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SKETCHES OF NOTABLE MASONIC WORKS.

By † Bro. † WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°, W.M. 131
 Truro, Hon. Member, 75, Falmouth, &c., author of *History of "Freemasonry in Cornwall,"* &c. &c.

No. 5.

"THE FREEMASONS' MONITOR."

By THOMAS SMITH WEBB.

(Continued from page 143).

The second part of the work commences thus: "The ineffable degrees of Masonry, the history and charges of which are contained in the following pages, are as ancient (it is alleged) as the time of King Solomon; the proof of which, is probably known only to those who are professors of the degrees. The general design of this part of the work, is to prevent the history and charges of the several ineffable degrees from falling into oblivion; with which they have been long threatened, as well as from the small number of conventions of Masons who possess them, as from the little attention that has been paid to their meetings of late years."

The ineffable degrees are thus enumerated, and short but ably written descriptions accompany each. 4. Secret Master. 5. Perfect Master. 6. Illustrious Secretary. 7. Provost and Judge. 8. Intendant of the building, or Master in Israel. 9. Elected Knights, or Knights of the Ninth Arch. 10. Elected Grand Master, or Illustrious elected of fifteen. 11. Illustrious Knights, or Sublime Knights elected. 12. Grand Master Architects. 13. Knights of the Ninth Arch, or Royal Arch. 14. Grand Elect Perfect and Sublime Master. The motive Bro. Webb had in alluding to the "Ineffable Degrees seems to have been to convince Masons who have taken the Craft and Royal Arch degrees, that there was a total difference between those and the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite." At least such he assigns in the preface as a likely result of his labour, as he states "it is a circumstance necessary to be known, that there are no parts of these degrees, that have any resemblance to the Past Master, Mark Master, Excellent Master, or Royal Arch, or that have any reference or allusion to any of the circumstances on which the latter degrees were founded." From this statement, I should judge that Bro.

Webb never received any of the ineffable degrees, because his assertions are contrary to fact. Especially so with respect to the 13th degree, in which are to be found many points of resemblance with the present Royal Arch of England. Particularly in connection with the ritual in vogue during the last century, and known as the "Dunckerley working." For information on this point, I cannot do better than refer the interested reader to the history of the Royal Arch by the late Dr. Oliver, a work of great value published by the well-known Mason Bro. R. Spencer, London.

Strange to say Bro. Webb never alludes to the higher degrees! Not even to the Rose Croix! Notwithstanding the whole were in working order in the United States before the monitor was issued. Stephen Morin introduced the Hautes Grades into the United States A.D. 1761. He derived his authority from the "Rite of Perfection" Paris, a body only then beginning to extend its ranks, and in fact of but short experience. It gradually however extended in America, as we find Hayes subsequently busy at work as Deputy Grand Inspector General for North America. By his endeavours, Isaac Da Costa became Inspector General for South Carolina, who by virtue of his patent established a Supreme Grand Lodge of Perfection at Charleston. Joseph Mayers succeeded the latter on his decease. In 1788, a Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem was opened at Charleston, and another in Virginia. On May 31, 1801, a Supreme Council of the thirty-third and last degree was formed at the former place, and from that time to this, nearly the whole of the Supreme Grand Councils of the world have been indebted to this body, either for their warrants directly or indirectly. The Supreme Grand Council of New York that instituted the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" in England by warrant dated 26th October, 1845, derived its authority from Charleston A.D. 1813. The leading principles taught in these degrees may be thus epitomized.

* 1. That as all the rites of Masonry, originating from one common source, tend to the same object, philosophy, morality, benevolence, and the adoration of the Great Architect of the Universe, the obligations imposed upon and practised by Scotch Masons are the same everywhere.

2. All the Masons, whatever their country or rites, form a single family of brethren.

* Vide "High Masonry"—La Porte. Ind. United States (M. and J. Cullaton, 1867).

3. One rite is independent of another.

4. The Scotch Mason is faithful and devoted to his country, and submissive to its laws and constitutions.

5. There can be but one Supreme Council of Scotch Masonry in the same territorial jurisdiction, which body is the competent judge of points of honour, law and rituals among the Masons subject to its control.

For full information on this point, as also of the historical position of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" there are a vast numbers of works to be had. The chief being the "Statutes and Regulations and Grand Constitutions" by Albert Pike, 33° (Macoy, New York), history of the "Scottish Rite" by W. B. Fogler, (New York, 1860), and the book of the Ancient Rite by C. T. McClenashan, (Macoy, New York. The 2nd book of the 2nd part of Bro. Webb's Monitor being mostly on the history of Masonry in the United States, we will say no more about the work, as we despair of ever writing a history of the Fraternity in England, and certainly still more of any other country. We will push on with our next series as rapidly as possible.

EARS OF WHEAT FROM A CORNUCOPIA.

By Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, A.M., Masonic University of Kentucky, U.S.; Corresponding Member of the Union of German Freemasons, Leipzig; one of the Grand Stewards in the Grand Lodge of Scotland; P.G.S.W. of Ayrshire author of the "History of Mother Kilwinning," &c.

(Continued from page 263).

"DEATH AND DR. HORNBOOK."

A contrariety of opinion exists in regard to the circumstances which led to the composition of this "world-famous satire." Quoting Burns's brother, Gilbert, as his authority, the Rev. P. Hatley Waddell, in his splendid edition of the "Life and Works of Robert Burns," remarks that "some personal pique at the Freemasons' Lodge lay, doubtless, at the bottom of the lampoon." The subject of the satire himself attributed its appearance to certain events in connection with the business of a Friendly Society of which Burns and he were members. "Brothers of the mystic tie" may be excused for questioning how far Gilbert Burns was right in naming a Masonic Lodge as the scene of the quarrel between his brother and the "Doctor,"—the more so, seeing that what purports to be an authentic record of a personal

interview with the prototype of the immortal "Hornbook" furnishes grounds for doubting the correctness of the statement referred to. In 1842 there appeared a work entitled "Joseph Jenkins," by the author of "The Great Metropolis," an extract from which, as bearing upon the point at issue, we beg to submit to our readers:—

"At Glasgow, Joseph met at the house of a friend in which he put up, with an individual [John Wilson] who occupies a prominent place in the pages of Burns, and who is consequently as fairly booked for immortality as the poet himself. The individual to whom we refer is Dr. Hornbook, the hero of the popular poem entitled 'Death and Dr. Hornbook.' . . . Mr. Wilson, though never alluding in promiscuous company, or when in conversation with any stranger, to the fact of his identity with the Dr. Hornbook of Burns, never betrayed a reluctance to refer to it when in the society of any friend in whom he could repose confidence. Mr. Wilson mentioned the circumstances connected with his history prior to his acquaintance with Burns . . . Mr. Wilson having proceeded so far in his narrative, Joseph inquired whether he knew any cause which could have provoked the splenetic effusion. 'Oh, yes,' replied the other; 'the cause was this. He and I were both members of a Benefit Society connected with the locality in which we were living. I was treasurer of the society. He was always irregular in his periodical payments, and on one particular occasion had fallen so far in arrears as, in terms of the rules and regulations, to be liable to have his name struck off the roll as a member. I at that'——'I beg pardon for interrupting you; but was his name struck off the roll?' said Joseph. 'No, it was not,' returned Mr. Wilson. 'I prevented that by not letting the members generally know the full extent of his shortcomings. Just at this particular time, he called on me one night and asked the loan of a small sum of money. Knowing his careless habits . . . I refused—adding, or rather assigning as the reason, 'You know, Robert, that you are deeply in arrears to the society, and that I am rendering myself liable for some of the payments you ought to have made, by concealing your deficiencies from the other members.' Stung by the refusal to lend him the money, in conjunction with the circumstance of reminding him of his arrears, he went home and wrote the piece in which I am held up to ridicule.' . . . 'And you think,' remarked Joseph, 'that your refusal to

lend Burns the small sum of money was the sole cause of his penning the bitter piece.' 'I am perfectly certain of it; for until that time we had been two of the greatest friends in that part of the country; and it was only a few months before that I received a silver snuff-box from the society to which I have referred, as an expression of the sense the members entertained of my services as treasurer, with a very handsome poetical effusion written by Burns himself.' . . ."

BURNS'S MASONIC APRON.

More than one of the old leather aprons that were in use in the Lodge Tarbolton Kilwinning St. James in the Poet's time are represented as being "Burns's Masonic Apron." All that can with truth be said of any of these old badges is, that while possibly enough each or all of them may occasionally have been worn by Burns when sitting in the Tarbolton Lodge, none of them are in any other respect entitled to be identified with the Bard. Burns, however, had a Masonic Apron, the gift of his friend Mr. Sharpe in 1791, between which time and the Poet's death, in 1796 it was given to an actor of professional eminence named Grant, who about the year 1810 presented it to Mr. Edwin H. Heywood, solicitor, Whitehaven. This genuine relic of Coila's Bard may still be preserved within cable-tows's length of the Lakes of Cumberland? It was in some one's possession in Whitehaven in 1852.

THE FIRST PARTICK LODGE.

At the recent celebration of the centenary of St. Mary's, Partick, it was stated "that in 1763 there was a lodge in Partick bearing the name of Partick Kilwinning, No. 77;" and that the present lodge in Partick was an offshoot from it. Partick Kilwinning, No. 64, was erected by Mother Kilwinning on May 24, 1759; and "in consideration of its being an *Operative Lodge*," its charter was granted on payment of one guinea, being one half of the fee exacted for charters issued to lodges of "Gentlemen Masons." The following letter, which in November, 1806, was addressed to the Lodge of Kilwinning by its Partick daughter, may not be uninteresting to brethren in the Glasgow province:—

"The Master, Wardens, etc., and other brethren of your daughter lodge of Partick Kilwinning, No. 64, beg leave to represent that, agreeably to your charter conferred on them in the year 1759, they have always from that date till the

present time upheld the dignity of their Lodge with due attention and behaviour,—and still wish to continue their charter in the same manner as they have formerly done from the Ancient and Grand Mother Lodge. They also beg leave to represent that from circumstances that have naturally taken place, and from the now low state of the village of Partick, there is not more than one or two members of this Lodge that are inhabitants of said village, and though the Lodge is numerous and respectable, yet the members composing it are mostly or nearly wholly resident in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and have for these many years found great inconvenience in attending its regular meeting. It had been several times proposed to remove the Lodge to Glasgow or vicinity; and accordingly at two different meetings (one in January last and the other in February), when the members were very fully convened for the purpose, unanimously agreed that the Lodge should be removed to Glasgow or vicinity. Also, that the Mother Lodge should be applied to, to confirm their proposals, or to alter their charter in such a manner as to comply with their request. It is upon these grounds that our present application is made, hoping you will without delay write us an answer so far as you are disposed to comply with this request; and upon granting us a new charter, or altering our present one, a committee from our lodge will wait upon you for that purpose at any-time you may appoint."

The Mother Lodge having agreed to "grant the request of its respectable and dutiful daughter lodge of Partick, by a new charter or by a writing on the back of its old one," a deputation of three of the petitioners attended at Kilwinning on 22nd December, 1806, and were admitted members of the Kilwinning Lodge, and treated to a share in the "porter and toddy" (5s. worth) that was considered necessary to be consumed over the settlement of the business that had led to their visit. Some time after its removal to Glasgow it became subject to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, upon whose roll it was placed as "Partick Kilwinning, No. 77." It has been dormant for about thirty-five years.

THE *Athenaeum* states that it is the intention of Mr. Henderson, of Montagu-street, London, to bequeath to the British Museum his noble collection of the works of David Cox and William Muller.

MASONIC CELESTIAL MYSTERIES.

By HENRY MELVILLE.

PAPER 4.—OMNIA VINCIT VERITAS.

Enough has been shewn of Egyptian mysteries! Were more proofs brought forward it might probably allow the uninitiated to obtain a clue by which all the secrets of Masonry might become unravelled. From what has been explained, intellectual brethren will probably admit that the ancient Egyptian monuments have reference to the heavenly host, and that their meaning can be interpreted when using modern celestial chart.

Flamsted the first Astronomer Royal of Greenwich was probably not a Freemason, he apparently knew not that important mysteries, were veiled under the ancient celestial figures, but he evidently considered that the celestial land marks should be preserved. Prov. xxii. 28, and Deut. xxvii. 17. In the introduction of his atlas published in 1743, it says:—

"Finding it necessary to depart from the figures, as given in Bayer A.D. 1603, it led him into a strict enquiry to find out who first constructed maps of the constellations, and especially by whom the stars were reduced into those forms into which they are disposed in Ptolemy's catalogue (of which there is no account that can be relied upon) for from what Ptolemy relates in his 4th Chap. of the 7th book of his *Almagest*, it is evident that these images or figures were older than Hipparchus's time (150 B.C.) where he says, "that we employ not the same figures of constellations that those before us did, as neither did they before them, but frequently made use of others that more truly represent the forms for which they were drawn" * * * "From Ptolemy's time to our own, the names of the constellations he made use of have been continued by the ingenious and learned of all nations: the Arabians always use the forms and names of the constellations; the old Latin catalogues of the fixed stars are the same. Copernicus' catalogue (the first we have in good latin) and Tycho Brahe's use the same: so do the catalogues published by the Germans, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, French and English languages. All the observations of the ancients and moderns make use of Ptolemy's forms of the constellations and names of the stars, so that there is a necessity of adhering to them that we may not render the old observations unintelligible by altering or departing from them."—

Modern Astronomers have done away with the constellations altogether, they have virtually destroyed the heavenly science, and astronomy being uninteresting it is no longer studied. Professor Airy the Astronomer Royal writes from the Greenwich observatory "I do not believe that any astronomer of this age considers there is any

occult meaning in the formation of the constellations."

