surely, and was in a fair way of doing well. No. 6 had on her roll 23 members, and had recently migrated to Freemasons' Tavern, where, with increased facilities for working the magnificent ritual of the Rite, there was little doubt that a career of prosperity was before it. Of No. 8, Glasgow, tha Grand Examiner Gen., P. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell, reported that it was in excellent working order, with complete farniture and equipment, and a musterroll of 36 members. He wished also to mention that the books were admirably kept, and the returns made with regularity, reflecting much credit on the Secretary. Of No. 9, Ill. Bro. Campbell was pleased to say they had a still stronger musterroll, numbering now not less than 40 members, a result mainly attributable to the energy of Ill. Bro. Colin McKenzie, who
was indefatigable in his endeavours to strengthen the bodies with which he was more intimately connected. Several very desirable additions had also been made in the list of members, and he was very happy indeed to report that things were looking very well for the Antient and Primitive Rite in Scotland. The Gd. Sec. Gen. resuming, said No. 10 had been too recently chartered to be in a condition to report progress, but he might quote from the report of thẹ Gd. Expert Gen., R. Ill. Bro. Dr. Davies, that it was firmly established, with a class of members who were determined to make it a success, and under the rule of our Ill. Brother, who was possessed of great ability, and threw hisheartinto the work. Cork in the South, and Belfast in the North, would also, he hoped, be speedily in the possession of Chapters, \&c., working under the auspices of the Antient and Primitive Rite, which had lived down the calumnies formerly circulated against it in Ireland, and he looked forward to its future progress as an assured event.

The Gd. Sec. Gen., in conclusion, said, that notwithstanding the heavy work involved by the large increase of correspondence, and the necessary arrangements for the bodies recently chartered, great progress had been made in the preparation of the various forms needed for returns and other necessary adjuncts of this department, and he hoped during the recess to be able to complete all that was required. The valuable series of lectures were in a very forward state, and would be completed before the winter session commenced. He desired before sitting down to tender his grateful thanks for the hearty support he had received, not only from the M. Ill. Sov. Gd. Master Gen. himself, one of the hardest worked officials of the Rite, but also from the Gd. Officers generally, who had responded liberally and at once whenever he had occasion to tax their time or tap their pockets. The Secretaries of the various Chapters too had shewn great willingness to fall into the system of returns recently inaugurated, and which worked exceedingly well. He was also much indebted to them for the reports which they furnished of the meetings of the various bodies for publication in Kneph; and this reminded him that perhaps they would like a few words as to the progress Knerf was making. First, then, he had the pleasure to tell them that the circulation had doubled during the year, and although produced at a price which was merely nominal, it was, with the exception of a small subsidy from the Sov. Sanc., as nearly as possible selfsupporting.

The Gd. Chancellor Gen., R. Ill. Bro. Joseph Hawkins, then presented the report of the Grand Chancery passing the following decorations for the year:-

To R. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell, $33^{\circ}$, for the energy, ability and zeal he had displayed in organizing and superintending the work in Scotland-the Cross of Alidée.

To R.Ill. Bro. J. H. Southwood, $33^{\circ}$, in recognition of his great services in the financial department, and as head of the Rite in the Metropolis-the Cross of Gd. Commander.
The British Order of Merit (First Class, for Saving Life).
To Dr. San Giovanni, of Naples, for his eminent services rendered to the late M. Ill. Impl. Gd. Master Gen. Garibaldi. Second Class (Literature.)
To M. Ill. Bro. Capt. Moriou, Gd. Master of Roumania, in respect of the Masonic publication, the Triangle.

To G. Pessina, $33^{\circ}$, S.G.M. of Italy, in respect of his eminent services to Masonic Literature.
To M. Ill. Bro. Dr. Nicolo S. Cassanello, G.M. of Tunis, in respect of the Masonic Journal, of Tunis.
To M. Ill. Bro. Professor F. F. Oddi, G.M. of the S.S. of Egypt, in respect of his eminent services to Masonry.

To M. Ill. Bro. Zola, G.M. of G.L. of Egypt, in respect to his eminent services to literature.

