

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

OUR FESTIVALS.

To-day we approach a subject with some regret and no small degree of diffidence, because we are aware that it reflects no credit on our Craft, and, moreover, is likely to bring our Charitable Festivals into disrepute; but though we know we are treading on dangerous ground, we do so with the less hesitation, inasmuch as we are only responding to the appeals of more than one lady correspondent who calls upon us to check a growing vice ere it is too late.

Some years since we felt it our duty to protest against the Stewards at the various Festivals dining three hours before the general company, as only tending to lead to interruptions of the general business, and to the creation of confusion much to be deplored. That system, as regards the general Stewards, has been got rid of, but not so as respects the Ladies' Stewards, who still dine at three o'clock, and generally enter the ladies' room, as described to us by our fair correspondents, certainly not in that condition in which it is supposed they should enter the society of ladies. Having already drunk more than is good for the constitution, these gentlemen, when in the presence of the ladies, think it their bounden duty to drink still more, to do honour to the "angels in the gallery;" and, worse than all, force the champagne upon those angels until some of them, unused to drinking and affected by the intolerable heat of the gallery itself, cannot be said to be in a position to soar aloft, but are compelled to be led (we will not say carried) from the supper room or the gallery.

Who is to blame for this? We answer distinctly the Ladies' Stewards—the dinner at three o'clock—and the want of proper supervision over the ladies' rooms. We speak more in sorrow than in anger; but we state distinctly, that if we would uphold our position in society, the Stewards at our Festivals who attend upon the ladies, must either be content with their simple chop at home, or partake only of the collation with the ladies—that the champagne must be carefully watched, and from two to three glasses (to be supplemented, perhaps, by one extra in the course of the evening) be all that is allotted to any lady; and those ladies (?) who require tumblers, informed firmly, but courteously, that Freemasons' Festivals are no place for them. The nuisance appears to have

arisen with the increase in the number of Stewards which has taken place of late years, and we feel it is our duty to check the evil in its bud, as no brother having a respect for his female relatives, can allow them to appear in the ladies' gallery, conducted as it is at present. We have before us the names of both Stewards and ladies who indulged a little too much at the two last Festivals, but forbear to publish them, hoping that this intimation will be sufficient. Two more Festivals are yet to take place this year, and we shall keep a watchful eye on the doings, as we do not intend to allow strictures to be cast upon some hundred or more ladies, in consequence of the intense vulgarity and want of proper feeling of a few. Above all, we say to the Ladies' Stewards—Keep sober.

THE CRUSADES.

Because the church sanctioned the crusades, because the force of religious names and of religious associations formed their inspiration, because the plea for them was one of piety, it has been the fashion to adopt either of two distinct ideas as to their merit and sincerity. It has been argued, on the one hand, that the exploits performed were pious and honourable; that the armies of Christendom marched under the immediate protection of the Most High; that the cause of the holy and apostolic church was incalculably promoted; that from being brought in contact with Grecian arts and literature, the European mind was enlightened and advanced. On the other hand, it has been urged that the worst passions of the human mind were gratified; that the maturity of Europe was checked; that her most fertile lands were left uncultivated; that her best treasure and noblest blood were most profusely squandered.

Of the abstract justice of the wars of the crusades we entertain no doubt. Their principle was clearly and definitely laid down by Pope Urban at the Council of Clermont. The Moslem had committed vast incursions against Christendom. Kindred nations had implored Western alliance and assistance. Countless barbarities had been committed on Christian men belonging to European communities. The misfortune was, that the enthusiasm was neither properly bounded nor judiciously directed; that a great statesman was wanted to direct the movement, and a great general to lead the forces.

Had these been supplied, more important conquests would have been achieved in a less time and with a scantier expenditure of blood and treasure; and those large sections of mankind with whom the success of a cause constitutes its righteousness, would have spared their contemptuous pity. Those who have attacked the cru-

saders, and even those who have defended them, have shown a strange ignorance of the genius of the eleventh century. Assuredly, it is not the men of the eighteenth century, that are to sit in judgment upon that era. These writers of cold hearts and narrow minds, with their want of faith, of earnestness, and of charity, are neither competent judges nor upright jurors. The great and wise Neander has a profound and beautiful remark—which may well be applied to such men as Gibbon, Voltaire, Hume, and Berington—in his life of the heroic Abbot who preached the crusade of the king and the emperor. “Lowest in the scale of excellence, and false in the highest degree to the primitive nobility of man, stands he who, in coldness of intellect, looks down upon these times in a spirit of affected compassion, that proceeds not from the overpowering influence of *genuine reality* on the mind; but from the circumstance of his assuming *that only to be the real*, which is in truth the very lowest degree of seeming, and thus regarding as a *delusion* what is here the *beautiful*, the labouring, and the venturing for an object which exists, and is of value, in the heart alone.” These crusaders of whom we write, were indeed without part or lot in all that enormous information and material prosperity which floods our land. They were of large heart and simple faith; they looked with reverence on the invisible and the awful; but they believed the simple objective truths of Revelation, and we would fain believe acted up to what of light was theirs. To them their course was a matter not of calculation, but of feeling. A developed civilisation had not brought its accompaniments of indifference and scoffing. The world then exhibited the phenomena of national disinterestedness mingled with a national sensibility, of which the chain of modern circumstances may never allow the exhibition of a counterpart.

A fairer estimate would, indeed, have been arrived at if these authors had drawn a distinction between accidentals and essentials, if they had been at the pains of separating from the good that evil with which good is ever co-mingled, and had investigated what portion of the evils they deplore was really due to the crusaders, what to the adverse force of circumstances, and what to those who have been lightly and carelessly reckoned in their ranks, though in reality they possessed nothing of their virtues, and knew nothing of the spirit that animated them, who distained their piety and serenity, and were distinctly repudiated by them in return. History shows us clear lines of demarcation between the proper genuine crusaders, and the impure lawless hordes that gathered round them, which most historians have culpably neglected.

The idea of a crusade first occurred in an epistle of Sylvester I., in the year A.D. 999. The next mention was by Hildebrand, in 1074. Twelve years later, in 1086, by Victor III.; and in 1095,

Urban II. publicly brought the matter before Christendom at the instigation of Peter the Hermit. By some, Peter the Hermit has been represented as a mere creature of the Pope's, acting in the Papal interest to secure his own. This is contradicted by the dry logic of the facts. It is quite irreconcilable with such a supposition, that Peter should at once have started off through Hungary without waiting for the formation of any regular expedition, reaping no kind of reward, and exposing himself to every kind of peril. By others he has been represented as a blind enthusiast. But we find great difficulty in believing this. According to William of Tyre, than whom we could not have a more trustworthy historian, he was a very prudent man, and full of experience in the things of the world. We certainly do not feel ourselves called on to believe that to Peter was vouchsafed a Divine revelation, but we feel bound to credit his account of his dream, and to believe that to his own consciousness that dream appeared in the light of a revelation.

It was at the village of Clermont that the first memorable council was held. Though on French territory, the unhappy King of France was then shut up in his own palace, at this very place, under sentence of excommunication. Thither came the ambassadors from Constantinople, with their melancholy tale of misery and peril. The assembly were strongly moved with their story, and the ambassadors were dismissed with assurances of succour. How the Emperor treated them when they arrived at the shores of the Bosphorus, is well known. He exhibited the grossest cruelty and ingratitude towards those who had extended the limits of his empire and sheltered him from the attacks of his foes. Odo, the chronicler, refuses to write the name of Comnenus, because he is sure that that name was not written in the Book of Life. And here one of the beautiful pictures of which we get an occasional glimpse in the crusades, breaks in upon us. The Council of Clermont enacted, under all those awful consequences attached to the term “excommunication,” that after sunset on the Wednesday till sunrise on the Friday, the truce of God should be preserved.” When a monarch was attacked by a hostile force—when he was at variance with his nobles—when his nobles were at variance with each other—when the vassals were oppressed by their lords—when the lords were robbed by banditti—when the turbulent were trying to create disorder—when the rapacious abducted and imprisoned for the sake of ransoms—when men were hourly in peril of their lives, in peril of their fortunes, to have three days in the week wherein to garner in the harvest and the vintage, wherein they could eat the bread of quietness, and sleep without fear and without danger; this was the mighty boon which the great council of the crusaders presented in times past, which protected the feeble, curbed the rage of the infuriated, the

license of the bad, and averted from all the famine and the pestilence.

In the highways, in public places, in the pulpits of churches, in the conclaves of princes, in the thronged assemblies of peasants, the orations of the first preaches of the crusades were listened to with a truly magical result. The state of Jerusalem was vividly described, where the blood of Christians was most lavishly shed, where the places most dear to Christians were most impiously profaned; how the Rock of Calvary, the Hill of Zion, the Mount of Olives, were by turns invoked; how, when language failed and utterance faltered, the Cross was lifted up on high, an agony of tears was shed, and the breast was beat till the blood gushed forth. The effect was electric. The people called upon God to look down on the beloved and most holy city. They volunteered their supplications, their time, their riches, their very lives. Nor did the movement flag till, on the 10th of June in the last year of the eleventh century, the crusaders gained the heights of Jerusalem. There Arnold de Rohes pointed out to them the Church of the Resurrection and the Rock of Calvary, and told them that Jerusalem was the place where God would pardon all their sins and bless all their victories.

When the city was gained, the crown was offered to Godfrey of Bouillon. He only, however, accepted the title of Defender of the Holy Sepulchre, declaring that he could not wear a crown of gold in the city where his Saviour had worn a crown of thorns.

The latest attempts to revive the crusaders are connected with the history of the Reformation. While funds were being slowly raised, though orthodox Catholics did not go so far as to maintain that the Pope was not the shepherd of his flock, they insinuated that the Holy Father sheared his sheep in a most unmerciful manner. Indulgences, it will be remembered, were first confined to pilgrims; secondly, to those who contributed to the support of the crusaders; and, later, had a still wider extension. Albert, Archbishop of Mayence, nominated the Dominican in preference to the Augustinian monks to preach the indulgences, and all the world knows how

"The solitary monk that shook the world,"

to quote a line of Mr. Robert Montgomery's, which has passed into universal use, preached against the indulgences. But, perhaps, it is not so generally known that, at this early stage of his progress, Luther laid down the proposition, in one of his sermons, "It is a sin to resist the Turks, seeing that Providence makes use of that faithless nation to visit the sins of His people." Luther afterwards saw reasons to modify his views, to the extent that the Turks might be resisted by means other than the crusades; and thought that the crusades might with just as much profit be turned against the Pope himself. And as the Popes would have been entirely unable to resist the full

tide of the crusades, so when the day for them was past, they were altogether unable to renew them. Leo X. preached, and preached in vain, a new crusade, but was no more successful than was Petrarch, who addressed a most eloquent letter to the Doge of Venice. Among the pilgrims to the Holy Land, before all thought of a further crusade was entirely abandoned, was just one man who might have infused vitality into an effete idea. Had the enthusiasm of Ignatius Loyola been turned in this direction, probably in him, certainly in him alone, the world might have had to recognise a second Peter the Hermit.

The perusal of the original Chronicles of the Crusades are, in the highest degree, interesting and amusing. They have preserved for us—and for this we shall always owe a debt of gratitude to these poor foolish chroniclers—the great works of the great minds of Rome. We ought never to forget the deep debt of gratitude, although their decline was so deep that the earliest efforts of the infant literature of England were directed against them. There has always been a time when a bad institution has been a good institution. Because certain institutions are unnecessary in the England of free Parliaments, of charitable institutions, of schools and colleges, of the Press, of societies for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of societies for the Protection of Women, it would be absurd to deny their utility in the England of five hundred years ago. The monks proved the great colonisers of Europe. If the clergy of the Latin Church have been charged with their enormous wealth, they may at least reply that, in a measure, that wealth had been obtained by their own exertions. Grants of large tracts of land were originally made to the monasteries. With reference to these grants, the following facts have to be observed—that such tracts were thinly populated; or unpopulated; that they very often consisted of heath, forest, or bog land; that they could scarcely be compared in value to the allotments now made by colonial governors to settlers in Canada and New Zealand. The early monks dwelt in mud huts and log cabins. They sowed their own corn and reaped their own harvests. They guided the plough and planted the vine, in wilds that had only known the thistle and the thorn. The aged and the infirm, the widow and the orphan, were made welcome to their colonies, while the barons looked with disdain on their manual employments. While to the poor they showed nothing but kindness, from the rich they received nothing but contempt. We conclude with a few extracts from the old chroniclers, on whom all accounts of the crusades must be substantially based:—

"In the course of their long wanderings, the crusaders had now come near to the mountains that on every side stand round about Jerusalem. There their water failed them, and they sent on to Emmaus to procure some from the cisterns and fountains, and also some food for their cattle.

That same night an eclipse of the moon took place. About midnight it assumed the colour of blood, true portent of that which was to be. They wondered in their hearts what this thing might mean. Those, however, in the camp to whom the march of the planets lay open, furnished them with consolation. They said that this prodigy was no ill omen to the Christians, but that the eclipse of the moon and its bloody aspect portended the destruction of the Saracens, and that it was an eclipse of the sun that was an ill portent to the Christians. When the day was towards the gloaming, messages came from the village of Bethlehem, from certain Christians whom the Saracens had expelled from the Holy City with threats of death, praying them in the name of Christ, to make no delay, but to hasten to their relief. When they heard the messages and the prayers, and learned the peril of these Christian people, they sent a hundred armed men the very same evening to succour the desolate faithful of Christ. They travelled all night with speed, and morning was just dawning on Bethlehem, and about the hour when the Saviour of the world was born, when the banner of the crusaders was waving from the walls of Bethlehem. When their arrival was known, the Christian inhabitants came forth to meet them there with hymns and praises, and sprinklings from Bethlehem's hallowed fountains, and the Christian knights also joyfully received them, and kissed their hands and their eyes, and said:—'We give thanks to God, because we see in our own day those things which we have always desired to see, that you, our Christian brothers, should be present at our striking off the yoke of slavery, and repairing of the holy places of Jerusalem, and the taking away of the heathen worship and uncleanness from the holy place.'

