

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

## MASONIC CELESTIAL MYSTERIES.

By HENRY MELVILLE.

PAPER 5.—OMNIA VINCIT VERITAS.

*(Continued from page 306).*

In the last paper, evidence was offered to throw suspicion on the veracity of ancient chronological history. It will now be desirable to enquire into admitted historical facts of comparative modern times. There is one celebrated event that is firmly believed to have occurred at an unquestionable fixed period, and if it should be found from conclusive evidence that the date of perhaps the most important fact of all modern history cannot be true what credence can be placed in history? To doubt the ordinary authorities respecting the death of Charles the First by beheading on the 30 Jan. 1649, would be considered folly; for it will be asked is there not in our common prayer book, a form of prayer with fasting expressly ordained for the Royal Martyr. Certainly yes! but the year is not mentioned in the ritual—the forms of prayers and services for the anniversaries of the gun powder plot, the martyrdom of Charles, and the restoration of his son, require a declaration from each succeeding sovereign when ascending the throne, in order that they may be “forthwith printed and published, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy, of the United Church of England and Ireland.” Will the learned explain the reason why the martyrdom anniversary of Charles should require reordination by each succeeding sovereign, and the anniversaries of other martyrs, should be exempted from similar renovation.

There can be no better evidence than printed documents purporting to be printed at the very time the transactions occurred. There are a considerable number of all kinds of publications relating to Charles the First bearing the imprint of 1648 and 1649. In the British Museum many such are bound together in volumes, and it may be remarked that a great portion were presented to the library by George the Third, which certainly is evidence as to *accredited* authenticity.

Selections of these publications are hereunder given, *seriatim* without extracts or comments of any kind, leaving brethren to form their own unbiassed conclusions. The title and nature of con-

tents will be given with the press mark of the library; and where history is referred to, the author's name and page will be stated, so that the writer of this paper can have no part in influencing the decision otherwise than by being compiler of the evidence.

Authority for the trial and execution of Charles the First 30 Jan. 1648.

The King's majesties prophetic concerning the army, and his several predictions touching the great change and alterations that will befall them in the ensuing year, 1649. Printed in the year 1648. Press mark, E 477. 4°.

15

The Perfect Weekly Account concerning the trial of the King; dated January 26. From Wednesday, 17 January, to Wednesday, 28 January, 1648. Press mark, E 540. 4°.

2

The Charge of the Commons of England against Charles Stuart, King of England. Read to him 20 Jan., 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°.

18

The Charge of the Commons of England against Charles Stuart, King of England, of High Treason, and read to him at his first arraignment, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1648. Press mark, E 540. 4°.

5

A Perfect Narrative of the whole proceedings in the trial of the King on Saturday 20 and Monday 22 Jan., 1648. Press mark, E 538. 4°.

28

The King's Tryal, together with the manner of his bringing before the High Court of Justice, 20 Jan., 1648. Press mark, E 538. 4°.

26

Pryn against Prinn, touching their present intentions and proceedings to depose and execute Charles Stuart, their lawful King. Press mark, E 540. 1648. 4°.

8

Collections of Notes taken at the King's tryal at Westminster Hall on Saturday last, Jan. 20, 1648. Press mark, E 538. 4°.

27

A Perfect Narrative of the whole proceedings of the High Court of Justice on the tryal of the King, the 20 & 22 January. No. 1. Printed Jan. 23, 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°.

19

A Continuation of the Narrative, the third and fourth day's proceedings. 25 Jan., 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°.

20

A Continuation of the Narrative, being the last and final charges, &c. Jan. 27, 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°.

21

His Majesties reasons against the pretended jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice, which he intended to deliver in writing on Monday, Jan. 22, 1648. Printed in the year 1648. Press mark, 506, p. 13. Folio.

103

A Collection of Notes taken at the King's tryall on Monday 22 Jan, 1648. Press mark, E 538. 4°. 30

The Moderate, No. 29, from Jan. 23 to Jan. 30, 1649. Trial and sentence of Charles. 1648. Press mark, E 540. 4°. 20

The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer. No. 296. From 23 Jan. to 30 Jan, 1648. Trial and sentence of Charles. Press mark, E 540. 4°. 23

The Armies Modest Intelligencer. No. 2. From 25 Jan. to 1 Feb., gives the trial and execution of Charles, dated 31 Jan, 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°. 2

The Kingdomes Faithful Scout. From 26 Jan. to 2 Feb., 1648. Graphic account of Charles execution. Press mark, E 541. 4°. 5

Collection of Notes taken at the King's trial at Westminster Hall, on Saturday last, Jan. 27, 1648, with the sentence. Press mark, E 540. 4°. 1648. 9

Narrative of the High Court of Justice sitting in Westminster Hall on Saturday, Jan. 27, concerning the trial of the King; with a copy of the sentence of death upon Charles Stuart, King of England, Jan. 29, 1648 Press mark, E 542. 4°. 14

The Moderate. No. 30. From 30 Jan. to 6 Feb., 1649. Gives the proceedings at Westminster Hall, Jan. 27, 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°. 15

The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer. No. 297. From 30 Jan. to 6 Feb., 1648. Gives the execution of Charles Press mark, E 541. 4°. 17

King Charls his speech made upon the scaffold at White Hall gate immediately before his execution, on Tuesday, the 30th of Jan., 1648. Press mark, E 540. 4°. 17

The King's Last Farewell to the world, Jan. 31, 1648. Press mark, 669, f. 13. Folio. 79

An Act for the abolishing the kingly office in England and Ireland. The Chas. Stuart having been condemned to dye and put to death. Die Sabbathi, 17 martii, 1648. Press mark, 669, f. 14. Folio. 2

The Moderate Intelligencer. No. 202. From 25 Jan. to Feb. 1, 1649. Trial and sentence of King—and following is news from Warsovia. Dec. 25, 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°. 4

A Hand-kirchief for Loyall Mourners, or a cordiall for drooping spirits groaning for the bloody murther and heavy losse of our Gracious King. Dated Jan. 31, 1648, imprinted 1649. Press mark, E 541. 4°. 6

Is there sufficient evidence for the trial and

execution of Charles in 1648? if not plenty more can be produced. Now what did Charles do after his head was cut off?

Commencement of treaty between the King's Majesty and the Commissioners of Parliament. *Newport in Insula vectis*. Septemb. 16, 1648. Press mark, 669, f. 13. Folio. 19

His Majesties Declaration concerning the treaty and his dislike of the Armies' proceedings, delivered by His Majesty to one of his servants at his departure from the Isle of Wight, and commanded to be published for the satisfaction of his subjects, anno 1648. Press mark, E 541. 4°. 1

Carisbrooke, Sep. 7, 1648. Letter signed Charles R. "My Lord and Mr. Speaker." Press mark, 669, f. 13. Folio. 14

A Message brought to the Parliament concerning the treaty between the King and the Commons. Newport, 12 Oct., 1648. Press mark, E 468. 4°. 20

A Declaration for Peace. Dated, Newport, 14 Oct., 1648. Subscribed Charles Rex. Press mark, E 468. 4°. 5

New Articles for peace delivered by the King's Majesty to the Commissioners, 16 Oct., 1648. Press mark, E 468. 4°. King Charles looking out over a tower gate 12  
The Ile of Wait.

Three New Queries presented by the Commissioners to the King's Majestie at the Treating-house, Newport. Subscribed Charles R. 17 Oct., 1648. Press mark, E 468. 4°. 6

The Humble Answer of the Divines attending the Honorable Commissioners of Parliament. Oct. 17. Press mark, E 468. 1648. 4°. 21

A Message sent from the Kingdom of Scotland to the citizens of London on Wednesday last, Oct. 18, declaring their resolution concerning the bringing of the King from the Isle of Wight to his palace at Westminster. Press mark, E. 468. 1648. 4°. 16

A Most Gracious Message sent by the King's Majesty to both houses of parliament. 23 October. Press mark, E 468. 1646. 4°. Charles looking out over a tower 39  
gate. The ile of Wait.

A Perfect Relation of the most materiall passages of the treaty between His Majesty and the Parliament's Commissioners at Newport in the Isle of Wight, 23 Oct. Press mark. E 468. 1648. 4°. 20

Packets of Letters, &c. A message to the House of Commons from Coll. Hammond of his refusing to let

Coll. Ewers secure the King and carry him to Carisbrook Castle according to instructions from the army. 28 Nov. 1648. Press mark, E 474. 4°.

9

The Perfect Weekly Account concerning the King's Majesty and the Commissioners at Newport, from 23 to 29 November, 1648. Press mark, E 474. 4°.

1

His Majesties letter to the Parliament, 30 Nov. 1648. Press mark, E 474. 4°.

12

Heads of Charges against the King, drawn up by the generall Councill of the armie. 20 Dec., 1648. Press mark, E 477. 4°.

25

His Majesties Declaration to the City and Kingdom concerning his present restraint under the power of the sword. Dated at Windsor, Decemb. 21, 1648. Press mark, E 477. 4°.

28

According to these accounts King Charles not only walked and talked half an hour after his head was cut off, but he did so twelve months after the decollation of 1648. And now for orthodox historians, accredited in this enlightened age.

Baker when commencing Charles's tragedy, says :—

"We are now come to recite as mournful a story as the English History affords." (Chron. p. 518.)

The question of where King Charles resided between the time of his sentence and that of his death has been the subject of dispute and even vituperation." (See appendix L. 2 Vol. Keightley's History of England.)

"The scaffold was all hung in black: and out of a notion that, as he had denied the authority of the Court, he might not submit to the execution of its sentence, several staples of iron were fixed in it, and cords ready to drag and tie him down to the block, if he made any resistance. There was no occasion for such precaution." (Carte's History of England, p. 605.)

"Ils luy volurent couper les cheveux mais il tira une coëffe de nuit, qu'il avoit mise exprés dans sa pochette, tant il s'estoit apriuinisé avec la mort, and retroussa ses cheveux dessous." (p. 7, Relation veritable. Press mark, 9512 c. Paris, 1649. 4°.

"His enemies deposited the headless body washed their hands in his blood, dipped their staves in it, and offered for money the block cut in pieces and the sand distrained with gore, and likewise exposed his hair to sale. His body was delivered to be embowelled by some camp surgeons who were strictly ordered to enquire and declare whether he had any scandalous distemper." "The vault in which King Charles was buried, was

opened in 1696. There was found about the coffin a leaden band with this inscription cut through it, King Charles 1648."—Echard History of England, p. 661 and 663.

"A relique of the block of sand being applied to a blind womans eyes at Deptford, she was immediately restored to sight."—(Idem).

"Miracle of miracles upon a maid at Deptford, who was blind one whole year by a disease called the kings evil, cured by making use of a handkerchief dipped in the blood of Charles." Press mark, E 563 1649, 4°.

2

"The famous tragedy of Charles First, by servants of Oliver Cromwell at White Hall." There is no date, but the same tragedy with the title "The famous tragedy of King Charles the 1st basely butchered," printed 1649. Press mark, l 34, b 10, 4°. There is an address to King Charles the 2nd. Eleven years afterwards the restoration took place, viz., 1660. The chief bent of the plot seems to be an intrigue, between Cromwell and the wife of General Lambert.

"We would recommend those among our dissenters who wish to express their approbation of the execution, of Charles to choose some less disgusting mode of doing so than that of dining on a calfs head on the anniversary of the day on which the Kings head was cut off."—Keightley History of England, 2 vol. p. 524.

"The royal corpse was interred about a week after the beheading in the Chapel of St. George's at Windsor, in a vault (where the bodies of Henry 8 and Jane Seymour his wife lay) about the middle of the choir over against the eleventh stall on the sovereigns side, an inscription in letters of lead being put on the coffin, viz., King Charles 1648."—Cartes History of England, p. 605.

"After some search they discovered a vault in the middle of the choir in St. Georges Chapel, Windsor, wherein as it is probably conjectured lieth the body of King Henry the 8th, and his beloved wife the Lady Jane Seymour both in coffins of lead. In this vault (there being room for one more) they enterred the body of the King with only the following inscription on the coffin, Charles, King of England 1648."—Bakers Chron. p. 521.

"There is an account of Charles body being placed in Cromwells coffin, and that on hanging as was supposed the body of Cromwell at Tyburne, there was found on tying the cord a strong seam about the neck by which the head had been, as was supposed immediately after the decollation fastened again to the body. Notice was given to the court and the body was ordered to be re-interred."—Harleian Miscellany, where reinterred is not stated.

