

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

THE BELGIAN RIFLE MEETING AND FREEMASONRY.

The cordial, nay enthusiastic welcome that has been accorded to our English volunteers by the brave and warm-hearted Belgian nation, cannot but awaken feelings of the deepest gratification in every British heart, and must serve to draw still closer the ties that bind Belgium to this country.

We also rejoice that our riflemen have worthily sustained the national honour at the butts. Still we must confess that as Masons we have rejoiced above all that the conduct and bearing of our countrymen have been all that we could wish, and that nothing has been done (we read of one exception only) to tarnish the honour of old England, for the protection of whose altars and fire-sides they have taken up arms.

Our gratification, however, reaches its climax, when we find that our good old Craft has been playing her wonted part of brotherly love, in the festivities and amenities which have prevailed in Brussels during the visit of our volunteers.

We read in the interesting letter of the special correspondent of one of our leading papers:—
 “Then, on a sudden, there was much excitement, and a general tendency to take refuge in the ‘Heep, heep, hourrah!’ of Belgic enthusiasm. It had, in fact, become known that the Lord Mayor of London had arrived at the Belle Vue Hotel; and the Lord Mayor of London is just as popular by name in Belgium as he is by presence and genial speech in England. Had it been known that the jalousie windows, by the side of the front entrance to the hotel, in the Palace Royal, were those of his suite of rooms, he would infallibly have been serenaded, and compelled to appear. As it was, a request was preferred to him, by the Major of Brigade at head-quarters, Lieut. Furley, on the part of Col. Loyd Lindsay, the commandant, as well as of Lord Bury and the officers of the staff, that he would honour with his company, first, a Masonic meeting at the Grand Lodge, and afterwards the ball which was to be given by the Société Royale de la Philharmonie, another of the musical societies of Brussels. His lordship, though desperately tired, accepted with unhesitating good humour the invitations for the night; and at ten o’clock he was fetched by M. Jules Anspach the burgomaster. Lord Bury, and

Col. Loyd Lindsay, as well as the Lord Mayor are Freemasons; and as may be supposed the reception they experienced from the brethren of the Craft was a noble and hearty one. No Masonic work had to be got through; the meeting was purely a fraternal interchange of sentiments, and the little speech of the Lord Mayor touched very happily the true chord of general feeling. He said it seemed to him that they were Freemasons outside as well as within the lodge; for all Brussels was at that moment a field of universal brotherhood. The ringing cheers which greeted this short address were only a foretaste of what the speaker may fairly expect while he is in Brussels.”

The same correspondent in his next letter further writes:—

“In very great part the honours of yesterday were given to the Lord Mayor of London, whose arrival on the previous night, and hearty reception at the Freemasons’ lodge and ball room of the the Société Royale de la Philharmonie I have had the pleasure of recording. Though the details of proceedings at the Masonic meeting would not, if divulged, betray any Craft secrets, inasmuch as the signs given were only those of the first degree, and no actual business was done, there is yet no reason why those same proceedings should be made publicly known. Indeed, the very fact that there was no secret business may plead as a very good argument for not gratifying the curiosity which has so little motive of existence. But it may be of some small interest to the general reader, that the speeches were more political than are frequently heard among brethren of the mystic tie; that Lord Bury spoke with much fluency and animation; that the Lord Mayor delivered his short and appropriate address with his usual ready command of the right word; and that a ceremony, banished from the Masonic lodges of England, namely, the kiss of brotherhood, was observed on this occasion, to the slight momentary embarrassment of the noble colonel of the Civil Service Volunteers, who was the first to be embraced by the Worshipful, or, as he is here called, the Venerable, Master.”

It is impossible to read all this without unfeigned satisfaction, and an earnest resolve to reciprocate tenfold all the kindnesses which the Belgians have lavished on our countrymen and brethren of the mystic tie. Let us see to it, that we, as Masons, be foremost in every effort on behalf of “peace on earth and good-will towards men.”

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

We purpose giving from time to time the decisions of the Masonic ruling bodies throughout the world, upon questions brought before them affecting the interests of the Order, and serving as precedents for the guidance of the Masters of lodges under the several dispensations.

In France, the following are the decisions of the Grand Master upon the several subjects as here enumerated :

I. *Of meetings of the Lodges out of the Lodge-room.*—For every meeting out of the lodge room, the lodges should, previously, obtain the authority of the Grand Master of the Order; and in no case is it permitted them to conceal their Masonic title. (Sitting of the 22nd February, 1858.)

II. *Of the members suspended by a Chapter; consequences of this Suspension.*—A brother suspended by the chapter, for refusing the payment of dues, can he be still a member of any symbolic body?

The Council, after having heard a report upon this question, is unanimously of opinion that paragraph 6, of article 199, of the General Statutes, resolves the question in an absolute manner. It is thus expressed: "Irregular Masons are those who, without satisfactory reasons, have failed to fulfil their pecuniary obligation towards the bodies of which they were members." Now, no irregular Mason, of any rank, can be admitted to a regular lodge, under the penalty of the lodge itself being declared irregular. (Article 200, paragraph 4.) (Session of September 20, 1858.)

III. *Of Funeral Ceremonies.*—(Interpretation of 268th Article of Statutes.) A Masonic body having inquired if the profane can be admitted to a funeral ceremony, the Council is unanimously of the opinion that the spirit of the 26th article, of the General Statutes, does not admit the profane to funeral ceremonies. (Meeting September 20, 1858.)

IV. *Of Insolvents.*—A recorded insolvent, can he be initiated in our sublime mysteries; and in case he is already a Mason, can he continue to enjoy the rights and prerogatives attached to this title?

The Council, after having heard a report upon this question, declares that, whereas the law of the 2nd of February excludes from the electoral lists insolvents not reinstated;

Whereas, Article 3rd, of the decree of the 7th

and 12th of August, 1848, declares the aforesaid persons incapable of performing the functions of jurors;

Whereas, If profane legislation deprives insolvents thus of their political rights, Masonic legislation cannot show itself less scrupulous in that which concerns the rights and prerogatives of the members of the Order, especially, when it has declared by a special provision in its constitution, that ordinary honesty does not suffice to become a Mason;

And Whereas, It is of the highest importance, for the honour of the institution, to preserve this principle intact—

Therefore, The Council declares every insolvent unfit to receive or to retain the rank of Mason, till after his restoration to solvency. (Session of the 18th October, 1858.)

The rank of Freemason, as well as the rights and prerogatives which are attached to it, is forfeited.

1st. By a dishonourable action.

2nd. By the practice of any profession destructive of social order.

3rd. By the violation of the oath of fidelity taken at his initiation.

No one can be deprived of his position as a Mason except by virtue of a judgment rendered according to the forms prescribed in the Constitution and the General Statutes.

Every Mason has the right of publishing his opinion upon Masonic questions.

Of Powers.—Masonic sovereignty resides in the whole body of Masons, with whom we are in correspondence.

The central Masonic authority, placed under the direction of the Grand Master of French Masonry, bears the title of Grand Orient of France.

 THE IDENTITY OF FREEMASONRY.

We have to congratulate our contemporary, *The National Freemason*, upon the continued vigour which distinguishes its articles upon Freemasonry, and the hearty tone which is indicated by its contents generally. When a Monthly Journal, we have had occasion to notice with pleasure the admirable manner in which it was conducted. and we are glad to find that now as a Masonic Weekly our transatlantic contemporary maintains the high position which it has justly earned for itself amongst the current Masonic literature of the day. We have pleasure in giving place to an article on the subject of the Identity of Freemasonry, which appeared in a recent issue.

"Masonic unity does not consist in mere ritual uniformity, or a perfect agreement in opinion among Freemasons, for, while alike to every thing external in the ceremonies of the Order, the spirit of bitter, unrelenting faction may rage within, and with insensate fury rend every vital bond in sunder.

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"To expect to realize Masonic union by insisting on perfect uniformity of opinion in every matter, is vain. The minds of men are very differently constituted, and their opinions are modified not merely by peculiar mental conformation, but by the influence of prejudice, education, health, and a thousand associations and circumstances which give a certain colouring to the truth peculiar to every individual mind, though by all it may be substantially received and firmly believed. In fact, wherever there is liberty of conscience there must be difference of opinion. 'All colours,' says Lord Bacon, 'will agree in the dark,' and so all minds will accord in a state of total ignorance. They who glory in their Freemasonry because it attempts unity in opinion, glory in their shame.

"As we cannot have light without variety of colour, so we cannot have freedom of thought without difference of opinion. The rainbow, the creature of light, presents the loveliest picture of unity, and yet its varying constitutes its peculiar charm. Suppose, in compliance with the taste of some iron-hearted Masonic bigot, it were possible to decompose that crescent of hope, and abstract from it colour after colour till it was reduced to a uniform whiteness—would not the bow itself vanish in the process, leaving the operator to gaze on the cloud on whose dark bosom it rested? Thus vanishes the faith of Freemasonry from the rude analysis of the narrow-minded inquisitor.

'In following life through bodies we dissect,
We lose it in the moment we detect.'

"This endless diversity among the minds of men was to be expected. If no two leaves in the forest are exactly alike; if in the human family, notwithstanding the general resemblance, each individual has something in the form or feature peculiar to himself; and if this wonderful variousness marks all the material works of the creation, shall we expect to find it wanting or attempt to destroy it in the mind of man, the most delicate, and complicated, and mysterious of all the works of God with which we are acquainted? How preposterous is the thought? and how replete with evil to Freemasonry has been the effort to reach this result in our Fraternity?

Yet there is a sense in which Masons are of one heart and mind. The great truths of our Fraternity and the landmarks of our Institution are received with more or less clearness by all of them, embraced in the love of them and faithfully observed. It is by

these Freemasonry has been preserved in the earth, and has been a great blessing to the whole human race. These are of the essence of Freemasonry, and must be preserved everywhere intact. All else is not Masonic faith, but Masonic opinion, and why should opinion ever be allowed to produce discord? Are not all Masons agreed in things necessary? This is supposed in the very fact that they are Masons. They are one in principle, however in minor things their judgments vary. For, in matters of Freemasonry, where charity reigns, there may be difference without opposition, variety without discord, and shades of opinion without diversity of sentiment. An ancient brother said, 'It is not the differing opinions that are the cause of the ruptures, but want of charity; it is not variety of understandings, but the disunion of wills and affections; it is not the several principles, but the several ends, that cause our miseries; our opinions commence and are upheld according as our turns are served and our interests are preserved, and there is no cure for us but charity.' Is it not to the heart and not to the understanding we are mainly to trace our differences and dissensions; for however we may differ in opinion, are we not one, as the stones in the temple—one, as the branches in the vine—one, as members in the body? Do we not believe in common whatever is necessary to unite the soul to 'love, relief, and truth,' and render that union perpetual? Let us all pursue with fidelity the path marked out by the primitive Freemasons. Though separated into lodges, with a trifling variousness in non-essentials, we all unfurl the same banner of fraternity, charity, and truth.

THE NEMESIS: A TALE OF THE DAYS OF TRAJAN.

By BRO. A. ONEAL HAYE, K.M., K. Cal., Corresponding Member of the German Society, Leipzig, Knight Templar, Scot.; Author of "The History of the Knights Templars;" "Vava Queer;" "Gatherings in Wanderings;" "Songs and Ballads;" "Poemata;" "Legends of Edinburgh," &c., &c., &c.; Poet Laureate of the Canonsgate, Kilwinning; P.M. St. Stephens; P.P.Z. of St. Andrews, R.A. Chap.; &c.; &c.

(Continued from page 287.)

CHAPTER VI.

A HEATHEN PHILOSOPHER ON HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY

"How weary, 'stale, flat and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of the world.
Fie on't! O fie! 'tis an unweeded garden
That grows to seed, things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely."—*Shakespeare.*

And Adrian returned to Rome, back once more to the proud mistress of the world, to find his father dead, and his cousin Caius the young poet-soldier crowned with the civic wreath, a reward

for his valour in saving the life of the Emperor. But Trajan bestowed upon him still more costly marks of his gratitude, and Caius stood first in the imperial favour. Not alone was this caused by slashing open a Dacian skull, and thereby paralysing the murderous arm; Caius bore one of those expressive countenances which mark the man of honour and wisdom. Trajan found him to his personal safety a gallant soldier, to the safety of his realm a sage councillor. Still, however dear all these honours might have been to the heart of Caius, no joy could equal that with which he welcomed his cousin Adrian's return.

Since their separation both had undergone a change, both under different and almost antagonistic aspects had viewed man, and each, as opposed in active pursuits, admired the other for that fame which he did not himself possess. The marsh, the encampment, the change of scenery, had raised the sublime ideal in the poet's mind, while the mysteries through which he had passed awoke the terrible ideal in the philosopher's. Temperament had much to do with it, for while Caius was joyous, trustful and open, Adrian was gloomy, retiring and sceptical. Poetry, to the one, converted earth into an Elysium, philosophy, to the other, transformed it into a fell wilderness full of deadly plants, and savage monsters. Caius loved the fields, the blue skies, the shining sun, the rolling Tiber, the chase and its master spirit, the battle field. Adrian loved the mountain solitude and his books. In one point the cousins did agree—in their adoration of nature.

