

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXXIII.

JUNO AND JANUARY.

The *Altare ab altitudine*, or exalted Altar, was raised, as the words imply, high above the pavement, and signifies the particular place where sacrifices were wholly and only devoted to the celestial deities; whereas *Bomos* (Bomos), was used not peculiarly to denote the high altar, but likewise those low ones, denominated *aræ*; according to whom they were consecrated, namely, as to *Θεοὶ χθονιοὶ* (*Theoi Khonioi*), the celestial gods, and *Θεοὶ ἐπιχθονιοὶ* (*Theoi Epixhonioi*), the terrestrial gods, but collectively of each. The signification of *Μαγαλοὶ Θεοὶ* (*Magaloi Theoi*), implies the great gods, or deities. The altar of Jupiter the Olympian, described by Pausanias, was more than twenty feet in height; whereas those of the heroes, or *Epixthonioi Eroes*, called *Eskarai*, were not above half a foot high. The Greeks also dug out little trenches, named *Lakkoi* and *Bóthroi*, which they used instead of altars, when they sacrificed to *Ipocthónioi* (*γρεθόνιοι*), and *Katakthonioi*, &c. (*Καταχθονιοὶ*), or the infernal deities. The figures of the *Dodeca eisi* (*Δδεκα εἰσι*), *Theoi megaloi* (*Θεοὶ μεγάλοι*), or *Duodecim sunt Dei mágni*, which is to say, the twelve higher deities, were painted in the portico of the Ceramicus, where the Athenians slain in war were buried, and represented in other porticos, as of the Pantheon.* The names of these twelve could be classified with an equal number of divinities of many nations, answering to the same attributes, and placed side by side as follows:—

Zeus, Jupiter.	Juno, Hera.
Poseidon, Neptunus.	Pallas, Minerva.
Apollon, Apollo.	Demeter, Ceres.
Hephaitus, Vulcanus.	Aphrodite, Venus.
Ares, Mars.	Artemis, Diana.
Hermes, Mercurius.	Hestia, Vesta.

The Athenians had, likewise, an altar erected to the highest honour of these deities, called *Βωμὸς τῶν δωδεκά Θεῶν* (*Bomos ton dodeca Theon*), that is, the altar of the twelve gods and goddesses. In fact, the ancients avowed the greatest veneration towards these once mighty beings of their worship and immortality, and reverential honour to their heroic sons, for the gods, we may bear in mind,

* As "St. Mary's the Round," at Rome, it is worthy of note, dedicated to all the gods, and Boniface the Fourth consecrated to the Virgin Mary and all the Saints.

saw the daughters of man "that they were fair." Likewise the ancient nations generally, as did the Jews, put much assured belief in the transmigration of souls. In truth, all nations have possessed religious systems of their own; which have crumbled, and are crumbling, before the revealed religion of Christ, which again has many systems. So long as religion forms an established system of a nation or country, the priests respectively, if deeply learned, can have no views contrary to those of his Church, and it is not of the religion but on its system that they would think of solemnly deliberating upon making any change. Consequently, by the adjustment of knowledge, a doctor of divinity, or rather any ecclesiastic, proves his positive deficiency in theological reasoning, by attempting to depart from his Church; and, by detracting from the truths of the Holy Testaments, proclaims himself unfit for his holy office. Some divine being, namely a God, is believed to have instituted all religions that have been established according to the history of their many founders. Thus one religion has given place to another, and more or less each have pointed to one Saviour and one religion, relative to which the Christian Religion is an universally predicted religion. It is so, even as it is divided into many systems, the abuses of which, in its own sure and certain way, it takes upon itself to reform, as, with a mysterious progress, silently and surely, it approaches day by day, hour by hour, by invisible agencies, and glorious achievements, nearer and nearer to its final victory and fulfilment. "Let there be light." And we catch up the expressive words and say, "Let there be light." Let each sentence of the Holy Scriptures be correctly and plainly expounded, literally as they have been translated into our own language, and there can be no fear as to the result.

ARCHITECTURAL LONDON IN 1884.

(From the Builder.)

The possible aspect of London as it might appear to the problematical New Zealander, in that far-off future in which civilization and commercial prosperity may have been displaced from their present centre and removed to the antipodes, has been traced by a master hand. But that dreamy picture of architectural ruin belongs to a state of things too distant, and too inconceivable to create any really serious interest in the present generation, or to materially influence the studies or aspirations of our existing architects and engineers.

It may, however, prove more suggestive to sketch out a pen-and-ink picture of architectural London at no more distant epoch than twenty years hence—a picture, the outlines of which are already making themselves visible, and which cannot fail to flatter our national vanity, instead of suggesting the depressing idea of a London in ruins, in the far-off New Zealandic epoch—should such an era ever arrive, which, in the present state of Maori progress and politics, seems less and less probable.

At a period not more distant than the year of grace 1884, it may be fairly assumed that the architecture of London will have assumed an artistic character as far in advance of its present aspect as its present is from that of the year of those famous treaties and conventions of 1815, which were thought to have settled everything, both political and artistic, upon a permanent basis, while passing events are every day proving to us that they settled neither the one nor the other. At that epoch (1815), scarcely more than fifty years ago, that vast dingy mass of brick-and-mortar London, with its mean, low houses, crushed with their cumbrous tiled roofs, and unenlivened by their small, badly glazed, and insufficient windows,—half of which were built up to avoid William Pitt's too celebrated window-tax—was still intact.

In the north-west, it is true, Portland-place, and a few squares, and wider streets, containing more spacious and better-lighted houses, had been gradually making their appearance during three quarters of a century; but the metropolitan agglomeration of crowded and dismal buildings, and narrow streets and alleys, which formed the main portions even of the aristocratic parishes of St. James and St. George, still enjoy all their ancient prestige of destiny, dirt, and dinginess. And then they were so blackened by successive coatings of the coal smoke of centuries, that whether they were themselves built of coal instead of brick might have been a point open to discussion.

It was only about the year 1815, that it was determined to cut a broad roadway through the murky centre of a mass of streets and alleys, which then disappeared for ever from the map of London, in order to form a new grand street, considerably above a mile in length, leading from Carlton House, the residence of the Prince Regent, to the newly-formed park, which was to take its name from the then existing Regency.

The new line of communication arising on the sites of Glasshouse-street, Swallow-street, and a host of smaller streets and alleys, became gradually the Regent-street of to-day; and being commenced soon after our great military triumph at Waterloo, the broad opening opposite Carlton House received the name of Waterloo-place; the whole forming what may be termed our "Boulevard Sebastopol" of that time. So thoroughly established now is that Regent-street as the

leading feature of the street architecture of western London, that it is difficult to conceive an "architectural London" without it; the fact being, that before that time there was, in the matter of streets, no architectural London at all. The effect produced by the designs of Mr. Nash was considered very great among the more advanced critics of that day, and they were, doubtless, an immense advance upon the artistic state of things in the matter of street architecture which we found generally prevailing at the time. The style has since been mercilessly criticised, and it is certainly true that the conventional addition of parasitic columns, and the creation of sham façades of imposing extent, produced by swamping the individuality of half a dozen or more houses, in order to make them form (in external aspect) a single building, was not a very lofty kind of art; but the plan, such as it was, was fairly carried out, in its own fashion, and completely answered its temporary purpose (a very important one), that of demonstrating the advantage and necessity of wide thoroughfares, and more ornamental buildings, even for a street of shops. Nevertheless, John Bull, in his good honest conservatism, scoffed a good deal at the wholesale innovation. The good public of the time did not take kindly to the "Roman cement" and other "extravagant" and "new-fangled things," about the great new street. Those new things, however, in this fast-moving age, have already become obsolete—and already is the great new street of the Regency doomed to speedy demolition. Steam and railways have made our architects, and even our general public, acquainted with the architectural splendours of the Continent, and with the taste acquired by their study the real short-comings of the Regent-street style of architecture have become very plainly apparent. The yards upon yards of Mr. Nash's Corinthian and Ionic façades of stucco, which even at the time of their erection were ridiculed as the *Nashional* style, are no longer found satisfactory, and are silently, but surely, doomed to early destruction. The first blow was struck some years ago, when the Club Chambers were built, in Waterloo-place; but the public mind had then just begun to get accustomed to the architecture of the Regency, and the dwarfish height of the buildings in regard to the great width of the street had not been as yet much remarked, and, therefore, great was the outcry against the "ugly monster of a building" which utterly dwarfed its neighbours, and reduced to pigmy dimensions the adjoining chapel, which is, in fact, a pretty little structure enough. The removal of the cast iron colonnade of the Quadrant after a considerable interval, was the next serious blow—a very serious one, indeed, as it removed at one fell swoop the most original feature of the entire street. But now has commenced the promiscuous onslaught upon individual houses in good earnest.

The restaurant at the corner of Burlington-street has just been entirely rebuilt, and the new structure, of course, far overtops all the neighbouring houses; exhibiting in its design a fair amount of most of the approved features of our street architecture of the present day. Most important among these new features is the construction of additional stories. The *quatrièmes* and *cinquièmes* of Parisian houses, which but recently we ridiculed with considerable hilarity, have now become indispensable in our own ordinary dwellings. Indeed, when we reflect upon the scanty supply of sleeping apartments which it was usual to construct in an ordinary London house of the value of from £80 to £120 a year, at the time that Regent-street was built, and which scarcely ever exceeded in number two principal bedrooms and three or four attics, it becomes difficult to conceive how the last generation bestowed themselves in their sleeping arrangements. At all events, it may be asserted that our present ideas on the subject render increased accommodation in this respect absolutely necessary. And so, as it is evident that we cannot spread out our ordinary dwellings laterally, on account of the high value of building ground, we are necessarily driven to the extension of the building upwards. This has now become a fixed principle with our builders, and all private residences in the endless new streets, terraces, and squares of Belgravia, Tyburnia, and Westbournia, are provided with extra floors of bedrooms; thus affording sleeping accommodation more in accordance with our present ideas of comfort, propriety, and health. The external architecture is made to agree (more or less) with the increased importance imparted to the building by its superior height; and thus it is that the new house in Regent-street has been made to overtop all its fellows, while the rising Langham Hotel will soon afford a far more striking example of a similar tendency in our modern street architecture. In short, it may be safely asserted that, within the next twenty years, a new Regent-street will have arisen, which will creditably sustain comparison with the famous buildings of the new Parisian boulevards, or even the line of palaces of the Roman Corso, or the most beautiful of the marble dwellings of Florence "the elegant," or Genoa "the superb."

We shall have no more of rolling out eight or ten houses into one sham façade; but in its stead, that charming individuality of architectural effect which we have so often admired as distinguishing each separate house in the fine old cities of Belgium and Germany, belonging to the great periods of Flemish and German art. In many of the finest specimens of those noble old houses, each dwelling presents us with as marked an individuality of character as its inhabitants. Each doorway, which may be called the mouth of the architectural face, smiles on the approaching visitor, after its own peculiar fashion; its crisply decorative foliage of stone or marble, seeming, in its playful exuberance,

to break into actual words of welcome, symbolised by fruits or flowers cast forth, as it were, in our path. And then these symbols of welcome are generally blended, by the ingenious fancy of the designer, with characteristic implements or emblems connected with the calling or profession of the occupier. Next come the windows—seeming the glistening eyes of the architectural physiognomy—and they beam on the passers by, each with its own peculiar and delicately different expression—sometimes open and brilliant, where the framing is broad or lofty, as looking forth from lids widely and fearlessly raised; while from other window-eyes of the architectural face a somewhat languishing though not the less pleasing glance steals softly towards us, as though from gracefully drooping lids, formed by a more than usually depressed curve of the superincumbent wreath or label. Then comes the gable, the forehead of the edifice—now high and bold—now soft and low—each wearing its own peculiar coronal, its jewels or flowers peculiar to itself—jewels of stone or marble, made more precious than those of the *soi-disant* precious metals by the skilful hand of the carver. All this and more we shall see exemplified in the houses of our streets within the next twenty years, instead of the poor, low, characterless fronts and unmeaning length of sham façades of factitious Corinthian or Ionic that exist in our present Regent-street. It is true, that in so far as Regent-street is concerned, great impediments to change exist. The ground is Crown property, held under leases drawn up by Crown lawyers, and, of course, stuffed cram full of clauses intended to form insurmountable barriers to alterations or improvements of any kind. One would be induced to imagine that the high authorities in whose departments such business is transacted would be disposed to facilitate such arrangements as might render costly improvements more practicable; but such is not found to be the case. A recent philosophic investigator of such matters, Professor Charles Dickens, has discovered the cabalistic principle on which questions connected with public improvements are manipulated in those quarters. It is the principle of "how not to do it"—in face of which motive power, possessing, as it does, a powerful double-backward action, it is found exceedingly difficult to get forward. Nevertheless, and in spite of all the battling of the Partingtonian broom, the tide of improvement has sternly set in, and will inevitably sweep away Regent-street, notwithstanding all the bindingest of clauses in the most stringent of crown leases.

Next, and which ought to have come first, let us consider the architectural prospects of the banks of the Thames—that Thames to which London itself owes its existence. Within the time specified, its present filthy state will have been thoroughly purified, and the wretched agglomeration of inferior and squalid buildings on its shores will have given place to a noble series of public and

private edifices worthy of the name of architecture. We may also safely conclude that the present ideas of purification will have assumed a so much higher standard by that time, that a vast stream of perfectly clear water will be constantly flowing in unimpaired beauty through the heart of the metropolis, receiving at the same time a great additional interest from the fact, that many kinds of fish, such as are not driven away by the mere activity of the steamboat traffic, will flourish abundantly and greatly multiply in its limpid waters.

In order, however, that the vast plans of the Thames Embankment may be fitly carried out to their ultimate results, the public must inform itself more fully on the subject. If all that vast avenue of murky warehouses and dark cellars, varied by intermediate spaces of black mud, are really to be swept clean away, and we are to get in their places an *unbroken* line of spacious quays, with all their concomitant features of broad and noble stairways, and balustraded parapets—while the land side of the wide roadway MAY become bordered by a series of stately buildings—the public must make itself thoroughly acquainted with the plans actually in progress, the grasp and splendour of which will necessarily expand as the public become aware of what is really being done, and applies its sturdy shoulder to the somewhat sluggish chariot of official progress.