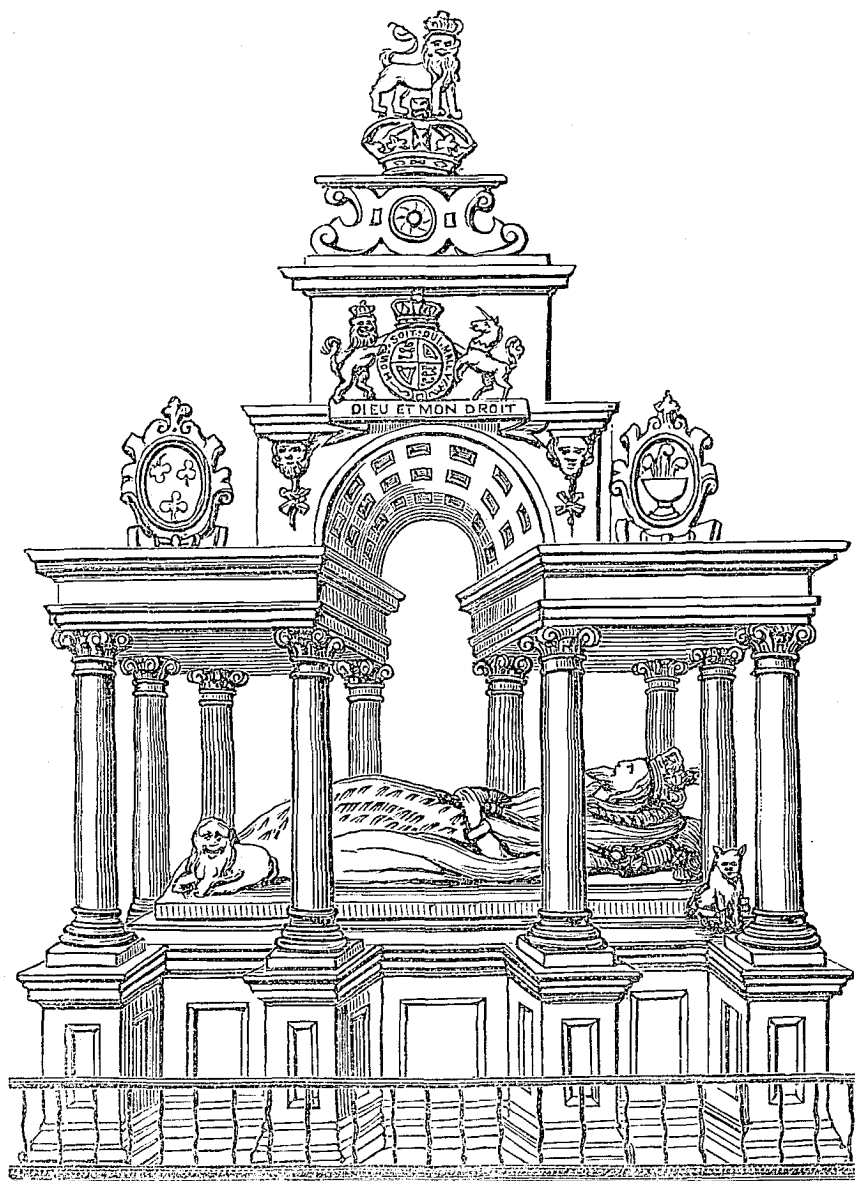
"It has been made a question and a wonder by some persons why a monument was not erected for Charles after the restoration of his son." \* \* \* "We are afraid the reason was that the royal body could not be found: those who murdered it had disturbed it in the very grave and had carried it away to some other place."—Kennet's History of England, 3 vol., p. 172.

“Monument of Charles the First King of England, who was beheaded before White Hall, Jan. 30th 1648, in the 24th year of his reign.” ‘Moro Mihi Lucrum.’ Ætatis suæ 48. Press mark, 669 f 14.

36

CHArLes, the trVe pICtVre of ChrIst CrVOIfiDe,  
great brIttans VIrtVoVs KIng noVV gLorIfiDe.

These numeral letters, altogether be  
Just sixteen hundred, forty and thrice three.



VIRTUS POST FUNERA VIVIT.

Press Mark, 669, F. 14.

36

A placard same vol. No. 29 gives:—

“Chronostichon, Decollationis Caroli Regis Sc. Tricesimo dei Januarii: secunda hora Pomeridiana Anno. Dom. MDCXLVIII.

ter Deno IanI Labens reX soLe CaDente CaroLVs  
eXVtVs soLIos sCeptroqVe seCVre.

DD. CCCCLLLL. XXVVVV. VIII.

In the same volume No. 75 is the following:—

Numerall letters are to be considered in these two following lines.

CLVICVCICVCHDIVIVVIVVLIIID.

These letters (twenty-six) five Cees, two Dees,  
Two LL's, eight Ves, and Ies a treble trine  
Make up the number, just as it agrees,

One thousand and six hundred forty-nine.

That year, the first months thirtieth day, a blow  
Laid Charles our King, and England's honour low.  
But, He is High, graced with a glorious crown,  
And (by His Death) three kingdoms are cast down.

The loafs inside and circle of a Spring,

Was worst of traitors to a gracious King.

Sir Henry Halford attended the Prince of Wales in 1813 to St. Georges Chapel, Windsor, "When the leaden coffin being unsoldered, a body appeared covered over with a waxed cloth; on carefully stripping the head and face the countenance of the unfortunate martyr Charles the First immediately appeared in features apparently perfect as when he lived. Sir Henry Halford now endeavoured to raise the body from the coffin, in attempting which, the head fell from it, and discovered the irregular fissure made by the axe, which appeared to have been united by cement." Galley slip, no author, no date. Press mark, 9325 f.

11

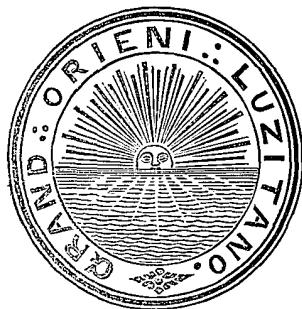
Charles's head and body remain undisturbed in St. Georges' Chapel. Had Sir H. Halford carefully examined the covering stone of the vault, he would have found from the inscription whose body he had disturbed from its silent tomb!

The Masonic interpretation is thus: celestially *Carolus vil Apollo* is with *Capella* "the chapel," at the *winding shore* Windsor, and at the *same point* is the decollated *head*, and *Cor Caroli*, Charles' *heart*, and *Robur Caroli*, Charles' *oak*, and Charles' *wain*, and the mouth of the little *spaniel* of Charles' breed, keeping watch over all that remains of his beloved master, whose body ascended not to heaven. "Oh ye priestly Masons, what have you done!"

## FREEMASONRY IN PORTUGAL.

### 1.—THE GRANDE ORIENTE LUSITANO.

By DNALXO.



A brief sketch of the present position of Freemasonry in Portugal, may be of interest to our readers, and will enable them to watch the future progress of the Order, in a country where its members have so long been proscribed.

Portugal acquired an unenviable notoriety in the last century, consequent on the cruel proceeding of the inquisition at Lisbon, during the great persecutions of Masons, which followed the bulls

of Clement XII. and Benedict XIV.; but all is now changed, Freemasonry being openly professed among the Portuguese, who enjoy a religious, political, and social freedom, which strikingly contrasts with the state of their near neighbours the Spaniards. The Grande Oriente Lusitano, the head of all the regular lodges of Portugal and its dependencies was constituted in 1805, under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France.

At present there are fifteen lodges under its jurisdiction, which are distributed as follows:—

6 in the city of Lisbon.

6 " " Oporto.

2 in Spain, (1 at Seville, 1 at Cadiz)

1 at Augra do Heroismo, Fayal.

These lodges are strong in numbers, each averaging from 100 to 150 active members, and we must take into consideration the constitutions of the Grand Orient which prohibit brethren being subscribing members of more than one lodge at a time.

The names of the lodges in Lisbon are characteristic of the institution, they are as follows:—

Cosmopolite,—Cosmopolitan.

Tolerancia,—Toleration.

Triumpho Moral,—Triumph of Morality.

União Liberal,—Free Union.

União Fraternal,—Fraternal Union.

Esperança,—Hope.

the remaining lodges are also named in the same appropriate manner.

During the last ten years, Freemasonry has steadily gained strength in Portugal, and its present position is very satisfactory, both on account of the rapid increase in the number of initiations, and of the stamp of men, who thus gain admission into the Craft.

The lodges have been hitherto restricted to the principal cities, with a view to the consolidation of the Order, prior to its dissemination in localities where the old leaven of intolerance has not yet lost its influence.

Taking into consideration the virulent persecution, and strenuous opposition, with which Masonry has hitherto had to contend in Portugal, it is in the highest degree gratifying, to find the Order established on its present basis, and we think the Grand Orient has done wisely in preferring to wait quietly till the Order was firmly established in the great centres of commerce, where it would

be materially assisted by intercourse with other nations, rather than to have pushed into the unfriendly interior with badly organised supports in the rear; now the administration of the Grand Orient is so perfectly organised, we may confidently hope for great things.

The Grand Orient of Lusitano is composed of the following Grand Officers, and of the remaining Masters and delegates of the subordinate lodges.

Grande Mestre—Grand Master.

Grande Conservatorio—Grand Conservator.

Primero Grande Vigilante—Grand Senior Warden.

Segunde Grande Vigilante—Grand Junior Warden.

Grande Orador—Grand Orator.

Grande Secretario—Grand Secretary.

Primeiro Grande Experto—Grand Senior Deacon.

Segundo Grande Experto—Grand Junior Deacon.

Grande Thesoureiro—Grand Treasurer.

Grande Archivisto Chancelheiro—Grand Registrar and Chancellor.

Grande Mestre de Cerimonias—Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Grande Architecto Decoratore—Grand Superintendent of Works.

Grande Solicitor Geral da Ordem—Grand Solicitor General.

Guarda Interior.

The Grand Master is elected every third year by universal suffrage.

He must be a Portuguese distinguished by his talents, his love of Masonry, and his services to the Craft. He is obliged to reside at Lisbon the seat of the Order, during his term of office.

The present Grand Master of Portugal is the Conde de Paraty.

The other Grand Officers are elected annually by the members of the Grand Orient, from amongst their own number.

The Masters and Delegates of all subordinate lodges are members of the Grand Orient, each lodge being entitled to send one delegate for every twenty members.

By the Constitutions of the Masonic Order of Lusitano every office, Grand or Subordinate is elective, a plan which seems a great improvement on the system of appointment by patronage. The offices of Grand Master, Warden, Deacon, Treasurer, Registrar, Superintendent of Works, Master of Ceremonies, and Inner Guard, fully explain their own character.

The duties of the Grand Conservator correspond somewhat with those of our Deputy Grand Master; he is the *ex-officio* president of the Grand Comissão Permanente, he has also to inspect the lodges and chapters of Order, assimilate their mode of working, and enforce regularity in their communications with the Grand Orient.

The Grand Orator is an officer unknown in English Masonry, but here his duties are very important, he is the guardian of the constitutions and of the statutes and general laws of the Order, and must protest against any infraction thereof.

Any points of Masonic law that may arise in the debates of the Grand Orient are referred for his decision; numerous other duties are attached to this office.

The Grand Orient holds two regular meetings a month, but in cases of extraordinary necessity, the Grand Master with the consent of the Grand Comissão Permanente, may call an emergency meeting.

The duties of the Grand Orient are carried on by three committees or councils, viz.: the Grande Comissão Permanente, the Comissão de Fazenda, and the Comissão de Justicia.

The Grand Permanent Council, is composed of three members elected by the Grand Orient; it meets whenever there may be any business for transaction.

This council is charged with the preparation and submission to the Grand Orient of any laws that may be requisite for the good of the Order, the correspondence with Foreign Orients, and various other executive duties.

The Grande Comissão de Fazenda, or Council of Funds has the direction of the funds of the Order, it is responsible for the proper performance of the Grand Treasurer's duties, and is charged with the audit of his accounts.

The Grande Comissão de Justicia, or Council of Justice, examines all petitions and complaints, prepares reports thereon, and submits them to the Grand Orient for its decision, it consists of five members elected by ballot, and is in fact the Grand Jury of the Order.

These three councils, are combined in our Board of General Purposes, which solely performs the duties that are here divided into three sections.

The following is the caption of all documents of the Grand and subordinate lodges.

A.G.L.:do.Sup.:Arch.c.do.Un.:  
S.:F.:U.:

To the Glory of the Great Architect of the  
Universe.

Health, Strength, Unity.

To prevent any misinterpretation of its designs,  
the Grand Orient makes the following declaration  
in the first article of its constitutions.

#### Article—I.

The Lusitanian Order of Masons is an association of free men, essentially philanthropic, philosophical and progressive, having for its objects the pursuit of truth, the study of universal morality, the arts and sciences, and the exercise of benevolence.

"The Order holds the doctrines of belief in the existence of a God, the immortality of the soul, and the brotherhood of man.