"Scarcely had the horsemen, however, been despatched, and lo! a report came to the ears of the chiefs, and of the whole army, that an embassy from Bethlehem had arrived for their general. And on this account it had hardly passed midnight when forthwith all, both small and great, took up their tents and proceeded on their way through the narrow passes of the roads and the precipitous clefts of the hills; and all the cavalry were burning to go first, and to make haste with their journey, lest, through a great multitude flocking into these precipitous clefts, the progress of the horses might be impeded. And so all, both small and great, with a like purpose, hastened on towards Jerusalem. And about the time that the morning dew is just dry upon the grass, the horsemen that had been sent to Bethlehem met them on their return, and joined with them on the journey. But one Gastus of the state of Berdeix, with thirty men cunning of plot and fight, had scarcely withdrawn from the army, being gifted with foresight, and knowing that up to that time the strength of the approaching pilgrims had escaped the knowledge of the soldiery and inhabitants of Jerusalem, gallops off with his friends to

the neighbourhood of the city, and collects and carries off as booty some flocks guarded by a few shepherds who, affrighted, fled into the town. And so this bold feat being discovered, the prey was recovered by the Saracens, who pursued the Christians to the foot of a mountain. The hero and his companions gained the height, and there awaited the event. But now Tancred and his knights from Bethlehem appeared defiling through the valley gorge. Joining these forces, they pursued the Saracens to the very gates of Jerusalem, and recovered the booty. They then rejoined the army, and when their cattle were seen by the brethren and captains, they all inquired where they had obtained this abundance of flocks. They made reply that they had taken and carried them off from the country round Jerusalem. Jerusalem! when they heard that word they all through joy burst into tears, that they should be so near to the holy spot, the long-wished-for city, for which they had undergone so many labours, so many perils, so many kinds of death. They flung themselves prostrate on the earth, adoring and praising God, of whose good gift it comes that His faithful people should do unto Him true and laudable service, who had graciously deigned to listen to the prayers of His people, that, according to their earnest desire, they should be meet to arrive at the wished-for spot.

"'O good Jesus,' exclaims Robert the monk, 'when they beheld Thy beloved towers, the walls of this earthly Jerusalem, what flowings forth of tears were there! Kneeling on the ground, they adored Thee Who didst lay Thyself in the grave in her, though sitting on the right hand of the Father, though Thou art to come the judge of all men.'"

The return of the crusaders is worthy to be compared with the return of the Heracleidæ. The holy wars had produced results which the work of centuries might have failed to have accomplished. The feudal lords who had gone forth with their vassals from their ancestral towers, wearing the mark of the Cross, with their hawks and their hounds, their materials for fishing and hunting, when they came back to the halls of their fathers, found their fame increased but their real consequence diminished. Boundless admiration, indeed, was felt for the men whose shields, now for the first time seen emblazoned with quaint emblems and devices, were credentials of puissant deeds wrought in the land where streamed rivers of milk and honey, the land which is the glory of all lands. To this the institution of tournaments, distinguished by their truly oriental style of magnificence, greatly contributed. But while these honours had been gained, the real substantial had been lost. The feudal yoke was for ever broken. Corporate boroughs had arisen. The bounds of knowledge were extended. Strange waters were whitened with innumerable sails. Individual energy found scope. Europe awoke from long

deathful slumbers into a new morning of life and energy. With the close of the crusades, the middle ages were passed, and modern history commenced.—From the *Churchman's Guide*, a new Illustrated Paper of considerable merit.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

(Continued from page 201).

We have now arrived at that portion of the history of the Babylonish captivity which is allegorised in the concluding ceremonies of the Royal Arch degree. And here we may incidentally observe, that the same analogy which exists in the Master's degree to the ancient mysteries, is also to be found in the Royal Arch. The Masonic scholar, who is familiar with the construction of those mysteries of the pagan priests and philosophers, is well aware that they inculcate by symbolic and allegoric instruction the great lessons of the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul. Hence they were all funereal in their character. They commenced in sorrow, they terminated in joy. The death or destruction of some eminent personage, most generally a god, was depicted in the beginning of the ceremonies of initiation, while the close was occupied in illustrating, in the same manner, the discovery of his grave, the recovery of the body, and the restoration to life eternal. The same religious instruction is taught in the Master's degree. The evidence of this fact, it is unnecessary for us here to demonstrate. It will be at once apparent to every Mason who is sufficiently acquainted with the ritual of his order.

But is it not equally apparent that the same system, though under a thicker veil, is preserved in the ceremonies of the Royal Arch? There is a resurrection of that which has been buried—a discovery of that which had been lost—an exchange of that which, like the body, the earthly tenement, was temporary, for that which, like the soul, is intended to be permanent. The life which we pass on earth is but a *substitute* for that glorious one which we are to spend in eternity. And it is in the grave, in the depths of the earth, that the corruptible puts on incorruption, that the mortal puts on immortality,* and that the substitute of this temporal life is exchanged for the blessed reality of life eternal.

The interval to which we alluded in the last lecture, and which is occupied by the captivity of the Jews at Babylon, is now over, and the allegory of the Royal Arch is resumed with the restoration of the captives to their home.

Five hundred and thirty-six years before the Christian era, Cyrus issued his decree for the return of the Jews. At the same time he restored to them all the sacred vessels and precious ornaments of the first temple, which had been carried away by Nebuchadnezzar, and which were still in existence.

Forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty of the Jews repaired, in the same year, from Babylon and the neighbouring cities to Jerusalem. The leaders of these were Zerubbabel, Joshua, and Haggai, of whom, as they perform an important part in the

history of this event as recorded in the Royal Arch, it is incumbent on us to speak more particularly.*

Zerubbabel was, at the time of the restoration, the possessor of the regal authority among the Jews, as the prince of the captivity and a descendant of the house of David, and as such he assumed at Jerusalem the office of king. He was the son of Shealtiel, who was the son of Jechoniah, the monarch who had been deposed by Nebuchadnezzar and carried away to Babylon. He was the intimate friend of Cyrus, and, indeed, it is supposed that it was principally through his influence that the Persian monarch was induced to decree the liberation of the captives.

Joshua, the High Priest, was, like Zerubbabel, entitled to his office by the indisputable claim of direct descent from the ancient hierarchy. He was the son of Josedech, and the grandson of Seraiah, who had been the High Priest when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar.

Of Haggai, the Scribe, but little is known that can be relied on. We know nothing of the place or the time of his birth, but it is supposed that he was born at Babylon during the captivity. He was the first of the three prophets who flourished after the captivity, and his writings, though few (so few, indeed, that some theologians have supposed that the larger portion of them has perished), all relate to the building of the second temple. The office of scribe, which is the one assigned to him in the Royal Arch degree, was one of great importance in the Jewish economy. The *sophers* or scribes constituted, says Dr. Beard,† a learned, organised, much esteemed, and highly influential body of men, recognised and supported by the state. They were learned in the laws, and it was their duty to expound them to the people. Horne‡ says, that the scribe seems to have been the king's secretary of state, and as such to have registered all acts and degrees. It is, perhaps, in this capacity that we are to suppose that Haggai claims a place in the Grand Council of the Royal Arch.

Zerubbabel, assisted by these advisers, proceeded to arrange his followers in such a form as would enable them most safely and expeditiously to traverse the long and dangerous road from Babylon to Jerusalem, which latter place they reached after a journey of four months, on the 22nd of June, 535 years before the birth of Christ.

The first object of the Jewish leader was, we may well suppose, to provide the means of shelter for the people who accompanied him. We are irresistibly led to the conclusion that for this purpose it was found necessary to erect tents for their temporary dwelling. Extensive and populous as was Jerusalem at the commencement of the captivity, after the ruthless devastation of its unsparing conqueror it could hardly have retained sufficient means for the convenient accommodation of the fifty thousand souls who were thus suddenly and unexpectedly brought within its walls. Tents, therefore, afforded rude and temporary dwellings until, in the course of time, more substantial buildings could be erected.

The next thing was to restore the ancient sacrifices and religious services, and for this purpose to provide

* In the English ritual of the Royal Arch, Ezra and Nehemiah are added to the number as scribes.

† In Kitto's "Cyclop. of Bib. Literat.," art. *Scribe*.

‡ Introd. to "Crit. Stud. and Knowl. of Scrip.," vol. iii. p. 93.

a temporary place of worship until the second temple could be completed. Accordingly, a few months after their arrival, they met together at Jerusalem and celebrated the Feast of Trumpets, and a few days subsequently the Feast of Tabernacles. It was probably the celebration of this latter observance, as well as the necessity and expediency of the measure, that led the Grand Council of leaders to the erection of a temporary tabernacle near the ruins of the ancient temple, the existence of which is so familiar to us from the traditions and ceremonies of the Royal Arch.

Having thus furnished dwellings for the workmen, and a sacred edifice for the celebration of their religious rites, our Masonic tradition informs us that Joshua, the High Priest, Zerubbabel, the King, and Haggai the Scribe, daily sat in council, to devise plans for the workmen and to superintend the construction of the new temple, which, like a phoenix, was to arise from the ashes of the former one.

It is this period of time in the history of the second temple, that is commemorated in the concluding portion of the Royal Arch. The ruins of the ancient temple are begun to be removed, and the foundations of the second are laid. Joshua, Zerubbabel, and Haggai are sitting in daily council within the tabernacle; parties of Jews who had not left Babylon with the main body under Zerubbabel, are continually coming up to Jerusalem to assist in rebuilding the house of the Lord.

During this period of labourious activity a circumstance occurred, which is alluded to in the ritual of the Royal Arch. The Samaritans were desirous of assisting the Jews in the construction of the temple, but their propositions were at once rejected by Zerubbabel. To understand the cause of this refusal to receive their co-operation, we must for a moment advert to the history of this people.

The ten tribes who had revolted from Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, and who had chosen Jeroboam for their king, rapidly fell into idolatry, and having selected the town of Samaria for their metropolis, a complete separation was thus effected between the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. Subsequently, the Samaritans were conquered by the Assyrians under Shalmanezar, who carried the greater part of the inhabitants into captivity, and introduced colonies in their places from Babylon, Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, and Sepharvaim. These colonists, who assumed the name of Samaritans, brought with them of course the idolatrous creed and practices of the region from which they emigrated. The Samaritans, therefore, at the time of the rebuilding of the second temple, were an idolatrous race,* and as such abhorrent to the Jews.

* They were not, perhaps, altogether idolaters, although idolatry was the predominant religion. The Rev. Dr. Davidson says of them:—"It appears that the people were a mixed race. The greater part of the Israelites had been carried away captive by the Assyrians, including the rich, the strong, and such as were able to bear arms. But the poor and the feeble had been left. The country had not been so entirely depopulated, as to possess no Israelite whatever. The dregs of the populace, particularly those who appeared incapable of service, were not taken away by the victors. With them, therefore, the heathen colonists became incorporated. But the latter were far more numerous than the former, and had all power in their own hands. The remnant of the Israelites were so inconsiderable and insignificant as not to affect, to any important extent, the opinions of the new inhabitants. As the people were a mixed

Hence, when they asked permission to assist in the pious work of rebuilding the temple, Zerubbabel, with the rest of the leaders, replied, "Ye have nothing to do with us to build a house unto our God; but we ourselves together will build unto the Lord God of Israel, as King Cyrus, the King of Persia has commanded us."†

Hence it was that, to avoid the possibility of these idolatrous Samaritans polluting the holy work by their co-operation, Zerubbabel found it necessary to demand of every one who offered himself as an assistant in the undertaking that he should give an accurate account of his lineage, and prove himself to have been a descendant (which no Samaritan could be) of those faithful Giblemites who worked at the building of the first temple.

It was while the workmen were engaged in making the necessary excavations for laying the foundation, and while numbers continued to arrive at Jerusalem from Babylon, that three worn and weary sojourners, after plodding on foot over the rough and devious roads between the two cities, offered themselves to the Grand Council as willing participants in the labour of erection. Who these sojourners were, we have no historical means of discovering; but there is a Masonic tradition (entitled, perhaps, to but little weight) that they were Hananiah, Misael, and Azariah, three holy men, who are better known to general readers by their Chaldaic names of Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, as having been miraculously preserved from the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar.

Their services were accepted, and from their diligent labours resulted that important discovery, the perpetuation and preservation of which constitutes the great end and design of the Royal Arch degree.

This ends the connection of the history of the restoration with that of the Royal Arch. The works were soon after suspended, in consequence of difficulties thrown in the way by the Samaritans, and other circumstances occurred to prevent the final completion of the temple for many years subsequent to the important discovery to which we have just alluded. But these details go beyond the Royal Arch, and are to be found in the higher degrees of Masonry, such as the Red Cross Knight and the Prince of Jerusalem.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

I have latterly been reading *The Great Pyramid: Why was it Built? And who Built it?* By John Taylor, author of "Junius Identified," "An Essay on Money," "The Standard and Measure of Value," &c., and gather from various sources the following:—That various have been the opinions expressed by learned men as to the object of those wonderful structures, the Pyramids of Egypt. Some have thought that they were intended for the purpose of granaries, an opinion scarcely deserving of notice, and at once confuted by the smallness of the rooms; whilst others have supposed that they were erected to serve the purpose of observatories, a supposition equally untenable with the former, when we consider that the neighbouring rocks were better calculated for such a purpose, and that there could be, if such was their

race, their religion also assumed a mixed character. In it the worship of idols was associated with that of the true God. But apostasy from Jehovah was not universal." See the article *Samaritans* in Kitto's "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature."

† Ezra iv. 3.

object, no necessity for erecting a number of them in such close proximity to each other. Most of the writers, however, who have described the Pyramids of Gizeh, have supposed the pyramids to be the tombs of kings; but at the commencement of the present century the French savans, who accompanied the expedition to Egypt, came to the conclusion "that not only were they founded on geometrical principles, but that they were intended to perpetuate the memory of the standard by which they were constructed." This conclusion was most favoured by the results of the investigation in 1840, by Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards General) Vyse, who discovered two of the *casing-stones* in their original position; a discovery "which enables their evidence to be brought to bear on the relative proportions of the height of the Pyramid to its base." Mr. Taylor proceeds to show how this evidence "is brought to bear," in the following manner:—

"The angle of the casing-stones being 51 deg. 50 m., and the base 764ft., would give for the perpendicular height, supposing the Pyramid ended in a point, 486ft. Or, if we take the French measure of the base, 763·6 English feet, the same angle will give for the perpendicular height 485·85 English feet. What reason, it may be asked, can be assigned for the founders of the Great Pyramid giving it this precise angle, and not making each face an equilateral triangle? The only one that we can suggest is, that they knew the earth was a sphere; that they had measured off a portion of one of its great circles; and, by observing the motion of the heavenly bodies over its surface, had ascertained its circumference, and were now desirous of leaving behind them a record of that circumference as correct and imperishable as it was possible for them to construct. They assumed the earth to be a perfect sphere, and, as they knew that the radius of a circle must bear a certain proportion to its circumference, they build a Pyramid of such a height in proportion to its base that its perpendicular would be equal to the radius of a circle equal in circumference to the perimeter of the base. To effect this they would make each face of the Pyramid to present a certain ascertained angle with reference to its base (supposing a vertical section is made of it), which angle would be that of 51 deg. 51 m. 14 s., if modern science were employed in determining it. We can hardly imagine that the founders of the pyramids were able to make so exact an estimate; but if they had such an object in view, as that we have supposed, in building the Great Pyramid, the angle of its base would bear some near relation to the angle of 51 deg. 51 m. 14 s. Now the actual angle of the *casing-stones* was found to be 51 deg. 50 m. Can any proof be more conclusive than this, that the reason we have assigned for the construction of the Great Pyramid was the true reason which influenced the founders?"