Masons allow there are long lost secrets that ought to belong to them, and one of your correspondents Bro. W. N. Crawford, p. 269, justly considers the persecution, the Masonic brethren suffer from the Roman clergy is owing to their belief that the Masonic truths might be brought to light to the discomfiture of Romanism. But to astronomy? Looking through a long tube and putting down on paper the position and movements of the celestial objects, may be a very interesting mechanical pass-time to those who like it, but of what use are the feeble efforts to penetrate infinite space? The owner of the longest tube is the best astronomer of this age, and what does the best astronomer know? Can his knowledge be compared to the understanding of the all absorbing mental treasures recorded in the heavens by generations of men long long passed away—of men who lived before the epoch allowed to creation? The practical astronomer with instruments can tell the moment the sun passes the equinox, which equinox is ever changing. The majestic sun-man winged bull, and the sun-man winged lion, in the British Museum record the same point in the heavens; there they stand solemn memento's of the past, present, and future, denoting to day what they may (if then sculptured) have recorded ten thousand years back, and will denote again ten thousand years hence, if the stones do not perish.

There is a celebrated Masonic document purporting to be written by Henry the Sixth. Whether it be genuine, matters little—it evidently applies to a time when Masonry was thought to be very different from what Masonry now is—the question is asked.

"*Quest*: Whatte artes haveth the magonnes techedde mankynde.

"*Ans.*: The artes agricultura, architectura, astronomia, geometria, numeris, musica, poesie kymistrye, governmente, and relygyonne."

Do Masons of this day teach any of these arts and sciences—do they teach anything, or will they be taught themselves? Provided a man can scrawl his name when he pays for his certificate that is all the knowledge Masonry requires of him, and the certificate is all he obtains from Masonry. All educated men in olden times were clerical and were brethren of one Craft or *caste*, "knowledge was power," and if *omnia vincit veritas* be true,

again will knowledge become power. The domineering "chiefs of enlightened men" formerly ruled the King, the Church, and the State, and the brethren filled every office of the Government: so combined was the Order that no writings could be published without the sanction of one of the superiors, thus there was no danger of their mysterious secrets becoming known, especially so when the ruling superiors could enforce the penalties of the obligations. Masonry was a bond that united society into two castes, the learned and the ignorant, the rulers and the ruled. The brethren were sworn to protect each other, and the meanest of the Order, could claim as a right that succour, no matter under what emergency—one crime alone excepted—treason annulled the clerical protection. Suppose two men placed together, on their trial found guilty and sentenced to die—one stands forth and pleads his benefit of clergy—the protection of his Order. The Ordinary or Judge immediately hands him a latin bible, the prisoner reads a column of the sacred volume, and if the judge says: *Legit ut clericus, i.e.*, he reads like a clerk, he is then branded in the hand and becomes free, his partner in guilt is hanged without benefit* Such was Masonry! Reverse the picture. Not long since an unfortunate brother was brought before a city magistrate, when he signalled to his worship various Masonic signs hoping to be understood as pleading the benefit of the Craft, "I see what you are at," "said the magistrate," "you think because I am a Mason I'll let you off," "you are mistaken," "I'll just double your sentence," such is modern Masonry and Brotherly Love, such is the value of the O.B., and such is justice—a brother actually doubly punished for belonging to the Order and that too by a brother!

As stated no writings were published without the sanction of a superior of the Order, that superior was the Chancellor. It was his duty to read all writings intended for circulation. If the MSS. was approved, it was returned to the owner with a certificate of approval, if disapproved the MSS. was seized and retained among other official papers, and deposited by the Master of the Rolls either in the *Chancellerie* or Record Office. One of your correspondents "a Masonic Student" p.

* The Bible is the foundation of all knowledge. Unless a man can read and understand the sacred volume he knows nothing. No Masonic lodge can be opened without the bible, and yet it is never studied, for no living English brother ever heard read a single verse in open lodge.

268, tells us the constitutions among the Harleian MSS. once belonged to the Chester Guild of Freemasons, &c. &c. These Harleian MSS. are reckoned state records.

About ten years since the lords of the treasury took it into their heads to publish explanatory catalogues of all these musty collections with other records, little dreaming what a death blow such publications would give to accredited ancient history—but there are the works, they are numerous, and *speak volumes!*

"Letters and papers foreign and domestic as preserved in the public Record Office, the British Museum and elsewhere in England, published by the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the directions of the Master of the Rolls commencing 1509, Edited by Brewer, London."

There can be no disputing such authority, and if English state papers are to be found anywhere, it may naturally be supposed they would be preserved in the State Record Office, or in the British Museum, or *elsewhere in England*; in other words it would be unreasonable to imagine such English documents would be preserved by the brother of the sun, his most sublime Majesty of the celestial empire. Nevertheless there are important records preserved in the *Celestial Empire!*

Mr. Brewer describes the records to have been in a state of chaos when they came under his management, and he says to have catalogued them as they stood was scarcely possible.

"Nothing remained except to bring the different series together, and patiently proceed *de novo* to arrange the whole in uniform chronological order. The labour was increased by the dispersion of the papers, the variety of experiments to which they had been subjected at different intervals, and the total obliteration of all traces of their original sequence. The letters are seldom dated: their dates had to be determined by internal evidence" (page ix). Mr. Brewer is referring to the state records of England, but Mr. Bergenroth, who edited the state papers of England and Spain, during Henry the Seventh's reign, describes almost similar chaos in the Archives at Simancas in Spain, the greater portion of the state papers of England and Spain being obtained from Simancas few being found among the state records of England, p xix."

Had English state records been found in Rome in the Vatican for example, it might be understood as probable that the Roman clergy when separating from the Masonic brethren by some means or other possessed themselves of some of the state documents, and handed them over to their parent Papa. But in the name of Masonry, what could the English rulers have to do with Simancas, or

Simancas have to do with the state papers of England? * Courage my lords of the Treasury, English state papers may yet be, and will be found in China or *Shina*! † But to Mr. Brewer.

"To the difficulty arising from a *general absence* of dates in papers of this early period must be added the uncertainty in the different modes of calculations adopted by different nations. Some states followed the Roman, some the old style. Some commenced the year on Christmas day, some at the variable feast of Easter. In some instances the same writer followed no rule, but wavered between both styles; some adopted the style of the place where they chanced to be staying, or of the correspondent to whom their letters were addressed." "This uncertainty in the chronology of the times involved the necessity of numerous researches." "It was indispensable to arrive at some certain *data* for determining the shifting dates of uncertain papers." "At last by one method or another" "the date of each separate document was determined with tolerable exactness," (p. xi).

Accordingly the history of the 16th century is not dependent on state records, but to "shifting dates of uncertain papers by one method or another" adjusted to tally with admitted modern chronology—pray who manufactured modern chronology? What are sensible people to think of William the conqueror, and John with his Magna Carta, &c. Oh ye Masons what have ye done? But leaving Masonry out of the question. With all the self conceit of this age, it is impossible to believe that documents purporting to be written by Kings, Bishops, and chiefs of enlightened men in Henry the 8th's reign, were those of men who did not know what they themselves meant when writing—and that Mr. Brewer does know what they intended to mean. Oh clever age. Clever Mr. Brewer prophet of the past, and still more clever Lords of the Treasury and Master of the Rolls.

Probably the oldest English writer, or rather probably the most ancient English printed book is "The Pastyme of People," by John Rastell "bravely copyld and emprynted in Chepesyde, at the sygne of the meermayd next to Polly's-gate."

* Simancas a town of Spain in the province of Leon on the Pisuerga, eight miles from Valladolid.—"Cruttwells Gazetteer." Simancas a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, population 1,000, fifteen miles from Valladolid.—"Edinburgh Gazetteer."

† "Considerable difficulty has been found in fixing the dates of some of the papers." "It must not be assumed that the dates here assigned are in all cases correct. The compiler has done all he could to fix them correctly; but many of the facts mentioned in these letters find no record in the pages of historians, so that he has been without any other guidance than such as was afforded by the documents themselves."—Scotch series, Thorpe, 1 vol., p. xxvii.

This work is historical of England and very scarce and was reprinted by Mr. Dibden in 1811. In the advertisement, Mr. Dibden says that,

"In Rastell's impression the several histories are so confusedly arranged that the reader finds himself at Rome, Paris, and London in the same page, and mixing with foreigners and Englishmen before he knows where he is, or can remember preceding events. With all the editor's well-known attachment to ancient lore he conceived that adherence to antiquity in these particulars would be both blind and productive of confusion." (p. v).

A patched up affair then must be chronological history whether obtained from state records or the most ancient English authors. Now from what has been shewn it may be *suspected* that the priestly Masons in ancient days managed these clerical matters, and that esoteric celestial fable has been in ignorance, accepted by exoterics as historical fact.

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

The following article appears in the *Free Lance* of April the 3rd, a serio-comic paper published at Manchester:—

"Almost side by side in last week's papers appeared the two following paragraphs:—

"THE EARL OF ZETLAND AND THE FREEMASONS.—The present year completes the quarter of a century during which the Earl of Zetland has held the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, and his lordship having intimated his intention to retire from the office at the close of the year, the Freemasons are getting up a testimonial to him, which promises to reach the sum of £5,000. His lordship lately declared that he would not apply the testimonial to any personal object or to any of the existing Masonic charities, and it now appears that it is his intention to invest the money in the names of trustees, and devote the interest to the relief of distinguished brethren who may become distressed, and their widows or other relations depending upon them."

"Having looked on that picture let us look on this. The writer is giving the general tenor and contents of a letter of his Holiness Pius IX.

"Among other things the letter expresses again 'affliction and astonishment' that the Archbishop should have been present at the obsequies of Marshall Magnan, Grand Master of the Freemasons. The Freemasons, indeed, are very heavily denounced. 'They are,' the letter says, 'sects of impiety, bound only by complicity in odious crimes; full of perverse manoeuvres and diabolical artifices; corruptors of morals, and destroyers of every idea of honour, truth, or justice; propagators of monstrous opinions, disseminators of abominable vices and unheard-of wickedness; reversers of all authority of the Catholic Church and of civil society; and capable, if possible, of driving God himself out of heaven!'

"Fancy that! Oh, the ruffians! Why hanging is too good for such a set of wretches. And to think that the Craft have contrived to hide their iniquitous doings from the outer world all these many years, and that it should be reserved for His Infallibility to discover and expose them. That's curious. Had the Holy Spirit anything to do with it? Nay, that can scarcely be, for surely divine utterances would be couched in stronger language. But for a neat little bit of polite letter writing, for a condensation of choice much-meaning epithets, for an example of brotherly love and fraternal sympathy, it will be confessed one would have to go a long way to match this merciful anathema. Acts of impiety . . . odious crimes . . . diabolical artifices . . . destroyers of every idea of honour . . . propagators of monstrous opinions . . . disseminators of abominable vices and unheard-of wickednesses—Well may they keep their vile doings secret! But the question suggests itself, How came the Good Papa to know all this? Is Saul also among the prophets? Has Pius joined the Craft? Who had the honour of "burning" His Holiness? Either he speaks from knowledge or he doesn't. Either what he says is true or it isn't. If the latter, isn't it naughty in the extreme for the successor of St. Anthony—beg pardon, St. Peter—to write such 'monstrous' fibs.

"One can scarcely speak seriously of this Papal 'bull,' otherwise it might fairly be asked if there is any cause to wonder at the still increasing weakness and discord prevailing in the Eternal City when the Pontiff, in an age like the present, can wilfully and knowingly stultify himself, and throw discredit on his high office by 'propagating' and 'disseminating' what the common sense and common experience of the whole world know to be the veriest—well, we'll put it in a mild form—*chansons* that were ever invented.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

HERALDIC BADGES.

Exception has been taken to my blazoning of the arms of the Hospitallers, now Knights of Malta. I have not visited Malta, but I rather think my cavillists confound the blazon on the *tombs* with the shield of the Order. In Rome, at the present day, the Knights wear a *blue* cross, but the blazon I gave is still the blazon of the Hospital. I refer my disputants to "Berry's Encyclopædia Heraldica," "Guillim's Display of Heraldry," and the old chroniclers. It is true that the Grand Masters used the *red* field, but this was because they were the leaders in battle, and, although a herald grants a shield to a commander of a force, it is not necessary that the country should adopt it. The fact of a shield *gules* cross *argent*, is simply a reference to the war-cloak of the Order. In peace the Hospitallers wore a cloak *sable*, cross *argent* (the proper arms of the Order); in war, a cloak *gules*, cross *argent*.—A. O. HAYE.

A LIST OF LODGES, &c.

I have in my possession a *part* of an old book on Masonry. The first 10 pages and a few at the end are missing. It gives the degrees, signs and watchwords, songs, and a list of regular lodges. The work mentions the degrees as—"There being five degrees

or orders of Masons, representing, or answering to, the Five Noble Orders of Architecture." The signs "They be seven in number, that is, one for each day of the week." The watchwords "are fourteen in number, one for each day and one for each night in the week." The list of "Regular lodges in England" commences with No. 1, *Queen's Arms*, St. Paul's Church-yard; No. 2, *The Horn*, Westminster (Nos. 1 & 2 no date); No. 3, *George*, Grafton-street, 1721; and No. 125, *Three Horse Shoes*, Leominster, in the county of Hereford, 1742. The list is not complete after No. 180, 1754 is missing. I should be glad to know if another copy is in existence, also the title, date, and printer, and if the list of lodges may be relied on.—GERA.

FREEMASON—ITS DERIVATION.

Without at present entering into the question of the priority of Magon or Mason, I have had the idea that the French work "maison," a house, was the immediate parent of either or both magon or mason, the man that builds the house; while I admit, of course, that "maison" itself comes from the Latin. However, if I find by-and-by that I am wrong, I shall admit it. I should like to hear "A Masonic Student's" opinion about "franc magon," being merely a Frenchified adoption of "Freemason."—W. P. BUCHAN.

MASONIC REFERENCES.

When brethren refer to something recorded in a back number of the *Magazine*, it would be a great benefit to the readers of their articles if they were—as I think they ought—to quote the particular date and page referred to. "A few years back," or "a back number" is most indefinite. I have lost a great deal of time often in looking for what I considered was referred to, not knowing properly where to get it.—W.P.B.

MASONIC PRESENTATIONS.