In appearance Caius differed from his cousin. His golden hair, which won him the title of the golden crested Caius, clustered around a high pale brow, and threw out eyes of the richest deepest blue, so deep, as even to rival the splendid Tyrian dye; his face in repose wore a dreamy happy expression, almost alone to be found in the countenances of sleeping babes, a sure index of the contented and benevolent heart below: but when roused up by the cry of battle, then his teeth clenched beneath their ruddy bucklers, his eyes flashed fire, and a more daring or more skilful warrior, never launched forth to carry death and destruction into the ranks of the astounded enemy.

A handsomer man stepped not through the streets of Rome than Adrian. Tall and straight as a Norway pine, he seemed born to command. His eyes, dark as night, but in their depths glowing

like brilliant planets, shot out their lights from underneath a broad and lofty brow as white and and polished as marble. The Romans from this peculiarity of forehead, called him "Plato." His nose, thin and aquiline, with wondrous flexible nostrils, pinky as a shell, gave a firmness to the to the face, not belied by the lips and jaw. But care hovered over the head of the young Roman, casting a heavy shade upon his brow. His darling philosophy had only conjured up doubts to vex and perplex the mind, which all the learning he had acquired, and all the sages he had encountered, had failed to resolve. He lived apart from all in Rome, wrapt up in his dreams, and the only one with whom he condescended to interchange converse was his cousin Caius. The Romans had in vain solicited his presence at their banquets, and the senators invited him to take a share in the public duties, Adrian shrugged his shoulders with contempt, and declined. The fêtes, the gorgeous banquets of Rome had no attraction for him, he loved to spend his nights upon some lofty hill gazing upon the stars, and musing over the mysteries that had been taught him in Egypt. One morning the dawn surprised him seated on a rock above a mountain slope of oak, and with the liberty of a narrator we will write down his musings.

"Day breaks at last," he muttered, rising to his feet and gathering his toga around him, "the mists trailing their long night garments, rise in streams from the vallies, creeping up by the gorges of the hills, twining through the recesses of the forests, and leaving upon each leaf a wreath of pearls. Oh nature, universal mother, are these thine offerings to the soul of earth, these mists thine altar's incense rising to Him the Lord of life: are these thine orisons, which timid birds awakening, with rapturous throats pour forth in ecstasy. The bright stars fade away, the moon grows pale before the cries of smitten victims, and of the priests at prayer. The cold wind cuts me to the heart, and the night's thick dew has frozen my fevered blood. I feel its fang strike in beyond the barb, and a chill, unknown while I gazed on the mystic scroll of heaven, and traced a mighty hand upon each orb. So let me lie home, now night is gone, and Sol rides high triumphing in the heavens, over the pallid moon's despair."

Casting a long lingering glance upon the sky, where the emerald crescent of the moon still lingered, he rose, and slowly descended the moun-

tain's gorge, occasionally sighing, lost in thought. As he descended, a hunting party in the vale beneath made the woods echo with their merry shouts. Adrian seizing the bough of a tree, bent over a profound precipice, and as he caught sight of the hunters, an expression of deep melancholy stole over his face. As their cries and laughter rose upon the air, and he listened to their mirth, he muttered to himself :

"There go the laughing children of the earth, glad at the rosy kiss of day, that awakens the horn and calls the reckless hunter to the chase. O happy hearts that can so joyfully awake ! O happy hearts devoid of withering doubt or carking care ! O happy hearts that neither think nor fear ! Ah me ! how different runs the current of my life from theirs. My weary memory wears upon its front no hour of tranquil joy, pure as the mountain rill. My life has been but one long doubt, a doubt which fed and fattened on the mind that gave it birth, and still it gnaws my heart insatiately. Never gleamed the raptured light of boyish mirth through my dark soul ; but hollow-eyed I've sought from my schoolboy days till now I stand unfettered, uncontrolled as a man, for knowledge of these things I see around me, but which I cannot comprehend. I fain would know why roses bloom, why the gay birds sing, why rivers flow, and how the glorious sun doth rise and set by turns. Yet more would I know, why man should die, and whither goes he when he passes out from the light of life to the darkness of the tomb ?"

As he so mused, a hand was laid upon his shoulder, he turned, and found his cousin Caius smiling upon him. Caius was dressed in hunting oostume, with a spear in his hand, for he belonged to the band of hunters whose shouts had so agitated Adrian's thoughts. Tempted by the beauty of the breaking dawn, Caius had clambered thus far up the mountain, and left behind the sylvan sports to revel in a sight so dear to the poetic heart, the bursting of the sun upon the earth. The cousins embraced other with that cordial grasp which told of the sincerity of their affection, and Caius asked, in a slightly bantering tone :

"I thought not Adrian, to have found thee so early abroad. Thou puttest us poor hunters to the blush, for it is our boast, that we of all Jove's two legged human creatures, are the first to view the ruddy glimpses of Sol, breaking upon the eastern hills. Pray, cousin Adrian, might one

dare ask thy worship, what spirit tempted thee so soon to quit thy rest ?"

"The self same power, my Caius," replied Adrian, a melancholy smile playing about his lip, "which has kept me all the night upon these hills, watching the tranquil starry throng."

"All night, my Adrian, art thou not endangering thy health ? Look to it, I pray thee."

"Nay, Caius, I have that fire within which in the coldest night of winter, still would keep me warm."

"Ah ha, I have thee now, thou very rogue," cried Caius, pealing forth a joyous laugh, "in love by Venus. Adrian, cousin, who is the fair ? Beautiful she must be to have won thy heart, thy cold and flinty heart. Methinks the Paphian Queen, has given to her that famous Cestus, which is presumed to have the power of firing coldest hearts. Hast thou then offered up a dove to Venus ? But is it not so, is not thy love most beautiful ?"

"Beautiful," answered Adrian, in a musing tone, "most beautiful. Aye, Caius, more beautiful than she who, by her fatal curiosity, let loose upon the earth the pent up plagues of Jove. Beautiful ! she is more beautiful than earth's loveliest flowers ; her voice possesses rarer melody in its tones, than the rarest song birds ; and the thought of her is more glorious than the grandest images of sleep, or our fairest of day dreams."

"They do thee wrong, my Cousin," answered Caius, somewhat astonished at this rapture, "a grievous wrong, who say that thou art cold, and that thy heart is ice ; for lo ! thou waxest eloquent and brave in compliment, and I must veil my brow before thy courtly speech, but then I am no lover. Prithee, cousin, tell me who it is thou lovest ; is she kind, and does she return thee fond kiss for loving words ?"

"Kind," answered Adrian, in a bitter tone. "Ask the thirsty traveller if the sun is kind, or he who staggers on a barren shore, dying with hunger, if the stones are bread ? Oh yes, she is kind ; kind as idols that will see us bleed, yet make no sign ; as spears that let out life, and shed along their points, *your* sorrowing tears of blood ; as seas that suck with thirst the swimmer down, and howl in glee, as o'er him clash contending billows ; as the fire bolt that dancing forth from Heaven, strikes the gnarled old oak of ages, but pauses not an instant to gaze upon the wreck it leaves behind. Aye, she is as kind as tigers to their prey ;

as conquerors to their captives; as the brightly crested snake, when twining round his victim, he crushes forth the soul.

"If she be cruel, Adrian, why waste thy love upon so senseless an object? Forget her, there are maidens fairer than even she, who will listen to thy suit, and more kindly and nobly grace thy heart.

"Forget her, ah easy, my Caius, for thee to talk so, with the glad soul which thy contented heart yields thee. I love thee well, cousin," he continued, taking Caius by the hand, "dearer than my other friends, than life itself. It is at thy service any day. I love thee, not that thou art their superior, not because thou art our Rome's best soldier—not because thou hast the wreath of Virgil to circle thy brow. Not even for the ties of friendship and of blood. No, I love thee because thou art mine opposite, calm where I am wild, ice where I am fire, and yet I do not envy thee thy contented soul.

"I do not understand thee, Adrian. I cannot tell why I love thee, I loved thee in my cradle almost—at least from our earliest memories. Does not the poet say that hearts which have beat together tenderly at the nurse's breast, need no other reason for their love. My cousin, did not the breast which gave thee suck, when father and mother died, take in the orphan and cradle it with thee her precious charge. Did we not lose our mothers at our birth, was not our nurse the same?"

"My cousin, thou art a poet, while I stand upon a mountain of ashes vainly attempting with the rod of knowledge or the wings of Daedalus to enter heaven, thy soul of music mounts on a god's wing, and dashes into the Great Spirit's presence. Still my cousin, I do not envy thee even that. It is true that I may fall and die beneath this Siren's feet, crushed like flowers into the miry clay by her strong wheels, nor catch from her eyes one smile; but even this love, so wild, so unfortunate, will make me thy superior, as yonder sun shines down our altar's flame.

"What means this frenzy," cried Caius much alarmed, "Adrian tell me at once, who it is thou lovest. Can she be so cruel?"

"In one word then," said Adrian, turning his eyes with a smile to Caius, who was watching him with an anxious look, "one word will tell thee all I love—it is not formidable. I love philosophy."

Caius looked at him with a puzzled air for an instant, and then burst out laughing, "ah, by the great twin brethren, I feared it was some heartless worldly minded coquette."

"Dost thou judge me then, Caius, to be so foolish, so criminally weak, that I should waste one moment's thought upon these hell-born toys! I—. Thy poets' brain will ever wander amid the clouds, and thy fancy picture every painted piece of sin some strayed inhabitant of Elysium. Lucretia's days, my simple honest Caius, are among the legends of other times; now, now, gold buys you love in every mart. I know the sex too well to fix me there."

Plucking a mountain heath he continued, "do'st see this flower, so small, and yet minutely beautiful. It is perhaps little in thine eyes, or at the best may yield thee material for some jingling metaphor; yet to me it is of greater moment than your tedious plays, your chamberings, your holding boards at bay, your sickening essences, and your languishing dames that daintily pinch the squeaking lute. This speaks to me of something beyond our earth. See you how fair it is, each leaf clear and so shapely cut—and view the colours! Can your dames, my friend, show eyes so blue, or lips so red, or tears so pure as are those sparkling drops of dew? Go to, with all thy skill, with all the skill of Phidias could'st thou create me such a gem?"

"Nay, nay my friend; who can, but He who reigns on high, the mighty Jove? The creature cannot cope the work of the Creator."

"Not even Phidias?"

"Not even he?"

"Hast thou forgotten that incident of the great Sculptor, Caius, how when the people ordered him to give form to the father of the gods and men, one sage came, and found fault with the brow, another with the eye, another with the nose, and so throughout the figure. Well, the day came for the unveiling of the figure, the people shouted out on beholding it, 'that is not Jove.' 'No,' cried the Sculptor, 'that is not Jove, that is *your* Jove, but now behold the God.' Wherewith he unveiled another statue upon which he had been secretly labouring, and before it the people prostrated themselves, exclaiming, 'This is God.'"

"Therein was displayed the power of genius," said Caius.

"Aye, then Jupiter made this little flower,

breathed into it the tiny breath of life, and set it here to bloom and beautify the spot? Now seems it not strange to you, Caius, that man in turn should hew his Creator from out a stone or log? I cannot understand it?"

"It is not the image that man worships, he cannot put the breath of life into the stone or wood, it is the Great Spirit that man adores."

"Out, out, my simple Caius, it is the stone and wood they worship, they have no consciousness of the spirit. Go into a temple, do the kneeling crowds believe the marble Jove to be but stone? Not so, that stone is the god they worship, not the divine essence that is impalpable, and cannot have a visible representation on earth. You mind the story of the ancient king who caused a temple to be built, and above the portico his name to be engraved; so that all the honour of the building might be his. How did the architect obey this command. He cut in the stone his own name, which he then covered with mortar, and upon the mortar wrote the king's. Ages rolled on, the temple stood the admiration of the people, the architect's name had passed away, but above the portico still was engraved the king's. One day the mortar fell down, and then upon the solid stone, upon the place where the king's name had stood, appeared the architect's, and so long as that temple stood, so long did his stand."

"I do not catch your meaning."

"'Tis simple. The name of Jove and a false theology have been written above the porticoes of our temples, but the day will come, when the mortar shall fall, and the true builder of the world's name appear. Why, in common sense, who or what is Jove?"

"The father of the gods and men."

"And this mighty father, man creates from a blasted pine. Yet what surety have we that Jove or the spirit that is said to be Jove, made man? None: who then made man, becomes a puzzling question. Man carves him from the quarry, a convenient block of marble, which, with cunning eyes, and skilful idea, he cuts into an idol with a noble face; he then prostrates himself before its base, and calls it 'god, creative power.' Out upon the mockery! Is the work of man to be of greater moment, than the man who carves out the god! These things have troubled, have perplexed me long. Last night I resolved them thus. I went into my dead father's chamber, where the Jupiter is. I bent the knee right reverently to

the god, and spoke to it 'if thou art a god, speak to me,' I cried; but no speck of animation crossed the polished stone, and stone and but stone it was. I mocked it, laughed at it, scoffed at it. Well, the patient god bore it meekly, gently, unmovingly. It did not frown me down. At length I struck it. What think you, my Caius, was its revenge?"