Whether Mr. Taylor has succeeded in assigning the true answer to the question, "Why was the Great Pyramid built?" must be an open question; but there cannot be two opinions as to the *importance of the discoveries* made by that gentleman, and from which he draws his conclusion. Sir John Herschel, in a communication to the *Athenæum*,* on the adoption of a "British modular inch," fully recognises

their importance and value, as also the originality of Mr. Taylor's remarks. "Of these," writes Sir John, "I may mention the conclusion the author has drawn from the angle of the slope of the casing-stones discovered by Colonel Vyse, that the builders of the Pyramid were acquainted with the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter—a piece of knowledge they were desirous to embody in its dimensions. In fact, the slope of the original faces of the Pyramid comes out from Vyse's (or Perring's) measurement of the linear dimensions of these stones, 51 deg. 52 m. 15½ s., and by Brettel's measure of their angle, 51 deg. 50 m., the mean of which differs *only by a single second* from the angle whose contangent is the length of an arc of 45 deg. of the circle, so as to make the whole periphery of the base all but mathematically equal to the circumference of a circle described with the height for a radius. So stated, the coincidence is certainly very striking." The coincidence is, indeed, *striking*, and if it be not, as Mr. Taylor conceives it to be, *intentional* on the part of the builders, it is the more wonderful; but it is not the only instance of apparent design noticed by the author. "By a very remarkable coincidence," says Sir John Herschel, "which Mr. Taylor has the merit of having pointed out, the same slope, or one practically undistinguishable from it (51 deg. 49 m. 46 s.) belongs to a Pyramid characterised by the property of having each of its faces equal to the square described upon its height. This is the characteristic relation which, Herodotus distinctly tells us, it was the intention of its builders that it should embody,* and which we now know that it did embody, in a manner quite as creditable to their workmanship as the solution of such a problem was to their geometry."†

Another curious and novel relation, for pointing out which we are indebted to Mr. Taylor, is one (p. 37), which may be most intelligibly expressed under the following form of announcement, viz:—That a belt, encircling the globe, of the breadth of the base of the Great Pyramid, would contain one hundred thousand millions of square feet. If the feet be imperial standard, and the belt equatorial, this is approximate only to one part in 288 of the whole. But if we suppose the belt meridional, and the area expressed in "modular" square feet, the approximation is within one part in 1,100. The fact is interesting, as offering the only tolerable approach in round numbers to an arithmetical relation between any of the dimensions of this Pyramid and those of the earth. It may be well to point out here that, in p. 87, Mr. Taylor has used the word "*average*" for "*polar*," otherwise the readers of Mr. Taylor's work may be led to misapprehend Mr. Taylor's meaning in the passage in which the word occurs, as it appears was the case with Sir J. Herschel when referring to this portion of the work—Mr. Taylor's intention being to refer to the *ancient* measure and not to the *modern*, to the *mean* diameter, as it was *then* supposed, and not to the *polar*, as it *now* estimated.

Your space will not permit me to follow Mr.

* Herodotus ii. 124. This passage has heretofore sadly perplexed the commentators. Herodotus says:—"Of this Pyramid which is four sided, each face is, on every side, eight plethra, and the height is *equal*." Mr. Taylor has helped us to the true solution.

† *Athenæum*, April 23rd, 1860.

Taylor in his interesting remarks on the interior of the Great Pyramid, and especially on the coffer in the "King's Chamber," as a standard of all measures (Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and English) of capacity—on the derivation of weights from measures of capacity, &c.; neither can I enter upon the question, "Who built the Great Pyramid?" further than to say that Mr. Taylor has raised some important points well worthy of attentive consideration. I must not, however, quit the subject without acknowledging the advantage derived from finding, in a collected form, in the work before us, the opinions of the most eminent writers, who have devoted their time and talents to the subject of the Pyramids, and which must otherwise be gathered from the perusal of many volumes, some of which are not easily accessible to the general reader; neither it be omitted to notice the service which the author has rendered to those who feel an interest in antiquarian researches, by showing how apparent discrepancies, in the measurements given by different writers, are perfectly reconcilable. We have all of us experienced the uncomfortable feeling of uncertainty and distrust which comes over us when we find men of undoubted ability differing from each other in their statements of what would seem to be a simple fact; especially when we have no means of determining the way the truth lies! Thus Greaves estimates the base of the Pyramid to be 693ft.; De Moncoys, Thévenot, and others, found it to be 728ft.; Davison made the base 746ft., and this measure was confirmed by Jomard and others. The discovery of the casing-stones, in 1837, showed the full measure of the base to be 763·6 or 764ft. Mr. Taylor has shown that all the above results are perfectly reconcilable, the measurements having been taken at different altitudes, according as the accumulation of sand permitted; and that the last measurement, when the sand was cleared away from the base, actually confirms the truth of those formerly taken, thus establishing the character of the eminent men, to whose labours we are indebted for these results, for accuracy and truthfulness.

I cannot omit pointing out a very important service which Mr. Taylor has rendered to the public by his labours, viz., the facility he has afforded of reducing the parliamentary standard of measure to a modular one. Sir John Herschel expresses his surprise "That the reduction of Mr. Airy's polar axis from feet to inches, in p. 87, which is rightly performed," should not have "led him (Mr. Taylor) to notice the important practical facility of reduction from the parliamentary to the modular standard above insisted on.* Mr. Taylor did not notice this "important practical facility," simply because it formed no part of the purpose of his book; but the service he has thus rendered to science is not the less important; for, as Dr. Samuel Johnson once said, "Next to knowing a thing, is knowing where to find it."

I had always imagined the Great Pyramid was a place of sepulchre for the Egyptian Kings, and that Bro. Belzoni had done something to prove its connection with Freemasonry. If it is only a standard for weights and measures, I confess its charms are, to me, very much fallen indeed; but, believing it is identified with Freemasonry, I have been at some

pains to extract the above, in the hope of some of your learned readers taking the matter up, and showing, if it has any connection with Freemasonry, what that connection is.—CHEOPS.

THE WORKING TOOLS.

The working tools of a Master Mason are, in a particular manner, the Holy Bible, the Square and the Compasses. The sacred writings being the spiritual trestle-board on which the Master draws, it is appropriately circumscribed by the compass of reason and laid down agreeably to the square of conscience.—*COLE'S Freemasons' Library.*

A CHRISTIAN LODGE.

Would there be any harm in establishing a purely Christian lodge, where brethren who hold decidedly religious opinions could meet together? When was it Bro. Portal stated:—"From the days of St. Alban, till within the present century, in Christian lodges Christianity was openly professed; in Hebrew and Mahomedan lodges it was of course excluded. It is perhaps a question whether we might not with wisdom return to the ancient plan of allowing the ritual of each lodge to bear more distinctly the impress of its members faith." I should be very glad if any one will tell me upon what occasion the above was spoken?—C. T. B.

PUNCH AND FREEMASON LEGENDS.

Our old friend *Punch* says, "M. Gonoud's new opera, 'Reine de Saba,' is founded upon a tradition of Freemasonry concerning Adonhiram, the Tyrian master builder. The chief feature in the instrumentation is, we believe, an original accompaniment upon the Masonic cymbals and triangle." Isn't it funny?—JUDY.

THE MISSION OF MASONRY.

The greatest aim of Masonry, as I understand it, is to cultivate and improve the mind, and to impress upon its votaries the solemn truth that there is an omnipotent, omniscient, and ever-living God, who rules and governs all. In the interesting and beautiful ceremonial of our Order, we are constantly reminded of this great and important truth, and also that the same Mighty Power that fashioned and sustains the universe, created also the mind of man, bestowed upon him a thinking, a reasoning, and a feeling nature, placed him in a universe of wonders, endowed him with faculties to comprehend them, and enable him to raise by his meditations to a knowledge of their divine origin, "to look through nature up to nature's God." The language used by a distinguished statesman and savant of our own day, on a recent occasion, may well and appropriately be applied to our divine art; for Masonry must make an impression on the minds of its disciples, which can never wear out by a lapse of time, or be effaced by the rival influences of other contemplations, or obliterated by the cares of the world. The lessons then learned, and the feelings then engendered or cherished, will shed their auspicious influence over the mind through life, protecting against the seductions of prosperous fortune, solacing in affliction, preparing the mind for the great change that must close the scene of our earthly labours, by habitual and confident belief in the only wise God, and in the humble hope of immortality,

* In Sir J. Herschel's letter on the "British Modular Standard of Length, April 23rd, 1860.—*Albion*.

which the study of His word must inspire, and which the gracious announcement of His revealed will abundantly confirms.—WILLIAM MURRAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

DIRTY WEATHER—BREAKERS AHEAD.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER MESSMATE,—I see from the last two numbers of your Masonic log that you've been sailing about in dirty weather with breakers ahead. It's a pity that such a useful little craft as yours should be overhauled by a set of lubberly pirates, whether in the shape of Grand Secretaries, or subordinate secretaries, Prov. Grand Masters, or Deputy Prov. Grand Masters. But my little heart of oak it did me good to find you snapp'd your fingers at e'm, and sung out, right merrily—

"Go patter to lubbers and swabs, d'ye see,
'Bout danger, and fear, and the like:
A tight-water boat and good sea room give me,
And t'aint to a little I'll strike."

I once had a letter which, as how, was said to be written under the orders of our Admiral of the Fleet, but neither I nor many of my messmates that has seed it believe that the Grand Skipper hisself ever know'd a word about it. All the palaver might have been done right off by some sea lawyer, for it don't look like a right down jolly brother's lingo. It beats about the bush and whines along in a sort of a kind of a amblin', shamblin', gun room style, and then winds up with a clencher, to which the Head Governor is made to stand godfather; and, my eye! he's got to do it to some tune. That's one of my experiences.

Now for a bit of honest advice to you. I was once a readin' Bro. Dumas' *Monte Christo*, and in it he pitches it pretty strong that all who has an end to gain should "wait and hope." That's jist what I does, and I thinks you oughter to do the same, as it's no use a crunchin' up obnoxious warmints until you've got a firm grip on their muzzles, and when you have—hold on like a horse-leach and never let go, always rememb'r'in'—

"What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye?
Why, what a damn'd fool you must be.
Can't you see the world's wide and there's room for
us all,
Both for seamen and lubbers ashore?
And if to old Davy we go, my dear Poll,
Why you never will hear of me more:
What then?—all's a hazard: come don't be so soft,
Perhaps I may laughing come back;
For, d'ye see, there's a cherub sits smiling aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack."

And that's just the jolly song as keeps me in spirits. So do you still stick to that tight little brig "The Masonic Press" under a wet sheet and a flowing sail, and all the crimps, land-sharks, pirates, and lubbers, as ever tries to board her will come to grief as sure my name is

YOUR OWN COXSWAIN.

THE MEDINA LODGE.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In your impression of the 12th inst., I find a report from the Medina Lodge (No. 35), which is so full of inaccuracies that I must beg of you to set the matter right.

At the meeting in January it was certainly proposed, but not resolved, to present Bro. Faulkner with a P.M.'s jewel. At the next regular lodge night, 25th February, there were fifteen brethren assembled, and the matter was again brought forward. A discussion ensued as to the propriety of the jewel being paid for out of the lodge funds, there being two dissentients and one neuter, an E.A., who was not aware he could vote, also a dissentient. It was proposed by a brother dissentient that it should be paid for by subscription. A committee was appointed, to meet on the 29th February, consisting of the W.M., proposer, seconder, and three other brothers. At the meeting, one of the committee proposed that the jewel be paid for by subscription, as the lodge, although in funds, could not afford it, as it was intended, as they were well aware, to re-purchase our Masonic Hall or build a new structure. He guaranteed that he would obtain ten guineas by subscriptions from the brethren, sooner than it should impoverish the lodge—five guineas would pay for the jewel, and the balance to present the said brother with a life governorship to the Annuity Fund. After much discussion it was resolved (two dissentients) that it should be paid from the lodge funds; it was also arranged that a lodge of emergency be called for Thursday, 3rd March, to present the said brother, the P.M., which was accordingly done on the above day, but others and self certainly heard no applause. I am confident had such taken place it would have been repressed as unbecoming in a duly constituted lodge. With respect to the banquet it was everything that could be desired as to quality, quantity, &c.; but when I state the number who attended—to the best of my recollection, fourteen, rather a small number from a lodge composed of over fifty subscribing members, the whole of whom received due notice—certainly it does not look as very unanimous. At the banquet a great deal was said about the Masonic Charities, but was there anything collected for them? I have no doubt it will be said, after these offers, why so tenacious that it should be presented by the lodge? The reason is simple. Five days after it was proposed a jewel was sent for by the proposer, previous to the regular lodge meeting in February, and engraved, "Presented to Bro. Faulkner by the lodge, &c." If it had been carried by subscription the jewel would have been thrown on the proposer's hands, naturally enough, for being too fast and out of order.

Such are the facts of the case, and I hold that if it had been properly and decently arranged, and not at such railroad pace, it would have benefited one of the Charities, as well as the recipient, and not caused the unpleasantness amongst the brethren, who call it a hole and corner affair, got up by a very small clique.

Yours truly and fraternally,

ANTI-TOADY.

West Cowes, 15th March, 1864.

TRUTH AND ERROR.—Truth being founded on a rock, you may boldly dig to see its foundations; but falsehood being laid on the sand, if you proceed to examine its foundations, you cause its fall.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

METROPOLITAN.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 36).—This important lodge met on Friday, the 11th inst., at half-past three o'clock, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Bro. Wm. Smith, *C.E.*, W.M. The amount of business appearing upon the summonses was something unusual, there being four raisings, two passings, and one initiation, and, besides the usual routine business of the lodge, the reading of various reports and communications, there was likewise the election of W.M. and Treas. for the ensuing year. The lodge was very numerously attended by the influential and highly scientific brethren comprising its well-filled ranks, numbering as this lodge does amongst its members many of the great names known to the world as engineers, mechanics, and scientists, and others who are known to preside over and administer the affairs of the great railway, naval, and mercantile ocean steam and marine companies, and the great iron and other manufacturing and industrial operations of Great Britain. Thanks to the very efficient aid of Henry Bridges, D. Prov. G.M. Somerset, the whole of the business was got through, and at half-past seven the members and visitors sat down to a magnificent dinner in the great hall. Amongst the visitors present were Bros. W. Simpson, S.G.D., Jerusalem Lodge (No. 97); W. R. Woodman, Grenadiers' (No. 66); P. G. Mangman, St. John's (No. 96); Foster Newton, Fitzroy (No. 569); R. J. Joseph, Joppa, Cape of Good Hope (No. 864); and Hallowes, Invicta (No. 709). The W.M., Bro. William Smith, *C.E.*, after proposing the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, alluded to the great prosperity of the lodge, to the great pleasure it afforded the members to receive such distinguished visitors in the lodge and at banquet, to the accessions to their lodge and to the Craft by the recent initiation of gentlemen of such distinguished scientific attainments as Bro. James Glaisher, the eminent scientific observer and astronomer, and Bros. Gale, Voile, Everitt, Chynoweth, Horsley, and Young, to the election of so able a successor to the chair of the lodge in the person of Bro. Pierce, *C.E.*, the J.W., in whose favour the unanimous votes of the lodge elected him W.M. for the ensuing year, and to various other topics of general interest. The well-known musical quartett, Messrs. Shubridge, Young, Fielding, and Hallowes, added to the enjoyment of the evening.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—This prosperous lodge held an emergency meeting on Friday, March 11th, at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. E. N. Levy, W.M., Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M., presided, assisted by Bros. C. R. Dean, P.M.; E. Harris, P.M., Sec.; H. Moore, S.W.; N. Lake, S.D.; R. Hurrell, J.D.; T. Hopton, I.G.; Nunn, Marshall, and others, opened the lodge. The only business was the initiation of Mr. Henry Prouten, who was declared to be unanimously elected. Bro. E. N. Levy, W.M., assisted at the ceremony, which was commenced previous to his arrival, but he, in his usual able manner, finished it. He then requested Bro. F. Walters, P.M., to give an explanation of the tracing board in the first degree. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously that a vote of thanks be given to Bro. F. Walters, P.M., and recorded in the lodge minute-book for the able manner he gave the illustration of the tracing board that evening. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., returned his thanks for the compliment, and regretted he had not practised that portion of the work for nearly a year, as he might have been able to render it better than he had done; but as he was called on to perform it at a moment's notice he did his best, for he had not the slightest idea that he would be selected from amongst the number of able Past Masters he saw present then.

