

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

By ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE.

*(Continued from page 485.)*CHAPTER XI.—*continued.*

The sun was setting in the west, the bells of the chapels of the Holy City were proclaiming the hour of vespers, when the vast array of Saladin appeared before Jerusalem, and encamped upon the hills which surrounded it. With loud shouts the Musselmen rent the air as they gazed upon "El Kods," or the Holy City. The green and yellow banners of Mahomet fluttered over the bleak and desert eminences which girt Jerusalem, while the emblems of the various Arab chiefs flaunted in defiance upon the breeze. The walls of Jerusalem were covered with warriors, whose armour reflected back, in party-coloured tints, the rays of the setting sun. What a strange spectacle did these two enemies at this hour present! Within Jerusalem, the Christians knelt at the various shrines to worship the Divine Trinity, to call upon God their Father, Christ their Redeemer, and the Holy Ghost their Comforter, for aid. For once went up, in all the fervour of despair, the prayers of a people for help, to that throne from whence help alone could come, and mingling with these prayers came the deep-toned voices of the monks, the sweet strains of the nuns, and the silvery chimings of the bells, as they chanted the evening office. Without the walls, the shrill cry of the muezzins called the faithful to prayer, and through the dark vallies and over the rugged eminences swept the prolonged shout,—*"There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet."* The Musselmen were wound up to the highest pitch of excitement, as they gazed upon the long-lost sister of Medina and Mecca, upon the Mosque of Omar, and the spot from whence Mahomet ascended into heaven.

That very night, Saladin again summoned the Christians to surrender the city; but they answered, that, "please God, the Holy City should not be surrendered," and prepared to make a vigorous resistance. They chose as commander the veteran soldier, Balian d'Ibelin, whose experience and virtues inspired them with confidence and respect. He at once set about repairing the

fortifications, and training the new defenders of Jerusalem. The religious Orders placed themselves at his commands, and materially aided in the defence. Officers were, however, wanting, and to supply this deficiency, Balian knighted fifty of the worthiest citizens. All Christians capable of bearing arms hastened to enrol themselves as soldiers, and swore to lay down their lives in defence of the Holy City. Money was scarce among them, so they despoiled the churches; and the people, terrified at the presence of Saladin, beheld without scandal the precious metal which covered the Holy Sepulchre converted into coin.

The next morning Saladin commenced the attack, with loud brayings of horns and clangings of drums. The terrified females and children rushed to the churches for protection, while the men repaired to the walls to repel the attacks of the Musselmen. The besieged stoutly resisted all attacks, and made several desperate sorties, in which they bore in one hand a lance or sword, and in the other a shovel filled with dust, which they cast in the faces of the Saracens. A great number of Christians received the palm of martyrdom, and ascended, say the chroniclers, to the Heavenly Jerusalem; while the Mahometan historians tell how many Musselmen fell beneath the swords of their enemies, and went to dwell on the banks of the river which waters Paradise. For fifteen days Saladin attacked the city, unsuccessfully, on the western side. Every assault was repulsed, and the infidel were slain in myriads. The people of Jerusalem, encouraged by this success, were indefatigable in conducting the defence—the monks and canons, the bishops and priests, took up arms in defence of the holy places, and mingled on the battlements with the other Christian soldiers. Saladin, however, stationed a band of archers on a neighbouring height, who were so numerous and expert, that the Christians dared not appear on the walls. Radolph, Abbot of Coggeshale, who has left behind him a chronicle of these events, was one of the defenders of the Holy City, and writes of the Saracen bowmen:—"Their arrows fell as thick as hail upon the battlements, so that no one could lift a finger above the walls without being maimed. So great, indeed, was the number of the wounded, that it was as much as all the doctors of the city and of the hospital could do to extract the weapons from their bodies. The face of the narrator of these events was lacerated with an arrow, which pierced through his nose; the

wooden shaft was withdrawn, but a piece of the iron head remaineth there to this day."

Saladin finding that no impression could be made upon the western side, directed his operations against the north, and caused the ramparts, which extended from the gate of Jehosophat to that of St. Stephen, to be undermined. He likewise employed his troops in constructing military engines, and stationed ten thousand cavalry around the city to intercept fugitives, and prevent supplies being brought into it. The citizens, on their part, were not idle. They concerted sorties, and endeavoured to destroy the machines and works of the besiegers, encouraging each other by repeating these words of Scripture, "A single one of us shall make ten infidels fly, and ten of us shall put to flight ten thousand." Although they performed prodigies of valour, they could not interrupt the progress of the siege. Repulsed by the Saracens, and driven pell mell back into the city, their appearance carried into it terror and discouragement. To prevent the garrison attempting to break the force of the battering rams, Saladin constructed vast mangonels and machines, which cast enormous stones and flaming beams of timber, covered with pitch and naphtha, upon the ramparts, and over the walls, into the city. On the 16th October, the angle of the northern wall, where it touches the valley Gehinnon, was thrown down with a tremendous crash, and the sound carried dismay to the hearts of the besieged. They likewise destroyed, by their machines, a cross of stone, which, after the capture of Antioch, had been erected on the wall in commemoration of the deed. The towers and ramparts appeared now ready to fall at the first signal for a general assault. Despair took possession of the inhabitants, who saw no means of defence within their power but tears and prayers. The soldiers crowded to the churches instead of flying to arms, and it was impossible to marshall a night guard on the tottering ramparts. "With my own ears," writes Radolph of Cogglesdale, "I heard it proclaimed, Between the wall and the counterscarp, by the patriarch and the chief men of the city, that if fifty strong and valiant foot soldiers would undertake to guard, for one night only, the angle which had been overturned, they would receive fifty golden bezants; but none could be found to undertake the duty." The clergy made processions through the streets, and cried upon Heaven for protection. Friends embraced one another in a

last adieu; mothers clung to their little ones, anticipating the dreadful moment when they should be torn asunder by the brutal infidel; and the men, appalled and disheartened, gazed down upon the ground in gloomy silence. Some struck their breasts with stones, while others tore their bodies with haircloth, crying aloud for mercy. Young mothers carried their helpless infants to Mount Calvary, and placing them before the altars of the church of the Resurrection, thought that the sweet innocents, by their presence there, could appease the wrath of Heaven. Nothing was heard in Jerusalem but sobs and groans, "but our Lord Jesus Christ," says an old chronicler, "could not hear them, for the luxury and impurity that were in the city would not allow either of orisons or prayers to ascend before him." The despair of the inhabitants inspired them with the most contradictory projects. At one moment they resolved to issue forth in a body from the city, and seek a glorious death amid the ranks of the infidel, whilst the next, they placed their last hope in the clemency of Saladin.

To add to the difficulties of the defence, a conspiracy was discovered among the Syrian Christians to deliver up the city to Saladin. The principal citizens thereupon determined to demand a capitulation of Saladin, and, accompanied by Balian d'Ibelin, they sought the presence of the Sultan. Saladin's only answer to their request was, that he had sworn to take the city sword in hand, and to put every inhabitant to death, and he sent the deputies away without giving them the slightest hope. Balian returned several times to Saladin, but always found him to be inexorable. On one occasion, the assault had commenced ere he reached the Sultan's tent, and the twelve banners of the Prophet waved upon the walls. The Sultan replied to Balian's offer to capitulate, on the conditions he had himself proposed at the commence of the siege. "How can you ask me to grant conditions to a city which is already taken? pointing at the same time to the Musselmen banners. Balian returned to the city. The refusal of the Sultan fired the Christians with the spirit of despair. The few Templars and Hospitallers manned the breach; a desperate combat ensued; the Musselmenn were repulsed with great slaughter, and their standards hurled down from the walls. Balian, animated by this success, returned to Saladin. "You see," he said, "that Jerusalem is not without defenders. If we can

obtain no mercy from you we will form a terrible resolution, and the fruits of our despair shall fill you with terror. These temples and palaces, which you are so anxious to conquer, shall be totally destroyed; all the riches which have excited the ambition and cupidity of the Saracens shall become a prey to the flames. We will destroy the Temple, or, as you call it, the Mosque of Omar; and the mysterious stone of Jacob, which is the object of your worship, shall be broken and pounded into dust. Jerusalem contains five thousand Mussulmen prisoners; they shall all perish by the sword. We will, with our own hands, slay our wives and children, and thus spare them the shame of becoming your slaves. When the Holy City shall be but a heap of ruins—one vast tomb—we shall march out of it, followed by the angry manes of our friends and kindred; we shall march out armed with sword and fire; and no one of us shall ever ascend to Paradise without having consigned ten Mussulmen to hell. We shall thus obtain a glorious death, and shall die calling down upon your head the maledictions of the God of Jerusalem." This spirited speech alarmed Saladin, who, after consulting with his doctors of the law, who decided that his acceptance of the capitulation proposed by the besieged could not violate his oath, agreed to its terms. The Mussulmen were put in possession of all the gates of Jerusalem. Every man was to pay to Saladin ten golden bezants as a ransom, every woman five, and every child under seven years one bezant. The conditions were signed on the following day, and the Holy City was once more in the hands of the Infidel, after being eighty-eight years under the domination of the Christians. The Latin historians remark that the Crusaders entered the city on a Friday, and at the same hour that Christ suffered for the crimes of the human race. The Saracens retook the city on a Friday, the anniversary day on which, according to their creed, Mahomet set out from Jerusalem to ascend into Heaven.

