

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN
CORNWALL.

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

(Continued from page 223.)

"Having now, as I conceive, stated sufficient authorities for my present purpose, I shall proceed to the painful but necessary duty of charging one of our members with having been guilty of a gross breach of his duty as a Mason, and a violation of the laws and usages of Masons, and particularly the 4th and 6th articles of the 6th section of the old charges.

I shall now beg leave to refer your worship to the Worshipful Past Warden, who will detail the particulars of the charges, and shall conclude in the words of the last-mentioned author, that nothing can prove more shocking to all faithful Masons than to see any of their brethren profane or break through the sacred rule of the Order, and, such as can do it, they wish had never been admitted."

The admirable charge delivered by Bro. J Vivian Tippett, S.W., was ably supported by the succeeding speaker, who gave, in detail, the offences indirectly alluded to, and the lodge finally decided on expulsion after due consideration.

A committee was appointed, March 3rd, 1812, to ascertain the expense of making the "present Market House suitable for a lodge." A late member's widow being in much distress, the members voted the sum of five pounds for her relief.

A lodge of emergency was held, August 12th, to celebrate the birthday of our most excellent Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and the anniversary of so illustrious a Mason was duly observed by the Falmouth brethren with grand honours.

Another emergent meeting was held, 23rd September, when the R.W.M. informed the lodge he had called them together for the purpose of receiving instruction from Bro. William Ershaw, P.S.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of England, W.M. of the Grand Steward's Lodge, and Master of the Lodge of Promulgation, who had been so kind as to offer to give this lodge every information in his power to enable them to attain a proficiency in the sublime art, and to establish their ancient landmarks, for which, and his kindly condescending

to visit this lodge, the R.W.M. returned him the unanimous thanks of the lodge."

The Lodge of Promulgation was instituted about April, 1809, and was a step preparatory to the so-much desired union of Masons—ancient and modern.

It would appear, according to Bro. W. Preston, that the surplus of the "Liquidation" Fund for discharging the debt of the society, was retained to meet the expense of this occasional lodge, and afterwards this enforced subscription was annulled.

We almost want another "Lodge of Promulgation" now, to preserve uniformity in working, and in other matters which cannot be published. To us it seems most advantageous to follow the admirable example of the Grand Lodges in the United States by appointing a Grand Lecturer, or Provincial Grand Lecturer, for each county, to make known *what are really the ancient landmarks, and what are not.*

Until such an officer is appointed for England, our members will not agree even in essentials.

The roll of members for Michaelmas, 1812, contained over 70 brethren, and the lodge rejoiced in the fact of their continued prosperity and harmony.

The family of a member lately deceased being in adverse circumstances, the "W.P.M. proposed, Bro. Broad seconded, and it was carried, that the lodge vote £10 to assist in relieving their pressing wants;" and at the subsequent lodge the same officers proposed "That a sum not exceeding £5 be transmitted to the Grand Lodge towards defraying the expense of a jewel, to be presented to the Earl of Moira, Deputy Grand Master." This grand testimonial was presented to his lordship on his appointment as Governor-General of India, before his departure from England, at a farewell banquet held January 27th, 1813, in the presence of above 500 brethren, including six royal dukes, and many very illustrious Masons. The jewel itself was superb, and "was suspended from a collar three feet long, composed of seven rows of fine gold Maltese chain, intersected by five gold parallelograms, with brilliant centres." This proof of affection and esteem for so great an ornament of the Craft, was ably and most feelingly alluded to by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex at the time, and for a concise account of which interesting event we refer our readers to the admirable edition of Preston's "Illustrations of

Masonry," edited by the lamented Bro. the Rev. Dr. George Oliver.

It having transpired that there would be a procession formed, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation of the town of Falmouth, for the purpose of publicly reading the proclamation of peace on Wednesday, July 6th, 1814, the members decided, in open lodge, to join in so laudable an object, in order that the sentiments of joy, so universally felt on the consummation of peace (for the blessings of which Europe was indebted to the steady perseverance of our country), might be more fully acknowledged.

