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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS  
OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

*A Lecture delivered before the Freres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.*

BY EMMA HOLMES, 31<sup>st</sup>,  
Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost  
of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the  
Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 592.)

Professor Aytoun evidently shared this opinion, and believed in the present Knights Templar as the legitimate descendants of the Crusading Red Cross Knights, or he would not have penned the stirring lines which I now proceed to quote.

## THE RAISING OF THE BEAUSEANT.

BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

Fling out the Temple as of old !  
Age hath not stained the whiteness of its fold,  
Nor marred the ruddy Cross, salvation's sign :  
Once more we lift the sacred standard up—  
Companions, fill the cup—  
We pledge the Beauseant in this sparkling wine !  
Oh ! what a valiant host have fought and bled  
Beneath that banner, to the wind outspread,  
Since first it moved against the infidel !  
Who knows not how it waved in Salem's Towers,  
When Acre, Ramla, Nazareth, were ours,  
And at Tiberias fell ?

Fell, with the Knights who bore it to the field,  
When foulest treason broke the Christian shield,  
And bade the Turkish crescent sign advance—  
Fell, but to rise again, with triple pride,  
When bounding o'er the tide,  
The armies came of England and of France.

And who is he, the leader of that band,  
Who first sets foot upon the Holy Land ?  
Move on, unrivalled champion that thou art !  
Shout, brethren, shout ! aloft your banners fling—  
'Tis he, the Christian's hope, the island King—  
Richard, the Lion-heart !

Then Acre fell, the Moslem foe went back,  
And still our brethren followed on their track,  
And ever in the van of battle flew  
The sacred Beauseant, like a meteor star  
Shedding its wath afar  
Upon the foul and unbelieving crew.

Unvanquished still—till fraud, not force, com-  
bined  
With basest envy in a despot's mind,  
Dragged from its staff that glorious emblem down,  
And poured, like water, forth the guiltless blood,  
When Jacques Molay, the valiant and the good,  
Received his martyr crown.

Then perished all—yet, no ; on Scottish ground  
Some remnant of the Templars still was found,  
Whom even treason did not dare to quell.  
Walter de Clifton ! honoured be thy name !  
Who, braving death and shame,  
Didst vindicate thine Order's truth so well.

Years passed away ere yet the warring world  
Beheld again the Templars flag unfurled ;  
But England saw the rosy Cross return  
Once more to light, and scattering dismay  
Within their ranks upon that glorious day  
When Bruce won Bannockburn !

Then raise it up, Companions, once again,  
Though now it wave not in the battle plain ;  
True hearts are here to guard its spotless fold,  
For ever honoured be the Templars' name,  
For ever dear their fame,  
Fling out the Beauseant banner, as of old !

Bro. Haye, however, adds, "The more probable account is that they joined, on an equal footing, the knights of St. John in Scotland ; James the IV. gave a charter, confirming grants by the Kings, Malcolm IV., Alexander II., Alexander III., James II., and James III., to the Knights of the Hospital and Temple.

Bro. Haye further observes, "The Order, as in England, was found innocent, and it is a curious circumstance, no act was passed suppressing them in Scotland, as was done in every other State in Europe. This renders all the more probable the idea that they joined the Order of St. John."

It appears also from his history, that on the persecution of the German Templars, they were told that the Order was dissolved, and they were to be incorporated with another Order. They chose that of the Teutonic Knights. The Pope had previously absolved them, and declared them innocent. The Order of St. John and the Temple in Scotland, became extinct at the Reformation. Bro. Haye asserts, when Sir James Sandilands, the Grand Prior, turned Protestant. At the same period the same fate in a manner, befel the Teutonic Knights ; but instead of giving birth to a Torphichen family, as in Scotland, the successors of the Templars in Germany founded the Prussian kingdom.

By the way, the present Lord Torphichen is, or was, a member of the Supreme Council A. and A. Rite in Scotland. He is so noted in the Calendar for 1866.

In the proceedings of a conference of delegates from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Chapter of Scotland, the Grand Chapter of Ireland, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, touching the Mark Degree, and which is annexed to the published proceedings of Grand Mark Lodge for 1871, I find Bro. Kerr making the following observation:—

"In reference to the existence of what is termed 'speculative' Masonry, I may mention the Secretary of the Royal Order of Scotland, informed me that he had documents in his possession, upwards of 200 years old, belonging entirely to what is called the 'Speculative' portion of Freemasonry, not the 'Operative' at all ; and which is very much akin to our Third Degree.

Bro. Kerr also stated that the Glasgow St. John Lodge, No. 3 *lis*, on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, holds a charter from Malcolm Canmore, against which some objections have been stated, but they have another of William the Lion, which is indisputable, dated 1174. They also state that, as representing the builders of Glasgow Cathedral, they only practice the traditional Masonry received at that early period.

St. Mary's Chapel Lodge, went so far back in her history as to say that the lodge was originally brought to this country by David Ist, and as a travelling lodge, erected the Chapel of Holyrood, in 1128, also Melrose Abbey, and various other buildings, and came back and settled in Edinburgh.

From this body rose the incorporation of Masons.

Bro. Kerr stated, also, that from the unwillingness of members of the old lodges to commit anything to writing, it was difficult to find direct evidence of the speculative, as well as the operative character of their teaching.

"However," he says, "under date 1559, on the sill of one of the windows of the Choir of Glasgow Cathedral, we find the Square and Compass engraved, the All-seeing Eye above, the sun, moon, and stars, and a finger pointing to the three steps. In those times, when the secrets of the Craft were very much looked to and preserved with jealous care, it was not to be expected that very much explanation of the system then practised could be found, but it would be seen by these symbols that speculative Masonry did exist."

If this is so, and if these charters are of the age they claim to be, Bro. Findel's objections to Scotland, and Scottish Masonry must fall to the ground, since we have nothing in England of a like antiquity.

"Rosa Crucis," in a letter to the *Freemason's Magazine*, on the Rose Croix Degree, which appeared 22nd August, 1868,\* says—"Some years ago, I called the attention of your readers to a passage in Sir Walter Scott's novel of 'Woodstock' ; it is from the speech of Colonel Hailsson, in the first scene:—"Down on your right knees, front rank ; spare not the spoiling of your blue aprons, Zerubbabel ! aye, that is the word."

"To this, I received no response ; but can there be any connection between the blue apron and the curious description of the Blue Blanket, or Craftsmen's banner, for which we are indebted, amongst other valuable extracts, to Bro. Hughan ; the same article also supports the tradition, that a large number of our brethren joined the first Crusade."

The Blue Blanket, to which Rosa Crucis alludes, was the name given to the banner of the Craftsmen in Edinburgh, and in original writs was called the banner of the Holy Ghost.

Our esteemed Bro. Hughan, quoting Pennecuik's historical account, published 1722, says, "The Blue Blanket had its rise about the year 1,200 of God, when the Crusade was carried on by Pope Urban the Second ; and so is older than any of the Orders of Knighthood in Europe, save that of St. Andrew on the Thistle, which had its origin about the year 800. Vast numbers of the Scotch mechanics having followed this holy war, taking with them a banner, bearing the inscription out of the 51st Psalm, 'In bona voluntate tua edificentur muri Jerusalem' (sic), and from its colour was called the Blue Blanket.

On the occasion of laying the foundationstone of the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, the 24th June, 1858, the real original Blue Blanket, which had long been in a very tattered condition, but which had been repaired by lining one of its

sides with blue silk was displayed in the Ma nic procession by the Lodge of Journeymen Freemasons, No. 8, the privilege being accorded to them, in consequence of their original connection with the Masons of St. Mary's Chapel, one of the fourteen incorporated trades of the city.

It is said that the banner was borne before the Craftsmen, who rallied under the Earl of Angus, the Lord Provost, to accompany James IV. to the field of Flodden. It was displayed to assemble the incorporated trades to protect Queen Mary, when she was insulted, and her life placed in jeopardy by the incensed populace, after her surrender to the confederate nobles at Carberry Hill, and it went up to the rescue of James VI. from a rabble that assailed him at the Old Tolbooth, Edinburgh, for refusing to listen to a petition presented by the Presbyterian ministers, complaining of his undue leaning. In King James's work, the Basilikon Doron, addressed to his son, Henry, Prince of Wales, he says, "The Craftsmen think we should be content with their work, how bad soever it may be; and if in anything they be controlled up goes the Blue Blanket."

I have read somewhere that the Rev. Charles Kingsley gave up the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge because he found history such a mass of lies.

Masonry, which is founded on tradition, which, until recent years, had very little about it committed to writing, much less to print, would be something more than a human invention, if it could lay claim to greater veracity in its historical statements than history itself.

Masonic history is no more and no less infallible than ancient or modern history.

There would seem to be some foundation for the tradition that the Masons joined in the Crusades, and I am not aware that the author of the History of the Blue Blanket was a Mason, and therefore, interested in making the statement.

We now come to the present descent of the Knights Templar, and to their connection with the Free-masons and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, through the Order in France.

The author I have quoted so freely from, Charles Knight, speaks of the suppression of the Order of Knights Templar, forgetting, or more probably, not knowing that they never have been suppressed.

Strange as this statement may seem to some, it is, I believe, nevertheless, true, and for the benefit of my readers, I shall proceed to quote from Mills's History of Chivalry on this subject.

Mills says in his interesting work on Chivalry\* "In their origin all the military orders and most of the religious ones were entirely aristocratic, proofs of gentility of birth were scrupulously examined, and no soldier by the mere force of his valiancy could attain the honours of an order, though such a claim was allowed for his admission into the general fraternity of Knighthood. These requisites for nobleness of birth kept pace with the political state of different countries; for the sovereigns of Europe, and chivalry did not accord upon any particular form. Thus a French candidate for the knighthood of Saint John of Jerusalem must have shown four

quarters of gentility on his coat armour but in the, severer aristocracies of Spain and Germany, no less than eight heraldic emblazonings were requisite. In Italy, however, where commerce checked the haughtiness of nobility, it was not expected that the pedigree should be so proud and full, and at length the old families conceded, and the new families were satisfied with the concession that the sons of merchants should be at liberty to enter into the religious orders. It would be tedious and unprofitable to detail the history of all these chivalric societies, and were I to repeat or abridge the usual books on the topic I should in many cases be only assisting to give currency to fraud, for the title, a religious order of knighthood was often improperly bestowed on an establishment, while in truth it was only a fraternity of monks, who maintained some soldiers in their pay; other associations obtained a papal sanction, but they were small and insignificant, and their history, did not affect the general state of any country, not so, however, the noble fraternities of Saint John and the Temple, and next, though the intervening space of dignity was considerable, the Teutonic knights. These religious orders of Chivalry, by their principles and conduct, are strongly marked in the political history of the world, for they formed the firm and unceasing bulwark of the Christian kingdom in Palestine during the middle ages. They were its regular militia, and maintained the Holy Land in the interval between the departure of one fleet of Crusaders and the arrival of another. Generous emulation sometimes degenerated into envy, and the heats and feuds of the Knights of Saint John and the Temple violated the peace of the country; but these dissensions were usually hushed when danger approached their charge, and the atabal of the Mussulmans was seldom sounded in defiance on the frontier of the kingdom without the trumpets of the military orders in every preceptory and commandery receiving and echoing challenge. The valiance of the Templars was particularly conspicuous in the moments of the kingdom's final fate; for when the Christians of the Holy Land were reduced to the possession of Acre, and two hundred thousand Mameluke Tartars from Egypt were encamped round its walls, the defence of the city was entrusted to Peter\* de Beuycan, Grand Master of the Templars. And well and chivalrously did he sustain his high and sacred charge. Acre fell, indeed, but not until this heroic representative of Christian Chivalry and most of the noble followers of his standard had been slain.

