

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

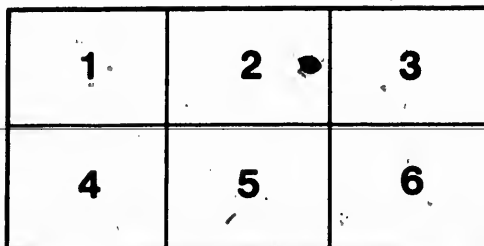
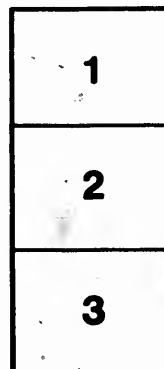
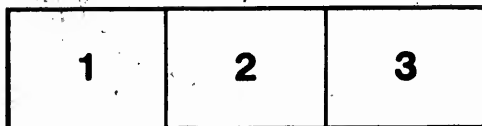
Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library
Baldwin Room

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library
Baldwin Room

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax



Gen. Sir Pitt Rivers

HISTORY

OF THE

Winden Lodge, No. 63,

HELD IN THE

XXTH REGIMENT OF FOOT:

ON THE REGISTRY

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF
ITS CENTENARY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1848,

BY

JOHN CLARKE,

SERGEANT MAJOR 1ST BATTALION, XXTH REGIMENT,

AND

W. M. of Winden Lodge.

KINGSTON:

PRINTED AT THE ARGUS OFFICE.

1849.

BR
366.1
C47

t
t
c
s
T
th
to

pe
di
at

be
bro
wh
ser
ing
lost

PREFACE.

In writing the History of a Masonic Lodge attached to a Regiment, many more difficulties present themselves than there would be, if it were the History of a Civil Lodge, in consequence of the numerous casualties caused through Deaths, Discharges, &c., and more than all, the repeated change of Quarters;—these circumstances combined, cause a vacuum which requires filling up. To remedy this, a Record of the History of the Regiment to which the Lodge is attached must be briefly recapitulated. This has been attempted in the History of the Minden Lodge, written in compliance with the request of the Brethren:—how far the attempt has succeeded, it will be for them to judge. The services of our distinguished Corps are but faintly described, as in a History of the nature of the present, there is not scope adequately to record the eminent services rendered by the TWENTIETH, in those brilliant Victories achieved by our Army in the "PENINSULA"; or in the many glorious engagements antecedent to that period.

A *Masonic* victory has, however, been achieved, won only by a patient perseverance, and by a determination to succeed, spite of the difficulties, many and great as they have been, to which the attempt at maintaining a Lodge in the Regiment, has been exposed.

The proceedings of the Lodge, from its first establishment, have been faithfully detailed, and where the chain of connection has been broken, it will be seen that it has occurred from circumstances over which the Lodge had no control. At the same time, it will be observed, that whenever an opportunity presented itself of again summoning the Brethren to their labours, that opportunity was not only lost, but the anxiety of the Brethren to take advantage of it, fully

iv.

demonstrated both their love for their noble Craft, as well as the satisfactory progress which Freemasonry was making in the Regiment itself.

With this short preface, then, I commit this History to its fate. To a Brother Mason it will afford the greatest satisfaction to witness the constancy, the zeal, and the success of his Brethren in their wanderings amid many lands; whilst to the uninitiated it will prove that Freemasonry is something more than an empty name; that the influence of its principles on the mind and character of its Members, has the most beneficial tendency; that, as the handmaid of Religion, it is the advocate of every social and moral virtue, and that in the adaptation of its doctrines to the practices of life, the Mason *feels* the clearest proof that Virtue is its own reward.

SO MOTE IT BE.

SUCCESSION OF WORSHIPFUL MASTERS OF THE
"MINDEN LODGE."

Year of being W. Master.	NAME.	Rank in the Regiment at the time.	REMARKS.		
1748	George, Lord Sackville.	Colonel.	} The Records during this period, have been lost.		
1749	}			
1801					
1802				Charles Whitton.	Unknown.
1803				— Long.	do.
1804	— Kyme.	do.	} Lodge did not meet, the Regt. being on service.		
1805	}			
1811					
1812				— Harrell.	Unknown.
1813				— Winterbottom.	Sergeant.
1814	Henry Hollinsworth.	Sergt. Major.			
1815	do.	do.			
1816	— Porter.	Sergeant.	} Lodge did not meet the Regt. being employed at St. Helena over Napoleon.		
1817	Henry Hollinsworth.	Sergt. Major.			
1818	do.	do.			
1819	}			
1820					
1821			Johnston Wade.	Sergeant.	
1822			Henry Hollinsworth.	Sergt. Major.	
1823	John Dorrington.	Qr. Mr. Sergt.	} Lodge did not meet		
1824	Henry Clinton.	Lieutenant.			
1825	do.	do.			
1826	John Dorrington.	Qr. Mr. Sergt.			
1827	Thomas Burke.	Lieutenant.			
1828	do.	do.			
1829	Charles J. Deahon.	Captain.			
1830	do.	do.			
1831	Thomas Burke.	Lieutenant.			
1832	Charles South.	Captain.			
1833	do.	do.			
1834	Charles Cyril Taylor.	do.	} Lodge did not meet		
1835	do.	do.			
1836	James Weymess Moffatt.	Ass't Surgeon.			
1837	do.	do.			
1838	Charles South.	Captain.			
1839	}			
1840					
1841				Charles South.	Captain.
1842			do.	do.	
1843	Frederick Oliver.	Band Master.			
1844	do.	do.			

W. M. FOR 1849,—BR. CHARLES SOUTH.

o
w
el
“
“
R
ev

RA
bi
ci

Co
Br
and
I
lati
spe
Bre
ces
high
ran
ploy
been
men

HISTORY.

The "Minden Lodge," No. 63, held in the XXth Regt. of Foot, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, was first established in our old and highly-honored Corps, eleven years prior to the celebrated engagement fought near "Minden," from whence it takes its name; the word "MINDEN" having been added, in consequence of the Regiment having taken so distinguished a part in that ever memorable engagement.

The precise day of the month of the issue of the WARRANT cannot be ascertained in consequence of its illegibility; but fortunately, the month and the year are sufficiently plain;—it bears date — December, 1748.

The WARRANT was granted to Lord George Sackville, Colonel Edward Cornwallis, and Captain Millburne, three Brethren particularly distinguished for their rank, position, and subsequent gallant military career.

It is alike pleasing, instructing, and particularly stimulating for the Brethren of the present day to take a retrospective view of the troubles and difficulties our ancient Brethren had to contend with. To do this, it will be necessary to be tolerably conversant with the history of our highly-favoured country. Even at the very time the Warrant was applied for, the Regiment was most actively employed in North Britain in suppressing attempts that had been made to disturb the Crown and Constitution. When men in so exalted a sphere of life, and with such onerous

and important duties on hand, seek an opportunity to extend the benefits of Freemasonry, how much more ought we, who are at present in comparative inactivity, to exert ourselves for the same purpose.

All records of the transactions of the Lodge from the date of the issue of the Warrant, until 1802, have been lost. But this is easily accounted for; the Regiment having been constantly on the move from 1748, until the year 1755, at which time it had been sent to the coast of Kent, in consequence of the threatened invasion of the country by France.

In January, 1756, we find the Regiment *en route* for Germany, under the command of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and his Serene Highness, Prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick. The Regiment continued campaigning until 1st August, 1759,—a day memorable in the annals of our country, but still more so in the history of our Regiment, and consequently in that of our Lodge.

On that day, on the celebrated plains of Minden, the Regiment established its high character by an example of discipline, bravery, and devoted gallantry, never excelled in the annals of the British service. From the following General Orders, issued by His Serene Highness, Prince Ferdinand, of Brunswick, it is evident that the Regiment's zeal and discipline could not be surpassed, and that many of our gallant Brethren must have fallen when nobly opposing the enemies of their country.

General Orders.

2nd August, 1759.

"Kingsley's Regiment, of the British Line, from its severe loss, will cease to do duty."

The Order is corroborative of the Corps' immense loss, and of the assertions of veterans, that *all did their duty on that glorious day.*

The spirit by which the Corps was actuated, the following order evinces :

General Order.

4th August, 1759.

"Kingsley's Regiment, *at its own request*, will resume its portion of duty in the Line."

The Regiment, for this engagement, was honored with the "Laurel Wreath" on its appointments and colours, as a never fading memorial of the distinguished part it bore in this brilliant victory, and from which, through its devotion, originated the appellation of "KINGSLEY'S STAND."

The Regiment, without intermission, continued maintaining British valor in Germany until 1762, when it returned home, where it remained until 1775.

An evidence that the Lodge had resumed its labors, is afforded by the following written memorandum appended to a printed copy of By-Laws, now in the archives of the Lodge.

"The foregoing 26 Resolutions are recommended by the Grand Lodge to all Warranted Lodges, as most useful and necessary at this time:

"Given under my hand this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Two, and in the year of Masonry 5772.

[Signed]

WILLIAM DICKEY, G. S."

In 1775, the Regiment was ordered to North America, and landed at Quebec in the latter end of that year. In

the New World, it maintained that glorious name it had gained in the Old. But in the year 1777, fortune frowned on our forces employed on this Continent, under the command of General Burgoyne, although at Saratoga, on the 17th September, of that year, the Regiment bore a most distinguished part: still all was inauspicious to the Corps, by its being included in the capitulation which ensued, and the consequent surrender of the whole British Force to the American Army, under General Gates, on the 12th Oct., 1777. The Colours of the Regiment having been previously destroyed, no doubt all Records of the Lodge met a similar fate at this unhappy moment. The Regiment were kept prisoners at "Prospect Hill," near Boston, until the peace of 1783, when they were restored to their native country.

From the year 1783 to 1789, the Regiment was employed in England, principally recruiting its thinned ranks. On 1st June, 1789, it embarked for Halifax, N. S., where it remained until June, 1792, when it proceeded to the Island of St. Domingo, and subsequently to Jamaica, where it was principally employed in quelling insurrection among the disaffected negroes and brigands. It remained on this station until 1796, when it landed at Plymouth in April of that year, a complete skeleton, mustering only 6 Officers, and 70 Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates.

The Regiment remained in England until it was well recruited, when it was divided into 2 Battalions, amounting in all to upwards of 2000 men, exclusive of Officers. On the 25th August, 1799, they marched from Barham Downs to Deal, and embarked that day for Holland,

where they landed on the 28th of the same month. Here they were not long inactive, for on the 10th of the following month we find them engaged with the enemy at Crabendom; their gallantry on that day is exemplified by the following extract from Sir Ralph Abercrombie's (*a Mason*) despatch, dated 11th September, 1799.

“The two Battalions of the XXth Regiment posted at Crabendom did great credit to the high reputation it has always borne.”

The Regiment was several times hotly engaged during this Campaign. At “*Egmon-t-op-zee*” ^{*Egmond-op-Zee*} on the 6th Oct., 1799, it particularly distinguished itself, in a most obstinate engagement which lasted long after dark.