To R. Ill. Bro. James Hill, Gd. Sec. Gen., in respect to the official journal of the A. and P. Rite, the Kxepr.
Third Class (for Exemplary Conduct in connection with the Rite.)
To R. Ill. Bro. Hy. Meyer, $33^{\circ}$, G.M.G. of Cer., London.
To III. Bro. Colin Mackenzie, $32^{\circ}$, Gd. Ann., Glasgow.
To Chas. Monck Wilson, $33^{\circ}$, F.R.S., \&e., G.K.S., Limerick.
The Grand Chancellor further reported that the Grand Chancery had considered the question of clothing and jewels, and found that with a slight modification the existing regula-
lations were sufficient. The details will be drawn up as a Minute, and submitted to the M. Ill. Sov. G.M.G. for his approval, and published in Knepн.

The several reports were then agreed to nem. con.
On the motion of R. Ill. Bro. Dr. Davies, seconded by R. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Gd. Treas. Gen. for his care in the neatness and perspicuity of the accounts. On the motion of R. Ill. Bro. J. Hawkins, seconded by R. Inl. Bro. T. M. Campbell, it was ordered that the Nat. Prov. Bk. of England be the bankers of the Rite. A discussion then ensued as to the formation of a benevolent fund in connction with the Rite, and eventually it was resolved on the motion of the Gd. Chancellor Gen., seconded by the Gd. Expert Gen., that the sum of fifteen pounds shonld be set aside from the present surplus as a nucleus, and that next year one-third of the Certificate and Charter fees received should be devoted to the same purpose, if the report of the Gd. Trea. Gen. should warrant it.
On the motion of the same Ill. Brethren it was resolved that the M. Ill. Sov. G.M.G., the Gd. Trea. Gen., and the Gd. Sec. Gen. be appointed a Committee to draw up rules and regulations relative to the Benevolent Fund, and that the various bodies of the Rite throughont the United Kingdom be invited to subscribe to the fund, either by endowment of the various Chairs or in the names of such bodies, and that votes be allowed accordingly.
The Grand Expert Gen. then presented a petition for a Gd. Mystic Temple Council General, with its seat in London, from the Brethren in Middlesex and Hants, and recommended the same to be granted. He also presented a petition for a Gd. Mystic Temple Council General, with its seat in Dublin, from Brethren in Dublin and Limerick, and recommended the same to be granted. Both petitions were granted accordingly.
On the motion of R. Ill. Bro. Joseph Hawkins, seconded by R. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell, it was resolved that the future meetings of the Sov. Sanc. shall be held in the first week of July; that the meeting shall be held in turn at London, Glasgow. Dublin and Manchester, and that the meeting next year shall be held in London.

On the motion of the Gd. Treas. Gen., seconded by the Gd. Chancellor Gen., it was resolved that the travelling expenses of members of the Sov. Sanc., attending its meeting, should be allowed at the rate of 3 d . per mile.

On the motion of the M. IIl. Sov. Gd. M. Gen., seconded by the Gd. Sec. Gen., it was resolved that a vote of condolence be tendered to the family of our late revered Bro. and M. Ill. Imp. Gd. M., Guiseppe Garibaldi, and to the Italian Lodges, on the irreparable loss to his country and to Masonry in the death of this great and good man.
On the motion of R. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell, seconded by R. Ill. Bro. J. H. Southwood, it was resolved that the cordial thanks of the Grand Officers are due and are hereby respectfully tendered to the M. Ill. Sov. G.M. Gen., for the unwearied attention he has paid to the affairs of the Rite, and to which its present prosperity is largely attributable.

On the motion of the Gd. Sec. Gen., seconded by the Gd. Treas. Gen., that the thanks of the S.S. are due to the officers and members of No. 2 Chapter for the use of their Chapter room and furniture, and for the careful provision made for their comfort.

The business being ended, the S.S. was closed in ample form, having sat four hours.

The M. Ill. S.G.M.G. and the members of the Sov. Sanc. then attended the meeting of No. 2 Chapter, called for the same evening-a report of which follows.