It has struck me that one of the most appropriate presentations to the W.M. or P.M. of a lodge would be the back volumes of the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror*. To those brethren taking an interest in the history and proceedings of the Craft (who have not already got them) the *Magazine* of the last 10 or 12 years would be most invaluable, there being a vast amount of most interesting, useful, and reliable information scattered throughout its pages. As an ornament, a piece of silver plate is very good in its own place; but very little can be made of or done with it, unless one should ever be so unfortunately reduced as to have to sell it; but with the *Magazine* it is otherwise, there being not only the honour of the gift, but, while the lucky recipient possessed it, it would be an ever-flowing fountain of knowledge and pleasure, while, should it ever have to be sold, which we hope not, it would have its money value too.—PICTUS.

MASON'S MARKS.

These were simply *sigas* or *tokens* adopted by workmen to mark their work after it was finished. These "marks" were of any number of points as might hit the fancy of the workman, sometimes odd and sometimes even. Out of the 14 marks given at page 94 of the *Magazine* for August 8, 1863, from the old gable and arch at Kilwinning, 10 of these

have the number of the points even. These marks were generally of straight lines, being easier made; but sometimes there are also circles or half circles, and sometimes letters of the Greek alphabet, or the initial of the workman's name; in the latter case they may be intended to have that meaning; but there is nothing further secret about them *as marks*; as others seem to have adopted a triangle, a square, or an irregular bunch of lines, just as struck their fancy, without there being any secret meaning intended—the craftsman, most probably, knowing far less about the properties of his triangle or square than a modern school-boy—only we might expect that no two men working at the same building would be allowed to use the same mark. We must, therefore, consider that the style of the old Mason's marks was of an odd or even number of points, just as fancy led the workman, the great meaning, or “secret,” about it—intended by its use—being, that the owner of a certain mark worked or passed the stone on which that particular mark was found.—W.P.B.

BURGH RECORDS.

From Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen.—Spalding Club:—

27th June, 1483.

“The xxvii. dai of June, yer lxxxiii, it was rehersit be David Menzes, master of the Kirk Wark, that it was appoyntit, decretit in lenter last by past, the tym of the aldermannis being in Edinburgh, at the Parliament, betuix the masownys of the luge; that is to say, Richard Ancram, Andro Murray, James of Barry, Jobne Russal, Johnne of Knydrum, and Matho Wrycht, efter that thai war frendit and accordit vpon certane debate and controuersy betuix thaim, that gif ony tym tocum thairefter ony of thaim offendit til vther, that war fundin in a faute, for the first faute, he suld gif xx s. to Sanct Nicholace wark vnforgiven, and for the second faute, gif thai fauty agane, xl s.; and, gif thai fautit the thrid tym, to be excludit out of the luge as a common forfautor. The quhilk ordinance, ye masownis forsaides has ratifit and approvit this samyn day, before ye aldermen and consel, and newlingis oblist thame til observe the same be the faith of thare bodiis.”

4th May, 1484.

“The iiij day of May, anno lxxxiii^{to}. Maistre Johnne Gray, mason, was resaint be the alderman, baillies, counsale, and communitie of the burgh of Aberdene, in maistre of wark, to the bigging of Sanct Necolace Wark, quhilk has taken upon him to be continuale labourand and diligent for the vpbringing of the said wark, and to do al car concerning the said wark that accordis til a maister of work, baith in labouring of *his awyn person*, devysing, be seyng and ourseyng of vtheris masons and warkmen that sal be vnder him, for al the dais of his lif, to the finale completing and ending of the said wark, at al his possibilite and power, the best wyse that he can. For ye quhilkis thingis to be done he has, in the presence of the baillies, counsale, and communitie forsaidis, gevin the gret bodely aith, to be lele and trew to the said wark for al the dais of his life, vnto the completing and ending of the same. And the said maister of wark sal labour him self, and ger vtheris masons and warkmen vnder him labour daily and continually, efter the act of Parliament made thairupon. For the

quhilkis labouris and servuice, to be done be the said maister of wark, the saidis alderman, baillies, counsale, and communitie, has promittit to gif yerly to the said maister of wark, for his fil, twenty pundis and fyve merkis, til a propyne in al costage endur and al the dais that he has to lif, quhil the said wark be complete. And the day of his entra to the said wark the day of this present write. And this said some of xx iiij lib. xvi s viij d yerly, to be pait til him at four termes in the yere, proparcionally, as thai and he sal accord best thairuponn.”—W.P.B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

P.M.'S AND THE WORKING BRETHREN OF LODGES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Allow me space for a few remarks on the letter in your number of this day from my friend the D.P.G.M. for Leicestershire, who, it appears to me, does not quite appreciate the position I have taken, fancying that I claim a precedence, whereas all I ask is permission to preside over a lodge of which I am a member, under certain circumstances of request and assent. Certainly he is right in supposing that I had no desire to misrepresent him, for I imagine that there is scarcely a difference between us. I have carefully perused his letter, and consider that I am justified in repeating my words in your number of April 3rd, that “custom and practice sanction a liberal interpretation of the law in the light which I regard it;” for every one whom I have consulted seems to admit that, when a W.M. asks a member of the lodge, being a P.M., wherever he may have served as such, to act as his *locum tenens* and discharge all his duties, provided the P.M.'s and Wardens of that lodge do not object, the P.M. may by courtesy properly assume the position without infringing the law. This was the original question, for exactly in such circumstances was I placed. No complaint was made by anyone, and yet, in the absence of such complaint, I was informed by superior authority that I “could not properly preside on such an occasion,” that is, under any disability and importunity on the part of the W.M. and any amount of sanction on the part of the P.M.'s and Wardens. I believe that if this restriction be enforced upon me, I shall be the only P.M. in the country placed under such disability, for in one view which Bro. Kelly advances, he says that “brotherly courtesy” would admit the propriety of allowing a P.M. not *of*, but *in*, the lodge to preside when requested so to do. Your other correspondent, ✱B✱, very properly asks what is to be done “in the case of a lodge in the first year of its existence, where, of course, there is no I.P.M., nor are there any P.M.'s, assuming the W.M. to be unavoidably absent.” Another brother has suggested also the instance of a lodge in which there is no brother capable of working the ceremony of installation, a very common one. I have often been called upon to take the chair for that purpose in lodges to which I did not belong, but, under present circumstances, it

is implied that I am forbidden so to do. This is certainly a very strict interpretation of the law, which, I quite agree with B. "should be regarded as a remedial statute, interpreted liberally, and according to its plain and obvious meaning." I am not desirous, but far the contrary, to preside over a lodge after having ceased to occupy its chair as W.M., but I feel that I should act very uncourteously in refusing to do so at the request of the W.M. of a lodge to which I belong, if the act be sanctioned by the assent of the officers.

When I have been called upon to assist with the ceremonies in the presence of the W.M., I have, in accordance with common practice, taken the W.M.'s chair *pro. tem.*, and invariably resigned it again on their conclusion, leaving the W.M. to conduct the other business of the lodge. Now I am led to understand that I must stand on the floor by the side of the W.M. I defy anyone thus placed efficiently to perform the ceremonies, for the acting W.M. ought to be so raised as not only to have command of the candidate, but to observe and control the proceedings of the subordinate officers.

Admitting, as I did, that according to the law "a P.M. in the lodge should not make a claim to supersede a P.M. of the lodge who demands the chair as a right in the absence of the W.M.," I think I concede all that Bro. Kelly requires; but I do contend that in the absence of that claim and under request from the W.M., I did right in taking his place, and further consideration led me to conceive that "law No. 6, under the head 'Masters and Wardens,' is intended only to define the proper order of precedence, and to prevent unseemly dispute when the W.M. is absent and has neglected to provide a competent substitute." From other P.M.'s I have received opinions in writing in accordance with this view.

It will be observed that in this letter I have abstained from use of the word *legally*, which was, perhaps, unwisely introduced before, and seems to have caused misapprehension in several instances.

The terms in which the matter has been laid before the P.M.'s, whose opinions have been sought by myself and others, have varied much, and hence the chief point, which I have stated above, has not been caught in several cases. Some have gone even much further than I do in the interpretation of the law. What I complain of is that I am blamed for doing an act of kindness to a W.M., at his request, with the assent of all those who were concerned, and with whose wishes I should have at once complied had they desired to take the place which I was called upon to fill, for I have claimed no precedence, as some seem to suppose.

Yours fraternally, H.H.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have read with considerable interest the letters concerning P.M.'s which have appeared in the last two numbers of the *Magazine*, and cordially agree with the ruling of the P.G.M. of Devon and the sentiments of the D.P.G.M. of Leicestershire, as to the distinction between a P.M. of a lodge and a P.M. in a lodge. But there is one point which in discussing what I term the *secondary* consideration, has been entirely kept in the background, and that is, the *right* of the W.M. (if absent)

to nominate in writing a brother to take his place. I contend that a W.M., when he nominates a brother to rule the lodge in his absence, "exceeds the power with which he has been invested." A W.M.'s duty, if he cannot be present, is simply to send an apology for non-attendance, and let the I.P.M. or senior P.M. of the lodge present take his *proper* position, as is clearly laid down in the *Book of Constitutions*, art. 6, p. 78. But I have seen it often occur, in the attempt to put a "liberal and intelligent construction" upon certain laws, that [other words, for make them read to suit your purpose] the laws have been so distorted and shamed as to put, in my opinion, almost the reverse of their meaning. There might have been, on the night in question, P.M.'s of the lodge present who would have liked to have presided, but who, for the sake of preserving harmony, would not press their right against the written desire of the W.M. It is evidently as inconsistent for a P.M., on joining another lodge, to claim a right of priority or even equality with the P.M.'s of that lodge as it would be for a M.M., on joining, to claim prior rank over those members who had been initiated subsequent to him; or a P.G. Officer, on removing to another province, to attempt to claim his rank there. As to the very profound question of "✠ B ✠" and his "formidable array of P.M.'s as to who should preside in a new lodge in the absence of the W.M., he need not have paused very long for a reply, for if he had read to the end of the article he quotes, he would have found that the Wardens then "rule the lodge," *not a P.M. of another lodge*. But then he might have carried his "ifs" further, and "paused for a reply" in case they were absent; or asked how could a candidate be initiated if only six were present; or other *ifs ad lib.*

Yours fraternally, O. P.

BRO. MELVILLE'S DISCOVERIES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—All hail to Bro. D. J. Godfrey's letter in the *Magazine* of the 10th inst., p. 290, recognising the inestimable importance of Bro. Melville's discoveries, and suggesting a system by which they may be made available to and preserved by the brethren!

It is now some time since Bro. Melville gave me, in Australia, an insight into the nature of his researches, and so deeply was I impressed with the magnitude and extraordinary value of the results, that I urged his immediate return to England to impart them to the Grand Lodge, and soon after my own return to Europe read before the Archæological Society, Paris, one of Bro. Melville's papers expounding, by the light of his discoveries, the 13th verse of the 145th Psalms,—*"Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and Thy dominion endureth throughout all ages."* The paper was well received, and its favourable review in *Galignani* appeared in the *Illustrated News*. Your correspondent saw many brethren on the subject; some inquired, "Did Bro. Melville belong to any university?" others, "Did he discover the MSS. containing so much strange knowledge, or dig them out of some buried city?" for, had that been the case, the MSS. would have been eagerly sought after and peradventure greedily purchased at a fabulous price for the British Museum.

At length arrangements were made for Bro. Mel-

ville's advent, nearly three years ago, since then he has been increasing in his efforts to induce the Grand Lodge, or some more or less influential brethren to give him a hearing. But, no; he offered them bread, they gave him a stone. You, dear Sir and brother, as well as your readers, know the sequel of those efforts.

The discoveries have, indeed, not been made without great labour, mental and physical, nor without wonderful patience and incomparable pluck, unsurpassed in any narrative in "Self Help," and deserving the foremost place in the next edition of that encouraging work.

Bro. Godfrey's letter reflects honour upon himself, and let me beg him to accept the most ardent wishes for the complete success of his suggestions, of

Yours fraternally, W. N. CRAWFORD.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Allow me to join my brother, X.Y.Z' Australia, and request you will be good enough also to inform me how to proceed in order that I may obtain my certificate as a Mark Master, which degree I received in this colony (not 12 months ago), but since 1865. The certificate was duly paid for on the night of my advancement. I am well assured that the certificates have been applied for, but, I believe, no communication has been received by the lodge in which I was advanced (St. Louis Mark Masters' Lodge, No. 71), since it was founded.

A friend of mine called my attention to a letter which appeared in your *Magazine* last year, signed by the Grand Secretary, respecting non-replies to communications addressed to Grand Lodge, and requesting Masters and Secretaries of lodges to notice the change in the address. I subsequently directed the R.W.M.'s attention to this communication, and I received a reply from that brother to the effect that he had instructed the Secretary to write *again* to Grand Lodge by the out-going French packet of the 18th Sept., 1868, and, in order that there should be no mistake, to register the letter at the post-office. I believe this was done, but no reply has been received, although nearly six months have elapsed. Doubtless, it has met the same fate as all previous communications from the St. Louis Lodge, No. 71, Mauritius.

As certificates from the Old Country seem to be very difficult to be obtained, I trust, Mr. Editor, you will pardon me for trespassing upon your valuable time, and beg you will be kind enough to give this letter a space in the columns of your *Magazine*.

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER OF THE ST. LOUIS MARK
MASTERS' LODGE, NO. 71, MAURITIUS.
Port Louis, Mauritius. 5th March, 1869.

MASONIC ARCHÆOLOGY. — BRITISH MUSEUM.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Before any discovery of Bro. Melville can be talked of, and the officers of the British Museum called to account, Bro. Melville has first to prove that the object in question is an astrolabe, which no one ever thought of before, or can comprehend now, for there appears not the least reason to believe it is anything of the kind.

Yours fraternally, A STUDENT.

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.

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 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.

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.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF BERKS AND BUCKS.—The next meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge will, it is understood, be held at Windsor, on Friday, the 21st of May next when the R.W. Bro. Sir Daniel Gooch, *Bart.*, *M.P.*, will be invested and installed as the new Prov. G. Master. We need scarcely add that there is now hope for this province, so long in the Slough of Despond.