On the 31st of this month, it embarked for England, where it remained a very short time, it having been in January of the following year sent to Ireland. In the month of June [7th], the same year it was again on the move, having been sent to effect a landing at the Fortress of Belleisle, an Island off the S. W. coast of Brittany: failing in this it proceeded to the Mediterranean, and subsequently landed on the Island of Minorca on 27th August, where it remained until the following year. In May, this year, a general volunteering, *without bounty*, was opened for “EGYPT”; be it to the honor of the double X, every man of the two Battalions volunteered their services, and on the 24th June, 1801, they embarked for Egypt, and on 23rd July anchored in Aboukir bay. On 17th, 25th and 28th August and 2nd September, consecutively, the Regiment displayed their wonted valor; but more particularly on the 25th, when they stormed the enemy's advanced

posts by the bayonet, for which they were thanked in General Orders, by Major General Sir Eyre Coote.

In November the Regiment embarked for Malta, having suffered much by sickness particularly ophthalmia ;— many of the men having been totally deprived of sight. It landed at Malta, 8th Dec., 1801.

The foregoing frequent changes, hard fought campaigns, and more than all, their long imprisonment, afford ample reasons for the non-existence of any record antecedent to this period ; and it is more than probable that many, nay most of the members, were mingled with their kindred dust, and it is hoped have ascended to that Lodge, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. When this thought fills our mind, our wonder will be, how the Lodge, or even the remembrance of it, was kept in the Regiment. But some Brother, [would that his name were known], preserved our WARRANT, when all else was sacrificed. Must it not be attributed to the working of an all ruling Providence, in thus fanning into such a brilliant flame, the almost dying embers of Freemasonry ?

The oldest Record of the Meeting of the Lodge, and at which it mustered 18 members, is dated at Victoriosa, Malta, 29th March, 1802. They met for the purpose of installation. It is to be regretted that the Brethren did not state more fully the circumstances connected with the appointment of Officers at that meeting ; but notwithstanding, it is evident that the Brethren had not met for a long period for Masonic labors, inasmuch as all had been actively employed in gallantly fighting for, and maintaining the Sovereign dignity of their King and country. Was not this a Masonic duty ? Brethren, when duty calls us

to confront the enemies of our Country in battle, may we follow in the glorious footsteps of our predecessors, and like *them*, consider it an honor to die in our country's cause.

Brother Charles Whitton was at this meeting installed Worshipful Master. The rapid increase of Members, speaks highly of the talent and ability of the Officers and Members, as well as of their respectability, for on referring to the Minutes of the Lodge, of 24th June, 1803, just 15 months from its revival, the Members had increased to 40. Until August, 1804, the Lodge continued progressing rapidly, both in Members and Masonic knowledge; but the Regiment having been soon after again sent on active service, the labors of the Lodge again ceased.

It embarked for Naples on the 28th October, 1805,—for Sicily in February, 1806, and on the 4th July following was removed to the Bay of St. Euphemia, and proceeded in *double quick* to the scene of strife, "MAIDA." For its gallantry in this engagement it was highly spoken of in Sir John Stewart's despatches (*who was subsequently the Colonel of the Regiment*). On the 20th it returned to Messina where it had previously been quartered.

On 2nd December, 1807, it arrived at Gibraltar, sailed for England on the 18th of the same month; and landed at Portsmouth on 3d January, 1808.

On the 18th July this year, we find the Regiment again called on: it embarked for Portugal, and on the 19th August anchored at the mouth of the Tagus. On the 21st, it participated in the battle of "VIMEIRA." A series of fatiguing marches were then performed in the Pe-

ninsula, until the 25th December, when the Army commenced the melancholy but glorious retreat of Corunna. Yet upon that little Army, the enemy, with three times the force, could never make the slightest impression. The elements fought against them; the rains and snow threw their battalions into disorder; famine unnerved them, but they felt no other victors. The wild mountains and dreary defiles of Galicia, proverbial for barrenness, were covered with the dying and the dead; the wreck of the British Army, wasted by night marches, hunger, weariness, and sickness; but the bold spirit survived. The sight of the French Columns on the heights around Corunna, made them Soldiers once more; the sound of a French gun was electrical in its effect. The mutinous were instantly restored to order; the fugitives returned; the wounded forgot their wounds; the famished and the dying gathered all their remaining strength for the coming shock; falling with their muskets in their hands, won for their country a glorious victory, and for themselves an eternal record in the hearts of their countrymen. This retreat will ever be remembered by the world at large, as it displayed, to their fullest extent, the abilities of the brave but unfortunate Commander [*also a Mason*], and proved to the world, that a retreat made under circumstances the most disheartening, and privations the most appalling, though it might wear the sinews, and exhaust the physical strength of the British Soldier, had no power to shake his resolution, daunt his courage, or extinguish the true Masonic principle in his breast. No part of the Army felt the privations of this retreat more than the Twen-

tieth, it being in the rear guard, whose duty on such a trying occasion must have been arduous in the extreme.

At the dead hour of midnight it embarked at Corunna and landed at Portsmouth on the 26th January, 1809, and from the fact of its having immediately afterwards received 11 Officers and 513 Men to recruit its ranks, it must not be wondered that there is no record of any transactions during this interval; and from its reduced numbers, the Members were not able to resume its working until February, 1812, at which time the Regiment was stationed in Ireland when, by the exertions of Brother John Storey, the Lodge, agreeably to the following communication from the Grand Lodge, resumed its labours under the "OLD WARRANT."

Dublin, 7th February, 1812.

Sir and Brother,

Your Memorial for the revival of Warrant No. 63 was received in course, and surprised me much, not having any trace whatever of it on the Books for above Forty years, only a memorandum that it had been issued to your Regiment; neither can I give you any account why it was placed on the list as cancelled, it being before my time, but I suppose it was from the circumstance of its Officers not making the regular communications for so long a time; there was a very strenuous application made for a revived duplicate of it about Two years since, but refused by the Committee of the Grand Lodge.

Yester even was Monthly meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge, before whom I laid your Memorial with the Lieut. Colonel's signature, and they have been pleased to order

the Warrant to be revived *without* the fees, as usual on such occasions. You will therefore instal the officers and resume your Masonic labours; transmitting me their names, and that of each of the Members for registry, according to rule. On receiving your return, I shall make the necessary returns, and am,

Sir and Brother,

Your most Obedt. Servt.,

[Signed,]

WM. GRAHAM,

D. G. S.

P. S. Your making the return and payment to Br. Miles Edwards will be the same as to me, only by requesting, he will advise me by the following post.

Serjt. Major John Storey,
20th Regiment,

[63.] Mallow.

The Brethren's peaceable meetings were soon disturbed, for on the 14th October the same year, the Regiment sailed for Corunna, where they arrived on the 27th, and two days after sailed for Lisbon, where they landed on the 14th November. After repeated marches it joined on the battle of "VITTORIA" on 21st June, 1813, and subsequently that of Roncesvalles on 25th July.

On the 28th of this month it participated in a most brilliant victory on the "PYRENEES" where it maintained its reputation for steadfast and unshaken bravery. The following extract from Lord Wellington's despatch relative to this engagement, redounds greatly to the honour of our Corps:

"In the course of this contest (alluding to the Pyrenees) the gallant 4th Division which had been so frequently distinguished in this Army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every Regiment charged with the Bayonet, and the 40th, 7th, xxth and 23rd, four different times. The Officers set them the example."

Again, on 27th February, 1814, we find it gaining another Badge to its already highly ornamented Colors, "ORTUES", where, from its severe loss, it must have acted a most distinguished part; and also that of "TOULOUSE" on the 10th of April, the same year.

The Regiment once more embarked, and landed in Ireland on 7th July. Monthly meetings of the Lodge were now regularly held, the records of which amply testify that they did not meet in vain, being fully proved by their having an increase to their number at almost every meeting. This continued during the time of the Regiment's stay at home, until the 7th December, 1818, the date of its last meeting—the following note is appended to the minutes of that meeting:

"This was the last night the Body met [in Ireland] before it embarked for the Island of St. Helena, in the beginning of 1819."

[Signed] "H. HOLLINSWORTH,
W. M. 63."

In the month of March, 1819, the Regiment embarked for St. Helena, and on its arrival took the immediate charge and duties over Napoleon.

The Brethren, during the stay of the Regiment at this station were totally unable to have any Masonic Meetings,

in consequence of the excessive hard duty of all ranks. On the 13th April, 1821, it embarked for Bombay, East Indies, and arrived there on the 4th June, and subsequently was removed to Cannanore, where, on the 19th August, 1824, we find the Lodge again resuming its labours after a lapse of nearly six years, the cause of which is fully explained in the following able and sympathetic letter, written by Br. Hollinsworth, who resuscitated the Lodge from its dormant state. That the tenets and secrets of our Royal Art were on this opening of the Lodge most eagerly sought after, is fully exemplified by the repeated meetings of emergency—there having been eighteen consecutive meetings held from 19th August to 27th December of that year :

Cannanore, 18th Oct., 1824,
 Presidency of Madras.

Worshipful Sir, and

Dear Brother,

I feel much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of two Half Annual Reports, and a list of Lodges; the latter of the Reports for June, 1823, and the list of Lodges for 1822. In making this communication, I feel a solid gratification by having it in my power to record the flourishing state of Lodge 63, [*or Minden*], in His Majesty's XXth Regiment: though from a combination of unavoidable causes, I had long despaired of ever again being enabled to report this gratifying event. The political and peculiar state of the Island, during our station at St. Helena, —the severity of duty, the want of a building,—all operated to prevent the best intentions on my part, to assemble for Masonic purposes.