"It considers liberty of conscience as the inalienable right of every man, and excludes no persons for the peculiarity of their creeds."

The right of Portugal corresponds to that of France in the number and arrangement of grades, as will be seen by the second article of its constitutions.

#### Article—II.

"The Grand Oriente of Lusitana recognises the three symbolic degrees,

Aprendice—Apprentice.

Companhão—Fellow Craft.

Mestre—Master.

"And the four sublime degrees,

Eleita Secrete—Elect.

Grand Eleita Escosez—Scotch Master.

Cuvaleiro d'Oriente—Knight of the East.

Cuvaleiro Rosa Cruz—Rose Croix.

it permits no other degrees to be worked in the lodges under its jurisdiction."

The symbolic degrees are worked by lodges, the sublime degrees by chapters, but we must reserve the consideration of their mode of working and organisation for a future paper.

### CHIPS OF FOREIGN ASHLAR.

By J. A. H.

#### A WEEK AT THE OLD BIBLE HOTEL.

Mr. John Camden Hotten in his deeply interesting work on the "Signboards of Inns," has referred to none more curious than that which designates the hotel, which is most frequented by

Englishmen and Americans visiting Amsterdam. Many are the queries which the name of Old Bible affixed to an Hostelry evokes, and one would imagine that Mr. Hardenberg, the courteous and gentlemanly proprietor, must be wearied with explaining the matter.

The Old Bible Hotel in Amsterdam obtained its title from the fact that the first edition of the Holy Scriptures published in Holland, was printed in 1542, in the very house now devoted to the Hotel, by Jacob Van Liesveldt. A copy of this edition of the Holy Writ is still preserved by Mr. Hardenberg, and often exhibited to the gaze of the curious. In front of the Hotel is displayed a representation of a Bible, which at one time contained a reference to that particular passage in the New Testament, which always evokes the enthusiasm of the Licensed Victuallers, and which gave rise some years ago at Nottingham to the singular couplet—

"Old Saint Paul was a rare M.D.,  
He ordered wine to Timothy."

Mr. Hardenberg, relates that when the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon stayed at the Hotel, he jocosely approved of the utilisation of the prescription imparted to St. Paul, in the manner referred to.

Whenever we go to Holland we piously seek the shelter of the Old Bible, and it is only just to add that it is one of the most comfortable Hotels on the continent. During our stay in Amsterdam, in February 1869, the visitors included a goodly number of Freemasons—among whom were Bro. Cyril Wyche of London, Bro. Capt. Perkins of the United States, who was however initiated in the Leigh Lodge, London, Bro. J. W. Chudley, of Birmingham, an inimitable wag, Bro. J. J. Lundy of Leith, Bro. Lovett of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and another *frère* from Yarmouth, England, who shall be nameless. Among such a muster of the brotherhood, Masonic subjects were sure to receive a pretty full discussion. Bro. Lundy of Leith, is probably the only living mason who ever received the three degrees in an English Lodge on the same evening. The circumstances of this affair which happened twenty years ago, are no doubt still remembered by some of the members of the Craft in Yorkshire, especially as the Grand Lodge of England subsequently required Bro. Lundy to take the degrees again! Bro. Lundy possesses a certificate of the Royal Kent Encampment of Knights Templar at New-

castle, which shews that in 1855, among other degrees, he received that of Red Cross Knight, a fact which may be interesting in relation to recent correspondence in the Magazine. While travelling in Portugal, Bro. Lundy ever found Freemasonry decidedly useful. Wearied with the annoyance of Custom House officials who persisted in turning out all his luggage to public inspection on an open quay, he at length—not knowing the language—gave him some sign when the officer in command speedily made things comfortable, and sent Bro. L. off to his Hotel reflecting on the substantial benefits of our Order.

We carried with us to Holland a letter of introduction to Bro. Jacob Van Lennep, of the Lodge "Frederick William" in Amsterdam, and a Craftsman of European celebrity. We found however, that Bro. Van Lennep, had been dead for some months, and we thus lost the pleasure of his acquaintance. We received, however, a present of an excellent likeness of this eminent Brother.

The Royal Order of Scotland has a nominal Provincial Grand Lodge, which has however ceased to work. H.R.H. the Prince Frederick who is Grand Master of Holland, is an enemy to all the high degrees, of which the Rose Croix is the *ne plus ultra* in the Netherlands.

Our brethren in Holland do not meet very frequently, but through the kindness of our esteemed Bro. Van Santon, we spent a pleasant evening with the Frederick William Masonic Club in Amsterdam, and hope ere long to have a re-union with the worthy "Chips" who there assemble. The Grand Lodge of Holland, has extended itself to the Dutch Colonies, and its influence has often been exerted for good on behalf of English Craftsmen in those parts. The Hague where the Royal Court is located, and which is consequently the centre of Dutch wealth and fashion is the head-quarters of Freemasonry in Holland.

An Englishman in Holland cannot fail to remember how intimately the history of his own country has been connected with that of the low countries. William of Orange, "of glorious and pious memory" is still revered by thousands of Protestant Englishmen to whom Freemasonry is dear, because the Pope has condemned it. Was it not George Canning who wrote the epigram?—

"In matters of Commerce the fault of the Dutch,  
Is giving too little and asking too much."

No doubt the Dutch are very "close" in their dealings, but they hold a high preeminence for commercial enterprise and honour.—"As safe as a Dutchman" is a motto well-known among English firms doing business with Holland.

Tom Hood when he visited the Netherlands, wrote some verses to a lady friend in England which we always remember when we find ourselves among the Hollanders:—

"I gaze upon a city—  
A city new and strange—  
Down many a walking vista  
My fancy takes a range.  
From side to side I saunter  
And wonder where I am :  
And can *you* be in England,  
And I in Rotterdam ?  
Tall houses with quaint gables,  
Where frequent windows shine,  
And quays that lead to bridges,  
And trees in formal line ;  
And masts of spicy vessels  
From Western Surinam,  
All tell me you're in England  
But I'm in Rotterdam."

It happened that on the birthday of the King, we were in Amsterdam, when, notwithstanding the primitive sobriety of the Dutch, we saw many soldiers and others whose demeanour and gait testified that they had quaffed a good many bumpers of natives "Schiedam" in honour of their Sovereign. Remarking on this to worthy Mynheer Hardenberg, of the Old Bible Hotel, he enquired with the utmost politeness if the sight of drunken men did not "remind us of England." Alas! it did. When will England cease to take "an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains?" a question Shakspeare asked and which is still unanswered.

A Dutchman once remarked to us with evident pride, that "God made the rest of the world but Dutchmen made Holland." An idea which was expressed also by Oliver Goldsmith:—

"To men of other minds my fancy flies,  
Embosomed in the deep where Holland lies,  
Methinks her patient sons before me stand  
Where the broad ocean leans against the land  
And, sedulous to stop the coming tide  
Lift the tall rampiro's artificial pride.  
Onward methinks and diligently slow  
The prim connected bulwark seems to grow ;  
Spreads its long arms amidst the watery roar  
Scoops out an Empire and usurps the shore :  
While the pent ocean, rising over the pile  
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile ;  
The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,  
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,  
The crowded marb, the cultivated plain,  
A new creation, rescued from his reign."

The visitor to Holland cannot but feel as he gazes around, how wonderful is the energy, and

power with which the Almighty has endowed man. The motto of the Dutch has ever been *Nil desperandum* and undaunted by difficulties, which would overwhelm weaker souls, they have made their country unequalled as a home of the Industrial Arts.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

(Continued from page 329)

### BOOK IV.—CHAPTER XVI.

Two Knights, however, did not imitate the illustrious example set them by their more courageous brethren. These were De Villars and De Cugé. They recalled their recantations, and so saved their lives. They declared that life was too precious to lose so foolishly; but, they added afterwards, that when they saw their fifty-four brethren in the wagons which conveyed them to the field of St. Anthony to be burned, they were so horror-stricken that they said what was not true, and even avowed more than had been desired of them, and they did this on purpose to save themselves from a like punishment.

But an act of still more senseless barbarity added to the astonishment and horror of the Parisians, and increased their detestation for the King; for, not content with cruelly immolating the Templars, he ordered indignities to be offered to their dead. John de Tur, a Templar, had been dead several years before the commencement of this history. He had proved himself a brave and valiant soldier, and, on account of his high reputation in the Order, had been appointed Grand Prior of France. He built the celebrated Tower in the Temple Palace at Paris, where he resided, which was the finest ornament of the place. Some of the Knights in their depositions had accused him of participation in their crimes. This was sufficient to warrant a process against his memory. He was declared guilty of several crimes, and his body was condemned to be burned. This was an infraction on the laws of the State, which declared that death made an end of all criminal suits when judgment had not been passed—a stronger reason, when a suit had not, during De Tur's lifetime, commenced at all. Such was the hatred and blind fury of the King, that, following this judgment, he had the body of the Grand Prior exhumed, the

bones consigned to the flames and reduced to ashes\*

In all these proceedings, the two apostates, Squin de Flexian and Noffo Dei, took a prominent part. They walked about the streets of Paris with haughty heads and insolent manners, enjoying the benefits of the King, whose abject creatures they were, and rejoicing at the fate which had befallen those, who had expelled them from the Order. But the Parisians, although obliged by fear to treat them with civility, held them in detestation, more especially after the dying protestations of the Templars who had been burned in the field of St. Anthony†

The sentence of the Council, which had discharged the Templars from their vows and engagements, made known the design entertained of now abolishing the Order. The King, as we have already shewn, had been impressed with the importance of establishing a Royal Order, as an appanage of the French throne, and he considered the time had now come for bringing the subject before the Pope. For this purpose, on the 12th May, he wrote a long letter to his holiness, in which, he stated that the crimes of the Templars having been proved by legal process, the Pontiff and his Council could not but exterminate them, abolish the Order, and create a new one, to whom all their goods and privileges should be granted. He, however, added, that if this scheme was not agreeable to his Holiness, the wealth might be adjudged to an ancient Order of a similar character; and he engaged to execute in his kingdom the decrees of the Councils in the matter, but always excepting his own rights, and those of the prelates and lords of France.

The Pope did not give any answer relative to the extermination of the Templars, as the Provincial Councils had already done that by their sentence. He did not approve of the creation of a new Order, which would be an engine of the Court of France, and not a body friendly to the Papacy. He sent an order to the Council regarding the disposal of the Templars' goods to an Order already in existence. Although the Pope and the King pretended to take no interest in the disposal of these goods, nor to profit by them, they were not inattentive to the use which was made of the possessions and revenues. The Pope, on the 12th May, being at Avignon, issued a Bull, which

\* Dupui, Turcelin.

† Mezerai.

enjoined the Archbishop of Rheims and the Bishops of Poitiers and Mende to render an account to the established stewards of the revenues of the Templars, and to transport what remained entirely out of the kingdom, under the protection of the King. This was a clear indication that the Pope intended, along with the King, to dispose of the goods as he should see fit.

## CHAPTER XVII.

*The Commissioners continue the examination of Witnesses—Aymeric de Villars-le-Duc—Proceedings against the Order at Senlis—Ponte-de-l'Arche, &c.—The Commissioners summon two of the Defenders of the Order to assist at the examination of Witnesses—They refuse—Evidence of John de Pollencourt—The Demon Head—Evidence of Peter de la Palu—A.D. 1310-11.*

On Wednesday, the day after the burning of the fifty-four Templars, the Papal Commissioners continued the examination of the witnesses. Aymeric de Villars-le-Duc, aged about fifty years, appeared. He was examined regarding his former confessions, and the articles upon which he was to depose being explained to him, he asseverated in the strongest manner his resolution to speak the truth. He was quite pallid, and seemed terrified beyond measure; yet, striking his breast with his clenched hands, he bent his knees, and, stretching his arms towards the altar, uttered these words:—"I speak upon my oath, and, if not truly, at the peril of my soul. If I lie, may death suddenly smite me before your eyes, and may I descend, body and soul, to hell. I persist, then, in maintaining that the crimes imputed to the Templars are altogether false, though I have confessed some of them myself, overcome by the tortures which G. de Marcillac and Hugo de Celle, the King's Knights, ordered to be inflicted upon me. I have seen the fifty four Templars led in carts to be committed to the flames, because they would not make the confessions required of them. I have heard that they were burnt; and I doubt if I could, like them, have had the noble constancy to brave the terrors of the pile. I believe that, if I were threatened with it, I should depose on oath before the Commission, and before any other persons who should interrogate me, that these same crimes imputed to the Order are true. *I would kill God himself if it was required of me.* Are not these remarkable words? Candour, in the midst of despair; truth, and even courage, in the midst of terror. He then implored the Com-

missioners and the notaries who were present not to reveal what he had uttered to the King's officers and the keepers of the Templars, who would assuredly consign him to the flames.