On the terms of the capitulation being made known, the poorer classes complained bitterly that they had been delivered up to perpetual bondage by their richer brethren, for they had no means of paying the ransom. It adds greatly to the honour of the few Templars and Hospitallers then in Jerusalem, their spending all the money which they possessed in ransoming their poor Christian brethren, whom they thereafter conducted to Tripoli. The conditions of the surrender had at

first been received with gladness; but when the day approached and Jerusalem was to be abandoned, the Christians gave vent to expressions of the liveliest grief. They watered the tomb of Christ with their tears, and regretted not having died in its defence. They visited Calvary and those churches which they were never to see again, uttering groans and sighs. They embraced each other in the streets, bitterly lamenting their fatal dissensions. Such as were unable to pay the ransom gave way to despair; but their personal misfortune did not affect them half so much as the insults offered to the sacred objects of their devotion by the Infidel.

The fatal day arrived. The Christians marched forth from Jerusalem. All the gates were shut excepting that of David. Through this the people passed; and Saladin, seated on a throne, witnessed the spectacle. First appeared the Patriarch, followed by the clergy, carrying the sacred vases, the ornaments of the holy sepulchre, and treasures, of which God alone, says an Arabian author, knew the value. Sybilla, accompanied by the Barons and Knights' came next. Saladin respected her grief, and addressed some words of kindness to her. The queen was followed by a great number of women, bearing their children in their arms, and uttering the most piercing shrieks. Many of them threw themselves at the foot of the throne of Saladin, and said to him—"You see here the wives, the mothers, the daughters, of the warriors you detain prisoners. We leave for ever our country, which they have defended with glory. They helped to support our lives, and in losing them we lose our last hope. If you deign to restore them to us, they will lessen the miseries of our exile, and we shall no longer be without help upon earth." Saladin was touched with their prayers; he restored the children to their mothers, and the husbands to their wives, who were among the unredeemed captives. Several Christians had abandoned their most valuable goods, and bore upon their shoulders, some their parents, weakened by age, and others their sick or infirm friends. Saladin was much affected by the spectacle. He rewarded with gifts the piety of his enemies. He took pity upon all distresses, and allowed the Hospitallers to remain in the city to tend the pilgrims, and assist such as were prevented from leaving Jerusalem by serious illness. When the Saracens began the siege the Holy City contained more than a hundred thousand Christians. The

greater part of them purchased their own freedom. Balian d'Ibelin employed the treasures for the defence of the city for the redemption of a part of those unable to pay the ransom. Malek-el-Afdel paid the ransom of two thousand—rare generosity on the part of an enemy; and Saladin broke the chains of many others. Fourteen thousand, however, were kept in bondage, and finally sold as slaves. "Glorious was Jerusalem," writes Vinisauf, "the city of God, where the Lord suffered and was buried, and where he displayed the glory of his resurrection; but she is now subject to contamination at the hands of her barbarous foe; nor is there any grief like grief, that they should possess the sepulchre of Him that lay bound in it; and those who have despised the crucified, have made themselves masters of the Cross." The humanity which Saladin displayed on the capture of Jerusalem is almost incredible; and although several of the chroniclers depict him as cruel and bloodthirsty, it is clear that such was not his character.

The Christians having been disposed of, Saladin prepared to enter Jerusalem with the greatest pomp. Preceded by his victorious standards, and surrounded by an immense host of warriors, doctors of the law, and the ambassadors of many Musselmen princes, he made his triumphal entry. By his order, all the churches, except that of the Holy Sepulchre, were converted into mosques. The great attraction to the Musselmen was the Temple, to which they crowded in thousands. Kadolph of Coggleshale describes the scene:—"The imams and the doctors and expounders of the wicked errors of Mahomet first ascended to the Temple of the Lord, called by the infidels Beit Allah (the house of God), in which, as a place of prayer and religion, they place their great hope of salvation. With horrible bellowings, they proclaimed the law of Mahomet, and vociferated, with polluted lips, Allah acbar! Allah acbar!—(God is victorious). They defiled all the places that are contained within the Temple—i.e., the place of Presentation, where the Mother and Glorious Virgin Mary delivered the Son of God into the hands of the just Simeon; and the place of the Confession, looking towards the porch of Solomon, where the Lord judged the woman taken in adultery. They placed guards that no Christian might enter within the seven atria of the Temple, and, as a disgrace to the Christians, with vast clamour, with laughter and mockery, they hurled

down the golden cross from the pinnacle of the building, and dragged it with ropes throughout the city, amid the exulting shouts of the infidels, and the tears and lamentations of the followers of Christ." The Temple having been cleared of every Christian, was cleansed by rose-water being sprinkled on the walls. Five camel-loads were brought by Saladin from Damascus for this purpose. Saladin, then, with great pomp, entered the Temple, to repeat his prayers. He, with his own hands, placed in it the pulpit, the work of the great Nour-ed-deen.

The Christians, upon leaving Jerusalem, received but a sorry welcome from their brethren in Tyre and the other cities. They were accused of having basely surrendered up the tomb of Christ to his enemies, and were reproached with not defending the city till each one had found a grave beneath its walls. So deep was the feeling against the poor inhabitants of Jerusalem, that many wandered about Syria, imploring assistance and an asylum, without obtaining either; many died of grief and hunger. The city of Tripoli shut its gates against them; and one woman, urged by despair, cast her infant into the sea, cursing the Christians, who refused her succour in the hour of her terrible need. The Tripolese were, perhaps, actuated by prudential motives in thus refusing to receive the fugitives, for, in the event of a siege, they would be encumbered by the presence of those who could not fight, but who would require to be fed. Many embarked for Europe, carrying thither the tidings of the capture of the Holy City, and the ruin of the Christian power in Palestine.

The arms of Saladin were now supreme in Judea, the martial ardour of the followers of the Cross broken, and they wandered sorrowfully among the sacred places, heedless of the gibes and insults of the infidel, and even courting death at their hands, since the glory had departed from Israel. Never, in the history of the world, had there been such a signal overthrow, and the activity and determination of Saladin for a long while kept down the spirit of resistance. The faithful could but smite their breasts and weep, praying, although they dared not hope, for better times. Sybilla, attended by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and the Hospitallers, retired to Naplous, where she had an interview with her husband, Guy de Lusignan.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES

THE ROYAL ARCH.

Some weeks back Bro. Hughan alluded to the history of the Royal Arch, but I was prevented at the time from sending you the following remarks which I trouble you with now.

With great submission to Bro. Hughan, my own humble researches lead me to exactly the opposite conclusion.

Instead of depreciating, my investigation would tend to exalt the Royal Arch.

It is a theory of some, I know—and our learned Bro. Dr. Findel has given it the sanction of his name—that Ramsay was practically the author of the Royal Arch, or that, at any rate, it is quite modern. Now, *à priori*, it is much more likely that Ramsay adapted the existing materials, and made use of current traditions, than that he could hope successfully to palm upon Freemasons an entirely new degree of his own manipulation.

Nor is it more probable that Dermott would abet and promote such a childish endeavour.

The whole question of the Royal Arch, in its historical and traditional position, turns in reality on the actual extent of the mutilation or development of the third degree. Our Grand Lodge adhered until the union to the ancient form of the third degree. That degree consisted of two parts; and some Masonic authorities have stated that the second part was only imparted to the actual Master Masons or master builders. We have numismatic evidence of the antiquity of the second part of the third degree, coeval with the operative lodge of York Masons, certainly in the fifteenth century.

But it is also equally clear that Dermott and his associates extended the second part of the third degree, until they made it a fourth degree, and gave it the name of the Royal Arch.