How much stimulation from the power of "pressure from without" is required to ensure a perfect carrying out of the plans, as yet but vaguely indicated, may be inferred from the course of events, during which the cold shadow of official inertness so long rendered abortive all the plans for a Thames Embankment which had from time to time been pressed upon successive Governments for the last forty years. There was Col. French's complete and elegant plan, in which full advantage was taken of all existing public buildings, such as the river front of Somerset House, &c. Beautifully-illustrated plans of the effect of the proposed quays were published at the time by their spirited projector; but all was of no avail. Then there was the bolder and more comprehensive plan of John Martin, the painter of "*Belshazzar's Feast*," which included a vast plan of metropolitan drainage without polluting the Thames. But the long effective official principle of "how not to do it" successfully swamped both these and many other plans. The stimulations that eventually forced the How-not-to-do-its to reverse the power of their celebrated official engine were of a somewhat irresistible character. Nothing less than three destructive visitations of a fearful pestilence, combined with the utter obstruction of the increased traffic in the old thoroughfares, and at the same time such indications of general public opinion as rendered further opposition something more than unadvisable. Under this unusual pressure the "How-not-to-do-it" principle broke down; and, therefore, now

that the narrow end of the wedge is at last got into the question, the public must see that it be fairly driven home. It must see that the proposed quays be of sufficient spaciousness, and of *unbroken* continuity;* and that the noble sites for public and private edifices be not jobbed away, as other important sites have been before.† With due vigilance, we have now a chance of seeing, within the next twenty years, such a line of river quays, bordered by such a line of stately buildings, as shall not be matched in the world; in the presence of which the boasted Parisian quays of the Seine will sink into comparative insignificance.

(To be continued.)

THE GRAND LODGE, ALPINA.

At the request of several brethren we give in full the Report presented to the Managing Council of the Grand Lodge Suisse Alpina, by the W. Bros. Favre, from the Orient of Neuchâtel; Freundweiler, from the Orient of Zurich; and Ducret, from the Orient of Lausanne, on the circumstances connected with the loan from the Temple Unique to the Orient of Geneva, and especially with reference to the disorders which took place on the occasion of the third drawing of the lottery to pay off this loan.

To the Managing Council of the Swiss G. Lodge at Berne.

M.W. Grand Master.

M.W. Members of the Managing Council.

The committee which you nominated on 7th October, to inquire into the grave facts which attended the third drawing of the lottery for the Temple Unique, met at the Orient of Geneva, on Sunday, 25th October, at eight o'clock in the evening, under the presidency of W. Bro. Favre, Deputy Grand Master.

Having first examined the plan that they ought to adopt to obtain the best possible results, the committee decided on hearing the Deputy Masters and the Masters in the chairs of the lodges of Geneva, as well as the members of the managing committee of the Temple Unique, and, if necessary, other brethren who could give positive information on the subject of the inquiry: it decided, moreover, that these brethren should be heard individually or as a lodge; this was done with the object of rendering the discussion more free, and of clearing it, if possible, from bitterness, fear, or pressure, which is often exercised on witnesses of different opinions; it determined, lastly, in a general manner the points upon which its investigations ought essentially to bear.

The V.W. Bro. Favre announced that he had informed, by letter, the W. Bro. Ducommun, Deputy Master, of the arrival of the committee of inquiry, requesting him, in his turn, to summon the dignitaries mentioned below, in the meeting place of the Temple Unique.

On the following morning, Monday, 26th October, at nine o'clock, the committee met at the above-named place. When the committee had announced to the

* Already the Charing-cross Railway Station has been allowed to create an impediment which it is difficult to see the way through; and the gaswork business at Blackfriars is another difficulty of the Board's own creation.

† The Act limits the operation to creating the roadway mainly out of the present river space, so forming frontages for the proprietors of land now bordering the water, which, without potent supervision, may be greatly abused. An additional Act for this purpose is imperatively required.

brethren present, by its president, the nature of its mission, had appealed to their Masonic feelings, and expressed its desire, in the delicate and difficult circumstances, of seeing all bitterness disappear, and of their being animated on the contrary with the spirit of justice and fraternal love, by means of which all might be smoothed, it invited the brethren to state, as neighbours, whether they would be heard individually or as a lodge, in the following order :—

The W. Lodge the Temple Unique, represented by the W. Bros. Mottu, Master in the chair, and Perusson.

The W. Lodge L'Union des Cœurs, represented by W. Bro. Moyr, in the absence of the Master in the chair.

La Fidélité, represented by the W. Bros. Ricou, Deputy Master, and Pfister, Master in the chair.

Les Amis Fidèles, represented by the W. Bros. Muller, Audéon, and Fleuriar, Master in the chair absent.

La Persévérance, represented by W. Bro. Mennet, Deputy Master.

L'Amitié, not represented.

The civil managing committee of the building the Temple Unique was represented by the W. Bros. Mulhauser, Witte, and André, the first two managers of the funds of the loan, and the last secretary to the committee.

The W. Bro. E. Ducommun did not appear before the committee, so the managing council acknowledged itself bound to let him know, that from the information which he had given to the W. Grand Master, on the subject of the loan of the Temple Unique, that he did not appear to approve the appointment of the committee, and that he, among others, had opposed this measure. After this declaration of Bro. Ducommun, the committee did not hear him; this brother having, besides, declared that he had nothing to add to the report which he had addressed to the M.W. Grand Master.

The result of the examination of the various brothers, is that your committee has been able to enlighten itself in a satisfactory manner about those facts which appeared to be hidden in obscurity, and which presented themselves under the most grave and alarming forms for Genoese Masonry. If your committee has not been able to see the clearing up of several facts through this inquiry, which could to a certain degree injure Masonic susceptibility, it has at least seen all that could disgrace and dishonour it disappear.

As a starting point for the explanations which follow, the committee think it ought to be recalled to the recollection of the managing committee, that the by-laws of the lodge the Temple Unique established an absolute separation between the civil interests of the building and the interests of the symbolic lodge.

These civil interests are confided to a managing committee composed of nine members, all Masons, nominated each year by the shareholders of the building the Temple Unique, though among the shareholders are several non-Masons. This civil committee manage and administer all the proceeds of the building, it treats with contractors, contracts loans, makes agreements, and concludes in the name of the shareholders in the scheme all original or private deeds, &c.

It results from these depositions supported, by the declarations of the brothers heard, that the material edifice of the Temple Unique is not then the property of the lodge which bears the same name; it is a purely civil scheme, patronised, it is true, by Masonry, and got up with a view of offering a common meeting place to the lodges of Geneva, which wished for a tenement and came to work beneath its shelter: thus the symbolic lodge, the Temple Unique, is a tenant of the civil committee on the same terms as the Fidélité, l'Amitié, and Persévérance. The price of the tenements varies from 800 to 1,000 francs a year.

The lodge the Temple Unique has not, any more than its sisters of Geneva, busied itself as a body of money lenders, and for the best reason has not taken part in

the lottery; it, therefore, remained entirely a stranger to the sad event which signalled the drawing of 15th October, and could not assume any responsibility for it.

Having arrived, then, at the question of the scandal which took place on the occasion of the third drawing for the lottery, a question which ought to be the principal object for the investigations of the committee, the following has passed according to the declarations of the brothers who assisted at this drawing.

After the first two drawings of 50,000 tickets each, which took place, the first, January 15th, and the second, April 15th, 1863, and for which the civil committee had kept back the proportional reduction of the lots for the value when all the bonds had not been disposed of, there remained 400,000 bonds to dispose of to arrive at a definite drawing in which the first or principal of 100,000 francs was kept back. But seeing the very small total of bonds that were realised, and that the civil committee hoped a large investment from abroad, the definite drawing, fixed for the 31st July, was postponed to the 15th September last. With the view of persuading the public to take these bonds, bills of immense size were distributed in Geneva and other places, announcing the definite drawing; nevertheless, whilst reserving that in case all the tickets should not be sold, the drawing should take place according to a plan that the civil committee would lay before those who attended it, this plan reserved the proportionate reduction.

It will be well to explain that all these bills, as well as all the announcements which appeared in the official newspaper of Geneva, emanated from the international office of the said town, which was directed to dispose of the bonds for this lottery on commission. Though this office for investments was supposed to submit the manuscripts of these bills, complaints, &c., for the sanction of the civil committee, it had nevertheless the imprudence, some days before the third drawing, to issue of its own accord, and without obtaining sanction, a bill, stating that on the 15th September the definite drawing would take place. This bill was a catch, for on the day fixed there were only 50,000 bonds disposed of, and the civil committee announced that the drawing would take place on the same conditions as the preceding ones. It was then that from ten to fifteen persons, of doubtful reputation, posted at the approaches to the office, shouted out a disapproval of the proceedings, and thus disturbed the beginning of the business; but at the end of a few minutes everything became tranquil and the drawing began in the most perfect order. Besides, the police of Geneva, who had been informed of the disorder of which the Temple Unique had been the scene, had not, after the explanations given, any complaint to make against the regularity of the drawing.

It is important to state here, that the abettors of this confusion were, according to the brothers heard, neither Masons nor, most probably, the holders of bonds.

It is true, nevertheless, that however slight are the proportions to which this scandal is reduced, Masonry has none the less received a blow which will carry with it a prejudice in the profane world; and this is easily done, for the reason that the public is little *au courant* with the conditions of this lottery, and above all, it does not know the line of demarcation which exists between the civil committee of the Temple Unique and the symbolic lodge so-called. Ignoring the privileges of this committee, it supposes that Masonry administers the funds of the building, and it is thus reported in all the financial operations mentioned in the papers.

The W. brothers who have been examined, and who appeared to represent the general opinion of Genoese Masonry, do not complain of the operations of the third drawing; they recognised, on the contrary, that it had taken place regularly and in conformity with the plan announced. What they regret and find fault with, is the

system of lottery which the civil committee has been forced to choose—a system, which, if it is not sanctioned by the people, ought to be still less so by Masonry. They wished, on the other hand, that the civil committee had, several days before the drawing, announced the number of bonds which the drawing would include; yet they explained that it was very difficult for the committee to make this announcement in advance, seeing that subscriptions took place up to the last moment, and that a large subscription for bonds was promised from abroad by the bankers of Frankfort and Milan. They recognise that the committee has acted in the exercise of its mission with a devotion worthy highest praise, that the property of the lottery has been managed with loyalty and exactitude, and that, moreover, the respectable names which form the committee are a guarantee against any act which could taint Masonic honour.

To close this series of faults proved by the inquiry, we ought to mention that the representatives of the civil committee, strong in the loyalty with which they filled their difficult and ungrateful task, and in the feeling of having conscientiously performed their Masonic and civil duties, have regarded the inquiry ordered by the managing council as a measure injurious to them, as placing their honour and reputation in a doubtful light in the eyes of Masons, declaring that though they did right, and only represented the civil interests of the building, they were not bound to give explanations. But your committee, by its president, appealing to their Masonic feelings, made them understand that this inquiry took place in their own interest, in that of Genoese Masonry in particular, and of Masonry in general, and with the object of putting an end at once to the calumny and serious rumours spread on the occasion of the third drawing; and that, in consequence, it was absolutely necessary that the managing authority of Alpina should give the most minute details of this affair, by persons without the active circle of Genoese Masonry. After this fraternal speech, the V. brothers freely opened their hearts and the most satisfactory answers were given.

The civil committee, justifying the form of the lottery as well as the circumstances which were attached to it, did not neglect anything to bring the business of the day to the most complete conclusion. It reproaches itself with one single fact, that of not having been able to announce to the public, some days before 15th September, what were the number of bonds to be drawn; but, counting on the help of several foreign financial houses, it had hoped until the last moment. Deceived in its hopes, it was the first to deplore the check which resulted from it.

It now remains to say in a few words why this system of lottery was chosen.

The building the Temple Unique, has debts, which are summed up as follows:—

1. One hundred thousand francs on a single mortgage bond, interest at 5 per cent., repayable in 1866.

2. One hundred thousand francs on mortgage bonds of 100 francs; interest at 7 per cent., repayable in 1867, and if the interest is paid regularly, at the convenience of the building.

3. About 40,000 francs due to different contractors.

With the object of converting the 7 per cent. loan, and above all of paying the contractors who commenced prosecutions, the civil committee tried a loan of 100,000 francs, in bonds of 20 francs, repayable in 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. For this loan appeals were made to all the lodges of the union, but this appeal was not listened to. The financial position becoming every day more serious, the managing committee had to choose another way—it had to consider on the means of getting out of a situation almost desperate—it had, above all, to strive to save Masonic honour by avoiding bankruptcy.

Although they were not partisans of the lottery system, all ordinary ways having miscarried, rather than

lose the mortgages, the directors tried this last means; if it failed, there would only be an end to a thousand trials and of the most deserving perseverance.

Whatever the reverses that this lottery has undergone until now, the managing committee will continue nevertheless the operation for the disposal of the bonds. According to a new plan, the 350,000 bonds not disposed of will be the object of seven drawings of 50,000 numbers a drawing; and to avoid all misapprehension on the conditions of this loan, these conditions will be inserted on the back of the new bonds, and no bill or claim will be exposed to the public unless it has been seen and sanctioned by the civil committee of the Temple Unique.

These M.W. Grand Master and V.W. members of the managing council, the facts that your committee have been able to collect—facts which together present a tableau not at all reassuring on the financial position of the civil building the Temple Unique. But whose fault is it? Your committee will not here impeach any one. The position is aggravated by a series of fatal circumstances which could not be spoken of without recapitulation, as one of the brethren examined said—The laying of the first stone of this great temple, see the evil—the origin of the reverses of a party of Genoese Masons.

To better group the facts, your committee thinks it ought to resume the result of its inquiry by saying:—

1. That an absolute separation exists between the civil interests of the building the Temple Unique and the symbolic lodge of the same name.

2. That these civil interests are confided to a managing and civil committee, nominated by the shareholders in the building and renewed each year.

3. That the symbolic lodge the Temple Unique, is a tenant of the civil committee in the same manner as the other lodges which work in the new meeting place; and has not more than its sisters of Geneva busied itself as a Masonic body, either with the loans or lottery, and therefore remained entirely a stranger to the serious events which signalled the drawing of 15th September, 1863, and could not incur the responsibility.

4. That the bills and advertisements distributed were not the acts of the civil managing committee, but those of the international office—an investment office.

5. That these bills, &c., before being given to the public, ought to have been submitted for the sanction of the committee.

6. That the bill which appeared before the third drawing, and which induced the public error, was of the same origin; but, as this bill did not receive the sanction spoken of above, the civil committee is not entirely responsible for this error.

7. That, for the third drawing, as for the preceding ones, the civil committee had made the proportional reduction; that this reduction had been announced by a circular of the date of July 29th, 1863, in such a manner that it did not go out of the way of the conditions of the lottery; that, besides, it acted in the exercise of its mission with loyalty and regularity.

8. That the authors of the disturbance, 15th September (ten to fifteen persons of doubtful reputation), were neither Masons nor very probably holders of bonds; that the Masons, and those interested in the loan, remained strangers to the tumult.

9. That, in the profane world, this scandal had a sensible effect on Masonry, as the public does not make any distinction between the civil committee and Masonry proper.

