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## MYSTICS AND MYSTICISM.

## No. II.

Jacob Boehmen, Behmen, or Boehme called the Teutonic Theosophist, was a noted visionary of the 17th century. He was born in a village of Germany, near Goerlitz, in Upper Lusatia in 1575. Bred a shoemaker, he travelled for many years as a journeyman till finally he married, and supported a large family by this occupation. After amusing himself with chemistry, a visionary turn of mind, heated by meaningless sermons and German divinity, got the better of his common sense, producing raptures and visions of divine illuminations. Even as a boy, while tending the herds of his native village, the constant intercourse with nature deeply impressed his contemplative mind. Exuberant fertility of imagination, a deep rooted love of the mysterious workings of the divine will, enthusiastic warmth of feeling, a rare power of intuition, and withal a want of severe mental discipline, rendered him subject to hallucinations during which he imagined himself to be in direct conversation with God. From the rude theological controversies of his time he fled to what he denominated the pure ethereal regions of intuition, where, in the ecstasies of feeling, elevated to the wildest sublimity, he found an intense mental enjoyment.

These he first gave vent to in 1612, in the publication of a treatise entitled "*Aurora, or the Rising of the Sun*," being a mixture of astrology, philosophy, chemistry and divinity, written in a quaint obscure style. This being censured by the magistrates of Goerlitz, at the instigation of the clergy who endeavoured to suppress it, he remained silent for six years; but improving that interval by pursuing the flights of his imagination, he resumed his pen; and resolving to redeem the time he had lost, he in the remaining six years of his life, published about twenty books which greatly needed what he concluded with, viz., *a table of his principles, or a key to his writings*, though this has not proved intelligible to a common understanding. The key appeared in 1624, and he did not long survive it, for early in the morning of the 18th of November of that year, he called to one of his sons, and asked him if he also heard that excellent music, to which being answered in the negative, he ordered the door to be set open, that the music might be better heard. He asked

afterwards what o'clock it was? and being told that it had struck two, he said, "It is not yet my time, my time is three hours hence." In the interim he was heard to speak these words "O thou strong God of hosts, deliver me according to thy will! O thou crucified Lord Jesus, have mercy upon me, and receive me into thy kingdom." When it was six o'clock he took his leave of his wife and sons, blessed them and said, "Now I go hence into Paradise." Bidding his son to turn him, he immediately with a deep sigh, surrendered life. Many have been inveigled and led astray by the visions of this fanatic. His talent in involving the plainest things in mystery and enigmatical jargon have exercised a powerful influence upon small and feeble minds, as also upon men of strong passions and brutal tempers. Among others the famous Quirinus Kahlman may be reckoned the principal of his followers in Germany, who says, he had learned more alone in the study from Boehman than he could have learned from all the wise men of that age together. That we may not be left in the dark as to what sort of knowledge this was, he acquaints us, amidst an infinite number of visions that it happened, that having been snatched out of his study, he saw thousands, and thousands of lights rising round about him. Nor has Boehman been without numerous admirers in England, among whom was the famous William Law, author of *Christian perfection*, &c., who published an English edition of the German's works, in two volumes. Law was a pious and amiable although weak man, but Kahlman was a dangerous fanatic, and his furious temper at length brought about his destruction, for he was burned at the stake, at Moscow in 1684.

It is very difficult to obtain a clear and brief idea of Boehmen's conceptions, from the quaint and obscure metaphors which are so intimately blended with his thoughts. It may well be doubted whether he himself was able to discern between the substance and the fantastic form of his effusions but his views, if closely analysed, bear a striking resemblance to the fundamental doctrines of Hegel's speculative system.

Another admirer of this eccentric fanatic was the celebrated Fludd, who also published a Latin edition of his works. We shall have in a future paper an opportunity of noticing Fludd, as also to further consider Boehman's doctrines, if rhapsody and religious madness of the wildest character can deserve such a term.

## MASONIC PERSECUTION.—III.

The year 1735 is celebrated as beginning that series of persecutions against Freemasonry, throughout nearly the whole of Europe, during the last century. The unnecessary and uncalled for jealousy of despotic rulers, and the deep rooted superstition of the catholic priests, alarmed at the rapid increase of the Order, could not be satisfied with the information that Architecture and brotherly love were the only objects of the fraternity. The States General of Holland in the year 1735, had the discredit of commencing these proceedings; and pretending terror for the safety of the country from the increasing additions daily made to the ranks of Freemasonry, who held meetings in every town, under their Government, resolved to discountenance their proceedings.

In consequence of this determination, an edict was issued by the Government, which stated, that although nothing had been discovered in the practices of the fraternity either injurious to the interests of the Republic, or contrary to the character of good citizens, yet, in order, to prevent any bad consequences which might ensue from such associations, they deemed it prudent to pass an act abolishing the assemblies. Notwithstanding this prohibition, a lodge, composed of several citizens of rank and position continued to meet at Amsterdam. This becoming known, on the 16th October 1735, a crowd of ignorant fanatics, whose zeal had been enkindled by the denunciations of some of the clergy, broke into the house where the lodge was accustomed to be held, and destroyed all the furniture and ornaments. The States General again denounced the assemblies, but still they continued to meet, and the brethren of one of these were seized, while celebrating the ceremonies, and were dragged before the Bar of Justice.

Before this tribunal, and in presence of the magistrates and principal men of the city, the Master and Wardens, boldly defended themselves, and declared upon oath that they were loyal subjects, faithful to their religion, and zealous for the interests of their country. They furthermore insisted that Freemasonry was an institution venerable in itself, and useful to society, and that although they could not reveal its secrets and ceremonies, they could assure them that they were contrary neither to the laws of God or man, that they would willingly admit into the Order any

one of the magistrates, or other person, from whom the bench might receive such information as would satisfy any reasonable mind.

This proposal met with the approbation of the magistrates, the brethren were honourably dismissed, and the town clerk instructed to hold himself in readiness to be initiated. Upon this being done, he returned to the Court of Justice, and gave such a favourable account of the principles and practice of the society that all the magistrates became candidates for Freemasonry and Patrons of the Order.

After triumphing thus honourably over her persecutors in Holland, Freemasonry had to contend in France, with prejudices equally inveterate, though less impregnable. The fear of the authorities that the brethren—although many persons of distinction defended the principles of the Order, and expostulated with the court upon the impropriety of severe measures being adopted—concealed within the recesses of their lodges, designs hostile to the Government, the Police in 1737 attempted to abolish the lodge meetings. This course of proceeding however, was of brief duration, and the last attack was made in 1745, when a lodge held at the Hotel de Soissons was broken up, the jewels and furniture seized, and the landlord mulct in a fine of three thousand livres.

## THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

(Continued from page 148.)

## BOOK IV.—CHAPTER XII.—Contd.

The Grand Master a third time appeared before the Commissioners. "We again demand of you," they said, "if you will defend the Order?" De Molai replied—"The Pope has reserved to himself, my judgment. Conduct me to his presence, and I will say that which is proper." The Commissioners answered—"We do not proceed against you individually. We have neither the right nor the inclination. We are charged to proceed against the entire Order." "Write, then, to the Pope," said De Molai, "to summon me and the other Grand Officers before him." This the Commissioners promised to do. The question arises—Did they fulfil this promise? It is doubtful, more especially as the King was so anxious to prevent the Grand Master having an interview with the Pope; and although the Commissioners' conduct was marked with great humanity, they had, doubtless, a wholesome dread of Philip.

The course adopted by De Molai was a wise one. He found himself, in a manner, placed between two dangers. He was accused, but the Pope reserved to himself the consideration of his case. It was, therefore, his duty and interest to be presented at once to Clement, that his case might be investigated, and his innocence manifested. Freed from the horrible stigma of having perpetrated such odious crimes, he could then appear before the Commissioners, with his rank restored to him, his innocence certified, and fitted to undertake the defence of the Order. But till this was done, till his case was decided by the Pope, and he declared themselves willing to undertake the defence of the Order. Five hundred and forty-six declared innocent or guilty, he could not be said to be worthy or unworthy of defending the Order. Therefore, he limited himself to the demand for an immediate judgment of his own case.

On the 28th of March, the Commissioners caused to be assembled, in the gardens of the Bishop's Palace, all the Templars who had declared themselves for this purpose; but the King would not permit the Grand Master and Grand Officers to be present. The Commissioners caused the deed of accusation to be read over to them in the Latin tongue. The Templars listened to it in silence; but when it was proposed to read it in the vulgar tongue, they indignantly exclaimed—"It suffices the first reading in Latin. We will not hear again in the vulgar tongue of such wicked and infamous lies." They complained of the deprivation of their religious habits, and of their being refused the sacraments of the Church; that spiritual aid was denied their dying brethren, and the Burial Service to their dead. "Call hither," they exclaimed, "the Grand Master and chiefs of the Order. Before our faces let them refuse to unite themselves with us to defend the Order. We have done our duty, and we will do it again." It is evident that it had been circulated among the Templars that the Grand Officers had admitted the crimes, and refused the defence; and, to prevent the falsehood becoming known, they kept back these members. This noble firmness on the part of the accused caused a great sensation in Paris; and the ministers of the King, becoming alarmed, hastened to concert violent measures against the unfortunates. The Templars from the provinces still continued to arrive, till the defenders of the Order numbered nine hundred. The Commissioners thought, on account of their numbers that they should appoint deputies. This they refused to do. "Prisoners," they exclaimed, "in chains, we cannot, and ought not to choose deputies. We have a chief, we are under his command. Let us be united with our superiors, and then we will deliberate on your proposal. We know the Grand Master to be good, just, honest, loyal, and pure of the errors which calumny accuses the Order of." Some demanded personally to defend the Order. "We will not have deputies

to defend the Order. Every one in person will defend it, with body and soul. It is a criminal affair, when every one should justify himself. We will defend the Order; we will defend it to the death. He is not a true Templar who avows the crimes which are imputed to us. They required us to name deputies when they gave us the torture."

In the midst of these debates, the unfortunate prisoners always demanded the presence of the Grand Master, that they might deliberate with him. They were answered, that he should be judged by the Pope, and that he had demanded to be conducted to his presence. This was an absurd pretext. The Grand Master could persist, with reason, in refusing to submit to the trial by the Papal Commissioners, when he knew that the Pope had resolved to judge him himself. This refusal could not authorise the Commissioners to refuse the Templars the consolation of seeing and consulting with their chief. They ought not to have deprived them of his counsel and advice, and of demanding his permission for the nomination of certain of their number to represent them, and conduct the defence. It is evident that it was a concerted plot to refuse the Grand Master an interview with the Pope, and the Templars with their chief. The King feared the explanations that would arise from these; and the Commissioners, as we have already said, stood in awe of the King. Had they not done so, it was a very easy thing to have brought the Grand Master before the Pope, so that his case might have been investigated, and his doom pronounced, even before they began the examination of witnesses; for it was in the month of November that the Grand Master demanded to be brought before the Pope, and it was not until the following April that the first witness was examined.

At last, after many interviews, seventy-eight Templars were chosen to commit to writing, in name of all, the defence of the Order. On the 14th of March, before Easter, the defenders were conducted into the audience-chamber of the Bishop, because their number had been too great, and caused too much confusion and embarrassment in the Episcopal Halls.

Before being called upon for their defence, they were interrogated by the Commissioners, and their depositions taken down by Hugo Nicolai, William Radulph, John Arnize, and Florimont Dondédei, four notaries of the King. As they were too many to hear successively, the Commissioners proposed that they should name some of their number procurators. To this they replied, by a deputy, that they could only make such a choice in a Chapter-General, and with the consent of the Grand Master, their head. Besides, each one present desired to be heard in defence of the Order, and for this purpose they demanded to be taken before the Pope and the Fathers of the Church. The President replied, that such a course was im-

possible. The general assembly of the heads of the Church could not take place for some time to come; that, since the Pope and the King had granted them permission to defend the Order, they should take advantage of it, without dictating how that defence should be conducted. He promised that the defence should be carefully written down, and sent for the information of the Pope and the King. If they did not comply with this, their defence would not be heard at all. This menace determined them. They named the dauntless and learned Peter de Boulogne, and Raynaud de Pruino, priests of the Order; the Preceptors, William de Chambonet de Bertro, Bertrand de Sartiges, and William de la Fon; and four Knights, John de Monroyal, Matthew des Essars, John de Saint-Leonard, and William de Guirisac, as procurators. However, to Boulogne was confided the complete charge of the defence, but always after consultation with the others.\*

#### CHAPTER XIV.

*Peter de Boulogne addresses the Commissioners in defence—Hands in a Manifesto—Monroyal's speech—Reply of the Commissioners—Witnesses examined against the Order—De Boulogne presents a second Manifesto—A.D. 1310.*

The first sitting for hearing the defenders of the Order, took place on the 7th April, before Easter, in the Episcopal Hall. The Commissioners having taken their seats, the procurators were introduced, and Boulogne spoke as follows:—

"I protest, that all the reasons which I am about to advance, are not to prejudice in any way, the right of the Order, to appear in a General Council before the Pope, its only superior. It is before him, and before that illustrious and learned assembly, that I would pretend to speak in the sacred cause of our Holy Order, and prove demonstratively that its faith, its morals, and its reputation, are unimpeachable; and this, by acts and incontestable documents. It cannot be refused us, but by an act of the grossest injustice, the use of our goods, and liberty to go to this Council, in order that we may appear before his Holiness in fitting apparel, and in a state and condition, which both our birth and rank require. Not alone for this do we require our goods; we require them to provide sustenance, to defray the expense of our journey, and to provide for the recovery of the documents, pieces of evidence, and for the production of witnesses, necessary to our justification.