The Commissioners were gradually perceiving that justice was out of the question in proceeding with their duty. A witness came to them late at night, and implored that his deposition might be kept secret, on account of the danger which he ran should it come to the King's ears. The terror of the witnesses, and the determination of the King to allow no defence, satisfied them that their labours had better be suspended for some time. Accordingly, on the 21st May, in the absence of the Archbishop of Narbonne and the Archdeacon of Trent, they met, and declared their sittings suspended, and adjourned to the 3rd of November.

*(To be continued.)*

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### FREEMASONRY ABOUT TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

As I expected, "A Masonic Student" has entirely failed to bring forward the least proof of the existence of the M.M. degree previous to about the beginning of the last century. I am sorry for this, because, if he had fully and definitely written out and stated in the Magazine the grounds or foundation on which he built his opinion, we would have known what to make of his ideas and *evidence*, and seen what they were worth; but all we get is *ipse dixit*! which is of very little worth when it goes contrary to the evidence derived from the old lodge minutes written about or before a century and a half ago. Then, to crown all, "A Masonic Student" says,—*"I unreservedly accept the tradition of our Order which connects us with King Solomon and the Temple!"* Talk of faith, why there is any amount of hope for Canmore after that! He and Solomon may yet serve as supporters for the Masons' Arms. Hurrah! the funds are rising. O Solomon, Solomon! see what it is to be a King. That little Temple of yours, which neither yourself nor your subjects could build, but in order to construct which you had to employ foreigners, has led many, many very worthy believing brethren a funny dance. They forget that the great glory of your Temple did not consist in its structure but in its worship, and the ideas connected therewith; further, Mr. Solomon, you know you were no more the "Grand Master," or "Master of Wark," at the building of the Temple than I am. You had something else to do, although you undoubtedly laid out much money on buildings, &c., by which you not only spent—as many other heirs have done—all your father's money, but also managed to grind down your subjects so hard with

\* We must beware of allowing our ideas of the grandeur of the structure of Solomon's Temple being led astray by the description as given from a Jewish point of view, and by Jewish writers.

taxes that, as soon as you were dead, your people, not being able any longer to stand such "grievous yoke" even from a king, protested against such proceedings and revolted, left your son, and his successors but a fragment of your kingdom.

It seems to me that many brethren do not realize the fact that there were many magnificent Egyptian, Assyrian, &c., noble edifices in existence long before, as well, as co-existent with, Solomon; and that Solomon's Temple, when built, would be no more the *ne plus ultra* than the Cathedral of Salisbury would be when it was built. So far as operative Masonry is concerned, there were many other grand temples, &c., in existence about 1,000 years B.C. besides Solomon's—Solomon's being merely a drop in the bucket. The great prominence, therefore, given by some to the supposed connexion and influence of Solomon with Masonry or operative Masonry is simply a mistake; and it would have mattered little to operative Masonry in the 10th century B.C., whether Solomon had been born or not. Many feel it to be otherwise, however, with "Freemasonry" in the 18th century A.D. (especially *ancient* Freemasonry?) because its framers choose to adopt the building of Solomon's Temple as the scene and era of their drama; does it therefore follow that said drama (or Masonic ceremonies), *per se*, is therefore as old as Solomon? Certainly not; or we must also say that Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" is now 19 centuries old because Cæsar is one of its leading characters.

I intend to give some data by and bye, as soon as I have time; meanwhile, "A. Masonic Student" might—if he can—"name any individual raised to the M.M. degree, and the lodge which gave it" about 200 years ago. I asked that question before—viz., at page 288—but, perhaps, it was not then observed. I therefore ask it again. Further, as to what "A. Masonic Student" says of the water-mark on a paper being about 1620, it only shows that the writing on it could not be *before* that date, but it might be a century or more *after*. It will require something more tangible than what we have yet got from "A. Masonic Student"—"as it appears to me, though I may be wrong, that he has not as yet studied much of the evidence existing in respect of the customs and usages of the Masons of the middle ages."\*—to upset the remarks of the Editor of the Magazine as given July 16, 1859, which I now quote,—"We have not the least doubt that the MS. in question, so far from being of the year 1600, as supposed by Mr. Halliwell, is not more than 130 years old; and we are of this opinion, first, from internal evidence, and next, from the doctrines being of the period we have assigned."—PICTUS.

#### SOLOMON AN UNIVERSAL GRAND MASTER.

It is well known that King Solomon employed many masons at the building of the Temple, &c. He is therefore designated by "the Masons" as their Grand Master; but Solomon likewise employed many tailors at the making of his garments, &c.; he

\* My fellow student must forgive the retort, or rather take it as fair "play." I have imagined he has been taking too much of a one-sided view of the subject. Our views are different. So far, therefore, as truth will allow, I go in to win. The *spar* is friendly; nevertheless, knocks must be exchanged ere it be known who is the better man.

is, therefore—or, at least, he equally ought to be designated—their Grand Master also, and so on *ad infinitum*. *Ergo*—as may fairly, logically, and, shall I add, *historically*, be deduced—Solomon is entitled to the honourable distinction of being nominated an "Universal Grand Master." The exclusive use of the title "Grand Master," in connection with him, assumed by "the Masons" is, therefore, most unwarrantable. The representatives, still extant, of all crafts or trades then in existence cannot surely be alive to the immense importance and dignity that would accrue to them by their hailing from such a personage as Solomon for their "Grand Master," or they would certainly assert their *equally* just and lawful rights.—W. P. B.

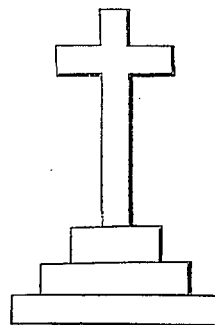
#### MASONIC RUBBISH.

Before any worthy builder begins to lay the foundations of his intended structure, he first clears away the rubbish, so that said foundation may have a firm and solid bed on which to rest; so should it be with the historian of English Freemasonry. First clear away the rubbish—an immense mass of which has collected since the first quarter of last century—then, getting at the solid rock, set the foundation firmly on the true unyielding base of solid fact; thus, having got a good start, go ahead with the structure.

It is lost time to build on a false foundation, as the work would have to be done over again. There is no time lost, therefore, in searching for a sure foundation; work well begun is half finished.

Meanwhile, while some are disposing of the rubbish, others, of course, may be squaring stones for the builder.—W.P.B.

#### THE THREE GRACES.



The above seems to me to contain more meaning, or to be more like the real old Masonic ladder of three steps or degrees, than the common ladder with three steps we generally see. When I say "Masonic ladder," I mean that the above Christian "emblem" of the three graces—Faith, Hope, and Charity—contains the idea which gave rise to the common Masonic "ladder" of three steps.—W.P.B.

#### THE MYSTICUM SAPIENTIE SPECULUM.

Having succeeded in deciphering the secret characters of the *Mysticum Sapientie Speculum*, an elaborate engraving of the High Degrees, published in London in 1789, of which an original (Lambert, Sculptor), is in my possession, I should much like to compare notes on the subject with any brother holding the keys to these ciphers. A copy of this curious Masonic engraving will be found in the *Revelations of a Square*.—DNALXO.

## ORDER OF CONSTANTINE.

Some of your readers may be interested in the following statement, which has recently appeared in several papers:—

"The Roman Senate has lately inscribed in the Golden Book of the Patriciate the name of the sole descendant in a direct line of the Eastern Emperors and of the last of the Lascaris, known before 1789, that is to say, Antonio Lascaris Comneno, Grand Duke of Epirus, Larissa, Media, and Macedonia, Prince of the Peloponnesus, and perpetual Grand Master, by right of hereditary transmission, of the Supreme Constantinian Order of the Knights of St. George. The descendant of this illustrious family was living unknown in Piedmont, when one day he conceived the idea of collecting his genealogical documents and claiming his rights. The Lascaris having belonged to the Roman nobility, he addressed himself to the Senate, and that body, after having verified the authenticity of his titles according to the documents in the archives, has reinstated him in all his honours and privileges. The Prince is about to leave Turin to fix his residence at Rome."

I, for one, thought it worth while to cause the attention of the Prince Rhodocanakis to be called to this statement, and the following from the *Court Circular* of the 17th ult. is the result:—

"We have received the following from his Royal Highness the Prince of Rhodocanakis:—

"To the Editor of the *Court Circular*.

"Sir,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in the *Court Circular* of the 27th ult., and which has also been extensively circulated in other European publications, stating that the Roman Senate has lately inscribed in the Golden Book of the Patriciate the name of "Antonio Lascaris Comneno" as the "sole descendant in a direct line of the Eastern Emperors and Perpetual Grand Master, by right of hereditary transmission, of the Supreme Constantinian Order of the Knights of Saint George."

"As the representative of my House in this country, I hasten at once to protest against such inscription by the Roman Senate, and against the claim set up by "Antonio Lascaris Comneno." My family are the senior direct lineal descendants of the Byzantine Emperors, and the sole legal inheritors of the titles and honours belonging to that dignity, now improperly assumed by "Antonio Lascaris Comneno," and steps will be forthwith taken to establish our indisputable and acknowledged rights and privileges.

"RHODOCANAKIS."

"Clarendon Hotel, 169, New Bond-street.

"April 15, 1869."

The Grand Dukedom of Epirus may possibly, in this instance, be a titular dignity, as I think the same honour was claimed by Giorgio Castriota Scanderbeg, Duke of San-Pietro, in the Kingdom of Naples, who not long since (perhaps three or four years) was known in this country, and instituted the revival of the Order of Epirus, of which he claimed to be Hereditary Grand Master.—LUPUS.

## MASTER MASON DEGREE.

Can any brother mention the name of any individual who received the *degree* of M.M. previous to the year 1700 A.D.; and, if so, what lodge gave it? —PICTUS.

## HERALDIC BADGES.

I had no intention that Bro. Haye should find me a cavillist. My only desire was to correct what I supposed was a mere accident. If, however, this leads to my being myself put right, I shall be indebted to Bro. Haye. I have certainly confounded the blazon on the Maltese tombs with the shield of the Order, and I know of no better source for correct armorial blazonry than the tombs of this and other countries. I shall be glad, apart from this special subject, to learn in what I err when I "confound the blazon on the tombs with the shield?" Surely, a shield of arms found depicted on a tomb must be taken to display the accurate armorial bearings which the person, whose memory is thus perpetuated, was in life entitled to bear! At all events, I am not singular in this belief, seeing that the Herald's College of this country receives as evidence the armorial records of these monumental remains. Does not Bro. Haye, rather, confound the colour and decoration of the mantle with the armorial bearing of the Order? I have not access to "Berry" at this moment; but I have referred to "Gwillim," and do not find any reference to the *arms* of the Order of St. John. The habit (or mantle) is described as of black, bearing a white cross. This was the original habit; but subsequently the red mantle was adopted as the war-cloak, the black one being retained and used when in peace. The shield is an implement of war, and not of peace, and the shield is the origin of all armorial ensigns. Naturally, then, the war colours are displayed on the shield. I have seen the arms of the Hospital displayed in many modes, including official documents and diplomas, but always with a field *gules*. Bro. Haye states that the Knights of the present day, in Rome, wear a blue cross. If this means that they use, as armorial bearings, a blue cross, I have no remark to offer, as I am not acquainted with their custom in this respect; but if it means that they wear a blue cross as a *decoration*, I shall be much obliged for any authority for the statement? The best modern English and French authorities give the decoration used in the Papal States as being of white enamel, the same as other existing branches of the Order. I possess three of these crosses, one, I believe, Italian, all of which are in the main features alike. I trust Bro. Haye will believe that my only desire is to be informed.—LUPUS.

P.S. The white cross on a black mantle of the Hospitallers had nothing to do with their standard when in the field, which bore a white cross on a red ground. See Vertot. Vol. 1, p. 38. (Ed. 1757, Edinburgh), where it is stated they "renounced the world, and took the regular habit, which is a plain black robe, having a white linen cross of eight points fastened to it on the left side near the heart." Then, at page 45, it will be seen that Pope Alexander IV. ordered that the Knights should wear "in the camp a sopro-veste, or coat of arms, with a white cross upon a red field like the *arms* upon the standard of the Order which are *gueules à la croix pleine d'argent*." The arms of the present King of Italy are "*gules a cross argent*," granted to his ancestor for services rendered. It will be observed that the cross in the arms is of the plain form, and not eight-pointed as on the mantle.—LUPUS.