"You terrify me, Adrian."

"Why this great Jove, this mighty vanquisher of Titans, did naught. No, neither spoke nor frowned, nor gathering rage, dashed me to earth. It bore all meekly, very calm. 'What, shall I take this for a god,' I cried, 'never!' and at that word I spurned the idol with my foot, and the mighty godship tottered to the ground, and smashed into a thousand fragments."

"What would the priests say to thine act?"

"The priests, these dull dotards, whining curs around the altar's shame, what care I for them!"

"Adrian, art thou mad?"

"Mad! not I; no madness in mine actions. Philosophy, no simpering, puling wench, Caius, but a Gorgon stern and resolved—has taught me *that* much wisdom, as to contemn these foolish fancies of the priests, and that a greater power than stocks and stones doth rule this world of ours. Pah! I am sick of the dead stuff, and fain would drink of purer streams than those tainted waters of our popular faith. Life would be too poor a sacrifice for knowledge of other, and better things. Oh Caius, my cousin Caius, I desire to know, I long more ardently for that knowledge than ever lover did for the lip of his lady; the knowledge of that higher power at whose commands flash forth the sheeted lightnings, speed out across the earth the grim shadows of disease, and tremble the hearts of men at the ominous light of fire blazing athwart the heaven. Yes, I would fain know the will of Him at whose nod the seas roar; the flowers bud, fade and die; and man falls like the sickened leaves fore Autumn's winds. These are the truths which can alone make man sublime, and not the follies of an unknown creed.

"Where is this knowledge to be found?"

"Who knows, it may come upon us when we least expect it. But come, I have tried thy patience, and and tired thee with my fancies. If thou can'st find me a tough spear amongst these heedless hunters, I care not if for once I try how my heart beats at the tusks of a boar."

"Now speakest thou wisely. Throw thought aside, and join our sports."

"Well, be it so," and the twain disappeared among the trees.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

By ✠ Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°, &c,

(Continued from page 303.)

December 13th, 1753. "Bro. Pitchford was chosen Master of the lodge for the following six months by a majority of two members." Bro. George Peard and Bro. Bluett, senr., were appointed the Senior and Junior Wardens respectively by the W.M., and Bro. Allison was again desired to act as Secretary. The lodge elected Bro. Thomas Milles as Treasurer for the ensuing term. "Bro. Allison made a motion as there is a company of comedians in town there might be a play for the entertainment of the lodge, and it was unanimously agreed to have the 'Miser,' with usual prologue and epilogue, on Tuesday next, and the members are desired to meet at the lodge at four o'clock in the evening in order to proceed in due form." How far such a procedure would be desirable in the present day is open to question, although we believe the practice is occasionally followed by lodges now. Masonic amateur theatricals was an institution unknown to our ancient Falmouth brethren, but of late, especially in the north-east of England, large sums of money have been raised by such means for Masonic charities, and a course of six plays have easily obtained numerous one-guinea subscribers. On the third meeting subsequently to the before-mentioned, the Master, Bro. Pitchford, occupied the chair (Jan. 31st, 1754), two gentlemen were balloted for, accepted, initiated, and passed the same evening. Cause of the emergency being their "going suddenly abroad," and on the next day an extra lodge was called, when the P.G.M., being in the chair, raised one of the newly-made Fellow Crafts to the degree of Master Mason. Thus, Bro. George Massam obtained in twenty-four hours what we in England now have to patiently wait for three months before receiving, and in some lodges as long as three years. On consideration, such rapid advancement, even on the plea of "suddenly going abroad," seems to us to be most injudicious, and not at all in accordance with the importance, as Masons, we attach to the meritorious examinations and gradual improvement of the candidates for obtaining a knowledge of our mysteries. That more than one-half of the ceremonies must have been unmeaning and misunderstood discourses to the brother in question is almost certain, and results must have followed then

as now, where such sudden promotions are permitted. The Grand Lodge of England wisely adopted another system before long and on no consideration, even in the colonies, at this time allows of another degree being taken in a less time than two weeks from the last.

An extra lodge was held on the 16th of the same month. "Master in the chair. "Bro. Snoxell signified to the lodge that a gentleman of Dunkirk recommended to the Society desired to be admitted to the degree of an E.A. A ballot was demanded, and he was unanimously admitted." The next lodge was held on the 28th of February, 1754, and affords us information which we have not been able to procure by reference to any of the minute books of the lodge referred to, as none of that date unfortunately are known to exist.

The minute is, "The following brethren as they are constituted into a lodge at Redruth, beg to decline being members of this, viz., William Munday, Nicholas Trewena, William Michell, William Trewena, Lewis Jones, and Josias Cock."

So that we suppose the date of the first warrant of the Druid's Lodge of Redruth must have been 1754, and in all probability the names of its promoters just recorded would have remained unknown for some time longer had not this history of Freemasonry in Cornwall been attempted. This lodge did not continue in existence very long, but, like all the other old lodges in Cornwall, excepting the Love and Honor, Falmouth, gradually succumbed to adverse influences, and disappeared for a time from the roll of lodges. From the fruits of a visit to the Druid's Lodge, and the general Masonic zeal and kindness of its members, we anticipate having some valuable documents placed at our disposal for our history of its transactions in particular. We understand that if its meetings were not held in the "lowest vales," one of its assemblies was held on the highest hill in the neighbourhood called "Carn Brea," under perhaps imposing circumstances—but of this anon.

A lodge was called on March 9th to consult about the funeral of Bro. John Williams, the Tyler, who had been compelled to obey the summons of the Great Leveller of Mankind. It was agreed that each would subscribe two shillings towards the expenses attending his interment. "Brother Guenap gave due attendance to Brother Williams during the time of his illness, for which he was returned thanks by the lodge."

"March 11th, 1754. Brother John Williams was this day interred. The brethren attended his funeral in purple clothing, and the following brethren contributed two shillings each. (Here follows a list of some thirty-two subscribers.) The lodge paid for the

whole expenses attending the funeral, &c. One cannot help admiring the simple, unpretending way in which unostentatious charity is chronicled in the minutes of this lodge from the first illness of the Tyler to his burial. We have no means of knowing what regulations were in force at this time as to the attendance of Freemasons at funerals, in the clothing of the Craft, as it was not until November 29th of the same year that the Grand Lodge decided on the resolution that has been continued in force to the present time. The old Constitutions of 1723 do not allude to the subject at all. In all probability the matter was left to the discretion of the lodge for some years after the revival of Freemasonry in 1717.

"On March 14th, Mr. Richard Chegwin was admitted to the degree of an Entered Apprentice, and at his request he was made a Fellow Craft also. An order was made that notice should be given to all the members that if they think of any person fit to be a Tyler, they would come next lodge and propose him." A committee consisting of the W.M. and Wardens, or, in their absence, Bro. Rd. Hill was appointed to inspect the accounts on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and give their report to the lodge following. The next two pages are occupied with the dues of the brethren up to Lady Day. Mr. Nicholas Jenken was chosen as the Tyler at the next meeting, and at the one held subsequently "he was initiated and elected. A the same lodge Bro. Scott's "Companion" was ordered to be purchased and kept for the use of the lodge. We believe the first edition of this work must have been published during the year 1754. The dedication in our copy (second edition, 1759) is dated December 27th, 1754.

The next three meetings were unimportant. A Brother Wing from Bristol, and Brother William Trewena, of Redruth, were visitors on May 23rd, 1754.

June 13th, 1754. Deputy Provincial Grand Master in the chair. Bro. George Bell was chosen Master for the ensuing half-year, and Bros. Vivyan and Chegwin were appointed Wardens. "Bro. Rogers was by ballot chosen Treasurer, and two Stewards were chosen at the same time." "Bro. Allison was continued Secretary." Bro. Hill was desired to inform Bro. the Rev. William Barlase to favour us with a discourse on St. John's day. No further mention is made of this circumstance so we will suppose that the members walked in procession to the church, with the constables and other important functionaries to precede them, as heretofore. The feast of St. John the Baptist was held on June 24th, 1754, by the members of the Falmouth, Helstone, Truro, and Redruth Lodges to the number of fifty-two brethren, whose names are recorded by the secretary. The uncommon minute of "No Business" was recorded on the 11th and 25th July.

Before concluding this article I must thank Bro. D. Murray Lyon, the Masonic historian of Ayr, for favouring me with one of his "Ears of Wheat" from his inexhaustible cornucopia. On examination it appears to consist of a valuable grain of corn in the shape of a "Pass Master." So far as we are able to judge, the experience and custom of the Falmouth Lodge is in accordance with the practices of the whole of the ancient lodges of England, in only terming a brother a "Pass Master" who had really occupied the chair of a Craft lodge for the usual period. In no case are we aware of any exception to this rule, although in lodges of instruction the term "Instructor" occurs, which would correspond to the duties devolving on the officer called a "Pass Master" referred to by Bro. D. M. Lyon. No doubt a lodge under the English Constitution might appoint an officer by the name of "Lecture Master" (which is done by some lodges in the North); but such would only be honorary, and a brother so nominated, unless otherwise qualified, would have no right to wear a lodge collar, or to be considered as an officer of the lodge in any sense whatever.

(To be continued.)

FREEMASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 306.)

MARYLAND.

The Grand Master for Maryland in his address gives vent to the following noble sentiments:—

"It is most gratifying to me to state to the Grand Lodge, that during the past year, a number of the lodges of our jurisdiction have been actively engaged in the noble work of succouring the distressed and suffering Masons, whom the casualties of war have cast into the prisons and hospitals, with a fraternal zeal almost unparalleled. The messengers of Masonic charity have visited prisons and hospitals, in search of their brethren, not only to render physical and material aid, but to assure them of fraternal sympathy with their sufferings. I cannot forbear to speak of the active devotion to this noble work, on the part of our esteemed Bro. P.M. Lawrence Sangston, who, as the agent of a number of the city lodges and individual Masons, has disbursed 652 dolls. 62 cents., according to their necessities, among forty-five of our brethren, representing thirty-seven lodges—prisoners of war—and hailing from the several jurisdictions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mis-

Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, and Missouri.

"This is as it should be, and it is gratifying to learn, that the same fraternal relief is extended by southern Masons and lodges, to our brothers, whom the chances of war have thrown into the hands of the Confederate forces. Never perhaps has an occasion existed, in which the unselfish character of our Fraternity has had a more ample field for its cultivation and display than at the present time. War, one of God's great messengers of wrath—civil war, the most fearful form of that terrible scourge, desolates our once happy country, and yet no sound of political rancour has polluted our Halls, or marred the peacefulness of our deliberations, nor has it so far as I know in any individual instance, throughout our jurisdiction, caused any Mason to ignore his duty to a brother in distress, no matter under whom and under whatsoever circumstances he might be placed."

(To be Continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

LA BIBLE DES FRANCMACONS.

"La Bible des Francmaçons," a manuscript, respecting which a brother who writes from a college at Oxford, inquires, was lost on the removal of my collections to Lincoln's Inn library, not long after the completion of the New Building.

It was a thin quarto book, the handwriting very large and fair. It contained an epitome of Principles Theological and Ethical. According to a memorandum in the fly-leaf, the Theological Principles were derived from Rousseau's "Profession de Foi d'un Vicaire Savoyard," and the Ethical Principles from Volney's "Loi Naturelle," first published in 1793, under the title of "Catéchisme d'un Citoyen François."

The manuscript was bought by me in 1824 of a "bouquiniste" at Paris. An Epitome of the sort suggested by my brother is, in my judgment, not possible, regard being had to the condition of Freemasonry, not indeed in the British Isles, but in some other parts of the world.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE CHRISTIAN AND THE FREEMASON.

In answer to some remarks which have been forwarded to me upon certain communications to the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, I say, that Christianity is necessary for the perfection of the Freemason; and although Freemasonry is not necessary for the perfection of the Christian, yet it greatly increases his power of improving the religious and moral condition of his fellow-creatures. Man, civilised, half-civilised, or wholly uncivilised, is so perverse that he, not un seldom, hearkens to the Freemason who reads from the Book of Nature, but is deaf to the Christian who reads from the Bible: and yet we know that both records are divine: both proclaim the existence of

the One Supreme Being, Great Architect of the Universe, the personal, the living God.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

EQUALITY—HOW UNDERSTOOD BY THE ENGLISH FREEMASON.

A correspondent asks how Equality is understood by the English Freemason. The ensuing passage selected from many to the like effect in the Works of John Adams, Washington's friend and successor, furnishes an appropriate answer to the question. "That all men are born to equal rights is true. Every being has a right to his own as clear, as moral, as sacred, as any other being has.