"In the name of every member of the Order, I avow and declare, that whatever is laid to our charge, and to the disadvantage of the Order, is a foul calumny. It is too horrible, too infamous, and too abominable, to credit that any man can believe that such hideous crimes have ever been

perpetrated by us. These imputations are false; and if some Templars have confessed to them, before the Bishop of Paris and others, their avowals have not been voluntarily given, but are the results of terror and violence. These Templars who have made such infamous avowals, we know, were tortured by Squin de Flexian and Imbert. Thirty-six Templars expired under that torture at Paris, and many others in divers places. In the proceedings taken against us, legal forms have been violated and set at defiance. We have been arrested without proper preliminary procedure. We have been seized by stratagem, and hauled like sheep to the slaughter. Dispossessed suddenly of all our goods, we have been thrown into frightful dungeons, where we have endured cruel trials and different kinds of torture. A very great number of Templars have not only expired under the torture, but many have died since in consequence of it. Many of them have been forced to confess to the commission of crimes, not only by themselves, but also by the entire Order, and to subscribe to the truth of confessions torn from them by pain. These confessions can be of no effect as proofs of guilt. To obtain false depositions, the accused have been shewn letters from the King, announcing that the entire Order, had been condemned without hope, and promising life, liberty, fortune, and a pension, to such of them as should be cowardly enough to depone falsely. These facts are so public and notorious, that they cannot be refuted.

"Regarding the heads of the accusation, which the Pope's Bull proclaims against us—they are lies; they are against belief and truth; they are utterly false. The Bull contains nothing but detestable, horrible, and wicked lies. The articles upon which the Templars have been examined, are shameful, false, calumnious, detestable, incredible, and even ridiculous. It is inconceivable how a moment's credence has been given to them, for they are as impious as they are untrue. The crimes have only been imagined and invented by mortal enemies; by apostates, who have been driven forth from our Order on account of their atrocious crimes; by worse characters than even heretics and infidels; and who, to save themselves from a merited death, have decried and attempted to destroy an Order, pure, holy, religious, without stain, and under the direct patronage of the Queen of Heaven; and by that means have sown discord in the Church of Christ. Our Order is pure; it has never been guilty of the crimes imputed to it. Those who have said so have lied, and those that repeat such lies, are themselves false Christians and heretics. Let our statutes be produced. You will find that they are the same for all Templars and for all countries. Our creed is the Church's. We are vowed to poverty, obedience, and chastity. We devote ourselves, as warriors, to the defence of religion against the Infidel; wherefore fathers send their sons to our Order, brothers their brothers

\* Dupui.

uncles their nephews, because they know it to be holy and pure. When the Templars, captives of the Infidel, were reduced to the deplorable choice of denying our holy religion, or of submitting to a cruel death, did they hesitate? No! Would they have had the heroic courage to prefer death, if they had not been true Christians? We are ready to maintain and to prove our innocence with heart, with word and deed, and by all possible means. Whoever our accusers may be, we are ready to combat all, saving the Pope and the King.

"It is only too true that the confessions made by Templars at Paris, and in the provinces, have created a frightful prejudice against the Order; but you are not to be misled by such confessions, deceitful in appearance, and wholly untrue. It will be the duty of the defenders to examine these confessions, to satisfy you in what manner these have been obtained, and of their utter falseness. It is notorious that these confessions have not been voluntary, that they have been wrung from the Templars by means of the most excruciating tortures, and no blame can attach to the victims, but rather to the infamous men, who, by such vile means, have extorted lies from bleeding lips, to suit their own base ends. True, indeed, there is a great number of witnesses, who have not been tortured, and have emitted similar depositions. But these are not the less excusable, seeing that fear and the sight of the terrible state of their companions, had on them the same effect as the application of the torture—torture to which they had not the courage to submit, seeing what a broken, dislocated, and pitiful state, those who had undergone it, were reduced to. Indeed, all of them have shewn a degree of cowardice and feebleness unworthy of their condition in life, since they ought to have preferred a glorious martyrdom to the horror of betraying the truth. Still, finding, although the number is small, several noble and generous minds, preferring the sacrifice of their lives to the staining their souls with a lie, the pusillanimity of these Templars under the torture and fear of death, can give no force to their depositions, made under such terrible circumstances.

"But while I am not ignorant that there have been many Templars who have avowed the commission of the most horrible deeds, without having undergone the torture, or having even been menaced with it, it is no less certain, and the proof of it is easy, that these are only soulless men, who have surrendered to temptation, who have received gold and silver, to whom the most magnificent promises have been made, and whose depositions can not be true. There have been noble and intrepid hearts, who have spurned such offers, and maintained the honour and innocence of the Order. Even many of those who have confessed to such horrible crimes, have since revoked their depositions, declaring that these have

been wrung from them by torture, and now brave all the dangers of such a disavowal, rather than be guilty of a continued lie. These are men who have nothing to look for but danger from such a disavowal, whose word trust can be placed in; not in the word of those who have been bribed to lie against the Order.

"Let those Templars, who have abandoned their religious habits, and adjured the Order, after having deposed against it, be faithfully guarded under the hand of the Church, until it be decided whether they have given a true or false testimony. When the accused are examined, let no laymen, no one that can browbeat or intimidate them, be present. The Templars are struck with such terror, that one might be less astonished at their making false avowals, than surprised at the courage of those who have maintained the truth, in spite of peril and fear. A crowd of Templars have died in prison. Let those persons be examined who assisted at their last moments. Let them be permitted to reveal the confessions of the dying, and then judge of the truth or falsehood of the crimes, which we are charged with committing. Is it not astonishing that more credit is giving to the statements of those, who for the defence of truth, have won the palm of martyrdom, and of that holy and larger body of Templars who survive, and who, by only wishing to satisfy their consciences, have suffered, and suffer still every day?

"What is the character of Squin de Flexian? Is it honest or holy? No! Before these crimes were charged against us, he was driven forth from our society, as too wicked and too vile to belong to it. And yet the word of a ruffian and a condemned felon is taken before the oaths of the first Knights in Christendom. Bring him hither, confront him with us in your presence, and we will have no trouble in stripping the mask from his face, and in proving him to be the Judas of our holy Order; for whereas the Jewish Iscariot betrayed our blessed Redeemer for silver, this French Iscariot betrays his Order for his worthless life. Let him look to it, that his fate be not the same."\*

Boulogne then read a manifesto, which he had drawn up with the help of his associates, in defence of the Order. He read it with a fire and unction, which shewed as much his grief at the accusations, as his persuasion of the innocence of the Order. It contained nearly the same matter as his speech, but as there are some differences, it may be as well to recapitulate it. It bore that the proceedings attacked a holy Order, of which the foundation was Charity and Brotherly Love, while its establishment had for its sole object, at the price of the lives of the Templars, the succour of the Christians against the Infidel, especially in the

\* Strange to say, Squin de Flexian, after the destruction of the Order, did hang himself from the branch of a tree.

Holy Land. The Order had been put under the protection of the Blessed Virgin, it had been confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, who, in consideration of its eminent services, had bestowed upon it many privileges. By the grace of Christ, and by the help of its divine protectress and patroness, the Mother of Purity, this Order had been preserved without stain, in the observance of the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, to which had been added the fourth, *i.e.*, to expose the lives of its members, and to lose them if necessary, in fighting against the Infidel. The manifesto proved the worthlessness of the denunciations, the nullity of depositions extorted by violence or bribery, the revocation of the greater part of the confessions made by the Templars, an example which would have been followed by all if they had not been deterred from so doing by the menaces of the King, and the threat of being burned alive as *relapsed*. It maintained that the Pope had been deceived and misled, and demanded that all the Knights should be reconciled to the Church and set at liberty, and put in the enjoyment of their property, in order to present themselves in a fitting manner before the Holy Father, on whom alone they were dependent, that in full Council they might be examined judicially, and judged in proper form. Boulogne having finished the reading of this manifesto, presented it to the Commissioners, who received it graciously, and promised to forward it for the perusal and information of the Pope.

Monroyal, a brave, chivalrous and pious Knight, then rose to speak in defence of the Order. He made a brilliant oration, in which, excited by the nobility of the Templars, and the villany of their accusers, he grew excited, and declared that it was a shameful thing, that degraded beings should dare to impute to a religious body so many infamous crimes, and that holy men should give them credence. These crimes they had, by torture, forced the Templars to acknowledge; but that was a sin which Heaven would place against the torturers, not against the victims of the torture. The truth would be discovered before the Pope, their only natural head, for none could free themselves from his jurisdiction, and the Grand Master himself was subject to his commands, and he must submit like the rest to go before him, and render an account of his deposition, if he, the head of the Order, had been cowardly enough to give a false one. He expatiated upon the holiness and regularity of the Templars' lives, maintained that all the priests in the Order made the consecration of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, according to the ritual of the Catholic Church. He recited the example of the Knight, De Sens, who, from scruples, had left the Order to embrace one more severe, but had returned to it acknowledging that he was convinced that he could not be saved in any but that of the Temple. Monroyal asked if it was reasonable to suppose that any man would

return to a degraded Order, such as that of the Temple was charged with being, if he sought the salvation of his soul. In short, he cried out against the ridiculousness of the accusations, which had been made against them, of denying and renouncing Jesus Christ, and quoted, as a proof of its complete falseness and absurdity, the adventure of ninety Knights, who, in the last war against the Saracens, had been taken prisoner by the Sultan. "He offered them," says Monroyal, "life, liberty, and the highest honours if they would become Mahometans. They refused with indignation, and all suffered martyrdom. If, at their reception, they had renounced Jesus Christ, what would it have cost them to renounce him again? Would they have been so foolish as to perish miserably, if already guilty of this crime, when, by continuing its commission, they could have lived in pleasure, and in all the dignities that had been offered them?"

No other Procurator present desiring to speak, the Archbishop of Narbonne, after deliberating with the other Commissioners, replied, that they, the defenders, had advanced two unsupportable things; first, that before the proceedings had commenced against the Order, its purity was unchallenged, while the contrary had been established by the Bull of the Pope, in which the Sovereign Pontiff alleged, that the depravity of the Order had even reached his ears long before; and second, that the Pope alone had the right of knowing the imputations made against the Order. Acknowledging the right of his Holiness, he could transmit it to his delegates, who would in such a case possess all his powers; but even independent of his authority, the clergy had a right to take cognisance of heresies and crimes against the faith. As to their demand to be set at liberty, and put in possession of their goods, it was not in the power of the Commissioners to grant this, and they should not address such a request to them, since they had not possession of their wealth, neither had arrested them. All such questions ought to be referred to the Cardinal de Preneste, who had been delegated by the Pope to consider such, to whom they had recourse, and whose province it was to decide. The Commissioners' functions had only been to hear them judicially, to interrogate witnesses, and to insert faithfully in the *proces-verbaux* all the answers and defences of the Order.

This ended the first sitting for hearing the defenders. The Templars were reconducted to their prisons, where Boulogne drew up a fresh manifesto, containing new matter.

This gallant defence, these means of justification which the deputies publicly presented, these cries of oppressed and outraged innocence, had a marked effect on public opinion, and on the Court. Still it did not operate so as to save the Order. Undoubtedly, the illustrious families who were bound by blood and friendship to the accused, and

the public, pitied them, and applauded those efforts; but above them, like a hideous incubus, paralysing any attempts to rescue his victims, stood the King. Public opinion, and even the Commissions, might have desired that the accused and accusers should be brought face to face, but the King forbade it. He knew too well that at the sight of that heroic band of defenders, the accusers would have trembled, and the accusations have broken down. When we consider the profound subtlety of Phillip's character, the boldness and success of his schemes, the unscrupulous audacity of his ministers, we cannot but pity the fate of the Templars. Their very innocence obliged the King's agents to resort to extraordinary charges and violent measures, and the depth of iniquity of the mind which schemed the fearful charges, ranks with the most diabolic of the human race. We shudder at the hate and power of the King; we shudder at the courage of his victims.

On the eve of Palm Sunday, the 11th April, the Commissioners assembled in the Episcopal Hall, for the examination of witnesses against the Order. Boulogne and the other deputies were present. The witnesses were of two classes, Templars and strangers; the latter pretending to know of the disorders which were said to exist in the Order. The Templars were under the care of two of the King's most abject creatures—the Provost of Poitiers and John de Jainville. It was permitted them to answer either for or against the Order; but they had been informed, before they appeared in the presence of the Commissioners, that they were *expected* to testify against it.

Among the members of the Order were John de Seminiac, of the diocese of Sens, and John de Falege, both Templar priests. They appeared in secular habit, indicating that they were witnesses against the Order. John de Javeni and John de Chevreceœur, of the diocese of Beauvais, wore the habit and mantle of the Order; John de Taillefer, Hugo de Bury, of the diocese of Langres, Geoffrey Thanton, of Tours, and John Langlois, of London, had the beard, as won by the Knights. They wore also the habit, and carried over their arms the cloaks of the Order, which, on entering the hall, they threw at the feet of the Commissioners, saying, that they did not desire to wear them any longer. The Commissioners, however, commanded them to take up the cloaks, saying, that it was not to them they should deliver them up; but when they left their presence, they might do with them what they pleased. There came also the following Knights:—John de Bolère, of the diocese of Sens; John de Catolon, Arnold de Marnay, Robert de Layme, and John de Valtrebran, all of the diocese of Langres; Henry de Dandes, of Laon; Walter de Belne, of Autun; John d'Eneze, of Beauvais; William de Saint-Suplet, of Meaux; Peter de

Manton and Gerard de Passage of Paris. They all wore the beard of the Knights, except Passage; but none of them had the cloak. Besides these Templars, four strangers presented themselves, Radolph de Prèle, juriconsult of London; Guichard de Moezac and John de Vassége, military officers; and Nicolas Simon, Esquire. These four were examined; but, although their evidence has not come down entire to us, there can be little doubt that it was to the disadvantage of the Order. However, as far as we can judge from what is extant, excepting the evidence of De Prèle, which to have contained some heresay information concerning certain secret statutes, and without doubt criminal, which the Knight Gervaise de Beauvaise had told him about five years before, it could not have materially hurt the cause of the Order. Other evidence, however, did it damage; for a great number of Templars, whom the Commissioners examined declared themselves guilty. They had been interrogated at the Councils of Paris and Rheims, had been there reconciled to the Church, declaring themselves no longer members of the Temple. Boulogne denied that their evidence was worthy of credence, as, by their own showing, they had undergone the torture, and which the fear of being again subjected to made them persist in their falsehood.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### "MASONIC DISCIPLINE," BY CRUX.