The Lodge of Love and Unity was fraternally invited to attend as well. No report, however, is given of the proceedings. The festival of St. John the Evangelist was kept up on the proper day, with more than usual spirit. The Secretary states that all the members present endeavoured to outvie each other in promoting that order, harmony, and good fellowship which ought ever to be the characteristic of a lodge of Freemasons. The thanks of the lodge were given by the R.W.M. to Bro. J. Parnell "for the trouble he had been at in setting music to several appropriate songs, and for his excellent performance of them, and several pieces of music on the piano, by which a glow of life, harmony, and animation was diffused throughout the lodge." A petition was presented by the R.W.M. from Bro. James Hingston, of the lodge No. 25, belonging to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, whose vessel foundered off the Lands' End in a gale of wind, whereby he was reduced to extreme distress. The lodge, as usual, being attentive to the cry of the unfortunate, generously helped the poor fellow by granting him a £5 note from their funds. The Master, Bro. J. V. Tippet, having retired from the chair at the regular time, having been re-elected on different occasions to the chair of the lodge, Bro. Ellis was elected in his place. The former, however, before resigning the mallet in the hand of his successor, delivered an address of an admirable character, displaying much interest in the welfare of the whole Craft, and an acquaintance with the genuine spirit of our mysteries.

After thanking the officers and brethren for their kind support, and for the honour they had conferred upon him, the R.W.M. observed that "It would be arrogance in him, especially at this time, to expatiate on the benefits of Freemasonry," but as he found in his experience as head of the lodge that "Masonic tramps" were soon alive to

the fact of its charitable nature, he wished to be "permitted to state Masonry had lately been made a vehicle of imposing on our charity, and that some had become Masons merely to raise contributions on the Fraternity, travelling the kingdom for that purpose from one end to the other." I expect many Masters of lodges in the present day can bear a similar testimony.

This fact suggests that an increased care should be exercised in the admission of members. On this subject too much caution cannot possibly be exercised, as it must be admitted that unmerited abuse has been heaped on the Fraternity from the misconduct of those who ought never to have crossed our threshold, and although it may be true, that as Freemasons, we do not practise our "distinguishing characteristic" as we should for the benefit of our indigent brethren, we are still inclined to think that too large a proportion of such unfortunate persons were not at the first in such a social position as our constitutions and expediency require. Some lodges, much in debt, and shackled by a barrenness of funds, consider the fact of five guineas entrance fee too powerful a temptation to be even prudently careful as to the character and position of candidates. We must be excused reiterating our fears on this point, as surely the importance of the evil mentioned as affecting the interests of the Order is a sufficient palliative for repetition.

At the lodge held April 2nd, 1816, the brethren expressed their approval of the new Book of Constitutions, but were afraid that two regulations would peculiarly affect the Lodge of Love and Honour from its situation. "By the new laws, no lodge of emergency can be holden without a weeks' previous notice having been given by the Master, nor can the Master confer more than one degree in a month." This would be extremely detrimental to the Lodge of Love and Honour by greatly diminishing its funds, and would also be felt by the Grand Lodge, who would thereby be deprived of the fees due on initiation. A great number of persons were in the habit of resorting to Falmouth to go abroad by the Packets, and remain in the town only a few days before sailing, and are frequently anxious to take the three degrees before leaving, as they may not have the opportunity of so doing when abroad. The new laws would entirely prevent such persons from being made Masons, as the members would, of course, obey the Grand Lodge implicitly.

The lodge decided to present a respectful remonstrance to the Grand Lodge, stating the peculiar circumstances before mentioned, and praying for an alteration. As might be expected, the Grand Lodge refused the petition, believing that more harm would be done ultimately to the Craft by rapid advancement than by certain wholesome restrictive measures. On referring to the Book of Constitutions for 1815, we find the clauses complained of are so similar to those in force now that their reproduction here is entirely unnecessary. The lodge erased some 20 members from its roll "for more than six months arrears," and together with the effect of the alteration in the laws, did not regain its numerical position afterwards for several years.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

In the ensuing month the periodical election of annuitants on the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons will take place, when 18 are to be selected from a list of 35 candidates, and this is an occasion on which we would earnestly draw the attention of the brethren to the fact that there are on the list three of our aged brethren who will then make their respective applications for the bounty of the Craft for the sixth time. Before proceeding to urge their claims, we may as well give the terms upon which they seek the sympathies and support of the brethren:—

SIXTH APPLICATION.