## MANCHESTER.

Palatine ind Jertanlem Chapter, No. 2.-A Special Meeting of this Chapter was convoked for Monday, June 26th, to follow the meeting of the Sov. Sanc. held the same afternoon.

The Chapter room was well filled, the M. Ill. Gd. M. Bro. Jno. Yarker, $33-96^{\circ}$, and the whole of the Grand Officers present at the Meeting of the Sov. Sanc. attending-Applications had been received from four Neophytes, for reception into the Degrees of the Antient and Primitive Rite, and if
the Manchester Brethren proposed showing that they were in no way behind the Metropolis in the effectiveness of their working, they succeeded beyond doubt, for we can honestly say that we enjoyed the (to us) unaccustomed role of a visitor immensely, and thoroughly appreciated the careful and impressive manner in which the $f$ and $11^{\circ}$ was worked.
The M.W.R. Ill. Bro. J. Hawkins, 330 , presided, assisted by Ill. Bros. Highman, $32 \circ$, Robinson, $30^{\circ}$, Gallagher, $30^{\circ}$, Boardman, $30^{\circ}$, England, $30^{\circ}$, and others, including a Brother of the A. and P. Rite; the incidental music and chants being admirably given by Ill. Bro. Boardman. who presided at the harmonium; Ill. Bro. Robinson, the esteemed Sec. of the Chapter, acting as conductor. The occasion was taken advantage of to display a very handsome Altar Cloth. We remarked also a very curiously engraved C-Stone. The engravings, which on closer inspection proved to be connected with Rosicrucian or Hermetic Masonry: with which our Rose Croix Degree is intimately associated.
At the close of the very interesting and beantiful ceremony, the Brethren and visitors sat down to an excellent repast, and on the cloth being removed the M.W. proposed the customary Loyal and Antient and Primitive toasts-the respondents being R. Ill. Bros. Dr. Davies, $33 \circ$, J. H. Southwood, $33^{\circ}$, James Hill, $33^{\circ}$, and T. M. Campbell, $33^{\circ}$. The Tyler's toast brought the formal part of the business to a close, and the enjoyable hour succeeded. when the cares and dignity of office put aside, the Brethren join in social chat-wit-humour-sparkle and corruscate on all sides.

Happy memories such gatherings as these leave behind them-green spots in the desert to be cherished and reflected on, admist the bustle and cares of business. when the jaded spirit seeks for rest, and finds some such bright oasis upon which it can dwell with the certainty of being refreshed and reinvigorated to continue the fight in the ceaseless battle of life.

## CONSECRATION OF THE METROPOLITAN GRAND MYSTIC TEMPLE-COUNCIL GENERAL. <br> LONDON.

The above interesting ceremony was duly solemuized on Thursday, 29th ult., at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen St., in the Chapter Room of the Rose of Sharon Rose Croix Chapter, No. 6, which was specially fitted up for the occasion; the handsome furniture and appointments of this Chapter contributing not a little to the effectiveness of the ceremony. In addition to the London members of the Antient and Primitive Rite, a deputation of the Hampshire Brethren attended, representing Orion Chapter, No. 3, Havant, including R. Ill. Bro. J. N. Hillman, $33^{\circ}$, and Ill. Bros. T. Francis, $32^{\circ}$, and Harry Trigg, $32^{\circ}$, and the meeting was further graced by the presence of several eminent Brethren and Companions of the Craft and Royal Arch degree, the ceremony being open to all M. M., the advanced period of the season douitless preventing many others from attending, who else would have gladly availed themselves of the privilege. The proceedings opened by $R$. Ill. Bro. Hy. Meyer, $33^{\circ}$, assuming the presidential chair; when R. Ill. Bro. James Hill, $33^{\circ}$, acting as G. M. Cer., announced the arrival of R. Ill. Bro. J. H. Southwood, $33^{\circ}$, G. M. of L. elect, and a deputation of Grand Officers. The Arch of Steel having been formed, the Grand Officers were received with the accustomed honours of their rank. The ceremony of consecration was then proceeded with, and the V. Ill. G. M. of L., after due O.B., enthroned and proclaimed. The Officers of the Grand Mystic Temple were then invested by the G. M. of L., as follows:-V. Ill. Gd. Orator (Deputy Gd. Master) R. Ill. Bro. H. Meyer, $33^{\circ}$; Gd. Trea., R. Ill. Bro. J. N. Hillman; Gd. Examiner, R. Ill. Bro. Dernard Meyer, $32^{\circ}$; Gd. Annalist, V. Ill. Bro. K. R. H. Mackenzie, LL.D., $32^{\circ}$, ix. ; Gd. Keeper of Rites, R. Ill. Bro. James Hill, $33^{\circ}$; Gd. Expert, V. Ill. Bro. Thomas Francis, $32^{\circ}$; Gd. Conductor, V. Ill. Bro. Edward Harrison, $32^{\circ}$; Gd. Master of Cer., V. Ill. Bro. J. Harrison, $32^{\circ}$; Gd. Guard, V. Ill. Bro. Harry Trigg, $32^{\circ}$; Gd. Organist, V. Ill. Bro. Louis Honig, $32^{\circ}$; Representatives, V. Ill. Bro. A. O. Munro, $32^{\circ}$, at Paris; V. Ill. Bro. C. G. Adames, $32^{\circ}$, at Havant.