## FREEMASONRY.

In "Cérémonies et Coutumes Religieuses de tous les Peuples du Monde," Vol. IV., p. 252, will be found a curious plate, representing a lodge of Freemasons, with a list of lodges as at date 1736, with their arms. The number of lodges is 129. A portrait of Dick Steele heads the engraving. This work is very curious, and worthy of perusal, especially to antiquarian brethren. It will be found in Shelf 3, of No. 2,006, in General Library of British Museum.—A. O. HAYE.

## MASONIC STUDENT AND MASONIC MSS.

I am sure we who are readers of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE must feel indebted to "Masonic Student" for his remarks anent Masonic manuscripts. I hope before long he will "be tempted to forward a further communication in respect to them," as the subject is one of great importance to all who desire to know what ancient Masonry was, and what now remains as evidence of *its nature*.

As there are private copies of Masonic MSS. of ancient constitutions about, I think brethren holding the same might do well to forward them to the Editor of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE to be printed. I can vouch for such copies being carefully preserved from my own experience, as for some years now I have been a contributor to the paper, and from time to time have had occasion to send MSS. of different kinds, seals, &c., for insertion, and in no case have either been lost or injured. The Publisher is, in fact, most *rigidly careful*. I think the last few years have witnessed considerable improvement in the articles on Masonry.—W. J. HUGHAN.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## CAPTAIN TORCKLER.

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

Dear Sir,—Noticing in your paper of Oct. 17, 1868, an advertisement inquiring for a Captain Torckler, I am induced to reply, as it seems very queer that my name should be made so public, and should be glad if you would inquire from "P.Z." what motive he may have for so doing. Awaiting an answer, I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

FREDERICK TORCKLER.

Shanghai, March 2, 1869.

## MASONIC IMPOSTORS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—The recent exposure of that consummate swindler, Seigmund Sax, in your columns must have been no small benefit to the Craft; but it came a little too late. Recently, in Crewe, a second edition of our Hamburg hero cropped up in the person of a Dr. J. B. Smith, who hails from Washington City, United States, and one well worthy of being his parallel. The American sharper is about 50 years of age, 5ft. 9in. in height, dark eyes, full face, of very gentlemanly manners, good address,

respectably attired, wears a cap, and has a naval appearance. His success here in deceiving our Secretary and Almouer and *borrowing* his fare to London, does him no small credit, for neither of them are to be easily done. Each, too, had some doubts, but both, I regret to say, had not the pluck to put him at once to the test by calling at the post-office. As soon as they informed me of the case, I at once pronounced it a swindle, much to the surprise of my two friends. However, on calling at the post-office, both felt the "luxury of doing good" and the annoyance of being done at the same time. Next morning, too, a gentleman handed a copy of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* of March 2nd, the very day of the doctor's visit here, containing an account of how this veritable Yankee had got £5 from a Professor of Edinburgh University by very similar means, without the "Masonic" aid though.

It is not well, Sir, for Masonic "nature to be too full of the milk of human kindness" with such characters, for there is a limit at "which forbearance ceases to be a virtue." I think, Sir, it is time for our Grand Lodge to take some energetic steps on this head,—

"And put in every honest hand a whip  
To lash such rascals naked through the world."

And thus rid the Craft of such who have more of the "rank compound of villain" in them than anything else.

The Doctor's procedure here was as follows. He hands the following letter to the Secretary:—

"To the W.M., Wardens, and Brothers.

I am a Master Mason of long standing of Howard □ 35, Washington City, United States. I am the Assist. Director of the United States Mint at that place. In company with Dr. E. N. Kent, the Assay Master of the Branch Mint of New York, we have been travelling for some time on Government business connected with coinage. We have been last at Londonderry, Ireland, on a visit to some friends, and left there Saturday last. He proceeded *via* Belfast to Liverpool by steamer; while myself, having business in Dublin, came that way, our arrangements being to meet here this day to proceed to London, where the American Minister was to have the proper *visé* attached to our passports, from whence we were to proceed to the Brazils. I gave Dr. Kent our letter of credit on Messrs. Baring Bros., for use in Liverpool, retaining, as I supposed, sufficient funds for my own purposes. He has failed to meet me here, and I have been anxiously awaiting him at the station since morning, having arrived *via* Holyhead at 1 p.m. Late this p.m., on applying at the post-office, I receive a letter from him, that an unavoidable delay prevents his reaching here in time, and has proceeded to London, and expects me there. Unfortunately, I exhausted my funds to such an extent that I cannot proceed. I have been since the receipt of this letter in a state of great anxiety. It is too late to communicate with our Consul at Liverpool, and I must reach London at once. I have the necessary credentials of my official position from our Secretary of Legation at London, my passport, &c. After an almost exhausting inquiry, I learn that a Masonic □ meets to-night. I can only say that I am a well-

known gentleman in the States, professionally and to the fraternity, having been many years actively connected with the body in our national capital. I wish to have my case examined, and be enabled to proceed to London by this night's train.

"I respectfully ask that the □ be informed of this appeal.

"Fraternally yours,

"JAS. B. SMITH, M.D., Assist.

Director U.S. Mint, Washington, D.C.

"Howard □, 35, Washington, D.C."

After some explanatory remarks he offers the second letter, which you perceive is written by a very different hand on first sight, but, on a close scrutiny, by the same, and on paper bearing the impress of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Liverpool.

"Liverpool, March 2, 1869.

"My Dear Doctor,—In consequence of the absence of Mr. Dudley, our Counsel (gone to the races) this a.m., I cannot leave in time to connect and meet you at Crewe as arranged. Consequently, the better plan will be to proceed directly to London and go to Charing Cross Hotel by first train. I have sent all our baggage there by the train leaving here at 5 p.m. this day. I know no other direction to give this than "to be called for" at the P.O. at Crewe.

"Respectfully yours,

"Dr. J. B. Smith."

"E. N. KENT."

The Secretary sends him with a note to our Almoner, and from him he gets over £1 of our lodge funds. You will say, I think, that, coupling the composition and style of the letters, with a good address, education, and appearance, there is a strong probability that the Doctor would succeed. His two victims, however, posted a couple of hundred circulars to lodges warning them of the Doctor who was "travelling on Government business, connected with coinage." True enough! but I should be delighted to hear also of his having "board and lodging" for 12 months at our Government's expense. I should imagine that, if such cases as this were sent to the Grand Secretary and re-issued with the "Quarterly Communication" to every lodge in its jurisdiction, neither harm nor much expense would be incurred, and thus the career of these worthies would be considerably impeded, if not entirely checked. Oh! Masonry—Masonry! "How many swindles are committed in thy name" in the provinces, because, with all our great organizations, we have allowed "Charity" to rule supreme when "even-handed justice" ought to have reigned instead.

Yours fraternally,

WM. JOHN BULLOCK, P.M. 979 & 321.

P.S. The "borrowing a railway fare" seems to be a very common dodge, and ought at once to put Almoners on their guard.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—My attention has been called to a letter from Bro. W. D. Keyworth which appeared in your impression of the 10th ult., containing a statement that he wrote twice to the Whittington Lodge, No. 862, respecting a Masonic impostor, without receiving any reply. As the Secretary of the said lodge, permit me to explain that no letter from Bro. Keyworth has reached my hands, and I should like to know how the missing letters were directed.

I may add that no such person as "Henry Thompson" ever belonged to the Whittington Lodge.

Yours fraternally,

R. WENTWORTH LITTLE, (P.M. & P.Z. 9,75)

Secretary, Whittington Lodge, No. 862.

### MASONIC CELESTIAL MYSTERIES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have read, not without considerable amazement I confess, the papers on "Masonic Celestial Mysteries," by Henry Melville, which have recently appeared in your Magazine. I am not ashamed to acknowledge myself too stupid to comprehend them (or, at all events, a great portion of them), and therefore I do not propose to say a word on the subject; but to the paper, No. 4, which appeared in the Magazine of the 17th inst., there is a note appended which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. In this note it is stated that "No Masonic lodge can be opened without the Bible, and yet it is never studied, for no living English brother ever heard read a single verse in open lodge." To this latter assertion, I, a "living English brother," can give as flat a contradiction as courtesy permits. Why, Sir, when I first became a Mason, and certainly for several years afterwards, no lodge was ever opened or closed without reading a portion of the Bible. Before the closing, that most beautiful chapter, 1 Corinthians, 13, was read on all occasions, and a few verses (of a valedictory character) followed—the chapter whence taken I do not at this moment recollect. Further than this, no initiation, passing, or raising, ever took place without some appropriate passages from the Bible being read. If Bro. Melville will refer to Ruth, chap. 19, he will have no difficulty in ascertaining what part of it would be applicable in the case of an initiation, and the 7th chapter, 1st Book of Kings would no doubt show him also a verse by no means out of place either at an initiation or a passing, and which was never omitted at the latter. I could mention other passages from the Bible which were invariably read in the course of our different ceremonies; but I have said enough to show how utterly Bro. Melville is mistaken in the bold assertion made in the note to which I am referring, and that is the only object I have in addressing you. As regards the "Masonic Celestial Mysteries," they are, I confess, far beyond the comprehension of—

Yours fraternally, SENEX.

### ZETLAND COMMEMORATION FUND.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Doubtless, when the list is closed, there will be at least £10,000 subscribed. All honour to a good man, and I wish the amount could be doubled. But (and this little word will constantly "crop up") why for *distinguished* brethren only is the sum raised to be devoted? Please define the word. Supposing a *provincial* brother, many years subscribing, has filled every office in his lodge (though never figuring at Grand Lodge), has frequently given his mite to the Charities, and has always been held in good repute, would he be considered a *distinguished* brother? Would not *deserving* be better than *distinguished*?—Yours fraternally,  
Brighton, April 22, 1869. T.J.S.E.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS.

BRETHREN are reminded that the Lodge Music published a few weeks ago, in several issues of the MAGAZINE, has been republished in a convenient form for Lodge use, price 2s. 6d.

UNIVERSAL CALENDAR FOR 1870.—Brethren, both at home and abroad, are fraternally requested to forward to our care any change of places of meeting of lodges, chapters, &c., and also to notify to us of any new ones that may be consecrated.

THE Consecration of Golden Rule Lodge of which Bro. Eglesse is the W.M. designate, will take place on Thursday next. Bro. H. Muggeridge, P.M. is the consecrating officer, appointed by the M.W.G.M.

### UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

#### INSTALLATION OF THE GRAND MASTER.

On Wednesday was held the annual meeting of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, in the large hall, Great Queen-street, it being for the installation of the M.W. the Earl of Zetland as Grand Master for the twenty-sixth time, and, as usual, the occasion attracted the *élite* of the Craft. At five o'clock precisely, a procession was formed, and the Grand Master entered the hall and took his seat on the throne; Earl Vane being in his place as S.G.W., and Victor Williamson as J.G.W. The Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon was in his place as D.G.M., and there were present the following brethren:—J. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. for Essex; the Earl of Limerick, Prov. G.M. for Bristol; the Rev. J. Huyshe, Prov. G.M. for Devonshire; J. Fawcett, Prov. G.M. for Durham; A. Dobie, Prov. G.M. for Surrey; Lord Pelham, Prov. G.M. for Sussex; T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire; R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B., and D.P.G.M. for Oxfordshire; J. L. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; Locock Webb, P.G.D.; H. Grissell, P.G.D.; Geo. Cox, P.G.D.; John Savage, P.G.D.; Dr. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; Samuel Rawson, P.D.G.M. for China; J. Pocock, P.G.S.B.; J. Fraser, P.G.D.; J. Mason, P.G.S.B.; W. Farnfield, P. Assist. G. Sec.; W. Beaumont, P.G.D.; Browne, P.G.D.; Ough, G. Purs.; T. Lewis, P.G. Purs.; Col. Burdett, P.G.W., and representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B., and Sec. of the Girls' School; E. Roberts, P.G.S.B.; J. Emmens, P.G. Purs.; Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B.; Phillips, P.G.D.; the Rev. Sir J. W. Hayes, P.G. Chap.; J. Udall, P.G.D.; J. Smith, P.G. Purs.; W. E. Walmesley, P.G.S.B.; W. Young, P.G.S.B.; J. Clabon, P.G.D.; T. Cockerell, Grand Superintendent of Works; G. W. Potter, P.G.D.; J. B. King, P.G.D.; Bradford, P.A.D.C.; White, J.W., No. 22; Speed, 47; Thos. Meggy, P.M. Fitzroy; Ebenezer Saunders, Grand Master's Lodge; W. Watson, P.M., 23; H. Thompson, P.M., 177 and 1,158; Massey, W.M. Beadon Lodge; Dr. Goldbro', P.M., 201, and Prov. G.W. for South Wales; Monckton, P.M., 197; W. J. Vian, P.M., 21; the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G. Chap.; R. Spencer, P.G.S.; J. Nelson, P.G.D.; C. Thompson, S.D. and Sec., 1,158.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form and with solemn prayer, that part of the minutes of the last Grand Lodge referring to the election of the Most Worshipful Grand Master was read.