I think Masons will do well to peruse and consider the many well-written articles on this subject by Crux. A new field of inquiry is opened up as to the selection and appointment of officers, and I hope to be able shortly to give my reasons for agreeing generally with several of the suggestions made by the writer, which would tend to advance pure Freemasonry.—W. J. HUGHAN.

##### BRO. HYDE CLARKE ON THE "HIGHER DEGREES" AND FREEMASONRY.

In carefully perusing and re-perusing the excellent inaugural address to the Masonic Archaeological Institute, I have been particularly struck with Bro. Clarke's estimate of degrees beyond Craft Masonry. For one so high as he is in the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" to state that "The several degrees and orders other than those of the simple Craft degrees neither explain their own relations nor those of the Craft degrees, and rather augment the perplexities of the inquirer and feed his dissatisfaction," must really tend to weaken the authority and influence of that "Rite" as also of the Chivalric Masonic Orders.

I certainly think the present multiplicity of degrees, and the paucity of genuine Masonic research, augurs ill for the progress of the Craft; and unless Masons worthy of the name really look into our position, investigate our failings, and remedy our defects, we shall soon become nominal Masons, composed of jewels, badges, and grand aprons, but really wanting in every other respect.



It is too true that some members may prefer being "jolly" over a bottle of wine to attending meetings for the benefit of the Craft Universal; and, instead of looking upon proficiency in the Ritual, and daily practice of the morals of Freemasonry to be the acmé of their profession, it is asserted that they rather choose the carousing of a banquet, late hours, and an unsteady step homeward.

Instead of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and other useful publications being found in a Mason's library, the fanciful jewel and the banqueting-ticket usurp their place, and "can't afford it" is pleaded as an excuse in refusing a small subscription to help in maintaining the few literary efforts of the Craft. Really, Masonry is becoming intolerably grand, and absurdly puerile in all that enobles human nature.—RES NON VERBA.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The following paragraph is going the round of the papers, upon the subject of which I should like to get some information.—AMERICANUS.

"A piece of news reaches us through the *Missouri Republican* which, if it should prove to be true, is of the highest historical interest. But is it true? The engineers engaged in making the piers of a railway bridge, at St. Louis, to cross the Mississippi, are said to have found an ancient tunnel below that mighty river! Details are given. The tunnel, we are told, "passes under the river to the Illinois shore, and whether it is wholly the work of some ancient race who once inhabited this land, whose interesting remains are strewn so thickly up and down this great valley, or whether it is partly natural and partly artificial, remains to be seen. In any case, it is none the less stupendous. The main passage we should judge to be about 20ft. high by 15ft. broad, and systematically arched overhead—part of the way by cutting through solid rock and part by substantial masonry. The bottom seemed to be much worn, as if by carriage wheels of some sort. There are many lateral passages which, of course, we had no time to enter. These are about 8ft. high and 6ft. wide. In the main passage, we saw no tools or implements of workmanship; but on entering one of the lateral passages, we soon emerged into a large chamber supported by leaning pillars of solid rock when the chamber was excavated. Around the walls of this chamber there were what seemed to be niches closed with closely-fitting slabs, each slab covered with inscriptions in Runic uniform characters, which, to our eyes, bore a marvellous resemblance to those upon the slab in the Mercantile Library which was brought from the mines of Nineveh. Between the niches were projecting pilasters, with draped Assyrian or Egyptian heads, which presented a most impressive and awe-inspiring effect as they were illuminated by the torch-light. Those sweet, sad faces looked down upon us from the ancient ages, like the souls of the departed.' If this report is not a joke of the 'Western Boys,' it brings us the most important evidence yet produced of the existence, in ancient days, of a civilized race in the great valley of the new world. The fact of the tunnel occurring just at St. Louis is suspicious. If the facts are truly stated, an ancient city must have stood on the Mississippi, near to St. Louis, though probably on the opposite

bank. If so, [the cases of Memphis and Cairo will have found a parallel in the New World.]

[A queer story. We cannot say whether false or true, in the face of Mexican discoveries.—ED. F.M.]

#### THE RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.

Bro. "Lupus" will, no doubt, see that "R.W.L.," and also the many other Masons who have joined the above Order, are not without proof of their Masonic position and equality with the other chivalric degrees that claim connection with the Craft. On ordinary chivalric grounds we say nothing, of either the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, or the Knights of the Temple, because neither, we believe, can prove their regular and unbroken succession from the original Orders. All we know is, that for upwards of a century these degrees have been worked under the wing of Freemasonry; but as to when the union occurred, or how it was consummated we are at a loss either to prove or imagine.

This defect, however, is felt more by the advocates of the Knights Templars than by the Knights of the Red Cross, seeing that history was silent as to the former long before the date of its institution Masonically, whereas the latter seems to have flourished both as an Order of Knighthood and as a Masonic degree at one and the same time.

Hence the members of the Red Cross of Constantine can say that their Order is not only Masonic—as with the *Anglican branch*—but also *chivalric*, so much so as even to boast of having claimants for its Grand Mastership in the Emperor of the French, the Ex-King of Naples, and even King Victor Emmanuel—according to "Lupus." I consider "R.W.L." has answered the objections of "Lupus" in a most satisfactory and able manner; and therefore I trust that, seeing we have had such a Mason as H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex for Grand Master, and that at the present time we are presided over by so worthy a nobleman as the Lord Kenlis, our friends will allow us "to go on our way rejoicing," and neither envy our successful past, nor refuse to make way for the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine to take their legitimate position in the front rank of Masonic Chivalric Degrees in the future.

Those anxious to still further pursue the subject cannot do better than read the admirable history inserted in the Statutes. If time permitted, it were an easy matter for me to prove earlier Masonic references to the Red Cross than can be found among the archives of the present Knights Templars.—H.J.W.

#### MASONIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Might I suggest to the members of this Institute, the advantages which might arise from the preparing biographical sketches of eminent brethren both living and dead.—W.R.B.

#### A SCOTS NOVELTY.

I cut, for the benefit of our English brethren, an advertisement of a marriage, from the *Scotsman* of the 20th February:—

"At Edinburgh, in the Hall of the Journeymen Mason Lodge, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Thomas McEwan, of Hope Park Church, Mr. Robert Thomline, of Dublin, to Isabella Scott, youngest daughter



of Mr. R. Phemister, wright, Edinburgh. (New York and Boston, U.S., papers please copy.)"

I have attended a Masonic Funeral Lodge; the Americans have a ceremony for a Masonic baptism; but it is the first time I ever heard of a Masonic marriage ceremony.—CURIOUS.

[Bro. Phemister, we understand, is the respected Secretary of the Lodge Journeymen.—ED. F.M.]

#### A MASONIC THOUGHT.

We know not the names of the builders of the pyramids, but these immortal works, defying alike the tooth of time, the anger of the tempest, and the devastating hand of man, rear their immortal heads to Heaven. What is it to us who built them? What matters to its development, who puts a great idea into the world? We see not; we have never personally known God, but His works still proclaim that HE IS.—L.F.

#### RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

Does R.W.L. know anything of the Red Cross Degrees? Has he ever heard of Babylon, and does he know the history of the degree upon which he claims to be an authority—the Cross of Constantine. He appears to be alike a poor student of history, as he is of modern Masonry, or he would know that the Constantine Order among OLD MASONS has always been treated as a contemptible side degree. Lupus is correct. Who really is R.W.L.?—A RED CROSS KNIGHT.

R.W.L. asks if Lupus will state explicitly what other Red Cross Order than that (*misalled*) of Constantine "has for many years" been known in certain provinces. I may, perhaps, be allowed to support Lupus so far as to state that I received admission into a Red Cross Order when I was installed a Templar. The brother who gave me the *accolade* had been 50 years a Templar, and was Grand Master. I need hardly state, however, that the Red Cross Order was not the Order of Constantine, which is not recognised by the Grand Conclave nor any other grand body in the three kingdoms, so far as I know.

I must beg to contradict "R.W.L." in his assertion that the Masonic Order of St. John has been revived within the past "four or five" years. The thanks of all true Red Cross Masons are due to "Lupus" for his letters anent the Order of Constantine.—✕

[We have had much reluctance in inserting these letters and notes. Brethren should really think before they write. The discussion had better now close.—ED. F.M.]

#### "CRUX" ON MASONIC DISCIPLINE.

I have with great pleasure perused the valuable articles by "Crux" on the above subject, and I trust his efforts will be productive of practical good. However, when he leaves his subject and indulges (as he occasionally does) in *historical* remarks, I must say he spoils himself; and I beg most decidedly to dissent from several of his ideas. I do so because, as Professor Innes observes (p. 129), "we ought to avoid fables and fabulous pretence of antiquity," and because, as Bro. W. J. Hughan wisely remarks (p. 143), "the ceremonies of the Order require neither trickery nor antiquity to secure their general appreciation;" and, further, because I consider that when "Crux"

attempts to bring in such pseudo-historical remarks as I refer to, he is "going beyond his last." "Crux" is writing upon "Masonic Discipline," and well too; but he deliberately spots his own sun. Among others, I object to this sentence, "The rites and ceremonies belonging to a fraternity coeval with the creation of the firmament, are beyond all interrogatory jurisdiction. They stand above the reach of human inquisition. Like the will of the Omnipotent Creator—immutable and eternal—they come not within the narrow sphere of mundane criticism. The nature of their origin, and the mystery of their creation, are lost in the oblivion of ages; their secrets are not to be fathomed by the rules of logic nor by the wiles of sophistry." With all due respect to "Crux," the above quotation appears to me to be simply bosh, and highly calculated to injure us in the eyes of educated or thinking men. Imagine for a moment the meaning of the words that Freemasonry is "a fraternity coeval with the creation of the firmament!" Again, to liken "the rites and ceremonies" to "the will of the Omnipotent Creator," seems to me to border on blasphemy. "Crux" may not mean so; but he should be more careful, knowing how our words and acts are apt to be criticised.

Again, at page 121, "Crux" says there are P.M.'s who "are as willing at any moment to get into the chair as their Masonic predecessors were to get into the saddle." From that sentence it appears to me that "Crux" believes in the modern story, or mushroom legend, of the Knights Templars being Freemasons, of which imagination or fable Bro. A. O. Haye fairly disposes when he says (see *Magazine* for May 23rd, 1868, page 411): "There never was and there never has been, up till the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century, any connection between the Templars and Freemasons;" and, apart from that, I consider on other grounds that the idea of our "Masonic predecessors getting into the saddle" is simply, to say the least of it, a mistake. Imagine for a moment the idea of a member of one of the old operative or building fraternities quietly working away at his stone; mayhap it is only a plain ashlar which he is carefully squaring, or it may be some quaint device or wondrously-carved capital he is engaged on. But, hark! the trumpet sounds! \* \* \* \* Down goes the mallet and chisel, off goes apron, the fiery steed is brought out, and the worthy Mason being duly transformed *pro tem.* into Sir Knight McFreestone, sallies forth—a real Bayard—able and willing to encounter—like that doughty Knight, Sir Don Quixote—any amount of windmills! So much for our "Masonic predecessors getting into the saddle." It strikes me they would feel safer and more at home on terra firma.

There are some historical (?) remarks (page 157) prefaced to a report of a meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge of Yorkshire West, which I would leave in the hands of some of our English Masonic scholars to deal with.—PICTUS.

#### THE FREEMASONS (pp. 90 & 101.

Has the origin and meaning of the word "Freemason," as adopted by Archaeologists been explained in the columns of the *Freemason's Magazine*, and, if so, where?—S.G.

## THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

Having made a discovery I deem of importance, I beg to trouble you with the particulars. I have in my possession an engraved copper-plate bearing the above title, for the purpose of a private lodge certificate; size, eight inches by eleven, having a margin or border formed by two pillars, on the summit of which are the sun and moon; between these, connected by scroll ornamentation, is a beehive with blazing star below. Beneath the wording are working tools of the three degrees, a tracing board with indented border, the volume of the sacred law with a cross-handled sword upon it, and a scroll, upon which appears two columns with the sun and blazing star between them. At the sides, other working tools are suspended; at the bottom is a space for filling in the particulars referred to in the body of the plate.

Can this have been the property of "The Lodge of Antiquity," whose constitution is stated to be "immemorial?" I find in "Anderson's Constitutions, London, 1756," "a list of regular lodges according to their seniority and constitution by order of the Grand Master," a lodge *the tenth* on that list, stated to be held at "Grapes, Chatham, 1st and 3rd Monday; date of Constitution, March 28th, 1723," without doubt, the lodge to which this plate belonged. Were there two lodges of Antiquity? Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten—A WORCESTER P.M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## HOMŒOPATHY AND FREEMASONRY.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I desire to bring, through your columns, a question of much interest before my Masonic brethren.

The facts are these. I am a medical practitioner. Some years ago I became convinced of the truth of the mode of treatment known as homœopathic; and I have ever since been modifying my practice, according to my knowledge and opportunities, in this direction. At length I have given in my open and unqualified adhesion to the system, and have at the same time transferred my sphere of operations to another district.

In the place of my hitherto-residence I have had the privilege of being a member of a Masonic lodge. In this I have filled the offices of J.D., S.D., and J.W., and should have been (I am given to understand) its next Master had I remained in the place. On finding myself well settled in my new abode, I naturally sought affiliation to one of the lodges. Imagine my surprise when I found that the fact of my practising homœopathy would be an insuperable barrier to my admission. Medical men, it seems, are numerous among the Masons of the town, and I am threatened with black balls from this quarter if I attempt to make my way into any of the lodges.

Now, let me say at once that I have not the remotest intention of disturbing harmony by pursuing my personal claims. I must be content, for the welfare of the body, to remain a Mason in name (and I hope in spirit) only. But I wish to raise the question on behalf of others, that they may know beforehand how Masonry stands in this matter. They are

told that the Craft recognises no diversities of nation, colour, or even religion, still less mere differences of opinion; and yet, because a medical man adopts a system of practice which happens to be obnoxious to his colleagues, he is debarred of Masonic privileges, and treated as if he were a criminal.