Our arrival at Bombay, afforded me hopes of recommencing the labours of the Lodge, but in this I was destined to experience not only disappointment, but real heart-rending trials. A few days after landing, two exemplary Masons, (the S. and J. Wardens of the Lodge,) were snatched from my side, within a few hours of each other. Indeed, fate seemed to have devoted more than a proportion of the Craft as victims to its insatiate demands. Those that were spared life, fell off soon after by discharge, leaving myself and three others, the sole remains of our once numerous body. I take blame to myself, nevertheless, in not having written to apprise the Grand Lodge of our situation; but Hope, successively disappointed, deluded and withheld my resolutions to this effect, until in turn I became a prey to domestic trial, in losing, after a protracted illness, my excellent wife, and finally in my own person by several months privation of health. My recovery I may date from our landing here in May last. I had the good fortune on arrival at this Station, to obtain assistance from two Lodges on the Coromandel Grand Registry, (11 and 14), and to build up several worthy, well informed Craftsmen in Lodge 63, whose names I transmit herewith for Registry and Grand Lodge Certificates, as also some for *Transfer* to the Grand Lodge Registry, the expense for which, and a donation of Five Pounds to the funds of the Order, will be placed the first immediate opportunity with the Regimental Agents. The Certificates, I should hope you will be enabled to furnish early. Sergeant Major Lawson, at the Recruiting Depot, Dublin, or Mr. Holden, Paymaster's Clerk, would proba-

bly be able to forward them to the Regimental Depot, at the Isle of Wight. In concluding, I very earnestly beg you will please convey to the presiding Officers of the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Ireland, my heartfelt gratitude and best thanks for its extended consideration towards that, at the head of which I have the honor to preside. Accept my reiterated desires for your welfare, and that of your family, wishing you health, and prosperity to true Masonry, I beg to be considered,

Worshipful Sir, and

Dear Brother,

Your Faithful Friend,

Signed H. HOLLINSWORTH,

Serjt. Major XXTH,

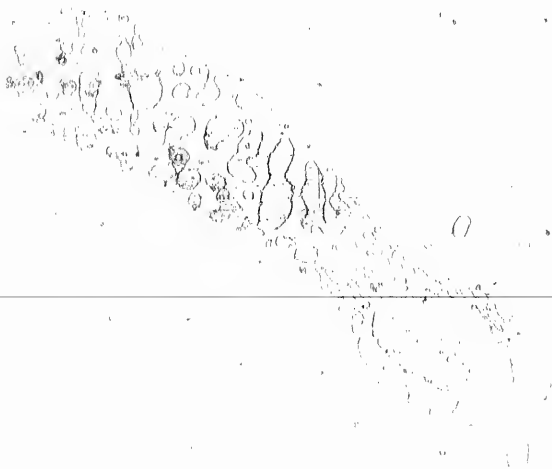
Master of the Minden Lodge, or 63,

held in the Corps.

It will be seen by the foregoing letter, how very great was the reduction of Members in the Lodge, but to the zeal of Brother Hollinsworth, all went on again; so that at the end of the year the number increased to Twenty-seven. In the Minutes of the 2d October, we find it recorded, that the Brethren, to mark their sense of Brother ~~John~~ *Watts's* worth, of "Corinthian Lodge" *but who, had lent them a helping hand on the re-opening of the Lodge,* presented him with a gold trowel, and as the Brother had a journey before him, they made an addition to his purse of *three Gold Mohurs,* equivalent to £6 Sterling; a liberal donation, when we consider the short time that had elapsed since the Lodge had been re-opened.

In the beginning of the year 1825, 25th March, the Regiment removed to Poona, where the Minden Lodge shone with greater resplendency than it had done for a long period. Our ancient and venerable Warrant is intimately connected with the Masonic History of this splendid part of India; and moreover, the Lodge, from this period may date a fresh era in its history. Many Officers of the Regiment, noted for their high Military position, literary attainments, and moral and religious character, sought, and obtained admission among its members. This was an auspicious event for Lodge 63, but not more so than for the Craft in general; as those Brethren had it in their power to bring our noble science ostensibly before their brother Officers, which tended in a great degree to deaden aspersions, and to produce a more favorable construction of our motives in the minds of those who were unacquainted with the true intent and meaning of our benevolent association.

On the 24th October this year, the Minden Lodge assisted in laying the foundation stone of a Temple to Masonry, at which Brother Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief, assisted as Grand Master. To this the Brethren subscribed most liberally from their private funds, and the minutes on a subsequent night of meeting, shew, much to the honor of the Minden Lodge, a most munificent donation towards its erection; and the Hall is a lasting monument to their zeal in advancing the interests of the Craft, and of providing a rendezvous for their transitory Brethren in that distant region of our mighty



Empire, where in spite of every difficulty, Masonry has flourished, and it is to be hoped always will do so.

On the 4th of Jan., 1827, the Brethren, to mark their sense of Brother Lieut. and Adjutant Hollinsworth's merit, presented him with a medal, bearing a suitable inscription. It is to be regretted that the minutes of that meeting do not give a more elaborate account of its presentation; but as Brother Hollinsworth's character as a man, and his zeal for Masonry were so well known, it was no doubt considered superfluous to repeat anything more than the presentation of the medal. The name of Hollinsworth will long be remembered in the Twentieth Regiment, but more particularly by the Brethren of the Minden Lodge, for whose advancement, his labours were unceasing.

During this and the following year, four distinguished Officers, (Captain Charles South, Charles Cyril Taylor, and Charles J. Deshon and Assistant Surgeon Moffatt), became Members of our Order; and in consequence of the eminent services rendered by them to the Craft, as well as their unwearied zeal in promoting the welfare of the Minden Lodge, their names deserve to be specially recorded in its history.

At this time the funds of the Lodge, which had increased very much in consequence of the frequent additions to its members, were more particularly appropriated to that Masonic purpose for which they were intended. The Widows and Orphans of deceased Brethren were entirely supported by them;—magnificent grants to the Masonic Orphan Asylum in Dublin, were frequently made, and many

it not be asked what could be more pleasing than aiding and assisting the distressed? Our Brethren have set us a noble example; but it is a duty incumbent upon all of us to support an Asylum for Masonic orphan destitution, to which, we know not how soon, or how suddenly, through the uncertain fortunes of this life, our offspring might one day have cause to appeal; although thanks to the Grand Ruler of the Universe, we are now in the buoyancy and bloom of health.

In the year 1828 the Brethren received a very handsome gift, (a Silver cup), from a Brother who had the honor of receiving the Degrees of Masonry in the Minden Lodge; but who had subsequently been removed on duty to Tabreez, in Persia, thus proving that Masonry was predominant in his breast, and that although so far from his Brethren, they were not forgotten.

On 27th February, 1829, the Regiment removed to Calahab, the Lodge mustering at this time Sixty Members; and we find by the minutes, that they resumed their Masonic labors immediately after their arrival, which fully proves their love for Masonry, and their zeal for the good of the Craft.

While the Regiment remained at this Station, the Lodge continued to flourish, and many members were added to its number, although they laboured under difficulties in procuring a suitable place, &c., to meet in, difficulties known only to Military men, more particularly in this part of the world; but notwithstanding, all those

difficulties were surmounted by that perseverance so truly characteristic of our revered Order.

On the 16th September of this year, a gold Royal Arch Medal was presented to Brother Henry Clinton for his unwearied zeal in the cause of the Craft.

The Brethren did not cease their labors for the general good of Masonry, until 5th January, 1831, when the Regiment proceeded *en route* to Belgaum, where it arrived on the 19th of the same month. We find them meeting on the 14th of the following month, which is of itself a sufficient evidence of their desire to advance the Order;— to benefit each other mutually by Masonic knowledge, and to enjoy that happy interchange of social intercourse for which our Meetings are invariably noted.

Shortly after this period, a circumstance occurred, in itself an eternal disgrace to the individual as a man, but more especially so to him as a Freemason. A Brother was arraigned before a Bar of Scrutiny, to answer a charge of defrauding another Brother—the only instance on record from the formation of the Lodge up to the present time, (1831), a period of *Eighty-three years*. To show our comrades in arms, (not *Masons*), that honesty constitutes one of the attributes of the Masonic character, it will be well to give a brief outline of the opinion, and subsequently the decision in this matter.

The Committee of Scrutiny was composed of three talented Brethren. The following is an extract from the proceedings:—

Having heard the testimony of several Brethren, is

"of opinion, that the charge is duly and fully substantiated, and such conduct being totally at variance with the spirit and principles of Masonry, the Committee deem the said Brother undeserving of associating with Masons, and deem it an imperative duty to expel him from Lodge 63, as an unworthy member of the Society."

This decision fully proves to the uninitiated, the upright principles upon which Freemasonry is founded; and it also shows to the Brethren that the solemn O. B. cannot be violated with impunity.

It will be fresh in the memory of some of the Brethren, that the expulsion of the Brother alluded to, was considered by the Regiment at large, as well as by the individual himself, a far greater disgrace than his reduction from the honorable position which he held at the time, so highly was our noble Institution appreciated by all ranks; and we, Brethren, ought to feel proud in having it in our power to say that Freemasonry in the XXth Regiment, is still highly thought of. Let us never sully that good name which our predecessors gained for us—let it be our constant aim to prove, that although many of us walk in an humble sphere of life, it is our pride to maintain the character of Freemasons, so as not to bring a blush into the face of those born in a more elevated position, but who think it not derogatory to that position to enrol themselves among our numbers.

The minutes at this time were recorded more elaborately than heretofore, and are, consequently, more instructive to us,—thanks to the zeal and ability of Brother

Moffatt, the Secretary at the time. The minutes were also enriched with copious extracts from Lectures upon the Symbols of Freemasonry, which were frequently delivered by Brothers South, Taylor and Moffatt. This latter Brother also enlarged the Brethren's store of information, by repeated Lectures upon Man. No more appropriate subject could have been selected for consideration in a Mason's Lodge, and no one was more competent to illustrate the same, than this highly respected Brother. In one of these interesting lectures, he shews the weak and helpless condition, (when compared with other animals of the Creation), in which man was first made; how from the intellectual state of mind with which it has pleased the Almighty to endow him, he has not only risen superior to, but has brought every other living creature to serve and obey him; even nature herself, struck as it were, with the astonishing powers which he puts forth, deigns to contribute to his enjoyment and comfort.

Such lectures must have tended greatly to enlighten our Brethren, and also to enhance the pleasure of their frequent meetings.

On the 19th of February, we find another instance of the devoted attachment of the Lodge to a talented Brother. Brother Taylor was on this evening presented with a splendid gold Square by the Brethren, on his departure for England, as a token of their esteem and approbation of his conduct as Worshipful Master.

The meetings of the Brethren continued without intermission, until 21st December, 1836, the date of its last

meeting which was held in Vingorla, where the Regiment laid in Camp, awaiting shipping to take them once more to their native country. The reason of there being a meeting held in such a place, will, when explained, serve to shew the ardour evinced by those desirous of becoming true and sincere Masons. The volunteering in September, 1836, will be fresh in the recollection of many of the present Brethren; this circumstance, together with the prospect of soon removing to Vingorla for the purpose of proceeding to England, caused the Brethren to close their Lodge, and pack up the Clothing, Furniture, &c., which was done immediately after the 23rd November, 1836, the last night of meeting in Belgaum.