Bro. Albert W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers., then proclaimed the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland as M.W. Grand Master for the year ensuing, and he received the customary salutes from the brethren. The Grand Master then rose and said:—

Brethren,—Before I proceed to appoint the G. Officers for the year, I must thank you most sincerely for the kind reception you have given me, and for re-electing me, for the 26th time, to the honourable post of Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of England. I assure you I feel it to be a very high honour that you have conferred upon me, and I have

to thank you for the invariable kindness I have received at your hands ever since I was first appointed to this most important post. An extraordinary event has occurred this year which I must on this occasion notice, namely, the inauguration of the New Hall. I am sure every brother present on the occasion of the inauguration, this day fortnight past, must have felt extremely gratified at the manner in which the whole ceremony was performed, and the way in which it was conducted. We are deeply indebted—especially indebted—to the Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. Woods, and to the Assist. G. Dir. of Cers., Bro. Fenn, for the manner in which they conducted the ceremony of the inauguration, which, I think, must have been highly gratifying to every brother who was there. I shall propose a vote of thanks to Bro. Wood and also Bro. Fenn in the next Grand Lodge for the able manner in which they managed that festival. I think they succeeded entirely. There is another point I wish to mention, and I am sure every brother who was present on that occasion will agree with me that the oration delivered on that occasion by Bro. Simpson, G. Chaplain, deserves the highest praise; and I have, without waiting for the sanction of G. Lodge, taken upon myself the responsibility of ordering that the Address shall be printed. I think every brother who was present on that occasion would wish that that course should be taken. I shall now proceed to appoint the officers for the year.

His Lordship then appointed them as follows:—

Earl de Grey and Ripon, D. G. Master; Earl Percy, S.G.W.; J. H. Dodson, *M.P.*, J.G.W.; the Rev. T. J. Ravenshaw and the Rev. C. Martyn, G. Chaplains; Samuel Tomkins, G. Treasurer; A. J. McIntyre, G. Registrar; John Hervey, G. Secretary; Samuel L. Tomkins and W. H. Powell, S.G. Deacons; J. Cooper Foster and Brackstone Baker, J. G. Deacons; J. Cockerell, G. Supt. of Works; Albert N. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; Courad C. Dumas, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Joshua Nunn, G. S. Bearer; W. Ough, G. Purs.; J. Brett, Assist. G. Purs.; C. Payne, G. Tyler.

The Grand Master said he had given permission to Bro. Lewis, P.G. Purs., to wear the clothing of a Grand Officer, and take rank as P.G. Purs.

His Lordship then appointed the following as the Grand Stewards for the year:—Bros. E. K. Bayley, No. 1; Thos. Meggy, 21; E. W. Plowright, 197; B. Gray, 2; J. Jordan, 4; G. J. Theobald, 5; E. H. Burke, *M.P.*, 6; L. H. Heed, 8; F. J. Cornwell, 14; J. F. Walsh, 23; P. T. Breary, 26; S. W. Nutt, 29; R. Risdon, 46; Fredk. L. Corder, 58; Jas. T. Collins, 60; H. J. Lapworth, 91; H. J. Pilcher, 99; John Gibson, 259. The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form and with solemn prayer.

After the Festival several brethren were presented to the R.W. Grand Master Earl Zetland,—amongst whom was Bro. Thomas Jackson, W.M., St. Georges' 431 North Shields who was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Hervey; Bro. Jackson, also had the honour of shaking hands with Earl Percy, *M.P.*, and congratulating him on his appointment to the chair of J.G. Warden of England.

#### THE BANQUET.

The banquet took place in the large dining hall, and shortly after six o'clock the Grand Master entered preceded by the Grand Officers, and was received with the usual honours on his taking his seat at the table. The longitudinal tables were all filled with brethren, and there was a large assemblage of ladies in the gallery, but it is to be desired that the time may not be far distant when they shall come and take their seats at the table. The banquet was of a bountiful nature, and reflected great credit upon Bro. Gosden, the courteous and energetic manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company.

On the removal of the cloth, grace was sung by the professional singers.

The Grand Master said—Brethren, you are all prepared no doubt for the toast I am now about to propose, which is the health of the Queen, and I am sure that there are no persons who will drink it with more satisfaction and goodwill than the Masons of England. They have always been a loyal body, but they have never been more so than they are in drinking the health of the Queen. Brethren, I give you "The Health of the Queen."

This was followed by the National Anthem, the solo parts by Madame Patey and Madame Bodda Pyne.

The Grand Master said—Brethren, the next toast I have to propose is one not less interesting than the last, which is the

"Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." I hope the present Royal Family will have a long reign over us, and enjoy the respect they have so deservedly won.

Earl de Grey and Ripon rose and said:—Brethren,—It is my good fortune, and has been on several former occasions, to propose the next toast, and I am sure you will have as much pleasure in drinking it as I have in proposing it, as it is the health of the "Most Worshipful the Grand Master." Brethren, it is to me a pleasure to propose this toast, and I do so with peculiar satisfaction, and on this evening, if I mistake not, you will receive it with more than ordinary enthusiasm, because we are called upon to night to drink the health of the Grand Master, who has now entered on the twenty-sixth year of his could administration of that office. If it was not for his presence I dilate upon his peculiar qualifications for that important post, but on the present occasion I can appeal to something more than words. I will only ask you to look back at our Masonic history for the past twenty-five years, and consider the great progress that has been made in the Craft; how greatly it has spread in the numbers of brethren and lodges; how steadily it has risen in public estimation. What has been the progress of the Masonic charities, and the other Masonic institutions? We had ample proof of that only a short time ago in this hall, when the largest sum was collected on that evening that was ever contributed; and when we look back at our history for a quarter of a century, and also see the prosperity and well-being of the Craft, which mainly depends upon him who rules over us, we ought to bear our testimony to the spirit, the labour, and the ability with which the Most Worshipful Grand Master has administered our affairs. Brethren, I am confident, on this most auspicious occasion, in this new building inaugurated by him, you will join with me in wishing health and prosperity to the M.W. the Grand Master. (The toast was most enthusiastically received).

The Grand Master: Brethren,—I assure you, and you will believe me when I say so, that I cannot find words to express the feelings of my heart on this occasion. I feel that I am unworthy of the compliments paid me by the Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, but I do feel your kindness, as you have on all occasions shown towards me. It is true that this is the twenty-sixth time that I have been elected to the honourable and high office of Grand Master. I assure you that I esteem it the highest honour that could be conferred upon me, but it is more than for the twenty-sixth time, as before that I had been for five years Prov. Grand Master, and conducted the principal business belonging to the Craft, so that I may say that I have ruled the Craft for 30 years. That is a long time—a generation—it is a long time in human life—and I assure you I feel very grateful for the kind manner in which I have always been received, and the assistance I have obtained from the brethren in times of difficulties. If I had not good advisers and called to my aid, counsels from brethren, whom I could trust, and who gave me their assistance, I should long since have given up so arduous a duty. I thank you brethren for the way in which you have drunk my health, and I trust that my name will go down to posterity as one who has taken a deep interest in Freemasonry, and endeavoured to fulfil the duties committed to my care. It is true that I do take an interest in Freemasonry, in the increased numbers of the Craft, and the extension of our Charities. It is always my anxious wish and earnest desire to make Freemasonry what it is, and what it professes to be—a charitable society—and if any person, whether he is a Mason or otherwise, looks back at our Charities, he must feel that Freemasonry is setting an example throughout the whole of England. Brethren, it is difficult for me to find words to convey my feelings for the kind manner in which you have always received me during the time I have ruled the Craft, and on every occasion when I have come amongst you. I feel more than I can express; I thank you deeply, and I shall conclude by drinking all your healths.

The Grand Master said—Brethren, the next toast I have to give is "The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland." It is most gratifying to find now the amicable terms which exist between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. The Grand Master of Scotland did us the honour of paying us a visit on the day of the inauguration about a fortnight ago, and I regret that he is not with us on the present occasion. The Grand Master of Ireland on all occasions has proved a cordial friend to the Grand Lodge of England, and I

have often had opportunities of receiving fraternal communications in regard to Freemasonry from the Duke of Leinster, who is a great friend to Masonry, and he has sent his representative to this country and who will return thanks for the toast. The Grand Master of Ireland was present on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new building, he has often honoured us with his presence, and on all occasions acted cordially and fraternally with the Grand Lodge of England. Brethren, I give you "The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, coupling with the toast the name of Colonel Burdett."

Bro. Colonel Burdett, representative for the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in acknowledging the toast, said he was glad to know that there was great cordiality between the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and although he came from what some persons had called an unfortunate country, he had always been received with great cordiality, and he thanked them most heartily for the honour conferred upon him. He had always been an Irish Mason, but by the kindness of the Grand Master he could then take his place in the English Grand Lodge as one of their fellows, and he felt it an especial pleasure to be not only a Grand Officer of Ireland but as one of the Grand Lodge of England, and he would do everything in his power to promote prosperity and harmony between the Grand Lodges of the two countries.

The Grand Master said—Brethren, the next toast I have to propose is—"The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master of England." It is with the highest satisfaction that I propose the health of the Deputy Grand Master; and, in asking you to unite with me in drinking it, I can say that I feel the greatest obligation to him on every occasion when I require his assistance. He is one who has the interest and the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and has undertaken the most arduous duties for years, and I could not have selected a more worthy brother, or one who has given me more kind and cordial assistance upon all occasions. This toast was most enthusiastically received.

Earl de Grey and Ripon said:—Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Brethren,—I beg to return you my hearty thanks for the kind manner in which you have received the toast just proposed to you. I can assure you I esteem most highly such a proof of your regard. I feel obliged to you for the kindly reception you have given me on this occasion, but I am afraid that on a recent one you must have looked upon me as a deserter. If I was not able to be present on an interesting occasion a fortnight ago, it was because I had to attend important functions elsewhere. Besides my duty as a Mason, I had another, as one of Her Majesty's advisers, which stood first and foremost. I can assure you that it is with great pleasure that I find myself amongst you on this occasion. It has been a source of high gratification to me to hear from the lips of the Most Worshipful Grand Master that I have been, even in my humble position, able to assist him to some extent, and I highly esteem the confidence placed in me by the Craft. I have endeavoured to discharge my duties, and I am amply rewarded by the confidence of the Craft, and my affection for them has increased from day to day, and from hour to hour, for I believe that Masonry is doing a great work in this country, for a good Mason makes a good man and a good citizen, and I believe that, in labouring for the prosperity of the Craft, we are labouring for the improvement and advantage of our common country. The worthy brother sat down amidst loud cheering.

The Grand Master: Brethren, I have now to propose to you a toast which I am sure you will drink with cordiality. It is "the health of the Grand Wardens, and other Grand Officers of the year." In giving the toast, I take this opportunity of observing that all classes do take an interest in Freemasonry, and it is very desirable that members of the aristocracy should take an interest in it. It is with great pleasure that I unite with this toast the health of a scion of a noble family, who takes a deep interest in Freemasonry, and who is also a member of the House of Commons, and who possesses no small amount of influence in that house. In undertaking the office to which he has been appointed, he has shown a willingness and readiness to act in concert, so that the different classes should be included amongst the Grand Officers. It is most desirable that all who belong to us should consider themselves to be equal in our society, so that they may readily act together for the benefit of the Craft. I have great pleasure in connecting with the toast the name of Earl Percy, S.G.W.

Earl Percy, S.G.W., said: He had great luck in being chosen to return thanks for the toast, and he was sure that what he said

would be cordially accepted by the Grand Officers, in whose name he spoke, and he said that they would to the utmost of their ability, do all they could to promote the prosperity of the Craft; and deserve the dignity which the Grand Master had that day conferred upon them.

Bro. Dodson, *M.P.*, J.G.W., also returned thanks, and said he hoped the Grand Officers would prove worthy of the confidence which the Grand Master had placed in them. He thanked the brethren sincerely for the welcome he had received that evening on his accession to office, to which by the favour of the Grand Master he had that evening been appointed. The reception they had given him that evening would be to him encouragement, and an incentive to discharge the duties of his position, and when he quitted it, he trusted it would be found that he had done no discredit to it, and he should be as kindly received as he had been that evening.

The Grand Master then gave "The Provincial Grand Masters, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Hall, Prov. Grand Master for Cambridgeshire."

Bro. Hall said he felt it to be a high honour on that occasion to respond to the toast, and on behalf of the Provincial Grand Masters to return thanks for the toast which had been proposed. He had great feelings of regard to the Grand Master, for he was the first Provincial Grand Master who received his appointment at his lordship's hands. He expressed his gratification at the progress that Freemasonry had made, and although it had been denounced at St. Peters, or where it was ignored, a lodge had recently been opened in Austria, and he hoped that they would soon have a Grand Master of Hungary, and that Freemasonry would at no distant day include every other country in the world.