1. Henry Martin, of No. 2, Hoe-garden, Hoe-gate-street, Plymouth, late Master Mariner. By proof upwards of 70 years of age. Initiated in late No. 208, Scilly, 19th March, 1823; joined No. 70, Plymouth, 16th April, 1845, paid to December, 1848; rejoined 14th December, 1849, paid to December, 1860; married; his only means of support is occasional employment on ship-board as Interpreter of Northern Languages. 5th December, 1861. Votes to be carried forward, 322. Number of years paid, as by lodge returns, 14.

2. John Lucas, of No. 3, Charlotte-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tailor. By proof upwards of 60 years of age. Initiated in No. 424, Gateshead, 15th May, 1843, paid to December, 1865; Widower; from an affection of the spine, disease of the kidneys, and other internal afflictions; cannot follow his trade; his only means of support is 6s. per week as a house porter. 19th December, 1861. Votes to be carried forward, 512. Number of years paid, as by lodge returns, 22.

3. John Broadbent, of Newton Moor, Cheshire, formerly a Grocer. August 20, 1789. Initiated in No. 461, Newton-green, Cheshire, 5th July, 1843, paid to December, 1865. Widower; from misfortunes in trade is in distress, and is now

supported by his daughter, a weaver in a cotton mill. 30th December, 1861. Votes to be carried forward, 224. Number of years paid, as by lodge returns, 22.

From this it will be seen that the youngest of our poor brethren is upwards of sixty, and the eldest seventy-eight years of age, and they all come "well and worthily recommended," as will be seen by the number of years they have contributed to the support of the Craft, and, of course, to their poorer brethren "in the hour of their misfortunes." They are now, in their turn, "shipwrecked in their voyage through life," and are all but cast adrift on the cold shore of poverty. In their distress they call upon their brethren to aid them. They have already done so five times, and although some few helping hands have been held out to them, they still require further assistance, and shall it be said that they ask it in vain? We know nothing of the candidates except from that source which is open and common to all, but following the ordinary course of nature as they are approaching the closing hour of their existence, have they not a right to demand our first care, our sympathy, and our protection. That they are deserving objects is proved by being accepted as candidates and placed on the list, and that being so, we ask our brethren is it right that for six successive times, in their distress and affliction, they should knock at the door of our Masonic benevolent home, only still to be refused admission? We hope and trust that such will not be the case, and if we have been instrumental in awakening the feelings of our brethren to these deserving objects of their bounty, and by their assistance they shall be crowned with success, they, in common with ourselves, will have the consolation and sweet reward of carrying out the greatest principle of our Order, which is Charity.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by Sir Knight R. W. LITTLE, Past Sovereign, at the Inauguration and Dedication of the Rose and Lily Conclave, Richmond, Surrey, on the 30th March, 1867.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the inaugural address of Sir Knight Little at the dedication of the Rose and Lily Conclave at Richmond, and can commend it to their attention as a pure and eloquent exposition of the principles of Christian Freemasonry. Our esteemed Bro. Little is not only distinguished in these high degrees, but equally so in Craft and

R.A. Freemasonry, and we feel sure that this, the latest effusion of his mind, will receive that attention its importance demands.

Worthy and Eminent Sir Knights Companions, It has been customary amongst Freemasons from the earliest period to the present time to inaugurate with solemn ceremonies the erection of temples set apart for the celebration of their mystic rites; and we have, therefore, after the manner of our ancient brethren, assembled to-day within these walls to lay the foundation of a moral edifice based upon the sublime principles of our knightly Order—faith, unity, and zeal.