The Regiment proceeded to Vingorla, and owing to the delay of the shipping, had to remain more than a month. During its stay, a Brother, (Ensign A. G. Shaw, 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service), who had a short time previously been initiated into the mysteries of our Ancient and Honourable Order, having heard of the Regiment being detained, boldly undertook that long journey (from Belgaum to Vingorla), and petitioned the Brethren to open their Lodge, for the purpose of having the honor of obtaining the other degrees. Need it be said that the Minden Lodge acceded to his request;—they met, and may the ardent desire of the Brother just named, ever stimulate all good men to follow his example. The difficulties of his journey, are well known to some of the Brethren. In recording this, the last meeting in India, it would be

well to take a cursory glance at the History of the Lodge during a period of nearly twenty years. It has been previously shown, that it was unable to meet for six years from the departure of the Regiment from Ireland, in 1819, and that at its first meeting it mustered only four Brethren, the residue of all those who had previously joined the Lodge—these being the only Brethren who had survived the long and harrassing war in the peninsula. Nevertheless, the smallness of the number did not deter those zealous Brethren from commencing in the noblest of works. Prosperity attended them for a time, when the hand of death came among the Regiment in a shape more dreadful than the sword of the bitterest enemy—that scourge of mankind, the Cholera Morbus committed dreadful ravage among the men. Many an ornament to our Lodge, as also to the Military profession, was snatched “to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.”—Still, like the Phœnix, the Lodge rose from its ashes, and like a cloud passing over the sun, it was only to make the succeeding rays more bright, and to confer renewed brilliancy on its almost immortal career. The Brethren who had the good fortune to escape this blight to the hopes of Man, still persevered in their noble calling—the Lodge went on progressing; many of the most honorable in the different walks of life in that distant region of the globe, became Members of the Order, and devoted their time, talent, and riches in propogating its usefulness. The Minden Lodge can boast of having enrolled Judges, Officers of different grades, both Military and Civil, and even

the Commander-in-Chief of this mighty portion of the Empire of our Gracious Queen, did not consider himself dishonored by being associated with the Members of the Minden Lodge. Time went on, and so did the continued exertions of our revered Brethren of Old—all striving with a hearty good will to advance our order. None but those who have sojourned in the isolated scenes amid which it is the soldier's lot to be stationed in that distant land, where there is nought to redeem the monotony of an every day existence, nought to satisfy the yearnings of the mind after the knowledge which befits man as an intellectual being. None but they can tell how grateful is the freshness and the beauty of Freemasonry, how great the incentive to possess a true knowledge of the Science, and how great the reward in the internal consciousness of its acquisition. Yes, Masonry! there is in your noble Science, something truly sublime—something easily felt but still beyond the powers of language adequately to express.

It is in this distant quarter of the globe that all its influence is felt, more fully appreciated, and more sincerely acted upon. In the climate of India, disease is more prevalent, and death more sudden. In such a country as this, Masonic virtues will shine forth in all their glory—where widows and orphans of deceased Brethren, whose number far exceeds the idea of the present time, were mainly supported by this Institution, and by none, in a greater degree, than by the Members of the Minden

Lodge. Does it not reflect honor upon the Craft, and make us feel proud that we are of *the chosen few*.

The Minden Lodge, during its Twenty years in India, (which includes the time of the Regiment being in St. Helena,) had 150 Members added to its number ; but in consequence of so many (402) of the Regiment extending their services to other Regiments, and many belonging to Regiments of Native Infantry, or in some Civil official capacity, whose destiny caused them to remain in India, only 20 of the Brethren embarked for their native country, where they landed on 10th May, 1837.

It may be here stated that only *one* Brother who had left this country as a Member of the Lodge 63, had the good fortune to return to the land of his birth. This was Brother Hollinsworth, and that Heaven may avert every danger from him, is, I am sure, the prayer of every Member of the Minden Lodge.

In closing the Indian portion of the History of our Lodge, it will be necessary to advert to the kindness and urbanity evinced towards it by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Henry Thomas (now Major General), who commanded the Regiment the greater portion of the time of its service in India. Although not one of the Fraternity himself, he gladly and most willingly acceded to their wishes in every point, and no doubt felt proud of having so respectable a body, members of his highly-favoured Corps. It would be superfluous in further dilating upon his goodness, "*as words can but ill convey his worth.*" The xxth Regt. feels proud of having had so distinguished

an individual so long its Commander; his zeal in promoting the Military, literary, and social condition of his men, will ever stand pre-eminent in the annals of our Corps. Many of our Brethren who have the good fortune to have families, will most assuredly be proud of seeing their sons wearing the double X, and of reciting the praises due to the Commander, who for so many years studied the comfort, and whose constant aim was to advance the position of their parents. May he live long to be as he always has been, an ornament to the Military profession, and may he rise to the highest pinnacle of rank in his noble calling, is, I am sure, the sincere wish of every Brother of the Minden Lodge, and of every individual in the xxth Regiment.

The Regiment (a mere skeleton), embarked at Vingorla on 10th January, 1837, for England, the happy land of their birth. None but those who have been placed in similar circumstances, can understand the sensation felt by all at this time. Many of the Brethren had spent the greater portion of their lives under the burning rays of the Indian sun: need it be wondered that all looked forward with intense anxiety to obtain a sight of the home of their fathers? It has been stated that during the Regiment's stay in India, 150 Members, (*exclusive of the 4 Brethren who had resuscitated the Lodge in Cannanore*), had enrolled themselves under the Banners of the Minden Lodge, and as in a Military Lodge the position (*other than Masonic*), of its Members differs so widely from that of a

Civil Lodge, it will be well to give a brief recapitulation of the Rank of those Brethren ;

Recapitulation of the Members in the Minden Lodge during its stay in India, (exclusive of the Four Brethren who resumed its working, on arriving there :

Members belonging to the XXth and other Regts. in
H. M. Service.

1 Lieut. Colonel,
6 Captains,
12 Lieutenants,
1 Surgeon,
3 Assistant Surgeons,
3 Serjeant Majors,
1 Quarter Marter Sergeant,
68 Sergeants,
1 Private.

—
96

Members in the Honble. E. I C. Service.

1 Judge,
2 Military Chaplains,
9 Lieutenants,
2 Assistant Surgeons,
1 Ensign,
16 Serjeants,
12 Conductors,
12 Gentlemen of the Civil Department
of the Service.

—
54

During the time the Regiment was stationed in England, the Brethren met but twice, in consequence of reasons known only to those who have to aid in recruiting a Regiment on its return from India, and also the great difficulty of procuring a suitable place to meet in; but all difficulties combined, did not prevent the Brethren from meeting for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to a Brother (Assistant Surgeon Moffatt), who was on the eve of leaving the Regiment. On the 24th May, 1838, they met and presented him with a gold Past Master's Medal, bearing an inscription suitable for the occasion.

From the issue of the Warrant until this time, the Lodge conferred the superior Degrees under the OLD WARRANT, but the Grand Royal Arch Chapter having decided that a separate Warrant should be held for that Degree, one was accordingly issued, which bears date 9th October, 1838. The following are the names of the Companions to whom it was issued:

Lieut. Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor,

Captain Charles South,

“ William Huntley Campbell,

Lieutenant Patrick Hennessy,

“ Thomas Burke,

“ Thomas Miller Creagh,

“ Henry Hollinsworth,

Assistant Surgeon James Weymess Moffatt,

Quarter Master Serjeant John Dorrington.

Brethren, should we not feel proud to find our names

associated with such distinguished individuals, who are of themselves sufficient to establish for ever, the respectability of our Order.

The Regiment arrived in Ireland on 9th June, 1840, and embarked for Bermuda, where it arrived on 1st Nov., 1841, the same year; but the Lodge was unable to meet until 29th Nov., 1844. When after a lapse of nearly eight years, it again met (in St. George's, Bermuda), under the auspicious rule of its talented Master, Brother Captain South.

On referring to the Minutes, it will be seen that the first act of this Meeting, was to propose a pecuniary grant to the Widow and Orphan of a deceased Brother. May Heaven shed its benign influence upon the heart of every Member of the Masonic Fraternity. Brethren, should we not truly reverence this most noble Science? When we reflect on the many occasions on which its principles have been brought into valuable practice; when we learn that it has power to bend the hardest heart to deeds of kindness and benevolence; that again and again it has availed to stay the uplifted arm of a deadly foe, and provide a refuge and a home for the houseless wanderer,—to comfort the widow's heart, and still the orphan's cry.

The By-Laws were then revised to suit the exigency of the times, and which were subsequently printed.

At every consecutive meeting, admission was eagerly sought into our Order. Many respectable Members of

the Royal Sappers and Miners, were added to our number.

On the 29th April, 1845, a day particularly worthy of notice in the annals of our Lodge, a most splendid Masonic Library was ordered to be purchased for the use of the Lodge. How sweet those hours spent in Masonic study; and what a fund of information to be obtained from our Library—read, Brethren, and you will then become familiar with our tenets and principles, and acquire a correct knowledge of your duty, not simply in the letter, but in the true spirit of our beautiful Mysteries. There is one publication in our Library, to which the special attention of the Brethren might be directed—it is the *Freemason's Quarterly Review*; a work that has materially advanced our Order. A perusal of its varied contents, will add to your stock of useful information on the subject of Freemasonry. It is a work eloquent in its support of the honor of *all* who are worthy, and of *good report*, in our beloved Institution.

In the month of October, this year, the Regiment removed to Hamilton, Bermuda, where the Brethren were most cordially met by the Atlantic Phoenix Lodge, No. 271, of England, then meeting in Hamilton. The Lodges met and worked together with more than brotherly feeling, each striving for pre-eminence in acts of courtesy to the other. Should this meet the eye of any of our Bermudian Brethren, they will see that their extreme kindness has not been forgotten by the Members of the *Minden Lodge*.

A gift the Lodge at this time received from the Brethren of the Royal Sappers and Miners, deserves particular notice ; a most splendid " KEY STONE " for the Mark Degree, prepared by Brother Ross, a Brother noted for his talent, and Brotherly love towards the Craft. The estimation in which the gift is held, and the manner in which it was appreciated at the time, will be seen by the following letter :

HAMILTON, 26th November, 1845.

Dear Brother Ross,

I feel much gratified in having to offer to you and our Brethren in the Royal Sappers and Miners, the hearty thanks of the " Minden " Lodge, for the beautiful cut stone of the Mark Degree, which they have, through you, presented to the Lodge.

It is a specimen of superior workmanship ; equally creditable to the skill of the Artists by whom it was prepared, as the gift is to the kind-hearted and Masonic feeling which actuated those by whom it was presented.

I much regret that the task of returning thanks has not fallen to the lot of an individual better able to express the sentiments of the Brethren of No. 63, on this occasion.

I must, however, add, that it could not have been entrusted to one who more highly estimates the Masonic principle which led to the gift.

It will remain with the Lodge as a treasured token

from absent and respected Brethren, towards whom we shall always entertain the warmest regard and affection.

I remain,

Dear Brother Ross,

Truly and Fraternaly yours,

(Signed)

CHARLES SOUTH,

W. M. of "Minden Lodge."

Brother Ross,

Royal Sappers and Miners,

Bermuda.