The Grand Master gave "The Masonic Charities" which was acknowledged in very suitable terms by Bro. Patten, who impressed upon the brethren the hope that they would well support the festival for the Girls' School which takes place on the 12th of May, and on which occasion Lord Leigh, Prov. Grand Master for Warwickshire would preside.

The Grand Master then gave "The Grand Stewards of the year," and in doing so alluded to the success which had attended their exertions. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. J. Ebenezer Saunders, their President."

Bro. J. E. Saunders returned thanks for the kind notice the Grand Master had taken of their desire to provide them with the creature comforts, and if what they had done had given the brethren satisfaction, they were amply repaid.

The Grand Master, in giving the last toast, "The Ladies," said he thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon them in being present on that occasion, and he hoped the brethren would show their gratitude to them by drinking the toast he was about to propose. It was a great pleasure on such occasions to be honoured by the presence of the ladies, and although some brethren might think it of little consequence, yet, as an old man, he spoke with some authority when he said that the presence of ladies was of the greatest importance to the success of their meetings, for no brother would venture to act with indecorum when their eyes were turned upon him. He gave them "The ladies who have honoured us with their presence," a toast which was enthusiastically responded to.

Bro. W. H. Kingsford, No. 46, returned thanks, and that brought this part of the proceedings to a close.

The ladies and the general company then proceeded to the Grand Hall, where the unfinished part of the programme of music was gone through; and at which also the Grand Master, and Grand Officers attended.

Some excellent songs were sung and received corresponding marks of approbation.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. James Coward, Grand Org., who presided at the grand pianoforte, assisted by Bro. W. F. Taylor, P. Prov. G. Org., of Bristol. The vocalists were—Madame Bodda Pyne, Madame Patey, Miss Banks, Bros. Barnby, Carter, Edward Murray and Lawler.

We ought not to omit to mention that the brethren were greatly indebted to Bro. Saunders and Bro. John Monekton, the President and Secretary of the Board of Grand Stewards for the anxiety they displayed to render every Brother comfortable, and to render the occasion one of real pleasure, and we believe they eminently succeeded.

Bro. Spencer discharged the duties of toast master, with his usual ability.

The new Grand Warden, Bro. Earl Percy, and Bro. J. H. Dodson, *M.P.*, belong respectively to the Churchill Lodge, Oxford, and the Royal Clarence, Brighton.

## METROPOLITAN.

**FITZROY LODGE (No. 569).**—A meeting of this lodge was held on the 23rd ult., at the Honourable Artillery Company's Rooms, Finsbury. At five o'clock, Bro. W. Adams, the W.M., assisted by his officers, opened the lodge. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and the usual formalities having been gone through in due form, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the mess banquet, which we may here observe was the best we have ever seen, and reflects great credit upon the caterer. Amongst the numerous visitors we observed Bro. Dr. Simpson, the guest of Bro. Bird.

**NELSON LODGE (No. 700).**—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Woolwich, on the 21st inst., members present: Bros. W. Dunham, W.M.; E. Bowels, S.W.; W. De May, J.W.; W. J. Graham, S.D.; C. S. Norman, J.D.; C. Hobson, I.G.; R. Lacy, P.M. Treas.; J. Henderson, P.M. Sec. The lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Austin was interrogated as to his proficiency in this degree, and having given proofs of the same, retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Austin passed to the degree of F.C. A lecture was then given by Bro. Henderson on the tracing board No. 2. It is pleasant to find the brethren of this lodge number amongst them, P.M.'s who are able to work the tracing boards, and give the usual lectures to its younger members. In so doing, this lodge bids fair to rival the old 13 lodge, the courteous W.M. of which, when time will permit, intersperses the working of his lodge by giving one of the lectures. It is therefore very pleasing to find the Nelson Lodge following the example of its Mother Lodge No. 13. The visitors present were: J. T. Russell, 13, Davis, 13, T. Hosgood, 13, J. W. Worsop, 913, Penfold, 913, Watt, 913, Murphy, 382, G. W. Berry, 554, J. Ailerd, 913, W. Priestly, 1,076. The lodge was then closed in due form, with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to the "Red Lion," and an evening was spent in happy and fraternal union.

**GROSVENOR LODGE (No. 1,257).**—*Consecration.*—The M.W. the G.M. having been petitioned to grant a warrant for a lodge to be named The Grosvenor Lodge, the most noble lord was pleased to grant the same, and appointed as his deputy, Bro. J. Terry, P.M. 228, 1196, and P.Z. 975. Bro. J. Terry having appointed Saturday, April 24th, at 4 p.m., for the consecration and installation of W.M. at the private rooms, Metropolitan Railway, Pimlico, the brethren assembled in the ante-room, and a procession was then formed, in the following order: Bros. T. Moginie, Gee, Ward, Loewenthal, Bethell, Swallow, Parker Coulton, Frost, P.M. 221, Davis, 228, T. Foxhall, W.M. 740, Idenheim, S.W. 987, Thirkell, 87, Dawson, W.M. 144, Hern, 212, Jekyll, 87, Cockerell, P.M. 957, Ferguson, S.D. 177, Rice, P.M. 19, Dodd, J.W. 1,194, Massey, W.M. 619, Hosgood, P.M. 192, Macknall, P. Prov. G. Purst, Hants, Ough, Assist. G. Purst, Farnfield, P. Assist. G. Sec., and Bro. J. Terry the representative of the M.W.G.M. who was received with the usual honours on entering the lodge. Bro. Terry then took the chair and appointed *pro tem.* Bro. W. Farnfield, P. Assist. G. Sec. (S.W.) J. Mason, P.G.S.B. (J.W.) The lodge was then opened in the first degree, and the warrant read, and the officers named therein, who were approved of by the brethren. An oration on the nature and principles of the institution was then ably delivered, by Bro. J. Terry, after which an anthem "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is brethren to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even unto Aarons beard, and went down to the skirts of his clothing. It is like the dew of Hermon, which fell upon the hill of Zion, for there the Lord promised his blessing and life for evermore." The first portion of the dedication prayer was then given with the Sanctus "Glory be to thee O Lord." The invocation having been given, Bro. C. Hosgood, P.M. 192, followed by two other P.M.'s carried the elements of consecration. After which an anthem "Glory be to God on high, peace on earth, good will towards men." The second portion of the dedication prayer was followed by the anthem "Glory to God in the highest, let all the brethren cry aloud praise ye the Lord, for his merciful kindness is ever great towards us, and the truth of the Lord endureth for ever, blessed be the name of the Lord, for this time forth for evermore." The lodge was then dedicated and constituted by the presiding officer. The Hallelujah chorus was then given, and a board of installed masters having been formed, Bro. J. Terry then installed Bros. C. Cottebrune, W.M.; E.

Moginie, S.W.; George Gee, J.W.; R. Williams, S.D.; J. Ward, J.D.; Loewenthal, I.G.; S. Parker, Treas.; J. Coulton, Sec.; J. Bethell, Wine Steward; G. Swallow, Dir. of Cers. The whole of the ceremonies were performed in the most faultless manner, and reflects great credit on Bro. J. Terry, the consecrating and installing Master. The lodge was then closed in due form, with solemn prayer. The brethren adjourned to the dining room at the Victoria Station, where a splendid repast was given. After the cloth was cleared, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. G. T. Carter, P.M. 392, assisted by Bros. W. Coward, Montem Smith, C. S. Jekyll, Theodore Distin, and J. Lawler. The whole arrangements were well made and led to the happiest results.

#### INSTRUCTION.

**METROPOLITAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.**—A meeting of this lodge of instruction was held on Friday last at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. The attendance was very numerous. During the evening Bro. W. Ashby worked the first four sections in a manner, considering he has only just completed his probation, well deserving the great credit he received at the close of the various sections. After several matters had been discussed, the lodge was duly closed.

#### MIDDLESEX.

**GOOCH LODGE (No. 1,238).**—The regular bi-monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 19th ult., at the Prince Alfred Hotel, Southall. Bro. Wm. Smith, C.E., the W.M., in the chair, assisted by his officers, opened the lodge punctually at 4.45 p.m. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. Daniel Sandeman was introduced, and having given the necessary replies to questions as to his proficiency he retired, and after the lodge was opened in the second degree, he was admitted, and duly passed to that degree. The ballot having been taken for Bros. Joseph Taylor, W. Newton, and W. G. Davis, as joining members, and proving unanimous, these brethren were declared duly elected, and admitted as joining members. A ballot then took place for three candidates for initiation, whereupon the whole were duly elected. Alexander Clark, Esq., being announced as the only candidate present, he was prepared and initiated into Freemasonry by the W.M. In the absence of the next member on the list of vacancies for officers, Bro. F. B. Treatt, was appointed I.G. After several propositions and communications had been discussed and dealt with, the lodge was closed, in accordance with ancient custom, and with prayer, and the brethren retired to banquet, which was, as usual, well served.

#### PROVINCIAL.

##### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

**WARRINGTON.**—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday last, and was well attended. The W.M., Bro. D. W. Finney, was supported by Bros. W. Mossop, S.W.; W. Richardson, J.W.; John Bowes, P.M., &c., Hon. Sec.; H. B. White, P.M., &c., Hon. Treas.; the Rev. William Whitelegge; W. S. Hawkins, S.D.; Joseph Maxfield, P.M.; Joseph Cassidy, W. Fletcher, — Wood, George Bailey, Ralph Johnson, Horatio Syred, George Woolf, &c., and James Johnson, Tyler. Visitors,—Bros. P. J. Edlestein and James Parry, No. 1,134. The lodge was opened in ancient form, and the minutes read and confirmed. The Rev. William Whitelegge, vicar of Widnes, was balloted for, approved, and in due time initiated by the W.M. Bros. George Bailey was passed, and W. Fletcher Wood was raised by Bro. John Bowes, P.M., &c. After the transaction of some routine business the lodge was closed with the usual solemnities.

##### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

**STOKESLEY.**—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 543).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge room, at the Golden Lion Hotel, on Monday evening last, Bros. Stephen Hunter, P.M., W.M.; Henry Fawcett, B.A., S.W.; George Markham Tweddell, F.S.A., Scot., in the absence of his son, as J.W.; J. H. Handyside, P.M., as S.D.; John Rontree, J.D.; and William Weatherill, I.G. The lodge being duly opened, and the minutes of the preceding meeting confirmed, three candidates who had

been balloted for on the previous lodge night, were initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, and retired; after which, the lodge being opened in the third degree, the Rev. Bro. Spenser Cubitt, curate of Stokesley, was raised to the sublime degree of the M.M. The lodge was then properly closed, and the brethren departed in peace and harmony.

#### ROYAL ARCH.

##### METROPOLITAN.

**VICTORIA CHAPTER (No. 1,056).**—We have inspected the new regalia of this chapter, and we are pleased to admit it is *par excellence* of very superior design and excellence. Companion J. J. Caney, of 44, Cheapside, as a member, declined the order to supply the regalia on the usual terms, but he offered his services, and those of his assistants, to supply it at cost price, which was accepted by the companions. The consequences are this chapter has a complete regalia second to none in the metropolis, or indeed elsewhere. Added to this kind offer of Comp. Caney, he has, in the most liberal manner, presented this chapter with a silver trowel most beautifully engraved. An emergency meeting was held on Thursday, the 29th ult., when Bros. C. Hosgood, Z.; Oliver, H.; Clarke, J.; assisted by the officers, exalted several brethren. In our next week's number we will give a full report of the workings of this chapter.

**MOUNT SINAI CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.**—A convocation of this chapter was held at Mrs. Adams's, Air-street, Regent-street, on Saturday, the 24th ult. Comps. C. Hosgood, Z.; J. Caldwell, H.; R. Tanner, J.; Dix, P.S.; assisted by the rest of the officers and companions, opened the chapter in ancient form, and the exaltation ceremony was then worked, after which Comp. J. Brett worked the sections of the third chair in his usual faultless manner. A ballot was then taken for J. Cameron, as a joining member, such ballot being unanimous. The election of officers for the next term then took place, and were as follows:—C. Hosgood, Z.; J. Merrie, H.; R. Tanner, J.; Dix, P.S.; Cameron, N.; J. Brett, 1st Assist. S.; Cox, 2nd Assist. S., and J. Caldwell kindly consented to act as candidate. The convocation was then closed in due form. The ceremony to be worked this day (May 1st), will be the exaltation and the sections of the 2nd chair, under that able preceptor, Comp. J. Brett.