We have unfurled to-day the banner of the Cross—the highest and holiest ensign ever lifted up for man to follow and to revere. We bear aloft the standard of our illustrious founder whereon is delineated a faint resemblance of the sacred vision of old which startled the solid phalanx of the Roman legions and bowed the heads of princes to the dust. With this divine symbol before us—the remote and marvellous past seems recalled from its shadowy grave. Again—“the Cross triumphant blazes in the sky”—its influence as great—its inspiration as exalted in our own day and generation as when Constantine, clad in resplendent armour, charged at the head of his warrior knights and routed the host of the tyrant. The labarum or device adopted by Constantine was a monogram of the Chi and the Rho—the two first letters of Christos in Greek characters—this emblem was placed on the battle-flags of the Roman empire, and in after years the Red Cross Banner led to victory those pious champions of the Cross who devoted their lives to the rescue of the Holy Land from its infidel oppressors.

Since the period of the Crusades, no less than 34 princes of the Imperial House of Comnenes have been Grand Masters of our Fraternity, and the most illustrious men in England, including the royal Sussex, and our present noble chief, have been found amongst its rulers and sovereigns, and I trust this will ever be the case with an Order of knighthood, which the Abbé Giustiniani declared, in 1692, to be the most ancient in the world.

On this auspicious occasion it may not be deemed inopportune briefly to consider the precepts that are taught, and the objects desired to be attained by all who have entered sincerely into communion with our Christian Order.

Faith is the first principle inculcated—a belief in the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe—the Sovereign Father—the eternal God—this belief, through the influence of the Spirit teaches us to take up the Cross and follow the footsteps of the Lamb in perfect love and in implicit obedience to his Divine Will—by these means alone we hope to rebuild in our hearts the mysterious temple of the triune God.

Unity is the mighty chain by which we, as brethren, are bound together and enabled to achieve great things. It is the support and bond of friendship—the cement of brotherly love—the wondrous lever by which immortal Truth is raised out of the chasms of darkness, where error and superstition hold sovereign sway. Without unity we cannot become a happy and prosperous community; let us therefore strive to preserve this vital principle by being kind and forbearing to all; by forgiving injury, and overlooking injustice; by a readiness at all times to stretch forth a helping hand to the unfortunate, to sorrow with those who overcome with grief, and to rejoice with those whose hearts are full of gladness.

Zeal is the grand permeating fire of the soul which stimulates our desires into action and animates our labours. Without zeal, the potent thoughts of sages,—the profound ideas of philosophers, would remain in obscurity like the unhewn statue in the quarry; but kindled into light and life by this o’ermastering spirit, they assume shape and substance, and ripen into glorious realities.

Having thus directed your attention more particularly to the inspiring watchwords of our conclave, I would further impress upon your minds that Charity and Truth are also essential attributes of the Order, and that we are bound to practise in our daily life the holy precepts taught by our Divine and Almighty Sovereign. Again, I would entreat you to guard well the vestibule of our temple, and suffer none to pass its sacred threshold but brethren faithful and true, who have shown a christian disposition towards their fellow-men, and whose future conduct, you feel assured, will reflect no discredit upon the Order.

Finally, Sir Knights, let us ever be found in the straight path of integrity, honour, secrecy, and virtue, wielding our mystic swords valiantly in spiritual warfare with sin, so that when the pilgrimage of life is over, and the boundless shores of eternity dawn upon the soul, imperish-

able Faith may illumine the darkness of death, and guide us to that celestial conclave of saints and angels where the Rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley shall bloom for everlasting in the presence of the Most High.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXXXVI.

XII.—NEPTUNE AND FEBRUARY.