On the 27th December, 1845, the Anniversary of our Titular Saint, (St. John the Evangelist), was celebrated with that honour due to the patron Saint of Freemasonry. Although such a duty had never on any former occasion been neglected, the proceedings of this day are inserted, in order that it may serve as a precedent in future; and from the unusual degree of splendour attached to its proceedings, it cannot be better described than it was by D. McPhee Lee, Esq., in his paper, the "Bermudian Royal Gazette," from which the following is taken, verbatim:

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

"On Saturday last, the Anniversary of the Holy Saint John the Evangelist, was celebrated in this Town with unusual splendour by the Minden Lodge, No. 63, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held in the XXth Regiment, assisted by the Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity in Bermuda. Lodge opened at Ma-

"sonic Hall at 10 o'clock on that day, when the installa-
 "tion of Brother South, as Worshipful Master for the en-
 "suing year, took place, it being the fifth time during a
 "Masonic career of 19 years, that this greatly beloved and
 "highly talented Brother has presided over the Lodge,
 "with honor to himself and profit to the Brotherhood, not
 "only to Lodge 63, but to the Craft in general.

" At high noon the Procession moved off in the follow-
 "ing order :—

Band.

Tylers.

Visiting Brethren, two and two; junior Members,
 preceding.

Sussex Lodge, in due order.

Atlantic Phoenix Lodge, in due order.

Junior Deacon.

Standard of

Senior Deacon.

Minden Lodge.

Members of Minden Lodge, two and two.

Secretary with Book of
 Constitution and Seal, on
 a Crimson Silk Cushion.

Treasurer with a Gold
 Key, on a Crimson Silk
 Cushion.

Working Tools.

Rough and perfect Ashlar.

Corinthian Light

Doric Light

carried by a Master

carried by a Master

Mason.

Mason.

Ionic Light,

carried by a Master Mason.

Junior Warden, with
 Column.

Senior Warden, with
 Column.

Warrant, on a Crimson **Holy Bible**, on a Crimson
Silk Cushion.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER,
supported on either side by the Worshipful Masters of
Sussex and Atlantic Phoenix Lodges.

Inner Guard.

The Procession proceeded down the Front Street, and
up Queen Street to St. John's Church, Pembroke, the
Band playing the Freemason's March. On reaching the
Church door, the Brethren opened ranks, and faced in-
wards, when the Worshipful Master, (Captain South), of
Minden Lodge, passed into the Church, receiving homage
from the Brethren, who followed their Chief, in due or-
der.

The Service was opened by the Choir, (consisting of
the excellent Band of the xxth Regiment—Miss Oliver
presiding at the Organ), singing the following Hymn :—

Unto Thee, great God, belongs,
Mystic rites and sacred Songs!
Lowly bending at thy shrine,
We hail thy Majesty Divine!

Glorious Architect above
Source of light, and source of love;
Here thy light and love prevail;
Hail, Almighty Master, hail!

Whilst in yonder regions bright,
 The Sun by day, the Moon by night,
 And the Stars that gild the sky,
 Blazon forth thy praise on high!

Join, O earth, and as you roll
 From West to East, from pole to pole,
 Lift to Heaven your grateful lays,
 Join the Universal Praise.

Warm'd by thy benignant grace,
 Sweet Friendship link'd the human race!
 Pity lodg'd within her breast,
 Charity became her guest.

There, the naked, raiment found;
 Sickness, balsam for its wound;
 Sorrow, comfort; hunger, bread;
 Strangers there a welcome shed.

Still to us, O God dispense
 Thy Divine benevolence!
 Teach the tender ear to flow,
 Melting at a Brother's woe!
 Like Samaria's Son, that we,
 Blest with boundless Charity,
 To th' admiring world may prove,
 They dwell in God, who dwell in Love.

After the Service, (which was performed by the Rev.

Brother Mantach), the 100th Psalm was sung. Between the Communion Service and the Sermon, the following beautiful Anthem (composed expressly for the occasion by Brother Oliver), was exceedingly well sung by the Choir :

Tenore Solo.

“Behold how good and pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity.”

The same repeated in Chorus.

Tenore Solo.

“It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron’s beard; that went down to the skirts of his garment; as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion.”

Chorus.

“For there the Lord commanded his blessing, even life for evermore.”

The Venerable and Rev. Brother Hoare, gave a very edifying discourse from Romans, 12th chap., 9th and 10th verses—fully elucidating the principles of Freemasonry—and we deeply regret that want of space prevents us from giving copious extracts, as it was calculated to enlighten the mind of the uninitiated, as well as the Brethren of the Mystic tie. We cannot refrain from making one extract. “Let there be no animosities, no discord, no jarrings, no jealousies between the Lodges, but

let all be fraternally united in the same mind, and in the same judgment, from Lodge 266 to Minden Lodge—and here we cannot but recollect the xxth Regiment, to which the Minden Lodge is attached. That Regiment behaved most gloriously at the battle of Minden, near which the French troops were defeated in 1759. On that memorable day, (1st August), that Regiment gained unfading laurels. It is recorded to their everlasting honor in the British Annals, and will never be forgotten.”

We must briefly advert to the Rev. Brother's remarks on the fair sex.

“Nor here I cannot but take occasion to remark that if the Bermudian FAIR, and indeed, if all the Fair Sex thro'out the whole world, did but know the sentiments which Free and Accepted Masons entertain towards them, they would admire and revere our Ancient and Honourable Fraternity, than which, the religion of our Saviour excepted, there is no Institution under the canopy of Heaven that so unanimously fortifies, guards, maintains, and protects their honor, reputation and virtue, as the Institution of Freemasonry.”

The Reverend Preacher concluded his Sermon in the words of the Anthem before mentioned—“Behold how good and pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity, &c.”

We cannot conclude our notice of this portion of the celebration, without adverting to Brother Oliver's Anthem. It were an injustice to Brother Oliver's character as a Musician, to dismiss so beautiful a composition with a

mere passing notice. The Anthem opens with a short symphony, after which the first verse of the 133rd Psalm is delivered (in *recitativo unaccompanied*), by the Tenor voice, the Choir joining in at the words "in unity;" here followed the same verse in chorus, the Treble leads the first subject, which is followed in Imitation in the Octave by the other parts in succession. The Counter Tenor leads the 2nd subject, which is repeated in the 5th, and Octave by the Treble, Tenore, and Bass, alternately; concluding in full harmony. The words "*in unity*," were repeated several times by the voices in *unison*; then branching off into harmony, this Chorus is brought to a close. Next follows the Tenore Solo, an Andante in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, which was a delicious *morceau*, quite Handelian, though we do not mean to insinuate that it is a *plagiarism*,—far from it! Brother Oliver sang this movement himself in a very chaste style, though his vocal organ was deficient in power, the little bits of symphonies in this movement were very appropriate. We were particularly pleased with those after the words, "As the dew of Hermon," and "Upon the mountains of Zion," which from their sweetness, and the smooth and delicate manner in which they were executed by the youthful organist, (a mere child), fell softly upon the ear, as dew drops upon the mountains.

The final Chorus "For there the Lord, &c.," was a joyous outburst of choral harmony, in plain counterpart, it stood out in bold relief, after the dulcet movement

which preceded it; and its effect on the congregation could not be mistaken.

This Anthem will remain a monument of the composer's talent as a Musician, and zeal as a Mason.

The Brethren returned to Masonic Hall, in the same order as they left it, and adjourned until 4 o'clock, when they sat down to a sumptuous and well laid out dinner, prepared by Brother Oldfield, who has lately opened an hotel in Hamilton. The Worshipful Master of the Minden Lodge presiding, supported on the right by Brother B. J. Tucker, the Worshipful Master, and Brothers Heseltine, &c., of the Atlantic Phoenix Lodge; and on the left by the Reverend Brother Hoare, and Brother W. H. Mayor, the Worshipful Master of the Sussex Lodge. The table accommodated about fifty of the Fraternity.

On the cloth being removed, the Worshipful Master proposed,

Our most gracious Sovereign, the Queen, May her Reign be happy and glorious, and may She hereafter be exalted to that Heavenly Lodge, where the perfection of Unity and Brotherly love, can only be realized. [With full Masonic honors.] Tune, "God save the Queen."

His Excellency the Governor, Who by that benevolence of feeling, which so beautifully adorns his character, has proved himself "de jure," though not "de facto," a Mason. [With full Masonic honors.] Tune, "God save the Queen."

The Grand Masters of England, Scotland and Ireland,
 May they perform the duties of their high office with that
 Masonic spirit, so requisite to secure to them the willing
 and cheerful obedience of the Lodges over which they
 rule. [With full Masonic honors.] Tune, "Freemason's
 March."

Sir Francis Austen and the Navy. (With full Masonic
 honors.) Tune, "Rule Britannia."

Colonel Hutchinson and the Army. (With full Masonic
 honors.) Tune, "The British Grenadiers."

The next "Toast," Brethren, is the health of a Brother
 well qualified by character and Masonic attainments,
 to do honor to the Craft, and who has lately been exalted
 to a high rank in our Order. *Brother Dr. Hunter, the*
Provincial Grand Master of Scotland, within these Is-
 lands. (With full Masonic honors.) Tune, "Auld Lang
 Syne."

Which Toast was responded to with peculiar eloquence
 by Brother Egan, (Senior Grand Warden of the Provin-
 cial Grand Lodge of Scotland), he returned his most fer-
 vent thanks for the eulogium paid to Brother Dr. Hunter,
 his Provincial Grand Master, and hoped that Masonry, a
 fountain from which no evil can flow, may exist till time
 shall be no more, and concluded by wishing that prosper-
 ity in all climates, might attend the Minden Lodge.

The Worshipful Master and Officers of Lodge 266.—
 (With full Masonic honors.) Tune, "Freemason's
 March."

Brother Eyre, in returning thanks, reminded the Brethren of the inclemency of the morning, which prevented his Brethren of Lodge 266 doing honor to their Patron Saint, and he trusted that it would be an ample plea for their thin ranks this evening, at the same time assuring his Brethren at the festive board, that they each carried a Mason's heart.

The Worshipful Master and Officers of "The Atlantic Phoenix Lodge." (With full Masonic honors.) Thanking them for the bland courtesy which they have shewn towards us (the Minden Lodge).— Yes, Brethren, they have extended to us the right hand of fellowship on the arrival of "our Lodge" in this town,—*that peculiar* kindness which they have evinced towards us, calls forth the highest encomiums, and is sufficient to elicit the warmest emotions of our hearts.—[Loud cheers by the visiting Brethren and Minden Lodge.] Tune, "Freemason's March."

Brother Worshipful Master B. J. Tucker, in acknowledging the compliment, expatiated with much eloquence on the manner which his health and that of the Lodge over which he presided, was drank.