##### DUBLIN MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes to the children of the Masonic Orphan School took place in the large Concert hall of the Exhibition Palace on Friday 16th ult. The spacious building was crowded by a brilliant and fashionable audience, and the proceedings were invested with the utmost possible *edut*. A very large number of ladies were present in evening dress. The concert hall was hung round with banners and the front of the building was illuminated in gas jets emblematic of Masonry.

At eight o'clock the Grand Officers, the representatives from foreign and Provincial Grand Lodges, and the masters, wardens, and secretaries of the several lodges, and brethren to whom places on the platform had been assigned, assembled in the small concert room, and a procession having been formed it moved through the Leinster hall and glass transept to the large concert hall.

On ascending the platform the brethren filed off according to lodges and took their respective places. His Grace the Duke of Leinster, G.M. having been saluted according to ancient usage, the pupils of the school entered the room, the first and second verses of the 100 psalm having been sung with organ accompaniment and a prayer read by the Grand Chaplain.

The Hon Secretary read the annual report, which gave a most satisfactory report respecting the schools.

Lord Dunboyne, Prov. G.M. of N. Munster, proposed

the first resolution as follows:—"Resolved—That the report be adopted and circulated, and that the thanks of this meeting are due to the members of the ladies' committee and the several other committees of the institution, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving on them, and for the lively interest they manifest in everything conducive to the prosperity and progress of the pupils of the Masonic Female Orphan School."

The Hon David Plunket, QC, seconded the resolution in an eloquent and impressive speech.

General Dunne said that the pleasing duty had been intrusted to him of proposing a resolution that he was certain no one present would refuse to adopt. It was—"That the thanks of the brethren of the Masonic Order in Ireland are eminently due to the M.W. the G.M. his Grace the Duke of Leinster, for the liberal and munificent support he has for upwards of fifty years rendered to the Masonic Female Orphan School, and the deep interest he has invariably evinced for the welfare and advancement of those who are sheltered within its walls."

Bro. the Rev. Hussey Westby, P.G. Chap., said:—With the most unbounded pleasure I rise to second the resolution so ably proposed by Bro. General Dunne, and although I wish much this duty had devolved upon a more eloquent advocate, yet still I will yield to no brother in the Order in my anxiety of offering our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to our illustrious Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Leinster. For fifty-six years the noble duke has presided over this ancient Order with the most fond and paternal affection, and in no instance has he ever failed, when required, in giving his sound and wholesome advice, or has his hand or heart been ever shortened in giving a ready and munificent response to all deserving cases of charity. He has been an annual subscriber of £50 from the date of his installation as Grand Master, in the year 1813, to the present, to the Masonic Female Orphan School. Long may he live and reign over us, as under his auspices Masonry must go on and prosper. Indeed, it is quite unnecessary for me to say anything more upon the merits and actions of one who is so well known and affectionately loved. It would be the attempt of a poor artist to paint the lily or gild the fine gold. It is now twenty-six years since I had the honour of being elected a Mason, and the only regret I have is that I did not join it earlier in life, for I am convinced from its philanthropy and benevolence I would now be a better man, and a more worthy brother. However, from my very first introduction into the Order it has ever been my anxious study to advance the cause of charity, and my very first effort was to raise this orphan school, which had then been long established, to a position that would do credit and add lustre to this Order. At the time I speak of, it was in a very poor position. The house situated in an unhealthy and obscure locality, the inmates consisting of from seven to eleven, were badly educated, miserably clad, and not sufficiently provided for. Accordingly, in the year 1846, a resolution was come to by the Order, ably supported and countenanced by his Grace, that an effort should be made to place it in the position of what a Masonic orphanage ought to be. Accordingly we procured ground in Burlington-place, and in less than a year we had the satisfaction of opening our present establishment, without owing one farthing for the accommodation of twenty-four orphans, and since that we have gone on and prospered, and have now the pleasure of introducing to this vast assembly thirty-eight orphans, who are second to none in the kingdom, and I am happy to say had we space to add to our present building, we have ample means and willing hearts to still further increase our accommodation for the innumerable and deserving applications that are made to us; but I am sure before long, from the painstaking exertions of the members of the board, and the zealous co-operation of the various

committees, such plans will be suggested as will meet all the requirements necessary for an increased number of inmates. I do, therefore, most heartily congratulate the Order upon such a gathering as we have here to-night in honour of the Masonic Female Orphan School. To his grace, to the board, and to the several committees, our most cordial thanks are due; but more especially to the ladies' committee, without whose countenance and aid no institution could flourish or prosper. To our respected and worthy matron, Mrs Noble, much praise is due. To our able and intelligent hon secretary, Bro. La Touche—were he not present I would say much more for his energy and zeal—and for our assistant secretary, Bro. Oldham, although he is present, I must say all our success is due to him; for I know not where can be found a more untiring, energetic, and indefatigable Mason. And now, my brethren, bear with me for a few moments longer while it is with pleasurable delight I bring before your notice another golden link that has been added to the adamant chain of Masonry. I have now the gratification of announcing that a Masonic Orphan Boys' School is now established, and that through the fraternal kindness of the committee who have the arrangement of this most interesting meeting, I am privileged to introduce to you these five intelligent and deserving orphans as the first instalment of our undertaking, and although the movement in this very much needed appendage to our Order has not been two years in existence, yet still I am proud to inform you that headed by the munificent contribution of our noble Duke, funds sufficient have flowed in upon us as enabled us to elect these five boys last January, and I have the further satisfaction of stating, that in September next, another election will take place, and that we have the most sanguine hopes that in the first month of the year 1870, another election will take place for more candidates. I trust whoever may be spared to witness our next annual distribution, will see a much larger number of both male and female orphans maintained, educated, and clothed by the Order of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland; which fact alone will I think, be a sufficient proof that we are not such a selfish, rebellious, treasonable, and uncharitable society as some people would lead the world to suppose. The plan that the committee of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School have adopted for the present is, that until a sufficient fund is invested for either the building or renting a suitable orphanage for the accommodation of at least forty boys, that those orphans intrusted to our care should be educated, maintained, and clothed in some of the public schools in Ireland; and most fortunate, indeed, have we been in the present instance in selecting the Santry Endowed Training School of the Incorporated Society, as from its proximity to Dublin, and the many special advantages it affords to its scholars under the able and efficient management of its principal, Doctor Engledow, we have no doubt but that our boys will be brought up with the most industrious habits, and will eventually become useful members of society, an enduring ornament to Masonry, and an everlasting source of gratification to the subscribers of the institution. I have lately visited the North of Ireland, accompanied by my respected and zealous brother, Capt. Harte, and having brought before our brethren there the claims of both our schools, I have no hesitation in saying, from the willing response we met with from these truly good and loyal brethren, together with the lively anxiety exhibited from all parts of the Kingdom, this glorious movement will be crowned with the most brilliant success, and prove a credit to the ancient and honourable society of free and accepted Masons!

The resolution was passed with acclamation.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster said he had to thank the meeting for the cordial thanks voted to him. So long as God spared him, and they elected him, he would always cheerfully discharge his duty.

A selection of vocal music having been performed by

the members of the Glee and Madrigal Union, assisted by Miss Mayne Moore, a former pupil of the school.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master, then distributed the prizes, which consisted of handsome writing-desks, workboxes, and books, to the several pupils to whom they had been awarded at the recent examinations.

#### MASONIC LIFEBOAT FUND.

Further contributions received (per Bro. Jesse Banning, J.W. 343, 17, Newstead-road, Toxteth-park, Liverpool):—Concord, 343, £1 1s.; Unanimity, 113, £1 1s.; Sefton, 680, £1 1s.; Prince of Wales, 1035, £1 1s.; Everton, 823, £1 1s.; Bro. J. R. Swinburn, 962, 2s. 6d.; Bro. Thomas E. Hinks, 1073, 2s. 6d.; Bro. Butterworth, 249, 2s. 6d.; M.M., 1051, 2s. 6d.—Total, £5 15s. Per Bro. Tuohy, Portsmouth, (second collection), £1 1s.

#### MEETINGS OF THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MONDAY, 3rd May.—Royal United Service Institution, at 8.30.

TUESDAY, 4th May.—Institution of Civil Engineers, at 8.

WEDNESDAY, 5th May.—Society of Arts, at 8.

FRIDAY, 7th May.—Royal United Service Institution, at 3.

#### LIST OF LODGE, &c., MEETINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY, 1869.

(Abbreviations.—F.M.H., Freemasons' Hall; M.H., Masonic Hall; Tav., Tavern; Ho., Hotel; R., Rooms; L., Lodge; St., Street; Sq., Square.)

##### METROPOLITAN.

*Sunday, May 2nd.*

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Rose and Crown, Fort-st., Union-st., Bishopsgate.

*Monday, May 3rd.*

LODGES.—Royal Alpha, St. James's Ho., Piccadilly; Robert Burns, F.M.H.; Royal Jubilee, Andertons' Ho., Fleet-st.; St. John's, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars; Amity, Albion Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Joppa, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.; Union, F.M.H.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Union Waterloo for M.M.), King's Arms, Woolwich; Prosperity, White Hart, Bishopsgate-st.; Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe; Justice, Royal Albert, New Cross-road, Deptford; Old Concord, Turk's Head, Motcombe-st., Belgrave-sq.; Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Industry, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-st.; Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho; Camden, Adelaide Tav., Haverstock Hill; Westbourne, Running Horse, Duke-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Crystal Palace, City Arms Tav., West-sq., Southwark; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Tower Hamlet Engineers, Duke of Clarence, Commercial-road, East.—MARK MASTERS.—St. Mark's, George Ho., Aldermanbury.—Lodge of Instruction, Kent, Lyceum Tav., Strand.

*Tuesday, May 4th.*

Colonial Board.—LODGES.—Albion, F.M.H.; Old Dundee, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; St. John's, Holly Bush Tav., Hampstead.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Strong Man, White Horse, Little Britain; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metropolitan District Railway, Victoria Station; Domatic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Euphrates, White Hart Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; British Oak, Silver Lion Tav., Pennyfield, Poplar; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle; Hackney; Royal Albert, White Hart Tav., Abchurch-lane, New Wandsworth, F.M. Ho., New Wandsworth; Royal Union, Hotel de Cologne, Haymarket.—CHAPTERS.—Tem-

perance, White Swan Tav., Deptford; United Pilgrims, Horns Tav., Kennington.—CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.—Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane; Metropolitan, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

*Wednesday, May 5th.*

LODGES.—Westminster and Keystone, F.M.H.; Stability, George Ho., Aldermanbury; New Wandsworth, F.M. Ho., New Wandsworth; MacDonald, Hd. Qrs. 1st Surrey Volntr. Corps, Brunswick-rd., Camberwell.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-st., Mile-end-rd.; Confidence, Sugar Loaf, Great St. Helens; Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-road, Limehouse; United Strength, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Tav., St. John's Wood; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lambeth; Peckham, Edinboro' Castle Tav., Peckham Rye. Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-st. Poplar.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union, Swan Tavern, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

*Thursday, May 6th.*

LODGES.—Egyptian, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Strong Man, F.M.H.; Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; St. Andrew's, F.M.H.; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; Victoria Rifles, F.M.H.; Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-rd.; Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey-rd.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark; Globe, No. 10, Old Bond-st.; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile-end-rd.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth; St. George's (for M.M.), Globe Tav., Royal-hill, Greenwich; St. John's, Hollybush Tav., Hampstead; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Berkeley-sq.; Tranquillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Gt. St. Helen's, St. Mary Axe; Whittington, Crown Ho., 41, Holborn; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tav., Deptford; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-st.—CHAPTER.—St. James's, F.M.H.; Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tav., Crutched Friars; Westbourne, New Inn, Edge-ware-rd.; Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

*Friday, May 7th.*

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.; St. Luke's, Pier Ho., Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford; Stability, Guildhall Tav., 33, Gresham-st.; Union's (Emulation Lo. of Improvement for M.M.), F.M.H.; United Pilgrims, Horn's Tav., Kennington; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tav., Broadway, Deptford; Belgrave, Hand and Racquet, Whitcomb-st., Leicester-sq.; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Lily, Greyhound Ho., Richmond; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle, King-st., Hammersmith; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey; Metropolitan Lo. of Instruction, George Ho., Aldermanbury.—CHAPTER.—Fidelity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.; British, F.M.H.; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham.

*Saturday, May 8th.*

LODGES.—London, F.M.H.; Phoenix, P.M.H.; Caveac, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Mount Sinai, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.

[This information is extracted from the "Universal Masonic Calendar," and brethren who may detect any inaccuracies are respectfully requested to communicate the same to the Editor.]

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

W. F. (Adelaide, South Australia).—Copy received. Will you send us reports of any lodges you may attend, for insertion.

LODGE OF ECONOMY (No. 76).—Report received. Will be inserted in our next.