Understand, Sir, that the difference between homœopathic and ordinary practitioners is one of medical opinion solely. We go through the same education as they, and practice in virtue of the same diplomas. We resort to no unprofessional means of advancement, and morally and socially occupy precisely the same position with themselves. Is, then, such ostracism tolerable? that it should be practised in purely medical circles—that they should exclude us from their societies, their hospitals, their journals, is perhaps a thing with which the laity had best refrain from interfering. But the question is altogether different when we come to a general association like Masonry. Are the quarrels of cliques and sects to be allowed to dominate here? May Churchmen feel justified in black-balling Dissenters and Conservatives Radicals, because they are Dissenters and Radicals? If so, the claims of the Craft to be a universal brotherhood must sink into an ashamed silence. I hope, Sir, that you and some of your correspondents will take up this important question.

I enclose my card, and remain, dear Sir and brother,

Yours fraternally,

M.D.

## THE ORDERS OF THE RED CROSS OF ROME AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—All those portions of my last communication which are convenient for the purpose appear to be carefully dissected by R.W.L.; but I search in vain for any reply to the questions I have raised, or any of the evidence for which I sought.

I will not lose sight of the main inquiry by any discussion as to my championship of Victor Emmanuel, but will refer as concisely as possible to the principal points of R.W.L.'s communication. I would, however, first desire to say that the imputation of intending any "sneer" in using the term "educated circles," is entirely undeserved. I think it must be admitted that, whilst there is a class amongst Masons who read for themselves and desire to be informed, there is another class who are careless enough in entering the degrees they select, to accept all that may be communicated to them without inquiry or desire for further knowledge. To the former of these, whether the phrase was appropriate or not, I referred as "educated circles," but had no intention whatever to convey what has been imputed to me.

I have not desired this Order to abandon the Comneni succession, but have simply asked for any evidence that it is in any way identical with that succession. I have not set up any theory in regard to its derivation from the Masons who may have gone to the Holy Land with the Crusaders, if any did go, but stated only that I should not have been surprised to learn that this was the theory of R.W.L.

My authority for saying that the Order was the private property of the Comneni, was derived from

well-known works on the public Chivalric Orders. I have already said that I should like to see any original statute in reference to Grand Crosses and their appurtenant powers, but none such is forthcoming. In my first communication I referred to the changing fortunes of the original Order, as to which we probably could not essentially differ; but we are now told that the Masonic Red Cross Institution does not boast any connection with the Parmese-Neapolitan Order; I conclude, therefore, that the question is reduced to the powers, and acts, of the Abbé Guisliniani, and any evidence of them.

I still think the comparison with the Order of St. John was not fortunate. I am quite aware that evidences of the Masonic Order called by that name exist, in amalgamation with the Masonic Templars, as early as 1780; and I am well acquainted with the several surviving branches of the original Order of St. John. I am perfectly aware that the Grand Conclave resolved upon the revival of the Masonic Order of St. John in 1862, and in reply to R.W.L.'s inquiry as to "where I was when the revival actually occurred," I answer that I endeavoured to act consistently by respectfully declining Grand Office on that occasion, and, in so declining, gave my reasons at length.

I can have no "delight" in the wrongful appropriation of one badge, the property of another Order, and I find no reasons for the adoption of the others. I regret that I cannot give any distinct information of the Order called "Red Cross," which I stated has been for many years known. I have already described the Cross worn by a venerable brother whom I met at a Masonic gathering; this brother had for many years filled a high medical post in the Indian service, and was a friend of the late Dr. James Burnes, LL.D., F.R.S., whose book on the Templars and Hospitaliers is well known; I have no doubt that this brother had possessed his Red Cross for many years.

A brother in the province of Lancaster, fully competent to afford information, writes me that he can find no trace of the Red Cross of Constantine in Lancashire; but states that the Cross of St. George of Italy appears upon one Encampment banner of the year 1827. He also says:—"I remember some years ago (say about 1862) that a statement was made in the Notes and Queries department of the *Freemasons' Magazine* to the effect that the Grand Master of Freemasonry in America had met a chevalier at Malta, and obtained from him his authority to confer the Red Cross of Constantine on such Freemasons as he thought proper, the Chevalier reserving only to himself the power of granting diplomas." If it is possible that such an incident can be true, no doubt the Chevalier also had a reservation in the matter of passage dues.

The Red Cross Order now existing in Lancashire is called the Red Cross of Babylon.

I cast no reflection upon Bro. Rodwell Wright; he, no doubt, did what he thought was perfectly correct; but he was as liable to error as others. I repeat that nothing whatever has been said in favour of assuming the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, and, as this is stated to arise from want of time and space, it must, I suppose, be assumed that the author of the "Sketch" was unable to say anything on the subject from the same cause.

I beg distinctly to observe that I made no reference to the principles or ceremonies of the Red Cross Order. I have treated its claims historically *only*, and am willing to suppose that its teachings are all that may be claimed for them. In saying thus much I may remark that R.W.L. in his conclusion reiterates a statement regarding the *ceremonies* of his Order, which has not been disputed or called in question, and of which ceremonies I could have no information. Indeed, I presume none but a member of the Order could have been aware, excepting for R.W.L.'s present statement, that its ritual commemorates the great event of the triumph and establishment of our Divine Faith. Let it not, however, be permitted to R.W.L., or any other writer, to confound an honest desire to search for historic evidence when claims like those of "the Sketch" are put forth, with scepticism and cavilling at the great blessing of our existence.

Yours fraternally,

LUPUS.

#### BROS. HAYE AND WHITE.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—The Masonic zeal of our respected Bros. Haye and White appears to have carried each beyond the line of courtesy due to one another. With other admirers of each of our brethren, I trust they will "kiss and be friends."

The one should not call the other "illogical" in the face of that fearful test—we are gradually realizing the truth of more and more each day—"absolute figures," nor stigmatise his brother as being of the German, &c., school, giving his own explanation as to the special teaching of that school.

On the other hand, it should be borne in mind the desirability of abstaining from an inference, capable of misconstruction, as has been the case in this controversy.

I trust, by endeavouring to mediate between our brethren and calling their attention to the fact of the "good of the cause," prompting each brother to do what he can for the same, I may not incur the cross-fire of both, when one would blow my ship out of water.—Yours fraternally,

JAMES H. GITTINS.

#### MASONIC IMPOSTORS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Some months ago, your esteemed correspondent, "East Lancashire," promised to communicate to your pages particulars of some of the cases of attempted imposition which had come under his notice as Almoner, but which have not yet appeared. Many, I feel assured, will agree with me that such information would be highly valuable to the Masters and Almoners of country lodges.

A few evenings ago a tramp presented himself at one of our lodge meetings soliciting relief as a brother in distress. He had what purported to be a certificate from some Irish lodge, written on paper and mounted on linen, but from its dirty and dilapidated condition, it was all but illegible, having evidently done duty for a long time. Its possessor, on being examined by a P.M. proved to be so utterly ignorant of Masonry, that there could be no doubt of his being an arrant impostor. Yours fraternally,

D. P. G. M.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS.

**THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC CALENDAR, DIARY, AND POCKET BOOK FOR 1869.**—A second edition of this useful and comprehensive publication has been just issued. It can be obtained at the office of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, or in Glasgow, in addition to the regular agents.

**ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.**—The Seventy-first Anniversary Festival will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, March the 10th. The Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M. will preside.

**MASONIC LIFE BOAT FUND.**—We are requested to mention that a committee is about to be formed for carrying out the purposes of the fund, and the Secretary (Bro. Anthony Oneal Hays) will be glad to receive the names of brethren willing to serve upon it. When the committee is formed, a list of subscriptions received will be published.

**THE Premier Conclave** will meet at Freemasons' Tavern, on the 1st prox., under the presidency of Lord Kenlis. Several distinguished brethren are on the agenda for reception into the Order.—The Roman Eagle Conclave, No. 6, will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on the 27th, when Bro. H. C. Levander, M.A., P.M. 76 and 928, Dir. of Cers. 507; H. 720; W.M. 24 M.M., will be instilled as M.P.S. No less than nine brethren are candidates for admission.—The Plantagenet Preceptory of Instruction will be re-opened at the famous Savage Club room, Lyceum Tavern, Strand, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., when representatives from the five conclaves in Middlesex and Surrey are expected to muster in force.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL.**—We desire to bring before the notice of our numerous readers as worthy of their support, the case of Alice Ritson Molineaux, aged eight years, a candidate for admission at the ensuing Election for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Her father was for twenty-one years Assistant Locomotive Engineer to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. He died very suddenly in November 1867, leaving a Widow and seven children. The Widow has since been confined of a posthumous child, making eight in all, and as six of these are wholly, and the two eldest nearly dependent upon her, we need hardly say it is a case particularly deserving the interest of all Freemasons, and more especially, perhaps that portion of them belonging to or in any way connected with railways. Bro. Molineaux was a very rising man in his profession, but unfortunately was unable to leave his widow and large family provided for. He belonged to the Royal York Lodge at Brighton, No. 315, of which he had been a member four years. Bro. George Hawkins of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway, Brighton, will be happy to receive proxies.

The daughter of Mrs. S. Palmer is a candidate for admission. We understand this to be a truly deserving case for fraternal sympathy. We are requested to mention that Clara Mercedes Wicks, who has been three times a candidate for election, comes up again in April. She has the support of the Norfolk Provincial Lodges, and the case is a very deserving one. Also the case of Theresa Mary Claisen, which is warmly recommended, and which is peculiarly distressing.

**THE IRISH MASONIC ORPHAN BOYS' SCHOOL.**—We have received the annual report for 1868, and have much pleasure in observing the prosperity of this excellent institution. The appeal of the committee of 24th June, 1867, has produced the handsome sum of £2,277. As a beginning, five orphan boys are to be educated at a public school. We congratulate our Irish brethren upon their noble start, and wishing them that success which they deserve, hope that before long they will have a house of their own, in which not five, but fifty, boys may be kept and educated.

The following is the text of the circular issued by the Grand Secretary relative to the inauguration of the new buildings of the Grand Lodge of England, to the W.M.'s of every lodge under its constitution:—"I am directed to inform you, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master has fixed the 14th of April for the inauguration of the new buildings, in Great Queen-street. It is the intention of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to appoint twenty Stewards; the remainder will be nominated by the various lodges. If, therefore, it is the desire of your lodge to name a Steward to serve on the occasion, you will have the goodness to forward the name of the brother, on or before Saturday, the 6th day of March. If the number of Stewards returned should exceed eighty, the selection will be decided by ballot. The Most Worshipful Grand Master has sanctioned the striking of a jewel to commemorate the occasion, which will be worn by the Stewards only. The probable cost to each Steward is estimated at about £6 Gs."

**JOPPA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 188).**—This lodge meets now at Bro. Davis's, Rose and Crown, Fort-street, Union-street, Bishopsgate, on Sundays, at seven p.m. Bro. Littaur, P.M. 205, Preceptor. The fifteen sections will be worked on the first Sunday in March.

**BRIGHTON.**—On Tuesday, the 3rd prox., Bro. Chris. Wren will be installed W.M. of the Royal York Lodge (No. 315). So widely known and esteemed is the worthy brother, that a very large number of the members of the Craft is expected to assemble from London, Reigate, Lewes, Worthing, &c., to do honour to the occasion.

**GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.**—We have to remind the brethren that the Grand Lodge of England meets upon Wednesday, the 3rd of March, when very important business is to be transacted.

**OLIVER TESTIMONIAL.**—We beg to refer to our advertising columns anent this testimonial, which deserves universal Masonic support, and to which we will have an opportunity of advertising next week.

**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.

### GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge of England, upon Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1869, is likely to prove of great importance, and we append a vidimus of the business to be brought before it. 1. The regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during the time of public business will be read. 2. The minutes of the quarterly communication of the 2nd December, 1868, will be read and put for confirmation. 3. The election of a M.W. Grand Master. 4. And of a Treasurer. 5. The M.W. Grand Master will make communications to the Grand Lodge respecting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on other matters, and will move thereon. 6. Report of the

Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for nine grants of sums varying between amounts of £30 and £100 to distressed brethren and others.

The following is the text of the report of the board of general purposes:—"The Board of General Purposes beg to submit a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the finance committee, held on Friday, the 12th day of February instant, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £1,939 18s. 7d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £50."

The following is the text of the report of the building committee:—"The building committee beg to report that, in obedience to the instructions given by the last Grand Lodge, they have reconsidered the question of rents of the various lodge rooms, and they submit the following resolution, viz.:—"That the rent of the Dalhousie and Meira Lodge Rooms be reduced to one guinea each for each meeting, such reduction to take place from the 1st January, 1869." The committee think it right to refer to a misapprehension which appears to be very general, not only amongst the public, but amongst the craft in the provinces and colonies, with reference to the uses of 'Freemasons' Hall.' This misapprehension has arisen from the fact that advertisements and placards are continually appearing, which state that certain meetings, dinners, &c., unconnected with Freemasonry will take place at 'Freemasons' Hall.' The committee beg it to be understood that no such meetings ever take place in Freemasons' Hall, which, with all its lodge rooms, offices, &c., is entirely devoted to Masonic purposes. The meetings in question take place at the tavern adjoining, which, although it is the property of the Society, is *entirely separate from Freemasons' Hall*, and is let on lease to a company, who are bound by the tenure of their lease to adopt some name for their tavern which shall be unconnected with Freemasonry,—one of the great objects in building a new hall being to provide a proper and dignified home for English Freemasonry which should be entirely unconnected with tavern or tavern influences. The committee cannot refrain from again calling attention to the library and coffee-room; they believe that the present paucity of subscribers can arise only from the fact that it is not generally known that the brethren have, within their own building, almost all the comforts and conveniences of a club, without the payment of any entrance fee, and at the cost of one guinea per annum. The committee have invited some influential brethren, who are experienced in such matters, to act as a library and coffee-room committee; and if this arrangement should be satisfactory, the committee will submit to Grand Lodge a resolution authorizing such brethren to act as a library and coffee-room committee."

The report of committee on fund of benevolence will also come up. It contains several suggested alterations in the laws relating to this fund.

The following proposed motions will also come up for discussion:—

By Bro. Brackstone Baker, P.G.S. and P.M. 21.

1.—"The buildings in connection with the Freemasons' Hall being now completed, and the old hall repaired and redecorated, 'That a committee of members of Grand Lodge be appointed to consider and report upon a suitable recognition of the eminent services rendered to the craft by the chairman and his colleagues of the building committee.'"