PROVINCIAL.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

WOLVERTON.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 840).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Victoria Hotel on the 15th inst., Bro. D. Stevenson, W.M., at which a goodly number of the brethren were present, it being the night of installation of the W.M. and appointment of officers. The lodge having been opened by the W.M., and the minutes read and confirmed, the ballot having been taken, sundry motions, of which due notice had been

given, were discussed and carried. The candidate for the second degree was introduced and passed, and the two candidates for initiations were then introduced—the one being Mr. Webber, the son of a member of the lodge, himself one of the earliest initiates, and the other Mr. Wales, formerly a pupil of Bro. J. C. McConnell, *C.E.*, D. Prov. G.M. Berks and Bucks and P.M. of the Scientific Lodge. Both candidates were then duly initiated. Bro. the Rev. Richard Norris Russell, *M.A.*, Rural Dean of Bucks, the W.M. elect, was then formerly introduced by Bro. W. Watson, Grand Steward's Lodge, to the presiding Master, Bro. William Smith, *C.E.*, a P.M. of the lodge, to receive from him the benefit of installation. A Board of Installed Masters having been formed, Bro. W. Smith proceeded to install Bro. Russell, which having been done, and the brethren readmitted, the appointment and investiture of the officers to serve for the ensuing year then took place, after which the lodge was closed. This was considered one of the most successful meetings ever held in the county. The members and visitors then proceeded to the banquet, which was provided by Bro. Hicks. The cloth having been withdrawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, to the great satisfaction of the brethren. The health of Bro. Russell, the W.M., was given in a very effective manner by the I.P.M., and was drunk with great pleasure. The health of the Immediate Past Master, Bro. Stevenson, and that of Bro. W. Smith, *C.E.*, P.M., the founder of the lodge, were next given by Bro. Russell, who, in a short address, replete with feeling and brotherly love, presented Bro. Stevenson with a very handsome gold P.M.'s jewel. Bro. D. Stevenson responded, assuring the brethren how gratified he felt at such a token of their regard. "The Health of the Visitors" was next given, to which Bro. Watson replied. The Tyler's toast concluded the evening's festivities, at 8.20, the railway arrangements not permitting the London brethren to remain later.

DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 954).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th inst., at half-past six. The minutes of the last regular and an emergency meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for the four candidates proposed at the last lodge meeting, which resulted in their election. The lodge was then raised to the second degree, and Bros. Bennu and Jones having satisfactorily proved their efficiency in the first degree, were passed to the second. Two of the four candidates above named were then introduced and duly initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Bro. Kent, S.W., delivered the symbolic meaning of the tools, and Bro. Spry, J.W., delivered the charge. Among the visitors were the W.M. of Lodge Fidelity (No. 230), and other brethren of the same lodge; the W.M. of Lodge Friendship, his S.W., and several members of that lodge; and representatives of many other sister lodges of the locality. After the transaction of some minor business and the proposal of a joining member, the brethren adjourned to the refreshment saloon, when the usual toasts were drank and responded to, that of the visitors by the W.M. of 230, Bro. Linde, and several other brethren. On the following evening a lodge of emergency was convened to raise four brethren to the third or Master's degree, and to initiate a person ballotted for at the last regular lodge meeting, the whole of which ceremonies were most ably performed by the W.M., Bro. Chapple. At the refreshment board the visitors, in returning thanks for the compliment paid them in the usual toast of "The Visitors," expressed themselves highly pleased at their reception, and paid a well-merited tribute to those officials connected with the lodge for their skill, ability, and the energy displayed in the adornment of their spacious and elegant room. The W.M., in replying to the toast of his health, said he could not pass over the opportunity of returning his personal thanks to his Senior and Junior Wardens for the manner in which they supported him in carrying out the duties of the degrees, and hoped that when his chair was filled by his successor, he may have officers who displayed the same zeal as those who are at present in office. The Wardens respectively having returned thanks, the toasts were shortly after closed, and the brethren dispersed.

KENT.

ASHFORD.—*Invicta Lodge* (No. 709).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Friday, the 4th inst., under presidency of Bro. Greenhill, W.M., supported by Bros. Eastes

P.M.; Goldberg, S.W.; Kingsworth, J.W.; Dr. Maund, Sec.; B. K. Thorpe, P.M. as S.D.; Frank Collins, J.D.; A. Thorpe, I.G.; B. Thorpe, P.M.; Sheppard, P.M.; Mansell, Lieut. Davis, Miller Hallows, Loud, Terry, Warrington, Edwin Cock. Visitors—Bros. Finn, W.M.; Ashdown, P.M.; and English, all of the Hythe Lodge. This meeting was held under very melancholy auspices, being the first since the demise of our much respected and esteemed Bro. Hallows. Not only was the lodge furniture covered with black cloth, but all the brethren present appeared in deep mourning, thus testifying their sense of the great loss the lodge had sustained—that voice which had been so often listened to with love and respect, being now silent in the tomb. After the preliminary business, and the raising of Bro. Edwin Cock to the sublime degree of M.M., strikingly emblematical of the occasion, the W.M. requested Bro. Eastes to deliver an oration, which he did in an appropriate and emphatic manner:—

WORSHIPFUL MASTER AND BRETHREN,—It has never before happened to me to address you on so melancholy an occasion as the present, for I have to record the heavy loss recently sustained by our lodge, and, indeed, by Freemasons generally, through the death of our highly-respected and much-beloved Past Master, Brother Hallows, and I feel a difficulty in finding words to express your feelings, as well as my own, upon so grievous a calamity. Many of you will remember that at our last meeting I stated that a few hours previously I had had an interview with him, and had but faint hope we should ever meet again upon earth. Words too prophetic; for, alas! upon the following day he was numbered among the dead. Brethren, the mourning in which our lodge is placed is but a faint type of the grief of our hearts at our irreparable loss, for may we not say that our departed brother was the father of our lodge, and no parent could display greater love for his offspring? Was it not exemplified in every act and every word by his energy and ability in its formation, by his constant zeal in its support, by his never-failing, untrifling attention to the duties which devolved upon him, by his sound advice in all matters of difficulty, and by his safe pilotage through the shoals on which Masonic lodges have been so frequently wrecked? Indeed, if we have any cause for congratulation upon the position our lodge has attained among those in the province, it is to him that our thanks are due, and I believe we may safely arrive at this conclusion without disparagement to those brethren who so ably seconded his endeavours throughout, and to whom our brother in his modest nature was disposed to give a large share of the credit; but I feel assured they will coincide with this opinion, that our Brother Hallows was the founder and mainstay of the Invicta Lodge. Brethren, he for whom we grieve was no ordinary man, for the true principles of Masonry were deeply implanted in his nature. They dwelt in his heart, and shone forth in all their brightness by the exercise of every virtue with which Masonry is embellished. It is rare to meet with a more noble-minded man. No selfish feelings, no bigoted ideas obtained with him; possessed with great power of discernment, cemented by strong common sense, he readily formed an opinion upon men and matter, and his words were ever ready to pour forth in earnest eloquence in its support. We have, indeed, then great cause to lament that he is taken from us; but let us anticipate meeting again in the Grand Lodge above. We will not, therefore, mourn as those without hope, for

“Death is the crown of life.

Were death deny'd, poor men would live in vain;

Were death deny'd, to live would not be life;

Were death deny'd, e'en fools would wish to die.”

I have lingered upon our personal connection with our Brother Hallows, but I should imperfectly discharge my duty did I not place before you a slight sketch of his life, and in so doing I must of necessity point out to you the deep interest he took in Masonry in the lodges to which he belonged, as well as the influence he exerted in the Provincial Grand Lodge, which greatly conduced to the high position it has attained in connection with the various Masonic Charities. He was the third son of Colonel Hallows (late of the 56th Regiment, and for many years barrack-master in this town), and was born at Penrith in Cumberland in 1796. At eleven years of age, as a naval cadet, he entered the service of his country, in which he continued until the peace in 1815, with the rank of lieutenant, he was placed on the half-pay list. His Masonic career commenced at Hythe, in 1833, when he was proposed by Bro. Monypenny, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.W., and seconded by our Bro. Warrington, in the Prince Edwin

Lodge (late No. 147), of which he continued a subscribing member until the day of his death. In November of that year, he was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. He was at that time residing at New Romney. He was invested as J.W. in 1835, as S.W. in 1837, and unanimously elected as W.M. in 1838, which office he held for two consecutive years, and again in 1845; and during the whole of this time, although residing some eight miles distant, he was absent from the lodge meetings only on one or two occasions, and then on account of sickness in his family, as recorded in the minute-book, and so punctual was he that he never but once was known to crave admission to the lodge. In this lodge he also took the Mark Masons degree. In 1846, he went to reside at Dover, when he joined the lodge of Peace and Harmony (late 235). In the year 1844, he was exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason in the Dover Chapter. He passed the two chairs of J. and H. in 1846 and 1847, and was elected as First Principal in 1848. In 1857, he joined, with Bro. Thorpe and others, in a petition to the Grand Master for the establishment of the Invicta Lodge at Ashford, which was duly consecrated in the same year, when our brother was installed as the first W.M., and again in 1858, and continued one of its most useful and energetic members until the close of his truly Masonic life. In the Provincial Grand Lodge, he was appointed Grand Record Keeper in 1836, and Grand Orator in 1838, on which occasion he delivered an oration on Masonry at the Grand Festival at Hythe. He received the rank of G.S.W. in 1844, to which he was re-appointed in 1845 and 1846. And now, brethren, we must look to the particular measures which he introduced into the Provincial Grand Lodge, as an illustration of his zeal and forethought for the advancement of Masonry, upon its true principles, whether as regards the frequent assembling of the brethren of the province, without injury to the receiving lodge, in a pecuniary point of view, or the establishment of the principle of an organised assistance to those charities which are the just pride of our Order. In February, 1844, at his suggestion, a circular was issued by the W.M. of the Prince Edwin Lodge, inviting the various lodges in the Province of Kent, to send a deputation to be held at some convenient place for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal that the individual members of each lodge pay to the Provincial Grand Lodge a certain annual amount to enable the Provincial Grand Master to hold the festival where he shall think fit. A meeting was accordingly held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, in the same year (Brother Hallows in the chair), when the subscription was fixed at 2s. per head, and a vote of thanks was passed to him and to the members of the Prince Edwin Lodge, for the proposition, and you are doubtless aware that from this fund the sum of £50 is annually paid to the receiving lodge. In 1848, he gave notice of a motion in the Provincial Grand Lodge to the effect that it is highly desirable to support all the Masonic Charities, recommending the several lodges in the province to raise annually a sum of money for this purpose. Although this was not carried out in detail, precisely as our brother suggested, still there cannot be a doubt that from this proposition emanated those grand results which he lived to witness. The payment of 2s. per head by every subscribing member in the province, for the purpose of forming a charity fund, which was shortly after resolved and acted upon, has enabled the Provincial Grand Lodge to make grants of thirty guineas to seventeen of our lodges, twenty guineas for the Girls' School and ten guineas for the Boys' School, by which means these lodges are entitled to the privileges of life governors, and, in addition to this, £20 will be given to all the lodges in rotation in proportion to the number of subscribing members to make them life governors of the Royal Benevolent Institution as well. Six have already received it, and it will probably be bestowed at the rate of about £30 per annum. What a happy result is this of the principle of the many helping the few. I might refer to these subjects more deeply, but I believe I have said sufficient to place our brother before you in his true character, as one who was ever ready to assist the cause of the fatherless and widow, and to prove to the world the happy and beneficial effects of our institution, resting as it does upon the solid foundation of charity. I must now relate an incident in our Brother Hallows' Masonic career, which I consider characteristic of the man. When it became probable that the rank of Provincial Grand Master would be bestowed upon Lord Holmesdale, he requested our brother to act as his deputy, which he consented to do, but when his lordship received the appointment he found our Brother Dobson (than

whom no Mason could be better fitted for the office) already placed in the position of Deputy Provincial Grand Master by the Grand Registrar, in whose care the province had been during the interregnum. As soon as Brother Hallowes learned this he wrote to his lordship requesting him to think no more of the conversation which had passed between them, adding that he considered Brother Dobson eminently qualified for the position he held. To this his lordship was pleased to return a most gracious reply, thanking him for relieving him from an embarrassing position. In 1860, the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master conferred upon Brother Hallowes the rank of Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master, which the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, refused to sanction, reserving to himself the privilege of conferring honours upon brethren for past services. It has been a matter of sincere regret to the brethren of the province that our brother should thus have been deprived of that rank of which the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master considered him worthy. Our excellent Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother Dobson, was desirous of vacating his position for a year in his favour, but to this our departed brother would not consent, on the ground that a change in the Deputy Grand Master might be detrimental to the interests of Freemasonry in the province. Brother Hallowes was an earnest advocate for the discontinuance of public processions at our provincial festivals, considering them injurious to the interests of an order desirous of receiving candidates from the educated classes. Brethren, the merits of our departed brother are a pleasing theme to me, and I do not know that we can say too much for him; but it will suffice to add that he was a liberal subscriber to the different Charities, of which as a Mason he felt justly proud, more especially as regards the position of the lodges in Kent in connection with them. That he loved our Order cannot be better proved than by his introducing three of his sons to the Light, two of whom, as you are aware, are at the present moment members of our lodge. Whether, then, we regard him as a Mason, a friend, or citizen, we have reason to be proud of him, for he was earnest in Masonry, sincere in friendship, and a truer-hearted Englishman never breathed. And now, Brethren, he whom we have loved is no more. His time of probation, through which he passed so honourably, so conscientiously, is ended, and much shall we miss his well-known form at our lodge meetings. He has, however, left behind him a name which must long be associated with Freemasonry in its essence. So long as the Invicta Lodge shall last, his example must be handed down as a pattern for imitation, and in what manner shall we best do honour to his memory? By endeavouring to follow in his footsteps, by working diligently and earnestly together for the good of the Craft generally and the welfare of this lodge, and by using our utmost exertions in aid of those Charities of which he was one of the ablest supporters, for so would he have us do. He died at Tonbridge on the 6th day of February, 1864, and had it been permitted a large number of those brethren, with whom he had so often associated in Masonry, would have attended on the day on which his body was consigned to the grave, to have paid the last sad tribute of respect to his worth, for of no brother could it be more truly affirmed, "He lived respected and died regretted."