The Worshipful Master went on to say, that in the name of the Lodge, he returned thanks with feelings of intense pleasure, but for himself he did it with the greatest diffidence. The duties of a Master are of a most honorable and most important description. In the discharge of his momentous duties, he is expected to rule and gov-

ern the Lodge with the same precision and effect, as the Sun rules the day, and the Moon the night; else, how can he be consistently classed with these two great luminaries? Why is he stationed in the East, but because, as the East is a place of light, it is his duty to enlighten the understanding of his Brethren? And how can he discharge this paramount obligation, unless he himself is fully imbued with the true principles of Light? To maintain his authority, the Master of a Lodge must possess talent, moral virtue, and courtesy blended with firmness. That line of conduct marked by the wisdom of our superior Governors for our guidance, must be strictly adhered to, which, I must say, Brethren, sometimes causes a feeling of regret to rise in my breast, lest my inability to fill such an office, would cause Masonry to retrograde instead of advancing. In performing my various duties, I may require the assistance of many of our visiting Brethren, which I am fully assured will be freely given. Our presiding Worshipful Master (Brother South), has not only visited us, but has imparted valuable knowledge to us—knowledge which we stood much in need of. For the 20 years which our Lodge ceased working, it pleased the Almighty Architect of the Universe to take many of our Brethren to Himself, among them our late lamented Worshipful Master Brother Seon, through whose instrumentality our Lodge has been resuscitated. In conclusion, allow me again to thank you for drinking our health, and I crave

your assistance in doing honor to your own. [Very great applause.]

The Worshipful Master and Officers of Sussex Lodge. (With full Masonic honors.) Who fully testified their ardent love for Masonry, in coming such a long distance to assist in celebrating this Holy Festival. Tune, "Freemason's March."

Brother Mayor, Worshipful Master of "The Sussex Lodge," returned thanks in a very appropriate and eloquent speech.

The Worshipful Master and Officers of Loyalty Lodge. With full Masonic honors. Tune, "Freemason's March."

"Our Reverend Brother Hoare," who has this day enlightened us on the subject of Masonry,—and whose able discourse has been a source of gratification and instruction to us all. (With full Masonic honors.) Enthusiastic cheering.

Reverend Brother Hoare rose and addressed the Brethren in a very able and fervent manner, to the following effect :

"Worshipful Master, Wardens, Officers and Brethren of Minden Lodge, likewise those of Atlantic Phoenix Lodge, and all the Brethren present. Allow me to say, that ever since I have been initiated into Masonry,—which is now about 40 years—I have loved it with all the ardour and sincerity which it is possible for man to bear to—

wards such a noble Institution. For many years I presided over a Lodge at Somerset, which is still working, and I trust that it will *continue* to go on in the good and glorious work of Masonry.

“Freemasonry is a synonymous term for morality or virtue—it is a branch of the tree of religion, and a glorious branch too. As Masons, we must remember that wherever we are, the Supreme Grand Master observes us; and whilst we continue to act in conformity to the established usages and customs of our Ancient and Honorable Order, we are under an obligation to discharge every moral and social duty with fervency and zeal—thereby reducing the benign principles of Masonry to practice, and giving a lesson to the world of the utility of that Science in humanizing the heart.”

The Rev. Brother in conclusion, begged the Brethren to accept of his heartfelt thanks for the pleasing manner they drank his health; and in return, wished them to assist him in drinking the health of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and Brethren of Minden Lodge, with Masonic honors. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

The next and last Toast, Brethren, needs no recommendation to Masons,—it is one which will be drunk with enthusiasm, for the best feelings of your nature will respond to my call. The longer I live, the more easily can I understand the wisdom of their exclusion from our Lodges: we all feel how much their presence would materially interfere with our labours.



Mrs. Reid and the Ladies of Bermuda. (Applause).
 [With full Masonic honors.] Tune, "Here's a health to
 all good Lasses."

Which was responded to in a very neat speech by
 Brother Heseltine.

Worshipful Brother B. J. Tucker, then rose and said :
 "Brethren, the Toast I am now about to offer, I am sure
 you will join me in giving with due honor ; but before I
 give it, I beg leave to make a few remarks. The emblem-
 atical foundation of a Mason's Lodge is Wisdom, Strength
 and Beauty. These three noble Pillars give it a stability
 which no exertion of art or ingenuity can subvert, no force
 can overthrow. And, Brethren, have not the latent beau-
 ties of these Pillars been fully and faithfully illustrated in
 the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens of
 Minden Lodge this day? (Loud applause). By the
 "WISDOM" of the Worshipful Master, the procession
 gained that "STRENGTH" so essentially necessary on
 such an occasion ; and the Junior Warden added still
 greater to the "BEAUTY" of the workmanship of his Se-
 nior Brethren.

"The thanks of us all are due to the Minden Lodge—
 their exertions to contribute to the harmony of this day,
 more particularly this evening's entertainment, have been
 unceasing, and let us join in doing honour to our presiding
 W. M., a Brother so well calculated to draw forth all the
 latent beauties of Masonry—a Brother so well qualified
 to fill the high office which he holds in the Minden Lodge.

I congratulate the Brethren in having such a Master, and I also congratulate the Worshipful Master in having such talented Officers and Members in Lodge 63. (Cheers.) Brethren, *Drink to the health of the Worshipful Master, Wardens, Officers and Brethren of Minden Lodge, wishing them all, long life and prosperity.* (Incessant cheering.)
Tune, "Minden March."

Brother Worshipful Master South rose and replied:—
In the name of the Minden Lodge I thank you for the honour you have done us in drinking our health. For myself I feel I am in every respect undeserving such a compliment, for neither my abilities or knowledge of Masonry are of such a nature as to enable me to do justice to the subject, or to shew it forth in all its beauty. (Cheers.) Masonry has the Omnipotent Architect of the Universe for the object of its adoration and imitation. Masonry is the handmaid of religion—and although it burns with subordinate lustre to its more righteous sister, still it aids to light the traveller on his way, it breathes a concordant spirit of universal benevolence and brotherly love, and adds one thread to the silken cord of evangelical charity, which binds man to man. (Loud cheering.) The Master Mason, as you are aware, Brethren, represents an individual saved from the Grave of Iniquity and raised to the faith of salvation. I beg again, Brethren, to thank you for your kindness towards me. I feel that I am vastly inferior to many in ability to do justice to the sublime subject; but I will not admit myself as second to any in my wishes for

the honor and prosperity of Masonry ; and I hope every Brother throughout the world may have the Wisdom to devise, the Strength to support, and the Beauty to adorn whatever can add lustre to our most noble and excellent Institution. (Very great applause.)

The Band performed several very entertaining and enlivening pieces during the evening, until by square conduct and upright intentions, together with the merry glee and catch, sprightly wit, and sparkling wine, the day's proceedings were closed at 9 o'clock, in all that harmony, order, and good will, which ought always to characterize the dainty banquet and the social hour, by the presiding Worshipful Master Brother South taking leave of the Brethren, who soon followed the example of their noble Leader, in retiring to their respective homes.

The appearance of the whole proceeding, was most imposing and novel, and the great crowd which had assembled to witness the procession, &c., behaved throughout with the greatest propriety."

The Brethren continued their meetings regularly,—at each, adding materially to their stock of information, which their Library, together, with the instructive lessons administered by the talented Worshipful Master [Brother South] enabled them to do. On the 15th October, 1846, this Brother received a mark of devoted affection from the Lodge, he being on the point of leaving for England ; and as the presentation of this token shows the estimation in which Brother South was universally held, and

also his high Masonic attainments, which have always been devoted to the advancement of the Order—the proceedings relating to that interesting portion of the Meeting are inserted, believing that they will be most highly gratifying to every Member of the Fraternity :

HAMILTON, Bermuda, 15th October, 1846.

This being a regular night of Meeting, Lodge assembled at 7 o'clock P. M., &c.

“ The Worshipful Master then addressed the Brethren upon his having (through private affairs), to proceed to England by the next Steamer, at the same time expressing his regret at being compelled to leave the Brethren. That he resigned the Chair to Brother Senior Warden, until the next election, when he felt fully assured that the choice of the Members of Lodge 63 would fall upon one perfectly competent to undertake the duties of that Office. That he wished the Brethren every prosperity.

Brother Senior Warden, (Quarter Master Bilham,) then rose and addressed the Worshipful Master as follows :

In the name of the Brethren of Lodge 63, I now rise to address you, relative to your departure from us. Your zeal for the Craft in general, but more particularly for the Brethren around you, has left us much indebted to you. You have filled the Chair of this Lodge “ Six ” different times, and I am happy to say, have always won the love of the Brethren under you. You are looked upon as the Father of the Lodge. Your attention has endeared you to us all—you are going to leave us, and although it is in-

tended only for a short time, we cannot tell that we shall ever meet again ;—the *present* time only, is our own—the future, we cannot say what it may bring forth ; and with the wishes of the Brethren, I now present you with a small token of our Fraternal regard. It is with feelings of gratitude that we beg your acceptance of it, and we most earnestly trust that you may live long to wear it. In the name of the Brethren I wish you health and prosperity, and a satisfactory arrangement of the affairs which deprive us of your talent.

The Brother Senior Warden here proceeded to invest the Worshipful Master with a most splendid and richly embossed Past Master's Jewel, surmounted by a Royal Arch Jewel in miniature. On the obverse are the words, "A Token of Fraternal Regard," and on the reverse, "Presented to Brother Captain Charles South, by the Officers and Brethren of Minden Lodge, No. 63, December, 1846."

The Senior Warden explained to the Worshipful Master that the Medal was procured from England with the view of presenting it to him after the next election, when in accordance with the Constitutions, he would be necessitated to vacate the Chair, if only for twelve months, but that his intended departure gave the Brethren the gratification of presenting it to him earlier.

The Worshipful Master in reply, spoke as follows :—Brethren, I was not at all prepared for this mark of your esteem. I came this evening with the view of going

through our usual routine of business. If I have gained your approbation by the manner in which I have conducted the duties of the Lodge, it is not through my own ability, but through the instrumentality of the talented Officers and Brethren by whom I am surrounded. I have always endeavoured to act upon the Square both as a Master and as a Mason. I cannot refrain from mentioning that in India, as well as here, our Offices have been principally filled by Non Commissioned Officers, who have, with one single exception, conducted themselves as became Masons, and have performed their duties with honor to themselves, and benefit to the Craft. While life lasts I will prize the Jewel you have now presented to me, and will always hold it as a sacred pledge of my Brethren's affection. May we all conduct ourselves as Masons, out of Lodge as well as in. Brethren, I thank you in heart, and although I am now about to leave you, my spirit will remain and be with you. May each of you have all the happiness which it is possible for good Masons to enjoy. Again, Brethren, I thank you most sincerely."

In the month of December, this year, another circumstance of a very dishonest kind, but particularly degrading and derogatory to the character of a Freemason: The Brethren of the mystic tie are proverbial for the pleasure they experience, and the readiness they evince to record the virtues of those who have rendered service to the Craft;—and on the other hand how reluctant to expose the faults of erring Brethren, who have had the mis-

fortune to stray from the path of rectitude, and forfeit the high position of a true and sincere Mason;—but both are alike necessary, as either serve as a beacon to encourage, or deter. To see a revered Brother presented with some token of his Brethren's esteem, diffuses a spirit of laudable emulation among all; need it be said that an opposite feeling ensues at seeing a Brother cast away that good and honourable name so essentially necessary for maintaining the dignity of our Order. The unfortunate circumstance here alluded to, cannot be better described than it was by our Worshipful Master, (Brother Oliver), in his letter to the Grand Lodge on this matter.