The memory of the Templars is embalmed in all our recollections of the beautiful romances of the middle ages, for the Red Cross Knights were the last band of Europe's host that contended for the possession of Palestine. A few survived the fall of Acre and retired to Sis in Armenia. They were driven to the island of Tortosa, whence they escaped to Cyprus, and the southern shore of the Mediterranean no longer rang with the cry of religious war.†

\* Described as Pierre or Peter in the "Testament of Jaques de Molay," but as William by Addison.

† Mill's "History of Chivalry," pages 336 to 339.

"But the persecution of the Templars in the fourteenth century does not close the history of the Order, for though the knights were spoiled, the Order was not annihilated. In truth, the cavaliers were not guilty, the brotherhood was not suppressed, and, startling as is the assertion, there has been a succession of Knights Templars from the twelfth century down even to these days; the chain of transmission is perfect in all its links. Jacques de Molai, the Grand Master, at the time of the persecution, anticipating his own martyrdom, appointed as his successor, in power and dignity. Johannes Marcus Larmenius of Jerusalem, and from that time to the present there has been a regular and uninterrupted line of Grand Masters. The charter by which the supreme authority has been transmitted is judicial and conclusive evidence of the Order's continued existence. This charter of transmission, with the signatures of the various chiefs of the Temple is preserved at Paris, with the ancient statutes of the Order, the rituals, the records, the seals, the standards, and other memorials of the early Templars. The brotherhood has been headed by the bravest cavaliers of France, by men who, jealous of the dignity of knighthood, would admit no corruption, no base copies of the orders of chivalry, and who thought that the shield of their nobility was enriched by the impress of the Templars' Red Cross. Bertrand du Guesclin was the Grand Master from 1357 till his death in 1380, and he was the only French commander who prevailed over the chivalry of our Edward the III. From 1478 to 1497 we may mark Robert Lenoncourt, a cavalier of one of the most ancient and valiant families of Lorraine.

Philippe Chabot, a renowned captain in the reign of Francis I., wielded the staff of power from 1516 to 1543. The illustrious family of Montmorency appear as Knights Templar, and Henry the first Duke, was the chief of the Order from 1574 to 1614. At the close of the seventeenth century the Grand Master was James Henry de Duras, a marshal of France, the nephew of Turenne, and one of the most skilful soldiers of Louis XIV. The Grand Master from 1734 to 1776 were three princes of the Royal Bourbon Family. The names and years of power of these Royal personages who acknowledged the dignity of the Order of the Temple were Louis Augustus Bourbon, Duke of Maine, 1724-1737; Louis Henry Bourbon Conde, 1737-1741; and Louis Francis Bourbon, Conty 1741-1749. The successor of these princes in the Grand Mastership of the Temple was Louis Hercules Timolean, Duke de Cossi Brissac, the descendant of an ancient family long celebrated in French history for its loyalty and gallant bearing. He accepted the office in 1776 and sustained it till he died in the cause of royalty, at the beginning of the French Revolution. The Order has now its Grand Master, Bernardus Raymundus Fabre Palaprat, and there are colleges in England and in many of the chief cities in Europe."

Thus the very ancient and sovereign Order of the Temple is now in full and chivalric existence, like those orders of knighthood which were either formed in imitation of it, or had their origin in the same noble principles of chivalry.

\*History of Chivalry, Vol. 1, page 336.

It has mourned as well as flourished, but there is in its nature and constitution a principle of vitality which has carried it through all the storms of life.

Its continuance, by representatives, as well as by title, is an indisputable fact as the existence of any other chivalric fraternity. The Templars of these days claim no titular rank, yet their station is so far identified with that of the other orders of knighthood that they assert equal purity of descent from the same bright source of chivalry. Nor is it possible to impugn the legitimate claims to honorable estimation, which the modern brethren of the Temple derive from the antiquity and pristine lustre of their Order, without at the same time shaking to its centre the whole venerable fabric of knightly honour."

Mackay, in his "Lexicon of Masonry," quotes this statement, and gives a list of the Grand Masters of the Order down to the present day.

Lawrie, in his History of Freemasonry in Scotland, gives the charter of transmission in full.

This charter has been declared to be a clever forgery from beginning to end, and of which all the members have been dupes, but Bro. Woof very justly remarks in his valuable little work on the Order,\* that though it is advanced in support of the allegation that Bertrand du Guesclin signed his name to the charter as Grand Master, when history says he could not write; yet this of itself would not be sufficient to prove it a forgery. Moreover, it appears from Bro. Woof's account, that Guesclin's name is signed with a cross on the charter, and some of the signatures have been identified, notably that of the Duc de Duras, in 1681.

A portion of the charter of Mark Larmenius, who succeeded Jaques de Molay as Grand Master, translated from the original Latin, runs as follows:

"Lastly, with the decree of the Grand Convent of the brethren, by my supreme authority, I will declare and decree the Scotch Templars deserters of the Order, cast off with an anathema, they and their brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, despoilers of the dominions of the militia to whom may God show mercy without the pale of the Temple, now and for ever.

\*A sketch of the Knights Templar and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, with notes on Masonic Knights Templar, by Richard Woof, F.S.A.

\*Before receiving the vow of profession, which is still administered to all chevaliers, the candidates makes a solemn declaration, either that he does not belong to the Order of Malta, or that he abjures the spirit of rival hostility which actuated the Knights of St. John in former days against the Templars.

To be continued.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

## Reviews.

*The Old Charges of English Freemasons.* By WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, with a Preface by the Rev. A. F. A. WOODFORD, M.A.

For some time past we have hailed, with heartfelt pleasure, a growing tendency in our excellent Order, carefully to consider, and criticisingly to study, those traditions and legends which form so striking, and in some respects, so peculiar a feature in its existence and history.

Like the poet, we are tempted to say, to many pseudo-critics now-a-days, of Masonic history generally

Spare the legend for its beauty  
Carp not, what is it to you?  
If the letter is a fable  
In its spirit it is true?

Not that we at all wish to imply that we deem the Masonic Legend a fable in any sense, but only that their words seem to contain a truth, which we shall all do well to bear in mind.

As a general rule, it is to be feared, that we English Masons content ourselves with the now time-honoured records of the Craft, contained in the earlier works of our brethren, J. Anderson and W. Preston, and the later productions of Bro. Laurie and Bro. Dr. Oliver.

Beyond their range of investigation and of research, many worthy brethren seem to dislike to stray, believing apparently, that if we do so, we are wandering into some "terra incognita" altogether, and that in this respect, as in many others in this world, the good old adage is still, on the whole, both true and trustworthy, which bids us "quieta non movere."

But several influences have combined to render any such stationary views almost untenable at the present day, and to open out before us, on the contrary, a wide and progressive field of inquiry and investigation. There has been, for instance, that Germanic Masonic movement, which has been going on practically ever since the end of the last century, and which has culminated, so to say, in the very interesting and admirable history of German Freemasonry, regard being also had to its history in general, recently put forth by our learned brother, J. Findel, and which has been already translated into English, for our brethren in this country.

It is not too much really, to say, that we owe to a great extent, to our German brethren, and not the least to Bro. J. Findel, the great impetus, and the clear direction, which have been given to a more accurate and critical examination of our Masonic annals, and of our Masonic archaeology.

Much attention has also lately been paid to the antiquities and claims of what are termed, sometimes, the Chivalric Orders in Freemasonry, and Bro. Leeson, and Bro. Yarker, have both contributed more than one interesting paper and able essay on the subject. They both, if we understand their views aright, build up the whole fabric of Freemasonry, or some mystic Order or Rosicrucian Confraternity, and though we cannot pause now, to point out the utter helplessness of any such theories, on any safe grounds of authentic history, as it seems to us, yet we can, as Freemasons, anxious for inquiry, and always ready to hear both sides, gladly welcome all such contributions to the common store of Masonic Archaeology generally. And happily too, of late years, our Craft history has been more carefully sifted and studied, than of yore, and very praiseworthy efforts have been made to give a more intellectual tone to our literature and discussions on the subject.

Curiously enough, a non-mason, Mr. J. O. Halliwell, may be said to have led the way, some years ago, by the publication of that very interesting Masonic poem, of the latter part of the fourteenth century, among the King's MSS. in the British Museum, and our Bro., M. Cooke, published also some few years back, the earliest prose "Constitution," among the additional MS. in the same great repository of national literature, and which has ever seemed to us quite a landmark, if we may use the word, in our Masonic investigations.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, to whom our Craft is greatly indebted, for his untiring energy, has contributed more than one most interesting Constitu-

tion, from time to time, and printed each, separately or conjointly with others, for the use of the brethren, while Bro. D. Murray Lyon, Bro. J. Mackay in America, as well as anonymous correspondents like "Lupus," "A Masonic Student," &c., have called the attention of the brethren repeatedly of late years, to many subjects of interest and importance. Nor can we forget Bro. W. P. Buchan, who has upheld his favourite theory, and vindicated his peculiar explanation of our Masonic history, with his wonted earnestness and tenacity, and let us say, in all fraternal friendship, sometimes with a little more zeal than discretion. All these, and in some respects, opposing influences have compelled us, as it were, to reopen the whole question of Masonic history, and to endeavour to substantiate the claims we have put forward, and the statement that all were in the habit of making as Freemasons.

This has entailed a great deal of controversy, because, as a general rule, we are in the habit of relying with comfortable complacency or tranquil indifference, on the assertion and opinions of our earlier writers.

Our German brethren, with that closeness of historical research, and that patient investigation so peculiar to themselves, have for a long time subjected all Masonic documents, and historical Legends, and antiquarian claims, to the crucible, so to say, of a calm and careful criticism.

And thus, as these investigations have proceeded, we have found it necessary to see, whether some of our anachronisms might not be corrected, some of our conflicting statements might not be reconciled, and some of the occasional errata of our traditionary legends, might not be removed, which the lapse of time or unavoidable mistakes have occasioned, so that, no longer upholding what a modern writer has termed too hastily, "the fables of the Freemasons," we can, at any rate, offer to the Craft, and to the world, a reasonable and trustworthy history of our world-wide association, whose continuance and preservation in the world, constitute in themselves one of the most marvellous facts in the annals and progress of mankind.

But in order to arrive at such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished for by all lovers of our good old Craft, we naturally require both evidences and authorities, which can meet alike the most searching criticism, and the most accurate investigation. And in these two points, some of our Masonic writers appear to us somewhat at times to be deficient.

They often do, as it seems to us, what a learned judge once said of a barrister, pleading before him, "You assume the point, and then argue upon it, and in both you are wrong."

We have often ourselves, for instance, favourite views and preconceived theories to uphold, and we accordingly try to square facts to our own theories, or make the evidence dovetail in with our own views.

Hence, it has been considered, and we think both wisely and seasonably, that the best and safest way is, to use a military term, as it were, to "break ground" afresh, and following a metaphor, derived from the same fine profession, to make our "advances" and "covered ways," and "connecting parallels," before the great fortress of historic truth, and by careful compilation and collation of all known and existing sources of evidence and information, manuscript or printed, to collect data, reliable in themselves, and on which, like the "faithful sojourners," we can build up a lasting fabric on sure and safe foundations.

But to do this thoroughly, necessarily, of course, will and must entail much studious comparison of available documents, both untiring research and honest criticism, and above all, should ever be marked by a scrupulous regard for Truth qua Truth, as without this last and abiding characteristic of our enquiries, they never can really tend to any good purpose, or satisfactory conclusion.