PORTRAITS of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, *K.T.*, *G.C.B.*, M.W. G.M. Mason of Scotland, can now be obtained at this office, price 3s. 6d. each. A few copies, with ornamental border and Masonic emblems printed in gold, on large size paper, can be had, price 10s. 6d.

MASONIC QUIDNUNCUS.—The next meeting of this society will take place on Monday, May 3rd, when a proposition for altering the day of meeting, and other important matters, will be considered.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.—The meeting of the Supreme Grand Council will not take place in April, as hitherto, but a meeting of the 30° will be held on Tuesday, May 12th.

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

BRO. SAQUI, P.M. 205, who has for so many years, given his valuable services to the Craft, not only as a musician, but as Lecture Master to several lodges, is about taking a benefit concert on Wednesday, 28th May, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end. The following distinguished artistes have given their valuable services gratuitously, viz., Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Madme Thaddeus Wells, Bros. Stourly Betzmann, J. Bartleman, Carter, and G. Buckland; instrumentalists, Bros. G. Tyler, Phasey, Stanton Jones, G. Perry, Frewen, T. Wells, H. Chipp, and T. Edgar. Bro. Charles Coote P.M. 205, and Bro. Chamberlain, W.M., will accompany on the pianoforte.

It will be seen by our report of the election of seventeen girls to our Masonic Institution, and also by an advertisement from the mother, that Alice Ritson Molineaux, the child whose case we advocated some weeks since, has been returned as eighth on the list of successful candidates, and as there are seven other children in the family, we trust the like support will be given to one of the others, whose case will at once be submitted to the general committee of governors of the Boys' Institution.

MASONIC ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The fourth meeting of this Institute will be held at Freemason's Hall, on Friday, the 30th inst., when a paper will be read by Bro. Guospelius, and subjects connected with Mason's Marks will be brought before the meeting.

DOMATIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 177).—This lodge will meet at the Palmerston Arms Tavern, Palmerston-street, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, on Tuesday evening, May 4th, when the fifteen sections will be worked. Bro. John Thomas, P.M. 507, 720, 857, &c., will preside.

THE order for the new clothing for the Grand Officers taking part in the inaugural ceremony of Wednesday last, was entrusted to Bro. Joseph Starkey, of 23, Conduit-street, Bond-street. The rich edges of the aprons are embroidered with pomegranate and Egyptian lotus, in the highest style of art, and with the greatest care and skill, the figures of the bag presenting rather the appearance of fine goldsmith's work than that produced from the needle. The great care and accurate taste with which the whole of the work was carried out, both as to artistic design, workmanship, and quality of the materials employed, reflect great credit upon Bro. Starkey, and will at any rate satisfy the brethren that the art and mystery of the "Broderer" is by no means lost.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

At a Quarterly General Court, held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 12th inst., Bro. J. Symonds, P. Assist. Dir. of Cers., in the chair, after the close of some ordinary business, a ballot was opened for the election of fifteen boys out of a list of fifty-four, with the following results:—

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

No. on list.	Name.	Votes polled.
39	Lane, Francis Dalrymple	1501
46	Lane, John	1422
27	Sweet, Edward George Leigh	1370
18	Gilkes, Edgar Lawson.....	1242
3	Smith, Lewis	1183
2	Mace, William Francis	1179
47	Shaw, Henry Giles	1151
8	Hennis, Charles	1124
5	Dowsing, John Edward	1047
53	Walkington, Arthur John	995
4	Marjason, Josiah.....	954
38	Bruford, William Alexander ...	872
32	Harrison, Edward Maxwell.....	864
17	Chappell, Charles Webster.....	860
37	Sherry, Maurice	833

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL AND BUILDINGS.

On Wednesday last the great event which has for so long a period occupied the attention of the entire Masonic Craft of Great Britain, was celebrated in a manner commensurate with the interest which has been manifested in reference to it. The large hall was completely filled by members of the Craft from all parts of the kingdom, and the brilliancy of the scene is without a parallel in the history of Masonic proceedings. The enrichments of the great hall, from henceforth destined to be devoted exclusively to the celebration of Masonic rites, must be described on some future occasion, but for the present it may suffice to say that the entire fittings are of the most gorgeous character, and it reflect the highest credit upon the Committee, by whom they have been carried to completion. We cannot refrain, however, from noticing now the splendid addition made to the Grand Lodge of those magnificent chairs formerly used by the Earl of Moira, and his predecessors, which were for some years laid aside, but have now been redecorated, and were used for the first time on this occasion.

The time of meeting was named as four o'clock, and at that time the large hall was completely filled, although the proceedings were stated not to commence before half-past four o'clock.

At half-past four a procession was formed in the corridor on the ground floor, and proceeded in the following order up the grand staircase and along the corridor to the great hall, viz.:—

Stewards of the Inauguration Festival.

Grand Stewards.
Past Grand Pursuivants.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Organist.
Past Assistant Grand Secretary.
Past Grand Sword Bearer.
Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies.
Past Grand Superintendent of Works.

Grand Steward. { The Cornucopia, with Corn,
borne by the Master of a Lodge.
Two Ewers, with Wine and Oil,
borne by Masters of Lodges.
Grand Superintendent of Works,
with the Plans. } Grand Steward.

Members of the Building Committee.

Past Grand Registrar.
Grand Registrar,
carrying the Seal.
Grand Treasurer.
Past Grand Chaplains.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Provincial Grand Masters.
Provincial Grand Masters.
Visitors of Distinction.
The Column of the J.G.W. borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Junior Grand Warden,
with Plumb Rule.
The Column of the S.G.W. borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Senior Grand Warden,
with Level. Junior Grand Deacons.
Grand Steward. { The Grand Chaplain,
bearing the Sacred Law on a Cushion. } Grand Steward.
The Deputy Grand Master,
with the Square.
The Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Steward. The Grand Master. Grand Steward.
Senior Grand Deacons.
Two Grand Stewards.
Grand Tyler.

The M.W. Grand Master took his place on the throne, and amongst those present we noticed the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, Prov. G.M. for Bristol; the Rev. John Haysbe, Prov. G.M. for Devon; Stephen Blair, Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire; T. T. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire; R. J. Bagshaw, P.G.M. for Essex; Sir F. Burroughs, D.G.M. for Ireland; F. Roxburgh, P.G. Reg.; Bentley Shaw, D.P.G.M. for West Yorkshire; Dr. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; Savage, P.G.D.; J. Cox, P.G.D.; J. Hervey, G. Sec.; Rev. R. J. Simpson, G. Chap.; Rev. J. Ravenshaw, G. Chap.; John Emmens, P.G. Purst.; John Smith, P.G. Purst.; T. A. Adams, P.G. Purst.; T. Lewis, G. Purst.; W. Ough, Assist. G. Purst.; Lilwelyn Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; A. J. Macintyre, G. Reg.; Samuel Tomkins, G. Treas.; Clabon, P.G.D.; J. Mason, P.G.S.B.; Albert Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Fenn, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Frederick Dundas, P.G.W. & Representative of the Grand Lodge of Prussia; Colonel Burdett, representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; Colonel Lowry Cole, P.G.W.; J. Havers, P.G.W.; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; J. Spiers, P.G.S.B. & D.P.G.M. for Oxfordshire; Major Creaton, P.G.D.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G. Steward, W.M. 1238, P.M. 33, &c.; Stacey, Senior P.M. of Etonian Lodge, 209; Willis, W.M. 209; J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D.; Main, P.M. New Concord; Maples, P.M. St. Luke's; Halsey, P.M. Caledonian; Winn, P.M. Eastern Star and Temple; States, P.M. & Sec. Prudent Brethren; H. Wellington Vallance, P.M., Tuscan; Bolton, P.M. Justice; Tanner, W.M. 177; Foulger, S.W. 177; H. Thompson, P.M. 177 & 1158; K. Potter, P.G.D. & Treas. of Moira; J. G. Marsh, P.M. 28 & 192; R. A. Brown, P.M. 145; R. Spencer, P.M. 26, 263; Charles E. Thompson, of Domatic 177, S.D. and Sec. Southern Star Lodge, &c., and a large body whose names we were unable to ascertain.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer. The following is the prayer offered up by the Rev. Bro. T. T. F. Ravenshaw, the Grand Chaplain:—

PRAYER.

"O most glorious and eternal God, Great Architect of the Universe, who makest all things by Thy power, and adornest all things by Thy bounty, and fillest all things with Thy goodness, and sanctifiest the hearts and gifts of Thy servants; Who in the days of old didst graciously accept the house which our Grand Master, King Solomon, erected to Thy glory; we praise Thee and bless Thee that Thou hast thus far prospered the handiwork of us Thy Servants, who are this day met together, in Thy fear and love, to dedicate a house to Thee to the glories of Thy name.

"We humbly pray Thee that Thou wouldest vouchsafe to sanctify this house and these gifts to Thy service, by the outpouring of Thy holiness from above. Let the Sun of Righteousness ever shine here, and let the bright illumination of Thy Grace fill this place and all our hearts for ever.

"That which we dedicate, do thou bless; that which we offer, do Thou accept; those who shall assemble here in Thy name, do Thou visit graciously, and with the spirit of Thy wisdom enlighten now and ever, even until the Great Accounting Day, when the trumpet of the Archangel shall summon us all to receive the due reward of our labours, in the Grand Lodge above, where Thou, Great Architect, Redeemer, Sanctifier, dost reign eternally, unto the ages of ages.

"So mote it be."

The Grand Superintendent of Works now approached the throne, and handed to the Grand Master the plans of the new, and now completed buildings.

The Grand Master said:—Brethren, we are this day honoured by the attendance of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master for Scotland, and therefore I shall ask that two Past Wardens, two deacons, and two Stewards, shall retire and conduct him into Grand Lodge.

These officials accordingly retired for the purpose, and on their return, escorting his lordship, he was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering. He was conducted to the dais, and took his seat on the left of the Grand Master.

When the cheering had subsided,

The Earl of Dalhousie rose, and said:—Brethren, I will not detain you, or cause any interruption of the proceedings, by making a speech at this time, but I cannot help thanking you most cordially, in the name of my Scottish brethren, for the reception you have given me as their Grand Master, and I say that I accept it as a proof of the brotherly love and affection which I trust will always subsist between the two countries. Loud cheering followed these few remarks.

The Grand Secretary (Bro. Hervey) then read the summons convening the special Grand Lodge for that day.

The Grand Secretary read a letter from the Earl de Grey and Ripon, stating that he was unable to attend, having only recently received the commands of her Majesty to attend a Council at Windsor. Therefore he could not refrain from obeying her Majesty to attend the Council, but still he would have been amongst them at a later period of the day had her Majesty not also invited him to dinner with her at Windsor Castle. Such being the case, his lordship would be quite unable to attend.

Bro. J. Havers, P.G.W., and Chairman of the Building Committee, then addressed the Grand Lodge, and said on the present occasion it was his duty that day to address a few observations in reference to the building they were about to inaugurate, but as he should be followed by the Grand Chaplain, who would deliver an oration in which the subject would be fully treated, he should only give a short statement as to the origin and completion of the building. For a long period there had existed an earnest desire amongst many members of Grand Lodge, that they should have a fitting home for English Freemasons, and when a committee was formed to consider that subject, they approached the task with great difficulty, for as all large bodies were difficult to remove, they found that the Masonic body did not materially differ from them in that respect. It was about ten years ago when the subject was first mooted, but it was not until 1862 that the committee was formed, and the work was nearly completed (as he was understood to say) in 1867. He understood that the principle of competition was received with disfavour amongst architects, but the execution of this work by the Grand Superintendent of Works had tended to rescue the

system of competition from the disfavour that was previously cast upon it, as it was believed the committee had accepted the best design. The money for the erection of the building had been borrowed on the credit of Grand Lodge, and although the committee had obtained powers to borrow an extra £3,000 for the completion of that temple, he was glad to say that their anticipations of the probable cost were correct, and they were not required to draw the extra £3,000. The committee felt that there was considerable elasticity in the Craft, they possessed their confidence, and they believed that they could build the building for the sum named, and that they would never miss the money. When they proposed to build this new building they did not expect to get a return for the erection of their house, but at present they received a rental of £1,200 and a premium of £5,000, and in a few years the rental would amount to £3,140. It must, however, be borne in mind that this amount was not all clear profit, for there were increased taxes and other charges; but there was one matter that he referred to with regret—there was a coffee-room and library for the use of the brethren, comfortable in all respects, and yet not more than 30 members availed themselves of it, although there was no entrance fee to be paid, and the whole subscription was one guinea per annum. He was happy to say that, with the exception of some small articles of furniture still required, all bills were discharged, and all debts were paid. It was a subject of great congratulation to the Building Committee and to himself in particular that they were approaching the termination of their seven years' labour, and they felt that, under very trying circumstances, to the best of their ability they had performed their duty; but, at the same time, he asked the indulgence of the brethren for any shortcomings, and he begged to tender to his lordship for his undeviating confidence which he had from the first reposed in them. There was one great source of congratulation to them, and one of which they were very highly proud, that the good work had been begun, carried on, and completed during his lordship's term of office as Grand Master, and, although the waves of Masonry at one time ran high, all was then calm, and there was not a portion of the building but would be identified with the name of Zetland, and it would also be cherished in the hearts of Freemasons. He should be lacking in gratitude if he did not also express it to everyone of his colleagues for the kindness and support they had at all times given to him, and particularly to his esteemed Bro. Plucknett, to whom he was greatly indebted for the assistance he had given him. In conclusion, he said he had seen carried out the dearest wish of his heart, in the separation of tavern accommodation from Masonry, for they then possessed a fitting temple for the practice of their art, and long might it flourish.

The following anthem was then sung, under the direction of Bro. James Coward, Grand Organist, by Bros. Barnby, Coward, Fielding, Walker, Wilbye Cooper, Montem Smith, Theodore Distin, and Winn:—

"I HAVE SURELY BUILT THEE AN HOUSE."—*Boycce.*

"I have surely built thee an house to dwell in: a settled place for thee to abide in for ever.