This is as indubitable as a moral government in the universe. But to teach that all men are born with equal powers and faculties, to equal influence in society, to equal advantages and property through life, is as gross a fraud, as glaring an imposition on the credulity of the people, as ever was practised by monks, by Druids, by Brahmans, by priests of the immortal Lama, or by the self-styled philosophers of the French Revolution."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIP-WRECK, *alias* MASONIC LIFEBOATS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to refer your correspondent "The Three Legs of Man," in your impression of last Saturday, to No. 337, page 486, December 16th, 1865, where I suggested what he now proposes, and further offered my services as honorary secretary to carry out so desirable an object, at the same time entrusting you with my name and address. Only one reply was vouchsafed (which you were kind enough to forward to me), and that was a suggestion that I should put myself in communication with the Secretary of the National Lifeboat Institution. My desire was to collect the money, and send it to that gentleman without his interference, deceiving myself that the object was so truly Masonic that I should be inundated with small contributions. How different the result!

When the G. V. Brooke Lifeboat was mooted in your MAGAZINE, soon after the loss of the *London*, the credit of the suggestion was awarded to another brother, although my suggestion was in your paper weeks before. I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally, A. B.

October 22nd, 1866.

LOST VOTES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—What an absurd idea it is for men when they find themselves addressed in plain English, and plain truth, to attempt their vindication by sarcasm! It certainly shows a very weak point on their part and the truth of that Shakesperian quotation that "thrice armed is he that hath his quarrel just;" requiring no such coarse language as "Bully-ragged" to support it, the precise meaning of which, not being in possession of a slang dictionary, I am unable to arrive at. Your correspondent threw

down the gauntlet, and I as readily picked it up in defence of the dozen brethren whom the Mason of forty and one years' standing says he could put his finger on. He complains that I do not see the drift of his arguments. In that he is mistaken. It is in the cold, heartless indifference and levity with which he speaks of the applicants for our different Masonic Charities, and the sneering, I might almost say the insulting, remarks on those who advocate their claims; and this view is taken not only by myself but by many others of your readers, if I may judge from the numerous letters I have received from brethren on the subject. He says I have lost my logic. If I have, he certainly has not found it, for he now attempts to show his definition of the term "busybody" as meaning busy in good works. On turning to Ogilvie's "Dictionary," which is, I believe, the most recent authority, I find the word thus described—"Busybody, a meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others;" and this is his definition of good works! Again, because he happens to know a Bro. Wiggins, and a brave man of war by the name of Snooks, he thinks he is at liberty to use those names without offence, as fit illustrations for his argument, would he not feel insulted if any one took the liberty to call his wife Betty Popkins? He says my letter appears to be simply a trumpeting forth of my own great charity and philanthropy. I should like to know where I have in any way alluded to any act of my own beyond taking rank amongst the busybodies. He calls my attention to the passage "Charity vaunteth not itself, puffeth not itself up, thinketh no evil," and then launches out in his own praise in having served the offices of Steward to our Charities, governor or subscriber to several great non-Masonic institutions, Almoner to the Society for the Relief of Distress, &c., all of which every true Mason is delighted to hear, being very different in tone to his former letter, although savouring *very considerably* of *vaunting* and *puffing-up*. He says he has met me in Wiltshire. I must confess it has puzzled me greatly to form the slightest clue as to who this brother is (for after the recital he has given I must now thus courteously term him), but as he intends to give no name, you must admit that, according to the rules of chivalry, it is scarcely fair and honourable combat for one to fight with an open vizor, while the opponent keeps his closed. However, as he has given me a name to which I never had any right, or ever will lay claim to—that of an angry correspondent—I will merely add that my course has been, and (when I am right) ever will be, to act as Peter Pindar describes:—

"Like prize-fighters at a country fair
Shake hands together before they box,
Then give each other plaguy knocks,
With love and kindness of a brother."

Should our brother, having given a visit to Wiltshire, feel disposed to pay us a second, he might still preserve his incognito as the unknown knight, and smoke "the calumet of peace" at our next Provincial Grand meeting, which, I believe, is to be held at Chippenham towards the end of November next, and where I hope he will find amongst those assembled

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM BIGGS.

Reading, October 23rd, 1866.

[From the length of time the correspondence on this subject has occupied, we must decline to insert any further letters thereupon, though we are always glad to devote a fair portion of our space to correspondence of interest to the Craft. We trust our two contending correspondents will meet at the Provincial Grand meeting above referred to.—Ed. F. M.]

DEATH OF BRO. HORATIO GAMBELL.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—By some strange oversight of a brother, to whom the following copy was entrusted, or unexplained delay, it was not put into my hands for insertion in your columns until Monday last. It was thought you had received the copy, but if so, it would have been inserted with the usual promptitude that characterises all your dealings with correspondents. With the desire that so worthy a departed brother should have his merits recorded, I send the copy now.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. HUGHAN.

Truro, 23rd October, 1866.

(Copy.)

Croxeth United Service Lodge, No. 786,
The Temple, 22, Hope-street,
Liverpool, 18th June, 1866.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the above lodge the W.M., Bro. Captain Allender stated, that it was with deep regret he had to announce to the brethren that death had removed from amongst us our worthy brother, Horatio Gambell.

It was proposed by Bro. Captain Holden, seconded by Bro. Major Boresfield, and unanimously resolved "That the Secretary be requested to convey to the nearest relation of our deceased brother, the sincere sympathy of this lodge."

In accordance with the above request, I now beg to assure you that nowhere will his loss be more deeply regretted than in this lodge.

By all of the members he was held in the highest esteem and respect, whilst to most of them he was endeared by many acts of kindness and friendship during a close intimacy of some years' duration.

His services to this lodge have been numerous and great; to the province of West Lancashire they have been invaluable, and with him Freemasonry has been deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

In conjunction with our late Bro. Walmsley he was instrumental in founding the Masonic Educational Institute for West Lancashire, an institution which has already become firmly established, and has stimulated the formation of similar societies in the neighbouring provinces.

I have briefly enumerated some of the great services rendered to humanity by your late brother, in the fervent hope that it may be some consolation in your present affliction to know that, amidst a widely extended circle he lived respected and died regretted; and that his memory will be gratefully preserved by the numerous widows and orphans who have already been or may hereafter be indebted to his philanthropy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. Gambell, Esq.,
Hale Bank.

P. A. COULTER,
Secretary.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEM.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).—The Provincial Grand Meeting, which was to have taken place some time since at Swansea, but was postponed on account of the prevalence of cholera, was held on the 18th inst. A full account of the proceedings will be found on another page. It has afforded us pleasure to notice the progress which has recently been made in Freemasonry in this province, and the zeal and energy displayed by the Prov. Grand Officers. It is additionally gratifying to find that such respectable amounts were subscribed in aid of the Masonic and local charities.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—Continuing our report of the meeting of this lodge, held on the 18th inst.—Two pounds were voted and immediately paid to a distressed brother, (an old P.M. of the St. Andrew's Lodge) from the charity fund of this lodge. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That Bro. Robert Ord be accepted as the Steward to represent this lodge at the forthcoming festival of the Boys' School, for 1867, in the place of Bro. F. Walters, P.M., who resigned that honour in consequence of his already being the Steward for the next festival of the Girls' School in 1867, and finding he could not hope to do justice to both charities in one year." Notice of motion was given to vote £10 to the Widows' Annuity, in the name of the Treasurer of the lodge for the time being, from the lodge funds. Two gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation at the next lodge meeting. The lodge was closed until Tuesday, November 20th. Visitor: Bro. H. Massey, J.W. No. 619.

BEADON LODGE (No. 619).—A meeting of this lodge took place at the Greyhound, Dulwich, on the 17th inst., when Bro. Edward S. Parker, the W.M., raised Bros. Chapman and Wells, passed Bros. Wiles and Halls, and initiated Messrs. W. Taverner, Richard Pearse, J. W. Forge, and Pratt. The ceremonies were admirably performed, and the brethren, when the lodge was closed, adjourned to banquet. Bro. H. Muggeridge, in returning thanks for the visitors, explained to the four initiates that Masonry was not merely a name, but that it meant something more than a good dinner, though that was not to be despised. Freemasons had some excellent Charities, the support of which was a great object of Masonry, and he begged the newly made brethren to bear this in mind. He also expressed a wish that all Masons should go and see for themselves the Schools at Woodgreen and Battersea-rise, when he was quite sure they would all be gratified at the efforts which were made properly to educate and take the entire management of the sons and daughters of our less fortunate brethren. The brethren separated at an early hour in peace and harmony.

ROSE OF DENMARK LODGE (No. 975).—The first meeting of this lodge for the season was held on the 19th inst. at the White Hart Tavern, Barnes, Surrey. The lodge was duly opened by the W.M., Bro. Cockburn, assisted by Bros. Oliver, S.W.; Page, J.W.; Potter, Treas.; Little, P.M. and Sec.; Noyce, J.D.; Barnes, I.G.; Graham, Gurney, Hankins, Davis, Samels, Smith, Beamish, Wilcox, Goodale, and several other brethren. After the usual preliminaries, Bro. Barnard was passed to the second degree, and the brethren proceeded to the elections for the ensuing year, when Bros. Oliver, S.W., was unanimously chosen W.M.; Bro. Potter, Treas.; and Bro. Gilbert, Tyler. Bros. Hankins, Newens, and Beamish were elected Auditors. The lodge was then called off to refreshment, when a capital banquet was served by the worthy host, Bro. Wilcox. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given; the pleasures of the evening being greatly enhanced by the talented efforts of Bros. Tolley, Marriott, and

Whitehouse, of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Windsor, who had been specially invited by the W.M. for the occasion. Bro. J. Smith, P.G.P., responded for the G. officers; Bro. Little, I.P.A., for the P.M.'s; Bro. Jones, W.M. 820, for the visitors; and the health of the W.M. elect was received with enthusiasm. The sum of five guineas was voted for a P.M.'s jewel for the retiring Master, and the lodge was then closed.

INSTRUCTION.

WHITTINGTON LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 862).—The fourth anniversary banquet meeting of this hard-working exemplary lodge of instruction took place on the 18th inst., at Bro. Quelch's, Dick's Hotel, Fleet-street. In spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a goodly muster of brethren, including several visiting brethren. The chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. Alexander, P.M. 188, supported by his officers, as follows: Bros. Hurlstone (P.M. of the mother lodge) P.M.; Spiegel, S.W.; Feldman, J.W.; Davis, S.D.; Alliston, J.D.; Hooper, I.G.; Long, Sec.; and about thirty-two brethren in all were present. The lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, the first lecture was admirably worked in sections by Bros. Hooper, Spiegel, Feldman, Turner, Green, and Long. Several brethren were elected members of this lodge of instruction; and Bro. Long was, by acclamation, made an honorary member, as a slight token of recognition, by the brethren, of the indefatigable manner in which he had devoted himself to all appertaining to the welfare of the lodge during the time he had acted as Secretary. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, at which the W.M., Bro. Alexander, presided, supported by Bros. Saqui, P.M. of the Joppa Lodge, and Hurlstone, P.M. of the Whittington. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, and, as usual in the Craft, cordially received and heartily responded to, the W.M. gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Whittington Lodge of Instruction," and he trusted he would not be considered out of order in giving this toast the precedence of those that were about to follow. The toast was most heartily received. "The Visiting Brethren" was then given by the W.M., and he coupled with the toast that of "Success to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, and the health of the representative of that journal, Bro. James Stevenson, who was present amongst them this evening. The W.M. alluded in a few pithily spoken and appropriate words, to the advantages to the Craft in their being supported by a representative MIRROR devoted solely to the interests of the Order. The toast having been cordially received, Bro. Stevenson acknowledged the compliment paid by the W.M., and thanked him for the kind and appreciative manner in which he had spoken of the journal, which he, Bro. Stevenson, had the honour to represent; he could assure the brethren no pains were or should be spared to render THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, which is now the only Journal published in the British Isles, solely devoted to the interests of the Order worthy of the increasing support and patronage of the Craft. Bro. Hurlstone then proposed, in most feeling and heart-warm terms, the health of the W.M., Bro. Alexander. He alluded to the pleasure it afforded him, and he was sure that pleasure was shared by all the members, to see Bro. Alexander, who was one of the promoters of this lodge of instruction, and who had ever continued to take so active a part in its welfare, still spared to be amongst them; and he trusted it would please the Great Architect of the Universe long to preserve their esteemed W.M. in health and strength to flourish and be with them. The toast having been right lustily received, Bro. Alexander, the W.M., returned his sincere thanks for the compliments paid him by their esteemed Bro. Hurlstone. The health of Bro. Hurlstone, Treas. and P.M. of the mother lodge, was next given in the most kindly terms by the W.M. The toast having been most heartily received, Bro. Hurlstone responded in his usual terse and telling manner; he acknowledged in appropriate terms the very flattering compliment that had been paid to him, and it was a matter of regret to him that the mother lodge was not more numerous attended on this occasion, as he felt assured all who had attended would have shared with him the gratification he had experienced this evening at the creditable and thoroughly-efficient manner in which all the business of the lodge of instruction had been conducted. The W.M. then gave the toast of "The Officers of the Whittington Lodge of Instruction," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. W. Long, their indefatigable Secretary; the W.M. adverted to the zeal and ability displayed by Bro. Long in the discharge of his duties, and he