If we go to work in this spirit, we may, without much difficulty, as it appears to us, prove to our many opponents and satisfy ourselves, that our Masonic history is after all, not only in the main authentic, but, that there is in it much, not only calculated to interest our own Craft but those who are not Masons.

Now, we do not mean to say for one mo-

ment, that our greater historians like Anderson, or Preston, or Lawrie, or Oliver, or writers like Mackay, and others, have ever intentionally sought to deceive us, or have in truth fallen into errors of any serious importance, but what we would wish to convey to the minds of our readers is, that, we have now MS. authorities to refer to, which were apparently unknown to them, and that sources of information are open to us, from which they were unfortunately debarred.

With the view, then, of laying the basis, as it were, of still further publications of a similarly interesting kind, and of paving the way for other and later archaeological contributions, Bro. W. J. Hughan has thought well to publish a collection of the Masonic MS. Constitutions, many of which, hitherto, have never been yet in print, or at any rate only in part.

The preface of Bro. Woodford gives us a succinct account of the general history of the Masonic Constitutions, and the claims to antiquity and authority of the individual MSS, while Bro. Hughan's able Post-Preface supplies us with a very interesting resumé of the special history of each particular MS.

Bro. Hughan has, in this present volume, printed eleven constitutions, including Krause's tripartite Constitution, about which so much controversy has arisen.

Of the constitutions now published, some are very interesting, not only on account of the associations attaching to them, but of several very important facts which they serve to illustrate and explain.

No attempt has, however, been made in the present volume, as time would not permit, to arrive at any conclusion, from their careful collation but that is, no doubt, left to a later work.

There are, it seems, as Bro. Woodford tells us, and as Bro. Hughan agrees, thirty-five so far known Masonic Constitutions, including the Masonic poem, Bro. M. Cooke's MS, and Bro. Krause's Form!

Most of these, indeed all, are in Great Britain, as the original of Krause's Form "hails," as the Americans say, from this country.

But if from this list we deduct the duplicates, and those which, though alluded to by competent writers, have so far evaded discovery, and one or two which may be considered as made up, we have, in truth, twenty-seven actual MSS Constitutions.

Not that these are all independent MSS., for many are only copies, or that all are of equal value, as they could not be.

Bro. Woodford tells us that which we will send down to our brethren.

The work is one of the most valuable illustrations of the history of the Antiquity MS., 1689; York MS., No. 4, 1692; the York MS., No. 2, 1704.

The whole arrangement and compilation of the publication is of the greatest credit to our Bro. W. J. Hughan, and will, we feel sure, be alike appreciated and well supported by the Craft.

Each Lodge is desired to send at once to obtain a copy in a book of reference, and we are glad to hear that the first impression is nearly exhausted.

We can only conclude this somewhat lengthy notice of Bro. Hughan's valuable work, with the expression of the hope, that we may have to welcome by long, and not shorter publication, all testifying to the increasing interest amongst ourselves in such useful and important works as these.

Thus we shall best evidence to ourselves and to the world, that our Order is not only increasing in numbers year by year, but also in that intellectual appreciation and earnest study of our history and antiquities, which can alone render us adequately sensible of its real position and wonderful progress in the world!

This higher view both of our annals and our antiquities, seems to be characteristic of the age in which we live, as regards society generally, and the study of archaeology particularly, and as it appears to us, should ever distinguish a body of men like ourselves, who prize Truth above all things, and who naturally wish to possess, in these doubting and questioning days, an authentic history and trustworthy annals of our venerable and valuable brotherhood.

## GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester, will be quoted hereafter for the proceedings of Wednesday last. The Rose and Thistle, or the Mark Masters of Scotland and England, are henceforth united, and the Lodge of Reconciliation which has just been celebrated marks a fusion which it has taken years of patient toil to bring about. It is difficult to overrate the importance of this without seeming grandiloquent to outsiders; but Freemasonry in Lancashire is a living force. The Provincial Grand Master here, Brother Romaine Callender, has, by virtue of his position, substantial power; and nothing could prove this more unmistakably than the gathering from all parts of the United Kingdom which has been brought together at the summons of the Grand Master of Mark Masters. The Rev. Raymond Portal was among those who accepted the invitation; and among those who were present from first to last were—Lord Leigh, Bro. W. B. Beach, M.P., the Earl of Limerick, Lord Skelmersdale, the Earl Bective, Sir Frederick Williams, M.P., Colonel Burdett, and a long list of Grand Officers, whose names are more or less known to the general public. Let it be noted that the proceedings commenced at noon, and continued almost without a break until twelve at night, and it will be understood that the 200 Freemasons engaged in them (several of whom had travelled 300 miles to be present) were thoroughly in earnest.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Lancashire was opened punctually at 1 p.m., when the English Mark Masters composing it transacted the business of their province under the presidency of Bro. Romaine Callender. Half an hour later the Lancashire Mark Masters, who have been until to day under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, opened their Grand Lodge for the last time in Lancashire. Then followed the real business of the day, the business which had called so many men together from distant parts. The Grand Master of Mark Masters took the chair, the articles of union between the two sets of Masons were read, and their fusion under one head, and with one code of constitutional regulations, formally agreed to and adopted by the consenting parties. Bro. Romaine Callender was re-installed as Grand Master of the United Province. Lord Skelmersdale was appointed his deputy, and the other offices were regularly filled. Lord Skelmersdale addressed the brethren upon the duties he had undertaken as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and pledges were entered into by Bro. Portal and Bro. Callender to the same purport. It would be unseemly to enter into details. The meeting has been of public importance by reason of the position and earnestness of those taking part in it, and it is enough to say that the purely Mark-Masonic business lasted till after four o'clock, and the greatest satisfaction was expressed by all who took part in it.

The Masonic Hall in Cooper-street was erected a few years ago by the Freemasons of Lancashire, and consists of many chambers and accommodation for the Masonic Club, which is in full working order here. It was in one of its many spacious rooms that the banquet was held, and I only wish that all those who, like myself, are weary of the dreary repast which are all but inseparable from public dinners in England, could have been present to hear what can be said and done by men thoroughly in earnest, who believe themselves to have accomplished a great work. Whatever the typical Lancashire man takes in hand he puts his whole heart in, and prosecutes with his whole strength. In the portion of the country which is for convenience sake called East Lancashire, there are 76 Craft Lodges, giving a result of some thousands of Freemasons. Bro. Romaine Callender is one of the constitutional chiefs of all these, and it was easy to see that his rule is popular. Where there was much oratory of an exceptionally high character, it would be invidious to single out particular speeches for praise. The chief speakers were Bro. Callender, who presided, Bro. Portal, who as Mark Grand Master gave eloquent testimony to the rapid progress and enduring influence of the degree; and Bro. L. R. Stobbing, who, in

proposing the Provincial Grand Masters of the Mark Degree in England diverged into a review of Freemasonry in England, which was remarkable for its eloquence, no less than for its evidence of antiquarian research. Bro. J. C. Parkinson, to whom was entrusted the toast of the Past Grand Mark Masters of England, traced in the persons of the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Holmesdale, W. B. Beach, M.P., the Earl of Limerick, and Lord Leigh, the indissoluble connection between the reorganized leaders of the Mark Degree and Craft Masonry.

## THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND

As an addenda to page 595 of the "Freemason" we append the following.

Motions regarding the Grand Master's Scheme for liquidating the debt of Grand Lodge, to be considered at the Quarterly Communication on 4th November, 1872.

1. Moved by The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosslyn M. W. Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and seconded by Brother William Mann, Past Senior Grand Warden.

The motion anent a project for reducing debt &c., having been unanimously carried, it is moved.

"That all Lodges, holding of this Grand Lodge shall pass a Bye-Law exacting from each of their Members an annual payment as a test of Membership.

"That this payment in no case be less 2d. per month, or 2s. per annum, and that this sum be collected quarterly by the Treasurer of each Lodge, and paid over by him, with a detailed list of Members contributing, to the Provincial Grand Secretary, who will remit the same to Grand Lodge. Should the test of Membership imposed by an individual Lodge exceed the sum specified, the balance may be appropriated by the Lodge itself, and from and after the passing of this bye-law, only those Members who have contributed their test of Membership can have power to vote or take part in any business of the Lodge."

2. Moved by Brother William J. Cranfield Abbott, R.W.M., No. 1, and seconded by Major Ramsay, V.W. Junior Grand Deacon.

"That Grand Lodge Laws, Chap. XXI. Sec. VI., be altered by adding after the word 'a Warden,' in twelfth line of said Section, the following:—

"And that each Candidate so passed or raised shall pay to the Treasurer of the Lodge an additional fee of 10s. 6d. for each degree given within the prescribed time of two weeks, one half of said additional fee to be paid over to the Grand Lodge, and one half retained by the daughter Lodge."

"That each daughter Lodge pass a corresponding bye-law immediately after passing of the above."

3. Moved by Brother L. Mackersy, Representative Grand Lodge of Canada, and seconded by Brother W. Hey, F.R.M., 36.

"That with the view of carrying out the resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge at last Quarterly Communication, and for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Grand Lodge, providing additional charity funds, and bringing the Grand Lodge still more in harmony with the Sister Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, it be enacted and declared—

1. That the members of all subordinate Lodges shall be divided into two classes, viz. :—Honorary and Subscribing Members.

2. That Honorary Members may attend all meetings of the Lodges to which they belong, but shall have no right to speak or vote therein or to become members of Grand Lodge, or to derive any benefit from the charity funds of the Order.

3. That the Subscribing Members shall pay to the Grand Lodge of Scotland 2s. per annum, to be collected quarterly, such payments to be collected by the Treasurer or Secretary of the Lodge, and transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

4. That the names of all Subscribing Members shall be entered by the Grand Secretary in an appropriate register to be kept for the purpose, and any Brother leaving Scotland shall, if all his dues be paid up, be entitled to a certificate to that effect from the Grand Secretary, and upon getting such certificate, the payment of dues

shall cease until the brother receiving it join another Lodge.

5. That nothing herein contained shall prevent any Lodge laying on a private assessment for its own purposes.

5. That these regulations shall come into operation on the 27th of December, 1872.

4. Moved by Brother Alex. Hay, Grand Jeweller, seconded by Brother Officer, Pr. M. No 11, and Senior Grand Deacon.

"That with a view to the extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge, and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes, the Fee payable to Grand Lodge for each Diploma shall hereafter be five shillings; and that each daughter Lodge shall hereafter annually pay, on the 24th day of June, to Grand Lodge, the sum of One Pound sterling; that these sums shall be collected by the Grand Secretary, and under deduction of the actual expense of the Diplomas, shall be deposited in Bank, in an Account to be kept in name of Trustees, of whom two shall be nominated by each Provincial Grand Lodge, at home and abroad, and two by the Grand Committee, with the Substitute Grand Master for the time being, as an ex officio Member and Chairman of the said Board of Trustees;—that the said Trustees shall annually apply the sums so deposited in extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge; that on the total extinction of said debt, or in the discretion of Grand Lodge on its partial extinction, the surplus revenues of Grand Lodge shall be applied to charitable uses by the Grand Committee and the said Provincial Grand Lodges, in sums proportional to the Intrans annually recorded by the Lodges within their respective districts.

#### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

At the General Committee of the Freemasons' Girls' School, held on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall, Major Creton in the chair, Bro. J. C. Parkinson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the institution, made inquiry into the state of health of Bro. E. H. Patten, its Secretary, and as to the probability or the reverse of his being able to resume his duties. Attention was drawn to the fact that Bro. Patten was smitten with paralysis in January last, and that he is considerably over seventy years of age; and the necessity for declaring the office vacant, and of appointing a successor was strongly urged. Mr. Parkinson expressed the deep sense of obligation with which the supporters and authorities of the institution regarded the faithful and zealous services of Bro. Patten, and expressed an earnest wish that the latter gentleman should have granted to him a pension equal in amount to his full salary, as well as a most liberal compensation for the other emoluments pertaining to his official position. But the Freemasons' Girls' School had now been practically without a Secretary for nine months, and a strong feeling was entertained that its interest would suffer unless the duties of the post were discharged actively, and without further delay. The period of the year is now at hand when it is customary for the representatives of the Masonic charities to pay official visits to urge the claims of their respective institutions upon the craft; and the energy and ability with which, as the committee knew, the interests of the Boys' School would be advocated, made it incumbent that the sister institution should not suffer by contrast. After a brief discussion, it was agreed unanimously that the certificate of Bro. Patten's medical attendant should be obtained at once; and that, if it be found necessary, immediate steps shall be taken for securing a liberal pension, and for appointing a new Secretary to the Freemasons' Girls' School.

As the above paragraph has already caused several candidates to appear in the field, we may state that, in the event of a vacancy being declared, Bro. R. Wentworth Little, of the Grand Secretary's office, will be a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Girls' School.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws that govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and a judicious application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.**

#### BOMBAY MASONIC CHARITY FUND.

The following rules of the above fund offer suggestive hints to the founders of similar Institutions in this country:—

##### RULES

The relief of destitute Freemasons and the education of children of poor and distressed Freemasons, and to contribute its aid towards any act of benevolence and charity.

In conformity with the above objects this Society was instituted 1st January, 1872, and is called "Bombay Masonic Association," registered under Act XXI of 1860.

The Fund is under the patronage of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay Council 30th Degree of the Antient and Accepted Rite, Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Provincial Grand Conclave Masonic Knights Templar, and Provincial Grand Council of Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

A Council of six Directors is elected from the subscribers at large, who retire annually at the General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election. The election to each is made by means of printed voting lists, which are to be circulated to each subscriber in the Presidency of Bombay, at least one month before the General Meeting, and the votes shall be scrutinised, and the result declared at such Annual Meeting.

The heads of the ruling bodies of Freemasonry in this Presidency shall be ex-officio Directors.

Any Director quitting Bombay shall ipso facto cease to be a Director from the date of such departure.

Meetings of the Directors will be held quarterly, or from time to time, as needed, on the requisition of any two Directors. The Meeting is competent if two members be present.

The Directors are competent to fill up the vacancies which arise during the year until the Annual Meeting.

Benefactors to the amount of 50 rupees or monthly subscribers of 20 rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Fund.

The report delivered at the Annual Meeting is published for the use of subscribers.

No General Meeting of the subscribers can act unless ten members be present.

The capital stock of the charity is lodged in the Bank of Bombay.

Within ten days after a meeting of Directors the proceedings should be circulated for the information of those Directors who could not attend.

All applications for relief shall be circulated for the information and opinion of the Directors, and the Directors shall meet, if necessary, for their disposal.

Temporary relief shall be granted at the discretion of the Directors to such applicants as may seem to them proper objects of Masonic charity, not exceeding 100 Rupees, unless specially sanctioned by the President of the Board of Directors.

Parties relieved under the foregoing Rule shall not receive any further assistance from the Fund until after the lapse of a year from the last relief being granted.

Permanent pensions shall be regulated according to the state of the Fund and the circumstances of the applicants.

To entitle a brother or his family to permanent relief, the former must have been a contributing member to some warranted Lodge, Chapter, Encampment, or Conclave in this District for the space of at least two years immediately preceding the date of application, or date of death, as the case may be; unless it shall appear that he had left his Lodge, Chapter, Encampment, or Conclave from necessity, or there are other circumstances to justify a departure from this rule.

The Directors shall be at liberty to reject any application for relief without assigning any reason.

Relief shall be given in no case unless satisfactory proofs be afforded of worth and merit, and parties enjoying the benefits of the Fund shall forfeit the same for misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the directors.

The cases of Pensioners shall be reviewed periodically, and allowances shall cease, or be reduced, at the discretion of the Directors.

All surplus Funds at the close of the year,

after reserving a sufficient sum for emergent expenses, shall be invested in Government Paper, at the discretion of the Directors.

The Accounts, Correspondence, and Proceedings of the Fund shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Subscribers.

A Report of the Accounts and Management of the Fund shall be submitted to all the District Grand Lodges, Chapters, Encampments, or Conclaves, at each of its Regular Communications.

The funds of the Association are to be devoted partly to the board and education of children.

In all cases when the Association defrays the school expenses of a child, whether part or whole, periodical certificate of character shall be required and when such certificates are unsatisfactory, it shall be the duty of the Directors to enquire into the subject, and, if necessary, withdraw the allowance or remove the child.

A general meeting of subscribers is held twice in the year, viz., on the first Wednesday in the months of June and December, at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee may at any time convene an extraordinary meeting of Subscribers.

It shall be compulsory upon the Committee to call an Extraordinary Meeting upon a requisition signed by a least ten Subscribers of Rs. 50 each.

The business shall be stated in the requisition, and no other shall be entered upon at the same meeting.

In all cases of Extraordinary Meetings, whether convened as provided for in Art. 25 or in Art. 26, a week's notice shall be given to all Subscribers, and the business to be transacted shall be stated.

Proxy papers require to be stamped with a one-anna stamp, and are valid only for the meeting specified above, or for any adjournment thereof. Special Proxy papers can only be given under power of attorney, and require a stamp of Rs. 4.

Major-General Sir James E. Alexander, K.C.B., of Westerton, Provincial Grand Master for Stirlingshire, has agreed to lay the Foundation-Stone of the New Municipal Buildings of the Burgh of Alloa, on Thursday, the 17th October, at Half-past One o'clock. The Provincial Grand Lodge will assemble in the Lodge Room, Royal Oak Hotel, at twelve noon. The lodges will form into procession, at half-past twelve p.m. A banquet will take place in the Corn Exchange, at half-past three.

A Council of the Illustrious Knights K.H. 30° will be holden at the Masonic Hall, Golden Square, on Wednesday 9th inst., when a large number of candidates, many of whom are distinguished Masons, will be admitted and installed as Grand Elected Knights K.H.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND; The Knights Companions of the R.S.Y.C.S. are to meet in Council at the Provincial Grand Lodge, 10th inst., at Golden Square, when several candidates are to be admitted to the Ancient Order of Robert the Bruce.

Bro. Seymour Smith, Organist 742, announces his Annual Benefit Concert to take place at the Camberwell Hall, Grove Terrace, Camberwell, on Monday, 7th inst. when he will be assisted by several eminent artists.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Culpable Negligence.—At certain seasons, when the very air seems foul with pestilence and the water provokes disease, it becomes the paramount duty of all invalids to keep themselves and their families in full health and vigour. No wound or sore should now be permitted to run its destructive course, no skin disease should be allowed to depress the nervous system, when all such predisposing causes of danger may be effectually removed by this healing ointment and these purifying pills, without enervating or irritating the constitution. Everybody must in his own person fight the battle for health, and he will surely be victorious who when illness shows itself, handles Holloway's weapons conformably to their instructions.—ADVT.

"For a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm as to deprive me of all rest, and as I could get no relief from the faculty, my daughter persuaded me to try your Pain Killer. The first bottle convinced me that it would restore the use of my paralysed arm, as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second I had got the cure I had so long sought in vain.—ELIZA MARKS, Milkham, Oct. 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son London, W.C."

## NOTICE.

*The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.*

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THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

## Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

ESQUIRE.—The meeting of the Spurious Rite of Memphis (now re-named Ancient and Primitive Rite), to be held on the 8th inst., is decidedly illegal, inasmuch as its promoters have presumed to call the brethren together in Craft clothing. No assemblage of Masons, attired as such, can be held, without the sanction of the Grand Master or his Deputy. After this repeated warning to avoid the "unclean thing," brethren will have themselves to thank, if they get into trouble.

Press of matter compels us reluctantly to hold over the following Reports:—Lodges, 1398, 699; Consecration of Knol Lodge, 1414, Sevenoaks; Consecration of West Lancashire Lodge, 1403, at Ormskirk; Provincial Grand Lodge of Aberdeenshire East; Chapter 73, S.C.; Mark Lodges, 19, 70; Albert K.T. Encampment.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths.

## BIRTH.

MACNAIR—At 11, West Nile-st., Glasgow, on the 27th ult., the wife of J. B. Macnair, Artist, R.W.M. Union, No. 332, of a son.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

## CHARLES XV. KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Our readers would share, no doubt, with the European public the surprise which was expressed at the intelligence which the telegraph flashed across to us that His Majesty of Sweden was no more. Our brother the King of Sweden died about nine o'clock on Wednesday the 18th ult., at Malmo, on his return from the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle. Charles XV of Sweden was born on the 3rd May 1826. He was the son of King Oscar, and grandson of Napoleon's famous General Bernadotte, who was elected to succeed Charles XIII. as King of Sweden and Norway.

The late King was a warm supporter of Masonry in his dominions. He was the Masonic Sponsor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in 1869 when our illustrious brother first "saw the light", at Stockholm, when he was introduced by the King himself in person.

At that time much dissatisfaction was expressed that the Prince of Wales did not honour English Masonry, by being proposed and initiated in this country, but after all, as was shown at the time, many of the Royal personages who joined the Order, did so abroad, and not in England. Charles II was initiated in Flanders, the Duke of Cumberland, who was elected G.M. in 1782, as, we believe, initiated abroad. On the other hand the Duke of Clarence was initiated at Ply-

mouth in 1786, George the 4th, then Prince of Wales was initiated in London at an occasional lodge held at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, in 1787, where also the Duke of York was initiated. The Duke of Kent became a Mason at the Union Lodge, at Geneva, either in 1789 or 1790, and soon afterwards the Duke of Sussex was introduced into Masonry at a lodge in Berlin.

The Kings of Sweden have long been supporters of Masonry. Gustavus the Fourth, we learn from Preston was initiated into the Order at the Grand Lodge of Stockholm, on the 22nd March, 1793, under the auspices of Charles Duke of Sudermania, afterwards Charles XIII Regent of the Kingdom, who presided as Grand Master on the occasion.

This unfortunate but gallant Prince was the son of Gustavus the Third and grandson of Adolphus Frederic II. and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great (who was Grand Master in Germany and the presumed head of the A. and A. Rite.) On the assassination of his father, in 1792 he ascended the throne. When the Duke of Enghien was so unjustifiably seized, and, after a mock trial, shot by the orders of Napoleon, Gustavus resolved upon an eternal hostility to the French Emperor. He ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden, while at the same time he returned to the King of Prussia the Order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, nobly saying, "that he never could, according to the laws of Knighthood, consent to be brother companion to an assassin." After this he continued to join every party opposed to, and to wage war with every party in alliance with, the Emperor. His hostile proceedings, however, became at last so fraught with danger to his country, that a Council of State entreated him to make peace.

This he refused to do; a revolution in Sweden was the consequence; Gustavus was imprisoned, and afterward abdicated. His uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, who had initiated him into Masonry, was then raised to the throne, by the title of Charles XIII., and Christian Augustus of Holstein Augustenburg was invested with the title of Prince Royal of Sweden, or heir apparent to the throne. This Prince dying soon after, the succession was transferred to Marshal Bernadotte, who, in 1818, ascended the throne, as Charles John XIV. After his abdication, Gustavus was for years known as a mere wanderer over Europe, sometimes bearing the name of Count Gottorp, sometimes that of Duke of Holstein. His latter years were spent in poverty, his small annuity being less than £100. From his relations and friends he would receive nothing, and his son, Prince Gustavus Vasa, a general in the Austrian service, naturally desirous of mending his father's position, and rendering it less miserable, was compelled to adopt various devices to assist him. Bro. Gustavson, for by that humble name he was often known, the descendant of the great Gustavus Vasa (who reigned gloriously for nearly 40 years, and died in 1560), and even greater Gustavus Adolphus, who twice defeated Tilly, and led an army of 60,000 men into Germany, for the noble purpose of rescuing the Protestants from the tyranny of the House of Austria,—not to mention the

renowned Charles XII. Bro. Gustavson died in abject poverty, in 1837.