10. That the operations relative to this lottery will be continued, and that the bonds not disposed of will be the object of seven drawings; the conditions of the lottery will be inserted at the back of the bonds.

In virtue of the explanations which precede, and the facts proved by the inquiry, your committee have the honour to submit to you the following propositions:—

1. That the lodge the Temple Unique, in particular, and the lodges of Geneva in general, are freed from all

responsibility on the subject of the operations of the civil administrative committee, and also from the events connected with the third drawing, 15th September, 1863.

2. That steps should be taken by the lodge the Temple Unique, to get a change of title, with the object of avoiding for the future all confusion with the financial operations of the civil managing committee of the building and the Masonic domain proper; and seeing that, besides, this title is not justified since the fusion into one single lodge of all the lodges of the Orient Geneva, is recognised as impracticable and impossible.

3. That the lodge the Temple Unique, in particular, and the lodges of Geneva in general, are invited to do their best, that, for the future, the drawing of bonds shall not take place in a Masonic meeting place, since Masonry is thereby placed under grievous reflections which nearly always result each time she comes into contact with financial questions.

4. Lastly, that with the shortest delay, the present inquiry be communicated to the lodges of the Union, in order that the grave accusations may not weigh any longer on Genoese Masonry and taint its honour.

CH. FAYRE, President of the Committee.

H. FRENDELLER.

C. DUCRET, Reporter to the Committee.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR BURIAL SERVICE.

The order to be observed at the funeral of a Mason is well-known, but is there any such form for Knights Templar?—FIRST CAPTAIN.—[There is. It has long been disused in England, but has been remodelled by our American fraters and is given below according to their official standard.

"Ritual of the Burial Service of the Orders of Masonic Knighthood.

"General regulations:—

"1. No Sir Knight can be buried with the funeral honours of knighthood unless he be a Knight Templar, in regular standing.

"2. It shall be the duty of the E. Commander to convene the Sir Knights of the Commandery, upon notice of the death of a Sir Knight, who may be entitled to receive funeral honours, upon request, made when living, or by his family after his decease, for the purpose of attending the funeral ceremonies.

"3. Sir Knights, on such occasions, will attend in full uniform, pursuant to the regulations; their sword-hilts and the banner of the Commandery being suitably dressed in mourning.

"4. On the coffin of the deceased Sir Knight will be placed his hat and sword; and, if an officer, his jewel, trimmed with crape.

"5. The E. Commander will preside during the services, and, assisted by the Prelate, lead in the ceremonies, pursuant to the Ritual. If Grand Officers or Past Grand Officers be present, they will be allotted a place in the procession according to their rank; and if the Grand Prelate, or a Past Grand Prelate be present, he will take the place of the Prelate.

"6. The Sir Knights will assemble at their Asylum, and march to the residence of the deceased, in the usual order of processions; the line being headed by the Warder, and the officers being in the rear, according to rank; that is, the E. Commander last; the Prelate being preceded by the Holy Writings, carried on a cushion, and the arms and hat of the deceased borne in the rear of the E. Commander.

On arriving at the house, the lines are opened, and the E. Commander passes to the front, and receives the body, placing the hat and sword on the coffin, as above directed.

"7. The procession is then formed as before; the body, with the mourners and citizens present, being in the rear of the Sir Knights, and in front of the officers. If the services are performed at a church or place of public worship, the procession, on arriving, will enter in reversed order, the E. Commander and Prelate with the other officers preceding the body and mourners.

"8. When the public or religious services are concluded, the face of the deceased will be uncovered, and the Sir Knights (or a detachment of them), will form the 'cross of steel' over the body, the E. Commander, with the Prelate, being at the head of the coffin, and the other officers at the foot.

"9. When more convenient or desirable, the part of the service, before going to the grave, as here indicated, may be performed at the house of the deceased, or be deferred till at the grave.

"The Funeral Service of Knighthood will be conducted according to the following ritual:—

"E. Commander. Sir Knights: In the solemn rites of our Order we have often been reminded of the great truth, that we were born to die. Mortality has been brought to view, that we might more earnestly seek an immortality beyond this fleeting life, where death can come no more forever. The sad and mournful funeral knell has betokened that another spirit has winged its flight to a new state of existence. An alarm has come to the door of our Asylum, and the messenger was death, and none presumed to say to the awful presence: 'Who dares approach?' A pilgrim warrior has been summoned, and 'there is no discharge in that war.' A burning taper of life, in our Commandery, has been extinguished, and none save the High and Holy One can relight it. All that remains of our beloved Companion Sir Knight lies mute before us, and the light of the eye, and the breathing of the lips, in their language of fraternal greeting, have ceased for us ever on this side of the grave. His sword, vowed only to be drawn in the cause of truth, justice, and rational liberty, reposes still in its scabbard, and our arms can no more shield him from wrong or oppression.

"The Sir Knights here return arms.

"It is meet, at such a time, that we should be silent and let the words of the Infinite and Undying speak, that we may gather consolation from His revelations, and impress upon our minds lessons of wisdom and instruction, and the meetness of preparation for the last great change which must pass upon us all.

"Let us be reverently attentive while Sir Knight, our Prelate, reads to us a lesson from the Holy Scriptures.

"Prelate. Help, Lord! for the faithful fail from among the children of men. (Psalm xii. 1.)

"Response. Help us, O Lord!

"Prelate. The righteous cry, and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their troubles. (Psalm xxxiv. 17.)

"Response. Hear us, O Lord!

"Prelate. The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart; and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit. (Psalm xxxiv. 18.)

"*Response.* Be nigh unto us, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* The Lord redeemeth the soul of his servants; and none of them that trust in Him shall be desolate. (Psalm xxxiv. 22.)

"*Response.* Redeem us, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* For I will not trust in my bow, neither shall my sword, save me. (Psalm xlv. 6.)

"*Response.* Redeem us, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* But God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave; for he shall receive me. (Psalm xlix. 15.)

"*Response.* Redeem us, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* Wilt thou show wonders to the dead? shall the dead arise and praise thee? Shall thy loving kindness be declared in the grave? or thy faithfulness in destruction? (Psalm lxxxviii. 10, 11.)

"*Response.* Save us, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* We spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if, by reason of strength they be fourscore years yet is their strength, labour and sorrow; for it is soon cut off and we fly away. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. (Psalm xc. 9, 10, 12.)

"*Response.* Teach us, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* For He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are but dust. As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him. (Psalm ciii. 14-17.)

"*Response.* Show mercy, O Lord!

"*Prelate.* We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed; in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? (1 Corinthians xv., 51-55.)

"*Response.* O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!

"*Prelate.* The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. (1 Corinthians xv., 56, 57.)

"*Response.* Thanks be to God!

"*E. Commander.* Shall the memory of our departed brother fade from among men?

"*Response.* It is cherished in our soul for ever!

"*E. Commander.* Shall no record be left of his virtues and worth?

"*Response.* It is inscribed upon our hearts; it is written in our archives; the heart may cease to throb, and the archives may moulder and decay; but the tablets of the Recording Angel on high can never perish.

"The Recorder here opens the Book of Records of the Commandery, on which a page is set apart, suitably inscribed, and says:—

"Thus it is written.

"The Sir Knights uncover, and bow their heads.

"*E. Commander.* He was a true and courteous knight, and has fallen in life's struggle full knightly, with his armour on, prepared for knightly deeds.

"*Prelate.* Rest to his ashes, and peace to his soul!

"*Response.* Rest to his ashes, and peace to his soul!

"*Prelate.* Sovereign Ruler of the Universe! into Thy hands we devoutly and submissively commit the departed spirit.

"*Response.* Thy will be done, O God!

"The following hymn will be sung:—

"Precious in the sight of Heaven
Is the scene where Christians die;
Souls with all their sins forgiven,
To the courts of glory fly;
Ev'ry sorrow, ev'ry burden,
Ev'ry Cross they lay it down;
Jesus gives them richest guardon,
In his own immortal Crown.

"Here above our brother weeping,
Through our tears we seize this hope:
He in Jesus sweetly sleeping
Shall awake to glory up.
He has borne his Cross in sorrow—
Weary Pilgrim all forlorn—
When the sun shines bright to-morrow
'Twill reveal his sparkling crown.

"Knights of Christ! your ranks are broken!
Close your front, the Foe is nigh!
Shield to shield, behold the Token,
As he saw it in the sky!
By this Sign, so bright, so glorious,
You shall conquer! if you strive,
And, like him, though dead, victorious
In the sight of Jesus live.

"The following prayer will then be made by the Prelate (or an extemporaneous prayer may be made by him, or by any clergyman present, as may be preferred).

"Father of Lights! in this dark and trying hour of calamity and sorrow we humbly lift our hearts to Thee. Give us, we pray, that light which cometh down from above. Thou hast mercifully said in Thy holy word, that the bruised reed Thou wouldst not break; remember in mercy, oh Lord, before Thee. [Be Thou, at this hour, the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God. Administer to them the consolations which they so sorely need.] Cause us to look away from these sad scenes of frail mortality, to the hopes which lie beyond the grave, and bind us yet closer together in the ties of brotherly love and affection. While we see how frail is man, and how uncertain the continuance of our lives upon the earth, and are reminded of our own mortality, lead us, by Thy grace and spirit, to turn our thoughts to those things which make for our everlasting peace; and give us a frame of mind to make a proper improvement of all the admonitions of Thy providence, and fix our thoughts more devotedly on Thee, the only sure refuge in time of need. And at last, when our earthly pilgrimage shall be ended, 'when the silver cord shall be loosed, and the golden bowl be broken,' oh wilt Thou, in that moment of mortal extremity, be indeed *Emanuel*—Christ with us; may 'the lamp of Thy love' dispel the gloom of the dark valley, and we be enabled, by the commendations of Thy Son, to gain admission into the blessed Asylum above; and, in Thy glorious presence, amidst its ineffable mysteries, enjoy a union with the spirits of the departed,

perfect as is the happiness of heaven, and durable as the eternity of God. *Amen!*

Response. Amen, and Amen, and Amen!

"The procession will then form and march to the place of interment in the same order as before.

"On arriving at the place, while forming in order, a suitable dirge or hymn may be sung, such as 'Solemn strikes the funeral chime.'

"On reaching the grave, the Sir Knights will form a triangle around it, the base being at the foot, the E. Commander and Prelate being at the head of the grave, and the friends and relatives at the foot, and the services will thus proceed:—

"*Prelate.* Sir Knights: There is one sacred spot upon the earth, where the foot-falls of our march are unheeded; our trumpets quicken no pulse, and incite no fear; the rustling of our banners and the gleam of our swords awaken no emotion—it is the silent city of the dead, where we now stand. Awe rests upon every heart, and the stern warrior's eyes are bedewed with feelings which never shame his manhood. It needs no siege, nor assault, nor beleaguering host to enter its walls; we fear no sortie, and listen for no battle-shout. No Warder's challenge greets the ear, nor do we wait a while with patience for permission to enter.

"Hither must we all come at last; and the stoutest heart and the manliest form that surrounds me will then be led a captive, without title or rank, in the chains of mortality and the habiliments of slavery to the King of Terrors.

"But if he has been faithful to the Captain of his salvation, a true soldier of the Cross; if he has offered suitable gifts at the shrine of his departed Lord, and bears the signet of the Lion of the tribe of Judah, then may he claim to be of that princely house, and to be admitted to audience with the Sovereign Master of Heaven and Earth. Then will he be stripped of the chains of earthly captivity, and clothed in a white garment, glistening as the sun, and be seated with princes and rulers, and partake of a libation, not of death and sorrow, but of that wine which is drank for ever new in the Father's kingdom above.

"We cannot come here without subdued hearts and softened affections. Often, as the challenge comes which takes from our side some loved associate, some cherished companion in arms, and often as the trumpet sounds its wailing notes to summon us to the death-bed, and to the brink of the sepulchre, we cannot contemplate 'the last of earth' unmoved. Each successive death-note snaps some fibre which binds us to this lower existence, and makes us pause and reflect upon that dark and gloomy chamber where we must all terminate our pilgrimage. Well will it be for our peace then, if we can wash our hands, not only in token of sincerity, but of every guilty stain, and give honest and satisfactory answer to the questions required.

"The sad and solemn scene now before us stirs up these recollections with a force and vivid power which we have hitherto unfelt. He who now slumbers in that last, long, unbroken sleep of death, was our brother. With him have we walked the pilgrimage of life, and kept watch and ward together in its vicissitudes and trials. He is now removed beyond the effect of our praise or censure. That we loved him, our presence here evinces, and we remember him in scenes to which the world was not witness, and where

the better feelings of humanity were exhibited without disguise. That he had faults and foibles, is but to repeat what his mortality demonstrates—that he had a human nature, not divine. Over those errors, whatever they may have been, we cast, while living, the mantle of charity; it should, with much more reason, enshroud him in death. We, who have been taught to extend the point of charity, even to a foe, when fallen, cannot be severe or merciless toward a loved brother.

"The memory of his virtues lingers in our remembrance, and reflects its shining lustre beyond the portals of the tomb. The earthen vase which has contained precious odours will lose none of its fragrance, though the clay be broken and shattered. So be it with our brother's memory.

"The Junior Warden then removes the sword and hat from the coffin, which last will then be lowered into the grave, while the Prelate repeats as follows:—

"*Prelate:* 'I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die.' (John xi. 25, 26.)

"To the earth we commit the mortal remains of our deceased brother, as we have already commended his soul to his Creator, with humble submission to Divine Providence. (*Here cast some earth on the coffin.*) Earth to earth (*here cast again*); ashes to ashes (*here cast more earth*); dust to dust; till the morn of the resurrection, when, like our arisen and ascended Redeemer, he will break the bands of death, and abide the judgment of the great day. Till then, friend, brother, Sir Knight, farewell! Light be the ashes upon thee, and 'may the sunshine of Heaven beam bright on thy waking!'

Response. Amen, and Amen, and Amen!

"The Junior Warden then presents the sword to the E. Commander, who says—

"*E. Commander.* Our departed brother Sir Knight was taught, while living, that this sword, in his hands, as a true and courteous Knight, was endowed with three most estimable qualities; its hilt with *fortitude* undaunted; its blade with *justice* impartial; and its point with *mercy* unrestrained. To this lesson, with its deep emblematical significance, we trust he gave wise heed. He could never grasp it without being reminded of the lively significance of the attributes it inculcated. He has borne the pangs of dissolving nature—may we trust that it was with the same *fortitude* that he sustained the trials of this passing existence; to his name and memory be *justice* done, as we hope to receive the like meed ourselves; and may that *mercy*, unrestrained, which is the glorious attribute of the Son of God, interpose in his behalf to blunt the sword of divine justice and admit him to the blessed companionship of saints and angels in the realms of light and life eternal!

Response. Amen, and Amen, and Amen!