would say unhesitatingly that so assiduous had Bro. Long been since he had become identified with this lodge of instruction that, had it not been for him, they could not have hoped to have reached that position of prosperity and efficiency now enjoyed by the Whittington Lodge of Instruction; Bro. Long had evidently made the welfare of this lodge his constant study; he (the W.M.) was proud to be able to respect Bro. Long alike as a zealous and worthy Mason and a sincere private friend. This toast was received with the marked appreciation of all present, and was followed by a few others, which brought the proceedings of this happy anniversary festival meeting to a timely conclusion. We must not omit to state that the enjoyment of the brethren was greatly enhanced by the admirable vocal powers displayed by the W.M., by the veteran Bro. Saqui, and by other talented volunteering musical brethren.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310.)—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Monday last, at high twelve, at the Freemasons' Hall. The chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. C. J. Bannister, P.M., P.G.S.B., as W.M. (in the absence of Bro. Rev. W. Cockett, P. Prov. G.C., and W.M. of this lodge); and supported by Bros. G. G. Hayward, S.W.; George Somerville Steward, as J.W.; W. Irwin, S.D.; W. H. Pulford, 268 and 310, as J.D.; George T. Clark, Sec.; A. Woodhouse, I.G.; J. Barnes, Tyler; also W. Murray, I.P.M.; F. W. Hayward, P.M., Prov. S.G.W.; Dir. of Cers., 310; Thomas Sherrington, P.M.; George Armstrong, Thomas Cockbain, 26, Dumfermline, S.C. and 310 E.C.; W. Court, Thomas Gibson, Robert Metcalf, and B. H. Cooke. The lodge was opened in due form with prayer. Mr. John Thompson, of Wolverhampton being a candidate for initiation being previously balloted for and approved of, was prepared and admitted in due form, and initiated by Bro. C. J. Bannister in that truly Masonic style, which is so characteristic of that worthy brother. No other business offering itself, the lodge was closed in ancient form, and the brethren retired to the refreshment room, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The health of the initiate was proposed by the W.M. in a feeling speech, coupled with musical honours. Bros. F. W. Hayward and A. Woodhouse sang the E.A. song, the brethren assisting with the chorus. Bro. J. Thompson returned thanks for the kind manner in which Bro. Bannister had proposed his health, and also for the musical honours; after which the test questions in the 1st degree were put round for the benefit of Bro. J. Thompson. The Tyler's toast brought the evening to a happy close, all parting in love and harmony.

INSTRUCTION.—A meeting of instruction of the above lodge was held on Tuesday last at the Freemasons' Hall, when the chair was taken by Bro. Thos. Cockbain, W.M., supported by Bros. G. G. Hayward, S.W.; G. Somerville, J.W.; Robt. Metcalf, S.D.; W. H. Pulford, J.D.; A. Woodhouse, Sec. and I.G.; W. Irwin, Steward; F. W. Hayward, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; W. Court, I.P.M.; G. T. Clark, J. Dec, G. Armstrong, and H. H. Southcott. The lodge being opened in due form, the test question was passed round, and the working of the first degree performed, each brother present taking his part, Bro. W. H. Pulford giving the charge. The lodge was then duly closed by the W.M., and the brethren parted in harmony at a convenient hour.

DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 954.)—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The business of the evening consisted in two raisings and one passing, the former being performed by the W.M., Bro. V. Bird, in a most impressive and solemn manner, and the latter by Bro. Spry, P.M., P.G.S. The Secretary was ordered, on motion, to send a letter of condolence to an officer of the lodge who has had the misfortune to be bereaved of his partner. Expressions of gratitude to the Giver of all Good having been offered, the lodge was closed.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held

at Swansea on Thursday the 18th inst., under the banner of the Indefatigable Lodge No. 237.

Arrangements had been made to hold this meeting on the 27th September last, and the local Committee of Management had made extensive preparations to receive the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the brethren of eminence, who were expected to honour the meeting with their presence, in a manner befitting the occasion. No expense or labour was spared to ensure success, and the gathering was looked forward to with the utmost interest by the brethren of the province generally, and by the Swansea brethren in particular the coming event was eagerly anticipated, as an opportunity afforded them for manifesting their kindly feeling and hospitality in the most pleasant manner. Upwards of 300 were expected to be present at this festive assembly, and in order to accommodate so many with comfort and convenience, it was arranged to serve the banquet in the large music hall. An especially suitable selection of Masonic glees, part songs, &c., had been made, by the musical committee, the rendering of which by the members of the Indefatigable Lodge would have been one of the noticeable features in the after dinner proceedings. In all respects the arrangements were satisfactorily complete, when most unhappily the town was visited very severely by the prevailing epidemic, and as the day fixed for the Provincial Grand Lodge approached, it became apparent that there was not only a marked reluctance on the part of non-residents to visit a town in which disease was so rife, but it was also felt that it would be the most prudent course to postpone the meeting.

The R.W. the Prov. G.M. with much judgment and promptitude determined, therefore, to defer holding the Provincial Grand Lodge until the town was in a healthier condition, and although considerable disappointment was experienced, yet it is only justice to the Swansea brethren to say that they acquiesced readily and even cheerfully in the decision of their chief, and faced the adverse circumstances bravely and fraternally.

After much consideration it was subsequently determined to hold the Provincial Grand Lodge on the 18th inst. as a business meeting only, deprived of the usual festive proceedings on such occasions, and it was under these altered circumstances that the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Wales (Eastern Division) met on Thursday last. Notwithstanding all the surrounding difficulties, the meeting was a most satisfactory one, the officers and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge mustered in good force, and nearly all the lodges in the province were well represented.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at high twelve by the W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Theodore Mansel Talbot. The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge were read and confirmed. The Prov. Grand Treasurer's accounts for the past year were received and adopted, printed statements of same being freely distributed among the brethren.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then addressed the Provincial Grand Lodge in an able, eloquent, and forcible speech, he first specially called the attention of the brethren to a communication from the M.W.G.M. having reference to the reception of candidates without proper inquiries as to character: the formation of new lodges, &c. urging upon the several W.M.'s the necessity of exercising the greatest care and precaution in these matters. He then carefully and succinctly reviewed the events of the past year, referring with much feeling and delicacy to one or two grievances existing in the province. Commenting in terms of the warmest appreciation upon the highly satisfactory working of the system of Steward representation, as affording not only the best support to the several Masonic Charities, but especially as acquiring for the province so honourable a prestige and so strong an influence. He won the sympathy and grateful appreciation of the brethren by his kindly brotherly reference to the late Prov. Grand Tyler, Bro. Probett, so long an esteemed and respected member of the Indefatigable Lodge, bearing testimony to his truthfulness, high integrity, and irreproachable conduct, and having cordially thanked the Committee of Management for their earnest endeavours to promote the comfort of the brethren, and to secure the success of the present meeting; he concluded an admirable address, most attentively listened to.

Bro. William Cox, P.M. 237, was elected unanimously, and with every evidence of the heartiest approval to fill the office of Provincial Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, the retiring Provincial Grand Treasurer Bro. N. B. Allen, being presented with a Past Provincial Grand Treasurer's jewel, as a mark

of esteem and high appreciation of his very valuable services during a period of eleven years.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then presented the esteemed W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master Bro. Edward J. Morris with the Charity Jewel of Grand Lodge, as the first Steward from the province of South Wales to the Boys and Girls Festivals, and he took occasion in a highly effective speech to refer to the exertions of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master in aid of the charities, and his earnest endeavours to advance the interests and influence of the province.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proceeded to appoint and invest the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year in the following order, viz. :—

Bros. Charles Bath, 237, Prov. S.G.W.; David Roberts, 36, J.G.W.; D. Thomas, 833, and H. W. Hosken, 651, G. Chaps.; William Cox, 237, G. Treas.; Thomas Thomas, 361, G. Reg.; John Felton, 833, G. Sec.; J. Brereton, 651, S.G.D.; J. Willans, 960, J.G.P.; J. Russell, 110, G. Sup. of Works; Thomas Powell, 237, and P. Donaldson, 364, G. Dir. of Cers.; Charles Hill, 36, G.S.B.; Edward Fricker, 237, G. Org.; W. H. Bell, 960, G. Purst.; L. Tulloch, 237, J. Jones Hewson, 237, Frater, 651, Williams 110, Barry, 36, and Evans, 960, G. Stews.

The Prov. G. Sec. then read the report of the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee, as follows :—

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee as constituted at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Cardiff on the 28th September, 1865, have much pleasure in presenting their first report to the Provincial Grand Lodge.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee desire in the first place to refer with considerable gratification to the thoroughly satisfactory working of the system of Steward representation, the results of the past two years having conclusively proved the soundness of the change which has been made in the mode of supporting the Masonic Charities.

At the festival of the Boys' School in March last, the province was ably represented by Bro. R. F. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W., whose subscription list, as the representative Steward to this charity, amounted to £115 4s. 6.

"The Stewardship for the Girls' School was undertaken by the Deputy Prov. G.M., whose subscription list amounted to £118 18s. 3d. The contributions to both charities amounted to £234 2s. 9d.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee point with much satisfaction to the fact that the subscriptions from the province to the several Masonic charities during the years 1865-66 amount to nearly £150. Thus it will be seen that the new system, recommended with much confidence at the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, has at once secured the hearty and cordial support of the brethren throughout the province, and the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee confidently anticipate results even more favourable than those now published.

The province will be represented at the next festival of the Girls' School by Bro. R. F. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W. and W.M. of the Glamorgan Lodge (No. 36) Cardiff; and Bro. Charles Bath, Prov. S.G.W. and W.M. of the Indefatigable Lodge (No. 237), Swansea has undertaken to act as representative Steward at the next festival of the Boys' School.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee venture to predict that the efforts of such zealous brethren will fully justify their sanguine expectations that success will continue to attend a system so favourably commenced and carried on.

"As a very profitable consequence of the liberal contributions of the brethren of South Wales to the various charities, the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee refer with much satisfaction to the augmented voting strength of the province.

"Passing without comment the prestige which the Province has acquired, the Committee think it right to place on record the fact that this increased voting-power has not only enabled the province to repay to other provinces the votes generously contributed at last year's election, but it has also materially assisted in the return of their candidates to the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and to the Benevolent Institution, at the recent elections, thus establishing a claim upon those provinces for a renewal of kindly assistance whenever it may be needed.

"Before leaving this part of their report the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee desire to call the attention of those brethren who have votes for the election of candidates at either of the Masonic Charities, to the immense advantage which accrues to the province from a systematic exchange of votes through a recognised channel. It is well known that many valuable votes are lost to the province year after year, in consequence of the

negligence of the voter, or a thoughtless distribution of the votes in directions from which no return can be anticipated. Without wishing to dictate the adoption of any fixed rule or to fetter individual action in any way, the Committee would nevertheless urge the brethren generally to consider the great advantage to be derived in dealing with the votes through one medium, and they would suggest that the W.M.'s of the several lodges might do good service in collecting votes prior to each election, for application on behalf of such candidates or of such provinces as might be determined upon or selected by the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee have given careful attention to the revision of the bye laws of the Provincial Grand Lodge. And they recommend the adoption of the code which will be presented for confirmation at this Provincial Grand Lodge.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee refer with pleasure to the present state of Masonry in this province. The various lodges are presided over by skilful and intelligent brethren who have the true interests of the Craft at heart.

"The Provincial Grand Lodge Committee very hopefully regard the prospects of Freemasonry in the district as steadily improving, and conclude their report by expressing their sincere desire that the coming year may be one of happiness and prosperity for the brethren of this large and important province."

On the motion of the R.W. Prov. G.M. the report of the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee was received and adopted.

The code of revised by-laws, prepared and recommended by the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee, was then read by the Provincial Grand Secretary, and, after some conversation, was adopted as the code of by-laws for the government of this Provincial Grand Lodge.

On the motion of the R.W. Prov. G.M., seconded by the W. Deputy Prov. G.M., the sum of twenty guineas was voted from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge as a donation to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and a like amount as a donation to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children. These amounts to be handed to the representative Stewards from the Province to the festivals in 1867.

The sum of £5 5s. was also voted to the Swansea Infirmary, and £10 as charitable relief to a distressed brother.

The usual collection for the poor was then made, and the amount placed in the hands of the Provincial Grand Treasurer, to be given to the Vicar of the parish for distribution.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in solemn form.

The Provincial Grand Officers and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge dined together at the Castle Hotel, at four o'clock, when the R.W. Prov. G.M. presided, supported by the W. Deputy Prov. G.M., all the newly-appointed Provincial Grand Officers, and the following brethren: R. F. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W.; F. D. Michael, P. Prov. S.G.W.; James J. Hall, P. Prov. J.G.W.; O. G. Williams, P. Prov. J.G.W.; P. H. Rowland, P. Prov. J.G.W.; N. B. Allen, P. Prov. G. Treas.; Robert Eaton, P. Prov. J. Reg.; W. Whittington, P. Prov. J. Sec.; Geo. Allen, P. Prov. G. Sec.; E. J. Thomas, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; H. W. Williams, P. Prov. G. Purst.; J. W. Hallam, P. Prov. G.S.; W. H. Chalinder, P. Prov. G.S.; L. Tulloch, S.W. 237; D. Williams, J.W. 237; W. J. Noad, F. A. Hopwood, G. B. Brock, W. M. Rees, and others.