Thus, while the symbolism, and traditions, and distinguishing landmarks of the Royal Arch are undoubtedly old, its nomenclature is as undoubtedly modern.

Dr. Oliver, in his earlier works seemed, to connect the Royal Arch with England, as he stated, that there was no foreign order or degree which it could be said to resemble.

In the last edition of his work on the Royal Arch he seems to think that it may be substantially traced to an inferior grade of the foreign school. But, I venture to say that, in this respect, Dr. Oliver's arguments cannot be sustained on any reasonable ground of critical or historical inquiry, as it is perfectly evident to all who have studied the subject that all those foreign grades are a *réchauffée*, to use a French expression, of some previously-existing tradition, or arranged for some special purpose and to serve some specific end.

It is an old observation how completely the traditions of Craft Masonry underlie the superstructure of later chivalric and foreign degrees.

That the Royal Arch degree existed in effect long before Ramsay's time could be, I think, easily demonstrated; but I have said enough. I hope to call Bro. Hughan's attention to the subject, as the true history of the Royal Arch is a most interesting subject in itself, and deserves every effort to elucidate

it more completely than has been our wont. I hope that, on reflection, Bro. Hughan will see that the expression "fabricated" ought not to be applied to the Royal Arch.

All that can fairly be said is, that the present form and development of the Royal Arch degree is not earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century, though its substance was in existence long before.—
A MASONIC STUDENT.

MASONIC CLOTHING AND JEWELS.

1. A brother of a lodge in Sunderland was presented with a suit of Provincial clothing and jewels. Can he wear the jewels, he not being an Installed Master, his present and highest office in Craft lodge being that of Senior Warden.

2. Can Mark Master's jewels be worn in a Craft lodge according to the rules of Grand Lodge.—
M. M.

[Answers.—1. Certainly *not*; the clothing should bear the emblem proper to the office of Senior Warden. Both presenters and receiver are in this case wrong.

2. If you will take the trouble to obtain a copy of the "Book of Constitutions" of Grand Lodge, just issued, and read it attentively, you will see that the wearing of any Masonic jewels, emblems, or decorations in a private or Grand Lodge, other than those prescribed, is expressly forbidden.—Ed. F.M.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Referring to a speech made by a certain absurd personage, who proposed himself as Grand Master of England at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, I am at a loss to know what he means by stating the Grand Secretary "countenances" a schism in the Craft. The "jurisdiction" to which the individual referred is that of an Order of chivalry with which Grand Lodge has nothing whatever to do, neither has the Grand Secretary any connection with the said knightly fraternity, although it is true that his predecessor, the late Bro. Wm. Henry White, as well as the late Duke of Sussex and half-a-score of Provincial Grand Masters, not only "countenanced" the Order, but were "schismatic" enough to be its most active supporters. The records of the Order in question will prove its existence, under the Duke of Sussex, at the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, when the following clause was expressly inserted in the Act of Union to *legalise* (not *recognise*) the meetings of Masons in the *Orders* of chivalry then worked, viz., "the Knights Templar, the Red Cross, and the Holy Sepulchre. But this article* is not intended to prevent any lodge or chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the *Orders of chivalry*, according to the Constitution of the said Orders."

Yours fraternally,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

* II. "It is declared and pronounced that pure ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Royal Arch."

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEMS.

LODGE OF GLASGOW ST JOHN (No. 4, *his*).—The 810th anniversary of this ancient lodge was appointed to be held on the 27th inst., at the Tontine Hotel, Glasgow, under the presidency of the R.W. Bro. Capt. Spiers, *M.P.*, Provincial Grand Master. As the report of the proceedings cannot reach us until after our going to press this week, the report will be given in our next.

In consequence of the index and address for the half-year's volume appearing in this issue, we are reluctantly compelled to allow the report of the installation of the R.W. Bro. Captain Spiers, *M.P.*, as Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow, to stand over until next week.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—This lodge met at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Bro. G. Morris, W.M., opened the lodge. There were present Bros. T. J. Sabine, S.W.; F. H. Ebsworth, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M., Sec.; D. Rose, S.D.; M. A. Loewenstark, J.D.; G. Free, I.G.; R. Ord, D.C.; G. T. Grace, W.S.; C. R. Dean, P.M.; Dr. Dixon, P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; E. N. Levy, P.M.; J. Trickett, and others. Visitors: Bros. March, J.W., and F. Cox, 1178, &c. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., took the chair, and presided over the lodge for the remainder of the evening. Bro. Keeble was initiated. Bros. Mabe, McNair, and Ledson were passed, and Bro. Coote raised, all of which was done in an able manner. Bros. Sabine, S.W., was elected W.M., Harris re-elected Treas., and Aldhouse and Lewing as Tylers, all being unanimous. Bro. A. P. Stedman man was unanimously elected Steward for the Girls' School for 1898. Three gentlemen were proposed for invitation. The lodge was closed.

UNITED STRENGTH LODGE (No. 228).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Bro. Samuel Wickens, the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Bro. Edward Davies, W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. G. Harris, S.W.; H. E. Wearing, J.W.; A. B. Vivian, S.D.; H. Morton, J.D.; and J. Kemp, I.G. The W.M. opened the lodge in the three degrees, and raised Bro. James Hillhouse, 228, and Bro. R. G. Woodbridge of the Egyptian Lodge. The lodge was resumed to the second degree, and the W.M. passed Bro. Charles Greene. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed; afterwards Mr. J. While was initiated by the W.M. The W.M. was re-elected for the ensuing year. Bro. J. A. Winsland, P.M., was re-elected Treas.; and the Tyler was also re-appointed. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to a banquet served in good style by Bro. S. Hickens. On the removal of the cloth the usual Masonic toasts were given by the W.M.

SOUTHERN STAR LODGE (No. 1,158).—An emergency meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Monday evening, 16th inst., at the Montpellier Tavern, Walworth. Bro. Henry Thompson, W.M., presided. The lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn prayer, Mr. Butcher, who was a candidate for instruction, was solemnly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. Mr. George Friend was a second candidate, and the whole of that important ceremony was repeated by the W.M. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Macknay was passed to the second degree. After some other business had been transacted, the lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer. The brethren then retired for refreshment, and several toasts were given, including "The Health of the newly-initiated Brethren," "The Worshipful Master," and "The Officers," all of which were most enthusiastically responded to, and a very pleasant evening was passed. Bro. Macknay delighted the

brethren with some choice old English ballads, accompanying himself on the pianoforte.

PERFECT ASHLAR LODGE (No. 1177).—This lodge was held on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Gregorian Arms Tavern, 96, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey. Bro. J. Donkin, W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. F. H. Ebsworth, S.W.; J. W. Avery, J.W.; Dr. Dixon, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; J. Green, S.D.; H. Bartlett, J.D.; D. Rose, I.G.; G. F. Grace, Dir. of Cers.; T. Blakely, P.M.; Bottomley, and others. Visitors: G. Hill and H. Endson, 73; J. Terry, P.M., 228; H. Massey, S.W., and F. Deering, 619, &c. Four passings and four initiations were well and ably done. A vote of thanks was given and recorded on the minutes to Bro. Dr. Dixon, P.M. Treas., for his handsome gifts of Bible, square, and compasses. The lodge was then closed.

INSTRUCTION.

METROPOLITAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—The first annual banquet of this lodge of instruction took place on Thursday evening, December 5, at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. Bro. Wren presided, and there were also present Bro. Brett, preceptor of the lodge, Bro. Turner, W.M. of the parent lodge, and many others. On the withdrawal of the cloth, after the formal Masonic toasts had been disposed of, the W.M., in very appropriate terms, gave Prosperity to the Lodge of Instruction, which was heartily responded to, and for which Bro. Brett returned thanks; and in conclusion proposed "The Health of Bro. Wren, Worshipful Master and President of the evening." Bro. Wren returned thanks. The following toasts were also given and duly honoured:—"Success to the Victoria Lodge," responded to by Bro. Turner; "The Health of Bro. Foulger," "The Visitors," "The Stewards," "The Wardens," and the evening was spent in a most harmonious manner.

DOMATIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 177).—This old-established lodge of instruction now meets regularly every Tuesday evening, at the Palmerston Arms Tavern, Palmerston-street, Camberwell, and it cannot fail to be most convenient for brethren living on the south side of the Thames, as a large district has hitherto been without accommodation for Masonic instruction, the nearest lodge being held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The Domatic Lodge of Instruction has hitherto been a very liberal supporter of the Masonic charities, and it is to be hoped that it will again be well supported by the Craft for the purpose of carrying out that excellent object. We can assure every brother that our Brother Marshall, "mine host," who belongs to the Neptune Lodge, will give all a hearty welcome.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—St. John's Lodge (No. 80).—The brethren of this lodge met for general purposes at the Queen's Hotel, Fawcett-street, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The most lively anticipations were entertained with respect to the proceedings that were about to take place, the primary event being the installing of the W.M. A great many visiting brethren were present from the Phoenix, the Palatine, and the Williamson Lodges in the borough; and the St. Hilda's Lodge, South Shields; the Fawcett Lodge, Seaham Harbour; and the St. Bede's Lodge, Jarrow, were also represented. The lodge was opened in the usual solemn manner, and after disposing of some preliminary matter, the business of installation was then proceeded with. Bro. Samuel J. Wade, was the W.M. elect; Bro. W. H. Crookes, P.M. and Prov. G. Sec., accepted the office of Installing Master, and took the place of the W.M. Bro. David Clark, P.M., then advanced to the East the W.M. elect. The ceremony was gone through in a most impressive manner. The brethren were then called upon from the three cardinal points of the lodge to salute Bro. S. J. Wade as W.M. of St. John's Lodge (No. 80), for the ensuing year. The following brethren were then appointed officers of the lodge by the W.M.:—Bros. P. Hvistendahl, I.P.M.; Simon Wanless, S.W.; R. Dixon, J.W.; G. Goodfordson, Treas.; R. Hodgson, Sec.; M. Weiner, S.D.; J. Wilson, J.D.; J. Davison, I.G.; W. M. Laws, Tyler. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BLYTH.—Blaydon Lodge (No. 659).—The annual meeting of this flourishing lodge took place at Blyth, on Thursday, the 5th inst. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. W. Newman,

W.M., assisted by the officers, and a large number of brethren, including several visitors. Bro. J. R. Forster, W.M. elect, was presented for installation, and having agreed to conform to the ancient usages of the Order, was regularly installed in the chair of K.S. by Bro. J. Tulloch, Prov. S.G.W., who performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner. The W.M. then appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. W. Newman, I.P.M.; Greenwell, Chap.; W. L. Johnson, S.W.; John Bell, J.W.; Thos. Davison, Treas. (elected); J. D. Lynn, Sec.; Ridley, S.D.; Winship, J.D.; Heatley, I.G.; Sample and Lewin, Stewards; Turner, Tyler. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the brethren, numbering upwards of fifty, adjourned to the Assembly Rooms of Bro. A. R. Guthrie, where a most sumptuous dinner was provided, the W. Master, J. R. Forster, presiding, supported by the following eminent and distinguished officers:—Bro. T. G. Tulloch, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Newman, Prov. G.S.B.; Bro. King, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Bro. Symington, P. Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. G. Anderson, W.M. of Lodge De Ogle, Morpeth; Bro. Simpson, P.M.; Bro. Gibson, P. Prov. S.G.D.; Bro. Strachan, P.M.; Bro. A. R. Guthrie, P.M.; Bro. Davison, P.M.; Bro. Reed, F.M.; Morpeth; Bro. Greenwell, Chaplain; Bro. Wilson, S. W., Morpeth, the Wardens occupying the vice-chairs. After the Chaplain had returned thanks, the W.M. gave the usual loyal, Masonic, and patriotic toasts. The W.M.'s health was proposed by Bro. Symington in a very neat speech. He said he was convinced, from what he knew of the W.M. (and his friendship was not of yesterday, but extended over a period of twenty years), that he would carry on the lodge in an efficient manner. Brethren in the country could not be expected to be so well up as those living in large towns, who had the opportunity of visiting lodges very often; but he was assured that the W.M. would spare no pains to render himself worthy of the honour that had been unanimously conferred upon him. The W.M., upon rising to respond, was loudly cheered: Past Masters, Wardens, and brethren, I have to thank P.M. Symington for the very flattering terms in which he has proposed my health, and to you for the enthusiastic response you have given to it. I can assure you that I shall do everything I can to promote the efficiency of the lodge. At no period of its history was it in such a flourishing condition as it is at the present time, contrasted with what it was a few years ago. It was with great difficulty a lodge could be opened, on account of so few attending, and had it not been for the exertions of one brother, who, in the inscrutable providence of God, has been taken from us during the past year, the lodge would have ceased to exist. During the last two years 25 members have been made, and we can always calculate upon a large attendance at our meeting. The W.M. concluded by an eloquent appeal to the officers who had been elected that day to do their duty. Able speeches were afterwards made by Bros. Newman, J. B. Tulloch, J. Gibson, J. Dorris, John Bell, F. L. Johnson, Robert King Swan, Rewcaith, Ismay, Shield, Anderson, Strachan, and J. D. Lynn. The meeting was enlivened by the harmony of Bros. Crudie, Dodds, Bell, Scott, Tulloch, Reid, and Wilson. A most pleasant and profitable evening was spent, which will long be remembered by the brethren of the mystic tie.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Lodge of Truth* (No. 581).—This lodge met on Friday evening, the 6th inst.—the W.M., Bro. Burgess, in the chair. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. Law Hopkinson was initiated into Antient Free and Accepted Masonry by the W.M.: after which the ceremony of installation of Bro. Woodhouse, W.M. elect, was proceeded with, Bro. W. G. Dyson, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., being installing Master, Bro. William Smith, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., assisting in the ceremonial duties. The installation being duly completed, the W.M. then invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. R. Williamson, S.W.; T. Searcyd, I.W.; W. G. Dyson, Treas.; A. C. Bagshaw, Sec.; J. Robinson, S.D.; H. Haigh, I.D.; T. S. Higgins, D.C.; J. Thompson, A.D.C.; J. Wood, Org.; H. O. Child, J.G.; H. Shaw, Tyler; G. Marshall, Joe Wood, A. Oldroyd, C. Nicholson, Purveyors; C. Morton, R. Hepponstall, A. Lofthouse, Stewards. Bro. J. S. Higgins, P.M., gave the addresses to the W.M., Wardens, and brethren. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the dining room, where an excellent repast awaited them. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received by the brethren in a true Masonic man-

ner; songs and glees were sung by a glee party of the brethren, under the direction of Bro. J. Wood, and the evening was spent in happiness and enjoyment by all present. There were upwards of 40 visitors present, from Dewsbury, Bradford, Halifax, Holmfirth, Meltham, and Oldham, and several from the sister lodges in the town.

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLESHIRE AND THE ISLES.

CAMPELTOWN.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 141).—At the last meeting of this lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, Bro. William Harvey was installed into the chair of K.S., and afterwards invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—Bros. J. Murray; Angus Taylor, D.M.; Peter McNeill, S.W.; J. McEachran, J.W.; Wm. Stewart, Treas.; Archd. Campbell, Sec.; Robt. Alexander, S.D.; Archd. McPhail, J.D.; Donald McArthur, S.S.; John Spinks, J.S.; John Ralston, Tyler. The auditors' report showed that the funds of the lodge are in a satisfactory condition, although considerable sums have, during the year, been voted for benevolent purposes.

INDIA.

MADRAS.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

(Continued from page 497.)

Bro. Scharlieb, as Installing Master, next proclaimed Bro. Arthur Macdonald-Ritchie to have been legally appointed District Grand Master of the Presidency of Madras, and directed the District Grand Director and District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies to present him for installation, which, having been done in proper form, the usual charge was delivered to him. The District Grand Secretary was then desired to recite from the "Book of Constitutions" the twelve articles under the head of "Provincial or District Grand Master," and Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie having engaged to accept the responsibilities and perform, to the best of his knowledge and power, the duties of that high office, the summary of the ancient charges was read to him by the District Grand Secretary, to which he signified his assent in the usual manner. The customary prayer was then offered, and the obligation administered, after which Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie was regularly installed into the Eastern chair, and proclamation having been made, was hailed and saluted as District Grand Master for the Presidency of Madras by all the brethren present.

1. The Right Worshipful District Grand Master having tendered his acknowledgments to the brethren for their cordial reception of him as their Masonic chief, and to Bro. Scharlieb for the encomiums passed upon him in his introductory address, complimented that brother on the admirable manner in which he had conducted the ceremonies of the evening. He then proceeded to deliver the following remarks:—

"Brethren,—Freemasonry in this district may be declared to be in a satisfactory condition, though there are one or two questions which still require the attention of Masters of lodges in particular, and the members of the Craft in general.