By Bro. John Symonds, P. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.

2.—"To amend law 7, pages 19 and 20, by omitting the words 'for quarterly communication,' also by striking out the word 'September,' and substituting 'October.'"

"To amend law 6, page 106, by inserting after the words 'third Tuesday in every month,' the words '(August excepted).'"

"That the board of general purposes be authorised to make such verbal alterations in other laws as may be necessary to give effect to the preceding resolutions."

By Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.M., 134.

3.—"That provided the resolution proposed by the committee on the fund of benevolence to replace the last paragraph of No. 6 Fund of Benevolence (in the Book of Constitutions) be passed by grand lodge."

To move—

"That the form of the certificate required to be sent to the lodge of benevolence with all petitions (and to be signed by the visitor, a member of the lodge, or some other brother) be referred back to the said committee on the fund of benevolence for details and adjustment."

By Bro. G. King, P.M., 172.

4.—"That a proportionate reduction be made in the whole of the lodge rooms used for lodge purposes, as well as Dalhousie and Moira."

By Bro. Joseph Smith, P.G.P.

5.—"That as the present qualification for the Charity Jewel acts adversely to the interests of the 'Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons,' it is expedient that the privilege of wearing the same be extended, and that brethren having served as stewards to the festival of any two of the Masonic institutions be entitled to wear such jewel; and that brethren serving the office for the three institutions be entitled also to wear a clasp on the ribbon by which such jewel is suspended."

By Bro. William Smith, C.E., P.G.S., W.M. 1,238.

6.—"That the sum of one hundred guineas be contributed from the funds of Grand Lodge towards furnishing, through the National Life Boat Institution, a life boat, to be called the 'Masonic life boat,' for which purpose a number of donations have been received."

## METROPOLITAN.

ST. GEORGE'S AND CORNER STONE (No. 5).—This lodge held its usual meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, on the 8th inst. The business was the installation of the newly-elected W.M. The ceremony of installing Bro. W.M. Richardson was creditably performed by I.P.M. Hale, assisted by the following P.M.'s of the lodge,—Bros. J. Havers, P.G.W.; E. J. Snell, P.G.D.; A. Perkins, P.G.W.; B. Head, P.G.D.; W. Farufield, P.A.G.S.; W. Moore, P.M.; and many others. After some discussion upon one or two Masonic matters, the brethren adjourned to banquet. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and received with much enthusiasm, as were also the Masonic. Perhaps that which met with most marked reception was the "Visitors," to which Bro. Moore, the Grand Chaplain, replied. The toast of the "Charities" was also received with loud applause. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Hall, P.G.M., of Cambridge; Dobson, D.P.G.M., of Kent; Moore, G. Chap.; Major Creakon, P.G.D.; A. W. Wood, G.D.C.; W. Young, P.G.S.B.; and Dr. J. J. Pope, P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL LODGE (No. 55).—A meeting of this old and influential lodge was held at Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, on the 18th inst. Bros. J. Gilruth, the courteous W.M. opened the lodge at three o'clock in due form. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, likewise the minutes of the audit meeting. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bros. G. Imrie, A. Dickerson, J. Elridge, and S. Pownceby, after answering the usual questions in this degree, were raised to the degree of M.M. The lodge being lowered to the second degree, Bro. Strangham was passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and Mr. H. Marston being regularly proposed and approved, was then initiated into

Freemasonry; the ceremonies being conducted by Bro. J. Gilruth, the W.M., in a very pleasing and faultless manner. Bro. J. Hadley, the S.W. and W.M. Elect was then presented to the W.M., and after the usual formalities had been gone through, a board of installed Masters was then formed under the able presidency of Bro. Scotcher, P.M., who performed the ceremony in a most admirable manner. The board having been dissolved, the brethren were then admitted in regular order and saluted Bro. Hadley, the W.M., who appointed as his officers for the ensuing year Bros. Atkins, S.W.; Snow, J.W.; E. Rumbold, S.D.; J. C. Dwarber, J.D.; and our worthy Bro. Thomas Butler, I.G.; and, lastly, that veteran mason Bro. W. Fairfield, Secretary, who has been elected to that office for forty successive years, and has endeared himself to every member of the lodge by his urbanity; Bro. T. Barford, P.M., was also re-elected Treasurer by the lodge, to the gratification of all present. The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren (about 80) then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet held in one of the splendid rooms of Cannon-street Hotel, the W.M. being supported by about 30 P.M.'s, amongst whom were Bros. J. Hervey, Grand Secretary; W. F. Dobson, D.Prov., G.M. for Kent; J. Smith, P.G.P.; Binckes, P.M. and Secretary for Boys' School; H. G. Buss, P.M. 27; C. Hosgood, P.M. 192; Wren, P.M. 1056; Mellis, W.M. Bedford Lodge, and numerous others. After the cloth had been removed, the "Health of Her Majesty the Queen" was given; then followed the "Most Worshipful the Grand Master Earl Zeland;" after that the W.M. gave the "Deuty G.M. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupling with that toast the name of Bro. J. Hervey, the Grand Secretary. On Bro. Hervey's rising to respond to that toast, he was greeted with a perfect ovation, clearly demonstrating the high estimation in which that worthy brother is held by the brethren at large. Bro. W. H. Dobson, D.P.G.M., returned thanks for the Provincial G.M. Bros. Smith and Binckes returned thanks for the visitors. The W.M. then said he came now to what might be termed the toast of the evening, which was, the "Health of the I.P.M., Bro. James Gilruth," who had by his zeal in the discharge of his duties as W.M. raised the lodge to its present proud position. After dwelling at some length on the many excellent virtues of the I.P.M., Bro. W. Fairfield, the worthy Secretary, then presented Bro. Gilruth with a P.M.'s jewel of exquisite design and workmanship, with a suitable inscription engraven thereon in recognition of his services as W.M. for the year 1868-9. Bro. Gilruth then returned thanks in a speech replete with neatness, and on resuming his seat was greeted with tremendous cheering by the brethren. The manner in which Bro. Hadley, the W.M. performed his duties at the lodge reflects the greatest credit on the brethren for the choice they have made in suitable a representative of K.S. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. R. Vernon, assisted by the Misses Kate and Annie Frankford, W. H. Hook, and Bro. W. Wilson, the latter presiding at the pianoforte, all of which gave the greatest satisfaction and brought the evening to a happy conclusion.

**MOENT LEBAXON (No. 73).**—On Tuesday, at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark, this old lodge met. Bro. D. Rose, W.M., occupied the chair. The work done was four initiations, two passings, and two raisings. £10 was unanimously voted to the Female Annuity, which completed the purchase of a V.P. of that institution, making the third purchased by this lodge, in the name of the W.M. for the time being. Notice of motion to give ten guineas to the Boys' School in the name of the I.G. for the time being was tabled, which when carried, will make every officer a life governor of that charity. The W.M. was unanimously elected Steward to represent the lodge at the inauguration festival. There were present Bros. F. H. Ebsworth, S.W.; M. A. Loewenstark, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M., Sec.; G. Free, S.D.; G. J. Grace, I.G.; R. Stevens, D.C.; A. L. Dusick, W.S.; T. J. Sabine, I.P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; H. Moore, P.M.; T. Knott, G. Hill, H. Keeble, and very many others. Visitors—H. Bartlett, S.D., No. 1178; Said, and several others. The work was well and ably rendered.

**LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 147).**—The regular meeting of this old lodge was held on Wednesday, February 10th, at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford. Bro. R. G. Batt, W.M., presided, and in an able and efficient manner he raised Bro. W. Turner, passed Bros. Speight and W. Courtney, and initiated Mr. G. W. Swann. One gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next meeting; one member received substantial relief

from the Benevolent Fund of the lodge; and Bro. F. Walters, P.M., was appointed Sec., he having been only *pro tem*. There were present during the evening, Bros. R. G. Batt, W.M.; J. Percival, S.W.; J. Whiffen, J.W.; J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; H. Sadler, S.D.; H. Bartlett, I.G.; C. G. Dilley, D.C.; G. Balton, P.M.; J. Cavell, P.M.; J. Patte, P.M.; G. Chapman, P.M.; W. Andrews, P.M.; N. Wingfield, P.M.; and B. Balfour, W. Turner, C. D. Moore, W. Scott, J. Roper, W. Courtney, G. Waterman, F. Golding, G. T. Brown, W. R. Pack, S. R. Speight, H. Smith, J. Chappell, B. Coltar, and others. Visitors: Bros. C. Divine, No. 68; J. W. T. Barrett, J.D., 871; and others. The lodge was duly closed.

**BEDFORD LODGE (No. 157).**—On Friday, Feb. 12th, at the Freemasons' Hall, this old and prosperous lodge met. Bro. Millis, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Smith, S.W.; J. Hills, J.W.; Lavender, P.M.; Treas. Hills, P.M.; Sec. W. Holland, S.D.; Brown, P.M.; Cubitt, P.M. The work done was raising Bro. Jehu, by the I.P.M. Bro. Browne; initiating Mr. Howland, by the W.M. All the work was admirably done. Bro. Browne, I.P.M., had a magnificent P.M.'s jewel presented to him by the W.M. on behalf of the lodge, which was duly acknowledged by him in a suitable speech. The lodge was duly closed. A splendid banquet followed. The usual loyal toasts were given and received. Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed Bros. Abbot, P.M., 9; F. Walters, P.M., No. 73; Vernon, 813; Sampson, Foster, Peacock, Brandon, and some others.

**LODGE OF TRANQUILITY (No. 185).**—*Installation Meeting.*—This celebrated old lodge met on Monday, Feb. 15th, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. The only work done was installing Bro. J. Holbrook W.M., who duly appointed all his officers. Bro. F. Peartree, P.M., reappointed Treasurer; P. Levy, P.M., reappointed Hon. Sec. The usual splendid P.M.'s jewel was presented to the retiring W.M., Bro. Harriess. The ceremony of installation was most ably done by Bro. Israel, P.M., who was congratulated on his admirable working. Bro. Harfield, P.M., undertook to represent the Girl's School as steward at the forthcoming festival. A splendid banquet was served. Visitors—E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; F. Walters, P.M., No. 73; and several others.

**WESTBOURNE LODGE (No. 733).**—The anniversary festival of this lodge took place upon the 18th inst., at Lords' Hotel, St. John's Wood, the W.M., Bro. Henry Reed, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. then raised Bro. Oldrey, passed Bros. Welsh and Hearn, and initiated Messrs. Philip Murfin, J. H. Spencer, F. G. Mosely, and Charles Merrett. Bro. Charles Sinclair, P.M., No. 212, was proposed as a joining member, and unanimously elected. Bro. Hel-don, S.W., was then presented to the lodge for installation. That ceremony was performed by Bro. Reed, I.P.M., in a manner that called forth the highest encomiums from the brethren and visitors present. The W.M. then invested his officers. Bros. Ascott, S.W.; Cooper, J.W.; Quintain, Treas.; Woodcock, P.M., Sec.; Richards, S.D.; Horton, J.D.; Allen, I.G.; Hart, org.; Cottebrune, P.M., Dir. of Cer.; Bradbury, Tyler. The usual toasts were proposed, and some excellent speeches were made. The toast of the "Visitors" was very ably responded to by Bro. E. P. Albert, P.M., 188, for himself and Bros. Gilbert, W.M., 534; Baker, P.M., 783; Groggan, P.M., 749; Goring, P.M., 25; Malcolm, 4, Glasgow; Jones, 145; Greenland, 101; and Brown, 753.

**STRAWBERRY HILL LODGE (No. 946).**—A meeting of this lodge took place on the 10th inst. The business was the election of a W.M. for the ensuing year, when the S.W. was unanimously elected. Bro. E. W. Garden, who had obtained his second degree at Sunderland, was raised by P.M. Sneed. A candidate was initiated by Bro. H. J. Smith. Some capital songs, at the banquet, were sung, and speeches made, and a most enjoyable evening spent. Amongst the visitors were Bros. P.M.'s G. States, Dr. J. J. Pope, Hunt, Harnett, Sherman, Hampden, Ranoe, Bowdry, Hogg, and J. Brown. Bro. Charles Sloman was also present, and gave one of his wonderful improvisatorial sketches.

**PERFECT ASHLAR LODGE (No. 1,178).**—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, February 4th, at the Gregorian Arms Tavern, 96, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey. Bro. F. H. Ebsworth, W.M., opened the lodge, and there were present, J. W. Avery, S.W.; H. Bartlett, S.D.; D. Rose, J.D.; G. J. Grace, I.G.; J. W. Dudley, D.C.; J. H. Fudge, W.S.; J. Donkin, P.M.; D. Martin, P. Fry, J. Joseph, J. J. Morse, G.



Free, J. Ruse, G. Drapper, J. H. Harmsworth, L. Ashton, T. W. Cox, J. A. Axtell, C. Deakin, and some others. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. E. Harris, P.M., Treas., No. 73; D. Davies, 147; T. Smith, 829, S.D., 1,223; W. Etheridge, 829; T. Neville, S.D. 765; and some few others, whose names we were unable to ascertain. The work performed was the passing Bro. Joseph Joseph, and then initiating Mr. Charles Deakin, all of which was done in an able and an impressive manner. A letter was read from Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M. and Sec., excusing his absence, which was caused through ill-health. Notice of motion was given to present Bro. J. Donkin, P.M., with a P.M.'s jewel of the value of five guineas, from the lodge funds. The lodge was duly closed.