On the removal of the cloth the R.W. Prov. G.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts which were heartily responded to.

The W. Deputy Prov. G.M. proposed amid the most enthusiastic applause, "The Health of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master," which was drank with three times three and musical honours. This toast was followed by that of the W. Deputy Prov. G.M. also received and drank with musical honours. "The Provincial Grand Officers" responded to by Bro. David Roberts, Prov. J.G.W. "The Lodges of the Province" responded to by Bros. R. F. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W., W.M. 36, John Felton, Prov. G. Sec., W.M. 833, and John Willans, Prov. J.G.D., W.M. 960; and "The Committee of Management," responded to by Bro. J. B. Brock.

Bros. H. W. Williams, J. Jones Hewson, W. Cox, F. A. Hopwood, and others contributed to the harmony and pleasant enjoyment of the evening by singing some excellent songs. The arrangements generally gave much satisfaction, and the brethren separated at an early hour, thus agreeably concluding a profitable and very satisfactory meeting.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

HULL.—*Humble Lodge* (No. 57).—A meeting of this lodge was held on the 16th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Osborne-street. The officers and representatives of the neighbouring lodges had been invited to the meeting. The commodious and elegant lodge-room was well filled on the occasion, and, being admirably lighted up, the appearance of the lodge-room was very pleasing. The W.M. Bro. Martin Kemp presided; and on the dais were the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the North and East Ridings of York; the W.M. of the Minerva Lodge; P.M. Bro. Marillier, of the Kingston Lodge; the W.M. of the Constitution Lodge, Beverley; several P.M.'s of the visiting lodges, and P.M.'s of the Humber Lodge. Amongst the other visiting brethren was one from New York, another from London, and others from elsewhere, and also Bro. Charles Hengler. The working in the lodge included an initiation, which was well performed by the W.M. and his officers. The business of the lodge over, from 80 to 100 brethren retired to the banqueting-room, where an excellent and admirably-served banquet had been put on the table by Bro. Peacock. The banquet included a haunch of venison, presented to the W.M. by Bro. Lord Londesborough. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been proposed and responded to, the W.M., in a few appropriate and hearty words of welcome and fraternal regard, proposed the toast of the W.M.'s and the officers of the Minerva and Kingston Lodges. This was acknowledged by the W.M. of the Minerva, and Bro. P.M. Marillier, of the Kingston Lodge. The S.W. (Bro. Robinson) proposed the W.M. and officers of the Constitution Lodge of Beverley, which was acknowledged by the W.M. of the Constitution (Bro. Tom Turner), who called upon the lodge to drink the health of the W.M. (Bro. Kemp). This call was responded to with enthusiasm, and fittingly acknowledged by the W.M. The J.W. (Bro. Cohen) then proposed "The Visitors," coupling therewith the names of the brother from New York and Bro. Charles Hengler. As to Bro. Hengler, Bro. Cohen pointed out how well and practically he illustrated the Masonic virtue of charity by his manly act of benevolence. In the course of the meeting the honour conferred by Lord Zetland upon the W.M., in making him Prov. G.S.D. at the recent Provincial Grand Lodge at Richmond was alluded to, and the feeling of gratitude to the Prov. G.M. was unmistakably expressed by the lodge. Pro. Stephenson presided at the piano, and several brethren added to the pleasures of a very agreeable meeting by their admirable singing of several songs, &c.

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200).—The members of this lodge assembled at the Freemasons' Hall, Scarborough, on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th inst. Bro. J. F. Spurr, P.M., in the chair of K.S., (Bro. G. Knight, W.M., being unwell), there were also present: Bros. Captain W. E. Richardson, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Dr. W. F. Rooke, P. Prov. J.G.W.; R. W. Hollon, Prov. G. Treas.; A. Slead, P. Prov. S.G.W. Gloucestershire; W. Bean, P.M.; W. B. Stewart, P.M.; Captain G. Symons, S.W.; R. H. Peacock, as J.W.; Dr. Armitage, S.D.; W. Peacock, as J.D.; J. Raper, J.G.; Sandars and Ash, Tylers, and a large attendance of brethren. The lodge was properly tyled, and opened in the first degree. The minutes of the former regular stated lodge, and of a Master Masons' lodge of emergency to raise to the sublime degree, Bros. Livingston and Smiles, on the 10th inst., were read and confirmed. Mr. W. Stevenson was ballotted for and accepted a candidate for initiation into Freemasonry. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. W. F. Rooke; P. Prov. J.G.W., proceeded to pass to the F.C. degree, Bros. Kirby and Massey. Bro. W. E. Richardson, P. Prov. S.G.W., gave the charge. The lodge was closed in the second degree. Mr. W. Jancowski, formerly a member of this lodge, was ballotted for and re-elected a subscriber. The lodge was closed with prayer, and in perfect harmony at nine o'clock, p.m.

ROYAL ARCH.

BRITANNIC CHAPTER (No. 33).—The usual convocation of this Chapter was held on Friday, the 12th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall; the following comps. were present, viz.: Crombie, M.E.Z.; Glegg, Scribe E.; Woodward, Scribe N.; Glaisher, first Assist. Soj. acting as P.S.; England, P.Z. as second Principal in the absence of Comp. Battye; W. Smith,

C.Z., P.Z. as third Principal in the absence of Comp. J. E. McConnell; and Comps. Ohren, Pawley, Shields, Wood, Marshall, Fairlie. Bro. C. F. Varley was exalted to the degree of a R.A. Mason and joined the companions. Comp. W. Watson, P.Z., was a visitor to the chapter this evening.

DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*St. Aubyn's Chapter* (No. 954).—The regular quarterly convocation of the chapter assembled on Monday, the 16th inst. The minutes of the previous regular and emergency meeting having been read and confirmed, the work of the evening commenced by the installation of the Principals, the ceremonies peculiar to which were most ably and impressively performed by the E. Comp. S. Chapple, P.Z., P.P.G.P. Soj., assisted by E. Comp. T. Elphinstone, and others. The Board of Principals having been closed, and the companions re-admitted, the First Principal invested the officers for the year, which now rank as follows:—Comps. F. G. Irwin, Z.; J. R. H. Spry, P.G.D.C., H.; V. Bird, J.; S. Chapple, P.P.G.P.S., P.Z.; P. B. Clemens, Scribe E.; S. K. Gudridge, Scribe N.; J. Hawton, Prin. Soj.; T. Heath, J. H. Trounce, Assist. Soj.; J. Rashbrook, Janitor. The labours of the evening then terminated and the companions adjourned to celebrate the installation festival. The E. Comp. Irwin presided, supported by the second and third Principals, and the customary toasts were given and duly honoured, and a truly enjoyable hour spent. Comp. Vowles, P.Z., from Bristol, returned thanks as one of the visitors; he warmly eulogised the members of this chapter and the Craft lodge, for their truly Masonic spirit.

MARK MASONRY.

DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 64).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of confirming the minutes of the previous lodge, and thereupon installing the Master elect, Bro. Vincent Bird, G.M.O. of the Grand Lodge of England. Immediately after the minutes had been read and confirmed, the Master elect was duly presented, and, having given the usual necessary assent, was, after the brethren beneath the rank of W.M. had retired, duly placed in the chair of Adonhiram, in the presence of the following Board of Installed Masters:—Bro. John R. H. Spry, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cirs.; Bro. S. Chapple, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg., P.G. Dir. of Cirs. of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, England; Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.M., G.S.O. of the Grand Lodge, M.M.; and Bro. C. Elphinstone, P.M., P. Prov. G.D. The Board of Installed Masters having been closed, the brethren were admitted, and saluted their new Master, who then invested and appointed his officers, which now stand as under:—Bros. Vincent Bird, G.M.O., W.M.; John R. H. Spry, Prov. G. Dir. of Cirs., P.M.; Philip B. Clemens, S.W.; S. K. Gudridge, S. Reg., J.W.; Samuel Chapple, P.M., P.G. Dir. of Cirs., Treas.; John R. H. Spry, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cirs., Sec.; James Hanson, Prov. G. Steward, M.O.; Thomas Heath, Prov. A.G. Sec., S.O.; Joseph H. Trounce, J.O.; John Reed Huxtable, Org.; Mathew Paul, Prov. G. Steward, S.D.; Orlando Jolliffe, J.D.; Edmund Butchers, M. of Cirs.; John Brown, Prov. G. Steward, J.G.; J. Fisher, Reg.; W. Foxwell and J. Watson, Stowards; and James Rashbrook, Tyler. The usual addresses to the newly-appointed officers was then delivered, and the labour of the evening having thus terminated, the brethren adjourned to the Queen's Head Hotel to celebrate the festival. The toast of the evening was drank with much enthusiasm.

Obituary.

DEATH OF BRO WILLIAM LEEDES FOX.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Bro. W. Leeds Fox, the Deputy Prov. G.M. of Norfolk, which occurred at his residence, Harlestone, on Sunday last. Bro. Fox had for many years previous to his last appointment filled the office of Prov. G. Sec., and the ability and uniform courtesy with which he discharged the duties of this responsible office secured for him not only the confidence and respect of the Provincial Grand Lodge of which he was a great ornament, but

also endeared him to the brethren generally throughout the province, and it is therefore not surprising that his removal to the Grand Lodge above has occasioned deep and wide spread regret. Throughout his long and useful Masonic career, it may be said, without the least fears of exaggeration, that the deceased has been actuated by the leading and guiding principles of our Order—brotherly love, relief, and truth—all of which he has practised in private as well as public life to the fullest possible extent in his power. In some degree his exertions have met with their reward, for about three years ago, Bro. Bond Cabbell, the Prov. G.M., conferred upon him the honour of appointing him his Deputy, this selection being made from a large number of distinguished Masons, and Bro. Fox continued to occupy the office up to the time of his death. The brethren residing in Norwich held a meeting at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and determined upon attending the obsequies of their departed brother in full Masonic costume, and the brethren of Suffolk also intend to join the cortège. Bro. Fox was only in the 46th year of his age.

REVIEWS.

Winter in the South of Europe; or, Mentone, the Riviera, Corsica, Sicily, and Biarritz as Winter Climates. By J. HENRY BENNETT, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians London, &c. Third Edition. London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington-street. 1865.

The season when invalids flee from our stern northern shores to seek a more genial shelter in the sunny south, now draws on apace. The question is, doubtless, debated by many—"Whither shall we go?" How much depends upon the decision arrived at—restoration to health, with all its attendant blessings, or, alas! a journey to "that bourne from which no traveller returns." A climate a little more or a little less bracing, a little warmer or a little colder, may, humanly speaking, make all the difference.

How important, then, is it for the invalid himself, and his friends, to seek for the most reliable information as to the climate best adapted for his particular ailment. To furnish such information the book before us has been written. That it has met with public appreciation is evidenced by the fact that it is now in its third edition. We are not at all surprised at Dr. Bennett's success, for, in the first place, the work is "got up" in excellent style and taste, thus reflecting much credit on the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Churchill and Sons. It is adorned with nineteen illustrations and maps. The latter especially are most admirably executed; the eye roams over them most luxuriously.

In the second place, the matter is very good. The book abounds in information which is very interesting to the general reader, as well as to those for whose especial benefit it has been written—conveyed in a lucid and agreeable manner.

In the preface we are told that the work embodies the experience of six consecutive winters passed on the Mediterranean, at Mentone, from October, 1859 to April, 1865.

It was as an invalid—after twenty-six years devoted to a laborious profession, and the harassing cares which pursue a hard-worked London physician—that Dr. Bennett betook himself to the shores of the Mediterranean, in quest of a residence suited to his malady. After many wanderings and thorough investigation, he arrives at the conclusion that Mentone bears off the palm from all other southern health resorts.

"The work," he says, "was originally a mere essay on the winter climate and vegetation of the Mentone amphitheatre, and was first published in 1861. It has gradually expanded, until it may now be considered a careful study of the meteorology and winter climate of the north shores of the Mediterranean in general. This edition contains, also, an account of various wanderings in search of health quarters, for winter and summer, in Italy, Corsica, Sicily, and the Italian lakes, and of a short residence at Biarritz."

Chapter I. is devoted to introductory remarks on the reasons which induced the author "to fly from England—merric in winter only to the hale and strong, who can defy and enjoy the cutting winds, the rain, the snow, and the frost of a northern land."