Indian lodges are peculiarly subject to fluctuations—arising from the removals of corps and the absence of members on furlough or on sick leave; and this district cannot be declared an exception; consequently the returns of the last two quarters are not as large as might have been expected.

From the causes just stated, the Mount Lodge, No. 926, has ceased to work: but on the return of W. Bros. Shaw and Rogers, who, by their zeal and energy, have, under great difficulties, so long kept it in existence, it will re-open. Its list continues to show an average number of members though unfortunately widely dispersed, and arrangements have been made for the regular transmission of its returns. It cannot, therefore, be considered defunct.

2. An application was lately made for the establishment of a new lodge at Madras, and I have just received another to revive Lodge Faith, Hope, and Charity at Ootacamund. The former application I was compelled, on technical grounds, to direct to

be returned to the petitioners as the formalities required by the constitutions and the recent circular from Grand Lodge, had not been complied with. The latter application will be duly considered.

3. In order to perpetuate the memory of our late worthy and much-respected District Grand Master among the lodges and brethren of the district, a subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of our having a portrait of him painted in oil by an English artist—to be suspended in this District Grand Lodge: and of each subscriber having a photograph of the portrait. Liberal contributions are solicited, as it is contemplated to devote the surplus to the formation of Scholarships in connection with the Madras Masonic Orphan Fund, to be called "Pitt-Macdonald Scholarships." At present, the following amounts have been subscribed:—By Lodge Perfect Unanimity, No. 150, Rs. 300; Universal Charity, 273 Rs. 184; St. John, 434, 260 Hyd. Rupees, or Rs. 228 5s. 4p.; Good Will, 465, Rs. 42; Victoria in Burmah, 832, Rs. 210; Bangalore, 1,043, Rs. 84; by R. A. Chapter Royal Burmah, under the jurisdiction of Bengal Rs. 50; by Bro. W. H. Hoff, P.D.S.G.W., Bengal, Rs. 10; and, by another Bro., Rs. 500.

Applications have also been made to, but as yet no answers received from, the following lodges:—Rock, 260; St. Andrew, 1,500; Western Star, 1,049; Anchor of Hope, 1,093.

It is expected that the portrait and photographs will be received in the early part of next year.

4. With respect to the Madras Masonic Orphan Fund, I have the satisfaction of informing you that on last St. John's (Evangelical) day in Rangoon, a collection was made on its behalf, and about Rs. 200 realised: that an equal amount will probably be added by Bro. Scott as the profits arising from his calendar, and that further contributions will be received by the end of the year. The committee thus will be prepared to receive applications for incumbents on the fund in January next, when it is hoped they will be able to commence operations.

5. Bro. Saunders, D.S.G.W., who was deputed to visit the various lodges in the district, although he has not been able to complete his inspection within the year, will yet continue to exercise the powers conferred on him until he has been able to visit all the Lodges within his official range. At our next communication, abstracts of as many of these reports as may have been received will be laid before the District Grand Lodge.

6. Agreeably to the resolution passed at our last communication, the District Grand Secretary has addressed the District Grand Lodges of Bengal and Bombay on the advisability of admitting representatives from the Mofussil Lodges to the communications of the District Grand Lodges, but no reply has as yet been received from either of these District Grand Lodges. I have no doubt, however, the subject will be duly considered at their next meetings.

7. Having now detailed what has transpired since our last communication, I must next draw your attention to a few questions which require the earnest consideration of every member of the Craft in this district.

Firstly, as to Masonic Funerals.—On this point there seems to exist some misunderstanding, and I must remind the W. Masters of Lodges that on no account is a W. Master to assemble his lodge clothed in the insignia of the Order to attend the remains of a deceased brother to the grave, unless assured that such deceased brother expressly desired before death to be so attended. It must further be recollected, that no one can claim the privilege of a Masonic funeral, unless he be a Master Mason and a member of an existing lodge.

Secondly, as to Masonic Jewels, &c.—In reply to a reference made to the Grand Secretary on this subject, it has been declared that no such decoration as a Master Mason's jewel is authorised by the constitutions or by Grand Lodge: and that no Royal Arch jewel should be worn, except in exact accordance with the pattern laid down in the regulations of the Order. The attention of all W. Masters in the district has been called to these instructions, and I rely upon them to see them properly carried out.

Thirdly, as to Grand Lodge Certificates.—Since February last, no less than five complaints have been received from brethren respecting the non-receipt by them of their Grand Lodge certificates. This should not have been allowed to occur. The initiation fee includes the fee for a Grand Lodge certificate, and any lodge initiating a brother, and not as early as practicable procuring for him a certificate, is guilty of a double

offence—an infraction of the Constitutions, and an injustice to the newly initiated brother. I must, therefore, ask every lodge to be particular in this respect.

Fourthly, as to Candidates for the Order.—The report of the Committee of Charity, I am grieved to say, reveals a grave indiscretion committed by one of the lodges in this district, in its having initiated a candidate who could not have been "in respectable circumstances" at the time. The subsequent conduct of that candidate has clearly proved this. I am confident I need only refer to this case and to the circular of the Grand Master, to put all the lodges in the district on their guard against admitting improper members into the Order."

3. The minutes of the communications of the 25th February and 25th March 1867, as also the District Grand Treasurer's accounts (showing a balance in favour of the District Grand Lodge of Rs. 467-6-2, and of the Charity Fund of Rs. 1,459-10-3), were read and confirmed.

4. The District Grand Secretary further submitted a letter from Lodge St. Andrew, No. 500, Kamptee, reporting that the sentence of exclusion passed on Bro. De Laug, and confirmed by the District Grand Lodge on the 26th June 1866, had been reversed, that brother having duly made his submission to the Lodge. It was accordingly proposed by Bro. Charles Scott that the proceedings of Lodge St. Andrew in the matter be confirmed. The motion was seconded by Bro. Mills and carried unanimously.

5. The following report of the Committee of Charity was next read, after which it was proposed by Bro. Fraser, and seconded by Bro. Joyes and carried unanimously, that the report be confirmed and adopted:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHARITY OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

The Committee of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund have much pleasure in presenting the following brief statement of their operations since the last Communication of the District Grand Lodge.

The following applications for relief and pension have been disposed of by the committee in the manner reported on each.

1. From Bro. M. E. Cohen, late of the Bangalore Lodge, to enable him to proceed to Rangoon. A grant of 25 rupees was voted to him for this object.

2. From Messrs. Parry and Co., in behalf of Mrs. Evans, widow of a brother of some distinction in the Craft in Bengal, and an honorary member of Lodge Universal Charity, No. 273, and whose death had suddenly reduced her and her family from a position of great respectability and affluence to one of comparative poverty. Considering the former circumstances of the applicant, the Committee adjudged that a donation of 100 rupees was not too large to grant towards her relief. And this sum was accordingly forwarded to her.

3. From the W. M. of Lodge Good Will, No. 465, Bellary, in behalf of Mrs. Poole, widow of a former member of that lodge. Mrs. Poole had been for some time in receipt of a pension from the funds of the lodge, but the brethren had been compelled to withdraw this assistance owing to the depressed state of their finances. It was resolved to give her an allowance of seven rupees a month (equal in amount to the sum drawn by her from Lodge Good Will) for six months, by which time it was hoped that the lodge would be able to restore her name to its list of pensioners. Otherwise, her case would have to be reconsidered.

The committee, in conclusion, regret to report that among the petitions for relief received since the last Communication of the District Grand Lodge, was one from a brother who had been initiated only two months before the date of his application, which was presented in the same month in which he had been passed to the F.C. degree. From this circumstance, the committee submit, the natural inference arises that at the time of the petitioner's initiation he could not have been in "reputable circumstances" as required by the Constitutions (p. 84), and the committee consider that the lodge which admitted him into the Order was guilty of a very grave indiscretion in not making proper inquiries regarding him before balloting for him, especially as this duty was all the more incumbent on its members in consequence of the confidential circular issued under instructions from the Deputy District Grand Master, dated 17th December, 1866. The committee directed the District Grand Secretary to

communicate their views on the subject to the Worshipful Master of the lodge in question, and would now respectfully urge upon the Deputy District Grand Master to repeat his injunctions to the various lodges in the district regarding the indiscriminate initiation of candidates, in order that a recurrence of such unfortunate cases may be avoided for the future.

(Signed) A. MACDONALD-RITCHIE, President.

District Grand Lodge, Madras, 10th August 1867.

6. The subjoined two letters of condolence on the occasion of the death of the late District Grand Master, one from the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its territories, and the other from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, were next brought on for consideration:—

To The Deputy District Grand Master of Madras.