“ I am happy to say that Masonry is in a flourishing
 “ condition in this little Colony (Bermuda); but all is
 “ not prosperity. We are not without a practical illus-
 “ tration of the *chequered* pavement, in the defection of
 “ one of our Members; one who has been known to *some*
 “ of us for a great many years, and hitherto highly res-
 “ pected for his integrity and manly behaviour. He ob-
 “ tained his discharge about a year since, and opened an
 “ Hotel in this Town, with the good feelings of the gen-
 “ tlemen of the Army and Navy, and of the inhabitants
 “ generally; every body thought that he was doing well:
 “ what was our surprise when it was announced a short
 “ time since, that he had absconded, leaving debts to a
 “ very large amount—his principal creditor being a *Broth-*
 “ *er Mason!* These circumstances were taken into con-
 “ sideration at the first Meeting of the Lodge after they

“ had transpired, when it was the unanimous opinion of the Brethren that the Brother alluded to, should be expelled the Order of Freemasonry.”

This is the second instance during the long period of a century, where a Member of the Minden Lodge has forfeited his character as such, and may the Great Architect of the Universe guard the heart of every succeeding Member of the Order, to keep inviolable the sacred rites of our noble and revered Institution.

During this time Royal Arch Masonry was eagerly sought after, and most ably administered under the auspices of the talented Chief, Most Excellent Companion Oliver Z.

During three consecutive meetings, no less than fifteen were admitted as Companions into this superior Degree.

The Regiment on the 28th April, 1847, sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it arrived on the 4th May, but remained at this Station only to the 8th September, the same year. Still during this short interval, the Brethren had several Meetings. The Regiment was then removed to Kingston, C. W., where it arrived on the 25th of the same month. In this place, Brethren, Freemasonry has flourished under the jurisdiction of our talented and zealous Worshipful Master, Brother Oliver, who has stored our minds with a fund of information by his excellent lectures, so eloquently delivered on the different degrees of Masonry—in fact his unceasing exertions to advance our Order, have been felt and acknowledged by all.

We are now approaching a very important period of our History, The CENTENARY, to perpetuate which, in the Archives of the Lodge, as also in the memory of the Brethren, it was resolved at the meeting of the 28th July, 1848, that a Medal be struck for each Member of the Lodge, shewing the names of the Worshipful Master and Wardens to whom the Warrant was originally granted, also the present Members; and the Worshipful Brother Past Master, (Capt. South), kindly undertook to *devise* and *procure* a suitable Frame for our ancient WARRANT, shewing the names as upon the Medals.

On the 27th December, this year, the Brethren of Kingston and its vicinity met, as is their wonted custom, to celebrate the Anniversary of their Titular Saint; but the Minden Lodge met also for other purposes. They met first to install their Worshipful Master, (Brother Past Master South), who had been again called to the Chair, much for the general good of our noble Order, but more so for our own Lodge. Have we not much to be thankful for, in having him as a guiding star to direct us in the true course of our Masonic duties? On being installed in the Chair, the W. M. adverted in a most feeling manner to the melancholy cause of the Worshipful Brother (Past Master Brother Oliver's) absence on that interesting occasion. The Worshipful Master (Brother South), went on—"It is a most gratifying feeling to commence the duties of this interesting day, by tendering to the Brethren my heartfelt thanks for the high mark of

confidence they have shewn towards me, by unanimously placing me in this Chair; to commence the second Centenary it may be of this Warrant. I have on a former occasion stated that I consented to the nomination, because by the Constitution of Masonry, our retiring talented and experienced Master could no longer retain it: in succeeding him I have much to be thankful for—although in such a succession, I come to the Chair under many disadvantages—the disadvantage and want of that Masonic knowledge which under him has made the working of this Lodge instructive and interesting in the highest degree. I said also that I had much to be thankful for in succeeding him; and in this feeling all the Brethren—especially those who knew us at a prior period, will cordially participate with me, for he has with great trouble and labour, the labour—it must have been of love for the Craft, or he could not have accomplished the task he took in hand—to get rid of old and unmeaning ceremonies, replacing them by a progressive and intelligible system, which has laid bare to the conception of the Masonic Eye, the beauties and excellencies of the Order. All this he has done, and well done, and he has thus won for himself the grateful thanks and affections of the present and future Members of the Minden Lodge. To walk after his example, shall be my desire; and in carrying out the system he has introduced, I confidently rely on the cordial co-operation of the Officers who have so kindly consented to remain in Office with me, and of the Brethren in general.”

After the usual ceremonies of installation and appointment of Officers, the Lodge was closed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was again opened for the purpose of celebrating

The Centenary of the Warrant;

the proceedings of which are inserted, believing that they will be found both instructive and interesting.

At half-past 2 the Brethren formed in Masonic order, and were joined by the Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 491, on the Registry of England, and the Leinster Lodge No. 283, on the Registry of Ireland, amounting in all to about 150. They proceeded, headed by the Band of the Regiment to St. George's Church, when a very eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Brent, who, although not a Mason, enlarged most copiously upon the qualities essentially necessary in the character of those desirous of joining our Order.

Between the Service and Sermon Brother Oliver's Anthem from the 133rd Psalm was sung by the Band, Miss Oliver presided at the Organ.

After Divine Service, the Brethren proceeded to the Lodge Room of "THE MINDEN," on reaching which, they opened ranks, each vying with the other, who should do most honour to our Venerable Warrant on its passing. The Brethren subsequently adjourned until 6 o'clock in the Evening, when they sat down in full Masonic costume, about 90 in number, to a most sumptuous entertainment provided at Mr. Bamford's Hotel. After enjoy-

ing the good things of this life, (in which all the Brethren participated), and the cloth being removed, the presiding Worshipful Master, (Brother Captain South), gave his first toast as follows :

Brethren, our first toast in duty as well as affection is "*The Queen and the Craft*," the daughter of a Mason, and who in due time I trust we shall hail as the mother of many Masons ; a Lady, my Brethren, pre-eminent for every moral and social virtue ; and who, even in these perilous times wears her Crown with graceful dignity and in quiet security ; for, my Brethren, the Crown of England is not like a cumbrous ornament on the top of a pillar, crushing by its weight the slender column by which it is supported ; but it is blended with the affections, and interwoven with the liberties of the people : and it thus stands amidst the wreck of surrounding nations, fast and firm as a Pyramid of strength. Tune, "God save the Queen."

Grand Masters of England, Ireland and Scotland. Tune, "Freemason's March."

Provincial Grand Master of Canada, and if all the Lodges under his jurisdiction are equal to those of Kingston, he may be proud of his charge. Tune, "Burns' Farewell."

Grand Masters of United States Lodges, which Toast met with the warmest reception. Tune, "Hail Columbia."

Brother Hunter, Past Master of Leinster Lodge, rose and said that he felt proud of the honor of replying to this

Toast, so enthusiastically responded to by them. Although not an American, he had received all his higher degrees of Masonry in Hudson, Chapter No. 6, and La Fayette Encampment No. 7, in the City of Hudson; it must therefore be presumed that he is not wanting in love or respect for his American Brethren, from whom he had received the strongest proofs of their love and kindness. It may truly be said of them, that their heart and hands are ever ready to acknowledge and assist a Brother. It did his heart good to see his Canadian Brethren receive this Toast in such a spirit, and his only regret was that the Brethren from Watertown and Sackett's Harbor were not present to witness this right good feeling towards them. On the part of his American Brethren, with whom in heart he was one, he thanked them.

"Masters, Officers, and Brethren, of our Sister Lodges."
Tune, "Burns' Farewell."

Which Toast was replied to by Brother Goodeye, Worshipful Master, on the part of St. John's Lodge, who dilated most eloquently upon the beneficial results which would accrue to the Craft from the present meeting, and concluded by returning thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which the Toast was received,

And by Brother Chambers, Worshipful Master, on the part of Leinster Lodge, who said he trusted that the Leinster Lodge would be worthy of the honor conferred: that they would always be ready and willing to assist in all undertakings to promote the interests of our glorious institu-

tion ; that the peculiar instruments of Master Masons would be effectually used to cement the Brethren together : that he trusted the *Bow of the Minden Lodge might long abide in strength, and that it might become brighter, and brighter unto the perfect day.*

Brother Goodeve, Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge then rose and proposed the health of *the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of the Minden Lodge*, in proposing which he observed that he had but to mention their "Minden Brethren"—the response to the Toast would be a sufficient guarantee of the estimation in which they were held by their "Civilian Brethren." Tune, "Minden March."

Worshipful Master Brother Capt. South in reply, said ; I cannot say I rise altogether unprepared for the Toast which you have just drunk ; but I can with truth assert, I have not words to express my grateful acknowledgments for the manner in which you have received the Toast : but my Brethren of the Minden Lodge, you must not apply the kind greeting with which the Toast was received exclusively to yourselves : it is more particularly due to those faithful Brethren who have passed away, and who by the Masonic fidelity with which they protected this Warrant through scenes of danger and difficulty, have enabled us at this hour to celebrate the Centenary of that Ancient authority under which we are this evening assembled. But, Brethren, the kind response to this Toast conveys an important lesson to ourselves—it is an incentive

for us to follow in the footsteps of those who have preceded us ; to use the same Masonic diligence to preserve this record of Masonic love, so that Masons who are yet in the womb of time, may participate in the benefits of that social and delightful intercourse which so mysteriously binds Masons together. I consider the Centenary of a Military Warrant, more particularly interesting than that of a Civil one, which reposes quietly in the Archives of a resident Lodge ; this precious relic has followed the fortunes of the Regiment through every clime : thrice has it crossed the Atlantic to the shores of this important continent ; it has been the sanction under which men have been made Masons in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and had laid bare to their conception the beauties and excellencies of our Order. It has been everywhere with the Regiment, sharing in all its dangers, and having for a hundred years braved the battle and the breeze ; it stands there unscathed, except by the hand of Time, an interesting record of the FIDELITY, FIDELITY, FIDELITY of Masons.

May the Great Architect of the Universe still preserve this Warrant to the Regiment, and enable myself and future Masters of this Lodge to devise in WISDOM, build in STRENGTH, and adorn with BEAUTY, the Glorious fabric of Masoury.

Our Visiting Brethern. Tune, " Entered Apprentice."
" Glee " by the Band.

Past Masters of St. John's, Leinster, and Minden Lodges, who on this day have resigned the Chairs of their respective Lodges. Tune, "Mason's March."

Brother Henderson, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, in returning thanks, said: "I thank you, and as a Mason frankly accept the fraternal warmth with which this toast has been received.

"The position I lately held as Master of the "St. John's" was indeed important, and as I then endeavoured to perform the duties of that high station, whether successfully or not it is not for me to say, so as immediate Past Master I trust that my conduct may at all times be found *true* by the Plumb Line of Rectitude.