The Installation of the Officers of the Grand Mystic Temple having been duly proclaimed, the chain of fraternal union was formed, the visiting Brethren being invited to join. The concluding anthem was sung, and the G. M. of L. then adjourned the session for refreshment, when the Ill. Brethren and Visitors repaired to the banquet room, where an excellent repast had been prepared by Bro. Best. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Antient and Primitive toasts were duly honoured.
In proposing the health of the Visiting Brethren and Companions, the G. M. of $L$. said he felt honoured by the presence of so many zealous Craft and Arch Masons, and hoped that what they had been permitted to see of the work of A. and P. Freemasonry was convincing evidence that this Rite was in no way antagonistic to their Craft or Arch obligations; but, on the contrary, was a progressive exposition of the other 30 degrees of speculative Masonry, following on the work of the Craft, and to which every good Craftsman has an inherent right.

After a brief interval the G. M. of L., assisted by the Grand Officers, proceeded to open the first Convocation of the Metropolitan Grand Mystic Temple. The formal business having been concluded, the G. M. of L. opened a Grand Tribunal of Grand Defeaders of the Rite, the G. M. of L. sitting as Grand Judge. Ill. Bro. Thos. Sims, $30^{\circ}$, was then introduced, and received the $31^{\circ}$ on his appointment as J. K. W. of No. 6, Rose Croix Chapter, and was invested by the G. M. of L. with the office of Grand Overseer. The Session of the Metropolitan Grand Mystic Temple was then declared closed, and to stand adjourned till October. The G. M. of L., in and by virtue of his prerogative, then proceeded to confer the degree of Kt. K-h., and Kt. Gd. Inspector, 20-33 , on Sir Kt. A. Mullord, $11-15^{\circ}$, and afterwards consecrated the Ill. Bro. P. P. Sub M. of T.G.W., $30-90^{\circ}$, and he was so saluted by the Brethren present. This finishing the business, the Brethren separated for a well-earned holiday, the preceding nine months having been a season of unremitting work, falling especially heavy on the few really working members of the Rite resident in London. It is, however, to be hoped that next session, commencing in October, will bring to the front some more of the Brethren, amongst whom are many who certainly have the required ability and Masonic knowledge, and want only selfconfidence to step forward into the light. We think many Brethren hardly realise how important their services may be even in minor posts, and how much, by regular attendance, they advance the interests of the Rite. And we hope that on the next occasion we have to report a Convocation of the Metropolitan Grand Mystic Temple, we may also have to report an imposing list of Ill. Brethren who have been promoted to Grand honours as the reward of zealous service.

## GLASGOW.

Sphynx Rose Croix Chapter, No. 8, S.S., and No. 1 for Scotland.-The regular Meeting of this Chapter was held within the Chapter Rooms, No. 30, Hope Street, Glasgow, the 15th day of June, 1882.