Bombay, 16th April, 1867.

Wor. Sir and dear Bro.,—Permit me to express to you the sorrow and regret felt by myself and the members of lodges over whom I preside, on the announcement of the death of the D.G.M. of Madras, Colonel Macdonald. Let me entreat you to convey to the Grand Lodge of Madras, and the other lodges of that presidency, our sincere sympathy with them on the loss of a ruler and guide so eminently distinguished for Masonic and other virtues as was the brother whose absence we now deplore.

Believe me to be, Sir and Bro.,

Your's most fraternally,

GEO. TAYLOR, D.G.M., Bombay.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland.

Bombay, 23rd April 1867.

R.W. Bro. Charles Scott, D.G. Secretary, Madras.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—Your circular dated 4th March, announcing to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India the melancholy intelligence of the lamented death of the R.W. D.G.M. Colonel William Pitt Macdonald, was read in open lodge at the quarterly communication held on the 30th ultimo. On behalf of the provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, I am desired to tender to the District Grand Lodge, Madras, the sincere expression of our heartfelt sorrow, and of our deep sympathy and condolence upon the bereavement with which it has pleased the Almighty Architect of the Universe to visit you by the death of your R.W.D.G.M.

I am Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

ROBT. L. KING, P.G. Sec.

It was proposed by Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie, and seconded by Bro. Scharlieb, that suitable replies be forwarded to the above communications, expressing the thanks of the members of this District Grand Lodge for the cordial and very fraternal sympathy exhibited to them by the Bombay brethren during their bereavement.

7. Bro. Gardiner submitted the proposition of which he had given notice at the last communication of the District Grand Lodge, "That a set of collars and jewels be procured for the use of the Officers of the District Grand Lodge."

The District Grand Master stated that, with reference to this subject, he had examined the price lists of several Masonic jewellers, and suggested, as a matter of economy, that the articles should be made up in Madras. They would not, it is true, have the finish or the appearance of those manufactured at home, but the cost would be diminished by one-third, which he thought was an important consideration in the present state of the funds of the District Grand Lodge.

Bro. Gardiner had no objection to the arrangement above proposed, provided that the proper materials and patterns could be employed, on which point he had grave doubts, as he conceived they were not procurable here.

Bro. Scott pointed out that the drawings of the jewels were given in the Book of Constitutions, and thought there would be no difficulty in the matter.

Bro. Macdonald-Ritchie believed, that obtaining the articles from England would be no guarantee of their accuracy, as in his own private dealings with manufacturers he had been more than once disappointed in this respect.

The motion was then seconded by Bro. Spring Branson on the understanding that the collars and jewels should be made up in Madras, and carried unanimously.

8. The following letter from Bro. Greenlaw was next read, and the District Grand Master directed that it should be entered in the proceedings of the District Grand Lodge:—

Rangoon, 13th March 1867.

To the Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of Madras.

Dear Sir and Wor. Bro.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 1st March 1867. In doing so, I must request you kindly, at the next quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge, to express to the D.G. Master, the D.D.G. Master and the members of the D.G. Lodge, my most sincere and very grateful thanks for the very high honor that they have conferred upon me, by unanimously electing me an honorary member of the D.G. Lodge of Madras. For a quarter of a century I have felt the deepest interest in Freemasonry, and particularly in the welfare of the D.G. Lodge of Madras, with which I have been so long connected, and in which it has been my good fortune to be associated with our beloved D.G. Master and D.D.G. Master. I beg to assure the brethren that I do indeed, and ever shall feel proud of this mark of their kindness and of their good opinion, and also am thankful for the very handsome way in which the letter conveying to me this high honour is expressed.

I sincerely trust that our Order may flourish more and more in Madras, and that the Orphan Fund you so kindly speak of may long stand, not, however, as a memorial of any act of mine, but as a lasting one of the zeal, benevolence, and charity of the Masons of the Madras presidency. Once more expressing my heartfelt thanks for this honor, which I shall for my lifelong be indeed proud of, and value.

I am, Dear Sir and Bro.,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

A. J. GREENLAW, Colonel,

Honorary Member, D.G. Lodge, Madras

Do.

Do. Bengal.

Honorary P.S.G.W. of England.

P.D.G.S.W. of Madras.

9. An election then took place for the office of District Grand Treasurer, which was again unanimous in favour of Bro. Coleman. The District Grand Master congratulated the District Grand Lodge on its choice, and expressed it as his conviction that to Bro. Coleman's careful husbanding of the funds must be attributed the circumstance that there was a tolerable balance in its favour, as during the last year the expenses had been very heavy. Bro. Axelby was at the same time re-elected District Grand Tyler.

(To be continued.)

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND CONCLAVE.

The December meeting of the Grand Conclave took place in their hall in Bedford-row, on Friday the 13th, as we stated in our last issue. If our readers will refer to the short notice we then gave of Grand Conclave meeting and the agenda paper and report as issued to members of Grand Conclave, they will find the several matters and paragraphs hereafter referred to, and we shall thus be able to economise our space by not again printing them.

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, William Stuart, on throne, supported on his right by the Very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master, the Rev. John Huyshe, M.A.; and on his left by the Rev. the Prelate of the Order, the Rev. Edward Moore, M.A. There were also in the eastern stalls the following Grand Commanders of the Order:—

C. J. Vigne	Prov. G. Com., Dorsetshire.
Henry Vernon	" " Worcestershire.
Albert H. Roysds	" " Lancashire.
Dr. Bryant	" " Gloucestershire.
Dr. Harcourt	" " Surrey.
W. J. Meymott	G. Commander of England.

The following Grand Officers were present:—

Rev. C. R. Davy	as G. Seneschal.
Sir Knt. Col. Goddard...	as Grand Prior.
Capt. Layton	as Grand Sub. Prior.
Rev. E. Moore	Grand Prelate.
Thomas Coombs.....	1st G. Captain.
Dr. Tulloch	as 2nd G. Captain.
Sir P. Colquhoun, LL.D.	G. Chancellor.
Tinkler	as G. Vice Chancellor.
Joseph Lavender	G. Registrar.
Chas. Goolden, M.A. ...	G. Treasurer.
Geo. F. Newmach	G. Chamberlain.
William Tweedie	G. Hospitaller.
William J. Meymott ...	G. Director of Ceremonies.
J. J. Forester	as G. Asst. Dir. of Ceremonies.
J. Montague P. Montague	as G. Superintendent of Works.
Col. Brichall	as G. Constable.
Rev. W. F. Short	G. Provost.
Rev. R. J. F. Thomas ...	G. Almoner.
George Lambert	G. Warden of Regalia.
Maj. W. C. Ward Jackson	1st G. Expert.
Richard Radcliffe	2nd G. Expert.
John Way	as 1st G. Standard Bearer.
Richard de M. Lawson...	2nd G. Standard Bearer.
Wm. L. Channing.....	3rd G. Standard Bearer.
Thomas V. Morgan	4th G. Standard Bearer.
W. C. Gumbleton	as 1st G. Aide-de-Camp.
Bartholomew Dickes.....	as 2nd G. Aide-de-Camp.
Charles Greenwood	1st G. Captain of Lines.
Jabez Gower	as 2nd G. Captain of Lines.
Capt. J. W. C. Whithead.	1st G. Herald.
W. R. Mabey.....	2nd G. Herald.
William Ganz	G. Organist.
Henry Mulliner.....	as G. Sword Bearer.
Charles Fendelow	G. Banner Bearer.

Besides these were several Past Grand Officers and several Commanders, many Provincial Grand Officers from Cornwall, Devonshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, and other places; Eminent Commanders and Officers of several encampments—in all about 120.

The Grand Officers having been duly marshalled by the G. Dir. of Cers., entered Grand Conclave under a long defile of the Knights, who formed an imposing arch of steel, to the strains of a grand march, played by the G. Org., Sir Knight W. Ganz.

All being seated,

The Grand Master opened Grand Conclave in ample form.

The Grand Registrar read the muster-roll.

It was then announced by the 1st G. Capt. of Lines to the 1st G. Capt. that the V. E. Prov. G. Commander for Suffolk, Captain N. G. Philips, was in attendance.

The 1st G. Captain having announced to the G. Master that the Prov. G. Commander for Suffolk was in attendance, waiting to do homage on his appointment, and having been ordered to admit him,

Captain Philips, attended by his Deputy G. Commander, the Rev. J. M. Sanderson, bearing his banner, entered Grand Conclave. He was met by the G. Dir. of Cers., and conducted to the foot of the throne.