Concisely, in relation with the commencement of Grecian history, we find the most ancient war was that of the Argonauts, or those princes of Greece who, under the command of Jason, embarked for Colchis to possess themselves of the Golden Fleece. On arriving upon the coast of Troy, Hercules, who was one of them, rescued the daughter of Laomedon, the king, from a terrible sea-ogre, or monster of the deep, pertaining to that age. The adventure, we surmise, is not short of a direct trespass on the Book of Jonah. The sea-monster in question, like the large fish that swallowed Jonah, has been called from being *κητώδης*, *cetodes*, a whale. Laomedon, king of the Trojans, the father of Priamus and Hesione, had been compelled to expose the latter on the sea-shore to be devoured by that monster, sent by Neptune and Apollo, for attempting to defraud them of some charge of their contract for building the walls of Troy, to which we shall presently make some further allusion. Hercules, in this manner, became her deliverer. He caused, of a sudden, a bank to rise between Hesione and the big creature coming up from the ocean, described in respect to its size, like a Phalaina, or whale, and stood armed before it. Then, as the enormous trailing, lifting, and mighty animal came seeking his delicate repast, the hero then of heroes, sprang into its mouth, plunged down its throat, and for the space of three successive days attacked the creature's inside, until "with only the loss of his hair," he made his way safely through. Her father had promised him his royal daughter, with some high-bred, beautiful horses, for this timely exploit. These Hercules left behind him to be claimed on his return, which event, on the successful termination of Jason's expedition, being accomplished, Laomedon, reckless of his honour, withheld the proffered reward; whereupon, as it is recorded, Hercules took by force the city, consigned it to plunder, bestowed the crown on Priamus, and conferred, as a part of the booty, the

royal maiden on Telamon, for his having been the first who mounted the walls. The date of this expedition is computed at about 1262 years before the birth of Christ.

The next war that took place will bring us to the second assault, downfal, or great siege of Troy. Transactingly we will mention, that among the heroes whose deeds emulated the prowess of Hercules, eminently appeared the distinguished Theseus, the son of Ægeus, king of Athens. This king had assassinated Androgeos, the son of Minos the Cretan king, in Attica; upon which outrage Minos waged war with the Athenians, whom, at the time, were severely suffering and reduced through famine. In this strait advice was sought of the oracle. They were informed that there would be no help for their misery until they had rendered atonement to Minos for the cause of his revengement. The demand of that monarch, on their applying for terms, was, that they should send to Crete, yearly, seven young men and as many young maidens, as food to be devoured by the half-man beast Minotaur, kept in the labyrinth made by Dædalus. In the third year, among the number of these noble victims, went Theseus, who, by the assistance of Minos's daughter, Ariadne, who, at first sight as by chance she saw him, fell in love with him, killed the Minotaur, and so delivered his country.

About this time, B.C. 1224, the celebrated Theban war commenced. Œdipus, the son of Laius, king of Thebes, having accidentally slain his father, and, in utter ignorance of the crime, attained, by way of recompense for having killed the monster Sphinx, that was the terror of the neighbourhood, his own mother, Jocasta, in marriage, getting by her two sons, Eteocles and Polyricus, and two daughters, Antigone and Ismena. Laius, his father, the husband of Jocasta, daughter of a king of Thebes, soon after the birth of Œdipus, commanded a soldier to convey him to some distant place and make away with him, on account of the oracle forewarning him that he should meet with his death by the hand of his son. The soldier disliking to murder an infant, or, it may be, shed the blood of his young prince, left him in the wood with his feet hung upwards and his head downwards in a tree. In this plight one of the shepherds of Polybius found him, and carried him to his lady, the queen, who was pleased, because she had no child of her own, to adopt him as her son; and in allusion to the

swollen state of his feet, named him Œdipus. We know he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, of the mountain Sphincius. We are aware also that before then he had consulted the oracle about his parentage, and had been told that he should find his father in Phocis. There, among some others, on a journey, meeting and not knowing him, he, in a fray, killed him. After many years, when he ascertained it was his father he had slain, and his mother he had married, he was seized with such wild horror that he tore out his own eyes, and would have destroyed himself, and in like manner perish as Jocasta, his wife, by actual suicide, had not his daughter Antigone, who so tenderly led and watched over him after he had lost his sight, prevented him committing that fatal deed. He resigned the government. His two sons entered into an agreement to reign for a year by turns. When the year of Eteocles had expired he refused to vacate the sceptre in favour of his brother, who, at Argos, had married the daughter of Adrastus, king of the Argives. In consequence of this refusal a violent war was rushed into against the Thebans. Polynices gained Adrastus and other princes to espouse his claim. It is said seven in all engaged, namely, Adrastus; Tydeus, the son of Œneus the Calydonian; Hippomedon; Parthepaneus, the son of Atalanta, the daughter of Schæneus; Capaneus; Amphiaraus, who was the husband of Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus; and Polynices. These, with the exception of Adrastus, lost their lives in that war. The two brothers killed each other in a duel. So great had been their enmity, we are told, it lasted after their death. Their bodies when placed upon the one funeral pile, to be consumed by the same fire, the very flames avoided combination and divided themselves into two parts.