His successor, Charles XIII., was a great patron of the Freemasons, and so greatly did he esteem them, that he instituted an Order of knighthood which bore his name, and which was to be conferred only on distinguished Masons.

Frequent mention has been made of this Order, and much interest now attaches to it, because the late King conferred it upon the Prince of Wales.

How different was his career and that of his grandfather, the great Bernadotte, to that of the unfortunate Prince, whose life we have just sketched. Bernsdotte himself was the son of a lawyer, and enlisted as a private in the Marines. He was only a sergeant when the French Revolution broke out, but in 1792 he had risen to be a colonel in the French army. He greatly distinguished himself on the Rhine, and in Italy, and although Napoleon hated, if he did not fear him, such was his ability, that he was compelled to recognise it, by making him a marshal on the establishment of the Consulate, and afterwards he was created Prince of Ponte Corvo, in 1806.

He was so greatly esteemed, both abroad and at home, as a soldier and statesman, that he was nominated to succeed Charles XIII. on the throne of Sweden.

Napoleon, by that time Emperor, could with difficulty be induced to consent to Bernadotte becoming Crown Prince and heir to the throne.

"What!" said Bernadotte, "will you make me a greater than yourself, by making me refuse a crown?"

The sarcasm told, and Napoleon merely replied, "Go, our fates must be accomplished."

From the moment that he became Crown Prince of Sweden, the fortunate soldier showed a determination to give all his energies to his adopted country, and never, during half a century before his accession, had Sweden known the peace or the prosperity in which he left her, in the hands of his son Oscar, in the year 1844.

The late King was born on the 3rd May, 1826, and was married on the 19th June, 1850, to the Princess of Orange, daughter of the Prince of the Netherlands. She died about a year and a half ago, leaving only one child, a daughter, who was born in October, 1851, and was married in July, 1869, to the Prince Royal of Denmark. She, however, is excluded from the throne by the Salic law which prevails in Sweden. The late King came to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar, in July, 1859, and he and the Queen were crowned at Drontheim, early in August of that year. Among the principal events of his reign, are the reform of the national representation of Sweden, in 1866, the abolition of capital punishment in 1868; and the suppression, in 1869, of the *forum privilegiatum* by virtue of which the nobles could be summoned, in certain cases only, before the Superior Courts, and not before the Courts of First Instance. He will be succeeded by his brother, Prince Oscar, who was born in January, 1829. Prince Oscar inherits the literary capacity by which his family have been distinguished, and has written various prose and poetical works, indicating considerable power, and high culture.

The late King occupied the position of Master of the Order in Sweden, while Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostro-Gothland, now king, is Grand Master. Charles XV. was also a honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

As a sovereign, a man, and a brother, he was revered, esteemed, and beloved; and we can only express a fervent hope that the same prosperity which Sweden enjoyed in his reign, may yet continue during that of his worthy successor.

Our contemporary, the *Daily News* thus alludes to the late Monarch. If the world had been told a week ago that death was about to render vacant one of the Thrones of Europe, few would have thought of turning to Sweden. The death of Charles XV. is a misfortune to his country. He was an able and enlightened ruler. The vigour, promptitude, and wisdom which raised Napoleon's Field Marshal to the Swedish Crown remained with his successors; and the recent history of Sweden is a history of continual improvement, reform, and skilful guidance. Indeed, since the accession of the most famous of the Bernadottes, in 1818, the world has heard little of Sweden, except in the way of social advancement. Canals have been cut, roads constructed, liberty in religious matters granted, commercial intercourse with foreign nations furthered, and free trade adopted. It is true that when Austria and Prussia, apparently acting as the agent of the bewildered Diet of Frankfort, forcibly occupied the Duchies, Sweden was at once alarmed and indignant, and even made some show of preparing for war. But, very prudently, she kept out of a conflict, which, as it merely preceded the inevitable strife for mastery in Germany between Prussia and Austria concerned her little; and by and by she saw the Diet that had decreed "Federal Execution" laughed to scorn by the two big Powers that had their own affairs to settle. Sweden, indeed, has mixed little in European politics during the past half-century; and when we have heard of the last King it has been more as an amiable, happy and sport-loving Monarch, than as the possible agent in any political complications likely to occur on the Continent. Charles XV., indeed, was a most picturesque Monarch. Belonging to a family equally gifted in physique and in powers of mind, he devoted his serious moments to a useful and prudent oversight of his country's affairs, and his leisure time to the most arduous of out-of-door sports. He had a splendid constitution. He loved every sort of active exercise, whether it was that of hunting the fiercer denizens of the Swedish pine forests, or that of dancing till dawn at a courtly festivity. His energy was untiring, and a handsome, daring, good-humoured Monarch was certain to be popular. With his love of active exercise, he cultivated several accomplishments of a milder nature; and it is but a few months since attention was called to certain pieces of verse which, appearing in a public journal, were generally attributed to him. Indeed, he dabbled in painting as well as in poetry; and, altogether, was as notable a figure as any to be found in our modern circle of Monarchs. It is strange to find such a man, in the prime of health and youth, and with all the results of years of healthful exercise ingrained into his constitution, suddenly snatched away from his place, while such rulers as the Emperor of Germany and President Thiers show no signs of feebleness or fatigue at an age when most men naturally seek repose.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

### Craft Masonry.

#### METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—In consequence of the unanimous wish expressed by vote at the last meeting of the lodge (an emergency), it was resolved to hold an emergency meeting on Thursday, September 26th, at the "White Swan" Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, and it was duly held. Bro. J. W. Reed, W.M., took the chair, and opened the lodge at a few minutes before six o'clock. During the evening there were present Bros. W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary; S. O. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; J. Hawker, P.M.; J. G. Vohmann, H. J. Dawe, W. A. R. Harris, G. Harvey, R. G. J. Harriss, F. R. Hood, L. Lemon, P. C. H. Wilkie, R. Mason, C. Letton, R. Killick, E. C. Kilsby, W. H. Hawkins, J. Woollett, J. Baxter Langley, and many others whose names we were unable to ascertain. The long list of visitors included Bros. J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treasurer 147; G. Chapman, P.M., Sec., 147; A. B. Church, 137; F. F. Allison, 825; J. Hayward, S.D. 946; W. Mock, 1275; T. Pallett, 1306, and others whose names and lodges we did not learn. The ballot for Capt. W. H. Hawkins, as is usual in this lodge, proved unanimous in favour of his admission. Bro. P. C. H. Wilkie, was raised to the third degree. Bros. L. Lemon and R. Mason were passed to the second degree. The event of the evening was the initiation of Dr. John Baxter Langley, which took place in the presence of the largest number of members and visitors who were ever present at any one ceremony, (not excepting even the installations), since the lodge has been in existence, proving beyond all doubt the great popularity of the candidate, also the high estimation he is held by those who know him. It was not generally known, beyond the members of the lodge, that he would be present, or else a much larger attendance of visitor would have taken place. As it was, the attendance made the lodge appear as if it was an installation to take place instead of an initiation. Captain W. H. Hawkins was initiated. The case of the destitute children of a deceased member was taken into consideration, and it was resolved unanimously to recommend their case, and petition to the Lodge of Benevolence for relief, which was immediately done. An important notice of motion was given by a Past Master, which stood over for discussion at the next regular lodge meeting. The lodge was closed, and declared adjourned until the 24th October, to meet at five o'clock, p.m. There not being any banquet, refreshment followed labour. After a few hours, spent in social intercourse, the brethren separated, well pleased with the happy reunion which they all had enjoyed.

LEBANON LODGE.—On Thursday, 19th September, at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion-square, Thames-street, Hampton, this, one of the most prosperous lodges in the Province of Middlesex, held its meeting at the appointed hour, two o'clock, p.m. Brother Frederick Walters, P.M., Secretary, opened the lodge. The W.M., Bro. J. T. Moss, P.G.S.D. Middlesex, being out of town, was unable to be present. There were present Bros. H. A. Dubois, J.W.; S. Wickens, P.M., Treasurer; J. W. Jackson, I.G.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; E. Hopwood, P.M.; E. Gilbert, W. H. Livett, F. Bouts, R. G. Sprules, F. W. Thompson, F. Moon, J. W. Baldwin, J. Symes, C. F. Payne, J. Richards, J. W. Richardson, J. M. Jackson, R. Lawrence, J. Hayward, C. Bremerkamp, E. H. Thielay, T. Barriskill, G. E. Wood, J. Marsh, and others. The visitors were Bros. J. Triptree, 13; W. Vire, 1310, &c. The minutes of the meeting held on Thursday, August 15th, were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballots, taken separately, for Brother John Mackey Jackson, late a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, as a joining member, and Messrs. Richards and J. Symes, as candidates for initiation, were in each case declared to be unanimously in favour of

admission. The long list of work on the agenda paper was begun, by raising Bro. E. Lawrence to the third degree, passing Brothers T. Barriskill, J. W. Richardson, and W. Vine 1310, to the second degree, initiating Mr. James Richards, Brother S. Wickens, P.M. and Treasurer, took the chair, and presided over the meeting for the rest of the day. He passed Brothers J. Marsh, R. G. Sprules, F. Moon, and F. W. Thomson to the second degree. He initiated Mr. J. Symes into the secrets and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The work, as is usual in this young lodge, was well and ably done. The propositions for initiations and joining members, were as large and numerous as usual. One old, respected member of the lodge resigned his membership, which was accepted and with great and deep regret. It was resolved unanimously, that in consequence of there being eleven raisings, eight passings, and over five new names on the list for initiation, that in order to have the proper amount of time, the lodge be summoned to meet at one o'clock on Thursday, October 17th, which will be the next regular lodge meeting. The indefatigable Secretary, Brother F. Walters, P.M., secured the services of one brother as its Steward, for one out of the three Masonic Charity Festivals, to be held in 1873. The lodge was closed. A first-class banquet and dessert followed, Brother R. Lawrence, the host seeing to the comfort of all his guests. The wines were excellent.

### CHESHIRE.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

By command of the Right Honourable Lord de Tabley, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Cheshire, the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and brethren connected with the different lodges under his Masonic government were summoned to attend the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, holden at the busy town of Crewe, on Wednesday, the 25th September, for the purpose of transacting the annual business of the Province. A ready and cordial response was given to the command, showing a sincere attachment to the chief Masonic ruler of the Province, who is himself, the embodiment of true Masonic courtesy and zeal, and an earnest desire for the prosperity and progress of the noble Order. The rain poured incessantly from morning till night, but the miserably bleak and blustering weather did not damp the Masonic ardour of the Cheshire brethren, who gathered from all parts of the Province, even the most distant, to support their esteemed R.W.P.G.M. The meeting was held at Town Hall, under the more immediate auspices of the two local lodges, the Four Cardinal Virtues, No. 979; and the Unity, No. 321; each of whom respectively sent 27 and 21 representatives.

The gathering was perhaps one of the most numerous and influential which has been seen for some time, the attendance of W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and officers of Craft Lodges being unusually good. Out of the 37 lodges comprised in the important Province, only one, (the Lodge of Loyalty, Mottram, No. 320), failed to send any representative, and the aggregate attendance may be set down at no fewer than 250.