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—A union of the Bath lodges was held on Thursday evening, March 3rd, at the Masonic Hall, Corridor Rooms, for the purpose of presenting addresses of congratulation from the Royal Cumberland, the Royal Sussex, the Lodge of Honour, the Royal Albert (Keynsham), and the Royal Somerset (Frome) Lodges, to Bro. Captain Alexander William Adair, of Heather-ton Park, on his appointment as Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Somerset, and who had kindly consented to receive the addresses personally in open lodge. There was a very large attendance of brethren, among whom were many Past Masters. The W.M.'s chair was filled by Bro. Mann, W.M. of the Royal Cumberland Lodge (No. 41), the Senior Wardens by Bro. Bennett, W.M. of the Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 53), and the Junior Wardens by Bro. Captain Muttelbury, W.M. of the Lodge of Honour. The various addresses were presented in due Masonic form, and in returning thanks, the Provincial Grand Master expressed the pleasure he felt at being called to preside over a province in which Masonry was so flourishing, and worked so harmoniously. He also alluded to some special circumstances

which enhanced the pleasure of the present meeting. The Royal Cumberland Lodge was the oldest lodge in the province, and he therefore received its homage with special interest, and in the brethren of the Royal Sussex he recognised many Masonic personal friends and Past Masters who had in former years given him their counsel and assistance in Masonic work. In the Lodge of Honour he had filled the Master's chair, and its present W.M. was not only an old Masonic friend, but a comrade in arms, with whom he had seen service abroad and at home; whilst in the Royal Albert and Royal Somerset Lodges, the youngest lodges in the province, he hailed the extension of Masonry in new districts. In conclusion, he assured the brethren, one and all, that his best efforts should ever be devoted to the interest and well-being of the noble brotherhood to which they belonged, and the cultivation and expansion of its principles. Addresses were also presented, accompanied with appropriate remarks, from the above mentioned lodges to Bro. Bridges, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the province, expressive of the warm and grateful sense entertained by the brethren of the admirable manner in which he had discharged the onerous and difficult duties of his office during the last three years since the death of the late Provincial Grand Master, Col. Tynte, and also of their gratification at his re-appointment to his honourable post by the Prov. G.M. elect. Bro. Bridges, in returning thanks, said that from the manner in which they had received the worthy Prov. G.M., he felt assured that the Bath lodges would feel gratified by the announcement he was authorised to make, that the Prov. G.M. intended to hold his Installation Provincial Grand Lodge in Bath, in the month of May next. This announcement was received with loud cheers, and the Prov. G.M. remarked that he felt very sure the prominent claims of the Bath Lodges to this honour, both in regard to their influence and numbers, would be acknowledged by every other lodge in the province. The lodge was then closed in due form. The installation of the Provincial Grand Master, and its accompanying banquet, will in all probability be the grandest Masonic gathering that has ever been held in Bath, or indeed in the province, and will in all probability be attended by Masonic magnates from all parts of the kingdom.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

METROPOLITAN.

The anniversary of the martyrdom of Jaques de Molay was celebrated by the Mount Calvary Encampment, or Early Grand Encampment of England of Masonic Knights Templar, at the new Masonic Hall, Bedford-row, on Friday, March 11th, at three o'clock, Sir Knt. F. Binckes, E.C., presiding; there being present Sir Knts. William Stuart, M.E. and S.G.M.; Elliott, P.E.C.; J. Purdy, P.E.C.; Charles Swan, P.E.C.; Rev. J. H. Grice, 1st Capt.; William Pass, 2nd Capt.; W. S. Wallace, Expert; L. Lewanski, P.E.C., Treas. and G.S.B.; H. J. Thompson, P.E.C., Reg.; J. Smith, P.E.C., as Prelate; M. H. Shuttleworth, P.E.C., G.V.C., and Almoner.

The encampment was opened in due form. A ballot was taken for the installation of Comps. W. Nesbitt, J. W. Clayton, and J. G. Chancellor, who were unanimously elected, and Comp. Chancellor being in attendance, was installed a Knight Companion of the Order of the Temple.

The Knights then retired to partake of some refreshment prior to the re-opening of the encampment to commemorate the 551st anniversary of the martyrdom of Jaques de Molay, Grand Master of the Order of the Temple, 11th March, 1313.

Invitations had been issued by Sir Knt. Binckes to the Commanders and Knights Companion of the London and most of the provincial encampments, and Sir Knts. J. Tulloch, M.D., 1st G. Capt. and P.E.C. Observance Encampment; H. W. Spratt, P.G. 1st Capt. and P.E.C. Observance Encampment; W. J. Meymott, G. Dir. of Cers. and P.E.C. Encampment of Faith and Fidelity; Brackstone Baker, P.G.S.B. and P.E.C. Encampment of Faith and Fidelity; Colonel Goddard, E.C. St. George's Encampment; John Barker, P.G. 1st Capt. St. George's Encampment; R. Spencer, P.G.S.B. and P.E.C. St. George's Encampment; Charles Beaumont, P.G. Herald Encampment of Faith and Fidelity; J. G. Irwin, E.C. Aldershot Encampment; Rev. J. Somes, as Prelate, Aldershot Encampment; Lieutenant C. H. Cox, 1st Capt.; with many Knights Companion of various encampments, took part in the procession and ceremony.

During the last few weeks, the oak stalls and canopies, and

the Grand Master's throne, have been completed, and when occupied by the Knights, in full regalia, with their banners properly arranged, and the seats on the floor filled by about sixty ladies in elegant toilets, the great hall presented a *coup d'œil* unequalled in the metropolis. About half-past seven, the Knights Companions entered the hall in procession, and formed the arch of steel. The Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Officers and by Sir Knight Shuttleworth, who carried his banner, and Sir Knight Lemanski, Grand Sword Bearer, entered and took his place on the throne, supported on his right by Sir Knight Binckes, E.C., and on his left by Sir Knight W. Summars, Prelate. The stalls on the dais were occupied by Mrs. Stuart and her friends, and the Grand Officers. The two stalls on the south east and south west angles of the hall, were tastefully arranged as temporary altars, on which were displayed the magnificent crucifixes presented by the Grand Master to the Grand Conclave and Encampment of Observance of seven degrees.

A temporary platform was erected under the gallery for the accommodation of Frater Donald W. King, who, assisted by Miss Jane Wells, Miss King, Frater T. Young, and Bro. Wilkinson, directed the musical arrangements. Mr. Sidney Naylor presided at the harmonium, in the absence of Sir Knight M. Cooke, Grand Organist, occasioned by serious indisposition.

The following is the programme of the proceedings:—

Introductory Music.

Opening prayer by the E.C.

Anthem—"In Thee O Lord have I put my Trust."—*Weldon*. The 6th chapter of Ephesians, verse 10 to 17. Read by the Rev. Prelate.

Anthem—"Hear my Prayer."—*Kent*. Solos by Miss Jane Wells, and Frater Donald W. King.

Prelate—Prayer from the Ancient Knights Templar Burial Service.

Hymn set to the music of "Dead March in Saul."—*Handel*.

Prelate—1st Epistle of St. Peter, chapter 2, verse 1 to 17.

Anthem—"My Song shall be of Mercy."—*Kent*. Solos by Miss Jane Wells, and Frater Donald W. King.

By the E.C.—The beautiful Prayer, translated from an ancient MS. found in 1540, in an oak box, under the high altar in the Temple Church, in London.

Anthem—"Who is this that cometh from Edom?"—*Dr. Arnold*. The trio by Fraters Donald King, T. Young, and Mr. Wilkinson.

Sir Knight BINCKES then delivered, in a most impressive manner, an eloquent and original paper containing a brief history of the rise and progress of the Order, the services rendered by it to Christendom, and the cruel persecutions of the Knights under Philip the Fair, concluding with an affecting picture of the martyrdom of Jacques de Molay.

Sir Knight Binckes' oration was received with loud applause, and the thanks of the Knights assembled was, on the motion of Sir Knight Meymott, Grand Director of Ceremonies, unanimously voted to him, and the Grand Master then most graciously commanded that the paper should be printed for private circulation at his expense.

Martin Luther's Hymn,

Sung by Frater Donald King, and afterwards by the full choir.

The Grand Master and Officers then quitted the hall, and refreshments were supplied to the ladies, who appeared exceedingly gratified by the ceremony they had witnessed for the first time, and it is to be hoped that the next anniversary will be commemorated by some other Encampment, and be the cause of a generous rivalry between the Encampments of the Order.

The Grand Master then returned to the hall. The health of the ladies was given from the throne, and received with due honours by the assembled Knights, and the meeting broke up between ten and eleven o'clock.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELTENHAM.—*Coteswold Encampment of St. Augustin*.—An emergency meeting was held on Thursday, 12th inst., at the Masonic-hall, Cheltenham, Sir Knt. G. F. Newmarch, E.C., presiding, with Sir Knts. F. Binckes, 1st Capt.; W. S. Wallace, 2nd Capt.; T. J. Cottle, Reg.; Ridge, as Expert; Amos Steed, as Capt. of Line, and Herald. Comps. H. R. Lukes, Rev. H. Grotton, Rev. J. Parnell, John Mullings, and W. Skyrme were received in ancient form, examined, and installed as Knights Companions of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple. Knts. Comp. W. S. Wallace, 2nd Capt., was unanimously elected

E.C.; Cottle, Treas.; and Wiggins, Equerry, for the year ensuing. The Treasurer presented his financial report, which was exceedingly satisfactory, showing that his successor will commence his year of office, not only with the encampment free from debt, notwithstanding the heavy outlay incurred in its establishment, but with a working balance in hand. Notices of motion were given by Sir Knts. Newmarch and Binckes, the effect of which will be to render the encampment an annual subscriber to all the Masonic Charities. The encampment having been closed, the fraters partook of refreshment, with cheerfulness and moderation, and separated with congratulations on the prosperity of the encampment. The installation meeting will be held in April, at which there is every probability of a visit being paid by the M.E.S.G. Master, and many Sir Knights of eminence and position from the metropolis and neighbouring provinces.

INDIA.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

ST. JOHN'S DAY AT CALCUTTA.

The brethren of Calcutta, Howrah, and Dum-Dum assembled on Monday, the 28th December, at a marquee pitched near Elliott's Tank, and walked in procession at half-past ten o'clock to St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was a fine clear morning, unlike that of the previous St. John's day. The tent was not pitched exactly on the spot mentioned in the Provincial Grand Secretary's Notification, but a little closer to the Cathedral; and when we reached it, the *classies* had not finished fixing the *kanauts*, or outer wall. The brethren of the Scotch Lodges, in pretty good force, were already on the ground. The Grand Director of Ceremonies had some difficulty, in the confused throng in and out of the tent, in finding brethren to fill the places of absentees, and in his search he ran some risk of having his heels tripped up or his hat knocked off by the treacherous tent ropes. At last, when every apron, collar, gauntlet, wand, column, banner, sword, plumb-rule, level, square, and book had been allotted, the brethren were formed into a *coil* round the tent, within the *kanauts*, the Band of H.M.'s 13th Regiment struck up a lively air (not the Entered Apprentice's, the music of which had somehow not been furnished to the men), and away we marched out of the enclosure, uncoiling ourselves like a huge glittering serpent, the tail, represented by the members of the Grand Lodge, being still in the act of unwinding itself, while the junior lodges were far ahead, formed into a column. First came two of the English lodges, followed by two of the Scotch; then another English lodge and the third Scotch lodge, followed by six English lodges and the District Grand Lodge. One of the strongest English lodges, we were sorry to observe, was represented by only three of its members; while another English lodge was not represented at all, and, as we moved out, we saw its banner lying disconsolately in the tent. Nevertheless it was an exceedingly good muster.

On reaching the entrance of the Church, the brethren dipped their banners, halted, opened out, and entered the building in inverted order, all wands and banners being left outside in the porch, on stands provided for the purpose. After the Director of Ceremonies had conducted the Grand Master and the Officers of the Grand Lodge to their seats, and the officers and members of the several lodges had taken their seats as they entered, according to seniority, the service (Cathedral) commenced, the prayers being intoned by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Mazuchelli, aided by a well-trained band of choristers, who were under the able management of the Provincial Grand Organist, Bro. Thomas Riseley. Bro. the Rev. J. Cave-Browne also officiated. The anthem was taken from Psalm cxxxiii, "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is," &c. The words, "It is like the dew of Hermon, which fell upon the Hill of Zion, for there the Lord promised His blessing and life for evermore," as well as the concluding words of each verse of the hymn, "Let there be light," struck us as being particularly well delivered.*

The sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. J. C. Thompson, from the text, "Now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity." The discourse had the great merit of containing, in a few words, many suggestive ideas.

* The shrill twittering of a number of sparrows inside the church was heard above the swell of the organ.

After the sermon, the Grand Stewards made a collection for the Masonic Fund of Benevolence, while suitable passages from the volume of the sacred law were being read from the altar. The collection amounted to 530 rupees.*

The brethren returned to the marquee in the same order in which they had marched from it, and then dispersed, leaving the bandmen to enjoy some refreshments which had been provided for them.

In the evening the quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Cossitollah.

BENGAL.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge was held on Monday, the 26th December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, Cossitollah. The Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Hugh Sandeman, supported by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Jennings, presided.