"But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold, the heaven, and heaven of heavens, cannot contain thee: how much less this house that I have builded.

"Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, O Lord my God.

"That thine eyes may be opened towards this house night and day, even toward the place of which thou hast said, My Name shall be there.

"And hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant, and of thy people Israel, when they shall pray towards this place: and hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place; and when thou hearest, forgive.

"If there be in the land famine, if there be pestilence, whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be:

"What prayer and supplication soever be made by any man, or by all thy people Israel, which shall know every man the plague of his own heart, and spread forth his hands towards this house:

"Then hear thou in heaven thy dwelling place, and forgive.

"And the Lord said to Solomon, I have heard thy prayer: I have hallowed this house which thou has built, to put my name there for ever: and mine eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually."—Amen. Hallelujah.

The Grand Master then descended from the throne, and a procession was formed in the following order:—

The Grand Chaplain, carrying on a cushion the volume of the Sacred Law, with the square and compasses.

The Junior Grand Warden, carrying the cornucopia, with corn.

The Senior Grand Warden, carrying the ewer, with wine.

The Deputy Grand Master, carrying the ewer, with oil.

The Grand Sword Bearer.

The Grand Master.

The procession then moved three times round the Grand Lodge, and the wine, corn, and oil were then sprinkled by the Grand Master, and the usual dedication to the great principles of which they are symbolic took place.

The Rev. Robert J. Simpson, Grand Chaplain, then delivered the oration, which will be given next week.

The following anthem was then sung:—

"HAIL! IMMORTAL LORD.

(Music composed expressly for the occasion by Bro. W. Coward, Grand Organist.)

"Hail! immortal Lord!

By heaven and earth adored,

All hail! Great God!

Before thy name we bend,

To us thy grace extend,

And to our prayer attend."

All hail! great God!

The Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly before seven o'clock the brethren assembled in the dining hall, and a procession was formed, consisting of Provincial Grand Masters and Grand Officers, who preceded the Grand Master, and he took his seat at the head of the chief table. The banquet was provided in a most bountiful manner, and reflected the highest credit upon Bro. Gosden, the energetic manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company. On the conclusion of the repast, grace was sung by the professional singers.

The Grand Master, in giving the first toast of "The Queen," congratulated the brethren that she was again coming more amongst her subjects.

The toast was drank, followed by the National Anthem, the solo parts by Mdlle. Carola, Madame Pyne, and Bros. Wilbye Cooper and Winn.

"The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," were also duly honoured.

Bro. T. Hall, Prov. Grand Master for Cambridgeshire, said the toast he had to propose was one that he was sure would be received with the greatest satisfaction, as it was "The health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the M.W. the Grand Master of England, who has gained the affection of the brethren, not only in this country, but all over the world. He need not refer to the building which had been reorganised, and a valuable principle adopted, for they then had a separation of their lodges from the Tavern. It had for some time been a reproach to them that their mysteries were performed in rooms which were almost immediately afterwards used for conviviality, and it had been well said by the Grand Chaplain, that the name of Zetland was not only engraved on the building, but on the heart of every Freemason, for he had found Masonry in a tavern, but he would leave it in a palace.

The toast was enthusiastically drank, and with loud cheers.

The Grand Master, in responding, said: Brethren, I will ask you to afford me for a few minutes, by your silence, an opportunity of expressing my feelings on this occasion. I can assure you that I find it very difficult to do so, for the kindness with which I have been received this day not only compensates me for my trouble and anxiety for the last twenty-five years I have been Grand Master, but it renders it most difficult to express my gratitude for the kind support you have given me during that long period. I may say in reference to the admirable speech delivered by Bro. Havers in the Temple, when he complimented me, that an honour had been conferred upon Freemasonry by my having served so long as Grand Master but I consider that Freemasonry has conferred a great

honour on me in electing me for twenty-five times as Grand Master. I can assure you, brethren, that I never conceived that I conferred an honour upon Freemasonry, but I do conceive that Freemasonry has done me a high and unmerited honour in electing me so often as Grand Master, and I can assure you I feel, in the inmost recesses of my heart, that I can never do sufficient to repay the good opinion you have formed of me. If I could have done ten times as much, it would be no more than I had a right to do. I wish I could have done more; but, as far as my talents and labour have enabled me, I have done what I believe to be the best. I assure you that I feel proud of this day; I feel proud of the compliment you have paid me in inviting me to preside at the inauguration of this building at the end of 25 years, and after what has been accomplished for Freemasonry. I am fully aware that very little merit is due to me for what has taken place, except that I have done all in my power to build a temple adequate to the wants of Freemasonry, and separate Freemasonry from the influences of the tavern. By the efforts of the Building Committee and the good sense of Grand Lodge, this great act has been accomplished, and I trust for the benefit of Freemasonry in ages to come. I shall not live to see it, but I hope my name may go down with what has been done, and I shall bear with me to the grave the recollection that for 25 years I have presided over the great Craft of English Freemasons; and I have great pleasure in drinking success to this building and all concerned with it.

The Grand Master said:—Brethren it is now my pleasing duty to propose a toast which I am sure needs no recommendation of mine. The toast to which I invite your attention is "The Health of the Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland." That is a toast that is given on every occasion of our great meetings, but it is not then given as now when we are not only honoured by the presence of the Grand Master of Scotland in person, but we are also honoured by the presence of the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland. If it had been possible, we should have been honoured by the presence of the Grand Master of Ireland, but I have received a communication from him, stating that in consequence of his Masonic duties in Ireland it would prevent him from coming over, as he did us the honour of attending on the occasion of laying the foundation stone. With regard to the Grand Master of Scotland, I need not say one word as he is well known to the greater part of those present, as one who for so long occupied the post of Deputy Grand Master, and I am sure he is worthy of the great acclamations, you will amply and cordially bestow upon him. As to Sir Edward Burroughs, the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, he has done us the honour to come from Ireland to attend on this occasion in the name of the Grand Master of Ireland. I feel myself highly gratified by his presence here this day, and I am sure you will drink with all honours the toast, which is "The health of the Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland." (Drunk with loud cheering.)

The Earl of Dalhousie, G.M. for Scotland, said,—Brethren, as your M.W. Grand Master has said, the toast he has just given on ordinary occasions is somewhat of a formal character. I rejoice to find on this important occasion that we are united together, and I thank you for the way in which the G.M. of Scotland has been received in the Grand Lodge of England; and, brethren, I shall make my constituents in Scotland aware of the high honour you have conferred on their Grand Master on the present occasion. I hope, however, that I do not sever myself when I say that although sailing under my national colours, you will recognise the old flag under which I formerly fought. Although I have been called upon to fill the Masonic throne of Scotland for a season, my Masonry dates from England, and England is the standard under which I was made, and under which I served. I am old enough to remember the introduction of our M.W.G. Master to the Masonic throne of England, and since he has occupied that line he has been of great benefit to the Masons of England in the accomplishment of that great work of which he has this day, as it were, made the key stone. Brethren, let me congratulate you that you have now a temple of Freemasonry, not where we celebrate festivities, but in a place where we can carry on the secret mysteries of the Craft, and where only those sacred mysteries will be practised within these walls. You have not only done that, but you have added a group of buildings, and the magnificent hall in which I am now addressing you. Nothing is more required to make Freemasonry in England perfect than that every man should put his

shoulder to the wheel, and assist in doing what he can. I thank you sincerely for the very cordial reception you have given me this day, as the G.M. of Scotland, and I trust I shall long live in your hearts.

Sir Edward Burroughs, D.G.M. for Ireland, said: After the eloquent speech of the R.W. the G. Master of Scotland, he must leave his case in their hands; but he could not refrain from saying that he never had a higher Masonic treat than being in England on this occasion. In 1830 he entered the Apollo Lodge, at Oxford, and, although since then he had risen to a high rank in Ireland, he could never forget the place of his instruction. He was pleased at being present at the interesting ceremony that day, and when he went back to Ireland he should tell the Masons there all he had seen, and the kind reception they had given him. They were about to open a new hall in that unfortunate country, and if any Englishmen present should do them the honour to go over there and see it, he could assure them that they would give them a hearty and a hospitable welcome. The Grand Master of Ireland was obliged to be away, but on Wednesday next he would distribute the prizes to the children in the Masonic schools; and, although Masonry was denounced in certain quarters, yet the Grand Master of Ireland had written to him to say that the Masonic ball in Dublin was a great success. I thank you most sincerely, and, when I go back to Ireland, I shall not fail to tell them what excellent fellows the English Masons are.

The Grand Master: I now beg to propose to you "the Health of the Right Worshipful Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers for the year." In proposing this toast I regret that the Deputy Grand Master is unable to be present. I will read a letter I received from him this evening, and I am sure you will be satisfied with it, and we can only regret his absence. He writes: "The Queen held a Council this evening, and as Lord President I am bound to attend, therefore it will be impossible for me to be present at Freemasons' Tavern." I regret that he is absent, but he could not prevent it. I hope you will join with me in drinking "the Health of the Grand Officers of the year who are most anxious to serve in Grand Lodge and also the Craft. I shall couple with the toast the name of Bro. Frederick Dundas, P.G.W." The toast was drunk with three times three.

Bro. F. Dundas, P.G.W., and representative of the Grand Lodge of Prussia, returned thanks, and said the Craft were greatly indebted to the Grand Master for the manner in which he had, for twenty-five years, presided over the Craft. Twenty-five years was a long space of a man's life to be devoted to active service, but when it was employed in a good cause, they could not be too grateful for the sacrifices he had made. When the Grand Master came into office Freemasonry was in a very languid state, but what was it now? Why not only in England, but in the Colonies it was well supported, and every Mason spoke in the highest favour of their Grand Master. He thanked them for the way in which they had drank the toast of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master then called attention to the Prov. Grand Masters who had honoured them with their presence that day, and he was happy to see a number of them around him. Bro. Hall had returned thanks already, and therefore he should select another in rotation, which was Bro. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M. for Essex, but he was anxious that he (the Grand Master), should couple another name with the toast, which was that of Bro. Blair, Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire, who has lately shown himself to be a true Mason by giving a large sum to one of their charities. He was sure the brethren would be gratified to see so many Provincial Grand Masters, and amongst them was the Earl of Limerick, who was ably carrying out Masonry in a different province. He gave "The Provincial Grand Masters of England," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Stephen Blair, Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire.

Bro. Blair said: When he came into the room he had little expectation of being singled out to propose a toast, or to return thanks for the Prov. G. Masters of England, which had been proposed by the Grand Master. He believed that the Grand Master appointed him as one of his Provincial Grand Officers soon after he was appointed himself as Grand Master. As the great head, he had been anxious to follow the rules and dictates he had laid down. The M.W.G. Master had said that he (Bro. Blair) had subscribed handsomely to the Boys' School. He had done so, and he had done it with much pleasure, and he hoped what he had done would be carried on by others in the same

way. He knew that they could not have a better institution than the Boys' School, and if properly carried on, it was in a wrong position in having a debt of £10,000 upon it. Therefore he endeavoured to put it right, for, instead of paying £500 a year interest on that debt, they could do far better with the money in assisting the children of their poorer brethren. The brethren had come forward well. Knowing they must have a leader and that, unless he came forward himself, he could not expect them to do so, he took the lead and they followed him. The Boys' School and the Institution for Aged Freemasons, were good charities and their poorer brethren were relieved in a way that was not done before. Although he did not often see, yet he always followed, the Grand Master, and endeavoured to carry out what he knew to be the wish of brethren not only of England but everywhere else, and to assist them by all the means in their power. He had only spoken of East Lancashire, but he would then come to West Yorkshire, and he bore his testimony to the liberal way in which they supported the Masonic Institutions. If required he should be happy to do more, and hoped that their institutions might flourish as long as he lived, and for many years after he was gone.

The G. Master proposed "The Building Committee, coupling with the toast, the name of Bro. Stebbing."

Bro. Stebbing, P.G.D., said he regretted that illness and failing health of Bro. Havers, had placed on his shoulders the duty of returning thanks for himself and the building committee, at the same time it was some satisfaction to return thanks for Bro. Havers, for the ability and intelligence with which he had carried out his duties as chairman of the Building Committee. It was no slight task to enter upon the building of such an Institution, for there were many difficulties to be surmounted, many differences to be smoothed over, and in thus dedicating a temple to Freemasonry, they were all deeply indebted to Bro. Havers, and for the success that had been achieved on that occasion, and which had been so eloquently alluded to by Bro. Simpson, in the oration he had delivered that day. On the part of the Building Committee, he said, that they were guided by the leading point of Bro. Havers, and to whom the whole credit was due. He expressed his satisfaction that the building had been begun and completed under the presence of their Grand Master, and he took that opportunity of assuring him, after twenty-five years service in Freemasonry, that their hearts were loyal and true to their chief, that they never wavered towards their W.M. Grand Master, and that those feelings culminated in the completion of the temple with joy and satisfaction in the heart of every Mason. Having paid a passing compliment to Bro. Plucknett, he said there was something in Freemasonry superior to buildings, superior to palaces, superior to all human institutions, for although they might all pass away, yet Freemasonry being founded on truth would endure and never decay.

Some other toasts were given, and the brethren and ladies then retired to the Grand Hall, where a selection of music was gone through, and at which the Grand Master, the Earl of Dalhousie and most of the Grand officers attended.

The vocalists were Madlle. Carola, Madmc. Bodda Pyne, Miss Palmer, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Agnes Flowers,—Bros. Winn, Wilbye Cooper, Fred. Walker, and Theodore Distin. Bro. James Coward, Grand Org., was the director.

Bro. T. Spencer was a most efficient toast master, and discharged his duties with great ability.

The Board of General Purposes, having decided to provide the new clothing for the Grand Officers taking part in the above ceremony, entrusted the order to Bro. Joseph Starkey, of 23, Conduit-street, Bond-street. The aprons of the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, together with the Grand Registrar's bag, call for special notice. The rich edges of the aprons are embroidered with pomegranate and Egyptian lotus, in the highest style of art, and with the greatest care and skill, the figures of the bag representing rather the appearance of fine goldsmith's work than that produced from the needle. The great care and accurate taste with which the whole of the work was carried out, both as to artistic design, workmanship, and quality of the materials employed, reflect great credit upon Bro. Starkey, and will at any rate satisfy the brethren that the art and mystery of the "Broderer" is by no means lost.