"The Senior Warden then presents a Cross to the Prelate, who says—

"*Prelate.* This symbol of faith—the Christian's hope and the Christian's trust—we again place upon the breast of our brother, there to remain till the last trumpet shall sound, and earth and sea yield up their dead. Though it may, in the past history of our race, have been perverted at times into an ensign of oppression, and crime, and wrong; though it may

have been made the emblem of fraud, and superstition, and moral darkness, yet its significance still remains as the badge of a Christian warrior. It calls to mind Gethsemane and its sorrowful garden; the judgment-hall of Pilate, and the pitiless crown of thorns; Golgotha and Calvary and their untold agonies, that fallen man might live and inherit everlasting life. If an inspired Apostle was not ashamed of the Cross, neither should we be; if he gloried in the significance of the truths it shadowed forth, so ought we to rejoice in it as the speaking witness of our reliance beyond the grave. May this hope of the living have been the anchor to the soul of our departed brother—the token to admit him to that peaceful haven ‘where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.’

Response. Amen, and Amen, and Amen!

“The Prelate then casts the Cross into the grave, and continues—

“*Prelate.* The orders of Christian Knighthood were instituted in a dark period of the world’s history, but their mission was high and holy. To succour and protect the sorrowing and destitute, the innocent and oppressed, was their vow and their life-long labour and duty. For long, long years they well and nobly performed their vows and did their devoirs. In those rude ages the steel-blade was oftener the arbiter of justice, than the judgments of judicial tribunals or the decrees of magistrates. So long as the Templars adhered to their vows of poverty, they were virtuous and innocent, and their language was, in truth, ‘Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I unto thee.’ But, with the accession of wealth and civil power, they were tempted and fell from their high estate, and their possessions attracted the cupidity and their prowess incurred the hatred of the despots of those times. When the martyred De Molay had perished, and the Order was proscribed, they united with the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and returned to their primitive simplicity of manners, and a rough habit, coarse diet, and severe duty, was all that was offered to their votaries.

“In our land, we have perpetuated only the distinctive rites, with the appellations and regulations of the defenders of the Holy Sepulchre—the early champions and soldiers of the Cross—and this as a guerdon of merit, not a badge of rank. The sword in our hands is more as a symbol of the duties we are vowed to fulfil, than as an instrument of assault or defence. We claim to exercise practical virtues in the holy bonds of our confraternity, in humble imitation of those renowned knights of the olden time; for there is still, in this refined age, innocence to be guarded, widowed hearts to be relieved of their burdens, and orphanage to be protected from the chill blasts of a wintry world. And to be true and courteous is not limited to any age or clime.

“Our brother, whose cold and lifeless remains have just been committed to the earth, was one of our fraternal band, bound by the same ties and pledged to the same duties. To his bereaved and mourning friends and relatives, we have but little of worldly consolation to offer, but we do tender to them our heartfelt sympathies. And if the solemn and interesting ceremonies in which we have been engaged have not pointed to them a higher hope and a better consolation, then all our condolences would be in vain.

“Sir Knight Companions, let us pray:

“Almighty and most merciful God! we adore Thee as the Sovereign Ruler of all events, both in time and for eternity. As it hath pleased Thee to take from our ranks one dear to our hearts, we beseech Thee to bless and sanctify unto us this dispensation of Thy providence. Inspire our hearts with wisdom from on high, that we may glorify Thee in all our ways. May we have Thy divine assistance, O most merciful God! to redeem our misspent time; and in the discharge of the important duties Thou hast assigned us in our moral warfare here below, we may be guided by faith and humility, courage and constancy, to perform our allotted pilgrimage acceptable in Thy sight, without asking a remission of years from Thee. And when our career on earth is finished, and the sepulchre appointed for all living receives our mortal bodies, may our souls, disengaged from their cumbrous dust, flourish and bloom in eternal day, and enjoy that rest which Thou hast prepared for Thy good and faithful servants in Thy blessed Asylum of peace beyond the vails of earth. All which we ask through the mediation of our Redeemer, King of kings, and Lord of lords. *Amen!*

Response. Amen, and Amen, and Amen!

“*E. Commander.* Attention, Sir Knights:

“The lines are then formed, and the cross of steel made over the grave, and the following hymn is sung:—

“Christian warriors at the pealing
Of the solemn vesper bell,
Round the tri-form altar kneeling,
Whisper each ‘Emanuel!’

“When the watch and ward are over,
Guarding the Asylum well,
Smiles of peace around them hover,
At Thy name, Emanuel!

“When the matin-notes are ringing,
Cheerfully from mount and dell,
Strength for warfare still is springing
From Thy name, Emanuel!

“When some deed of emprise sharing,
Deed like those traditions tell,
Prompts each Knight to noble daring—
’Tis for Thee, Emanuel!

“When the storm-clouds darkly lower
On our pathway dark and fell,
Knight heroic will not cower,
Cheered by Thee, Emanuel!

“When death’s fearful damps are stealing,
And is breathed the last ‘Farewell!’
All the brighter world revealing,
Thou shalt come, Emanuel!

“The Sir Knights may then escort the friends of the deceased to their home, or return to their Asylum, as may be expedient.”]

WANT OF SCIENCE IN THE CRAFT.

I have long regretted that our lodges seem entirely to have ceased being aids to scientific knowledge. The only matter beyond the ceremonies which is to be heard in them is a system of lectures which convey nothing but what every ordinarily-educated man knows. In the “Pocket Companion for Freemasons” the preface concludes with these remarkable words, showing that in 1735 the instruction was being deteriorated:—“Let it never be said that, as our numbers increase, the sciences decrease, but let our knowledge

shine as formerly for our own honour and the edification of others. No man ought to attain to any dignity in Masonry who has not at least a competent knowledge in geometry and architecture; and, if the sciences were more followed in the lodges, what is unhappily substituted in their places would not prevail as it does."—A STUDENT.

IS IT?

A celebrated Freemason writes:—"A Mason's lodge is the temple of peace, harmony, and brotherly love. Nothing is allowed to enter which has the remotest tendency to disturb the quietude of its pursuits. A calm inquiry into the beauty of wisdom and virtue, and the study of moral geometry, may be prosecuted without excitement; and they constitute the chief employment in the tyled recesses of the lodge. The lessons of virtue which proceed from the East, like rays of brilliant light streaming from the rising sun, illuminate the West and South; and, as the work proceeds, are carefully imbibed by the workmen. Thus, while wisdom contrives the plan and instructs the workmen, Strength lends its able support to the moral fabric, and Beauty adorns it with curious and cunning workmanship. All this is accomplished without the use of either axe, hammer, or any other tool of brass or iron, within the precinct of the temple, to disturb the peaceful sanctity of that holy place." We all know that the above is what a lodge ought to be—but is it?—Ex. Ex.

THE PENTACLE.

Will you oblige me by an answer to the following question, which I am unable to solve for myself? The figure represented in the subjoined sketch is, I believe, very frequently, and especially in old writings, called a "pentacle." But this figure has obviously six points, and the number 6 predominates throughout, whereas the principal signification in the word pentacle is 5. How is this anomaly to be accounted for?—ECCLESIOLOGIST.—[The term would seem to be misapplied to such a figure. It is more appropriately used for the 5-pointed star formed by a continuous line which is found on buildings of all ages. It has been used to symbolize the Trinity and eternity.]



CORRESPONDENCE.

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

CAN A WARDEN INITIATE?

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read the whole correspondence that has recently appeared in the MIRROR (a magazine I regret so many Masons and lodges still neglect to support) with the most careful attention; but, being only a young Mason, I should not have presumed to be more than a reader (for a time at least) had not Bro. "R. E. X." in his last letter appended the following uncalled-for remarks, which your attentive subscribers must well know were intended for the W.M. of the Lodge of the Four Car-

dinal Virtues (No. 979), Crewe, and he being ill, I feel called upon to reply.

Bro. "R. E. X." says, "when a Warden, I did perform all the ceremonies, but never in the presence of the W.M. or P.M. (which I find has been permitted, very improperly, by a W.M. of a lodge in the provinces, and to whom our Bro. Blackburn is paying his respectful compliments)."

In my opinion there is not the "*slightest doubt*" that Bro. "R. E. X." is not awarding us one of our Cardinal Virtues—Justice; nor exercising another equally important one—viz., Prudence—in applying the strong term "very improperly" to our respected W.M. unless he was better acquainted with the circumstances of our young lodge, more especially as "R. E. X." has not the *slightest doubt* of Wardens being properly and fully empowered to work the three degrees. Yes, but not in the presence of the W.M. or P.M., says "R. E. X." But suppose they are present and incapable of performing the duty—the P.M. is not a P.M. of our lodge—has not been in a lodge for many years—and both are too far advanced in life to work long ceremonies? This is our position, and I imagine "R. E. X." and I, therefore, must sail in the same boat; and "very improperly" should return to its own source, for the Constitutions say, "Or if the W.M. be incapable of discharging the duties of his office;" and again, "If no P.M. of the (not a) lodge be present, then the S.W. shall *rule* the lodge."

This is just what I did, but not before the P.M. had tried and found himself not the Mason he formerly was as regards working; and it has always been at his special request and that of the W.M. that I have *ruled* the lodge.

But I think "very improperly" will apply, with far greater force, to "R. E. X." than to me or my W.M. In Bro. Blackburn's correspondence against Warden's working, the strongest argument, to my mind, that he deduced was, "that Wardens had never been obligated to keep inviolate the ancient landmarks," nor pledged to the "ancient charges." They may, therefore, make omissions or innovations to our ceremonies. Possibly "R. E. X." may have done so, but during my working the three degrees and lectures there was a guarantee, in the presence of a P.M. who had taken the O.B. of an installed Master, and, had he allowed me to violate a landmark, would have equally violated his own O.B. Unless the S. or J.W. work the ceremonies, our new lodge could not exist, and neither of us were eligible for the chair, not having been Wardens previously. Wardens have worked the three degrees, frequently, even in old lodges, and our P.M. did so when a Warden twenty years ago; but we of the "Four Virtues" possess the "Fortitude," if not the "Prudence," not only to act "very improperly," (?) but give it publicity in your highly useful journal, so that the disputed point may be brought to a final issue. But I know of a far stronger case to which "Bro. Blackburn should pay

his respectful compliments" than ours, viz., where a Prov. G.M. insists upon the S.W. initiating a candidate in the presence of a P.M. of the lodge, who is also a most able working Mason. Here, too, "Bro. Blackburn" can, according to the Constitutions, bring the matter directly before the M.W. G. Master and not as he has with us, first to the Board of General Purposes, then to the Prov. G.M. of Cheshire. I shall be glad to name the lodge, &c., if "Bro. Blackburn" will take action upon it.

In the F.C.'s lecture we are told "that three rule a lodge," and why? Because "three Grand Masters once bore sway." The opening, too, says "there are three principal officers." This answers the arguments of "R.E.X." and Bro. Blackburn (who said if a Warden can initiate, he would prove an E.A. could), that none below the office of Master can initiate; and goes far to prove that in the Constitutions "ruling the lodge" and "taking the chair" are used synonymously, which was my opinion before I ever heard or read a word on the subject elsewhere.

For the sake of Masonry I should deeply regret a decision which would deny Wardens this privilege under certain circumstances; also a decision which would lead Wardens to expect it as a right. The first will often prevent our beautiful ceremonies being *muddled* (its Lord Derby's word), and those who do so ought to be designated Past Muddlers, for they are no Masters, they injure Masonry to no small extent; the second may lead to divisions, for P.M.'s now do not always agree on "who is to do the work?" I trust, therefore, that the united wisdom of Grand Lodge will take the "golden mean" and adjust the question somewhat after this plan, which may satisfy our worthy and esteemed Bro. Blackburn, as well as those who stand up for Wardens' rights. "Let no Warden be allowed to work the degrees, without a dispensation from the M.W.G.M. or a Prov. G.M." This would not only benefit our "Benevolent Funds," but prevent great hardships, which an adverse decision must inflict on lodges in the provinces, and also be a good check to its abuse.

I trust that my brother Wardens will muster strongly at that Grand Lodge when the question is to be finally disposed of. I will be there for one, when I hope to pay "my respectful compliments" to so zealous a Mason as Bro. Blackburn. I have never yet met a brother who can satisfactorily define of what a Warden's ruling consists, unless it is doing the work of the W.M. As a juvenile in the Order, I must apologise for my intrusion; and if, in the opinion of my older and wiser brethren, I have erred, it is entirely through my devotion to the Craft, to which I deem it a great honour and high privilege to belong. I cannot, however, agree with the opinion I have often heard expressed by my seniors, "That it takes ten or twenty years to become a good Mason." To make a good Mason, in one sense, I believe, requires a lifetime. A few years will suffice to make a good working Mason, but to reach the summit of that ladder whose topmost round is the emblem of Heaven-born charity, which *envieth* not, "is a work of hours, days, weeks, and years."

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

WM. JOHN BULLOCK, S.W. 979.