In this chapter, also, Dr. Bennett furnishes us with a lengthened description of the geographical position of Mentone

and the neighbourhood. The mildness of its climate is to be attributed to the shelter afforded to it by "the Alps and the Apennines, which form an immense screen to the north-east." "It is," he says, "owing to this geographical fact that the health climates of Italy are limited to its western shores. The mountains we have described separate Italy into two longitudinal sections, from Nice to the Gulf of Otranto, and as these mountains rise from four to five thousand feet in height, they constitute a barrier which protects the entire western coast line from the north-east winds of central and northern Europe. This protection from the north-east, and exposure to the south-west, gives to the entire region described, from Nice to Reggio, a mildness of winter climate which latitude alone could not impart."

In chapter II., we have a minute description of Mentone itself, which, we are told, "is a small Italian town of five thousand inhabitants, situated in latitude 43° 45', twenty-two miles east of Nice, on the Cornice road to Genoa, and was the largest town of the principality of Monaco, before its recent annexation to France along with Nice."

Then follows a very picturesque description of the drives, the views, &c., of this charming region. This is succeeded by a disquisition on the climate, as shown by vegetation, and we must say that this portion of Dr. Bennett's book is worthy of all praise. He seems quite to have carried out the advice which he tenders in his preface to those who are stricken by physical affliction, "to turn to communion with nature as an inestimable source of solace, inasmuch, as by so doing, they will most readily attain that frame of cheerful, contented resignation which is all but indispensable to their recovery."

We venture to give a few extracts from this peculiarly interesting chapter:—

"At Mentone, the sun mostly shines, and generally throws a greater glow on the landscape in January than it does on our evergreen forests in July."

"Owing to the absence of frost in all but very exposed situations, many of our English garden flowers, which are cut down by the first frosty night, continue to flourish and bloom all the winter through. This is the case, for instance, with the geranium, the heliotrope, the verbenas, the nasturtium, the salvia, and some kinds of roses, including the China tea rose, which continue to flower throughout the winter in many gardens."

(To be continued.)

SOUTH METROPOLITAN MASONIC HALL.

A meeting of the brethren who are shareholders in the above projected hall was held on Tuesday evening last, the 23rd October, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. From the prospectus of this Company we extract the following:—

"The necessity of holding Masonic meetings in buildings apart from taverns, and specially adapted to that purpose, is generally acknowledged by all members of the Craft, as being more in accordance with the pure principles of Freemasonry, and the numerous advantages arising therefrom have been fully proved in many provincial towns where that desideratum has been supplied by the erection of Masonic halls.

"This necessity has not hitherto been capable of obviation on the Surrey side of the Metropolis, where no building especially devoted to Masonic business has yet been established. The object of the present company is to supply the want, which has been long felt in this district, by providing a suitable building, in some convenient place, easily accessible to the lodges in the neighbourhood.

"It cannot be doubted that this project will meet with the support of the brethren, whose sympathies are in favour of the separation of Masonry from tavern accommodation, as has been evinced by the numerous promises of co-operation which have already been given. At the same time the Directors are anxious to impress on the members of the Craft the desirability of a combined effort to promote such a laudable undertaking, conducive as it is both to the good of Freemasonry in general and to the convenience of the South Metropolitan lodges in particular.

"The capital of the Company is £5,000, in 1,000 shares of £5 each. The sum of 10s. per share to be paid on application, a like sum on allotment, and the remainder by calls of £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

"Although, as has already been stated, the primary object of the Company is to promote the good of Freemasonry, the Directors are of opinion that, in a commercial point of view also, the shareholders will derive considerable benefit. They, therefore, with every confidence, solicit the support of their brethren."

The present Directors are the following well-known brethren connected with lodges on the Surrey side of the Thames, viz.: Bros. John Thomas, P.M. 507, 837, and 720, P.Z. 507, J. 720, P.M. M.K.M. 11, Cumberwell; Rev. W. B. Church, M.A., Clapham; Joseph Green, Clapham; N. W. Hodges, W.M. 720, P.M. 525 and 730, P. Prov. G. Sec. Worcestershire, Cambridge-street, Belgravia; H. C. Levander, M.A., P.M. 76 and 507, P. Prov. G.S.D., Wilts, Wandsworth-road; J. S. Oswin, S.W. 720, Walton Lodge, Brixton; A. Perrot, B.A., J.D. 607, Clapham; A. Simmons, Brixton-hill; H. Smith, Brixton-hill; and J. Stevens, P.M. and Sec. 720, Z. 720, Clapham. Bro. E. Worthington, S.W. 507, has up to the present time officiated as Honorary Secretary, and to his exertions much praise is due.

At the appointed hour the chair was taken by Bro. Capt. Walter Mellor, M.P., who was supported by Bros. E. D. Rogers, P.M., J. Thomas, P.M., J. Munn, P.M., J. Stevens, P.M., and numerous other P.M.'s and influential brethren.

The Chairman opened the proceedings of the evening by a statement of the objects sought to be obtained by the establishment of a building especially devoted to the purposes of the Craft more particularly to the lodges in the southern parts of the Metropolis, and disconnected from taverns.

Bro Stevens, P.M., proposed the first resolution, pledging the meeting to a cordial support of the proposed hall, and, in a speech of some length, set forth the many reasons which rendered the erection of such a building as that contemplated not only desirable, but of almost absolute necessity to the well-being of the Craft.

The resolution was seconded by Bro. E. D. Rogers, who eloquently enforced the views expressed by the Chairman and the preceding speaker.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

At the request of the Chairman, Bro. Thomas, P.M., entered into a full explanation of the proceedings of the promoters, in their endeavours to form the Company, which efforts had resulted in its complete registration and the disposal of a considerable number of shares.

Bro. Levander, P.M., moved a resolution requesting the Directors to ascertain the most eligible site that could be obtained, and report the result of their inquiries to a future meeting, which resolution, being seconded by Bro. Perrot, was also carried unanimously.

Bro. Harvey proposed, and Bro. Green seconded, the adjournment of the meeting until the 27th November next, which was carried.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Capt. Mellor for his services in the chair.

A letter was received from Bro. Hodges, W.M. of the Pannure Lodge, apologising for non-attendance, and assuring the meeting of the support of himself and his Lodge, as also several other letters to a like effect.

TALENT AND TACT.

Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave, and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is not a sixth sense, but is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch: it is the interpreter of all riddles—the surmounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places, and at all times: it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power, tact is skill; talent is weight, tact is momentum; talent knows what to do, tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable, tact makes him respected; talent is wealth, tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries it against talent—ten to one. Take them to the theatre, and pit them against each other on the stage, and talent shall produce you a tragedy that will scarcely live long enough to be condemned, while tact keeps the house in a roar night after night with its successful farces. There is no want of dramatic

talent, there is no want of dramatic tact, but they are seldom together; so we have successful pieces which are not respectable, and respectable pieces which are not successful.—Take them to the bar, and let them shake their learned curls at each other in legal rivalry: talent sees its way clearly, but tact is first at its journey's end. Talent has many a complaint from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys and clients. Talent speaks learnedly and logically, tact triumphantly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on so fast; tact excites astonishment that it gets on so fast; and the secret is, that it has no weight to carry, it makes no false steps, hits the right nail on the head, it loses no time, takes all hints, and, by keeping its eye on the weather-cock, is ready to take advantage of every wind that blows. Take them into the church. Talent has always something worth hearing, tact is sure of abundance of hearers. Talent may obtain a living, tact will make one. Talent gets a good name, tact a great one. Talent convinces, tact converts. Talent is an honour to the profession, tact gains honour from the profession.—Take them to court. Talent feels its weight, tact finds its way. Talent commands, tact is obeyed. Talent is honoured with approbation, tact is blessed with preferment.—Place them in the senate. Talent has the ear of the House, but tact wins its heart and has its votes. Talent is fit for employment, but tact is fitted for it. It has a knack of slipping into places with a sweet silence and glibness of movement, as a billiard-ball insinuates itself into the pocket. It seems to know everything, without learning anything. It has served an invisible and extemporary apprenticeship. It wants no drilling: it never ranks in the awkward squad. It has no left hand, no deaf ear, no blind side. It puts on no looks of wondrous wisdom, it has no air of profundity; but plays with the details of place so dexterously as a well-taught hand flourishes over the keys of the pianoforte. It has all the air of common place, and all the force and power of genius. It can change sides with a *key-presto* movement, and be at all points of the compass, while talent is ponderously and learnedly shifting a single point. Talent calculates clearly, reasons logically, makes out a case as clear as daylight, and utters its oracles with all the weight of justice and reason. Tact refutes without contradicting, puzzles the profound without profundity, and without wit outwits the wise. Set them together on a race for popularity, pen in hand, and tact will distance talent by half the course. Talent brings to market that which is wanted, tact produces that which is wished for. Talent instructs, tact enlightens. Talent leads where no one follows, tact follows where the humour leads. Talent is pleased that it ought to have succeeded; tact is delighted that it has succeeded. Talent toils for a posterity which will never repay it: tact throws away no pains, but catches the passion of the passing hour. Talent builds for eternity; tact on a short lease, and gets good interest. Talent is certainly a very fine thing to talk about, a very good thing to be proud of, a very glorious eminence to look down from; but tact is useful, portable, applicable, always alive, always alert, always marketable; it is the talent of talents, the availability of resources, the applicability of power, the eye of discrimination, the right hand of intellect.—*Scargill.*

Poetry.

PRACTICAL MASONRY.

A CHARITY SERMON.

[July 4th, 1866, one of Newbern's (North Carolina) sons, loaded himself with tin dippers and chains, and with a hammer fixed a drinking cup to the public pumps. How many ways of doing good! The excellent and able journal, the *Times*, of North Carolina, quotes the following lines of McKay, in this connection.]

A little stream had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern,
A weary traveller digged a well
Where weary men might turn.

He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at its brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.

He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.

O, germ! O, font! O, word of love!
O, thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But *mighty* at the last.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen opened the Aberdeen Waterworks on the 16th instant, at Invercarnie. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur. The Royal party drove to Ballater, where a special train was in readiness, which conveyed them to a temporary station at Inchmarlo, where her Majesty was received by Sir James Burnett, Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, and Mr. Davidson of Inchmarlo, through whose grounds the Royal family proceeded to Invercarnie. On arriving at the Reservoir the Queen was received by Sir Alexander Anderson, Lord Provost of Aberdeen, and the Police Commissioners (by whom the works were undertaken), the Earl of Kintore, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, the members for the counties of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, and many of the gentry of the neighbourhood. A detachment of the volunteers of the district mounted as a guard of honour. After the delivery of a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, minister of the parish, the Lord Provost of Aberdeen presented an address to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to read an answer. Her Majesty then turned a watercock (which admitted the water into the reservoir), and declared the works to be open. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Royal party returned by the same route to Balmoral.—The Queen drove in the afternoon with Prince and Princess Christian.—The Queen went out on the 17th inst. accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louise, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe.—The Queen went out on the 18th instant, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe.—The Queen and Princess Christian drove to Abergeldie and visited the Duchess of Aumale on the 19th instant. In the afternoon her Majesty went out, accompanied by the Duchess of Aumale and Princess Louise.—The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, went to the Lynn of Quoich on the 20th inst.—The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louise attended divine service on the 21st inst. in the parish church of Crathie, accompanied by the Duchess of Roxburghe and Colonel Ponsonby. The Rev. John M'Murtrie, of St. Bernard's, officiated.—The Queen went out, accompanied by Princess Louise and attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, on the 22nd instant.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar-General's weekly return gives to cholera 144 deaths, and to diarrhoea 55, being on the two 55 less than the previous return. This is very satisfactory. But, on the other hand, we have to lament an increase in the total number of deaths, chiefly due to bronchitis, caused by the approach of winter. The return gives some interesting facts about the water supply and the discharge of sewage. It shows, also, that the filtration of water through animal charcoal can be performed without the least difficulty. The medical officers of several districts have reported the sanitary measures adopted under their authority.