METROPOLITAN.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9.)—This lodge met on Tuesday the 6th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Bro. E. Coste, the W.M. in the chair. Bros. Bullen, S.W., and Baylis, J.W., supported by the P.M.'s, S. Coste, Vallentine, Moring, Abbot, &c. A ballot being taken for the admission of Mr. Cater, he was duly initiated by the W.M. in a very impressive manner. A sum of five guineas was voted from the funds of the lodge for the purpose of presenting the J.P.M. with a P.M.'s jewel, which was carried unanimously. Bro. Abbot proposed that the summer banquet should be held at Broxbourne, which was carried *nem con.* The brethren then sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Gosden. After the usual toasts some very capital songs were sung by Bros. Lemiere and Charles Sloman,—the latter Bro. delighting the brethren with an extemporaneous song. The brethren separated at an early hour.

NEW WANDSWORTH LODGE (No. 1,044.)—This excellent working lodge met on Wednesday the 7th inst., at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Wandsworth, Bro. R. Ord in the chair. Bro. J. Daly having answered the necessary questions, was duly passed to the degree of a F.C. Bros. Foale and Boldy, were then raised to the sublime degree of M.M.'s in a very excellent manner. This being the night for installation, the J.W. Bro. R. Daly, (in consequence of the retiring of the S.W.) was presented to the lodge for that purpose, and Bro. F. Walters, P.M., performed that ceremony in his usual excellent and impressive manner. The W.M. then invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Oswin, S.W.; Barrett, P.G. Org.; Oxford, J.W.; Ord, I.P.M. Honorary Secretary; Smith, J.D.; Challenger, J.D.; Lamb, I.G.; Hutchings, D.C.; Bradley, Tyler. The brethren then adjourned to a very excellent banquet. The visitors were—Bros. Terry, P.M.; Hariss, P.M.; H. M. Levy, P.M., 188; and several others. The brethren then returned to town at an early hour.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 742.)—The above lodge met on Thursday the 1st inst., at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The W.M. Bro. T. Foxall, having taken the chair the minutes of the former lodge were read and confirmed,—a ballot was taken for the admission of Bros. Henry Speedy, of the Vitruvian Lodge, and T. Norman, of the Strong Man, which was carried unanimously. A ballot was also taken for the admission of Mr. Oscar Sheffield, and it being unanimous, he was duly initiated. Bros. Farrar and Payne, were passed to the degree of F.C.'s, and Bros. Cock and Lambson, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.'s in a perfect manner, the W.M. being thoroughly proficient in his working. An audit committee was then elected, consisting of Bros. Weeks, Candick and Thomas. Notices of motion were then given that the subscription, joining, and initiation fees be raised, the latter should be eight guineas, also that a benevolent fund should be formed. This being the night for the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. S. G. Foxall the S.W., was unanimously elected. Bro. S. P. Acton, Treasurer, and Bro. Woodstock, Tyler. It was then proposed that a jewel of the value of five guineas, should be given from the funds of the lodge, to the retiring W.M., for the able manner he has conducted the duties of the chair during his year of office. The lodge being closed, the brethren eighty-two in number sat down to a splendid banquet provided in Bros. Bertram and Roberts' best style, that gave great satisfaction. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and some excellent speeches were made. The visitors were—Bros. R. H. Jones, P.G.D., Surrey, N. Jennings, P.G. Org., Surrey, R. Tanner, W.M., Domarie; Mitchell, No. 9; T. White, 21; W. Worrell, 766; Murto, 1,227; Ohren, 33; Lindus, 23; J. Hart, (La Tolerance) 538; Weiste, 59; Smith, 995; Reynolds, 183, and Bro. Charles Sloman, No. 25: during the evening some very excellent songs were sung by Bros. Seymour Smith, Organist to the lodge, Ohren, and Charles Sloman. The brethren at an early hour returned to town.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in noticing a new bronze relief of the Emperor at the Louvre, says "It is much to be doubted whether in London anything more hideous could be found. The bronze is on white marble, and his Majesty is represented as a Caesar on horseback—a Caesar with moustache à la gendarme. The impression conveyed by this work of art is that a gentleman in his night-dress has mounted a gingerbread steed."

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

TEIGNMOUTH.—Benevolent Lodge (No. 303.)—A limited number of the members responded to the call of the W.M. by attending at the Masonic Hall, at 6 o'clock p.m., on Monday the 5th inst. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. H. M. Bartlett, W.M., assisted by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M., &c. (who had been specially invited) acting as S.W., Bro. Hallett, J.W., and others. Subsequently Bro. Captain Walrond, occupied his chair of I.P.M.; Bros. Burden, S.W.; Taylor, J.D.; Blanchford, Secretary; Bro. Toms, was in his place as I.G. Bro. Richards, as Steward; Bro. Haggerty, as Tyler. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A second pedestal having been placed in front of that of the W.M., the chair behind it was occupied during the ceremonies by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, who worked them. Bros. Morris and Cary were presented as candidates for the second degree, examined and entrusted. The W.M. opened the lodge in the Fellow Craft's degree, to which rank the candidates were duly passed by Bro. Dr. H., who also gave them the charge and the lecture in explanation of the tracing board. Bro. Newman was then presented as a candidate for the rank of M.M., examined as to his proficiency and entrusted. The lodge having been opened in the third degree by the W.M., the candidate was re-admitted and raised to the rank of M.M. by the visiting P.M., who gave the traditional history and charge. The lodge was resumed by the W.M. in the second, and afterwards in the first degree. Several matters of private business interesting only to the members, were discussed, and the proceedings having been brought to an end at about quarter to ten, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Queen's Hotel for refreshment.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—St. John's Lodge (No. 279.)—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday the 7th inst., and was well attended. The chair was taken soon after seven o'clock by the W.M., Bro. Kelly, D.P.G.M., and the following brethren were present, viz.,—Bros. Clarke, Kinder, Morris and Weare, P.M.'s, Stretton, J.W., Crew, Sec. and Org., Thorpe, S.D., Burton, J.D., Adlard, Ride, Rowbotham, J. Wright Smith, Widdowson, Peggs, Astell, Skevington, Porter and Tarrath. Visitors—Rev. N. Hayerott, (Pastor of the Baptist Church, Victoria-road.) Universal Lodge No. 181, and Toller, S.W., Buzzard, J.W., Sargeant, S.D., Partridge, J.D., and Moor, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last regular lodge, and also of a lodge of emergency, were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Bro. Stanley, S.W., apologising for his absence owing to his having met with an accident by being thrown from his horse. A ballot was taken for Mr. James Stannard of Bank-buildings, Architect, as a candidate for Freemasonry, which was unanimous in his favour. Bro. John Frederick Klein, P.M., No. 21, London, and a P.G.S. (who for upwards of thirty years has been a frequent visitor to the lodge) was unanimously elected as honorary member. Bros. Astell and Skevington were called to the pedestal, and having passed an examination as E.A.'s, retired, when the lodge was opened in the second degree and they were passed F.C.'s, after which the W.M. gave the lecture on the tracing board of the degree. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and Mr. James Stannard was made a Mason in due form. At the conclusion of the ceremony the W.M. delivered the lecture on the tracing board and the final charge. A letter was read from the widow of the late Bro. John Holland, a Past Master of the lodge and a P.P.S.G.W. of the Province, in reply to the address of condolence in his decease adopted at a former meeting, and which was ordered to be entered on the minutes. A notice of motion by Bro. Kinder, P.M., for an alteration in the subscription to the lodge, stood over by permission, to a future meeting. Three candidates were present for the third degree, which ceremony, however, was postponed until the next lodge, there not being time to take it on the present occasion. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and passed an hour or two very pleasantly in social intercourse and harmony, to which the excellent secretary and organist Bro. Crow, greatly contributed by his brilliant performance on the fine pianos belonging to lodges 279 and 523. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were of course, duly honoured;

that of the visitors was eloquently responded to, by the Rev. Bro. Haycroft, who bore warm testimony to the very efficient manner in which the duties of the lodge had been performed.

On the following Thursday evening the last meeting, for the season, of the lodge of instruction attached to lodges No. 279 and 523, took place, when the seven sections of the first lecture were worked by the D.P.G.M. and Bros. Buzzard, Crow, Sculthorpe, and Partridge—greatly to the edification and instruction of the numerous newly initiated brethren whose attendance had been especially invited. The Rev. Bro. Haycroft was again a visitor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 471).—Friday, the 2nd inst., will long be remembered by the members of this lodge as a red-letter day—it being known that a P.M.'s jewel would be presented to Bro. Bartholomew Thomas, P.M., and a similar complement would be paid to Bro. Oliver, P.M. The W.M., Bro. Parnall, occupied the chair. There was a very large attendance of brethren. The minutes of the previous lodge having been read and confirmed, and some ordinary lodge business transacted, the W.M. instructed the J.W. to call the brethren from labour to refreshment. This being done, and the healths of Bros. Thomas and Oliver having been drunk in a bumper, the brethren returned into the lodge room, and the W.M. having resumed his gavel, spoke as follows:—"Brethren, we now come to what is essentially the most interesting and pleasant part of our duties this evening, viz., the presentation of these jewels to two brethren who for two preceding years have worthily filled this chair I have now the honour to occupy, and who have so well and faithfully discharged the duties devolving on them. Addressing Bros. Thomas and Oliver, the W.M. said,—I have much pleasure in investing you, on behalf of the members of 471, with these Past Masters' jewels which your brethren of the good old Silurian—recognising your distinguished zeal in the promotion of the great principles of morality and virtue as illustrated in Freemasonry—have unanimously voted you. You have both on previous occasions received the cordial thanks and approbation of this lodge in respect of the fulfilment of the duties of the various offices to which you have been elected and so worthily filled; but the brethren, deeming that your devotion to the Craft in general and your labours on behalf of the interest and well being of this lodge in particular, especially deserved something more than a mere expression of their appreciation of such services, desire your acceptance of these jewels, which they offer not for their intrinsic value, but in the hope that you will both look upon them as a small material token of their good feeling and affectionate regard for you. We hope you may long be spared to wear them in your accustomed places among us, and when you shall have fulfilled your Masonic duties on earth, may you each receive an immortal jewel from the Great Architect of the Universe in the Grand Lodge in Heaven." Bros. Thomas and Oliver respectively returned thanks in very effective speeches replete with true Masonic feeling, which we regret we are unable to give. After one candidate for initiation at the next meeting had been proposed, the lodge was closed in harmony at 9:55 p.m.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.

DOYLE'S LODGE OF FELLOWSHIP (No. 84).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 10th ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Court-place. There were present—Bros. Gallienne, P. Dep. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Gardner, W.M. in the chair; Bros. P. Masters, Martin, I.P.M.; Gilbert, Strickland, Churchouse, Wilcocks, and Hutchinson, Treasurer. Bros. Glencross, S.W.; Millington, J.W.; Sarchet, Secretary; Clarke, Assist. Secretary; Parker, S.D.; Muntz, J.D.; Cohen, I.G.; and Manger, Tyler; also Bros. Thorn, Lucas, Barter, Rowe, Carey and Abbott. Visitors—Bros. Smythson, P.M., 168; Le Page, Dawson, and Sharpe, 803. The lodge was opened at seven, and at once proceeded to business. The minutes of the lodge held in February, were read and confirmed, and inasmuch as no report of that meeting was sent to this magazine, it may be stated here that those minutes comprised (intervals) the resolution of the lodge to contribute their customary annual subscription to the fund for the relief of decayed Masons and

their widows, and the same with the addition of one guinea to the Boy's and Girl's schools. Bros. F. A. Carey, and James Le Page, who had been duly proposed and seconded as joining members, were balloted for and elected. Captain Edward John Collings, who at the meeting in February was proposed by Bro. Barter, and seconded by Bro. Gallienne as a candidate for Freemasonry, was then balloted for and approved. Immediately afterwards the candidate having been properly prepared, was received at the door of the lodge in the usual manner by the deacons, and subsequently initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry by the W.M. in a most impressive manner. This was the first time the W.M. since his installation had been called on to work any ceremony, beyond that of opening and closing the lodge, and the way in which he "collared his work" was really most capital; thoroughly composed and mindful of every word of the ritual, he was solemn in his delivery, which was distinct and well emphasised. The charge was given to Bro. Collins, by the P. Dep. Prov. G.M. Bro. Clarke the Steward, to the Zetland Commemoration Fund, mentioned that in addition to the guinea given by the lodge, he had received various subscriptions from different brethren, and that by the next meeting he hoped to be in a position to state that the amount would in the aggregate amount to £5 or more. Bro. Gallienne proposed, and Bro. Hutchinson, seconded Bro. Sharpe, F.C., 803, as a joining member. The lodge was now closed and the brethren retired to the banqueting room where a few hours were agreeably spent in refreshment, the social enjoyment of which was much enhanced by the capital singing of the Entered Apprentice by Bro. Gallienne, an interesting and well studied recitation, and songs by that most obliging of songsters, Bro. Smythson, Bro. Muntz and others.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MAURITIUS.