Crewe, Feb. 9th, 1864.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

METROPOLITAN.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—At the usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., Bro. Consedine, W.M., was prevented from attending in consequence of his suffering from severe indisposition. Bro. Woods, P.M., presided in the lodge as W.M., and passed Bro. Albert to the degree of F.C. in a most efficient manner. All business being concluded, the brethren retired to the banquetting-room, where a sumptuous repast was laid upon the table. The cloth removed, Bro. Lee, P.M., who presided, gave the usual toasts, preliminaring each with appropriate observations. On the health of the visitors being proposed, Bro. Robinson, P.M. of the Jordan Lodge, expressed his sense of the obligation, and said that whenever he visited the Albion Lodge, he always felt as if he were in the lodge from which he hailed as a member. Bro. Binckes, Secretary of the Boys' School, in reply for his health being drunk as a visitor, took the opportunity of eulogising the charity which he had the honour to serve. When he was at the Albion on its previous meeting he thought he had been unsuccessful in his attempt to obtain a representative from that lodge for the ensuing festival, but he would leave the brethren to imagine what his delight must have been when on the ensuing morning he was waited upon by Bro. Poulton, S.W., who informed him that he had secured a representative in the person of Bro. Samuel Corfe, the J.D., a very young but a very enthusiastic and energetic Mason. Upon this he congratulated them, himself, and the Institution. The other visitors were Bros. Barker and Charles Sloman. The P.M.'s present were Bros. Lee (in the chair), Rackstraw, Abbott, Valentine, Woods, Friend, Morling, Burton, Perryman, and Young. Songs and recitations were given by Bros. Stevens, J.W., Buckland, Pallent, Buller, and Charles Sloman, and the evening was finished as it commenced, in that intercommunion of brotherly thought and reciprocation of genial enjoyment.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 72).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at Anderton's Hotel, on Monday, 1st inst. Owing to the illness of Bro. Williams, W.M., Bro. Clout presided, and, assisted by Bros. Webb, S.W., and Thornhill, J.W., opened the lodge in due form; after which Mr. J. Howard King was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bros. Ware, Niblett, Gimmo, and Pickering, passed their second degree, and Bro. Geo. Oxford was raised to the degree of a Master Mason. The business of the lodge being concluded, it was duly closed. The brethren then retired to banquet. Nearly thirty sat down, Bro. Lascelles, P.M., presiding. There were five P.M.'s of the lodge present, viz., Bros. Parr, J. Nunn (Sec.), J. James, and J. Lascelles. Among the visitors were—Bros. P. McCanlish, P.M., 169; J. Webb, P.M., 307; J. D. Mills, 332; B. Johnson, 857; Tout, 857; and Wells, 15. The repast being over, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

UNITED STRENGTH LODGE (No. 223).—INSTALLATION OF W.M.—The eighty-ninth anniversary of the above lodge was held at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The time for opening the lodge was fixed for five o'clock, and precisely at that time the business commenced, there being present Bros. Jas. Terry, W.M.; Frost, P.M., as S.W.; Dudley, J.W.; Stewart, S.D.; Coulstou, J.D.; Humphreys, Dir. of Cers.; Dickie, A. G. Purst., Steward; Cowdery, P.M.; Winsland, P.M.; Stricken, Redding, Fisher, Wilson, Danchell, Barklamb, Vivian, Learmouth, Hunt, Lewis, Kemp, and Hasler. Visitors:—Bros. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D., and W.M. elect 108; Welsford, P.M. 548; Newton, 174; Hoare, 27; Warr, 231; Stedman, 754; Butler, 704; H. Thompson, W.M. 177; Gaball, 145; Daft, S.W. 765; E. Smith, P.M. 73, and others. The lodge being opened in due form, Bro. Danchell was passed, and Bros. Lewis, Learmouth, and Fisher raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The W.M., Bro. Terry, then performed the ceremony of installing his successor, Bro. Dudley, into the chair of King Solomon, which he did in a most impressive manner, and with a correctness and precision of delivery we have never seen excelled,

even by much older Masons, and rarely equalled. Indeed, the whole conduct of the lodge under his charge seems to be as near perfection as is possible to be obtained. On the completion of the ceremony, the brethren of the lodge, as well as the visitors, could not suppress their admiration, but thanked Bro. Terry for the treat he had afforded them. On the return of the brethren below the rank of Installed Master, the W.M., having been proclaimed and saluted with the customary honours, proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Waterhouse, S.W.; Stewart, J.W.; Coulston, S.D.; Fisher, J.D.; Crump, Sec. re-invested; Humphreys, I.G.; Dickie, Steward; Davies, Dir. of Cers.; Harris, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; and Beckett, Tyler. He then proceeded, in a very creditable manner, with the initiation of Mr. E. J. Meham. The brethren then voted three guineas from the funds of the lodge towards a P.M. jewel, to be presented to Bro. Terry, P.M., as a testimony of the good services he had rendered the lodge, and the masterly manner he had filled the chair. [We understand that this sum has been increased by the liberality of the brethren, who entered into a subscription, the result of which has enabled them to present their P.M. with a solid gold jewel of very chaste design, of the value of ten guineas, to which they added a very handsome collar and silver jewel.] There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The Old Jerusalem Tavern has for many ages borne a high reputation, and it seems likely to maintain it under the management of the present host, Bro. Wickers, the successor of the deeply-lamented Bro. Foster.—The cloth being drawn, the W. MASTER proposed the toasts of “The Queen and the Craft,” “The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.,” and “The Earl de Grey and Ripon and the rest of the Grand Officers,” coupling with the latter toast the names of the two Grand Officers present, Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D., and Bro. Dickie, Assist. G. Purst., a member of their own lodge.—Bro. S. B. WILSON, P.G.D., responded. He had hoped the duty would have devolved upon Bro. Dickie; but as the W.M. had called upon him to respond, he did so with much pleasure. He could say with confidence that the Earl de Grey and Ripon filled his onerous duties to the satisfaction of the Craft in general; and those who were present at the last communication of Grand Lodge would bear with him (Bro. Wilson) that he had performed a painful duty with such tact, discrimination, and even impartiality, that the brethren whom he was called upon to reprimand could not fail to bear testimony to the fact that he was actuated by zeal for the best interests of the Craft, and that he had performed his unpleasant duty in a gentlemanly manner and with true Masonic feeling. On behalf of himself and his brother Grand Officers he thanked them for the kind manner with which they had received the toast. Both in this lodge and wherever he went he always felt gratified at the enthusiasm which the mention of the Grand Officers always brought forth. With respect to Bro. Dickie, the lodge had reason to be proud of being represented in Grand Lodge by a brother who paid such attention to the duties devolving upon him, which were not of the lightest nature, but called for the exercise of much tact and discretion in their performance. Although many brethren were occasionally called to order by Bro. Dickie, and even refused permission to take their seats in Grand Lodge through not being properly clothed, yet all admit that he invariably acted fairly and properly, and would never favour one more than another, whatever their relative positions. In fact, he had performed his duties in such a manner that he felt certain further advancement was in store for him, and that at no distant day they would see him exalted to the rank to which his merits entitled him. He would not delay their time by any further remarks, but returned his cordial thanks to the W.M. and brethren for their kind reception of the toast.—Bro. DICKIE also responded. He could only reiterate what Bro. Wilson had said. With respect to the Grand Officers, he could bear testimony to the efficient manner in which the Grand Lodge was conducted by the Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.—The W. MASTER then proposed “The Health of the Initiate, Bro. Meham.”—Bro. MEHAM thanked the W.M. and brethren for having introduced him into their ancient and honourable society. He had long desired to become a Mason, and now he had done so he would endeavour to become a good and worthy member, and hoped that he should never prove a disgrace to the Craft.—The W. MASTER then had to propose a toast which was always well received in No. 228, and he was sure the present occasion would not prove an exception. They had a good array of visitors, and he was proud to see so many

brethren present to do him honour on his installation. There were Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D. of the Grand Lodge of England, who was so well known to the brethren, that it needed no words of his to ensure a good reception to his name, but he could not let the opportunity pass without returning thanks for the great assistance he had received from that brother in his endeavours to qualify himself for the duties of the position he now occupied. They had also Bros. Hoare, a P.M. of the Egyptian Lodge; Newton, of the Lodge of Sincerity; Stedman, of the Camden Lodge; Warr, of the St. Andrew's Lodge; Welsford, P.M. of the Wellington Lodge, whom he had often met in Lodge of Instruction; Smith, of the Mount Lebanon Lodge; and many others, all of whom he was glad to see, and to whom he extended a hearty welcome. He, therefore, called upon them to drink, in bumpers, “The Health of the Visitors.”—Bro. S. B. WILSON, P.G.D., having only just responded to another toast would have preferred, as time was drawing on, to have left the reply in the hands of some other of the visiting brethren, but he could not let the opportunity pass without congratulating the lodge upon the selection they had made. He was convinced that their W.M. had brought a great amount of zeal to bear, in order to qualify himself for the duties now devolving upon him. Indeed, if he proved to have any fault, it would, in his opinion, be from being over anxious, which might lead him to undertake rather too much. He had had a good example set him by those that had preceded him, and he was certain that it would be no fault of his own if he did not, at the expiration of his year of office, leave the lodge in the same efficient state as that in which he had found it. He was certain the brethren of the lodge were of the same opinion, or they would never have placed him in that chair.—Bro. GABALL had to thank the W.M. and brethren for the kind manner in which they had responded to the health of the visitors. He could not sit down without bearing his testimony to the very excellent working of their P.M., Bro. Terry, who had not only worked the ceremonies of passing and raising in so admirable a manner—(that he expected of him, having frequently been delighted with his eloquent delivery in the Lodge of Instruction)—but he was not prepared to witness the beautiful and impressive ceremony of installation performed by so young a Mason in the manner done by their Immediate Past Master that evening, and which must have impressed their newly-installed W.M. more and more with the importance of the duties he had to go through, and must give him increased ardour in the pursuit of Masonic knowledge, so that he might at least leave the chair at the end of his term with credit. As to their W.M., he felt from his own knowledge that he could congratulate the lodge upon their choice. Their W.M. and himself had studied together and toiled together in the same cause. They were both young Masons, and both possessed the same thirst for that Masonic knowledge which they all knew was only to be obtained by hard work and diligent application. He had for some time past been a pretty constant attendant at numerous lodges of instruction, where he made the acquaintance of their W.M.; and many times after going through the ceremonies in the lodge, they had not been satisfied with that, but had spent hour after hour together, and had studied the working of the different degrees, until both had mastered whatever they were deficient in. As their W.M. had devoted so much time and so much hard work to qualify himself, he was convinced that now he held the highest honours of the lodge, he would not relax in his endeavours, but would perform his duties to the entire satisfaction of the brethren.—Bro. WELSFORD, P.M., also replied. He had often had the pleasure of meeting the W.M. He was a member of about a dozen lodges of instruction, and attending them frequently, he hardly missed seeing their W.M. wherever he went. He could, therefore, confirm the statements of the previous speakers as to the application of their W.M., and he had no doubt he would realise the great expectations that had been made respecting him. He had spent a very comfortable and happy evening, and thanked the W.M. for having invited him and the brethren of the lodge to the handsome entertainment.—Bros. Butler, Smith, and other visitors, also replied in a similar strain.—Bro. TERRY, I.P.M., having been entrusted with the W.M.'s gavel, rose to propose “The Health of the Newly-installed W.M.” It gave him great pleasure to do so, as, if he remembered rightly, that brother was initiated exactly a month after himself; and he must say that whether they considered that the W.M. should be elected by virtue of seniority, or by virtue of merit, that in

either case they had got the right man. The manner in which the United Strength Lodge had been conducted for some years past, had reflected credit upon each successive W.M., and had gained for the lodge a great reputation for their style of working. And as the lodge had gained so good a reputation, they could not afford to lose it by placing in the chair any brother not qualified to perform the duties. Therefore, whoever expected to pass the chair in that lodge could only do so by dint of close attention and hard work. That their W.M. would do so to their satisfaction, his performance of the ceremony of initiation that evening was sufficient proof, and he was sure that he would uphold the credit of the lodge. He, therefore, called upon the brethren to drink heartily to the health of the W.M.—The W. MASTER said he could scarcely find words to express the gratification he felt at the honour the brethren had just done him. He had arrived at the summit of his ambition, and he would endeavour to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the lodge. His predecessor, Bro. Terry, had set him a good example; he found him always ready and willing to assist whenever he required instruction. He should ever have Bro. Terry's working before his eyes as a standard to work up to, and with his high example before him, he felt that with attention to his duties he should be able to give satisfaction. He knew he could manage the working of the three degrees, but in the fourth he must acknowledge his deficiency. However, he would do his best, and the brethren must not look for long or eloquent speeches from him. Having again expressed his gratitude for the honour done him, he begged to propose the toast of "The P.M.'s of the Lodge." There was on his left Bros. Frost, Cowdery, Winsland, Cotterell, and Crump—all of whom had passed the chair, and each of whom had added lustre to the fair fame of the lodge. He would couple with the toast the name of the Immediate Past Master, Bro. Terry, whose masterly performance had called forth praise on all hands, and when they heard such brethren as S. B. Wilson speak in laudatory terms, excellent, indeed, must be the talent of their Immediate Past Master. He held in his hand a Past Master's jewel and a collar, which he would feel obliged if Bro. Frost (who had initiated both himself and Bro. Terry), would invest their Past Master with.—Bro. Frost, P.M., had very great pleasure in presenting, on behalf of the members of the lodge, the handsome Past Master's jewel and collar to Bro. Terry, in acknowledgment, not only of his excellent working, but also for his great zeal and anxiety at all times to forward the interests of the lodge. He had still greater pleasure in making the presentation from the fact that Bro. Terry was the first candidate he had initiated. For the information of those brethren who had not inspected in, he would read the inscription on the jewel, which was:—"Presented by the brethren, and the Lodge of United Strength (No. 228), to Bro. James Terry, as a mark of their high esteem, not only of the great talent displayed by him in the onerous duties of the chair, but of the zeal he has at all times evinced in the interests of the lodge. 9th February, 1894." In affixing the jewel to his breast, he hoped he might live long to wear it, and continue to lend his valuable assistance to the lodge.—Bro. Terry, P.M., desired to return his heartfelt thanks, but he could scarcely find words to give utterance to his feelings. He hardly knew what he had done to merit the splendid testimonials that had just been presented to him. When he first entered the lodge he found it under the able management of Bro. Frost, and as that brother had set so good an example, he had endeavoured to follow in his footsteps. When he took the office of W.M., he determined that the lodge should not lose any of its high character under his rule, so he had laboured hard to that end. And as he had seen each succeeding Master install his successor, he was determined that he would not be the first to deviate from what seemed to be the rule in the lodge. If he had performed his duties to the satisfaction of the brethren, he felt himself amply rewarded, and he should at all times be happy to render any assistance or afford any instruction to any young Mason who desired it. He concluded by wishing long-continued success and prosperity to the United Strength Lodge. Bro. COWDERY, P.M., also responded. The W.M. then proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," which was replied to by Bros. Waterhouse, S.W.; Stewart, J.W.; Conlston, S.D.; Fisher, J.D.; Crump, Sec.; Humphreys, I.G.; Davies, Dir. of Cers.; Harris, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; and Dickie, Steward. The toasts of "The Host, Bro. Wickens," and "The Masonic Press" having been given and responded to, the Tyler's toast brought to a conclusion one of the most pleasant Masonic reunions, at which it has ever been our lot to be present.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 954).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., at five o'clock p.m., the duties being to raise one, to pass four, and to install two. Those duties were performed by the W.M., who so ably occupies the regal chair of this lodge. The W.M. announced that he had ordered the payment of 20s. in a case of distress which called for immediate aid, and asked their sanction for the deed, which was at once given. A letter was also read from the Secretary on behalf of the Committee of the Girls' School, soliciting the aid of this lodge, the consideration of which was deferred until the next meeting. The ceremonies of the evening having terminated, the lodge was closed after the proposal of four gentlemen as candidates for initiation. The brethren then adjourned for a slight refreshment in the adjoining saloon. Among the toasts responded to were "The Visitors," by several brethren hailing from various quarters of the globe. "The W.M." was proposed by the S.W., and the toast suitably acknowledged by Bro. Chapple, who, in reply, said that he could not take the full credit to himself for the working of the lodge; it was like a piece of machinery, if one bolt or cog is defective, it could not be expected to perform its work well; so with a lodge, if any of its officers are not up to their duties, it frequently marred and disturbed the attention of the others. He, however, was fortunate in having efficient officers, as it greatly eased the duties of his office, and he begged to propose "The Healths of the Senior and Junior Wardens and the other Officers of Lodge St. Aubyn." Bro. Kent, S.W., replied in a most effective speech, and returned thanks for himself and brother officers. The brethren shortly after withdrew, after spending a very happy evening.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Fonfret Lodge* (No. 360).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 4th instant, under the presidency of Bro. George Cotton, the W.M. The minutes of the last lodge night having been read and confirmed, the W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Charles Green, P.M., who then, with his accustomed ability, passed his son, Bro. John Townley Green, from the first to the second degree. The W.M. having resumed the chair, Bro. W. Thomas Higgins proposed Bro. C. W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M. of Warwickshire, as an honorary member of No. 360. Bro. Elkington is a P.M. of this lodge, and was to a great extent the founder of the Northampton Chapter. Bro. Higgins's proposition having been duly seconded, was carried unanimously, and the lodge adjourned.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Apollo University Lodge* (No. 357).—The installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave, of Brasenose College, took place at the Masonic Lodge, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., when the ceremony of installation was admirably fulfilled by the retiring W.M., Bro. Rev. W. Ryland Bedford, M.A., of Brasenose College, and P.G. Chap. of England. The ceremony was rendered the more imposing and effective by the vocal assistance of Bros. Dyson, Marriot, Bridgewater, and Kingsbury, of the Royal Chapels of St. George, Windsor, and Eton College. Bro. F. Kingsbury presiding at the organ with considerable ability. On the conclusion of the ceremony the W.M. appointed his officers for the year as follows:—Bros. Short, S.W.; H. Latham, J.W.; Rev. J. S. Catlow, Chap.; Bruce Gardyne, Sec.; T. H. G. Wyndham, S.D.; Fraser Campbell, J.D.; W. W. Harrison, Org.; G. E. Gardner, I.G.; C. Bill and B. A. Galland, M.C.'s; P. C. Edwards, E. Handley, F. J. Huyshe, Viscount Kenlis, C. C. Macrae, J. Mure, J. E. Parker, C. W. Spencer-Stanhope, F. H. Walker, and F. E. Winslow, Stewards; Stephens, Tyler. In the evening the brethren, about 80, sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The W.M. presided, and was supported by the Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, Bros. Col. Bowyer and Binckes; Bros. Bedford, Redley, Harrison, Ald. Randall, Houghton, Owen, Martin, Bruton, Griffin, P.M.'s; Bros. Rev. J. S. Catlow, Rev. Short, Blandy Jenkins, Spencer Stanhope, Robbins, Campbell, Hetherington, Mure, Hamilton, Rainey, Green, Bill, Bradford, Galland, Donaldson, Legard, Hardy, Handley, Hardy, jun., Stogden, Walker, Wilson, Illingworth, Prowse, Tufson, Bruce-Gardyne, Edlmann, Carson, Edwards, H. Latham, Smith, Barry, Henry, Honey, Dowdeswell, Holden, Stratter, Thomp-