The arrangements for signing the Tyler's books were anything but pleasant or satisfactory, and therefore we can only give an approximate list of the brethren present, obtained after much difficulty and labour. The book was unwisely placed in the vestibule, leading from the street, and here quite a crowd of little folks "looked in at the open door," with open-mouthed astonishment at the shivering brethren, awaiting their turn to sign the book. It would be well if this unpleasantness were avoided at future Provincial Grand Lodge meetings. Moreover, the book was so inconveniently placed, that many brethren did not sign, as they did not care about again facing the cold and stormy weather after going upstairs to the cloak-room. So far as could be ascertained, the following were amongst the past and present Grand Officers of Cheshire, and other provinces, who accompanied the P.G.M.: Bros. Captain Cope, P.G.S.B. of England, and P. Prov. G.S.W. of Cheshire; C. Dutton, P.G.S.W.; Captain C. J. Howard, P.G. J.W.; J. Bland, P.G. Treasurer; E. H. Griffiths, P.G.

Secretary J. Wood, P.G. Registrar; R. Hodgson, P.G. Chaplain; J. T. Lea, P.G. Superintendent of Works; F. Stevenson, P.G. S.B.; Hon. William Egerton, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Major Hitchen, P. Prov. G.S.B.; H. Howard, P. Prov. G.J.D.; T. Smith, P. Prov. G.J.D.; W. Platt, P. Prov. G.J.W.; G. W. Latham, Past G.D. of England; J. Twiss, P. Prov. G.O.; G. A. Fernley, P.G.J.W.; W. J. Bates, P.G.J.D.; T. Wainwright, P.G.S.D.; W. Bulley, P. Prov. G.J.D.; J. Ingham, P.G.S.; T. Platt, P. Prov. J.G.D.; J. Swindells, P.G. Tyler; T. Armstrong, P.G. Treas. West Lancashire; E. Willoughby, P. Prov. J.G.W.; F. Jackson, P.G.D.C., &c.

The brethren of the Craft lodges, ranged in in proper numbers began to assemble in the lodge room shortly before 12 o'clock, but it was on the stroke of one before the Provincial Grand Lodge entered and the proceedings commenced. After the P.G.M. had been saluted with the royal sign, the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form and solemn prayer, offered by the P.G.C.

The P.G. Sec. said the first communication he had to read was a letter of apology for non-attendance from Bro. George Cornwall Legh, R.W.D.P.G.M., who stated that he regretted he unable to be present, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Cornwall Legh, and also because, as advised by his medical attendant, he feared that the inclement weather might affect his health. Bros. Dr. Crauswick and D. D. Gavin also sent notes of apology for their unavoidable absence.

After calling the muster roll of the lodges within the province, Bro. Griffiths read the minutes of the previous annual Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Stalybridge; an especial P.G.L. meeting held at the same place on the 13th July last, when Lodge No. 1408 was duly consecrated by Bro. Capt. Cope; and another especial meeting of the P.G.L. on the 3rd of August, at the same place, when the N.E. corner-stone in connection with the extension of St. Paul's Church was solemnly laid. The minutes were unanimously passed. The minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence were also read and confirmed without alteration.

The P.G. Treas. then submitted his annual accounts, and before doing so he thanked the P.G.M. and brethren for their warm expression of sympathy with him in his illness at the last annual Provincial Grand Lodge meeting. He was glad to inform the brethren of the province that affairs were progressing very satisfactorily, showing a good balance in their favour. The accounts had been carefully examined by three brethren belonging to Lodges Nos. 1166, 295, and 477. The balance to the credit of the Fund of Benevolence amounted to £1276 1s. 4½d., of which £1200 was invested. The balance of the P.G.L. amounted to £261 4s. 3d. Since their last meeting two bonds had run out, and in consequence of the death of Bro. Smith it was necessary to appoint a new trustee. The vacancy had been filled in a very satisfactory manner. The transfer of the other bond was not yet completed, but this would doubtless be carried out also in a way which would be an honour to the Craft. The accounts were passed by acclamation.

The P.G.M. said at their last meeting he expressed his feeling of confidence that when he submitted the name of Bro. Bland for re-election to the important office of P.G. Treas. it would receive the cordial assent of the brethren. They then also expressed their most sincere hopes that they would see him soon amongst them again in improved health. Thanks to the G.A.O.T.U. they had him once more in their midst with a satisfactory statement of accounts, and ready to give all necessary help in the sacred cause of charity. He moved that Bro. Bland be re-elected P.G. Treasurer, and was certain the proposition would meet with the unanimous approval of the the brethren. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Bro. C. Dutton, P.G.S.W., and carried by acclamation.

The P.G.M.: Bro. Bland, you have fulfilled your duties at great sacrifice of time, personal inconvenience, and risk to your health, but I hope to see you in the position to which you have been unanimously re-elected for many years to come.

The Prov. Grand Master then invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—

G. Cornwall Legh, M.P.,...	D. Prov.G. Master.
C. Dutton, .....	Prov.G.S.W.
Capt. C. J. Howard .....	Prov.G.J.W.
Rev. R. Hodgson, .....	Prov.G. Chaplain.
J. Wood, .....	Prov.G. Registrar.
J. Bland, .....	Prov.G. Treasurer.
E. H. Griffiths, .....	Prov.G. Secretary.
J. Beresford, .....	Prov.G.S.D.
E. Friend, .....	Prov.G.J.D.
G. Whale, .....	Prov.G.S. of W.
F. Jackson, .....	Prov.G.D. of C.
T. Bowers, .....	Prov.G.A.D.C.
J. Tomlinson, .....	Prov.G. Swd. B.
T. H. Kirk, .....	Prov.G. Organist.
S. Gilbert, .....	Prov.G. Pursuivant.
J. Swindells, .....	Prov.G. Tyler.
H. A. Irwin, .....	Prov.G. Steward.
J. Martin, .....	" " "
J. W. M'Gill, .....	" " "
J. Blackhurst, .....	" " "
S. Heath, .....	" " "
G. Watson, .....	" " "

The P.G.M. said they all owed a very great debt of gratitude to the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence, and the result of their labours had hitherto been of the most satisfactory character, they all knew how very efficiently the chairman of that Committee had done his share of the work, and therefore he had the greatest pleasure in re-appointing their worthy brother, Capt. Cope, to that position.

The Provincial Grand Master said it would be in the recollection of the brethren that, by the unanimous vote of the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was resolved a jewel should be presented to the brethren who fulfilled the responsible office of steward to the two charities. He therefore, had much pleasure in presenting Bro. Simpson and Bro. Wood, P.G. Reg., with these jewels, having each fulfilled the duties of that office, hoping their example would be followed by other brethren.

Bro. Dr. Evans then came forward and said: Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, I have the honour to offer for your acceptance the trowel used in laying the north-east corner stone of St. Paul's Church, Stalybridge, as a remembrance of that interesting event, and trust you will look upon it as an expression of true Masonic regard in which you are held by the brethren of your Province. The foundation stone of that church was laid in 1838, by your illustrious predecessor, Viscount Combermere, and when you look upon this trowel, we respectfully trust you will bear in mind the circumstances connected with it, (applause).

The Provincial Grand Master: Bro. Dr. Evans, I accept with feelings of gratitude and sincere satisfaction this trowel, which you have presented in such flattering terms. I assure you brethren, it will always remain treasured in my house, in recollection of the most important ceremony which has taken place during my Masonic rule, and in remembrance of the work commenced by my predecessor. I can only sincerely regret my unavoidable absence from Stalybridge on the interesting occasion, and hope that if on any future occasion the Provincial Grand Lodge should visit that town, they would be favoured with better than weather.

Bro. Captain Cope then moved "That in order to make the R.W.P.G.M. of Cheshire a vice-patron of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys and Girls, the sum of one hundred guineas be voted from the funds of the P.G.L. for that purpose, viz., fifty guineas to the Boys' School, and fifty guineas to the Girls' School." He felt certain, he said, that Cheshire fully intended to honour their P.G.M., and held in the same estimation as other provinces held theirs. There were eight provinces in which the P.G.M.'s had been raised to the rank of Vice-Patron of the Royal Masonic Institution, and therefore they would be only acting in a becoming manner by unanimously approving of this motion.

Bro. Bulley, P. Prov. J.G.W., in seconding the motion, said it would be a slur upon Cheshire if their P.G.M. were not a Vice-Patron of the institution, especially when they had been so successful in getting their candidate admitted.

They should endeavour, by all the means in their power, to maintain this noble institution, which was so well worthy of their support.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The P.G.M.:—Masters, Wardens, and brethren, I must commence my usual address, by expressing my extreme satisfaction with the manner in which you have voted the money just proposed by Bro. Cope, and my extreme gratification for the flattering remarks with reference to myself. This is only an additional proof of your confidence in me, and I feel the only way in which I can repay your kindness, will be to strive even more anxiously than ever to faithfully perform the most important office which I hold. The progress of charity has indeed been most satisfactory in this province. Even since our last Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, I am happy to state that, thanks to the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence, we have again been successful in getting our candidate elected, the result of united effort. Let this unity of action continue, and we shall always be able to carry one candidate. We have now one for the Boys' School, and I have every hope that, with the efficient help of the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence, we shall also secure his election. Since the last meeting of the P.G.L., the progress of Masonry within the province of Cheshire has been highly satisfactory. The spirit of the brethren, so far as I know, has been most harmonious, fraternal and hospitable. One new lodge has been consecrated—viz: that at Stalysbridge, No. 1408, a lodge to which I sincerely wish all prosperity, and I only regret that I had not the honour of consecrating it, although I have the satisfaction of knowing it was efficiently done by my representative. The P.G.L. was also summoned for a peculiarly interesting purpose in connection with the extension of St. Paul's, and sincerely hope that excellent work will produce all the good which is intended. The number of brethren in the province is steadily increasing, but I would once more, with reference to this subject, call the attention of all W. Master's within my province to the address issued by Lord Zetland several years since, impressing upon the brethren the necessity of looking to the respectability rather than to mere numbers of those admitted into the Order. (Applause). I must also impress upon you the necessity of not seeking to countenance the starting of a new lodge, unless you are certain it will be respectable and well supported. I am well aware that every new lodge kindles a spark of Masonry in the district, but the principal thing is to see that that spark rises into a steady flame. Then it is your duty to recommend the granting of the charter, but not till then. I trust Masonry will continue to flourish as it has done, and I assure you it is my intention to do my duty, as far as I can, with the view of promoting its best interests. (Hear, hear, and applause). It is my intention, with the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., to hold my Provincial Grand Lodge next year at the town of Altrincham.

At the conclusion of the Provincial Grand Lodge business, the brethren, in full Craft Masonic clothing and jewels, were marshalled in due order, and proceeded to Christ Church.

On arriving at the door of the church, the procession halted, divided to the right and left, and allowed the P.G.M. to pass up the centre, preceded by Standard and Swordbearer, the P.G. officers and brethren followed in succession from the rear. After the numerous brethren had taken their seats, worship commenced. Full cathedral service was the order of the day. As the brethren entered the church, an appropriate voluntary was played by the P.G.O. (who also efficiently presided at the organ during the whole of the musical service).

A collection was made in aid of the Fund of Benevolence, which amounted to £14 10s. 6d.