BRITISH LODGE (No. 736).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 16th December, 1868, for the transaction of its monthly business, and to instal the W.M. for the ensuing year. The attendance of the brethren was rather numerous, and amongst the visitors we noticed W. Bro. Kyshe, P.M., ex-Military Lodge (I.C.); Icery, P.M.; W. Bro. Robinson, R.W.M., Lodge Friendship, No. 439 (S.C.); Bro. Series, President of the Chapter of La Loge La Triple Esperance, and Bro. Bergus, President of the Chapter of La Loge La Paix, and several visiting brethren from the sister lodges in the colony. W. Bro. George Britter, W.M., presided, supported by his officers. The lodge having been duly opened, Bro. Thompson, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last lodge, and the report of the Audit Committee, which were received and confirmed. The W.M. elect then handed over the gavel to P.M. de Lissa, as Installing Master, and subsequently retired. The W.M. elect was introduced and presented by P.M. Kyshe and Icery, and was duly installed into the chair of K.S. by P.M. de Lissa, which ceremony was most ably performed, and elicited approbation from every one who witnessed it. The W.M. caused a vote of thanks to be recorded in the minutes to W. Bro. de Lissa, for kindly officiating as Installing Master in the absence of the I.P.M., W. Bro. Lewison. The W.M. also thanked the several deputations and visitors for their kind attendance on so auspicious an occasion. The W.M. elected as his officers for the ensuing year,—Bro. J. T. Jones, S.W.; T. H. Thompson, J.W.; W. Aitchison, Treas. and Acting Sec.; J. Sullivan, S.D.; R. Hermes, J.D.; J. Mitchell, D.C.; J. Smith, I.G.; and Bro. Gilot, Tyler. The lodge having been resumed to the first degree, the W.M. said he had received a communication from the Grand Secretary in England in reference to the intended celebration, on the occasion of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, completing a service of twenty-five years in that office. The W.M. proposed, seconded by P.M. de Lissa, and unanimously approved by the brethren, "That the sum of £5 be given by this lodge towards the object in view." A sum of £2 was also given to a poor distressed brother. The lodge having been closed, the W.M. invited the brethren to the refreshment hall. About sixty brethren sat, down under the presidency of the W.M., W. Bro. Britter. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was spent, which was considerably enhanced by the excellent singing of several of the brethren.

ROYAL ARCH.

DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Chapter* (No. 710).—Wednesday, April 7th, the day fixed for the quarterly meeting, proved to be an unfortunate one, as other meetings, widely different in character, were fixed for the same date, which greatly interfered with the attendance, so much so, that it was found necessary to defer the exaltation of several brethren whose names as candidates had been placed on the circular of summons. The chapter was opened half an hour after noon by Comp. the Rev. R. Bowden, M.E.Z., assisted by Comps. Dr. Hopkins, P.Z. and H.; Lidstone, P.Z., acting as J.; and V. Bird, P.Z. This having been completed, the comps. were admitted. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Comp. G. Heath, E., and confirmed. All below the first chair having been requested to retire, a Board of First Principals was formed. The retiring M.E.Z. then duly installed Comp. Dr. Hopkins, P.Z., in the first chair. The comp. who had been elected to the second chair being unavoidably absent, his installation was deferred. A Board of Installed Third Principals was then constituted, and the M.E.Z. conducted the ceremony of installing Comp. Marks as J. The board having been closed, the comps. were re-admitted. The following officers were duly invested with their collars of office, the first two by proxy:—Comps. Pridham, E.; Glanfield, N.; G. Heath, Treas.; Rev. R. Bowden, P.Z., Chap.; Niner, Prin. Soj.; Bartlett and Oldrey, Assist. Soj.'s; and Crocker, Jan. On the proposition of the M.E.Z., seconded by Comp. Bowden, P.Z., a vote of thanks was passed to Comps. V. Bird, P.Z., and Lidstone, P.Z., for their kindness in coming a long distance to assist in the ceremony of installation, which was duly acknowledged by them, accompanied by an expression of readiness at any future time to further the interests of the chapter in that or in any other way within their power. On the proposition of the M.E.Z., seconded by Comp. G. Heath, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Comp. the Rev. R. Bowden, P.Z., for the eminent services he had rendered to the chapter during an occupancy of the chair for three years in succession, and for the skill and ability with which he had conducted the ceremonies, and kept the chapter together under difficult circumstances. The I.P.Z. replied in a most feeling manner, and stated his earnest desire still to benefit the chapter by a regular attendance and assistance in any capacity in which he could be useful. As to the past three years, he had relied on the assurance that perseverance would in time overcome any little disappointments and reverses, and to none had he been more indebted for efficient aid, and the means of restoring the chapter to a state of activity and prosperity, than to the two comps. to whose kindness he owed this formal mark of approval of his efforts, which he highly valued. The chapter was closed at 1.30 p.m., and the comps. having adjourned to the Seven Stars Hotel to partake of a banquet, spent a very pleasant afternoon together, separating at five o'clock.

MARK MASONRY.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

HALIFAX.—*Fearnley Lodge* (No. 58).—The members of this lodge held their quarterly meeting on Monday, April 12th, when there was not a very good attendance, only fifteen being present, Bro. John Stott, acting as W.M. The principal business was balloting for Bros. William James Laidler and Samuel Firth, of the St. James's Lodge, No. 448, who were both accepted, and subsequently advanced to the degree of Mark Masters by Bro. Normanton, P.M. Two other brethren were proposed for the next meeting. Bro. Charles Woollons gave in his name to be placed on Bro. Thomas Meggy's list as a Steward to represent the Fearnley Lodge at the approaching Festival of the Girls' School. Deep regret was then expressed at the death of Bro. W. K. Farrar, who had been accidentally killed, near Grass Valley, California, and a small sum voted from the lodge funds towards the subscription being raised by the members of No. 448, for his widow and three young children, after which the lodge was closed in the usual manner.

MR. CHARLES READE'S new novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," is appearing simultaneously in the *Cornhill* and in the *Galaxy*, an American magazine.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The Grand Masonic Ball, Exhibition Palace.

The grand ball which took place on Friday the 9th inst., in the Exhibition Palace, in connection with the Craft under singularly auspicious circumstances, was certainly one of the most brilliant and imposing events of the kind that ever took place in a city remarkable for the magnificence of its entertainments and the splendour of its fashionable life. Promoted by an organization which numbers in its various grades the most distinguished representatives of intellect, culture, wealth, and influence in the empire, honoured by the presence of Royalty and the highest ranks of society, it was conceived and carried out on a scale of magnitude almost unparalleled, and was crowned with a success which must have exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. Only once before has this building, which would do honour to the genius of a Paxton, and grace even the finest city in Europe, been so literally a palace of beauty, or illustrated with such marvellous effect the highest triumphs of decorative art. The appearance of the grand transept was magnificent in the extreme, and the decorations certainly surpassed anything of the kind ever before attempted in the building. In the centre a large fountain, surrounded by plants with dark green foliage, was playing, and its translucent water falling in tiny spray on the miniature rocks below seemed like a stream of liquid gold as it reflected the auriferous beams which shone from all sides. In front of each pillar supporting the galleries, and rising to the roof above, lances were slung, the highly polished blades and graceful pennons giving them a pleasing effect. Over the clock, in the semi-circular transept, were several military devices, composed of swords, pistols, bayonets, rifle-locks, and other weapons, most ingeniously arranged; and in each recess national flags and banners were suspended. Above all, formed of gas jets, were the Prince of Wales' feathers and the famous motto, "Ich dien." At the southern end some exceedingly large standards were placed, and over these a great star, also of gas jets, bore the inscription "Quis separabit?" which, in common with the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick, the Irish brethren have adopted. The whole of the floor was laid with rich carpeting, which relieved it of its usual barren appearance, besides contributing incalculably to the comfort of the visitors. At the opposite end of the transept was the dais,—from its magnitude and beauty perhaps the principal object of interest in the Palace. It was more than 32 feet in length, and elevated about the usual height from the floor, and covered with deep crimson cloth. On each side of the steps leading up to the throne was a lion in a recumbent position, and a mute clad in a suit of ancient steel armour. The canopy was of semi-hexagonal form (elongated), the cornice of gold, pierced by a string-course of shamrocks, relieved by a background of Masonic blue; on the angles, the Irish harp, surmounted by the Royal crown, and shamrocks conventionally arranged. In the centre was a sunburst formed of bayonets and swords, round which were placed flags; and a device similar in character adorned either end of the cornice. The back-ground of the dais was covered with crimson cloth, and the Royal arms in gilt moulding, occupied the centre above the chairs of state. At the back of the dais two handsome retiring rooms were specially devoted to the use of the Prince, the Lord Lieutenant and viceregal party, and the Duke of Leinster, as G.M. of Ireland. But few things attracted more admiration, or evinced more ingenuity of design, than a number of grand military devices which were placed on both sides of the dais. These were formed of antique and modern weapons brought from the Pigeon House Fort, and with wonderful skill made to represent a variety of things. The signs by which the objects and character of Freemasonry are all symbolized and expressed; the rising sun and many other devices, were executed with a taste and skill that could not easily be surpassed. In the recesses under the galleries were placed lounges and sofas of mahogany, covered in crimson and blue velvet and damask. Cabinets of huhl and marqueterie, over which were placed large mirrors, were ranged at regular intervals, and drapery falling in handsome folds, contributed to render the decorations at once pleasing and effective. Down the centre of the transept were fixed parallel rows of richly gilt gaseliers, in addition to the strings of gas jets which run entirely round the galleries, so that the illumi-

nation was powerful and intense, and the dome of many-coloured glass was stained with the white radiance of the lights below. The smaller fountains were also at play, and in their cool waters the gold fish darted to and fro, hiding beneath some moss-grown stone, or under the welcome shade of some overhanging shrub. The tenants of the aviaries, in all the splendour of their tropical plumage, half terrified, flew wildly about, or gazed in a kind of blank amazement at the unwonted spectacle. But, much as art had done to transform the Palace into a home of beauty, it yet derived its main loveliness and charm from the smiles of nature. The stately exotics, with their spreading branches, from almost every clime, the graceful plants of the conservatory, the flowers in all the freshness of vernal bloom that occupied every spare nook, and brightened every recess, realized a degree of beauty and refinement as different from the affluent brilliancy of light and gilding around as the bank of primroses from the miserable daub of the scene-painter, while gentle creepers twined gracefully round the stern iron pillars, and peeped out from the glittering lances. The Leinster Hall was fitted up as a ball-room, and in some respects was decorated, similarly to the grand transept. At the end, a handsome and spacious orchestra had been erected, and over it were suspended the flags of Great Britain. High up above the gallery was the principal device, in gus, consisting of an immense representation of the three national symbols—the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle. In front of the orchestra was a trophy of French arms of the 14th and 15th centuries, very effectively arranged, and on either side was a large figure in bronze. Between the pillars were suspended flags of different countries and the symbols of the Order, to illustrate the extent and power of the fraternity, which, in spite of insolent ecclesiastical fulminations, comprises some of the best and wisest of the earth, and exercises a benignant influence upon all who acknowledge its obligations. To exhaust the points of interest which met every glance would be simply impossible. Everything which could fascinate the sight or ravish the mind, in these sources of ornamentation, that wealth could procure or luxury desire—in short, everything which could realise Oriental loveliness in the scene was introduced and yet with a judgment, a cultivated sense of harmony that never offended the most exacting taste. The gorgeous spectacle which presented itself was one that can live only in the memories of those who saw it, for the pencil of the artist, and the description of the word-monger, must fail to perpetuate its bewildering beauties. Wherever the visitor turned he was dazzled with brilliant constellations of lights, with glittering arms, bright colours, and the choicest treasures of Flora, while groups of “fair women and brave men,” in the graceful mazes of the waltz, or standing in easy conversation, completed a picture whose every attribute was felicity, every feature splendour; and “when music arose, with its voluptuous swell,” half drowning the harmonious hum of human voices, and the soft murmur of waters playing gently in the fountains, the occasion was indeed one to enchant the worshipper of sensuous beauty, and transport his thoughts “where flowers, and founts, and nymphs, and semi-gods, and all the Graces find their old abode.” The transition from the æsthetic to the material, from the transcendental to the practical, may appear rather violent, but is sometimes irresistible. The grand concert hall was fitted up as a supper-room, and nothing, which art could do to refine the vulgar but indispensable operations which remind us of our mortality, to tempt the epicure, or delight the gourmand, was omitted. The balconies were hung with the emblems of the Order, and at each end was constructed a trophy of old arms formerly used by the Knights Templars. The tables were covered with viands of the most expensive and *récherché* description, many of which were sent from famous establishments in London and Paris, and comprising rare delicacies, and altogether the supper was worthy of Gunter’s most gifted cuisinier. Vases of beautiful flowers were so disposed as to heighten the pleasing effect, and by their “perfume delicate appeased the finest sense;” and all the accessories were in perfect keeping. The hall on the opposite side was also fitted up as a supper-room, while refreshments for the royal party were provided in an apartment upstairs, which was sumptuously furnished, and laid out with exquisite taste, the plate being supplied by Messrs. Waterhouse, of Dame-street.

The Grand Officers assembled at nine o’clock, wearing the collars, aprons, and other badges of their respective Orders. At a quarter to ten o’clock a procession was formed, awaiting the arrival of the Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, in the smaller concert-room, consisting of the P.D.G.M. the Hon.

Judge Townsend and other Grand Officers, preceded by the Stewards selected to attend at the dais. Having marched into the ballroom, the P.D.G.M. took his seat until the arrival of the G.M. was notified to him. At a quarter-past ten o’clock the G. Officers proceeded to meet the M.W. the G.M. at the door and conducted his Grace along the Statuary Hall to the dais, where, on taking his seat, the G. Master was saluted according to ancient form by the brethren assembled. Bro. Alderman Manning acted as Dir. of Cers.

About 11 o’clock his Royal Highness Prince Arthur arrived, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer, Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, C.B., and Lieutenant Pickard, V.C., Aides-de-Camp in attendance; Lord and Lady De Vesci and the Honourable Misses Vesci, Lord Suffield, Lord and Lady Charles Bruce, Lady Sarah Spencer, Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. John Leslie, Captain Wellesley, Major Whyte Melville, Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. E. Ross, and the following members of the Household and Staff:—Hon. Major and Mrs. Boyle, and the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield, Hon. H. Leeson, Mr. C. S. Roundell, Mr. Courtenay Boyle, Colonel Forster, Captain Villiers, Mr. L. Balfour, Captain Lascelles, Captain and Mrs. F. Campbell, Miss Brabazon, Mr. A. Seymour, Captain Donaldson, and Colonel McDonnell. His Royal Highness was attired in evening costume, and wore the Star of St. Patrick, and the Garter and Ribbon of the Bath.