—The rumoured acceptance by Sir Hugh Cairns of the vacant Lord Justiceship is confirmed. The announcement has occasioned some surprise in legal circles; but the learned gentleman's decision has probably been influenced by the delicate state of his health. Mr. Rolt, Q.C., will be the new Solicitor-General.—The Duke of Edinburgh was made a citizen of Glasgow on the 18th inst. His Royal Highness made a speech on the occasion, which was something more than the formal acknowledgment usually made by members of the Royal family on such occasions. Subsequently the Duke inaugurated the statue of the late Prince Consort which has been erected in Glasgow.—The cattle-plague returns show that the disease has almost ceased out of England. During last week only eleven cases were reported.—The inquest on the body of Edward Wilmott, the pugilist, who was killed in a fight at Westminster, was resumed on the 18th inst., and, after a good deal of evidence had been taken, was adjourned.—Whilst a poor labouring man named Puttyfoot was digging in a pit on Wandsworth Common, a seam of gravel gave way, and he was buried beneath several tons of superincumbent earth; yet he lived for three days afterwards. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—James Wardell, a painter, was charged at the Marlborough-street Police-court with injuring a picture belonging to Miss Burdett Coutis. The prisoner was one of a number of workmen in the employment of Messrs. Banting, who were engaged in re-decorating the interior of Miss Burdett Coutis' town house. A picture in the ball room of "Christ blessing little children" was cut in several places with a knife while the work was going on, and suspicion fell on the prisoner, against whom testimony was given by his fellow-workmen. He declared that the whole affair was a conspiracy to injure him. He was remanded.—A singular charge of breaking the sabbath was preferred against a miller, at Longton, a few days since, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, the incumbent of Edensor. The reverend gentleman stated his case in person. He contended that as they had so much that was unpleasant to encounter both in the way of sight and sound on six days of the week, it was their duty to enforce the cessation of labour on the Sabbath. The mill, he asserted, was actually grinding flint, and not working off the superabundant water. His witnesses were subjected to a rather lively cross-examination, and it did not appear by any means clear that the mill was kept going for the ordinary purposes of labour. The magistrates stopped short the defendant's indignant disclaimer by dismissing the summons.—For a long time back there have been serious robberies on the Great Eastern Railway. Goods have been lost in transit and no clue to them could be discovered. It was suspected that they were thrown off the trucks at unguarded parts of the line, where they were picked up by confederates of the railway servants. This conjecture seems to have been well founded; for the police have taken into custody a man named Henry Buckle, who kept a shop at Stratford. On his premises there was found an immense quantity of goods which had been stolen from the railway. The prisoner was brought up at the Stratford Police-court on the 19th inst., and remanded.—Another theatre has been destroyed by fire. On the 20th inst. a new burlesque of "Der Freischütz" was produced at the National Standard Theatre in Shoreditch, and was witnessed by a crowded house. All went well, and after the performances were over the usual examination of the building was made, and all apparently was right. However, at six o'clock next morning it was found that the building was on fire, and though great efforts were made to check the flames they were

wholly unsuccessful. In three hours what had been the theatre was simply a mass of smoking ruins. The theatre had been improved and beautified by the lessee, Mr. Douglass, and under his direction had achieved a good reputation for the excellence of the performances. The origin of the fire has not been discovered.—At the Central Criminal Court on the 22nd inst. a man named Donaldson was charged with libelling Mary Anne Deames. The prosecutrix was a nurse at the Middlesex Hospital in which institution the defendant was some time a patient. After he had been discharged from the hospital he accused Mrs. Deames of having been guilty of grossly indecent conduct with a patient who had occupied a bed in the same ward with him. This was the libel complained of. The case occupied a long time in the trial, and finally the defendant was acquitted, the jury finding that in their opinion he believed what he had said to be true.—At the Mansion House the re-examination of Moses, the Petticoat-lane receiver of stolen goods, was proceeded with. Some more of the stolen property was identified, and the prisoner was again remanded.—Mr. W. E. Forster addressed his constituents at Bradford on the 22nd inst. in a very able speech. He considered that such a settlement of the suffrage question as was proposed by Mr. Gladstone's bill will never again satisfy the country, and he strongly urged the various branches of the Liberal party to sink their difficulties and unite in support of a practical measure of Reform. In concluding his speech, he passed a glowing eulogium upon America.—Sir Morton Peto has gone before his constituents at Bristol, and given explanations in reference to his connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Practically it will be found that Sir Morton Peto denies that there has been any over-issue of legal debentures, and that for other things of which the Committee of Investigation complained the late solicitors of the Company are responsible. Sir Morton Peto says he may have been foolish in endeavouring to support the Company; but he has not been dishonest. The meeting which he addressed unanimously passed a resolution declaring his explanations to be satisfactory.—At the Central Criminal Court, on the 23rd inst., Henry Burton and Edwin Morgan, the two warders at the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, charged with unlawfully assaulting and beating one of the inmates of the asylum, were tried. After hearing evidence in substantiation of the facts which have already been published, the jury found the prisoners guilty of assault, but recommended them to mercy on the ground that they (the jury) believed that the accused had received a great deal of provocation, and had been subjected to much violence before they assaulted the patient. The prisoners were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.—The exigencies of modern improvements lead to a good deal of practical injustice, as those must admit who read the account of the evictions which took place in Holborn on the 24th inst. Union-court must of course be pulled down, and the interests of the many preferred to those of the few; but still the spectacle of families of men, women, and children, with all their household goods, turned into the street, is not an edifying one. Fortunately the weather was on the side of the evicted, otherwise their discomfort would have been aggravated tenfold.—At the Central Criminal Court on the 24th inst. a man named Haddon was charged with embezzling about £10,000 the moneys of his employers, Messrs. Russell, of Wednesday. He had been their town agent, and the alleged embezzlements were said to have been committed in a series of bill transactions. It appeared, however, that the Messrs. Russell were in some way connected with these, and the jury found a

verdict of not guilty.—Another case tried at the Central Criminal Court was that of the Spaniards who are charged with forging Spanish banknotes in this country. After a long hearing they were found guilty, but sentence was deferred.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A Paris telegram informs us that M. Thouvenel is dead. It will be remembered that a few months ago a similar announcement was made. It turned out, however, that it was not the ex-Foreign Minister of France, but a relation of his who had died, and M. Thouvenel had an opportunity of reading his own biography in some of the English papers. M. Thouvenel was born in 1818. He filled various minor diplomatic offices in the service of France. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs for a brief period in 1851, after the *coup d'état*, and in 1855 was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople. From that post he was recalled again in 1859 to become Foreign Minister once more. He held office till 1862, when he resigned it in consequence of a difference between himself and the Emperor in reference to the Papal question. He has since taken no active part in political affairs.—If we could believe the *Patrie* we should expect to hear something definite within the next few days as to the Emperor's policy in respect to Rome. The *Patrie* of the 18th inst. states that the Marquis de Moustier has addressed a circular to the Catholic Powers in reference to the Roman question. This is not unlikely to be true. Assuredly, the document will be read with interest when it is published. The *Patrie* gives us no clue, however, to its contents.—The various Diets of the Austrian Empire are summoned to meet on the 19th November, with one exception—that of Hungary. The opening of that Diet is indefinitely postponed, the reason alleged being the prevalence of cholera. This, of course, is a mere pretence. Other reasons, doubtless, have influenced the decision to which the Emperor has come. Count Wimpfen is to be the Austrian representative at Berlin. General Menabrea declines to take the post of Italian Ambassador at Vienna.—The *North German Gazette* denies that the British ambassador at Berlin ever protested against the sequestration of the private fortune of King George of Hanover. All that has happened is that the English Ambassador asked what was the course which Prussia intended to take in reference to the private fortune of King George. The same authority denies that any ultimatum has been addressed by Prussia to the Netherlands in reference to the Duchy of Luxembourg, and adds that the relations between Prussia and the Netherlands are of a friendly character.—It is stated that the Russian Government has addressed a note in reference to the Eastern question to the Great Powers.—We received the statement of the *Patrie* as to the despatch of a French circular respecting Rome to the various Catholic Powers with much doubt. Not so some of our contemporaries. They not only accepted the statement as true, but even ventured to state the purport of the note. This was to the effect, that if Italy did not fulfil all she stipulated to do in convention of 1864, France would declare that Convention null and void. The foundation, so far as we can gather, upon which this story rests is a statement in the *Independence Belge*. Manifestly it could not be true unless the Emperor had made up his mind to a downright quarrel with Italy. Such a note would have been simply insulting to the Italian Government. The *Patrie*, which helped in the hatching of the canard, now destroys it. The statement that a circular had been sent is, we are now told, inaccurate.—The Saxon people are dissatisfied with the manner in which the negotiation with Prussia are conducted. They care so little for retaining their independence that some of them have given

notice to the King, that if he does not make haste and settle affairs they will ask King William practically to take the government into his own hands. This was significant as showing the popular feeling. It is stated, however, that the treaty of peace is all but completed, and that it does not provide for the perpetual occupation of Saxony by Prussian troops.—The Italian national flag was hoisted in Venice on the 19th instant. Be sure there was great rejoicing.—The *Wurtemberg Gazette* insists that Baron von Bueist is to be the Foreign Minister of Austria. We very much doubt it. The Emperor of Austria has ordered the completion of the Moravian railway system with all expedition. He also orders the execution of other public work in Moravia.—The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial left Biarritz on the 21st instant. Most of the accounts to hand agree in describing the health of the Emperor as being much improved. The Prince Imperial is said to be yet suffering from the effects of a fall from his pony. The Emperor has ordered that M. Thouvenal shall have a public funeral.—The *Indépendance Belge* is the authority for a statement that negotiations are in progress between the Roman and Greek Churches. It states that some progress has been made, and that it is not improbable the union may be effected. The story is very improbable. There is much difference between the Greek and Roman Churches, and it is quite certain that to effect a union the concessions would have to be all on one side—the Greek.—Baden wants to be under the wing of Prussia. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies urges that every effort should be made to bring South Germany into the North German Confederation. They urge that until this can be accomplished the commercial and military institutions of Baden should be assimilated to those of Prussia, and that in case of war an alliance should be made with Prussia.—The *plebiscite* has taken place in Venetia. The returns which have been received at Florence leave no room for doubt that the vote has been almost a unanimous one. The telegram, although brief, gives the idea that the ceremony was unexampled for the proportion of the whole population that voted. Nor was the sanction of religion wanting. In the country places the priests headed processions of their flocks to the ballot-boxes.—The report is again current that France is in communication with the various Catholic Powers in reference to the Holy See. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that France wishes to guarantee the integrity of the Papal States, provided the Pope will agree to certain internal reforms, and enter into diplomatic relations with United Italy. We confess we very much doubt the accuracy of this statement. Any such proposal would be to interfere in a twofold manner—first with the Pope's Government, and secondly with the Government of Italy, upon whose good faith grave doubts would be cast.—The Greek Consul in London has received an official despatch from his Government in reference to the Cretan insurrection. It is in fact a statement that the main body of the Turks had, after long and arduous fighting, been driven back by the insurgents.—The *Indépendance Belge* has a story to the effect that England views with great jealousy the proposal of the Viceroy of Egypt to give to that country representative institutions. England is said to regard this simply as a step to a French protectorate, and the Sultan is represented as being hotly opposed to the proposal. It would be the digging up of an old and long-buried policy were England to interfere in any way in the matter. The whole thing is a question between the Viceroy and his subjects, and probably no better step could be taken by him than to grant them a constitution. The very proposal is significant, coming as it does from a Mahomedan sovereign.—

The *New Free Press*, a semi-official Vienna paper says that in all probability Baron von Bueist will be the new Austrian Foreign Minister. Undoubtedly the Baron is one of the ablest politicians of the day; but it is notorious that he is obnoxious to the King of Prussia. His appointment, therefore, looks very much as if the Emperor of Austria did not much care to stand well with Prussia, or, what is equally likely, he is resolved to have some abler counsellors than those that have surrounded him lately.—All accounts tend to show the utmost possible enthusiasm on the part of the Venetians in favour of union with Italy. In Venice itself there were 36,500 affirmative votes against 7 in the negative. A Royal decree has appeared fixing the number of deputies to be returned by Venetia to the Italian Parliament at fifty. It is stated that Commander Manceardi has set out for Paris on a mission relative to the Pontifical debt.

AMERICA AND THE COLONIES.—The Brazilian mail brings us details of the capture by the allies of the fort of Curuzu, a stronghold on the River Paraguay. The Brazilians put their own losses down at a much lower figure than those of their enemy. One of their iron-clads was blown up by a torpedo, and the commander and a large number of the crew shared the fate of the vessel.—Famine is doing its work in the province of Orissa. It is said that one-half of the population have already perished from want of food. How much of this hideous result is due to administrative incapacity will probably never be known; but while it is now admitted that measures of relief were not commenced with sufficient promptitude, it is not less clear that Government has never been equal to the emergency. With the resources of a whole nation within his immediate reach, the Governor-General actually telegraphs to England for assistance, while tens of thousands of wretched peasants are dying; and pestilence is now still further decimating the famine stricken districts of Bengal.—Captain Jarvis has wisely resolved to appeal from the decision of the court-martial which tried him, and the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief by whom the finding was confirmed, to the authorities in this country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Errata in the letter of "FORTY-ONE YEARS A MASON," in our last issue.—Page 310, 2nd column, for "Bombastes Furios," read "Bombastes Furioso." Page 311, 1st column, 25th line from the top, for "in a manner and christian," read "In a manner, and to all."

A MEMBER OF ST. ANDREW'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER (EDINBURGH).—We have received your communication, which, being anonymous, we cannot now further refer to in our pages. Our correspondents must send us their actual names and addresses. We cannot depart from these conditions.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.—In future, to prevent misunderstanding on the part of Subscribers and intending Subscribers (more especially those in the provinces and abroad) and also to prevent unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to ourselves, we beg to remind our friends that yearly half-yearly, or quarterly subscriptions are payable *in advance*, the amounts being respectively 26s., 13s., and 6s. 6d., postage free, within Great Britain, the foreign postage rates being extra must be added. A remittance for the amount of the subscription, or if for abroad subscription and postage should be forwarded with the order for the supply of the MAGAZINE, remittances to be in favour of the Proprietor, Mr. William Smith, C.E., and if by P.O.O. to be payable at the Strand Money Order Office. Numbers not paid for in advance should be ordered through a bookseller.