The Provincial Grand Master addressed the brethren as follows:—

"WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN,—I make no apology for having summoned you somewhat earlier than usual this evening, for although I am fully aware of the convenience which is felt by many of you in having to take your seats in Grand Lodge by six o'clock, yet the business before us is of too important a nature to be discussed hastily. The case of Bros. Jordan and O'Mealy is, perhaps, without precedent, and will require very careful consideration, in order, on the one hand, that the dignity of the Craft may be supported, and on the other, that no sentence may be passed that is not fully deserved as well as requisite under the circumstances of the case. Besides this case, some important questions are submitted by the Finance Committee. The rent of the building we are occupying has been suddenly raised from 250 rupees to 400 rupees per mensem, and this increased demand upon our resources naturally requires a corresponding proportional contribution from private lodges. I would also urge, in addition to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that we should demand some rent or fee from the Royal Arch Chapters, the Knight Templar Encampments, and the Lodges of Instruction which occasionally make use of the Hall. Whatever be your decision, its adoption must necessarily be experimental, and therefore I would suggest that the question be from time to time re-opened and reconsidered, especially as the item of rent dues is one that falls very heavily upon those lodges whose funds, owing to a paucity of members, are not in a flourishing condition. It should, however, be remembered, that even with the increased rents, as proposed by the Finance Committee, it will be more advantageous for Masters to allow their lodges to meet in one building, than it would be for them to separate, and thus, in addition to paying rent for hired houses, have to provide themselves with furniture and other requisites for the working of their lodges and the conduct of their banquets. The Provincial Grand Secretary has communicated with the sub-tenants of our lower floor, Messrs. Sagriell and Co., on the subject of the proposition of the Finance Committee to raise their rent from 80 rupees to 125 rupees per mensem.

"The heavy outstandings of some of the Calcutta Lodges have been noticed by the Finance Committee. It is due to the Grand Treasurer to notice that he has made very praiseworthy exertions to collect them, and the list is already very materially reduced. The item of house rent is especially noticeable as a large outstanding, in which the Lodges of St. John and Marine are the principal debtors.

"The case of the Simla Lodge, noticed by the Finance Committee, was referred to by me at the last communication of this District Grand Lodge, as being one in which the Worshipful Master had referred us to his predecessors for arrears of returns and dues. The Committee have reported clearly upon it, but have refrained from making any definite recommendation, owing to the paucity of members at their meeting. Your decision is therefore solicited as to what course should be adopted with reference to the lodge.

"Since our last communication, I have done myself the pleasure of visiting some of the Mofussil lodges, and met with a very cordial reception at each of the stations which I visited, with

* Besides one lozenge, which, although of the peppermint genus, has been appraised by our worthy (but on this occasion disgusted) Treasurer at a value equal to that of the benevolence of the dyspeptic party who placed it in the bag.

the exception only of Cawnpore. The circumstances of my inability to visit Lodge Harmony at that station are recorded in the printed pamphlet which has been circulated with the agenda papers. It is satisfactory to add that I have since received a communication from the brethren of the lodge, expressing a feeling of disappointment at my not having visited them, and adding that the whole action in the matter, including the closing of the lodge, was taken by the W. Master without either their knowledge or consent. This circumstance, while it quite relieves the brethren of the lodge of anything like an imputation of wishing to act with discourtesy towards the District Grand Lodge, apparently aggravates the offence of which Bro. Jordan stands charged; and it is also to be regretted that both he and Bro. O'Mealy have been using the public press as a means of circulating perverted accounts of their respective cases among the general public, who obviously have no concern with the transactions of a purely secret association, but who may, in many instances, have been led to form conclusions detrimental to the interests of our Order by not having both sides of the question before them. Extracts from the lodge minute books even have appeared in our newspapers, in violation of Masonic law generally, and of a positive order from England that no Masonic matters shall be discussed in any newspapers without the previously obtained sanction of the Provincial Grand Master. It is evident that it cannot be for the good of Masonry that differences arising within its body should be thrust before the eyes of the uninitiated; and Bros. Jordan and O'Mealy, being in the present instance the aggressors, are personally and solely responsible for the case having become public. After the reading of the Finance Committee's Report on Bro. Jordan's case, a letter will be laid before you from the Senior Warden in charge of the Cawnpore Lodge, detailing the conduct of the suspended brother after he (the S.W.) had received my instructions to take charge. I have nothing further to add on this painful subject, than my opinion that great credit is due to Bro. Allen, and to the officers of Lodge Harmony for their firm behaviour under very trying and exceptional circumstances.

"I have already stated that I met with a most cordial reception at the stations of Lucknow, Allahabad, and Benares. At the latter I had the satisfaction of witnessing the working both of the Blue or Craft Lodge and of the Royal Arch Chapter which is attached to it. I have made it my duty to visit also several of the lodges in and about Calcutta, and have found them generally in good working order, although discrepancies undoubtedly exist which can only be rectified by the establishment of lodges of instruction, or by Masters interchanging visits whenever they can find leisure to do so. I was specially gratified one evening to see the excellence of the working of the Howrah Lodge, which was opened and closed not only with solemn prayer, but with the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture, which shares its building and its hospitality with a lodge working under another Constitution, and which, on the occasion of my casual visit, announced a donation of no less a sum than £258 to the window and orphan children of one of its deceased brethren. (Applause.)

"It has been found again necessary to call the attention Masters, by circular, to the constitutional law which refers the fees of Grand Lodge. It is hoped that, after the settlement of the Simla case, there may be no repetition of such cases. Masters have been earnestly recommended to take under their immediate charge all fees and dues which are the property of the Grand Lodge in England, or the District Grand Lodge in Bengal, and warned that if any loss should accrue from private arrangements made by them in opposition to the "Constitutions," they cannot be absolved from the responsibility which they have voluntarily accepted.

"You are aware that we shall be deprived of this hall for a short space of time, owing to the necessity of immediate repairs to the building. The Finance Committee having been unable to obtain any building for so short a time, it remains only for lodges to make their own arrangements for their meetings during the few weeks that this hall will not be available.

"I have to report the exclusion of Bro. Capt. E. F. Foster from Lodge Hope and Perseverance (No. 782), Lahore, for non-payment of dues, notwithstanding repeated applications, and warnings that his name would be erased from the list of members of his lodge in case of continued default.

"And, finally, I have to express my satisfaction at the English and Scotch Masons having marched together to church this day, and my earnest hope that the time when they repaired to

separate churches may have entirely and for ever passed away!" (Applause.)

Votes of thanks were passed to the Chaplains of St. Paul's Cathedral for the use of that edifice, to the Reverend Brethren Dr. Mazuchelli and J. Cave-Browne for having performed divine service, to the Rev. Bro. J. C. Thompson for his edifying discourse, to the members of the choir, and to Col. Cox and the officers of the 13th Regiment for the use of their band.

It was further resolved that the Rev. Bro. Thompson should be asked to permit the publication of his sermon for the benefit of the Masonic Fund of Benevolence, and that 100 rupees should be tendered to the bandmen of the 13th Regiment, through Col. Cox, in recognition of their services that day to the Masonic body, as well as, on other occasions, to the community at large to which the Freemasons of Calcutta belonged.*

Read the report of a committee appointed by the Provincial Grand Master to consider the proceedings of W. Bros. Jordan and O'Mealy at Cawnpore, and to record their opinion as to the manner in which those brethren should be dealt with. After a careful elimination of all matter admitting of controversy, the committee specified the following offences with which Bro. Jordan was clearly chargeable, viz., with having acted in contravention of the "Constitutions" (edition of 1861), page 47, sec. 6; page 68, sec. 30; page 66, sec. 23; page 75, sec. 5; and of the 41st, 42nd, and 55th by-laws of the District Grand Lodge; with having refused to acknowledge the authority of the Provincial Grand Master, and to be examined by him before a committee assembled at Cawnpore on the 24th October, 1863; and with having called upon the brethren, in a circular dated the 23rd October, to ignore the authority of the Provincial Grand Master, thereby displaying a persistence in insubordination. The committee considered that, "with due regard to a preservation of order and discipline in the province, and to the importance of adequately making a disapproval of proceedings opposed to the interests of the Craft at large, the expulsion of Bro. Jordan from Freemasonry is highly necessary."

With regard to Bro. O'Mealy, the committee were of opinion that he had shown gross insubordination and contumacy, by advising Bro. Jordan to initiate an Asiatic (Prince Saeed-ood-Dowlah) without a dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master, thereby contravening the provisions of the 55th by-law of the District Grand Lodge, and by asserting and continuing to maintain the opinion that Bro. Jordan was justified in disregarding the orders issued by the Provincial Grand Master with reference to the provisions of the aforesaid by-law. The committee recommended that "Bro. O'Mealy be suspended from his Masonic privileges for one year, and that if, on the expiration of that term, full submission be not made by him, he be considered as expelled from the Craft."

Read also a letter from the Senior Warden in charge of Lodge Harmony, dated the 28th November, 1863, and the following enclosure:—

Questions addressed, verbally, on Friday, 30th October, 1863, to W. Bro. F. J. Jordan, Cawnpore, by Bro. Stewart Allen, S.W., in charge of Lodge Harmony (No. 438), in presence of Bros. B. Edmonds, J.W., and C. B. C. Speke, S.D. of the lodge.

Q.—Have you received the notification of my being appointed by the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal to take charge of Lodge Harmony during your suspension from your Masonic privileges, and which was forwarded by me yesterday, as acknowledged by your signature in my office dāk book?

Declines to answer the question.

On this, by my direction, Bro. Speke read aloud to Bro. Jordan the above notification, as contained in letter No. 199 from the Provincial Grand Secretary.

Q.—Will you make over to me, as requested yesterday in terms of this letter, and now repeated to you verbally, under the authority given me by the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, the dues of the Grand Lodge and the District Grand Lodge, all books, papers, and everything else appertaining to the lodge?

A.—I refuse: and do not admit the authority of the Provincial Grand Master in putting you, the Senior Warden, in charge of my lodge, which I had previously suspended.

Q.—I demand the jewels and clothing of Lodge Harmony now illegally in your possession, and which were surreptitiously obtained by you from the Tyler, and removed by you from the lodge?

* This donation and the vote of thanks have been acknowledged by Col. Cox in very handsome terms.

A.—I refuse to give up any lodge property now in my possession until the decision of the Grand Lodge of England is received; and I now suspend you from your office of Senior Warden of Lodge Harmony.

(True copy.)
(Signed) STEWART ALLEN, S.W.
B. EDMONDS, J.W.
C. B. C. SPEKE, S.D.
Of Lodge Harmony (No. 438.)

Bro. Howe observed that the misconduct of Bro. Jordan appeared to him to be sufficiently clear in the printed correspondence circulated with the agenda of business, and that the committee appointed to investigate the case had very correctly described the nature of that brother's offences. Bro. Jordan had refused to recognise the authority of the Provincial Grand Master, had acted in violation of several of the laws, and had offered no vindication of his conduct in reply to the charges framed against him by the committee. R.W. Bro. Howe therefore moved, that Bro. F. J. Jordan be expelled from Freemasonry.

The proposition was seconded by W. Bro. J. Bennett, and was carried unanimously.

The sentence of expulsion was thrice formally proclaimed by the Provincial Grand Pursuivant.

The Provincial Grand Master stated that, besides communicating the above sentence to the lodges in India generally, he further considered himself bound to bring to the notice of the Chapters working in Bengal under the Constitution of Scotland a report made to him of certain proceedings of Mr. Jordan in Royal Arch Masonry. It had been reported to him that Mr. Jordan, although not a Principal Z, had presided in a Scotch Chapter, and had conferred the degree without the aid of a sufficient number of Companions. Such conduct, and, in short, the whole of Mr. Jordan's proceedings, showed an unexampled disregard for all authority, and even for the restraints imposed upon every Master by the solemn obligation administered to him. For the preservation of order and discipline, therefore, such conduct called for the most serious notice. (Applause.)

Bro. R. V. Baker, of the Scotch Chapter Kilwinning in the East (No. 64), begged that the promised communication might be made to that Chapter, in order that Mr. Jordan might be properly dealt with there.

With regard to Bro. O'Mealy, who had also received due notice of the charges preferred against him, it was proposed by Bro. Wyman that he should likewise be expelled from Freemasonry.

Bro. F. Jennings was of opinion that Bro. O'Mealy had not been guilty in the same degree as Mr. Jordan, and that a difference should be made in their treatment.

Bro. B. S. B. Parly seconded Bro. Wyman's proposition, because he considered that Bro. O'Mealy, being a Past Master, ought to have been better acquainted with his duty than Mr. Jordan, who had had less experience, and that his conduct was, therefore, if anything, more inexcusable.

Bro. C. Piffard, S.W. of Lodge 486, proposed that the recommendation of the committee should be adopted, but that the sentence should have effect, not immediately, but after Bro. O'Mealy had had an opportunity of knowing the view taken by the District Grand Lodge of his conduct, and of retracting the opinions which had led to his contumacy.

Bro. S. Fenn seconded the above amendment.

Bro. G. B. Hadow, S.W. of Lodge 848, observed that Bro. O'Mealy had already had an opportunity of retracting his steps, and that the brother who had last spoken had apparently misapprehended the recommendation of the committee, which was this—"That Bro. O'Mealy be suspended from his Masonic privileges for one year, and that if, on the expiration of that term, full submission be not made by him, he be considered as expelled from the Craft." Under this recommendation, Bro. O'Mealy would have a further opportunity of submitting to authority and regaining his lost position.

Bro. T. B. Lane, a representative of Lodge 67, seconded by Bro. R. Eames, of the same lodge, moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The Provincial Grand Master observed that Bro. O'Mealy had begun his course of misconduct by advising the Master of Lodge Harmony to break through one of the rules of the province. He and two other Past Masters had written to the Master to violate the rule, and had promised to support him; but when the impropriety of their conduct was pointed out to

them, two of the Past Masters unhesitatingly expressed regret. Bro. O'Mealy alone refused to retract. He (Bro. O'Mealy) asserted that the by-law, the provisions of which had been violated under his advice, was a new rule, and he maintained that he had acted rightly, adding that if his explanation was not deemed satisfactory, his avocations and inclination did not admit of his saying more in his defence.

The amendments and the original proposition being successively put to the vote, the result was as follows:—

Twenty-five votes for the adoption of the committee's recommendation.

Three votes for Bro. Piffard's amendment.

Twenty-two votes for the immediate expulsion of Bro. O'Mealy.

The committee's recommendation was accordingly adopted.

Read the report of the Finance Committee. The balance in hand of the District Grand Lodge Fund amounted to 1,319 rupees, and of the Masonic Fund of Benevolence to 4,317 rupees.

The committee proposed to meet the increased rent demanded for the Freemasons' Hall by assessing the lodges meeting at the hall at 12 annas per mensem for each member, instead of 8 annas, and raising the amount paid by the sub-tenants, Messrs. Sagriell and Co., from 80 rupees to 125 rupees per mensem. The sub-tenants protested against the latter part of this proposal, but the Provincial Grand Master ruled that the grounds set forth by them should previously be taken into consideration by the finance committee. Meanwhile the committee's suggestion was adopted.

The committee had observed a heavy list of outstandings due by lodges in Calcutta for rent, &c. It was resolved that an urgent call for payment should be made, and the result reported at the next meeting of the finance committee.