About thirty-nine years after this, or B.C. 1184, Priam reigned in Troy. He had several children. Homer has given us a minute and glowing account of some of them. The progeny of the gods then inhabited the earth, and the gods themselves took part in mortal disputes. The stars in their courses fought. Nay, surely, as to that elsewhere. Is it not written in the Book of Jasher. The Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon the Amorites. And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, and hasted not to go down about a whole day, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. In the resurrection of the dead, do they rise and help us? What would be our

country without our God, and who can give God a name?

A few words only here will suffice to tell of the far-celebrated siege of Troy. One of Priam's sons, Alexander, who was also called Paris, a name he received of the shepherd who found him when exposed by the command of his father on Mount Ida, was thus brought up as a shepherd, in which capacity, according to the story, he was consulted at the resolve of Jupiter, by the three superior goddesses, Juno, Pallas, and Venus, to determine for them to which of them belonged the "Golden Apple," bearing this inscription of the goddess Discordia, *Pulchrior occipiat*, "the most beautiful take it." Paris having selected Venus, that goddess informed him of his being the son of Priamus and Hecuba, and, true to her promise, she rewarded him with the fairest woman she could find. Under the guise of an embassy he fitted out a large fleet, and sailed to Peloponnesus, to carry away Helena, the imputed most lovely virgin in the world. This young lady was betrothed to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in whose palace she resided. When he arrived Menelaus was not there, and taking advantage of his absence he induced Helena to leave her home, and bore her off with him to Troy. The incensed king demanded her return. Paris refused to give her up. Whereupon under the conduct of Agamemnon, king of Mycena, and the brother of the king of Sparta, the Greeks indignant at such daring offences, united their forces to exact terrible retribution from the Trojans. After a ten years' long, glorious, and fatal siege, in which it is calculated upwards of 800,000 Greeks, and more than 600,000 Trojans perished. Troy, the great and mighty metropolis of Asia, was treacherously betrayed, given up to pillage, set on fire, and utterly burnt down.

(To be continued.)

SYMBOLISM OF THE PELICAN.—The pelican feeding her young with her blood is a prominent symbol of the 18th or Rose Croix degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and was adopted as such from the fact that the pelican, in ancient Christian art, was considered as an emblem of the Saviour. Now this symbolism of the pelican, as a representative of the Saviour, is almost universally supposed to be derived from the common belief that the pelican feeds her young with her blood, as the Saviour shed his blood for mankind; and hence the bird is always represented as sitting on her nest and surrounded by her brood of young ones, who are dipping their bills into a wound in the mother's breast. But this is not the exact idea of the symbolism, which really refers to the resurrection, and is, in this point of view, more applicable to our Lord, as well as to the Masonic degree of which the resurrection is a doctrine. — *Masonic Trowel*.

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 Querer;" "Gatherings in Wanderings;" "Songs and Ballads;" "Poemata;" "Legends of Edinburgh." &c., &c., &c.; Poet Laureate of the Camongate, Kilwinning; P.M. St. Stephens; P.P.Z. of St. Andrews, R.A. Chap.; &c.; &c.

(Continued from page 270.)

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE CRASH OF THE THUNDER BOLT.

"Farewell! a long farewell!"—*Shakespeare.*

Caius once more stood in the apartment where first he had seen Phryne, and surrendered his heart to her witching charms. And she was false and worthless. And while he stood there pale as any marble statue, waiting for her coming, hot and fevered thoughts rushed through his mind, searing and embittering his heart.