The Chapter was opened on the $11^{\circ}$ by the Most W. Stephen Roberton, $32^{\circ}:$ T. M. Campbell, $33^{\circ}$, P.M.W., acting Knt. Orator : J. McInnes, $31^{\circ}$, Knt. S.W. : John Walker, $30^{\circ}$, Knt. J.W.: J. MeNair, $30^{\circ}$, Knt. Captain of Guard: Wm. Carruthers, $30^{\circ}$, acting Knt. Conductor: David Muir, $30^{\circ}$, Knt. Organist: D. Chalmers, $30^{\circ}$, Knt. Sec., and others.

The Secretary read minutes of last regular meeting, which were approved of and confirmed.
Application for reception was read from Bro. James Cowan, W.M., Lodge St. Mungo, No. 27 (S.C.)-the applicant was recommended by Sir Knt. T. M. Campbell, $33^{\circ}$, P.M.W., and the Committee of Investigation were, Sir Knts. D. Chalmers, $30^{\circ}$, Wm. Carruthers, $30^{\circ}$, and J. McInnes, $31^{\circ}$, the declaration being witnessed by D . Chalmers, $30^{\circ}$.

The Neophyte was then admitted and instructed into the mysteries of the Sublime Degree, constituted, and proclaimed Knt. of the Eagle and Pelican, Perfect Mason of Heredom, and Knt. of the Rose Croix, the Most Wise officiating, assisted by the Office Bearers and Sir Knts.

The P.M.W. referred to communications he had received from the Sovereign Sanctuary relative to proposed risitation
to Glasgow by the Office Bearers of the Sor. Sanctuary, and stated it was necessary that arrangements for their reception should be made, and an answer returned accordingly. After discussion it was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the Grand Representative.

It was proposed that Sir Knts. J. Walker, $30^{\circ}$, W. L. Shaw, $30^{\circ}$, and Wm . Carruthers, $30^{\circ}$, be exalted to the $31^{\circ}$. R. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell resigned his office of Sub Dai, as he considered it interfered with his other duties as Grand Examiner General, and Grand Representative, and proposed III. Bro. David Chalmers for that office, which was seconded by Ill. Sir Knt. J. McInnes, and unanimously agreed to.
There being no further business, the Box of fraternal charity was passed, and the Chapter closed in A. and P. form.
St. Andrew Rose Croix Chapter, No. 9.-The regular meeting of the Chapter was held in St. Mark Halls, 213, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Friday, the 16th ult. Ill. Bro. Robert Morrison, $32^{\circ}$, M.W., presided, assisted by the follow-ing:-Ill. Sir Knts. George Guurlay, $30^{\circ}$, acting S.W.; James Jardine, $30^{\circ}$, as J.W.; Joseph Macaulay, $30^{\circ}$, as Orator; John Templeman, $30^{\circ}$, Conductor; James Baird, $30^{\circ}$, Captain of the Guard; Clyde Duncan, $32^{\circ}$, Sub Dai; Andrew Holmes, $32^{\circ}$, Sub Gnd. Comr.; Colin McKenzie, $32^{\circ}$; James A. Miller, $11^{\circ}$, and others; when four applications for admission were read, as under:-Bro. Simon J. S. Fade, Lodge Zetland, No. 515, E.C.; Bro. Daniel Duncan, Lodge St. John, No. 3 bis; Bro. James Simpson, Lodge Roman Eagle, No. 160 ; and Bro. Robert Macdonald, Lodge Clyde, No. 408. They were admitted and instructed into the mysteries of Knts. of the R.M., and duly proclaimed as such, \&ec. There being no further business, the Chapter was closed in A. and P. form.
St. Andrew Serate, No. 5, K.H.P. 20.-The Senate met in the above-mentioned halls, and on the same date. Andrew Holmes, $32^{\circ}$, Sub Grand Comr., presided, assisted by the following Ill. Brethren : - Robert Morrison, $32^{\circ}$, acting S.K.I. ; Clyde Duncan, $32^{\circ}$, as J.K.I.; James Rice. $30^{\circ}$, and others. The Senate was opened on the $20^{\circ} \mathrm{Knt}$. Gnd. I. Four applications for advancement were read from Ill. Bros. S. J. S. Fade, D. Duncan, J. Simpson, and R. Macdonald. It was unanimously agreed to admit them. They were then admitted and obligated in the duties peculiar to Knt. Gnd. I.
Ill. Bro. Clyde Duncan, $32^{\circ}$, tendered his resignation of T.K.I., on account of his promotion as Sub Dai of St. Andrew Gnd. Council. Ill. Bro. James Baird, $30^{\circ}$, was appointed J.K.I., and III. Bro. James Gourlay, $30^{\circ}$, promoted to the position of Capt. of the Guard vacated by III. Bro. J. Baird. The A. was then closed.
St. Andrew Grand Council, No. 6.-An Emergency Meeting was held in St. Mark Hall, on the 16 th ult. The Council was opened on the $30^{\circ}$ P.P.S.M.O.T.G W.
Ill. Bro. Clyde Duncan, $32^{\circ}$, Sub Dai, presided, assisted by the following Ill. Brethren :-James Jardine, $30^{\circ}$, 1st Myst.; Robert Morrison, $32^{\circ}$, act. Ind Myst., and others, when four Neophytes were admitted, viz., III. Bros. S. J. S. Fade, D. Duncan, J. Simpson, and R. Macionald. The Neophytes were ob . and instructed in the duties relative to this grade. The Council was then closed in A. and P. form.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF ITALIAN MASONRY.