A report on the case of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood at Simla was read; but the consideration of it was postponed, in consequence of the Provincial Grand Secretary having, in the course of the day, received a letter from Bro. Thomas Wood, the Master of the lodge, containing matter which was not before the finance committee when they drew up their report. In that letter Bro. Wood explained that, on being elected Master for 1862, he had found the records in confusion and the lodge in debt, and had therefore proposed to the Provincial Grand Master, the late General Boileau, to place the lodge in abeyance. The Provincial Grand Master had, thereupon, appointed a special committee, "for the purpose of adopting steps for the future well-working of the lodge." After the committee had finished their work, Bro. Wood had called his first meeting, and since then he had paid off nearly 3,000 rupees of the debts of the lodge. Bro. Wood added, that if the finance committee would assess what fees were due for 1861, which he was himself unable to ascertain from the manner in which the minutes had been kept by his predecessor, he would be glad to remit the amount at once.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer reported the result of the collection at church to be as follows:—

The Provincial Grand Master	Rs. 100	0	0
Lodge St. David in the East (Scotch)	„	50	0
Cash and cards.....	„	380	11
		Rs. 530	11
		6	

The District Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer; and the brethren then proceeded downstairs to a sumptuous banquet. The town band were playing their first air, and the brethren were taking their first spoonful of soup, when our reporter retired from the hall, thus avoiding the duty of responding to the toast of the Masonic press.

CALCUTTA.

LODGE INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE.—A regular meeting was held on Friday, the 18th December. Present: Bros. Hugh D. Sandeman, Prov. G.M. of Bengal; Jennings, D. Prov. G.M.; John Wm. Brown, Prov. S.G.W. and P.M., presiding; C. T. Davis, P.M.; Dr. Frank Powell, P.M. 486; Linton, P.M. 551; Dickson, S.W.; Wm. Parry Davis, as J.W.; Baxter, Sec.; Chandler, Treas. The S.W., V.W. Bro. Thomas Dickson, W.M. elect, was installed by Bro. Brown, as W.M. for the ensuing twelve months. Bro. Fenn was appointed S.W., and Bro. Wm. Parry Davis, J.W. Bro. Chandler was re-elected Treasurer by acclamation, and Bro. Daniel, Tyler. Bro. Boulton succeeds our useful and painstaking Bro. Baxter as Secretary. Bro. C. T. Davis was nominated by the W.M. as P.M. Another meet-

ing was held on Saturday, the 2nd January. Present:—Bros. Thos. Dickson, W.M., presiding; John Wm. Brown, H.P.M.; Dr. Frank Powell; Fenn, S.W.; Wm. Parry Davis, J.W.; Boulton, Sec.; Chandler, Treas.; Bros. Lowndes and Dufour, of the Scotch Lodge (No. 404), were elected joining members. Bros. Stark and Vose were raised by Bro. Brown. Bro. Dr. Frank Powell was elected an honorary member. Bro. Vose was appointed J.D. and Bro. Ritchie, I.G.

LODGE SAINT JOHN.—A meeting was held on Saturday, the 26th December, for the purpose of installing Bro. E. W. Pittar, Master elect, for the ensuing twelve months. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Dr. Frank Powell, the retiring W.M. The following brethren, having accepted office, were invested with the moveable jewels of their respective offices. Bros. Piffard, S.W.; Fenn, J.W.; W. G. Baxter, Sec. and Treas.; M. Rosamond (v.c.), S.D.; George Chisholm, J.D.; A. M. Merriott, I.G.; Daniel, Tyler. Allusion was made to the recent death of Bro. the Rev. Doctor Linstedt, the late Junior Warden of the lodge, and it was resolved that an expression of the regret of the brethren be recorded, and a letter of condolence written to the widow. Another regular meeting of this lodge had been fixed for the 8th of January; but owing to the Cambridge and Oxford Dinner at the Town Hall on that evening, the meeting was appointed for Saturday, the 9th January, when it was duly convened. Present:—Bros. Pittar, W.M., presiding; Dr. Frank Powell, P.M.; John William Brown, P.M.; Fenn, S.W.; Rosamond (v.c.), J.W.; Baxter, Sec.; Boulton, as S.D.; Carrington, C.E., as J.D.; Brooks (H.M.'s 13th L.I.) as Inner Guard; and Bro. Daniel, Tyler. Relief was voted to the wife of a Freemason, and the case was referred to the permanent committee to see what could be done further in the applicant's behalf.

BAILLIE GUARD MEMORIAL, LUCKNOW.

The foundation stone of the Baillie Guard Memorial was laid at Lucknow on the 2nd January. Lodge Morning Star was opened at the Lal Baradurrie, and a procession was formed, under a dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master. Among the brethren who were present were the W.M., Bro. Major Baring; Bros. Sir George Couper, Bart.; W. C. Capper, with the Square; J. F. Macgremnan, bearing the Volume of the Sacred Law; Goode, S.W.; Macleavy, J.W.; DeMichel and Nusserwanjee, Deacons; Blenman, Sec., with the "Book of Constitutions"; Marsh, Treas., with coins; Mumford, I.G.; Captain Pemberton, with the plan; Serjeant Gilfor, with the banner of the lodge; Major Pester, Blaney, Lieut. Inglis, Mackenzie, Lieut. Toke, Gardner, Murray, Williams, Sinclair, Crommelin, Joyce, &c. The following clergyman walked behind the W.M.:—Reverend Messrs. Burge, Moore, Menge, Baume, Felix and Paul. The Masonic body was followed by General MacDuff and his Staff, the Civil and Military Officers of Government, and the rest of the community. The surviving members of the Baillie Guard garrison who were not Masons walked at the head of all. The troops present were H.M.'s 107th regiment, a wing of the 5th Lancers, and a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, with three guns.

The band of the 107th regiment played a slow step from "Faust," and the procession moved from the Lal Baradurrie to the old Baillie Guard Gate. On reaching the spot, the troops formed on either side, and the three guns took up a position on the site of Gubbin's battery. After General MacDuff and his Staff, and the principal members of the Masonic body had taken their places round the stone, prayers were offered up by the Rev. Mr. Burge, the responses being given by several in the crowd.

After prayers, the architect, Bro. Pemberton, being called upon by the W.M., produced the plan of the Memorial, the cement was laid by Sir George Couper, the bottle containing the coins of the realm were placed by the Treasurer in the receptacle prepared for it, and the stone was lowered, while the band played a solemn air. The Worshipful Master, assisted by his Wardens and the Past Master, then proved the stone with the plumb-rule, level, and square, and handed over the mallet to Bro. Sir George Couper, who addressed the assembly in a speech, of which we take the following report from the *Oude Mail*:—

He was well aware, he said, of the difficult task that lay before him, and trusted that if he fell short in his duty, they would excuse it. He believed it was chiefly on account of the intimate relation he once bore to those left there, that he had

been selected for the sad task. He could bring to memory many of those gallant and noble men whose feet then pressed the ground upon which they were assembled; he remembered how often in that spot, which was once the garden of the Residency, he had strolled along its pleasant walks, with Lawrence, with Outram, with Inglis, and with Banks. It was hardly necessary for him to recapitulate at length to a Lucknow audience, assembled there within sight of those riddled walls and battered ruins, the deeds that were now famous in the annals of history, the deeds of that little band who had stood so firmly together in the hour of danger. All would remember, or at least most of those present would do so, the noble and gallant daring of the handful of Volunteer Cavalry, on the long-to-be remembered disastrous morning of Chinhat, the 30th June, 1857; and many of those who were then present would recollect the terrible grief, the consternation, which prevailed in the garrison, on the sudden fall of Lawrence. They could call to mind the tremendous and incessant fire which rained around them on that morning, the 20th July,—a fire which pierced the very walls through, penetrated to the very rooms which were thought secure,—when the very birds were arrested in their flight by the swift messengers of death. They could recollect the fatigues of a soldier's duty, experienced for the first time under the most trying circumstances; an unceasing duty both by night as well as day. They could recollect the perils they had endured in repelling in mortal combat a marauding, pitiless, and blood-thirsty crowd. They could recollect the labour in the mines, the night duties, the constant watching, and other of the severe duties of that time; and could also bear witness to the gallantry and fearless bearing of those who were engaged in those unwonted and unparalleled trials. They could likewise recollect the noble bearing of those in whose honour they had assembled that day. They could call to mind the condition of those who expired in dreadful agonies in the hospitals. They could remember the feelings of anguish and despair with which the intelligence was received of another unfortunate woman or poor child killed or wounded in those places which were considered to be the best protected and sheltered, and alone afforded any chance of safety. They could bear testimony to the patient endurance and heroic constancy and self-denial display by the noble heroines of those eventful days; women, whose eyes were sparkling with that light which famishing hunger alone displays so glaringly, their hearts bursting with despair at hearing the wailing of their little ones for the bread they had not to give, during that long period of sickness of hope deferred, watching for that relief so long expected, but which seemed never to come. And those present who were in those walls in the days of 1857 could call to mind the hour of wild rejoicing which ensued on the opening of those battered gates to admit the wounded and weary Outram, and his gallant, courageous, and devoted band.

He had already before called their attention to the revered and ever-to-be-remembered name of Henry Lawrence, whose penetrating vision and prudence had seen the signs of the coming storm, and had made preparations for the same. Every surviving member of the Lucknow garrison must know that it was owing to the foresight and heroic valour of that distinguished man, that he was not also slumbering in a bloody grave. Many of those around him (Sir George Couper) could testify to the heroism, kindness of heart, and gallant soldier-like bearing of Harington, of Inglis, and Outram. They could testify to the bravery of Banks, of Radcliffe, of Hardinge, of Power, of McCabe, of Bryson, of Vanrenen, of Fulton, and of Hayes. They could hear him out were he to tell, he might say, of the skill and genius of Anderson, and the faithful devotion of Polehampton, and of many others whose names must be engraven in the hearts of all of the survivors of those dreadful days.

It was not, however, for him to dilate on this subject; for the names of the distinguished and illustrious dead had already been recorded in the annals of the brave, in connection with history. He could not, however, refrain from paying a tribute, however unworthily, to Dr. Wells, who, in his own sphere, bore such a noble part in those notable days, though no words of his (Sir G. Couper's) could do justice to that name.

Not to take up the time of those present any longer, he would, in the name of those persons through whose exertions the ceremony of that day had been brought about, thank them for their presence on this occasion, and for the kind attention they had given him. It would be, however, to them hereafter a source of pleasure to reflect on the part they had taken in laying the foundation-stone of that memorial, which would one

day, not far distant, be a household word in every British home.

They might be sure that every traveller, whether Anglo-Saxon or otherwise, who might visit this country, would not return till he had turned his steps hitherward, and beheld that spot, and who would go back to tell his children of that pillar which stood at Lucknow in honour of the fallen brave, and would keep fresh within their memories the true-heartedness and devotion of those who fell while fighting for their God, their country, and their kindred, in the desperate struggle in the Lucknow Residency in 1857.

"And," concluded Sir George, "may the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this stone which we have now laid, and may we be enabled by His providence to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking."

The Worshipful Master then poured out corn, wine, and oil upon the stone; prayers were offered up by the Rev. Mr. Burge, and a salute of thirteen guns, the number to which Sir Henry Lawrence was entitled at the time of his death, was fired.

The handle of the trowel on the occasion was made from a piece of wood taken from the room in which Sir Henry received his death wound, and contained a bullet which had been preserved in the handle.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH.

LODGE OF ST. JOHN (No. 485, late 712).—A meeting of this lodge was held on the 28th December, for the purpose of installing Bro. Farmaner, W.M. elect for the ensuing year. The minutes of the general meeting held on the 16th December having been read and confirmed, the installation of Bro. Farmaner was proceeded with, Bro. Lochée, senior P.M., acting as I.M. The W.M. was then pleased to appoint and invest the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Stone, S.W.; Barlee, J.W.; Mason, S.D.; Smith, J.D.; Adkinson, Sec.; Hogan, I.G.; Dyder and Snook, having been elected at the general meeting, were invested with the collars of Treasurer and O.G. respectively. The lodge was then closed in due form. The annual banquet of this lodge was held on the 13th January. The lodge was opened by Bro. Farmaner, W.M. About fifty brethren were present, including the following visitors:—Bros. Major Crampton, John King, of Tasmanian Union Lodge, and — Vincent, of Lodge of St. Peter, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dr. R. W. McCoy, having been duly elected, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The thanks of the lodge were presented to Bro. Mason for his valuable services as Treasurer for the past two years. The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," and the "Earl of Zetland" were given from the chair. The "Health of Bro. Lochée, senior P.M.," was proposed by Bro. Barlee, who alluded to the fact that it was mainly owing to the zealous exertions of Bro. Lochée that the lodge owed its present flourishing condition. The "Health of Bro. John Hutt," former Governor of this colony, and founder of the Lodge of St. John, was proposed by Bro. Lochée, and responded to by Bro. Landor on behalf of Bro. Hutt. Other toasts was given, and the brethren separated after spending an evening of social enjoyment.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family remain at Windsor, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Prince held another levee on Saturday, at St. James's Palace, on the part of Her Majesty. The attendance was very numerous. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have lent their support to the Bishop of London's gigantic scheme for meeting the spiritual wants of the poorer districts of the metropolis. Her Majesty subscribes £3,000 and the Prince £1,000 towards the Bishop's fund.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—No business of public interest was transacted in the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 11th inst.