The Viceregal party were received by the G. Master, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the D.G. Master, and other Grand Officers, and, having been conducted to the dais, the National Anthem was performed, after which dancing commenced. The ball was opened by Prince Arthur and the Countess Spencer, having as their *vis-à-vis* the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Drogheda. Supper was served between 12 and 1 o’clock, after which dancing was renewed with spirit and kept up until a late hour.

There were above three thousand present, and the general arrangements were admirably planned and carried out, and the immense company were manifestly satisfied with them in every detail.

The following brethren acted as a Committee of Management:—

GRAND OFFICERS.—Bros. M.W. His Grace the Duke of Leinster, G.M.; R.W. Sir Edward Borough, Bart., D.G.M.; R.W. the Hon. Judge Townsend, P.D.G.M.; R.W. the Right Hon. Lord Athlumney, S.G.W.; R.W. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., J.G.W.; R.W. Bushe, G. Treas.; R.W. Maxwell C. Close, G. Sec.; W. Charles A. Cameron, M.D., S.G.D.; W. Edmund R. Dignes la Touche, J.G.D.; W. Charles Astley, G. Supt. of Works; W. Alderman Manning, G. Dir. of Cer.; W. Theophilus St. George, G. Steward; W. George Hepburn, G.S.B.; W. Francis Quin, G. Org.; W. Stuart Nassau Lane, G.I.G.; W. Charles T. Walmisley, D.G. Sec.

MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF DUBLIN LODGES.—Bro. Capt. John H. Healey, Acting Master G.M.L. The following W.M.’s:—Bros. Edward McClure, Lodge 2; George A. John, 4; George W. K. Drewitt, 6; Echlin Molyneux, Q.C., 11; Denis P. Browne, 12; Alex. D. Kennedy, 25; John Clare, 50; William Roper, J.P., 53; James H. North, 93; Joseph D. Cope, 100; William James McCoy, 120; Henry Parkinson, 125; Graham Lemou, 126; Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Snow, 141; Matthew Good, 153; Maurice E. Solomons, 158; William McGee, 171; John Wilson, 245; Charles Meagher, 500; Charles H. G. Emerson, 620; Thomas McGovern, 666; Charles C. Macnamara, 728. The following Secretaries:—Bros. John Gallie, 2; Samuel B. Oldham, 4; John A. Hogan, 6; Henry Ebbs, 11; Maurice Keatings, 12; James V. Mackey, J.P., 50; Arthur R. Oldham, 53; Henry Cleere, 93; T. H. Atkinson, 100; Andrew Moir, 120; Robert Thacker, 125; Thomas F. Eustace, 126; Robert W. Shekleton, 141; Charles C. Walmisley, 143; William Scott, 153; Percival Jones, 158; Joseph S. Wilson, 171; George T. Whitestone, 245; William Allen, 494; William F. Collins, 500; Captain Joshua Pim, 620; John Griffin, 666; Captain A. V. Davoren, 721.

In pursuance of the power vested in the above Committee, the following brethren were added to their number:—Bros. the Marquis of Waterford, K.P.; Earl of Charlemont, K.P.; Earl of Bective; Lord Dunboyne; Lord Clonbrock; Lord Bellew; Lord Kilworth; Lord Kenlis; Sir James Stewart, Bart., V.L.; Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart., D.L.; Sir J. W. Hort, Bart., D.L.; Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., D.L.; Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.; Sir Charles Lanyon; Sir John Barrington, D.L.; Hon. D. R. Puket, Q.C.; Hon. More Smyth, D.L.; Hon. Robert King, Lieut. Col. McGregor, 65th Reg.; Superintendent of Stores, S.

G. Pake; Major Knox, D.L.; Major Leech; Capt. Godfrey Brereton, R.N.; Capt. Coleman, Royal Dragoons; Capt. Vandeleur, 12th Lancers; Capt. Wilson, 4th K.O.R. Regt.; Capt. Bridson, 4th K.O.R. Regt.; Capt. Morley, 9th Regt.; Capt. Pinson, 16th Regt.; Capt. Mosyn, 96th Regt.; Capt. Hubbard, J.P.; Capt. Nicholson, J.P.; Capt. Harrison; Capt. Maxwell Harte; Capt. Jenkins; Lieut. Cox, 12th Lancers, A.D.C.; Lieut. Harris, 20th Regt.; Thomas Conolly, M.P.; William S. Tracy; Richard W. Boyle; Lowry V. T. Balfour; Edward W. Maunsell; Andrew Browne, J.P.; William Featherstonhaugh, J.P.; Joliffe Tuffnell; Ralph S. Cusack, J.P.; John A. Baker; Edward D. Thorp; Thomas A. Jones, R.H.A.; Anthony Perrier, J.P.; Arthur Bailow, jun.; Rawdon Macnamara; E. H. Kinahan, J.P.; Henry B. Johnston; John Brennan; Thomas Brunker; George A. Stephens; John H. Goddard; W. E. Gumbleton, J.P.; Thomas Valentine; Anderson Cooper; John Vance, and W. K. Clay.

For the purpose of making the arrangements as complete as possible, the Committee adopted the following rules:—

1st. That tickets can only be obtained through a member of the Masonic Order.

2nd. That the payment of two guineas by a member of the Masonic Order do constitute such member a subscriber to the intended ball, none but Freemasons being eligible to become subscribers.

3rd. That each such subscriber shall be entitled to receive two tickets, each ticket to admit a lady or a gentleman.

4th. That each subscriber shall, in addition to the two tickets before named, be entitled to receive as many more tickets as the Committee shall think proper to allot to him, at the rate of one guinea each ticket.

5th. That single tickets shall be issued to members of the Order not subscribing at the rate of one pound five shillings for each ticket.

6th. That no subscription shall be received after the 3rd of April, and that all tickets taken out after the 3rd of April, shall be charged at the rate of thirty shillings, and no ticket shall be issued after Monday, the 5th April, without special leave of the Committee, and at such rate as the Committee shall deem advisable.

7th. That each ticket shall be signed by one of the honorary secretaries.

8th. That each subscriber shall be considered answerable for the character and conduct of the persons he may invite and procure tickets for. The subscriber's name shall be endorsed on each ticket previously to their being delivered to him.

9th. That the name and address, in full, of each person for whom a ticket is required must be previously submitted to, and approved of, by the Committee.

10th. That the name of each person invited shall be inserted in his or her ticket by the Committee.

11th. That a ticket is not transferable under any circumstance by the person in whose favour it may have been issued.

12th. That any subscriber or brother wishing to have the name in a ticket changed may, on application to the Committee, have such tickets cancelled, and may receive a new ticket in lieu thereof, having the proposed name (if approved by the Committee) inserted therein.

13th. That no ticket having an erasure, or any alteration therein can be admitted.

14th. That no ticket shall be delivered until paid for, nor shall any be issued on the condition that it may be returned if not required.

We congratulate the Committee of Management on the result. Their effort to benefit an excellent charity, to promote brotherly love and social good feeling in the city, and to add a pleasant feature to Prince Arthur's visit, completely succeeded. It may be hoped that a good deal was done to counteract the active influence that is at work to foster religious rancour. The very existence of so poisonous a spirit is the strongest proof that a society is necessary which practises charity, and cherishes fraternal affections. In a Millennial age no Masonic support of those principles would be necessary; but in an age of Cardinals, a Masonic institution cannot be dispensed with. It is a beneficent antidote to the "separate system" with which society in Ireland is menaced. It was unfortunate that the ecclesiastical authorities found it necessary to issue their threatening notice against the ball given as a greeting to Prince Arthur. There was little gratitude in the act to a government that has been lavishing its recognitions and favours upon those from whom the affront

came. It was not very considerate towards his excellency, who must have been anxious that the Prince should meet with no disappointment. If there had been any such unhappy effect, it must have been deeply regretted by every Irishman anxious to see Royal visits frequently repeated. It could not be expected that the public wishes in this respect would be satisfied, if the presence of a Prince were to be the signal for obtrusive displays of bigotry. The ball, however, was not spoiled. Those who had, perhaps, least reason to rally round the Viceroy, did on this occasion assemble, in imposing and brilliant masses, and gave the Prince an honest Irish welcome. Is any citizen the worse for seeing many persons of the highest character, of various political opinion, and of different grades in society, associating together in a brotherly spirit on Masonic principles? It was a better lesson in "charity" than is often heard, to use parliamentary language, "in another place." Not the charity of almsgiving, which often debauches both the giver, when he boasts of it, and the receiver when he is taught to lean upon it, but the charity of a manly respect for, and confidence in, one's neighbour.

Poetry.

UNDER THE HAWTHORN TREE.

Come, Mary, let us sit awhile
Under the hawthorn tree;
'Tis forty years to-day, dear wife,
Since thou wert wed to me.

This thorn was white with blossom then,
Ay, white as it is now;
But many a bitter storm it's stood
And so have I and thou.

We've had our joys, and sorrows too,
Full many a time I ween;
And intervals of calm repose,
Have often come between.

What joy our little baby brought
Into our cottage home!
His winning ways so won my heart,
I had no wish to roam.

Our days were happy then, dear wife,
And with what pleasure we
Have often watch'd our darling play
Beneath this same old tree.

We know no sorrow till he died,
But, oh, what sorrow then!
All earthly joys seem'd fled from us,
To never come again.

We bore our grief together, wife,
As we had shared our joy:
He made us glad, then left us sad,
Our pretty first-born boy.

Nay, do not weep, our babe is blest;
Then, why shouldst thou be sad?
The birds are merry overhead,
And we, too, should be glad.

Glad that our love is still as strong
As on our wedding day;
And that we still can wander forth
This pleasant month of May.

When earth is all so beautiful
With flowers and blossoms fair,
And nature's minstrels, far and near,
With music fill the air.

I thank my God for all His gifts,
And pray, when life is o'er;
We both may dwell with Him above,
In joy for evermore.

Stokesley, May 24th, 1868.

MEETINGS OF THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.

TUESDAY, 20th April.—Institution of Civil Engineers, at 8.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April.—Society of Arts at 8.

LIST OF LODGE, &c., MEETINGS FOR WEEK
ENDING 24TH APRIL, 1869.

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

METROPOLITAN.

Sunday, April 18th.

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

Monday, April 19th.

LODGES.—Grand Masters' F.M.H.; British, F.M.H.; Emulation, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.; Felicity, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Tranquillity, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars; Panmure, Balham Ho., Balham; Royal Albert, F.M.H.; Eclectic, F.M.H.; Gooch, Prince Alfred Ho., Southall.

—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-st., Southwark; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Tower Hamlet Engineers, Duke of Clarence, Commercial-road, East.—MARK MASONRY.—Lodge of Instruction, Kent, Lyceum Tav., Strand.

Tuesday, April 20th.

Board of Gen. Purp.—LODGES.—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Ho., Southwark; Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st.; Cadogan, F.M.H.; St. Paul's, City Terminus Ho., Cannon-st.; Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho; St. Mark's, Horns Tav., Kennington.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Strong Man, White Horse, Little Britain; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dist. Railway, Victoria Station; Domestic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Euphrates, White Hart Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; British Oak, Silver Lion Tav., Pennyfield, Poplar; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney; Royal Albert, White Hart Tav., Abchurch-lane; New Wandsworth, F.M. Ho., New Wandsworth; Royal Union, Hotel de Cologne, Haymarket.—CHAPTERS.—Mount Sinai, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-street; Industry, F.M.H.—CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.—Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane; Metropolitan, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

Wednesday, April 21st.

Gen. Com. Grand Chap; Lodge of Benevolence, at 7; Grand Stewards' Lodge.—LODGES.—United Mariners, George Ho., Aldermanbury; St. George's, Trafalgar Ho., Greenwich; Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tav., Crutched Friars; Oak, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars; Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich; Maybury, F.M.H.; Buckingham and Chandos, F.M.H.; Marquis of Dalhousie, F.M.H.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-street, Mile End-rd.; Confidence, Sugar Loaf, Great 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.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union Swan Tavern, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.—MARK MASONRY.—Bon Accord, F.M.T.

Thursday, April, 22nd.

House Com. Fem. School, at 4.—LODGES.—Grenadiers, F.M.H.; Shakespeare, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.; William Preston, Star and Garter, Putney; South Middlesex, Beaufort House, North-end, Fulham; Victoria, George Ho., Aldermanbury.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark; Globe, No. 10, Old Bond-street, 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, Crown Ho., 41, Holborn; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tav., Deptford; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-st.—CHAPTER.—Polish National, F.M.H.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

Friday, April 23rd.

House Com. Boys' School.—LODGES.—Universal, F.M.H.; Jerusalem, F.M.H.; Fitzroy, Hd. Qrs. of the Hon. Artill. Co., Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Luke's.—LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.; St. Luke's, Pier Ho., Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford; Stability, Guildhall Tav., 33, Gresham-st.; Union's (Emulation Lo. of Improvement for M.M.), F.M.H.; United Pilgrims, Horn's Tav., Kennington; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tav., Broadway, Deptford; Belgrave, Hand and Racquet, Whitcomb-st., Leicester-sq.; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Lily, Greyhound Ho., Richmond; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle, King-st., Hammersmith; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey; Metropolitan Lo. of Instruction, George Ho., Aldermanbury.—CHAPTER.—Moira, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.

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

MASONIC LIFEBOAT FUND.

Bro. Jesse Banning informs us that the Sefton Lodge, No. 680, has voted £1 ls., and the Mariners' Lodge, No. 249, £3 3s. Further subscriptions received:—Per Bro. Tuohy, of Portsea, £1 ls. (Amount of a shilling subscription.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

WE cannot engage to insert any communication which is not legibly written, and on one side of the paper. Numerous complaints have been made with regard to the spelling of names in lodge reports; but for such errors we are not to blame. We do everything in our power to prevent any inaccuracy, and, we think, if a brother considers his communication worthy of being put in print, it is, we consider, at the same time worthy of being plainly written. As brevity is the soul of wit, the same proverb applies to the press. We have already stated our final intention with regard to anonymous communications. No notice will be taken of them.

J. W. T., (Dover).—Address to Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, W.C.