(Translated from the Freych of Most Ill. Bro. St. John B. Pessiva, $33-96-90^{\circ}$, by John Yarker.)

Since the day when Pythagoras returned from the banks of the Nile, and formed in Crotona (Magna Grecia) the first Masonic Lodge, in right of haring been Initiated into the Mysteries of Eleusis, of Memphis, and of Samothraces, the Italians have, with jealous constancy, guarded the sacred fire of the Masonic work, and little by little in all time, have transmitted it to posterity.

Before the epoch of 1747 there existed in the Italian provinces of the South, and in the Island of Sicily, even until so late as 1860, a number of Lodges which worked in secret, but without close communion with each other, by reason of the cruel and fiery persecution of tyrannous governors, aided by the very powerful influence of the priests.

On the 10th December, 1747, were reciprocally met the Venerables of several Lodges in our Province, who held an assembly in the Valley of Sebet, and declared the Grand Lodge constituted, chief of whom elected in quality of Grand Master was the Illustrous Brother Raimond de Sangro, Prince de Saint Severo, following which they brought to light the Statutes, of which a copy is yet preserved in the National Library. From this epoch the Grand Lodge entered into fraternal official relations with the Grand Lodges of Germany and France, as much as they were able in the difficult times in which they lived.
In 1756 it came to the knowledge of the Government, in consequence of the revelations of a Brother who was on the point of death and made to a priest who assisted him, that Masonry existed, then the Priests, supported by the despotic government, raised a popular sedition, which took by assault the Palace of Brother de Sangro, where the Lodge Meetings were held, and committed it to the flames; the same Brother de Sangro, together with several others, were put in prison for being Masons.
I quit mournfully the cruelties and persecutions to which de Sangro, his friends, and a great multitude of persons were subjected; divers of them died on the gibbet. Notwithstanding, the Supreme Masonic Body of this Valley, firm to its holy oaths, continued to labour for the good of humanity, but it was necessary to continue with such great secrecy, that they were unable to keep up their official relations with foreign bodies.
In regard to the other Italian Provinces belonging to the Supreme States of Rome-Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Piedmont, \&e., nothing is known either by tradition or historic reports, that there existed either Lodges or Grand Lodges.
In 1805 there was a Masonic readjustment, and they proceeded to the foundation of a Supreme Council in this Valley, the same which on the 23rd December, 1813 (vide Ragon, Manuel de l'Initia, p. 246; Righellina, vol. $2^{\circ}$, Cap. 27, p. 290 ; Clavel and other Masonic Historians), with Bull of Constitution, instituted the Supreme Bodies of the Egrptian Rite of Mizraim, at Paris, Brussels, and Madrid. Upon the overthrow of the free Government, and the return of the ferocious tyranny of the Bourbons and the Papal Church, this Sovereign Sanctuary necessarily buried itself in profound silence, notwithstanding which it ceased not to labour.
I was initiated into Masonry on the 26th November, 1816, and was received in the respectable Lodge F'edelta, which was worked in a cave beneath the ground in a very desert country, actually named Saint Maria degli Angeli. In 1848 I found myself engaged for the Calabrians, where I met with some Brothers of that place, and I was apprised of the existence of some Lodges of the Rite, which worked under the same obedience as the Sovereign Sanctuary of the Valley of Sebet.
Even to this day the labours of the Lodges, Chapters, Senates, Areopagus, and other Chambers dependent upon this Sovereign Sanctuary, have never been interrupted, and doubtless never will be, whether for the affection which the Brethren have for the noble institution, or be it that our Officers labour exclusively after the manner of true Masons, for the good of humanity, according to the Statutes, to the exclusion of all politics, and all species of religious questions, according to the laws which govern all the Masonic families of the world.
To make a digression. In 1813, during the French occupation, was constituted in this Valley a Supreme Council of the 33 rd degree of the Scotch Rite, which ceased to live after the grievous events of 1820 , and from this epoch there has been 110 Masonic labour of this Rite, only our Lodges continued to work in secret.