—On Friday, the Earl of Malmesbury laid on the table a bill for the amendment of the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act. The Chief Rents (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Turnpike Roads Bill was read a second time.—On Monday, Lord Wodehouse, in reply to a question from Lord Derby, stated that he had never told M. Hall, the late Danish minister, that the revocation of the November Constitution would certainly not avert the invasion of Schleswig. In answer to a question from Lord Campbell, Lord Granville said Her Majesty's Government had not entered into a combination with the other Great Powers against France. On the contrary, they were most anxious to act in concert with the French Government on all European questions.—The Duke of Somerset, in reply to a question from Lord Ellenborough, said he was aware that two Austrian vessels of war had left Malta for Gibraltar, but he had received no further information of their movements.—On Tuesday, Lord Ellenborough asked whether the statement was correct that Austria and Prussia had made an amended proposal for an armistice. He trusted that if such a proposal had been made, Denmark would accept it, for it was certain that if the war continued that country must eventually be overpowered. The Duke of Somerset was understood to say that the report referred to by the noble earl was substantially correct.—After some discussion, in the course of which Lords Grey and Wodehouse declared themselves opposed to the agitation for the repeal of the malt duty, the Malt for Cattle Bill was read a second time. Several other measures were advanced a stage.—On Wednesday the House sat for a quarter of an hour, and advanced a stage two or three unopposed bills, which must receive the royal assent before the adjournment for the Easter recess.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, 11th inst., Mr. Darby Griffith gave notice of his intention to ask the Government whether the Foreign Enlistment Act could not be suspended by an order in Council, so as to allow the Danish Government to obtain the vessels of war now building for them in this country.—In reply to a question from Mr. Buxton, Sir George Grey said the whole question of prison diet was under consideration.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr. G. Clive, said the Government had no power over any funds available for the increase of Professor Jowett's salary, and, moreover, the Government did not know that the matter had been definitely settled by the University of Oxford.—Mr. Henry Berkeley made a speech on our naval armament. In the first place, he contended that foreigners had the advantage of us in the matter of armour-plates, and, in the next place, that France was far ahead of us in artillery. Lord Clarence Paget was not prepared to say that the Admiralty were altogether satisfied with the guns supplied to the navy, but at the same time he submitted that we were better off in this respect than France.—On the House going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, the large vote for the establishments and dockyards at home was moved without any explanation, and declared carried without any discussion. Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Bright denounced the precipitate manner in which the vote had been taken, and eventually the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that the Government would agree to its re-committal, in order to afford the House an opportunity of discussing the items of which it is composed.—A vote of £175,000—half of the sum England is to pay towards the redemption of the Scheldt dues—was agreed to.—The Mutiny Bill passed through Committee, after an ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. Cox to obtain the omission of the clauses authorising flogging and the branding of deserters. The House divided on Mr. Lawson's motion for leave to bring in a

"Permissive" Bill; the result being that the member for Carlisle obtained a majority of 34 in a House of 106.—On Friday Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald having observed upon what he termed the contradictory statements made by the Government in the two Houses of Parliament with reference to the proposed conference on Danish affairs, inquired upon what basis had the proposal of a conference been made. Lord Palmerston replied that Her Majesty's Government had vainly endeavoured to obtain the consent of the belligerents to an armistice preparatory to a conference, and that, failing in their overtures in that respect, they had proposed to Austria and Prussia a conference without an armistice. To this latter proposal Denmark had not as yet sent a reply, but Austria and Prussia had expressed their willingness to join the conference. The other Powers to the Treaty of 1852 had not as yet been communicated with, because all the belligerents had not sent in their adhesion to the proposition. No formal basis on which the conference was to proceed had been proposed, because it was not known whether Denmark would or would not send a representative to it.—Mr. Hennessy called attention to some of the causes of the decline of the population of Ireland, and especially to the difference between the laws for the relief of the poor in England and Scotland, and moved the following resolution:—"That this House is of opinion that it is just and expedient to extend to Ireland the beneficial provisions of the English poor law." After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.—On Monday, Mr. Layard, in reply to a question, stated that the slave trade was carried on on the East Coast of Africa to a greater extent than on the West Coast—a condition of things arising in a great measure from the facility with which vessels plying in that quarter could obtain shelter under the French flag.—The Marquis of Hartington, in answer to a question from Mr. Dawson-Damer, said the apprehensions with reference to the large number of soldiers whose time of service is about to expire were unfounded; and measures were now being taken to induce the men to re-enlist.—Mr. Layard read a despatch from Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper, explaining that there seemed to be a misconception in England as the circumstances attending the bombardment of Kagosima. They affirm that the population of that city was only 40,000, and that before the squadron opened fire the whole of the inhabitants had quitted the place. They added that the Prince of Satsuma's agents "duly appreciated the moderation they had displayed."—Mr. Roebuck made an angry attack on the general policy of Lord Russell as Foreign Minister, and, adverting especially to the intention of the Government to remonstrate with President Davis on the employment of Confederate agents in this country, he wished to know whether representations would be made to the Government of Washington with reference to the enlistment of recruits in Ireland for the Federal service. Lord Palmerston defended the policy of the Government with regard to the American war, and stated that there was no evidence to show that the Federals were recruiting in Ireland. After some discussion, the subject dropped.—We gather from a reply given by the Attorney-General to a question from Mr. Butler Johnstone, that a proclamation of neutrality in the war between Denmark and the two Great Powers of Germany will not be issued by her Majesty.—The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, and several votes were passed.—On Tuesday, Mr. Dudley Fortescue—reverting to a painful subject, which he brought prominently before the House last session—moved for papers relating to the Mhow Court-martial, and to the condition of the Inniskilling Dragoons, both before and after Colonel Crawley assumed the command of that regiment.

The hon. gentleman did not impugn the decision of the Aldershot Court, but the fact, he said, still remained that Lilley was illegally confined for several months, and that he died during that imprisonment. No one was held responsible for this; but the public at large felt that in the administration of the army justice was sacrificed to what was termed the maintenance of authority. Mr. C. P. Grenfell seconded the motion for the production of papers. Lord Lovaine warmly defended Colonel Crawley, and General Peel—who condemned the manner in which the War Office had managed this affair, and the manner in which the court-martial at Aldershot was conducted—moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient to produce the documents asked for by the member for Andover. A long discussion followed, in which Lord Hartington, Sir J. Fergusson, Lord Hotham, and other members took part. Ultimately, General Peel's amendment was agreed to.—On Wednesday, Mr. Dodson moved the second reading of a bill providing for the abolition of the subscriptions now required of persons taking M.A. and other degrees at Oxford. Mr. Neate seconded the motion, which was opposed by Sir W. Heathcote, one of the members for the University. The hon. baronet contended that the result of such a measure would be to dissociate the governing body of the University from the Church of England; and, in order if possible to prevent such a state of things, he moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Walter, and Sir S. Northcote, opposed the bill, while Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Grey, Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Scully, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Grant Duff, supported the motion for the second reading. Mr. Gladstone, however, while warning his colleague in the representation of the University, of the danger of "indiscriminate resistance" to change, urged that divinity degrees should be protected by a test, and also that the governing body should not be thrown open to graduates, "irrespective of religious differences." There had evidently been a sharp "whip" on this occasion, for the division list shows that 400 members voted. The second reading was carried by a majority of 22,—a result which was received with "considerable cheering."—Several other bills were advanced a stage.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality in the metropolitan district fell upwards of a hundred last week from the number in the week preceding, but it is still considerably above the average. Taking the average of the last ten years, and making allowance for the increase in population, the present return exhibits an excess of 215 over the amount usually presented in an early week in March. In the same period there were 1,962 children born; the corrected average for the ten years gives 2,076.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has deemed it necessary to explain that he assented to the reversal of Dr. Lushington's judgment on the subject of "eternal punishment," in the case of the Rev. H. B. Wilson, on technical grounds only. In the opinion of his grace, the eternity of punishment and the eternity of blessedness "must both stand or fall together;" and he maintains that the Church of England "holds both doctrines clearly and decidedly."—At a meeting of the Common Council there was a unanimous expression of opinion against the railway invasion with which the City was threatened. The recent report of the joint parliamentary committee was not considered by them to go far enough, and it was remitted to a special committee to use every exertion to obtain the postponement of all the schemes for another year. The report of a committee was brought up stating that a sum of £257,000, which had come to the corporation from the sale of their Metropolitan Railway shares—the clear profit of which

amounted to £57,000—had been invested in Consols in order to pay off a debt of £350,000, which they had borrowed from the Bank of England, and which was to be repaid in ten years.—Moved by the urgency of the deputations which have waited on him, Sir George Grey decided on respiting the man Hall, convicted of the murder of his wife under circumstances of great provocation.—Another chapter has been added to the story of the guns by some interesting experiments at Shoeburyness. Sir William Armstrong's 600-pounder was fired with a solid steel spherical shot and a charge of 90lb. of powder against an iron plate eleven inches thick, at a distance of 200 yards. It only succeeded in penetrating the plate to a depth of about four and a half inches. The result disappointed the expectations of Sir William Armstrong and his friends, who anticipated that it would have gone through not only the eleven-inch plate, but the wood and iron backing behind, and they attribute the failure to the mode in which the target was set up.—Sir Rowland Hill retires from the Post-office on his full salary of £2,000 a year. This fact is announced in a Treasury minute, in which "my Lords" state that in this case the great public services of Sir Rowland demand a departure from the usual scale of superannuation allowances.—Mr. John Tilley, assistant secretary, succeeds Sir Rowland Hill.—At the Northamptonshire Assizes a man named Ball, who was charged with the murder of a girl 14 years ago, was on the list of the prisoners; but the counsel for the prosecution stated that the evidence, though grave, was too imperfect to go to trial upon. He proposed, therefore, to abandon the case for the present, and if further evidence appeared—and some additional evidence had already appeared—the prisoner could be again apprehended. The counsel for the prisoner objected to this course, but the Judge intimated that it would be best for the prisoner's own interests. In the end the case was formally abandoned and the prisoner was removed from the dock.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday night, the embankment of a large reservoir at Bradfield—a place some seven miles to the north-west of Sheffield—gave way, and the immense body of water thus liberated burst with resistless force upon the hamlets and villages beneath. At a place called Owlerton, the torrent joined the river Don, which rose to a fearful height, and overflowed its banks for miles along its course. Up to Tuesday evening, 188 bodies had been found, and of these 132 had been identified. At a public meeting held at Sheffield—at which Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Wharncliffe were present—a Committee was appointed to organise measures for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation. £7,000 was subscribed, in addition to the £5,000 raised at the meeting held on the previous day. A telegram was received from the Prince of Wales, announcing the intention of His Royal Highness to subscribe to the fund.—A sad accident occurred in an ironstone mine near Chesterfield on Tuesday afternoon. The pump which was used to carry off the water in the mine broke at the time when there happened to be an unusual flow of water, probably caused by the recent heavy rains, and in a short time the mine was flooded, and the water began to rise in the shaft. At least fourteen persons are known to be drowned, and it is feared there are several more.—Six men charged with enlisting for service on board the Federal corvette, *Kearsage*, at Queenstown, pleaded guilty at the Cork assizes, on Monday, but were at once set at liberty on entering into their own recognisances to appear for judgment when called upon.—On Monday morning, the Clyde—swollen by the rains and the melting of the snow in the upland districts of Lanarkshire—overflowed its banks at various points. The inmates of one house were surprised while in bed by an irruption of water, and three of them—a woman and two

infants—were drowned, while a fourth—a woman—died soon after she was dragged from the place.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Prince Maximilian, with the Archduchess, left England on Tuesday, embarking at Dover for Ostend. He returns to Austria before accepting the Mexican throne.—The King of Bavaria died on Friday week. His Majesty was born in 1811, and succeeded to the Crown in 1848 on the abdication of his father. In 1842 he married the Princess Frederica, daughter of the Prince Frederick William Charles, uncle of the present King of Prussia, by whom he has two sons, the elder of whom, born in 1845, succeeds to the throne.—The intelligence respecting the progress of the allies' military operations in Schleswig and Jutland is confined to an announcement that on Saturday the Prussians completed their batteries at a place called Gammelmark. The Danes immediately opened fire from their works at Düppel; and on the following day the Prussian guns replied. The little island of Fehmern, off the coast of Holstein, which was yet occupied by the Danes, has been surprised and taken by the Germans. A body of Prussian troops was ferried, on Tuesday morning, across the narrow sound which separates the island from the mainland, and the 100 Danish soldiers who formed the garrison were all made prisoners.—The semi-official journal of Vienna announces that the Danish Cabinet has accepted the proposal for a conference, and for an armistice upon the basis of the occupation of their present positions by each of the belligerent armies, with the especial stipulation that the allies shall not advance further into Jutland, and that the Danish cruisers shall cease to capture German ships.—The attention of French politicians and stock-jobbers has been aroused by the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha's sudden and unexpected visit to Paris for the purpose of an interview with the Emperor Napoleon. Hitherto no one has undertaken to inform us of the precise nature and result of the discussions between the Duke and his Imperial host respecting German and Danish affairs; but no doubt rumours on the subject will soon be rife enough.—The semi-official journal of St. Petersburg has been instructed to contradict the rumour that another Holy Alliance has been formed between Russia, Prussia, and Austria; but the contradiction is so worded as to give ground for the belief that the Russian Government is on very good terms with the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, and is not unwilling that the fact should be known to the world.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.—By the Overland Mail, we have intelligence from India, China, and Australia. From India there is no news of importance. In China matters were in much the same position; Major Gordon was inactive, not having received an answer to his remonstrances from Peking. The Imperialists were operating against the rebels, but, deprived of his assistance, with little success. In Japan, outwardly everything was quiet, as the Government had experienced the futility of open hostilities against Europeans. But the system of "working out" foreigners was again in operation, and more than one native who had dealings with the foreigners had been assassinated. In Melbourne, some satisfaction had been expressed at the intimation from the Home Office, that transportation would not be permitted in that colony. Parliament was to meet on the 26th January. In Sydney, the Assembly was occupied in discussing the new Tariff Bill, which was strongly opposed by the friends of the late ministry. No military event of any importance had occurred in New Zealand, and the war was virtually at an end.

AMERICA.—The *Africa*, from Boston and Halifax, has brought us the intelligence that a strong body of Federal cavalry, com-

manded by General Kirkpatrick, had undertaken a raid in the rear of General Lee's army, with the purpose of impeding the Confederate communications, and even, as it was said, of attempting to release the Federal prisoners at Richmond. Nothing was known of the result of General Kirkpatrick's enterprise, which had been covered by a movement of General Meade's army across the Rapidan, and which was, it was believed, to be supported by a body of troops despatched by General Butler up the James River peninsula towards Richmond. Confederate accounts from the south-west represented that General Sherman's Federal corps was retreating in two columns from Meridian towards Vicksburg. The division of Federal cavalry which had marched from Memphis to aid General Sherman's operations had been defeated by the Confederates at West Point, and had been greatly harassed during its retreat to Memphis. General Grant's army was said to have fallen back from the neighbourhood of Dalton towards Chattanooga. Nothing was certainly known respecting the movements of General Longstreet, who was asserted by one rumour to be retreating towards Virginia. Admiral Farragut had commenced the bombardment of one of the forts of Mobile. The accounts of the Federal disaster in Florida, which was said to have been caused by an ambuscade, had been confirmed. The Federals, whose loss amounted to 1,200 men and five guns, had retreated to the neighbourhood of Jacksonville; and it was supposed that they would be there attacked by the victorious Confederates.—The news from New York is important, as it shows that the Federal movements in Virginia and the south-west, have turned out complete failures. General Sherman had been obliged to return to Vicksburg, without effecting the object of his advance into Alabama, and General Thomas's advance upon Dalton and Atlanta, had been checked by General Joseph Johnstone. General Kilpatrick also had found it impossible to reach Richmond, and had returned into the Federal lines. The army of the Potomac was at its old position at Brandy Station, and General Meade had again been summoned to Washington to consult with President Lincoln and the War Department. The draft in New York had been postponed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

..—Next Friday being Good Friday, correspondents are requested to forward their communications one day earlier.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to correct an error in his last, relative to the Glamorgan Lodge. The resolution against the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR was not carried in a lodge consisting of the Master, Past Master, one officer, and five members as stated, but should have read one officer and two members.

J. W.—We have no wish to break flies on wheels. The operation is too costly and unproductive.

Z. Z.—Bring it before the Board of General Purposes by all means.

R. L.—We have no wish to sow disputes between the officials, and shall not attempt to do so. When attacked we feel ourselves quite able to take of ourselves.

E. F.—Its present No. is 836, late 1138.

W. WIGAM.—Your communication shall appear next week.

H. S. (Perth).—The numbers can be had at the office.

A. JONES.—1. We reluctantly decline your offer. 2. Your letter is too personal.

A. H.—We decline with thanks.