son, Watts, Russell, Huddleston, Dr. Rye, Dr. Gray, Professor Pepper, Dyson, Marriott, Bridgewater, Kingsbury, &c. The W.M. presided with great tact and judgment, and introduced the various toasts in brief and appropriate terms. The pleasure of the festival was greatly enhanced by the exquisite singing of Bros. Dyson, Marriott, Bridgewater, and Kingsbury, who were especially engaged for the occasion, and executed a choice selection of glees, national and Masonic songs, in a manner that elicited rounds of applause. Every one present was supplied with a book of the words tastefully got up by Bro. Dyson, and this was another source of enjoyment. So successful were Bro. Dyson and his colleagues, that they gave the greatest possible *éclat* to the festival, and there appeared to be a general feeling that no festival could in future be regarded as a complete success without their service.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

CHAPTER OF UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 507).—The regular quarterly meeting of this prosperous chapter was held on Tuesday, February 2nd, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. There was only one candidate for exaltation, Bro. Hill, who was duly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry, the following companions assisting, viz., Bros. Dr. Ladd, Z.; F. G. Lilley, H.; Garrod, J.; C. H. Murr, Scribe E.; Halsey, P.S.; Clothier, Harrison, Walters, and some others. With such an efficient set of officers, it would be superfluous to add that this important ceremony was well rendered, and given in a superior manner. There being no banquet, after business the brethren separated.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.).—At a regular meeting of this prosperous lodge held on Monday, February 1st, at Bro. C. A. Cathie's, Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Bro. H. A. Collington, R.W.M., assisted by Bros. A. D. Loewenstark, D.R.W.M.; C. H. Murr, S.W.; W. Y. Laing, J.W.; F. Walters, Sec.; J. C. Goody, M.O.; A. P. Leonard, S.O.; R. Hurrell, J.O.; G. Morris, T.K.; E. Harris, J. Vallentin, C. A. Cathie, F. Durrant, and others, opened the lodge. The visitors were Bros. C. A. Cottebrune, P.R.W.M. Thistle Lodge (No. 8), and T. Moore. There were no less than fourteen candidates on the summons for advancement, but only three attended, viz., Bros. F. G. Lilley, P.M.; E. Smith, P.M.; and T. R. Merry, who were regularly advanced to this ancient and honourable degree. The R.W.M., Bro. H. A. Collington, rendered this ceremony in his usual superior manner, and it called forth the unanimous approbation of all the brethren. Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, by desire of the R.W.M., and request of the brethren, gave the legend of this degree in excellent style. Two members of this lodge, Bros. J. C. Goody and G. Morris, announcing they had the high honour of representing their parent lodge, the Mount Lebanon, at the forthcoming festivals of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, as Stewards, solicited the lodge to vote two guineas to each charity, from the Charity Fund of the lodge. This was carried unanimously, and the monies immediately paid over to them. Bro. J. C. Goody returned thanks for the Boys' School, and Bro. G. Morris, for the Girls' School. Business being ended, the lodge was closed in due form until Monday, April 5th. The brethren then adjourned to a well-served banquet. The usual loyal toasts were given, and after a few hours of social enjoyment, the brethren separated, well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 590).—On Thursday, January 28th, at the regular monthly meeting, there was an unusually full attendance of the brethren, nearly eighty being present. The lodge was opened at six p.m. by Bro. J. Durell, W.M., assisted by Bros. C. Le Sueur, S.W.; John Le Sueur, acting as J.W.; and Dr. Hopkins, as I.P.M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. John Luce having been proposed for initiation at seven days' notice, after ample testimony

as to character had been given by Bro. Oatley and others, a ballot taken, which proved unanimous in his favour. The lodge was opened in the second degree. The usual questions having been put to Bro. J. Blampied and satisfactorily answered, he was entrusted, and the lodge having been opened in the third degree, the candidate was raised by the W.M. to the degree of M.M. Bro. Guiton was next passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the W.M., assisted by the S.W., who gave the explanation of the working tools and also the usual charge. The lodge was again resumed in the first degree. A letter was read calling the attention of the brethren to the melancholy position of the orphan children of the late Bro. Captain Johnstone, who had lost both their parents at sea during one of the recent gales. The case has before been mentioned in the report of St. Aubin's Lodge. The prayer of the petition was supported by Bros. Manuel, Dr. Hopkins, and Schmitt, and a donation of £3 was voted towards the supply of immediate necessities for the children. A grant of £1 was also made to a Polish brother in distress. Bro. Manuel referred to the shares in the Masonic Temple Company, a few of which have not yet been appropriated. Although the Césarée Lodge already holds 30, he gave notice of an intention to propose at the next meeting that 20 more should be taken, under an arrangement, the explanation of which he would reserve for the present, but which he believed would prove easy and satisfactory to the brethren. Mr. John Luce was next introduced, and initiated into Freemasonry by the W.M. The working tools and charge were, as before, given by the S.W. in a manner so effective as to elicit the marked approbation of those present. The Secretary read those portions of the report of the December meeting of Grand Lodge which refer to the province of Jersey, in regard to the suspension from Masonic rights and privileges of such English Masons as have joined the lodges established in the island under French warrants, and pronounced to be irregular. It was ordered that this extract from the proceedings of Grand Lodge should be copied into the minutes. The lodge was closed at a quarter past nine, and nearly all the brethren remained to partake of refreshments on a somewhat more liberal scale than usual, provided by one of the members, in celebration of a domestic occurrence of great moment to himself.

INDIA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

PESHAWUR.

LODGE OF KHYBER (No. 582).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 4th December. Present:—Bros. H. Trevelyan, W.M.; N. E. Boileau, P.M.; Curtis, P.M.; J. Deacon, P.M., Officiating Secretary; Van den Heuvel, Officiating S.W.; Edmonds, Officiating J.W.; Crummie, Officiating S.D.; Keble, J.D.; Roberts, I.G.; Denison, Tyler; and Bros. Metcalfe, Brebner, Lenon, and Rowley. Bro. Trevelyan was re-elected Master for the ensuing year, and appointed the following officers:—Bros. Van den Heuvel, S.W.; Metcalfe, J.W.; Deacon, Sec. *pro tem.*; Borthwick, S.D.; Keble, J.D. Bro. Shaw was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Denison Tyler. Mr. W. Woodward was accepted by ballot and initiated into Masonry. Applications were read from two other candidates for initiation. The lodge, after being for a considerable time in abeyance, is now in a flourishing condition.

CALCUTTA.

LODGE STAR IN THE EAST (No. 67).—A regular meeting was held on Wednesday, the 25th November. Present:—Bros. H. Howe, P.M., presiding, in the absence of Bro. W. Clark, the W.M., on a deputation to England; H. Sandeman, Prov. G.M. and P.M.; Peter Anderson, P.M.; W. H. Hoff, P.M. 229; A. Simson, S.W., in charge of the lodge; C. K. Dove, Sec., &c. The following brethren were elected members of the lodge by ballot:—Bros. Thomas Martin, P.M. 25, Dublin, and James Davys, 20. The following candidates were initiated by Bro. Sandeman:—Mr. William Pirie Duff, Mr. Robert Campbell, Mr. Harry James, and Captain William Frederick Owen. Bro. Sandeman also passed Bro. Alfred Nathaniel Law, of the Indian Navy, to the second degree; while, in the inner room, Bro. Howe raised Bro. Harry Leith Mackenzie to the third degree. At the supper table, Bro. Sandeman, in proposing the health of the newly-made brethren, alluded specially to Bro. Duff, and to the exalted and philanthropic character of his

father, the Rev. Dr. Duff, who had lately quitted the shores of India in ill-health. In returning thanks, Bro. Duff stated that, from what he had read of Masonry, and from what he knew of it from the ceremony of his initiation, he saw nothing in it that was inconsistent with his respect for his revered parent. The health of the visitors, proposed by Bro. Howe, with special allusion to Bro. Hoff, was responded to by the latter. Then followed songs, in which line Bro. Simson, with his fine tenor voice, led the way.

LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE (No. 109).—A regular meeting was held on Friday, the 4th December. Present—Bros. Thos. Dickson, S.W. in charge; C. T. Davis, P.M.; John W. Brown, Honorary P.M. presiding as W.M.; Chandler, as J.W.; Baxter, Sec.; Ritchie, as S.D. Bros. J. C. Stork and H. Vose were passed to the second degree by Bro. Brown, as also Bro. Howatson, a member of Lodge Saint David in the East, of Scotland. Bro. T. Dickson, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing twelve months, Bro. Chandler, P.W., was re-elected Treas., and Bro. Daniel was re-elected Tyler.

LODGE TRUE FRIENDSHIP (No. 218).—A regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 24th November. The banquet was enlivened by a party of minstrels, who played a number of operatic pieces with some taste and skill, and, on the removal of the cloth, were sent away with a plateful of rupees in exchange for their notes, which do not possess equal currency. We were indebted to Bros. Baker, Roberts, and Wilson for some excellent songs, with piano accompaniments. The last named brother had just returned from the Snowy Range, and we were glad to meet him, having known him as J.W. of the Allahabad Lodge during the Mutiny, and having enjoyed his hospitality at the Pig and Whistle, under the adjacent tops of mangoe trees. A brother, with a suitable name, favoured us with a neat recitation on a walking stick, and convinced us that the pedigree of a *lalee* can be traced to a very remote age. In proposing "The Health of the Visitors," the W. Master alluded in glowing terms to the late officiating Provincial Grand Master, whose son, being present, stated that he had many reasons for receiving every word which Bro. Roberts had uttered, not merely in the way of a compliment, but as the sincere tribute of a singularly warm and generous nature to the worth of his poor father.

LODGE HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE (No. 229).—This lodge met on the 16th November. Present—Bros. J. B. Knight, W.M. in the chair; J. G. Bowerman, P.M.; F. Jennings, P.M.; W. H. Hoff, P.M.; F. McAlpin, Treas., as S.W.; W. F. Westfield, as S.D.; E. Symonds, I.G.; B. Jacobs, Tyler; besides members and visitors. Bro. A. F. Lowers, of Lodge Peace and Harmony (No. 462), was proposed as a joining member. Another meeting of this lodge was held on the 7th December. Present—Bros. J. B. Knight, W.M.; J. G. Bowerman, P.M.; F. Jennings, P.M.; F. McAlpin, Treas., as S.W.; J. Bruce Gillon, J.W.; J. Walter Beatson, Sec.; J. Mackintosh, as S.D.; E. Symonds, I.G.; A. Davies, M.C.; B. Jacob, Tyler; besides members and visitors. Bro. A. F. Lowers, of Lodge Peace and Harmony (No. 462), was elected, and Bro. Jas. Brander, of Lodge No. 65 of Scotland, was proposed as a joining member of the lodge. The election of the Master, Treasurer, and Tyler for the ensuing twelve months was then proceeded with, and resulted in a majority of votes being given for Bro. J. Bruce Gillon, the present J.W. of the lodge. Bro. F. McAlpin has been re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. B. Jacob, Tyler.