"Believe me, as the Past Master of the "St. John's"—the oldest Lodge I may say in Canada West, I acknowledge this honour emanating from a still older Lodge "The Minden;" and I hail this evening as auspicious in bringing under the immediate notice of the Masons of this City the fact of a Lodge working almost without interruption for one hundred years, despite the many vicissitudes to which a Military Lodge must be subject, and whose records shew that during that period "The Minden," adhering to the principles of the Square and Compass, diffused in every quarter of the Globe, the genuine tenets of our noble Institution.

"Brethren of St. John's, have we not here an evidence that Masonry is a noble superstructure, raised on lasting foundations? does not that Time honoured Warrant prove

the sublimity of that Truth taught us as Fellow Crafts,
 " That the lapse of Time—the ruthless hand of Ignorance ;
 " and the devastation of War have laid waste and des-
 " troyed many valuable monuments of Antiquity, on which
 " the utmost exertions of human genius have been em-
 " ployed. Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and
 " magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated Ar-
 " tists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of Barbarian
 " Force ; Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has still survi-
 " ved."

" To you, the old Masons—the Sires I may term you of
 St. John's Lodge I appeal—you, who have in this City
 witnessed the time when the sable mantle of Anti-Masonic
 excitement had nearly shrouded our Order, on this even-
 ing can bear testimony to the truth of the assertion. Yes,
 Brethren, they can. The spark so vainly endeavoured to
 be stifled has burst forth into an everliving flame. From
 father to son in this City has our principles been careful-
 ly handed down, and our present Senior Warden occupies
 the same Chair in the St. John's, which his deceased fath-
 er, a working Brother, honourably filled nearly forty years
 ago.

" May we never forget the bright example set by the
 Minden Lodge, and though our Centenary is far hence,
 yet may we so act in our generation as to be enabled to
 transmit a Warrant as unblemished and honourable as
 that of the Minden.

" And from you, Brethren of the Minden, may I hope
 that when called far hence in the service of our beloved

Sovereign, you will as rolling time brings round the Festival of our Patron Saint, kindly remember the Officers and Brethren of the St. John's Lodge, 491, Kingston."

Brother Lieut. Morrison, Royal Engineers, was then called upon for a Toast. He accordingly rose and said :

"Worshipful Sir, and Brethren all,—In compliance with the request of the Worshipful Master, I rise to offer you a toast, to which I am confident every Mason will respond with heartfelt sincerity. At the same time I deeply regret that it has not fallen to the lot of one better qualified than myself to do justice to its merits.

"Assembled as we are to-night to celebrate a truly Masonic Festival, the pleasure that we naturally feel on the occasion, is materially augmented by the presence of our guests, and the circumstance of this being the Anniversary which marks the Centenary of the Minden Lodge. Free Masonry, opposed as it has been since the first hour of its existence, by the schemes and the passions of mankind, has, however, never been effectually obstructed. Coeval with the progenitor of the human race, the first violation of its principles occurred in the person of the first born, Cain. After the flight of that restless criminal into Eastern Asia, and his descendants had acquired possession of, and spread themselves over, vast territories, the principles of Masonry, though preserved in their original purity in some of the posterity of the virtuous Patriarch Seth, became, in that of Cain, vitiated and degraded to a fearful extent.

"The subsequent amalgamation of these two races, tended still further to destroy the principles of Religion and true

Masonry, and corruption increased, until, with a trifling exception, it pervaded the whole mass of mankind, and till the justice of God required the extirpation of degenerate humanity, by one universal flood.

“In the career of Ham and his descendants, the awful curse of the Patriarch, Noah, was fearfully fulfilled; and its effects were visible on their spiritual as well as on their temporal condition. In them, whose hand was against every man, and every man’s hand against them, was engendered the spirit of strife and bloodshed; to them was lost the humanizing influence of Religion, and with it the love of the principles of her handmaid, Freemasonry. As idolatry increased, and the worship of created hosts supplanted that of the Creator, so did the principles of Masonry become vitiated; its significant signs and emblems were buried under a mass of heathenish symbols, and thence arose a spurious description of Freemasonry.

“I may here remark that among the Ishudes, some of the descendants of Ham, we find, if I may so speak, an inverted History of Cain. Mention is made of the enmity between the first two Brothers, but all the circumstances are set forth in a party spirit, favourable to Cain. It is said that the elder brother acquired wealth by gold and silver mines, but that the younger becoming envious, drove him away, forcing him to take refuge in the East.

“But to return. On the plains of Shinar, surrounded by every circumstance of pomp and power, and amid the wild shouts of apostate myriads, were raised those temples whence were scattered the first seeds of those false doc-

trines which in after-times were to become so fearfully prevalent; ministering as they did to the worst passions of men imbued as they were with every principle of licentiousness, and utterly regardless of every social and moral virtue, though arrayed in everything that could chain the imagination of men. Nation after nation succumbed beneath their delusive attractions, and even to this day, in the gloomy superstition of the Hindoo, the Chinese and many other idolatrous nations, may be traced the dark and deadly influence on the rites and customs as well as on the tradition and religion of the people, which the original rejection of the light of true Masonry has effected.

“Centuries rolled on, and spurious Freemasonry in triumph still reared its head amid the nations. But all had not so fallen away; and in the person of the Grand Master Solomon, was yet found the knowledge of the principles of the true Science. In him it was indeed a light which shone amid the darkness, but the darkness comprehended it not. In him that knowledge was most excellent, and the splendid fabric of the Temple was a glorious tribute to its Powers.

“The principles of Masonry thus cemented and exemplified in the experience derived from the construction of this magnificent Temple, were propagated through the world.

“Many of the Master Masons after Solomon's death, began to travel, and carrying with them their skill and taste in architecture, with the secrets of the Fraternity, into Asia, Africa, and Europe, became the means of extend-

ing the true principles and the benefits of Freemasonry to mankind, and in the purity and perfection in which they possessed it, has it descended to Masons of the present day.

“Freemasonry is a Order of Peace, Brotherly Love, and Mutual Assistance.” In this Order all Masons are bound by the strongest ties and obligations, and proud is the assertion of the Mason, that the chain of social relations can neither be broken by time, distance, or calamity. And most justly so; for that the principles of life inculcated by speculative Masonry, become in the person of the *True Mason* thoroughly operative, none who enquire into the practical working of our Order, (so far as the uninitiated can do), can for a moment doubt.

“Numerous as have been the associations formed among mankind, how few there have existed whose tendencies have not been in some way or another fatal alike to the peace and the freedom of the human race? but amid those few whose objects have been of a higher and a better nature, how pre-eminent stands our own glorious Craft. While sects and systems, in human credulity their only foundation and strength, have sprung up, and meteor like, have dazzled for the hour, receiving the homage and the approbation of men, but in the end to leave them deluded followers in darker ignorance than before; while the powers of earth have been shaken, and the close bonds of society have been sundered.

“Freemasonry, amid the darkest times, has shone with a calm and steady light, gradually increasing in its extent, and exercising, in many cases imperceptibly, a powerful

influence on the destinies of the human race. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of religion in her principles and ceremonies, the moral elevation and the welfare of mankind has ever been her peculiar mission. Her's has been the high and holy task to succour the distressed—to listen to the cry, and dry the tear of the widow and the orphan, and thousands have gone to their graves, their last hours brightened by the consoling knowledge, that those they left behind would never, if worthy, apply in vain to a Brother Mason's heart.

“While such, then, are the principles and the spirit of Freemasonry—while such are the objects which influence, and such the course pursued by, Masons, what Brother is there who will not join with heart and soul in the wish that Freemasonry may flourish and extend to every corner of the earth; strong also in the hope, that the time is not far distant, when, uniting men of every shade and clime and tongue, beneath her glorious banner, we may form in the language of Scripture, in all humility, Masonically expressed, “one Lodge under the Grand Master.” I give you then, Worshipful Sir and Brethren,

Masons in all quarters of the Globe. Tune, “Mason's March.”

The Worshipful Master then gave a Toast, which was greeted with all the applause possible, *Mason's Wives and Mason's Bairns.* Tune, “Here's a health to all good Lassies,” which Toast was promptly, ably and feelingly replied to by Brother Capt. Davis, Royal Navy.

“Glee” by the Masons.

The next Toast *Happy to meet, Serry to part, and Happy to meet again.* Tune, "Auld Lang Syne."

Many other Toasts were given, among which was one that deserves especial notice from the warm hearted reception it met with, *Brother Major General Sir Richard Armstrong.* Tune, "The British Grenadiers."

During the evening several Masonic songs were sung, and many appropriate tunes played by the Band, which, together with the able, cheerful, and courteous manner in which the Noble Worshipful Master (Brother Captain South), conducted the proceedings, were the means of diffusing universal pleasure.

At half-past 10 the Brethren retired; having met on the level, they parted on the square, all delighted with the day's proceedings; and it may be truly said, that a day was never more usefully spent by the Craft. The **CARTENARY** of the Minden Lodge will, no doubt, be long remembered by its own Members, as well as by the Brotherhood of Kingston.

Brethren, my task is done. The representation of the proceedings of this day, closes for the present, the History of the Minden Lodge. What its future career may be, none can tell; but a prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe for its success, will, I doubt not, be breathed by other lips beside mine. To me the compilation of this History has been a labour of Love, and its purpose was likewise one of Love. It was my wish, by a narrative of

the uniform good conduct, amid all the vicissitudes of the Lodge, of those who bore the proud title of a Freemason: to shew to my brother Soldiers how highly we value that title, and to raise in them an emulation to run the same worthy career as our forefathers. Though in the Lodge we all meet on a level, the principles we there learn will teach us, that as a wise Providence has ordained the existence of various grades in life, it is the paramount duty of the Masonic Soldier to act in accordance with those principles. To his Queen and Country he will be loyal and true—the foul, dishonouring crime of Desertion will never disgrace *him*—to his superior Officers respectful and obedient—to his equals, kind and affectionate—to his inferiors attentive and condescending, and ever ready to assist, faithfully performing the various duties in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him. His reward will be rich in his own peace of mind—in his knowledge that he is acting up to his profession as a Masonic Soldier, and above all as a Soldier of Christ: for, my brother Soldiers, unless we are all arrayed under His Banner, we never can know real happiness for the present, and we can never possess a hope of it for the future.

In conclusion then my Brethren, I would beg of you never to forget your obligations as Freemasons; let the world see, that the spirit of your Order imbues every act of your life,—that spirit by which Masonry has been enabled to survive, whilst human institutions not based on the Rock of Religion, have been successively swept away.

In the beautiful language of the Poet we may say :

" Hence 'midst the ruin of Five thousand years,
Unhurt, unchanged, Freemasonry appears ;
Her Towers and Monuments may fade away,
Her truth and social love shall ne'er decay."

[Erratum.—On page 11, eleventh line from top, for "Egmont-op-zee" read
"EGMONT-OP-ZEE."