In 1818 a mercantile sea captain, named Tortorice, coming from America, constituted at Palermo a Supreme Council of the $33^{\circ}$ of the Scotch Rite, which, little by little, increased its Lodges, as also in the Napolitain Provinces of the Continent.


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## ANTIENT \& PRIMITIVE RITE OF MASONRY. (inclusive of memphis and mizraim.)

The degrees of this Rite are open to all Master Masons in good standing. It teaches the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, and the Immortality of the human Soul. Strictly unsectarian, it offers an intellectual treat of the highest order to the Masonic enquirer, whether he be a literal student of Masonic history, or a philosophical seeker of abstruse truth. It forms a Pyramid whose base is that Universal Craft Masonry, which has covered the Globe, its time-worn ascents are the Masonic virtues, its apex the seat of eternal truth.
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BRefunclus.
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Madrice L. Davies, M.D., 33-95º, Gd. Expert, Dublin.

Library.-As the formation of a library for the Antient and Primitive Rite is in progress, donations of books will be thankfully received. Brethren are requested to address their communicatione to Bro. John Yarker, Withington, Manchactore
(Trano COUNCIL GENERAL, $32-94^{\circ}$. ENGLAND.
METROPOLITAN, HELI $A T$
FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

Quarterly communications in JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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for South of England Cor. G. Adames, $32^{\circ}$
METROPOLITAN GRAND TRIBUNAL 31-93
(With its Grand Liturgical Council, 37-92 $)$


## MEETING ON SUMMONS FROM GRaND ANNALIST.

 ANNUAL MEETING-JULY.
## (brand 解lystic ©rmple (erit), fiftand. MEETING AT DUBLIN.

Gd. Master of Light ... Rt. Ill. Bro. C. Monce Wilson, J.P.,

|  | $33^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ,, Orator | ... | V. | " | , | Josepr Wonfor, $32^{\circ}$ |
| ," Treasurer | ... |  | " | , | Rich. Johi Lee, $32^{\circ}$ |
| ," Examiner | ... |  | " | " | Adg. Moulllot, $32^{\circ}$ |
| ,, Annalist | ... | " | " | " | War. Steele Studdart, $32^{\circ}$ |
| ,, Keeper of Rites | $\ldots$ | " | , | " |  |
| , Conductor | ... | " | " | " |  |
| , Mr. of Cer. | ... | " | " | " |  |
| , Guard | , |  |  |  |  |
| Representative | ... R. Lle. Maurice L. Davies, M.D., $33^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |
| puty |  |  |  |  |  |

ERI-G"d. Tribunal, 31-93 . With its Gd. Liturgical Council, $31-92^{\circ}$.
(Officers not yet Apponted.)
MEETING ON SUMMONS OF GRAND ANNALIST.