The Grand Chancellor then advanced and addressed the Grand Master, stating that since the last meeting of the Grand Conclave he had attended at Ipswich, and duly installed Captain Philips into office as the Prov. G. Commander for Suffolk, in pursuance of the order given to him, and he now begged to present him to the G. Master, for the purpose of performing homage as of ancient right, and he prayed that the warrant of appointment might be entered on record.

The Grand Master ordered this to be done, and welcomed Capt. Philips to Grand Conclave, who thereupon did homage according to ancient form. He was then conducted to his stall in the east by the G. Dir. of Cers., who took the banner from the Banner Bearer and placed it over the stall for Suffolk.

The Knights then saluted the newly appointed Prov. G. Commander, according to custom, and then the Grand Herald proclaimed the event, as usual.

In precisely the same way the presence of the Right Hon. Lord Eliot, M.P., the Prov. G. Commander for Cornwall, was announced, who, attended by his Deputy G. Commander, the Rev. G. Ross, entered, and the same ceremony was performed in his case, and the newly-appointed Prov. G. Commander for Cornwall was duly installed, and his banner placed over his stall in the east.

Then Major G. Cornwall Legh, M.P., the Prov. Grand Commander for Cheshire, was announced. He entered, accompanied by Sir Knight Joseph Woodcock, of the St. Salem Encampment, his Banner Bearer, and he performed the same ceremony, was installed and proclaimed, and his banner was placed over his stall, also in the east.

The minutes of the last Grand Conclave were then read by the Grand Vice Chancellor's *locum tenens*, (that officer being engaged in the adjoining room preparing for the ceremony which was to follow).

It was then proposed that the report, which was printed, and a copy in the hands of every member present, should be taken as read.

This was agreed to.

It was then moved by Sir Knight Law, and seconded by Sir Knight Costa, "that the report of the Committee be received." (For this report see the F. M. of the 21st inst.)

Thereupon Sir Kt. Binckes rose and proposed "that the report be *not* received." He complained that the report contained allusion to his name and that of Capt. Boyle, which he objected to; and he complained that he had not seen the report till he entered the hall a few minutes ago; and that the report had been "kept back" from the members of Grand Conclave on purpose. A very long time was occupied by Sir Knight Binckes in complaining, &c. When he had finished, Sir Knight George Lambert, as a friend of Sir Knight Binckes, and a lover of justice, and thinking the motion ought to be seconded, begged to second the motion for the nonreception of the report.

The Grand Chancellor then rose, and said it appeared to him that Sir Knight Binckes desired to make a grievance where none existed. He seemed to delight in making speeches, even to the delay of important business, where speech-making did him more harm than good. His complaint seemed of two parts—one that he was again charged unfairly and improperly; and secondly, that the report was kept back, improperly delayed, for the purpose of bringing additional injury to him and his character. Now, what are the facts. In the first place, the only person who had ever used the word imputed, was Sir Knight Binckes himself. All that the Committee had ever said was that what had been done was most *improper*, most unlike what a man of business ought to have done, but he would not say a word more on the subject, as it had been worn threadbare last May. With respect to keeping back the report, if it had been prepared weeks before, it would not, as usual, have been issued until the Grand Conclave met—then each member has a copy given to him on entering the hall. This had been done to-day, as heretofore. The Committee, by the statutes met about a week or ten days before the meeting of Grand Conclave, and then the report is prepared. This year the Committee met on the 5th inst., and wishing to give Sir Knights Binckes and Boyle an opportunity of putting themselves right with Grand Conclave, a special meeting of the Committee was held only last Monday, to which both those gentlemen were summoned. They attended this meeting last Monday, and after they had made their statement they both signed a letter agreeing to repay to Grand Conclave within three years the sum, which they had expended

out of the funds of Grand Conclave. Thus it was that this year the report really was not settled till Wednesday. Yesterday it was printed, and to-day is circulated; but had it been ready a week before, it would not have been issued an hour earlier than it was to-day. He trusted that the report would be received.

It was then moved by Sir Knight J. J. Farnham, that the Grand Conclave accepts the explanation of Sir Knight Binckes, and that while they still consider him and Sir Knight Boyle to have been guilty of great imprudence and indiscretion, and to have done what was "most improper," they entirely acquit them of any dishonest intentions. This he did, knowing nothing whatever of Sir Knight Binckes, or of the matter which he had heard to-day discussed for the first time, but simply to pour oil on the troubled waters.

This was seconded by Sir Knight Stillwell.

After some little discussion, Sir Knight Binckes withdrew his amendment, and the motion to receive the report was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The motion of Sir Knight Farnham was then put and carried *nem. con.*

It was moved by Sir Knight Law, seconded by Sir Knight Costa, and resolved unanimously, that the report be adopted and entered on the minutes.

The Grand Almoner then, assisted by the 1st Grand Aid-de-Camp, collected the alms, amounting to £8 9s. 9d., which, with the balance in hand, £71 11s. 5d., makes a total of the Alms Fund, £80 1s. 2d.

The Grand Prelate then moved that the sum of £20 out of the Grand Almoner's Fund be paid to a member of the Faith and Fidelity Encampment. He knew the case well, and although a large sum to be asked for out of the sum in hand, he yet believed it would be very properly applied.

The D.G.M. seconded the motion, and it was carried *nem. con.*

The Grand Treasurer moved that the sum of £10 out of the Grand Almoner's Fund be paid to the widow of a deceased knight. This was seconded by Sir Knight Farnham, and was carried *nem. con.*

The Grand Master then declared the Grand Conclave closed.

The G. Dir. of Ceremonies announced that in a few minutes the hall would be re-arranged for the purpose of holding a priory of the Order of Malta, by direction of the Grand Master, in which certain knights, whose names had been submitted and approved, would be admitted to the Order of Malta.

GRAND PRIORY OF KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

OBSERVANCE PRIORY.

The hall having been re-arranged, and being fitted up with the appropriate furniture and effects, the knights resumed their stalls. The Grand Master entered and resumed the throne, and called on the Grand Prior of the Order to open the Priory of Malta as the Observance Priory.

The Grand Prior, the Very High and Eminent Deputy Grand Master, the Rev. J. Huyshe, then took the chair of the priory, and called upon the following knights to assist him, who advanced from their stalls and took their seats when called:—The Very Eminent Prov. Grand Commander for Suffolk, Captain Philips took the chair of Captain General; the Very Eminent Prov. Grand Commander for Lancashire, A. H. Royds, took the chair of Lieutenant-General; the Very Eminent Prov. Grand Commander for Gloucestershire, Dr. Bryant, took the chair of 2nd Lieutenant-General; the Eminent Deputy Grand Commander for Somersetshire, the Rev. C. R. Davy, took the chair of 3rd Lieutenant-General.

These at the table in the East.

The Eminent Deputy Grand Commander for Oxfordshire, R. J. Spiers, took the chair (at the octagon table) of Mareschal.

The Eminent Deputy Grand Commander for Dorsetshire, Thomas Coombs, took the chair of Hospitaller.

The Eminent Deputy Grand Commander for Gloucestershire, W. A. F. Powell, took the chair of Bailie. Sir Knight Colonel Goddard, of the St. George's Encampment, took the chair of Turcopolier.

Sir Knight Joseph Lavender, of the Observance Encampment, took the chair of Treasurer.

Sir Knight Sir Patrick Colquhoun, of the Faith and Fidelity Encampment, took the chair of Chancellor.

Sir Knight Dr. Gough, of the Richard de Vernon Encampment, took the chair of Conservator.

Sir Knight the Rev. W. B. Frazer, of the Cœur de Lion Encampment, took the chair of Admiral.

Sir Knight Colonel Birchall, of the United Encampment, was Guard to the banner of B.

Sir Knight the Rev. W. F. Short, of the Cœur de Lion Encampment, was Guard to the banner of L.

Sir Knight the Rev. R. M. Sanderson, of the Plantagenet Encampment, was Guard to the banner of D.

Sir Knight Major W. C. Ward Jackson, of the Royal Kent Encampment, was Guard to the Banner of R.

Sir Knight the Rev. George Ross, of the Restormel Encampment, was Guard to the banner of A.

The Grand Vice-Chancellor and Sir Knight J. E. D. Jameson, of the St. George's Encampment, the Captain of Outposts, took their places at the north and south sides of the Sepulchre.