The brethren afterwards returned to the lodge-room, where the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

#### THE BANQUET.

Shortly after four o'clock, about 200 of the brethren sat down to a banquet, provided by Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, in the great hall of the building. Lord de Tabley presided, and he was supported on either side by a

strong muster of his own, and other Provincial Grand Lodge officers. The musical performances of the pleasant gathering were under the direction of Bro. Thomas Henry Kirk, P.G. Organist, who presided at the pianoforte, assisted by Bros. Edmondson, Stafford, Dumville, Cuzner, and Hamilton. After dinner,

The Provincial Grand Master gave the toast "Her Most Gracious Majesty," and in doing so said he would not waste precious time by enumerating the numerous public and private virtues displayed by the illustrious lady to whom the toast related. She ruled one of the freest and happiest countries in the universe, and he called upon the brethren to drink the toast with enthusiasm. The call was cordially responded to, the Masonic version of the national anthem being sung as a solo, trio, and chorus.

The next toast was "The W.M., the Patron of the Order, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, the Princess of Wales, and the Rest of the Royal Family." It was never too early, his lordship said, to do a good thing, and therefore, he must ask the brethren to drink the health of one who will do the greatest possible benefit to the Craft, both as a man, a mason, and heir apparent to the throne of England. The toast was received enthusiastically. Solo and chorus, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," (solo by Bro. Dumville).

The Provincial Grand Master said he knew the brethren had drunk the two previous toasts with all the loyalty, affection, and attachment to the throne and dynasty which was always manifested, but he now came to the throne and dynasty which more especially concerned them as Masons. He gave the health of "The M.W.G.M., the Marquis of Ripon, and the other Officers of Grand Lodge." The Marquis of Ripon now occupied the throne after a long array of G.M.'s, but there was no doubt he would transmit it to posterity with increased lustre. In modern times, at all events, very few had exceeded their present Grand Master, in his public services to his country and the Craft, (Hear, hear). As one of the most distinguished servants of the Crown, he has ever shown his willingness and ability to do his duty well and manfully; and as the occupant of the chair of K.S., he has proved himself one of the most zealous servants of the Craft. He (the P.G.M.) had many opportunities of meeting him, and never failed to be struck by the fidelity and zeal with which he fulfilled the work of his distinguished office. With reference to the Officers of Grand Lodge he might state that when he was appointed to the office of Master of that Province, there was not a single Grand officer in the county, but now he was happy to say they had two, Bro. Latham, and Bro. Cope, with whose name he would couple the toast.

Song: "Our Grand Master," Bro. Stafford.

Bro. Latham, in responding to the toast, assured the brethren that he felt quite as much oppressed as he was gratified, in being elected to return thanks for the G.M. of all England and the Grand Officers, past and present. To have to combine in his humble self, and take upon his incompetent shoulders such an amount of Masonic and Craft wisdom almost overpowered him, but still he felt it his duty to reply to the toast. If the G.M. had been present that day, he would have been very much gratified with the true Masonic spirit displayed by the brethren. Despite of the elements, their ardour had not been damped, and it had been shown that it would take something more than a shower of rain to put down Masonry. Other powers had tried to do so, but their noble Order had survived all, and he believed Masonry all over England was now in a more flourishing condition than ever it was before. One thing, he believed, which the G.M. would have told them, if he had been present that day, was that they should remember the caution given them by their P.G.M., viz., to think more of the quality than the quantity of their members. (Cheers). They should remember that when they made a Mason, they were not only making that individual a member, but also giving him a vote in the management of their lodge, and if he proved unworthy, he might be the means of introducing other unworthy men. In addition to what the P.G.M. had said that day, he, Bro.

Latham, would remind the brethren that however brightly the light of a new lodge might burn, it should never be lighted when it puts out some more ancient light which burns near it. (Hear, hear, and applause.) As the quasi representative of the Grand Master he thanked the brethren for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast. Before sitting down he wished to give the health of "The Right Honourable Lord de Tabley." (Loud cheers.) Amongst all the duties the G.M. had to perform, the most responsible and most difficult was to appoint the Provincial Masters throughout the country, knowing he has to select men who will uphold the credit of the Craft, prudent and not rash, men who will give satisfaction to the provinces over which they rule. By the manner in which you have received this toast, you have shown that the G.M. was right in his appointment in this case. (Applause.) If the province of Cheshire had to decide by *plebiscite* who should be its P.G.M., it would unanimously fall upon him whom the Grand Master chose for them. Lord de Tabley had often appeared amongst them when he might have been excused. If he consulted his own wishes, he would even that day have shrunk from appearing in public, but he felt it to be his duty to be amongst them, and therefore they ought to be all the more grateful to him for leaving his seclusion. His Lordship attended their private lodges gave them his private advice, honoured them by his public countenance, and therefore he, Bro. Latham, thought the very best way in which they could show their gratitude would be to attend to the very slightest hint he gave.

The toast was received with genuine enthusiasm and Masonic honours. Ode, "Prosper the Art," by the musical brethren.

The R.W.P.G.M., who, on rising, was greeted with tremendous cheering, said—Brethren, the kindness and cordiality of your reception of my name, is at all times so affectionate and loyal, that it puts it out of my power to return thanks in what I would conceive fitting terms. More especially do I feel touched by your kindness on the present occasion, after the remarks made by Bro. Latham on the tender subjects upon which he has dilated. He has referred to the events of the past year, which have been fraught with weal and woe, more woe than weal; but in the midst of all, I felt I had your sympathy and support through it all. (Cheers). I am also greatly comforted on this, my first public appearance, by the countenances of so many brethren of the Craft. I is one of the great comforts of Freemasonry that, when put out by the cares, troubles, and afflictions of this life, one has only to come to the lodge and open his heart, pretty sure to find comfort. (Applause). I count upon so many friends in the Provincial Grand Lodge, that I look upon it as a private lodge. I have received so many proofs of your kindness and confidence, I now look upon you all as personal friends in a great degree. (Loud cheers). The first thing you did when I assumed the command of the Province, was to make me Vice-President of the charities, and to day have made me Vice Patron of the Masonic Institution, an honour which I take as a personal compliment. When I assumed the reins of office we had not a single child on the Institution, now we have ten; we had not a single vote on the charities, but now we have a most creditable influence on all the charities. Our numbers and lodges in the Province are increasing, and with the exercise of due caution, I hope the Province will take and maintain the rank to which it is justly due. I thank you, brethren, for the many favours you have conferred upon me, I thank you for your constant support, and I know that in the future, if it pleases the G.A.O.T.U. to spare me, I may always reckon upon your constant efforts in support of Masonry, and sympathy with myself. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

The remaining toasts on the list were "Bro. George Cornwall Leigh, M.P., R.W.D.P.G.M., the P.G. Wardens, and other Provincial Grand Officers of Cheshire;" "The R.W. and P.G.M.s of the neighbouring Provinces;" "The Visiting P.G. Officers;" "The W. Masters of Lodges Unity, 321, and Four Cardinal Virtues, 279;" "The Visiting Brethren," "The P.G. Stewards,"

and "All Poor and Distressed Masons." A pleasant evening terminated with the ever popular "Auld Lang Syne," sung with the greatest heartiness.

### Mark Masonry.

#### CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge* (No. 60).—A meeting of emergency of this prosperous lodge, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Carlisle, on the evening of Friday, the 20th ult., for the purpose of advancing Bro. John Whitwell, M.P., D.P.G.M. for Cumberland and Westmoreland. The ceremony of advancement was well worked by Bros. G. G. Hayward P.M., P.G.J.G., as W.M.; W. Coast, S.W.; W. Pratchitt, J.W.; T. G. Horder, J.O. 99, S.W. 125, M.O.; W. Murro, P.M. 60, as S.O.; T. Blacklock, P.M. as J.O.; F. W. Hayward, P.M. as S.D., and other brethren. This being the whole of the business of the lodge of emergency, the lodge was duly closed at 9.30, and the brethren adjourned to the house of Bro. F. W. Hayward, where they spent a very pleasant evening.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON.—*Fortescue Lodge* (No. 9).—The regular monthly meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday last; Bro. Edwin Furze, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bro. E. J. Galliford as S.W.; and Bro. J. T. Shapland as J.W. Bros. Arden, A. Shapland, and Thomas Grove, of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 55, were balloted for, unanimously elected, and advanced to the degree of Mark Masters. The business of the lodge being ended, all the brethren present supped with the W.M. at his private residence, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

#### LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—*Consecration of the Rose and Thistle Lodge* (No. 158).—In the year 1856 a warrant was obtained from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland for establishing a lodge to be named the St. John's Lodge of Mark Masters, to meet at Bolton, the first Master being Bro. George Barker Brockbank. Since this time the lodge has been prosperous to such an extent as its most sanguine promoters could never have anticipated, and now numbers nearly 100 members. As is well known the divided jurisdictions in the Mark degree have, until lately, prevented it from being worked in Lancashire, to the same extent that would otherwise have been the case, but fortunately there is now a prospect in the future, of a great success for this degree, in consequence of the fusion between the lodges holding under the Grand Chapter of Scotland, and these holding under the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales, and the dependencies of the the British Crown. Amongst those who have anxiously and zealously worked to accomplish this fusion is Bro. George P. Brockbank, upon whom the distinguished rank of Past Grand Warden has been conferred by the Mark Grand Lodge, and under whose auspices, as first W.M., a warrant for the Rose and Thistle Lodge, (so named to commemorate the fusion above referred to) has been obtained. The meetings are to be held in Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton, on the first Thursday in the calendar month, and the lodge was consecrated on Monday, September 23rd, by the the R.W. Prov. Grand Master of Lancashire, Bro. W. Romaine Callender, who was attended by the following Grand, and Provincial Grand Officers; Bros. Thomas Entwistle, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Lancashire; Lieut. Col. Thomas Birchall, Past G.W.; Capt. W. O. Walter, Prov. G.M. O., J. R. Goepel, Prov. G.S.O.; John Tunnah, P.Prov.G.O.; William Roberts, A.Prov.G.O.; John Duffield, Prov.C. Treasurer; William Ashworth; Prov. J. G. Deacon; Richard Seed, Prov. G. Organist. The brethren having assembled in the lodge room, received the R.W. Prov. G.M. and officers by whom the ceremony of consecration was performed, Bro. Roberts officiating as Director of Ceremonies. The installation of Master and investiture of

officers by the R.W. Prov. G.M.; followed, the officers appointed being, Bros. G. P. Brockbank, W.M.; Bro. J. Tunnah, S.W.; Thomas Hall Winder, J.W.; Egerton C. Gilbert, M.O.; Thomas Wilson, S.O.; J. Martin Rutter, J.O.; John Sharples, Treasurer; Robt. Harwood, P.M., Registrar; James Newton, Secretary; James Brown, Conductor; James Horrocks, S.D.; George Ferguson, J.D.; Thos. Morris, P.M., Inner Guard; William Dawson, Tyler. The best thanks of the lodge were awarded to the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Callender, and to the Grand and Prov. Grand Officers present for the important services rendered on the occasion. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and suitably responded to.

#### SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Albert Victor Lodge* (No. 70)—The usual quarterly meeting of the Albert Victor Lodge, was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Monday, the 16th ult., when there were present, Bros. Emra Holmes, W.M.; the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, M.A., Past G. Chaplain, P.M., Acting J.W.; C. T. Townsend, P.G.D. Secretary; E. J. Robertson, S.W.; Dr. Beaumont, R.N., M.O.; W. T. Westgate, M.C., Acting S.D.; W. Cuchon, Acting Registrar of Marks; J. T. Townsend, Acting S.O.; G. Abbott, Acting I.G.; C. Davy, Acting J.O.; M. Cohen, &c. The W.M. having opened the lodge in ancient form, and the minutes having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. Frederick Bennett, of the Prince of Wales Lodge, who was unanimously accepted. Bro. Atkin, another candidate, already balloted, for being present, both brethren were admitted, and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master, the impressive ceremony being performed by Bro. Sanderson, to whom the W.M. had resigned his chair. This being the meeting for the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, for the ensuing year, and the W.M. having resumed his gavel, the ballot was taken for the brethren, when Bro. Westgate was unanimously elected W.M.; Bro. Cuckord was elected Treasurer, by a large majority, and Bro. G. Spalding, the worthy and much respected Tyler, was again unanimously elected as Tyler. The lodge having been closed the brethren retired for refreshment. The usual toasts having been given, the W.M. called upon the brethren to drink the health of their newly elected W.M., Bro. W. T. Westgate. He, the W.M., knew Bro. Westgate to be a very worthy and energetic Mason, and he felt sure he would be able to fill the chair far better than he himself had done. He was elected unanimously, which he must feel was a great compliment, and he was sure Bro. Westgate would do credit to the lodge in his capacity as W.M. Bro. Westgate briefly and modestly responded, stating at the same time that whatever he was deficient in knowledge of the ceremonies, he was sure he might call Bro. Sanderson for his assistance. He begged to thank the brethren for the honour they had conferred upon him. One or two of the brethren present contributed to the harmony of the evening, and the brethren separated.

#### Red Cross of Constantine.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PONTYPOOL.—*Gwent Conclave* (No. 23).—The bi-monthly meeting of this conclave, was held at the Masonic Hall, on Pontypool, on Thursday September 19th, at 2 p.m. This being the meeting for the enthroning of the new Sovereign and V. E., and the investment of officers, a considerable number of the companions of the Order were present. The Illustrious Sir Knight W. Williams, Intendant General for Monmouthshire, was present, and occupied the throne, he being supported by the Eminent Sir Knight T. Waite, M.P.S.; Eminent Sir Knight J. D. Thomas, P.S., and Eminent Sir Knight J. R. Jenkins, V.E. The Conclave was opened in the several degrees, and the Illustrious Sir Knight W. Williams admitted Eminent Sir Knight J. R. Jenkins to the degree of Sovereign of the

Order, and enthroned him as M.P.S., and elevated the Eminent Sir Knight J. C. Sladen to the chair of V.E. for the ensuing year. The new M.P.S. then invested the officers as follows:—Eminent Sir Knight H. W. Haskins, as H.P. Eminent Sir Knight Waite, P.S., as Recorder; Sir Knight W. Sandbrook, as Treasurer; Eminent Sir Knight G. W. Davies, as S.G.; Sir Knight E. Howler, as S.B.; Sir Knight D. Davis, as H. Eleven brethren were proposed as fit and proper persons to be admitted into the Order. The conclave was closed in imperial form and with solemn prayer, at 4.10, p.m. The companions of the Order then assembled at a very excellent banquet, prepared at the Clarence Hotel, at which the new M.P.S. presided, supported by the Illustrious Sir Knight W. Williams, Intendant General, and the Eminent Sir Knight J. D. Thomas, the Vice President being the Eminent Sir Knight J. C. Sladen, V.E., supported by Eminent Sir Knight T. Waite, P.S. The usual toasts were proposed and cordially received. The companions separated at about 8.30, p.m., having spent an instructive afternoon, and a pleasant and harmonious evening.

#### Original Correspondence.

#### THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In the *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, *Standard*, and other newspapers, paragraphs have appeared with reference to the probable retirement of Bro. Patten, from the office of Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; which he has so worthily filled for many years. All the subscribers to this most excellent Charity will regret the necessity for Bro. Patten's retirement, but under present circumstances we see no other prospect in view.

Such being the case, and not knowing whether any publicity will be given to make the vacancy generally known, I think it right to announce that at the suggestion of a large number of Vice Presidents and Life Governors of the Institution, Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, P.M., Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex, &c., has decided to become a candidate for the Secretaryship, when the proper time arrives.

Bro. Little is well-known as a most zealous, intelligent, and learned Mason, and therefore I need not at the present time say aught in his praise, especially when he was lately presented with a purse of some hundreds of pounds in appreciation of his through Masonic qualities, and London Masons are as familiar with his name as any I know of. I may say, however, that a great deal of Bro. Little's literary productions in aid of the spread of a knowledge of our ancient History and beautiful ceremonies, not having seen the light other than anonymously, few, but his most intimate friends are at all able to estimate the services he has rendered to the Craft generally, not only as a diligent and painstaking Preceptor, but also as an accurate investigator of our more hidden mysteries and able Masonic student. Lest it should be thought presumptuous of me thus to write, when in reality there is no vacancy at present existing, I beg to enclose one of the paragraphs in question (from the *Daily News*) and hope you will kindly publish it.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

Truro, Cornwall, Oct. 1, 1872.

#### SPURIOUS RITE OF MEMPHIS.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Having read your leader on the above subject in the *Freemason* of Saturday, the 28th ult., you will, no doubt, permit me to correct your impression as to the importance of the meeting held in Manchester, on Saturday, September 7th, a notice of which, purporting to be a report, appeared in the Manchester papers of the 9th September, giving an array of names, some of which not only stand well in the Craft, but hold important positions in the Mark, Arch, or Templars, &c., &c.

Now, although you do not seem to apprehend any serious results from the meeting, though there is "nothing like leather," yet you have put a more serious aspect before your readers than the meeting really assumed.

Although there were only a few present to meet the Illustrious Seymour, the President hoped to see more, and that they would stick to and stand by him better than leather.

The bark of Yarker and his pups is worse than their bite.

I am informed on good authority that there are the names of several of the brethren in the list, as reported in Manchester papers, who were not present at the meeting.

"I know for certain," so my informant says, "that at one time there were forty or fifty, who had in some way or other become connected with the Rite, but in consequence of the underhand, dogmatical, and unsatisfactory manner in which things were done, and the bad, ill-tempered, cantankerous disposition of our leader, there are not now one-half that number, that in fact all who have any self-respect have resigned, and declined any further connection with the Rite, or communications with its leaders as such."

If Yarker and his satellites make use of, and enrol the name of every brother (at the installation of of Illustrious Brother Yarker, which, according to the Manchester papers, is to come off in London) whom they have asked to join, or with whom they have conversed on or about the Rite, won't they make a grand show, and seem more than is real—eh?

HARRY.

October 1st, 1872.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I was very pleased to read the correspondence that has appeared in your paper under the above heading, which clearly shows that some reform is wanted in Provincial Grand Lodges, and I think the first and best that could be adopted, would be to give the Provincial Grand Lodge (as all other lodges have,) the right to elect their Master, and that this should be done yearly. And further I think that every Lodge in a Province, should yearly recommend one or more brethren to the Provincial Grand Master from whom he should select his officers; this would do away with the favouritism that now appears to govern their election.

I should be glad to have your opinion, and that of your subscribers, on these suggestions of mine, which would oblige,

Yours fraternally,

P.M.

Oct. 1st 1872.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—During many years' acquaintance with the Masonic press of Europe, we do not recollect ever to have seen any notice taken of American Grand Lodge transactions, beyond an occasional acknowledgment of printed transactions received. In a late number of the *London Freemason*, however, we find a very full report of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its late annual communication, copied from an American journal. We cannot say how far our English brethren may be interested in our doings, but we regard the act of our esteemed contemporary in affording them the opportunity to know something of our mode of transacting business, and the nature of the business transacted, as a welcome indication of a growing nearness towards us, and the beginning, let us hope, not only of closer relations, but of a nearer approach in esoteric matters than has prevailed since our Masonic, like our national allegiance, was withdrawn from the mother country. It is especially desirable that in the questions now pending between the Masonic powers of the United States and those of Europe, England should stand on the same ground as we do, and lend her powerful aid in maintaining the right. If the press wields the same influence in Europe that it does in this country, an opportunity now offers to do the craft yeoman service, and we trust that the *Freemason* will be heard in the matter—*New York Dispatch*.

## METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, October 11, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

## SATURDAY, OCT. 5th.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.  
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.  
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.  
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

## MONDAY, OCT. 7.

Lodge 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.  
" 69, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.  
" 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
" 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.  
" 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
" 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.  
Chap. 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.  
" 174, Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars.  
" 1056, Victoria, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street, London Bridge.  
Mark Lodge, No. 22, Southwark, Bridge House Hotel.  
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.  
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.  
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotheil, Preceptor.  
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.  
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.  
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.  
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.  
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-Hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

## TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Lodge 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.  
" 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.  
" 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.  
" 228, United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate.  
" 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.  
" 834, Ranelagh, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.  
" 917, Cosmopolitan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.  
" 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
" 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley.  
Chap. 185, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.  
Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, Masonic Hall, 33, Golden-square.  
Grand Council and Senate, Red Cross of Constantine, Caledonian Hotel, Robert-street, Adelphi, at 6 p.m.  
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.  
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.  
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.  
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.  
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.  
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.  
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.  
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.  
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.  
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Committee of Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3 o'clock  
Lodge 3, Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall.  
" 13, Union of Waterloo, Freemasons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich.  
" 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.  
" 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st, Lambeth.  
" 147, Justice, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.  
" 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.  
" 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
" 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-rd, Lime-house.  
" 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.  
" 1216, Macdonald, Head quarters, First Surrey Rifles, Camberwell,

Lodge 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.  
" 1305, St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms Tavern, St. John's Wood.

" 1260, Hervey, Swan Tavern, Walham Green.

" 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st, Wapping.

Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree, Masonic Hall, Golden square.

Council of the Illustrious Knights, K.H. 30,° at 33 Golden-square, 4.45. Banquet at Freemasons' Tavern, 7.30.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.

United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8. Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.

Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.

Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.

Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

## THURSDAY OCT. 10.

Quarterly General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.

Lodge 19, Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.

" 206, Friendship, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.

" 860, Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Cannon-st.

" 1076, Copper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock,

" 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters Road, N.

Chapter 206, Hope, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.  
Provincial Grand Chapter and Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, 33, Golden-square, at 4 o'clock.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Milbank.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Lodge 177, Domestic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Chapter 33, Britannic, Freemasons' Hall.

Mount Calvary K.T. Encampment, Freemasons' Tavern. Stability Lodge of Instruction, No. 217, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6. Bro. Henry Mugeridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.

Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.

Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.

Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.

Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.

Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.

Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.

St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

The Duke of St. Albans, as Provincial Grand Master Mason of Lincolnshire, will lay the first stone of a new Masonic Hall, at Lincoln, on the 25th inst.

CORNWALL.—The Senior and Junior Wardens' chairs, presented by the late Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Augustus Smith, to the Grand Lodge Room at Truro, have just arrived. They are handsomely carved in teak, and are fitting companions to the Worshipful Master's chair, also presented by the same lamented gentleman.—*Cornish Paper*.

## Advertisements.

ROYAL Masonic Institution for Girls.—Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited to Support the Election of CHARLOTTE A. JAY (Orphan), Thursday next. Mrs. Jay, Hungerford-road, N.; or on morning of Election, at Freemasons' Hall.

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ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1872.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.**

The Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of

**ETHEL IDA MARGARET SEATON,**

AGED 8 YEARS,

Her Father, Bro. George Seaton, formerly Master Mariner and Ship Chandler at Hull, was, for 10 years, a Subscribing Member of the Humber Lodge, No. 57, Hull, (also a Companion of the Humber Chapter,) and after a very short illness, died on the 19th February, 1868, leaving his Widow with five Children, three of whom are entirely dependent upon her for support, and with very small and inadequate means to educate and maintain them.

The case is strongly recommended by the following Brethren:—  
†Chris. Sykes, 57, M.P., P.S.P.G.W. North and East York, Brantingham Thorpe.

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