## SCOTLAND.

In charge of R. Ill. Bro. T. M. Campbell, $33^{\circ}$, Gd, Rep. Gd. Annalist, V. III. Bro. Colin McKen U, crowe Try of the

# Mnnstic Temple, PROVINCE OF LANCASHIRE. 

R. Ill. Bro. J. Hawkins, G.M.L.<br>V. " " C. James, Grand Annalist.

## LONDON.

No. 1.-Mount Sinai.-Chapter, Senate and Council. R. Ill. Bro. A. D. Lowenstark, 33, Sub Dai (not working.)

No. 6.-Rose of Sharon.-Chapter and Senate.
R. Ill. Bro. J. H. Sorethwood, $33^{\circ}$, M.W.
V. ", " Bernard Meter, $32^{\circ}$, S.G.C. (elect.)
R. ", "James Hill, $33^{\circ}$. Sec. and Recorder.

MEETING at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on 2nd THURSDAY in each Month, August and September excepted.

## MANCHESTER.

No. 2.-Palatine and Jerusalem.-Chapter, Senate and Council.
R. Ill. Bro. Joseph Hawkins, M.W.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { " } & \text { " H. Holt, S.G.C. } \\
\text { ", } \\
\text { ", } & \text { Richi. Higham, Sub Dai. } \\
\text { G.A. Robinson, Sec. }
\end{array}
$$

MEETING at the GROSVENOR HOTEL, on MONDAY EVENINGS, MONTHLY.

HAVANT.
No. 3.-Orion.-Chapter, Senate and Council.
R. Ill. Bro. J. N. Hillman, $33^{\circ}$, Sub Dai.
J. Glay, $32^{\circ}$, S.G.C.
" " $"$ J. Harrison, M.W.
MEETING at the MASONIC HALL, HAVANT, on 4 th TUESDAY, March, May, Sept. Nov.

No. 4.-Sirius.-Burnley.
(Not working.)

## DUBLIN

No. 5.-" Primitive Pilgrims."-Chapter.
V. Ill. Bro. Aug. Mouillot, M.W. R. Ill. Bro. Dr. M. L. Davies, $33^{\circ}$, Sec.

## LIMERICK.

No. 10.-"Eri."-Chapter, Senate and Council.
R. Ill. Bro. C. Monce Wilson, $33^{\circ}$, Sub. Dai.
V. " $"$ Richd. J. Lee, $\mathrm{B}^{\circ}$, S.G.C.
V. "," ", Јонм Collman, J.P., $32^{\circ}$, M.W.

## GLASGOW.

No. 8.-"Sphynx"-Chapter, Senate and Council.
Lll. Bro. Stephen Roberton, $32^{\circ}$, M.W.
" " W.F.SHaw, $32^{\circ}$, S.G.C.
". T. M. CaMpbell, $33^{\circ}$, Sub Dai.
" " Dayid Chalmers, $30^{\circ}$, Secretary.
MEETING on 3RD THURSDAY, at MASONIC HALL, the very nerrix manal HOPE STREET.

No. 9.-St. Andrew's.-Chapter, Senate and Council. Ill. Bro. Clyde Duncan, $32^{\circ}$, Sub Dai. Andrew Holmes, $32^{\circ}$, S.G.C.
", ", Robert Morrison, 320, M.W.
"̈. ", Colin Mackenzie, $32^{\circ}$, Sec.
MEETING at Sr. MARK'S HALL, 3Rd FRIDAY in each. Month, July and August excepted.

## LIVERPOOL.

No. 7.-Lily of the Valley.-Chapter.
V. Ill. Bro. W. H. Quilliam, $32^{\circ}$, M.W. ", "Saml. Howard, $30^{\circ}$, Sec.
MEETING
on

The Editor will be glad to receive special notice of any alterations or corrections for the above List.

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