Sir Knight R. de M. Lawson, of the Bladud Encampment, and Sir Knight Henry Gruning, of the Baldwyn Encampment, took their places in the east as bearers of the Malta and St. John's banners.

Sir Knight Captain J. W. C. Whitbread, of the Plantagenet Encampment, and Sir Knight W. R. Mabey, of the Baldwyn Encampment, acted as Herald.

Sir Knight W. A. Brunton, of the Faith and Fidelity Encampment, acted as Guard.

Sir Knight Charles Greenwood, of the Grove Encampment, acted as the Captain of Lines.

Sir Knight Mulliner, of the Holy Rood Encampment, acted as Grand Sword Bearer.

Sir Knight Charles Fendelow, of the Wulfruna Encampment, acted as the Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

Sir Knight W. Ganz, of the Mount Calvary Encampment, acted as Grand Organist.

Sir Knight W. J. Meymott, of the Observance Encampment, acted as the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Sir J. J. Forester, of the Kemys Tynte Encampment, acted as Assistant Director of Ceremonies.

The Grand Prior then opened the Observance Priory in due and proper form. Each knight present being duly examined by the Captain-General, and Lieut.-General.

The Grand Prior then accompanied by the Grand Prelate and Mareschal left the priory in charge of the Captain-General, and entered the grand chamber and there gave the Mediterranean pass to eighteen candidates who had entered their names according to the direction in the summonses.

The Grand Prior then returned to the priory, accompanied by the Grand Prelate and resumed his seat.

The following members of the Order of Knights Templar were then introduced and were most impressively admitted into the Order of Malta.

Sir Knight Captain Barlow, of the United Encampment, Sir Knight Lord Eliot, M.P., of the Royal Sussex Encampment; Sir Knight Bartholomew Dicks, of Rongemont Encampment; Sir Knight Henry S. Edwards, of the All Souls Encampment; George Coleman Fraser, of the Temple Crossing Encampment; Sir Knight E. Cameron Grundy, of the All Souls Encampment; Sir Knight John Hart, of the Grove Encampment; Sir Knight Major George Cornwall Legh, of the United Encampment; Sir Knight Thomase Vaughan Morgan, of the St. George's Encampment; Sir Knight Theodore M. Schweitzer, of the Mount Calvary Encampment; Sir Knight

Uvedale Corbett Singleton, of the Victoria, Hong Kong; Sir Knight Charles Truscott, of the Restormel Encampment; Sir Knight Dr. Tulloch, of the Observance Encampment; Sir Knight John Way, of the Rougemont Encampment; Sir Knight Joseph Woodcock, of the St. Salem Encampment; Sir Knight Charles H. Waters, of the Grove Encampment.

When all the Knights had taken the obligation, the Grand Prior lucidly explained to them the history of the Order, the meaning, names, and offices of the different officers engaged in the ceremonial, and also the meaning of the emblems embroidered on the table-covers, and the letters, figures, and words upon each of the banners.

The newly installed Knights then assumed their stalls, the Heralds properly proclaimed them, the Aide-de-Camps advanced, removed the chair upon which the Grand Prior had been sitting, he resumed his stall, and the Grand Master was thus at the head of the Priory.

The Grand Master then in ample form opened the Grand Priory of the Order of Malta.

The Grand Chancellor then read the report of the Committee.

It was moved by the Grand Prior, and seconded by the Prov. Grand Commander for Surrey, that the report be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

It was then moved by the Prov. Grand Commander for Cornwall, and seconded by Sir Knight Law, Past Grand Chancellor, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the Grand Priory be given to those officers who had officiated at the priory which was just closed, and especially to the Grand Prior, for the able manner in which he had performed his duties.

The Grand Master then closed the Grand Priory in full, ample, and solemn form.

The Grand Prelate then advanced to the centre of the hall, and received the obligations of the 13 Grand Officers in a very effective manner.

The Grand Master, duly marshalled and attended by the Grand Officers, left the hall under the arch of steel.

The Grand Master subsequently presided at a banquet, at which about 40 knights were present, to which banquet, given at the Inns of Court Hotel, we referred in appropriate terms in our last issue.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

PHOENIX CONCLAVE (No. 5).—A special assembly of Knights was held at the George hotel, Aldermanbury, on the 17th inst., under the authority of the M.E. Sir Knight F. M. Williams, M.P., Inspector General for Cornwall, for the purpose of installing brethren as founders of the above new conclave at Truro. The conclave was opened by Sir Knight R. W. Little, G.R., assisted by Sir Knights G. Powell, M.P.S. Premier Conclave; Captain J. W. C. Whitbread, Inspector General for Suffolk; W. Tweedy, M.P.S. nominate No. 5; J. Brett, P.S. No. 2; A. A. Pendlebury, S.G. No. 2; A. W. Turner, G.S.B., M.P.S. No. 2; Bros. Captain Harby Barber, J.W., Marquis of Dalhousie Lodge (No. 1159); and Charles Hosgood, P.M., Lion and Lamb Lodge (No. 192), were then installed as Knights of the Order. Sir Knight Barber was consecrated as V.E. of the new Conclave. The dignity of K.H.S. was then conferred upon Sir Knights Powell, Tweedy, Whitbread, Brett, Barber, and Hosgood, after which the conclave was closed.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

HERR CARL HAUSE'S CONCERT.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., Herr Hause was honoured with a select audience at the second of his series of concerts, at the Hanover Rooms. The professor on the occasion performed with quintette accompaniment, Chopin's concerto in E minor, G. Gazette, first movement, allegro maestoso, with the most perfect success.

He was most ably supported by the correct and skilful playing of Messrs. Burnett, Wells, Hause, Aylenard, and White. The interest of the concert was greatly enhanced by the chaste and perfect singing of Weber's scena (piano, piano) "Der Frieschutz," by the Signorina Luigia Leale, who was justly honoured with an enthusiastic *encore*, which, however, owing to the length of the piece, was not acceded to. *Apropos* of this gifted young artiste, whom we most cordially welcome to our musical circles, from the deep conviction that the compass of her rich voice and distinct articulation shadows out a future brilliant position in the profession she has chosen. Miss Fanny Armytage sang with charming effect a ballad, with piano and violin obligato, one of Herr Hause's compositions. Miss Anna Jewell fully entitled herself to similar praise for her chaste delivery of "Nel dolce incanto." Nor must we omit to speak most favourably of Miss Ellice Jewell's execution of Herr Hause's "Melodius Valse." Owing to the indisposition of Mr. C. Stanton the audience was deprived of his services in one or two pieces; but in his accompaniment of Signorina Leale and Mr. J. B. Welch in Verdi's *terzetta*, from "Ernani," he sang with excellent effect. Herr Hause may fairly be congratulated on the success attending his praiseworthy endeavours to furnish the musical public with the gems of the most eminent composers, and his own accomplished productions.

METROPOLITAN LODGE MEETINGS, etc., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4TH, 1868

MONDAY, December 30th.—Pythagorean Lodge, 79, Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich. British Oak Lodge, 831, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Bancroft-place, Mile End.

WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1868.—Stability Lodge, 217, George Hotel, Aldermanbury. Prince Frederick William Chapter, 753, the Knights of St. John's Hotel, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.

THURSDAY, January 2nd.—Strong Man Lodge, 45, Freemasons' Hall. Good Report Lodge, 136, Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. St. Andrew's Lodge, 231, Freemasons' Hall. Yarborough Lodge, 554, Green Dragon, Stepney. Excelsior Lodge, 1,155, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road. Perfect Ashlar Lodge, 1,178, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey-road. Crystal Palace Chapter, 742, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

FRIDAY, January 3rd.—Florence Nightingale Lodge, 706, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich. Hornsey Lodge, 890, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Fidelity Chapter, 3, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

SATURDAY, January 4th.—General Committee Boys' School, at Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Leigh Lodge, 957, Freemasons' Hall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W.—Your communication has been received, and shall be duly inserted in our next.

SCOTTISH MASON.—We have received the report of the installation of the R.W. Bro. Captain Speirs, M.P., from the office of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE in Scotland, and regret we cannot find space for the same in this issue. It will appear in our next.

T. C.—We have several reports of lodge meetings standing over until our next, yours amongst the number. Accept our thanks for forwarding the report.

B. BROS.—Your printed report to hand. We will give it an early insertion.

C. P. C.—We will write you fully next week upon your several communications. Many thanks for your continued support.

T.—Acquaint the W.M. of the circumstance; he has authority to give a decision upon that particular point.

Doncaster.—We are unable to insert your report this week, but will endeavour to do so in the next issue.