LODGE SAINT JOHN (No. 486).—A regular meeting was held on Friday, the 13th November. Present: Bros. Dr. Frank Powell, W.M., presiding; John Wm. Brown, P.M.; the Rev. Dr. Lindstedt, J.W., as S.W.; Fenn, as J.W.; W. G. Baxter, Sec. and Treas.; Piffard, S.D.; Rosamond, J.D.; George Chisholm, as I.G.; Daniel, Tyler. Bros. S. Fenn, a member of the Sister Lodge Industry and Perseverance, and Lieutenant E. Mainwaring, H.M.'s Indian Army, were accepted as joining members. Bro. Mainwaring was raised to the M.M. degree by the W.M. Another meeting was held on Friday, the 27th November. Present: Bros. Dr. Frank Powell, W.M. presiding; John William Brown, P.M.; E. W. Pittar, S.W.; Fenn, J.W.; Piffard, S.D.; Rosamond, J.D.; W. G. Baxter, Sec. and Treas.; George Chisholm, I.G.; Daniel, Tyler. Bros. Captain Dameron, Lodge Golden Gate (No. 30); A. Marriott, Lodge Saint David in the East (No. 371), of Scotland; and A. Hoffman, of Lodge Star in the East (No. 67), were admitted joining members. The Treasurer was directed to continue, for a further period of six months, the relief granted to the widow of a deceased P.M., not of No. 486. Two fresh applications were submitted, viz.,

from the widow of a deceased M.M. at Dehra Dhoon, brought to the notice of the P.M. by Bro. the Rev. T. Y. Mitchinson, Chaplain at Subathoo, and from the orphan children of the late Bro. Gordon, of the Scotch Lodge Saint David in the East. To the former a donation, and to the latter a monthly allowance were assigned. Another meeting was held on Friday, the 11th December. Present: Dr. Frank Powell, W.M., presiding; John William Brown, P.M.; C. T. Davis, P.M.; E. W. Pittar, S.W.; Fenn, J.W.; Baxter, Sec. and Treas.; C. Biffard, S.D.; Rosamond, J.D.; George Chisholm, I.G.; Daniel, Tyler. Messrs. Briant, Merchant, and Lewis, candidates for initiation, were ballotted for and accepted, but the former only was initiated, the latter, owing to some misapprehension on the part of his proposer, having failed to attend. Bro. Pittar, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing twelve months; Bro. W. G. Baxter was re-elected Treasurer; and Bro. Daniel re-elected Tyler.

DUM-DUM.

LODGE SAINT LUKE.—A regular meeting was held on Wednesday, the 18th November. Present: Bros. John William Brown, Hon. P.M., presiding; Dr. Frank Powell, as P.M.; Dr. Hadow, as S.W.; Pritchard, J.W.; the Rev. Dr. Lindstedt, Sec. There was no business before the lodge. Another meeting was held on Wednesday, the 2nd December. Present: Bros. Hugh D. Sandeman, Prov. G.M.; Fenwick, W.M. of the lodge, presiding; John William Brown, Hon. P.M. Frank Powell, Treas. and Sec., *pro tem.*; Hadow, as S.W.; Pritchard, J.W. Bro. Fenwick was re-elected W.M. for the ensuing twelve months by acclamation.

ROYAL ARCH.

CALCUTTA.—*Chapter Hope (No. 109).*—A convocation was held at Freemasons' Hall on Saturday, the 14th November. Present:—M.E. Comps. Hugh D. Sandeman, Grand Superintendent; John William Brown, First Principal, presiding; Jennings, Past First Principal; Linton, First Principal of Chapter Holy Zion; Dickson, Scribe E. and Treasurer; W. G. Baxter, Scribe N.; Powell, Principal Sojourner. Comp. Capt. Vincent, of H.M.'s Indian Army, exalted in the Shanghai Chapter, and Thomas Lane, a member of the Prince of Wales's Chapter (No. 324), were accepted as joining members of Chapter Hope; Bro. Arthur William Spence, W.M. of Lodge Independence with Philanthropy, held at Allahabad; Samuel Carlington, C.E., a member of Lodge Saint John; and W. G. Amos, of Lodge True Friendship, were exalted to the sublime degree.

Chapter Holy Zion (No. 392).—A convocation was held on Saturday, the 12th December. Present:—Comps. Linton, Z.; Collins, H.; Evans, J.; J. W. Brown, Z. of Chapter Hope, and an Honorary Principal of this chapter; Taylor, Scribe E. The following Master Masons were elected and exalted; Syud Ismail, P. P. A. Howatson, H. R. Fraser, W. R. Willis, all of Lodge 392, and George O'Donnell, of Lodge Star of Burnmah. A letter from the Provincial Grand Scribe E., intimating the Grand Superintendent's authority to exalt Syud Ismail, was read and ordered to be set out on the minutes of the convocation. Comps. Linton, First Principal, and Collins, Second Principal, were re-elected to their respective chairs for the ensuing twelve months. Comp. Rambart was elected Third Principal; Comp. Taylor was elected Scribe E. and Treasurer; Comp. Howatson was appointed Scribe N.; and Comp. Daniel was re-appointed Janitor. Comp. Beatson, who was absent, is to be Principal Sojourner.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE (S.C.).—It will be unnecessary to tell Freemasons in the East that the mystic tie has been well represented in Shanghai for many years by brethren working under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, granted for the Northern Lodge of China. During the current year, the old Canton lodge, "Royal Sussex," has been transferred to this quarter, and there is, or was a military lodge; all three, however, being insufficient for the wants of resident craftsmen, some thirty of whom, two or three months ago, addressed the Grand Lodge of Scotland, praying the issue of a warrant to hold a lodge, under the designation of Cosmopolitan. The officers elect of this lodge (the standing in Scotch Masonry of

the principal signatures being sure warranty for a grant of the parchment) are as follows:—Bros. Donaldson, W.M.; Farr, S.W.; Daly, J.W.; Smith, S.D.; Coates, J.D.: Farnham, Chaplain; Hooper, Treas.; Dato, Sec. It was resolved, very prudently we think, to give the lodge's advent some *éclat* by arranging a banquet. This banquet, the subject of our remarks, came off on the evening of Monday, December 1st, the Anniversary of St. Andrew falling on the Sunday. Principal among the guests (all Masons) being (one highly respected by brethren in the East), Bro. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M. for China; Bros. Col. Yonge, of H.M.'s 67th Regiment; Underwood, W.M. of the Northern Lodge China; Loureiro, W.M. elect of the Royal Sussex; and Gould, P.M. The feast was held in the New Hall, formerly the site of Miller's Hotel. The hall was most tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations, those of England, France, and America being the most conspicuous. The tables were beautifully decorated with pyramids of sugar works wreathed with artificial flowers, patasserie of the most delicate description, plate glass, &c. On entering it was quite a fairy scene, and was much admired, as reflecting great credit on the efforts of the Stewards, who must indeed have spared no pains. The band of H. M. 67th Regiment was by the kind permission of Colonel Yonge and Officers (ever ready to oblige) present, and formed a very prominent and pleasing feature during the evening. The band having announced dinner to the good old tune of the "Roast Beef of Old England," the Rev. Bro. Farnham said a Masonic grace, after which the serious business of the evening commenced, and soups, fish, sucking pigs, turkey and ham, pies, patties, gelatine, game, &c., soon disappeared with wonderful rapidity, under the masticating process of nearly 100 hungry members of the Craft. Dinner over, with a few appropriate remarks, the W.M. elect, Bro. C. M. Donaldson, gave "The Queen and the Craft," air "God save the Queen," which was received with enthusiastic applause. The Supreme Masonic Rulers of our respective countries quickly followed, as well as the Grand Lodges—the W.M. elect enlarging upon the fact that about at that very hour the Grand Lodge of Scotland was sitting in conclave, and very probably considering their application for the warrant for the proposed Lodge Cosmopolitan of Shanghai. The toast was drunk with the usual honours and enthusiastic applause. Bro. Farr was called on to propose the next toast as Senior Warden elect, which was "The Masonic Lodges in China," with which he coupled the name of the present Master of the Northern Lodge of China, Bro. P. H. Underwood, who returned thanks very appropriately. Bro. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M., took the opportunity of proposing a toast which he felt ought to be brought forward, and which would fill a hiatus in the programme. He proposed success and a speedy formation to the proposed new Lodge Cosmopolitan; and he should for one truly rejoice to see the banners of England wave in Masonic unison with those of Scotland. He felt sure that the warrant would be granted, from the numerous and respectable names which were attached to the memorial for the warrant, and was equally sure that the lodge would be well and efficiently ruled under the authority of such an experienced a Mason as Bro. C. M. Donaldson. He concluded a speech replete with Masonic feeling and experience, amidst unusual applause. Bro. Donaldson returned thanks in a brief speech. "Our absent Brethren" was then given by Bro. Daly, Junior Warden elect, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," as if their own hearts were in the melody, as very likely was the case. "Our Guests of the evening" was given by Bro. Hooper, Treasurer elect, prefaced by a few remarks, and alluding more particularly to Bro. Colonel Yonge, of H.M. 67th, who had not only cordially joined in their evening's festivities, but had so much promoted the harmony of the evening, by permitting the attendance of the excellent band of the regiment. Colonel Yonge responded (all the other guests of course standing at the time); he thought if any thanks were due for the harmony it was to the band itself; he enlarged upon the boundless hospitality the guests had experienced, spoke much to the point, and, introducing an apt quotation to suit the occasion, sat down, having well and worthily responded on his own and the guests behalf. "The Ladies" fell to the lot of Bro. H. Twyford Smith, who is, from the whole tenour of his remarks, unless we are much mistaken, a thorough ladies' man; whilst Bro. Nutt, in returning thanks, expressed so much modesty of sentiment and feeling, that we shall be glad to see or hear of his luffing up and buckling to on the first eligible opportunity. The last toast of the evening, "The Press," was given by Bro. Dato, Sec. elect, who

coupled with the toast the names of the three local editors, Bros. Jamieson, Bowker, and Tarrant. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Bro. Jamieson, as the editor of the senior journal, returned thanks, and alluded to the singular fact that all three editors in Shanghai were Masons; he regretted that Bro. Tarrant was unavoidably absent, as otherwise, as the editor of the oldest paper in China, it would have devolved upon him to return thanks. Bro. Bowker being called on, said that to Britons the voted Freedom was always dear, and whenever a few of the Anglo-Saxon race got the wedge in, Freemasonry and a free Press always quickly followed, and went together hand in hand. It had been his lot to chronicle many a festive Masonic banquet in many parts of the world, but he had never attended a more happy or a more successful one than that of to-night. He had been many years connected with the press, and cordially thanked them for the toast. This they might rely on, that as long as he was connected with it in China, his best efforts would be always given to assist Masonry in every fair and legitimate manner. The chairman then gave the Past Masters at the banquet, coupled with Bro. Gould, P.M., and the Masters elect of the English lodges in Shanghai, coupled with Bro. Parker, which was happily responded to. Vocal amusements then commenced, and some excellent songs were sung, the party breaking up at about half-past twelve, sorry to part, but looking forward to many more happy reunions.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 172).—The annual ball of this lodge took place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Thursday, the 28th ult., which (as usual) was attended by a numerous and elegant company, the officers of the lodge and many of the visitors appearing in their collars and jewels. Dancing commenced soon after nine o'clock to the enlivening strains of Coote and Tinney's band of twenty performers, conducted by Bro. Coote, who introduced most of the new and fashionable music. When the supper rooms were thrown open more than three hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of a very excellent supper. As usual, the proceeds of this very excellent and successful ball will be devoted to Masonic charity, and we make no doubt the surplus will again be considerable.

BRO. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.—The *Stockton Herald* of December 25th remarks:—"We are glad to know that this industrious, plodding author has lately come under the favour of the very fickle dame Fortune. A distant relative has died and left him an annuity for life which will make him comfortable, and also a reversion to his widow should she survive him. Mr. Tweddell has long been in harness as an author and a popular writer from his boyhood, having been many years connected with a newspaper, and the author of "Tweddell's Yorkshire Miscellany;" "Bards and Authors of Cleveland and South Durham;" "History of Cleveland;" "Shakespeare: His Times and Contemporaries;" and "Visitors' Handbook to Redcar, Coatham, and Saltburn-by-the-Sea." The life of an author, who depends upon his brain and literary labour for bread is not often a rosy one; is most frequently beset with thorns; and often ends in disappointment, penury, and want. Mr. Tweddell has not escaped the author's lot. With a wife and eight children, and not above forty years of age, he has had to struggle with difficulties which would have overwhelmed any other man; but while, with the most pinching economy, he has scarcely provided his family with the real necessities of life, our author has been diligent in the most unceasing use of his pen, and has been received favourably in the world of literature by his contemporaries and the critics. He is of ancient family, being descended through the Markhams from Oliver Cromwell. Dr. Markham was Archbishop of York, who died in 1808, Frederica, relict of Captain Haviside, and daughter of Dr. Markham, Dean of York, included Mr. Tweddell in her will, by which he will be in receipt of the annuity spoken of. We congratulate him on his good fortune, and hope he will live long to enjoy it." [We are happy to be able to add our congratulations to Bro. Tweddell, who has been a valued contributor to our pages, on the favourable change in his circumstances, and heartily reiterate the closing prayer of our Stockton contemporary.—ED. F. M. and M. M.]

Obituary.

BRO. WILLIAM JAMES NEWTON.

We have to record the death of this brother, which took place on the 18th ult., at his residence in Brewer-street, Golden-square. Bro. Newton, who at the time of his death was in his 57th year, was initiated in the Robert Burns Lodge (No. 25), on the 6th March, 1843, and continued a member until his death, having passed through all the offices. He joined the Globe Lodge (No. 23), in April, 1848, and continued a member to December, 1855, and serving the office of Grand Steward in 1851-2. He was one of the first members of the Robert Burns Chapter, of which he was a P.Z. Bro. Newton was a Governor of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows.

BRO. JOHN MOTT THEARLE.