## PROVINCIAL.

### ESSEX.

**COLCHESTER.**—*United Lodge* (No. 697).—A meeting of this lodge took place at the George Hotel, on February 19th inst. 1869. Present—Bro. Newman, W.M., Bros. Rix, S.W., Bigley, J.W., Ray Sec., Calthorpe, S.D., Eustace, J.D.J.P., Smith, Coast Kain, Richardson, Lugton, Crick, Jenkinson, Gill, Curry, Buckwell.—Visitors, A. Cobb, W.M., 51; F. Cole, 51; J. Black, 56; W. Wallard, 151; Hast, 51; Quilter, 51; W. P. Lewis, 51; Samuel, 51; Salmon, 51; Clabb, 51; G.W. Smith, 51. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. Proceedings of the board of General purposes were read, stating that a requisition had been received by the W.M., requesting that James Kinloch, Color Sergeant of the 96th Regiment might enter his name as a candidate for initiation—the board considered him a fit and proper person for initiation. The ballot was then taken which proved unanimous. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bros. Coast, Kain and Lugton, were raised. The lodge being closed down to the second degree, and Bro. Curry was passed to this degree. The lodge being opened in the first degree, Color Sergeant James Kinloch, was initiated. It was proposed by Bro. Ray, seconded by Bro. Newman, that Bro. Benjamin Blaxton be received as a joining member; proposed by Bro. Newman, seconded by Bro. Ray, that Thomas Craig, Color Sergeant 54th Regiment, be received as a candidate for initiation. The lodge was afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned.

An emergency meeting of this lodge took place at the same place, on the 22nd inst. Present—Bro. Newman, W.M., Bros. Bigley, J.W., Rix, S.W., Calthorpe, S.W., Eustace, J.D., Richardson, Coast, Kain, Buckwell, Gill, Middleton, J. S. Smith, and Everett. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the board of General purposes having granted permission for the initiation of Thomas Craig, Color Sergeant 54th Regiment; the ballot was taken, which proving unanimous he was duly initiated. After some formal business the lodge was closed.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

**WARRINGTON.**—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, on Monday evening last. The W.M. Bro. D. W. Finney was supported by Bros. W. Mossop, S.W.; W. Richardson, J.W.; John Bowes, P.M.; Past Prov. G. Reg. C. and W. Hon. Sec.; Jos. Maxfield, P.M.; W. S. Hawkins, Thos. Domyile, I.G.; Thos. Morris, Robert Mather, W. Fletcher-Wood, Horatio Syred, W. Smith, Jos. Cassidy, W. Cooper, J.D., T. M. Pattison, Org., Ralph Johnson, Rev. J. N. Porter, A. Hattmann, Jas. Johnson, James Hannah, Tylers. Visitors—Bros. Lerer, Rowbottom, P.M., No. 178; P. J. Edleston, 1134; Jas. Parry, 1134; A. Macintosh, 758; and A. E. Ackerly. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes read and confirmed. Bros. W. Fletcher-Wood and Captain Robert Mather were separately introduced, and passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M. After some other routine business, the lodge was closed.

### LEICESTERSHIRE.

**LEICESTER.**—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 523).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Thursday, the 18th instant, when there were present Bros. Duff, W.M., W. Beaumont Smith, P.M. and Treas., Toller, S.W.,

Buzzard, J.W., and about a dozen other brethren; the only visitor being Bro. L. A. Clarke, I.P.M., of St. John's Lodge, No. 279. The lodge having been opened in the first degree and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Elgood was called to the pedestal, and having given proofs of his proficiency as an E.A. retired, when a F.C.'s lodge was opened and he was passed to that degree. Some business connected with the finances having been transacted, the lodge was closed in harmony and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

### SUFFOLK.

**IPSWICH.**—*The Masonic Hall.*—Since the erection of this building in 1865, the brethren of the Lodge "Prince of Wales" have been unable to commence the decorations of the noble Lodge-room until a few months ago, in consequence of the damp state of the walls. The work was entrusted to Bro. Frederick Crisp, of Foundation-street, whose skill as an artist is well known, and the able manner in which he has completed his task reflects upon him the highest credit. The room, which is finely proportioned, is 45 feet in length, 22 feet wide, and 17 feet high, and the enrichments throughout are very elegant and appropriate. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, the two outer ones and the centre being formed into four panels. Round the sunlight the circlet is composed of water lilies and foliage, standing out in bold relief. The two windows which light the roof are ornamented with *guilloche* enrichments, wrought within an effective plaster moulding. The angles and centres on either sides are ornamented with Masonic emblems. The ceiling is coloured buff, with the ornaments and mouldings picked out in red, blue, and gold. The cornice, which is very deep, is finished at the base, with a deeply sunk egg and dart moulding. This is picked out in red, blue, and gold, with small Arabesque ornamentation in all the flat members. In the cove of the cornice, which is grey, is a running honeysuckle, in white. The dado round the room is coloured maroon, with the skirting of a darker shade, and the mouldings gilt. The top of the dado is bordered with a band, with a *guilloche* in black. At the eastern end of the room is a very elegantly designed apse or alcove, consisting of two Doric columns of Parian marble, supporting an elaborately enriched arch. The apse is of a buff tint, with a flowered diaper of pomegranates and lilies, and emblems pertaining to the various degrees in Masonry. The semi-dome is coloured blue, powdered with gold stars, the effect of which is very striking. In the centre, the arch is keyed in with a massive stone, on which is sculptured the All Seeing Eye, and the radiations are enriched with gold. The ground tone of the walls is buff, relieved with red lines dividing the surface into panels, with honeysuckle foliations at the angles of the panels, the styles being tinted a darker shade of the same colour. The balustrade in front of the organ gallery, at the western end, is also appropriately ornamented in colours. The room is, undoubtedly, one of the handsomest of its kind to be found in any provincial Masonic Hall in the Kingdom. The design, which was in part determined by the plastered decorations, is exceedingly effective, and the general tone of colouring very harmonious. The whole style is rich, without being unduly so, and when lighted, the appearance of the room is really very beautiful.

### SUSSEX.

**BRIGHTON.**—*Yarborough Lodge* (No. 811).—A meeting of this excellent lodge was held at the Royal Pavilion, upon the 20th inst., the Rev. J. Bro. Griffith, W.M., presiding. The following was the business upon the Agenda paper:—To initiate Mr. Charles Hogg, to pass Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., to raise Bro. Bristow, and to join Bro. Lewis Cubitt, Phoenix Lodge, 275, P.M., 26, and James Ashbury, Social Lodge, 62, and the following notice of motion:—"That the W.M. for the time is hereby appointed delegate to the general committee of Brighton lodges for the purposes of this lodge; and in case of his inability to attend, he be empowered to depute such attendance to some other member of the lodge." The business was excellently conducted, after the performance of which the brethren parted in love and concord.

The Lord's Prayer was called by the Fathers, "The Square," "The Rule," and "The Prayer of all Prayers."



## SCOTLAND.

## GLASGOW.

GLASGOW.—*Lodge Scotia* (No. 178).—The 78th annual festival of the Lodge Scotia, No. 178, was held on Friday, the 19th February, in the Prince of Wales Hall, Buchanan-street. There was a large and respectable attendance, the hall being quite full, and the chair was occupied by Bro. Joseph Singleton, R.W.M., supported by Bros. J. B. Walker, P.G., Treas.; Robt. Robb, P.G. Marshall; Jas. Wallace, P.S.G.D.; Thos. Granger, R.W.M. 117; Robt. Adam, P.M., 333; Wm. Phillips, R.W.M., 275; Rev. John C. Stewart, Chaplain, 103; Thos. Barclay, James Campbell, P.P., Inner Guard; Geo. McLaren, D.M., 1JS; John Mathieson, S.W.; Arch. McTaggart; Joseph Scoll; James Murray; Robt. Money, Treas., 178; John McNeill, B.B., 178; Robt. Gardner, S.W.; and James C. Stirrat, of the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE. After tea, the chairman in a brief address, congratulated the brethren on the success that had attended this the 78th anniversary of the lodge. The large assembly augured well for the prosperity of the lodge, which he hoped would be increased still more in the future. He proceeded to remark that masonry was a great institution, and recognised throughout the civilised world; its principles were those of the Bible, the keystone of the arch; withdraw it, and the whole masonic fabric will crumble to ruins. A true mason was a true man, and as such his aim was to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God. The true mason had a warm heart, and was ever ready to give a helping hand to a brother in distress, and to promote to the best of his ability every good work and word. In conclusion, he had a word to say to the ladies. He was rejoiced to see them join so heartily with their masonic husbands, brothers, and sweethearts in their annual réunions. He had no doubt the ladies sometimes had reason to complain when their husbands stayed out late at a masonic meeting; but sbe he was that those of them who knew the objects of masonry and the good it had accomplished and was still doing, would with true womanly forbearance sacrifice occasionally a few minutes of their husband's company for so good, so true, and so noble an object. The chairman concluded with the hope that the present festival would prove a harmonious and happy precursor of many to come. Several other members of the craft delivered addresses during the evening, and some gentlemen and ladies contributed to the harmony by giving several songs; the whole soirée and festival passing off successfully. An assembly afterwards took place, and dancing was kept up to an early hour.

## ISLE OF MAN.

## DOUGLAS.

TYNWALD LODGE (No. 1242).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 10th instant, at the Masonic Rooms, St. James's Hall, when there were present Bros. Elwood Tibbits, W.M.; J. A. Brown, S.W.; J. Joshua Harwood, J.W.; R. J. Weaver, P.M., Treas.; G. M. Lofthouse, P.M. Sec.; Geo. Robinson, S.D.; Geo. Heron, J.D.; A. Caldwell, Org.; T. Farthurst, Tyler; Johnson, Plant, Jackson, Quinney, Cowley, &c. The visitors were Bros. H. P. Mayle, W.M., 1004; J. Taton, S.W., 1004; P. Webb, J.W., 1004; T. Gilling, S.D., 1004; G. Kneen, Steward, 1004. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. G. J. Plant, 104, as a joining member, which proved unanimously in his favour, and he was declared duly admitted. Bros. Jackson, Quinney, and Cowley being candidates for the second degree were examined by the W.M., and after having in a highly satisfactory manner proved their proficiency in the former were entrusted and withdrew. The lodge being opened in the second degree they were readmitted and passed by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, when the ballot was taken for Mr. James Adams, B.A., which proved unanimously in his favour, and he was introduced and initiated by the W.M., who also gave the charge after the initiation. The W.M. gave notice that he should move at the next meeting, "That the lodge be annual subscribers of £1 1s. to the three Masonic charities, and that the sum of £1 1s. be given to the Masonic Life Boat Fund." The W.M. also desired very earnestly to bring the Masonic Life Boat Fund individually before the members of the lodge, trusting they would all contribute their mite, which he assured them would be thankfully received and faithfully applied. There being no further business the lodge was closed down in solemn form and adjourned.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 73). The quarterly convocation of this prosperous chapter was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark, on Thursday, January 28th. The convocation was opened by Comps. A. Avery, M.E.Z.; A. D. Loewenstark, H.; and J. W. Avery as J. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots were unanimous in favour of the admission of the two candidates. Bro. Tustin being in attendance was regularly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry. The work as usual here was well rendered. The election resulted in the following Comps. being elected A. D. Loewenstark, Z.; J. W. Avery, H.; T. J. Sabine, J.; F. Walters, P.Z., Treas.; F. Trickett, S.E.; M. A. Loewenstark, S.N.; G. W. Wheeler, P.S.; W. J. Laing, J. The audit committee was elected and appointed. There were present besides those mentioned G. J. Cutbush. Visitors—W. Smith, C.E., P.Z., No. 33; J. W. Halsey, P.Z., No. 507.

INDUSTRY CHAPTER (No. 186).—This chapter met at the Freemason's Hall on the 16th inst., Comp. W. Mann, M.E.Z., in the chair. The following brethren having been ballotted for were exalted, viz., Bros. G. F. Henly, 186; W. Snell, 186; Turner, 186; W. H. Coombs, 186; and Morton Edwards, 144; and Comps. G. Kelly and E. W. Cannon, were elected joining members. The company adjourned to a very excellent banquet. The visitors were, Comps. E. P. Albert, P.Z., Watson, P.Z., and Carpenter, P.Z. Kench and Northlock contributed to the harmony of the evening.

CHAPTER OF HOPE (No. 206).—The regular convocation of this old chapter was held on Thursday, February 11th, at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich. The chapter was opened by Comps. H. A. Collington, M.E.Z.; J. Haster, H.; and W. Noak, J.; and during the evening there were present,—Comps. J. H. H. Doughney, S.E.; A. H. Tattershall, S.N.; J. Nash, 2nd A.S.; J. C. Peckham, P.Z.; E. Hogg, P.Z.; G. W. Edington, P.Z.; J. Moore, P.Z.; West Smith, J. Griffen, and others. Visitor: F. Walters, P.Z., No. 73. The bye-laws were read, and other business of a formal nature was done. The chapter was regularly closed. Refreshment followed labour, and the usual happy evening was spent.

CHAPTER OF HOPE (No. 206).—An emergency meeting of this chapter was held on Thursday Jan. 28th. Comp. H. A. Collington, M.E.Z., presided. Comp. F. Walters, P.Z., No. 73, installed J. Haslar as H. The chapter was closed. Refreshments followed labour. Visitors—F. Walters, F.Z. No. 73; F. W. Halsey, P.Z. No. 507.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL.—*Kendal Castle Chapter* (No. 129).—The annual convocation of this chapter was held at the Chapter Rooms, Masonic Hall, Kent-street, on Thursday, January 28th, at one o'clock, for the purpose of installing the Principals elect. The M.E.Z., Comp. John Bowes, was supported by Comps. Major Whitwell, H.; William Wilson, J.; Bushier, P.Z.; Dr. Moore, Seribe E.; Samuel Gawith, P.S.; R. Butterwith, Org.; C. W. Braithwaite, E. Friend, T. M. Clapham, W. Dold, Rev. James Simpson, Garnett Braithwaite, John Pearson, J. C. Atkinson, Thomas Gawith, etc. The chapter having been opened by the Principals, the rest of the companions were admitted. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the M.E.Z. invited Capt Mott to undertake the duty of Installing Principal, when the following companions, who had been duly elected were regularly installed:—Comps. Whitwell, Z.; W. Wilson, H.; Rev. James Simpson, J.; Dr. Moore, E.; Capt. Braithwaite, N.; Samuel Gawith, P.S.; J. O. Atkinson, Jan. There being no further business, the chapter was closed with the usual solemnities, and the companions adjourned to the King's Arms Hotel to join the brethren of the Union Lodge at the banquet.

## LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Chapter of Elias Ashmole* (No. 148).—The regular monthly convocation of this chapter was held at the Chapter Rooms, Sankey-street, on Monday, the 8th inst., at six o'clock. The M.E.Z., Comp. John Bowes was supported by Comps. H. B. White, P.Z., H.; Capt. Mott, P.Z., as J.; Horatio Syred; Rev. J. Nixon Porter; David Finney, P.S.; W. Mossop, N.; Thomas Stone, Thomas Domville, W. Savage, Baker, Rev.

H. P. Stedman, James Johnson, Jan. The chapter was opened by the Principals, when the rest of the companions were admitted, and the minutes read and confirmed. Bro. Rev. H. P. Stedman, who had been duly elected at a previous meeting, being present, was exalted by Comp. Mott, assisted by the M.E.Z. The next business being the election of officers for the ensuing year, it was proceeded with by ballot, when the following companions were duly elected:—Comps. John Bowes, Z.; Robert Stevenson, H.; David W. Finney, J.; W. Messop, Scribe E.; Horatio Syred, Scribe N.; William Richardson, P.S.; John Bowes, Treas.; James Johnson, Jan. Bros. James Parry and P. J. Edlesten were proposed as candidates for Royal Arch Masonry, and, there being no further business, the chapter was duly closed and the companions separated in harmony.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude* (No. 279).—A quarterly convocation of this chapter was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at which the following companions were present:—Comps. W. Weare, M.E.Z., Rev. John Spittal, H.; L. A. Clarke, J.; W. Kelly, P.Z. & Treas.; W. Pettifor, P.Z., as N.; S. S. Partridge, as E.; Rev. William Langley, P.S.; G. Toller, A.S.; Atwood, Stretton, Ride, Manning, Markham, and Warelle, and C. Bainbridge, Jan. Visitor—Comp. Harts, Abbey Chapter (47), Nottingham. The chapter having been opened in solemn form, and the minutes of the last quarterly convocation having been read and confirmed, the chair of First Principal was taken by Comp. Kelly, P.G.H., who proceeded to exalt Bro. William Sculthorpe, of the John of Gaunt Lodge (523), and afterwards delivered the historical, symbolical, and mystical lectures, the duties of P.S. being, as usual, most efficiently performed by the Rev. Comp. Langley. A second candidate, having been recently married, was not in attendance. The Treasurer's accounts having been passed, a ballot was taken for officers for the ensuing year:—Comps. Rev. John Spittal, M.E.Z.; L. A. Clarke, H.; G. H. Hodges, J.; Kelly, P.Z., Treas.; Stretton, E.; Partridge, N.; Toller, P.S.; Bainbridge, Jan. Three brethren having been proposed as candidates for exaltation at the next meeting, the chapter was closed in solemn form and with prayer, and the companions adjourned to refreshment.

#### SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

SWANSEA.—*Chapter Virtue and Hope*, (No. 237).—The usual monthly meeting of this chapter was held on Monday, the 15th inst. There were present Comps. Charles Bath, M.E.Z.; Edward J. Morris, P.Z. as H.; J. G. Hall, P.Z. as J.; F. D. Michael, P.Z.; William Cox, P.Z.; J. T. Nettell, E.; J. B. Brock, N.; S. B. Power, Treas.; Rev. C. T. Heartley, D.C.; W. E. Brown, P.Soj.; J. C. Dyke, Geo. Allen, H. Thomas, E. M. Castle, A. P. Wilks, Thos. Robinson, William Phillip, and others. Bro. Geo. T. Smith, the W.M. of the Aberystwith Lodge, No. 1072, having been balloted for, and unanimously elected, was admitted and exalted to the supreme degree. The ceremony was impressively worked by the M.E.Z., the lectures being delivered by Comps. Bath, Morris, and Hall. On the proposition of Comp. Edward J. Morris, P.Z., the sum of £5 5s. was voted from the funds of the chapter in aid of the Boy's School and Comp. David Williams, J., was elected one of the stewards of the province. After the transaction of other routine business, the chapter was closed in ancient form, and the Companions having adjourned to their refreshment room, a very pleasant evening was spent, enlivened with some excellent singing by Comps. Cox, Allen, Smith, and others.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Scarborough Chapter* (No. 200).—A regular convocation of this chapter took place at the F.M.H. in this town on the 3rd inst. The chapter was opened at 7 o'clock p.m., by Comps. James Frederick Spurr, P.Z., as Z.; W. F. Rooke, H.; William Thomas Farthing, J.; John O. Surtees and Fisher, P.Z's. After the minutes were read and confirmed, Bro. John Parker, who had been previously elected, was exalted to the rank of a R. A. M. A ballot was taken for Bros. William Pattison, Thomas Jackson, and R. D. Woodale, three M.M.'s of the Old Globe Lodge, who were unanimously elected and exalted. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, after which the chapter was duly closed.

#### INSTRUCTION.

##### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT SINAI CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION (No. 19).—The annual festival of this chapter of instruction was held at the usual place of meeting, the Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, on the 20th inst. The chair was occupied by Comp. James Brett, P.Z., No. 177 and 975, who was supported by the Comps. T. A. Adams as H.; and W. Watson as J. Upon the chairman's right were placed Comps. H. G. Biss, P.Z., 177; R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., 975; and W. Alexander, P.Z., 19. On the left were stationed Comps. G. Spencer States, P.Z., 742; J. Boyd, P.Z., 534; Carter, P.Z., 534; and C. A. Cottebrune, P.Z., 177; and the following Comps. were also present: Raynham Stewart, P.Z., No. 12; G. Rice, H., 19; H. A. Stacey, P.Z., 180; W. Mann, M.E.Z., 186; A. Codner, M.E.Z., 380; J. T. Nicholls, H., 25; F. Cox, N., 657; J. T. Woodstock, P.Z., 180; W. Gilbert, S.N., 177, J. elect; Thomas Foxall, J., 72; Samuel Foxall, P.S., 382; F. H. Gilbert, S.N., 534; J. Grayland, Z. elect, 13; Cope-lund, 13; John Kirk, P.S., 13; John Batstone, 1st assist., 13; P. Marshall, 13; Henry Ash, 2nd assist., 77; Henry Reed, S.N., 733; Wm. Platt, P.Z., 77; J. L. Thomas, S.N., 13; George Hackford, 13; W. W. Smith, 206; W. Jones, 12; Politzer, Murgie; R. Tanner, P.S., 975; F. P. Baker, 13; Bennett, 975; and Mark Eidersheim, 77. The M.E.Z. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. The Domestic Chapter is fortunate in having an unrivalled staff of Past Principals in Comps. Adams, Brett, Biss, Cottebrune, and though last, by no means the least, Joseph Smith. We attended this brilliant gathering of companions with great pleasure, and immense praise must be attributed to Comps. Watson, Adams, Cottebrune, and other leading members, for the unqualified success which attended the whole of the proceedings. The Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction is held at the Union Tavern, Air-street, every Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, and companions who cannot attend the "Metropolitan," on Tuesday evenings, will do well to note this fact.

#### MARK MASONRY.

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

HULL.—*Minerva Lodge* (No. 13).—At a regular lodge held on the 1st inst., at the Masonic Hall, Osborne-street, there was a large attendance of brethren. The lodge having been opened, the minutes of the last regular lodge, and Lodge of Emergency, were then read and confirmed. The secretary also read a statement of accounts for the past year, which was very satisfactory. The ballot was taken for eight brethren, all of whom were unanimously accepted, and being in attendance, were admitted and advanced. It was proposed by Bro. Walker, and seconded by Bro. Reynolds, and carried unanimously, that the sum of £2 2s. be given to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Bro. Reynolds presented Bro. John Walker, the W.M. elect for installation, which was accordingly proceeded with, and the following officers were appointed:—Bro. J. F. Holden, I.P.M.; G. Hardy (P.G.J.D.), S.W.; L. W. Longstaff, J.W.; B. S. Oates, Chap.; H. Haigh, Treas.; W. Reynolds, P.M. (P.G.D.C.), Sec.; R. T. Vivian, M.O.; W. H. North, S.O.; W. Tesseyman, J.O.; J. G. W. Willows, Reg.; J. H. Ennes, S.D.; C. J. Todd, J.D.; J. Linwood, D.C.; W. Stephenson, Org.; Pool and Ansell, Stewards; J. Hudson, I.G.; and Sanderson and Faulkner, Tylers. The W.M. proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Wilson, W.M., of the Humber Lodge, for granting the use of the Lodge's Hall for this meeting (the Minerva Lodge room undergoing cleaning &c.), which was seconded by Bro. Holden, and carried unanimously. The ceremony being concluded, the W.M. proposed a vote of thanks to the installing officer, Bro. Reynolds, P.M., which was cordially seconded by Bro. Holden, I.P.M., and carried by acclamation. Bro. Reynolds briefly responded. Several brethren were then proposed for ballot at the next meeting. The lodge was closed. The brethren retired to the banquet-hall, and a very pleasant and harmonious evening was spent.

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

##### SOUTH WALES.

SWANSEA.—*Palestine Knight Templar Encampment*.—The regular meeting of this encampment was held at the Assembly Rooms, Swansea, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., on which occasion

the members assembled in good force. There were present Sir Knt. Com. T. Mansel Talbot, P.G. Herald, E.C.; Sir Knts. Comps. Edward J. Morris, F.C.; Thomas G. Smith, S.C.; Rev. T. B. Hosken, Prel.; William Cox, Reg.; D. Williams, Treas.; Charles Bath, D.C.; Rev. C. J. Heartley, Alm.; S. B. Power, F.S.B.; Rev. David Thomas, S.S.B.; James G. Hall, C. of L.; Geo. Bradford, Herald; E. F. Daniel, F. D. Michael, Laurence Tulloch, William Phillips, S. G. Homfray, J. R. Heron Maxwell, and others. The encampment was opened at 1 o'clock, and Comps. John Trevillian Jenken and Thomas Robinson being in attendance were admitted, and duly installed K.C. by the E.C., Sir Knt. Charles Bath, D.C., ably filling the post of Expert, in the place of Sir Knt. Robinson, who was unavoidably absent. The Sir Knt. then proceeded to the election of E.C. for the ensuing year, and on the ballot being taken, the C.E. announced that Sir Knt. Edward J. Morris, F.C., had been unanimously chosen to fill the office. Sir Knt. David Williams was also unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the encampment. The E.C. informed the Sir Knts. that the bye-laws proposed for the government of this encampment had been regularly submitted for the approval of the G.M., and that the Grand Chancellor had been pleased to confirm the same, which would now forthwith be printed and distributed among the members. The usual collection was made by the Almoner, after which the encampment was closed in ancient form with solemn prayer. The members thereafter dined together at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, the E.C. presiding. A most agreeable evening was passed, the entire arrangements giving the most unqualified satisfaction. The Palestine Encampment now numbers nearly 30 members. Since its formation the arrangements, appointments, and working have given general satisfaction. The names of all candidates are submitted to a committee of selection, and not brought forward unless approved of; every care being taken to ensure the continued respectability and to maintain the prestige of the encampment. Most of the members have provided themselves with banners, and thus with the excellent appointments and furniture the encampment now presents a most pleasing appearance. The installation of Sir Knt. Edward J. Morris as E.C. will take place early in April, when a large attendance of visitors from Oxford, Bristol, Bath, &c., is anticipated.

#### IRELAND.

OMAGH.—*Tyrone Encampment* (No. 332).—The quarterly meeting of this encampment was held at the White Hart Hotel on Feb. 11th, at seven o'clock, p.m., Sir Knight Capt. Jenkins, P.G.R., acting as E.C.; W. T. Black, C.G.; W. S. Love, K.M.; Col. Dawson, Treas.; C. Scott, Rec.; Rev. R. C. Donnell, Prelate; Dr. West, S.B.; M. Delany, Sword B.; S. Adams, S.A.D.C.; A. McElroy, J.A.D.C.; John Doherty, E. The Sir Knights present were W. Wilson, W. Beatty, Joseph R. Fisher, and John Hamilton. Letters of apology were read from Sir J. M. Stewart, Bart., P.G.M.; H. L. Montgomery, of West Connaught; F. A. Potterton; A. C. Adair; W. O. Orr; R. S. Hamilton, P.G.M. stating their inability to be present. The accounts were audited, showing a handsome balance in favour of the encampment. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year:—Sir Knt. W. F. Black, E.C.; Dr. H. Thompson, C.G.; W. S. Love, K.M.; Col. Dawson, Treas.; C. Scott, Rec.; Dr. F. West, Expert; Rev. R. C. Donnell, Prelate; J. R. Fisher, S.A.D.C.; S. Adair, S.B.; Capt. R. S. Hamilton, Sword B.; A. McElroy, J.A.D.C.; John Doherty, Equerry. This ceremony was ably performed by Sir Knt. Jenkins, P.E.C. Seven gentlemen, R.A. Companions, were balloted for to be installed at next meeting, on May 13th. It was unanimously resolved that Rev. R. C. Donnell, Prelate, should send a letter of Christian sympathy to Sir Knt. Charles Eccles, P.E.C., from and on behalf of the fratres of this encampment, assuring him of their esteem and the deep sorrow they all feel at his long and dangerous illness. Alms were collected, and encampment closed with prayer at nine o'clock. The Sir Knts. adjourned to refreshment, which was supplied in the usual creditable style of Bro. Muller, the proprietor of the White Hart Hotel; after the good cheer was partaken of, the E.C. gave the loyal and Masonic toasts with the accustomed honours. Sir Knt. Jenkins, in proposing the health of Sir Knt. Black, E.C., congratulated the fratres on having such a popular gentleman and worthy Mason at the head of the Tyrone Encampment, and was happy to see such progress as this encampment had made, now only two years in existence, and numbering more than fifty Sir Knights who were installed in it. He was sure that the same satisfactory

state of affairs would continue, and that those who came from the adjacent counties to join it would be highly pleased with the way the ceremonies were conducted, and which reflected great credit on the E.C. and officers who belonged to it. Sir Knt. Black, E.C., in returning thanks to Sir Knt. Jenkins, P.E.C., and the fratres for the kind reception they had given him, begged to assure them that nothing would be wanting on his part to endeavour to promote the welfare of the Tyrone Encampment. It was with heartfelt sorrow that the place of his dear friend and worthy Knt. Comp. Charles Eccles, their late E.C., was vacant, although he felt how difficult a task it would be for him to succeed one who had endeared himself to all who knew him, whose name was a watchword, not only in Tyrone but throughout the north of Ireland, and who was now suffering under a painful and dangerous disease, without a chance of their ever meeting again on this side of the grave; but it was a consolation to know that through the merits of their Heavenly Captain, they would all meet in the Grand Lodge above. Sir Knt. Black proposed "The health of the Officers," who, he felt sure, would render him all the assistance possible during his year of office. Sir Knts. West, Love, and Col. Dawson returned thanks. Sir Knt. Dr. West proposed "The health of Capt. Jenkins," who always came 60 miles to give them his able assistance, and who never was absent at a single meeting of the encampment, the success of which was chiefly due to his zeal and exertions. Sir Knt. Jenkins suitably responded, and was happy to see another Sir Knt. present, Joseph R. Fisher, W.M. of 696, who even came further than he did to attend. Sir Knt. Dr. West and Capt. Jenkins sang some very appropriate songs, and added much to the harmony and kindly feelings that were displayed by all present.

#### MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

##### HULL GRAND MASONIC BALL.

A grand ball in connection with the Humber Lodge of Freemasons was recently held at the Public Rooms, Jarratt-street. Viewed in every aspect, it was a success. The attendance of the Masonic fraternity and their friends was large, upwards of 200 being present. Everything which could contribute to the *clat* of the event had been provided for, and the ball of last evening transcended any similar entertainment given by Masons. The decorations were perfect, and the whole appeared to be in harmony. The approaches to the hall, usually so bare, were rendered attractive, and a gayer scene could not be imagined. The excellent music discoursed by Close's and Rifle Bands was appreciated by the company. The ball was prolonged to a very late hour. A most excellent and *recherche* supper was provided by Mr. George Peacock. Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed the Worshipful Master, Capt. John Wilson; the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Senior and Junior Deacons, and others.

##### GRIMSBY FULL DRESS MASONIC BALL.

The fashionable portion of the Grimsby public have seldom been so gay, and never appeared to such advantage as on Friday evening in the Town Hall. The object of the ball was in every way worthy of the occasion. The Freemasons of Grimsby, though numerous and influential, have not a place of meeting worthy the Pelham Pillar Lodge. The ball was a great Masonic treat in itself, and if the result be a fair balance towards a new Masonic hall, everyone will think it a matter of rejoicing. We refer with pleasure to the able manner in which Bro. Robinson performed the duties of M.C., so that from beginning to end the programme was carried through without mistake or confusion. The W.M. (Bro. Copeland) acted throughout with good judgment, and was ably assisted by the worthy Mayor. The committee had arranged that the wives and children of Masons should be permitted to occupy the gallery from eight to eleven o'clock, and the privilege was gladly embraced by many

who could not take part in the ball. Before nine o'clock the company began to assemble, and before eleven o'clock nearly the whole had arrived. Dancing was kept up with great vigour, and at twelve o'clock the supper tables in the Council Chamber were surrounded by those who evidently appreciated the good things so plentifully provided by Mr. Heyhoe. The W.M. Bro. Copeland presided, and was supported by His Worship the Mayor, and by W. Bro. H. Josse, P.G.S., W. Bro. John Sutcliffe, P.M., W. Bro. Curtis, P.P.M., &c. After supper Bro. Wardle, who assisted as director of ceremonies, claimed attention to the toast list. The programme was continued with great spirit till five o'clock, when the dance of "Sir Roger de Coverley" concluded the ball.

#### DUBLIN MASONIC ORPHAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

At a recent general meeting of the Board of Governors of this School, held at Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street, for the purpose of receiving the report, the election of five boys, and of a committee for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland, in the chair, it was stated by the committee that they were in receipt of subscriptions and donations amounting to no less than £2,277. It will be remembered that upon the establishment of this institution it was resolved that, until a sum should be collected sufficient to justify the formation of a suitable Masonic Orphanage, such as the Masonic Female Orphan School, all donations should be invested in Government Stock or other good security, and that the interest of this invested capital, together with the annual subscriptions, should be applied to the maintenance and education, at some of the public schools of Ireland, of as many orphans as the sum thus realized each year would permit. In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the committee had invested in good security all subscriptions and donations received by them. The interest of the capital (£2,100) thus invested, together with the annual subscription already promised, amounts now to a sum more than sufficient for the maintenance and education of five orphan boys at a public school; and the committee have resolved upon applying the sum at their disposal to this purpose. The choice of the educational establishment to which the five boys should be sent has very seriously occupied the attention of the committee, and finally they deputed a sub-committee, consisting of experienced brethren, to visit the Santry Endowed Training School of the Incorporated Society. In consequence of the report of these brethren, who twice visited the establishment, the committee have unanimously resolved that its proximity to Dublin, its good scholastic, domestic, and sanitary arrangements, together with the many other special advantages which it affords to its scholars, furnish sufficient grounds for selecting it as the best school to which these five boys could be sent. From the foregoing review of the present position of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School, the brethren of the Order will see that the work of the institution has been practically commenced, and that steps are now being taken for the immediate maintenance and education of the orphan sons of deserving Masons. The committee feel confident that the proofs now afforded of the real work in which the institution is engaged, and the inexpensive manner in which that work is carried on, will commend it at once to the judgment of such of the brethren as have not already subscribed to its funds, and that thus an impetus will be given to the cause sufficient to justify the hope of a second election during the present year. In conclusion the committee pray that the good work which this institution has so judiciously begun may be so successfully continued and brought to perfection as to tend much to the glory of God and to the credit of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

After the conclusion of the meeting the secretaries retired to the board-room and counted the voting-papers, when the following votes were found to be recorded for each candidate:—Benjamin Greene, 367; John King Irwin, 326; Daniel Wallace, 286; Hazlett Brett, 260; Alexander Simple, 254; Hugh Wilson, 231; Thomas M'Comb, 144.

#### MASONIC LIFEBOAT FUND.

Further subscriptions received:—Witham Lodge Lincoln, No. 297, £2 2s. Corinthian Lodge, Dover, £1 1s

### Poetry.

#### A RED CROSS SONG.

By R. WENTWORTH LITTLE.

(Set to Music by BRO. HENRY PARKER.)

Let's rally round the standard  
Which blazed on high of yore,  
A symbol of our dearest hopes—  
A sign for evermore.  
Beneath that starry banner  
Our fathers fought and bled,  
And we will bear it still aloft  
As did the glorious dead.  
Then rally round the standard, &c.  
That Red Cross flag has ever waved  
Above the brave and true,  
Whose swords were drawn in honour's cause—  
For Faith and Freedom, too.  
Their mighty deeds are now onshrined  
In Fame's resplendent dome,  
And ages yet unborn shall bless  
Those noble Knights of Rome!  
Then rally round the standard, &c.  
And now beloved brethren  
Let this be understood,  
The men who seek to join our band  
Must be both wise and good—  
All who are Masons in their hearts  
And filled with zeal divine,  
Most gladly will be welcomed by  
The Knights of Constantine!  
Then rally round the standard  
Which blazed on high of yore,  
That symbol of our faith and love  
We'll prize for evermore

#### MEETINGS OF THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MONDAY, 1st March.—Royal United Service Institution (Capt. R. A. Scott). Progress in Mounting and Working Heavy Ordnance, at 8.30.  
TUESDAY, 2nd March.—Institution of Civil Engineers at 8.  
WEDNESDAY, 3rd March.—Society of Arts at 8.

#### LIST OF LODGE, &c., MEETINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH, 1869.

##### ENGLAND.

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

##### METROPOLITAN.

Sunday, February 28th.

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

Monday, March 1st.

LODGES.—Robert Burns, F.M.H.; Jubilee, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; United Lodge of Prudence, Albion Tav., Aldersgate st.; St. John, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars; St. Luke, Pier Ho., Chelsea; Amity, Albion Tav., Aldersgate st.; Joppa

(same address as previous); Lodge of Unions, F.M.H.—CHAPTER.—Victoria, George Ho., Aldermanbury.—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.

*Tuesday, March 2nd.*

Colonial Board at 2.—LODGES.—Albion, F.M.H., Old Dundee. London Tav., Bishopsgate-st. Temple, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st. Old Concord, F.M.H., St. James, Leather Market Tav., Bermondsey.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Strong Man, White Horse, Little Britain. Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich. Faith, Albert Arms, Victoria-st., Westminster. 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. City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell Alley, Moorgate-st. Royal Albert, White Hart Tav., Abchurch-lane. New Wandsworth, F.M. Ho., New Wandsworth. CHAPTER.—Temperance, White Swan, Deptford.—CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.—Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane. Mount Sion, White Hart Tav., Bishopsgate-st. Rose of Denmark, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

*Wednesday, March 3rd.*

Quarterly Communication of G.L. of E., at 7 for 8 p.m.—King's Arms Ho., Kensington. MacDonald, H. Quarters. LODGES.—Stability, George Ho., Aldermanbury. Zetland, 1st Surrey Volun., Brunswick-ro., Camberwell.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-st., Mile End-rd. Confidence, Sugar Loaf, Gt. St. Helens. 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.—CHAPTERS.—Union Waterloo, M.H. William-st., Woolwich. Lily of Richmond, White Cross Ho., Richmond.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.—ENCAMPMENT.—Temple Cressing, Horn's Tav., Kennington.

*Thursday, March 4th.*

LODGES.—Westminster and Keystone, F.M.H.; Egyptian, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Strong Man, F.M.H.; Good Report, Radley's Ho., Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Ho., Cannon-st.; Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; St. Andrew's, F.M.H.; La Tolerance, F.M.H.; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; Victoria Rifles, F.M.H.; Excelsior, Sydney Arms Ho., Lewisham-rd.; Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms Tav., Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq. Kent, Duke of York, Borough-road, Southwark. Globe, No. 10, Old Bond-st., W. 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. Merchant Navy, Jamaica Tav., West India Dock-rd., Poplar. Whittington, Thatched House Tav., 9, Red Lion-st. Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tav., Deptford. City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-st.—CHAPTERS.—Fidelity, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Westbourne, New Inn, Edgware-road; Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.—Domatic, City Arms, West-sq.; Joppa, Prospect of Whithy Tav., Wapping-wall.

*Friday, March 5th.*

LODGES.—Florence Nightingale, M.H., Woolwich. Hornsey, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.—CHAPTERS.—Fidelity, London Tav.,

Bishopsgate-st. British, F.M.H.—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., Hammer-smith. Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd. Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey. Victoria (Metropolitan Lo. of Instruction), George Ho., Aldermanbury.

*Saturday, March 6th.*

Gen. Com. Boy's School, at F.M.M., at 4.—LODGE.—St. Thomas, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars.—CHAPTER.—Metropolitan, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

#### PROVINCIAL.

##### LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—Mon., Lodge: Anchor and Hope, M.H. Chapter: St. John, Commercial Ho.—BURY.—Thurs., Lodge: Prince of Wales Derby Ho.—KERSLEY.—Wed., Earl Ellesmere, Church Inn.—BROUGHTON.—St. Thomas, Town Hall.

##### LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

MANCHESTER.—Wed., Humphrey, Ch' M. F.M.H. R. Palatine, M. T. Thurs., Affability, F.M.H. Fri., Lodges: Friendship, F.M.H. Templars: Newchurch, St. Michael's.—OVER DARWEN.—Mon., Harmony and Industry, Greenaway Arms Inn.—ROCHDALE.—Wed., Lodge Harmony, M.R.—SALFORD.—Tues., Newall, F.M.—SHAW.—Wed., Albert, D. of York Inn.

##### WEST LANCASHIRE.

CHORLEY.—Lodge: Wed., Ellesmere, Oak Ho.—LANCASTER.—Lodge: Mon., Rowley, M.R.—LIVERPOOL.—Lodges: Wed., St. John, B. Mersey Y.C. Royal Victoria, M.T. Thurs., Mariners, M.T. Fri., Sefton, Adelphi Ho.

##### SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—Lodges: Mon., St. Luke, No. 44, St. Kentigern, No. 429. Lodges: Tues., Canongate and Leith, No. 5. St. David, No. 38. Rifle, No. 405. Thurs., St. Andrew, No. 48. St. James, No. 97. Fri., Celtic, No. 291. Chapters: Canongate, Kil. No. 59. St. Andrew, No. 83.—GLASGOW.—Mon., Lodges: St. John, No. 32. St. Mark, No. 102. Star, No. 219. Union, No. 332. Tues., Govendale, No. 437. Wed., Kilwinning, No. 4. Thistle, No. 87. Thurs., Commercial, No. 306. St. Andrew, No. 465. Fri., St. Mary's No. 27. Shamrock and Thistle, No. 275. Clyde, No. 408.

##### IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—Mon., Chapter: No. 2. Tues. Lodges: No. 171. Wed., No. 158. Chapter: No. 12.—No. 620, all meet at F. M.H., Dame-st.—BELFAST.—Mon. Lodges: Belfast, M.R. Tues., Truth, M.R. Alfred, M.R. Prince of Wales, M.H. Wed., Concord, M.H. Temple, M.R. Thurs., Harmony, M.R. Fri., Hiram, M.R.—LONDONDERRY AND DONEGAL.—Mon., Lodge and Ecamp. Templars. Ancient Donegal, M.H. Tues., Lodges Light of the North, 3, Strand Road, Abverness, Drumcra. Curran, Curran. St. Alban, Newtownlimavady. Thurs., Inch, Kernaghan, Inch. St. Columb's, M.R. Londonderry. Fri., Friendly Bros. Fenton's, Diamond, Kilreacommercial, M.R., Londonderry.

[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.

ERRATA.—In Dnalxo's communication in No. 499, of 30th January, 69, page 88, for "levelled against *it* on Christian English Masonry, &c.," read "levelled against *non* Christian English Masonry, &c.," for "*is* a Simple and Universal Faith, &c.," read "*the* Simple and Universal Faith, &c." WE have once for all to intimate to those who pester us with anonymous attacks upon distinguished brethren, that their communications will be consigned to the waste paper basket the only fit resting place for such productions.