This well-known brother, who died at his residence in Fleet-street, on the 1st inst., was initiated in the Frederick Lodge of Unity (late 661, now 452), on the 7th July, 1851. On the 6th October, in the same year, he joined the Lodge of Unity (No. 69, then 82), and continued a member to December, 1858, having in the interim passed the Master's chair. He joined the Berkhamstead Lodge (No. 504, late 742), on the 11th April, 1855, and continued a member two years, during which period he was appointed Prov. G.W. of Herts. Bro. Thearle was also a Scotch Mark Mason, a P.Z. of the Royal Arch, and a member of the Mount Calvary Encampment of Knights Templar—being also Grand Standard Bearer in the last-named Order.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the younger branches of the Royal Family continue at Osborne. The country will learn with regret that the Queen "is still unequal to the performance of state ceremonies." The levees and drawing rooms during the coming season will, therefore, be held by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince and Princess have postponed a proposed visit to St. Leonard-on-Sea, as it is feared that the removal of the infant Prince during the present severe weather might prove prejudicial to his health. The Prince was out skating on Wednesday and Thursday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, the 4th inst., after the delivery of the Queen's speech, the address, in reply, was moved by the Marquis of Sligo, and seconded by Lord Abercromby. Lord Derby reviewed at considerable length the foreign policy of the Government, which he said might be briefly described in the two words "meddle" and "muddle." We had not a friend in Europe, and our threats and remonstrances were treated with indifference by small and great states alike. Earl Russell having replied and defended the policy of the Government, Earl Grey and Earl Granville addressed the House, principally on the dispute between Germany and Denmark. The address was then agreed to.—On Friday, a short discussion took place on the administration of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Lord Ravensworth complained of the heavy "office" expenses of the Commission, while Lord Powis was of opinion that the Commissioners had acted upon stereotyped rules, and had not given the most pressing wants the first consideration. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London defended the Commissioners, the Primate contending that the large expenses did not arise from the cost of the establishment, but from the management of the large landed estates which have been placed under the care of the Commission. The Lord Chancellor took the opportunity to state that his measure for the disposal of the small livings in the gift of the Lord

Chancellor was being extensively acted upon.—On Monday there was no business transacted worthy of notice.—On Tuesday Lord Malmesbury insisted that the Duke of Augustenburg and his son were bound in honour to adhere to the treaty of 1852. While he was at the Foreign Office he had had conversations with many German statesmen on the "Schleswig-Holstein question," and he invariably found that they concurred in the view which he himself entertained, that Germany had no right to interfere in Schleswig. He desired to know whether, notwithstanding the outbreak of hostilities, Her Majesty's Government would still consider Austria and Prussia bound to fulfil the engagements of the treaty of London. Lord Russell replied that he could not consider that that treaty could be abrogated, so far as the other Powers who were parties to it were concerned, by a war between Austria and Prussia, and Denmark. The opposite view was so frivolous that he did not believe that any Government would act upon it. Lord Derby regretted that the Government had received no guarantee from Austria and Prussia that the treaty would be upheld, but he trusted the noble Earl would not cease to press the point upon them. Lord Russell was understood to give a promise to that effect.—Lord Derby gave notice of a question respecting the demands made upon England by Mr. Seward, on account of the depredations of the *Alabama*. Lord Russell made a curious statement on this subject. On Thursday night last Lord Derby, in the course of his speech in the debate on the address, referred to a despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams which had been presented, with other papers, to Congress. In this despatch the Federal Secretary of State intimated that if the English Government did not put a stop to the departure of Confederate cruisers from this country, the Federal Government would take the law into their own hands and seize those vessels—even in British ports. Lord Russell explained that he had discovered that a despatch of this nature had had been sent to Mr. Adams, but that gentlemen "had not thought it prudent to present it to them."—After a brief discussion on rifled ordnance, the House adjourned.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 4th inst., several new members took the oaths and their seats, and writs were issued for Durham, Winchester, and Tewkesbury.—Lord Richard Grosvenor, in moving the Address, referred to the war in Schleswig, and said that "under any circumstances" the balance of power must be maintained on the continent. Mr. Goschen, the seconder, submitted that in this dispute between Denmark and Germany, "the peace of Europe was at stake, and that the House must take into consideration the engagements, as well as the interests, of this country."—On Friday, Mr. Dudley Fortescue, who last session told the "story of the Mhow court-martial," asked a question which seems to justify the inference that he intends to bring the doings of Colonel Crawley before Parliament.—Mr. Arthur Mills has also given notice of his intention to move for a return of the cost of the Aldershot inquiry.—In reply to a question from Sir Lawrence Palk, Mr. Milner Gibson said that Denmark had acceded to the Declaration of Paris—in which it is laid down that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are safe under an enemy's flag—he believed an English cargo on board a Prussian ship would be respected in case of a capture by a Danish cruiser.—Mr. Whiteside complained that no reference had been made in the Royal Speech to the distress in Ireland, and denounced what he called "the systematic misgovernment" of Ireland by the Whigs. Sir Robert Peel controverted some of Mr. Whiteside's statements about the condition of the Irish labouring classes, and declared that the country was improving and gave every promise of still further progress. At a later period of

the evening, the Attorney-General for Ireland confirmed Sir Robert Peel's view of the prospects of Ireland, while Mr. Hennessy condemned generally the way in which the government of his country was administered.—Mr. G. Bentinck took a gloomy view of the present state of our army and navy, and denounced the "cheese-paring" policy of Mr. Gladstone, and the famous utterance of Mr. Disraeli about our "bloated armaments."—Sir George Grey, in answer to a question from Mr. Hadfield, said the object of the Royal Commission which had just been issued was to render the declaration demanded of the clergy "clear and intelligible."—Lord J. Manners expressed a hope that the Government would lose no opportunity of giving friendly advice to the United States of America with a view to putting an end to the present war.—On Monday, Mr. Layard stated in reply to a question from Mr. W. E. Forster, that information had been received that a massacre had taken place at Soochow, after that city had been captured by the imperial troops, with the assistance of some English officers; but no details of this affair had yet reached the Government. The whole matter would, however, be fully investigated.—Mr. Layard also, in answer to a question from Lord Naas, said the Government had received no official information of the dismissal of Mr. Lay by the Imperial Government of China.—In reply to a question from Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Palmerston said her Majesty's Government had remonstrated with the Governments of Vienna and Berlin on the subject of the proclamation of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg at various places in the Duchies under the protection of German troops. The Prussian Government replied that it disapproved of the proceedings in Schleswig, and that orders would be sent to put a stop to them; but Holstein was occupied by the troops of the Diet, over whom it had no control. With regard to the allegation that the war in Schleswig would practically annul the treaty of 1852, the noble lord said such a doctrine was most preposterous. It would amount to this, that whenever a powerful state found the existence of a treaty with a weak nation inconvenient, it had only to open hostilities to put an end to solemnly contracted engagements. In this case, the Prussian Government had, since the outbreak of the war, declared that it intended to abide by the treaty of London.—Mr. Bentinck mentioned a rumour that the army was to be reduced; but Lord Palmerston asked the hon. gentlemen to wait and see what the Government proposed in the army estimates.—Leave was given to bring in a bill to continue Sir John Lawrence's annuity during his Excellency's tenure of office as Governor General of India.—Mr. Gladstone also obtained leave to bring in a bill permitting, by way of experiment, for two years the making of malt duty free for feeding cattle. He proposes that the malt so made shall be mixed with linseed meal in the proportion of one tenth. A bill was brought in for amending the law relating to the collection of the land, assessd, and income taxes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not purpose to disturb the machinery of the local commissioners, but he aims at bringing the collectors more under the control of the Revenue Board. The bill further provides for the repeal of the obligation at present imposed upon parishes of making defalcations good.—Sir George Grey, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the law relating to the confinement of lunatic prisoners, defended the course he took in the case of the convict Townley. He submitted that, as the law stood, no other course was open to him, but it was clear, in his opinion, that some alteration in the law was necessary. He proposed that in a case of alleged insanity the responsibility of selecting properly qualified medical practitioners to examine the

prisoner should devolve upon the Visiting Justices; but that the Secretary of State should have the power to institute a further inquiry, in the event of his having any doubt as to the soundness of the opinions embodied in any certificate which might be forwarded to him. Mr. Bright and Sir John Pakington defended Sir George Grey against the strictures which had been made upon his conduct in connection with the Townley case, but the member for Droitwich, at the same time, said he could not understand on what principle of justice Townley had ultimately escaped from the full consequence of his sentence. Leave was given to bring in the bill.—On Tuesday, in reply to a question, Mr. Milner Gibson stated that experiments had been made with the view of establishing fog signals at Cape Race, but so far the results had not been very encouraging.—In answer to a question from Mr. Peacocke, Lord Palmerston said that when intelligence of the Danish evacuation of the Dannewerke reached Copenhagen great dissatisfaction was expressed by the people of that city, and riots, which were promptly suppressed, occurred in the streets. The noble lord also made a statement somewhat similar to that made by Lord Russell in the Upper House respecting the views of her Majesty's Government as to the engagements into which Austria and Prussia had entered as signatories of the treaty of London. The Government had no guarantee that the two great German Powers would evacuate the duchies as soon as they had secured the objects they profess to have had in view, but they could not be released from the pledge by which they, in common with the other Powers, bound themselves to maintain the integrity of the Danish Monarchy by anything which might take place between them separately and Denmark.—Mr. Buxton moved the following resolution:—"That this House, while only imputing to Admiral Kuper a misconception of the duty imposed on him, deeply regrets the burning of the town of Kagosima, as being contrary to those usages of war which prevails among civilised nations, and to which it is the duty and policy of this country to adhere." Mr. Longfield moved the omission of that part of the motion relating to Admiral Kuper, submitting that that officer had only carried out the instructions of Colonel Neale. Sir John Hay, who seconded the amendment, urged the same plea, and denounced any attempt to remove the responsibility from the shoulders of the Government. Lord Stanley disapproved of the manner in which it was sought to obtain redress for the murder of Mr. Richardson, and maintained that our mode of dealing with the Japanese, was calculated to frustrate rather than promote our object in making a treaty with the Government of Japan. The debate was continued at great length by Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Layard, Mr. W. E. Forster, and other members. Lord Palmerston moved the previous question, which was negatived, so that the question stands adjourned, it being generally understood that the motion is to be withdrawn. The House did not sit on the following day, it being Ash Wednesday.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of London continues high. The deaths last week were 1,655. The corrected average for the last ten years is 1,431. This makes an increase of 174 over the estimated number. The births were 2,078; the average estimate is very nearly the same, or 2,069.—The Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission have put forth a report, from which we gather that they propose to make grants which will be represented by a capital sum of £700,000. Among these grants is one to augment to £300 a-year all benefices in public patronage where the population amounts to 8,000, and to assist in doing as much for all benefices in private patronage, provided half the augmentation be supplied from non-ecclesiastical sources. On the same arrangements they propose to

augment the livings of all district churches with a like population to £200 a-year.—Mr. Maclure's report for January shows that at the close of that month there were 210,739 cotton operatives in Lancashire working full time, 125,856 short time, and 158,653 entirely out of work—"there being consequently a reduction of 27,539 in the number working full time, and, after making allowance for the continued absorption of labour by the other trades of the district and for a slight migration, an increase of 9,615 in those entirely without employment." Mr. Farnall's returns for the week ending the 30th ult., show, on the other hand, a decrease of 2,918 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief.—The *Enterprise*—another of Mr. Reed's small armour-plated vessels—was launched at Deptford on Tuesday last. The *Enterprise*, which is only 990 tons burthen, was originally intended for a 17-gun sloop, but Mr. Reed taking her in hand, she was altered into an iron-clad, and fitted to carry four 110-pounder rifled guns.—A number of Austrian and Prussian vessels are at present lying in the Tyne without hope of early employment. Ship-pers decline to place their property on board of them, and their captains and owners are naturally alarmed at the prospect of falling in with Danish cruisers if they venture to sea.—The long-pending litigation connected with "Essays and Reviews" has been brought to a final close in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment, reversing the sentence of the Court below, which it will be remembered was to suspend Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson for twelve months, and mulcting the prosecutors in the costs of the appeal. From parts of this judgment it was intimated that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York dissented.—Whitehead, the "gentleman" from the neighbourhood of Slough, who recently committed a gross outrage upon a lady in a railway carriage on the Great Western line, has been sentenced, at the Central Criminal Court, to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of £25. He was further ordered, at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, to find security for his future good conduct.—A case of breach of promise of marriage has been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, where a lady of 30 sued a medical gentleman of 67, who had made the promise, fixed the day, obtained a holiday, and ordered the marriage settlement to be drawn up, though he afterwards refused to sign it, or to complete the marriage. The jury awarded damages to the amount of £400.—Seven of the eight men charged with piracy and murder on board the ship, *Flowery Land*, have been found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to death. The eighth prisoner, although acquitted on the capital charge, has been convicted of assisting to scuttle the ship, and has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—At the close of last week, overcome by the fatigue occasioned by five days' constant duty, the Danish Army gave way to superior force, and retreated to Duppel. The cavalry thence moved northwards, and the Germans continued the pursuit. During the retreat, it is added, there were "several engagements," and the Danish losses were "considerable." The Danes made a gallant resistance to the entry of the Austrians into Flensburg. The inhabitants in the northern part of the city raised barricades, from behind which they fired on the Austrians, and the total loss of the latter is said to be 1,100 in killed and wounded. After evacuating the city the Danish army made towards the coast, and the greater portion succeeded in escaping to Alsen Island. The grief and indignation of the Danes have found some vent in the disgrace of General De Meza, whose conduct the Premier has declared to be inexplicable, and who has been displaced from

his command, in which he has been succeeded by General Lutichau. A Vienna telegram asserts that at the Council of Ministers called by the Emperor Francis Joseph, on Sunday last, it was resolved that, as hostilities have actually occurred in Schleswig, the treaty of London can no longer be regarded by Austria as a basis for negotiation. In other words, if the statement be correct, the Austrian Cabinet has determined to wrest the duchy of Schleswig altogether from Denmark.—There is a rumour in Paris that the Emperor is about to discontinue his expectant policy, and that an important change is to be made in the Ministry. There is a rumour too that negotiations for a Congress will probably be entered on afresh. Meanwhile, the policy of the English Government is commented on by the Parisians and their press, and the most serious complications are looked for.

AMERICA.—The most important fact in the news received by the *Columbia* from New York to the 29th ult., is the near approach of General Longstreet's army to Knoxville. Skirmishing between his cavalry and the Federal outposts had commenced, and the latest accounts state that great anxiety, amounting to a panic, prevailed in the city. The Confederates had made two separate attacks on Athens and Florence, in Alabama, in both of which they are said to have failed. The trade of the Mississippi is still interrupted—indeed, almost suspended—by the Confederate batteries. Dispatches from Chattanooga report that the Confederate General Johnston had fallen back 40 miles south of Dalton. There is no news of the forces in Virginia or from Charleston.

INDIA.—The chief interest in the news brought by the Bombay mail has been anticipated by the telegraph—viz., the successful close of the campaign against the hill tribes on the Punjab frontier, and the arrival of the new Viceroy. The intelligence of the appointment of Sir John Lawrence had been received with universal approbation in India.

NEW ZEALAND.—An official despatch brings us the satisfactory news from New Zealand that General Cameron has succeeded in inflicting a severe defeat on the insurgent Maoris, and in taking many of their leaders. It appears that, on the evening of the 20th of November, General Cameron, with 1,000 men and three guns, aided by detachments from the Royal Navy under Sir William Wiseman attacked a "very strongly intrenched" position occupied by the Maoris at Rangiriri, on the bank of the river Waikato. Fighting seems to have lasted during the night, and the result was that the British troops carried the position, and captured 183 prisoners, "including most of the chiefs." The stubbornness of the resistance offered by the Maoris is attested by the severity of the English loss, which amounted to 15 officers and 117 men killed and wounded.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.M.—1. An honorary member has the privilege of voting for or against a candidate for initiation; but as a matter of good taste he generally abstains from taking an active part in the business of the lodge. 2. The lodge is not bound to the quarterly Grand Lodge fees for honorary members. 3. If it does not pay the fees, there is no use in returning the names of the honorary members, such a distinction not being acknowledged by Grand Lodge or the "Book of Constitutions." Z.—We have not heard.

R. R.—Certainly not.

YORK.—The matter shall have our consideration.