"Ye fingered moths, whose lips are free to all to sip their sweets, if sweet can be that chalice from which all drink, whose tiny waists each lecher's arm may span, whose budded breasts, unfolded to the passer's view, can tempt the mind to rove to thoughts impure, are ye the idols I, who have sought for beauty only in the good and pure, should raise an altar to, and on it burn the brightest promises of youth, the hard won wreath of fame, and twine it round the pedestal. I, who have searched the world for one true heart, guileless and innocent, like his who died on Calvary, on hers who saw the bloody sweat trickle adown his forehead on the Cross. Alas! alas! The pure true souls are gone from out the world, the girls who loved the dagger better than a foul disgrace, on whose unsullied brows the modest veil came down as grace from heaven, who knit the snow-white robe of maidenhood into a matron's proud untarnished gown. Cornelia, Lucrese, are your ages past for ever from the earth? Is there not one of God's great universe so pure of heart that lions might crouch down and lick her feet as something nobler than this earth of ours. Out, out on it! Foul breaths and rotten hearts give forth no incense like the songs of old, when virtue was the noblest crown of man, the rarest jewel in a maiden's dower. The coin that passes through too many hands blurs soon, alas! too soon; the gloss wears off, and the effigy defaced, in time tells not of what in its first palmy days it bore."

"He took a few steps up the room, and then he thought—

"But if this tale after all be not true? what if Paulus, led away by a false report and exaggerated rumour, does her a grave injustice? Well, we know a maidens name is like a tempting rose, which blooms upon a high and craggy height, if once a foot can reach that cleft, so soon will a hand pluck it, and its bloom will pass as smoke dissolved into the thinnest air, not even the voice of honour can prevent the evil, for we do call that honour which the world wots little of. It was a dream of days too bright to last. The earth is dull and dark, and fame has left no feather on the wind to tell us whither it has flown or what it was."

His meditations were broken in upon by two beautiful arms being thrown around his neck, and a mouth fragrant as summer flowers pressed to his lips. It was Phryne.

"My Caius," she sighed, in low sweet quivering tones, all woman now, tender and true, "my heart's best love, thou hast come to me at last. I have watched all night. I could not sleep for thinking of thee. Yes, for thou didst come between me and repose with thy dear eyes, my love, and I, all trembling, thought half in confidence and half in doubt, upon thy words to me. Oh! am I not blest in having thy love. The very earth takes on a richer dress beneath thy smile."

"Oh heaven!" thought Caius; "is this but fraud?"

"I have so much to say to thee," continued Phryne. "Didst thou think me cold, when yesterday thou told'st me that thou did'st love me. Ah, Caius, thou hast taken all my heart, drawn my soul through my lips into thine own, then take myself that I may win the truant back. Ingrate, thou hast not kissed me yet: see, I kiss thee."

But Caius, pale and trembling, could not return her kiss. Phryne looked him anxiously in the face.

"Art thou ill, Caius? Thou art so very pale, so cold, the damp dew gathers on thy brow. Oh my darling tell me what aileth thee? Could'st thou not sleep last night? I am so happy at the thought, and yet I am not. I would not have thee pale and ill, but well and strong. I shall chide thee else. Ah, I can chide right well. Take care. But come, sit down."

She drew him to a seat.

"My father and my aunt have gone to prayer, so that the hour is our's. Speak, tell me everything. Nay, do not speak, for I see thou art tired. Though my love for thee keeps me awake, it lends

me strength. Did'st think of me last night. I only thought of thee. But thou art so pale. Nay, Caius, thou art ill, art very ill. 'Twas wrong to venture forth to-day. Oh speak; speak but one word, 'tis Phryne asks it from thee."

"Death were sweeter than this agony. I shall go mad," thought Caius. Then rousing himself, he said: "Yes, Phryne, let us talk. I am not well. Some things have pained me, but the pain will go."

"No," said Phryne, looking him anxiously in the face, "thou art really ill. Thy hand is cold, an icy dew is on thy brow; Caius, upon my knees tell me what aileth thee. O little knowest thou of a woman's heart, so fondly timorous of the loved one, as the bird that dies when death has robbed her of her mate."

"Rise, Phryne, rise," said Caius, attempting to raise her from her lowly position.

"Thou lovest me no longer," cried she covering her face with her hands and bursting into tears. "Oh 'twas a dream too bright to last; well might I have known that there is not joy on earth for me, for when I am happy, there ever comes a cloud to damp and kill my joy."

"Rise, Phryne; I love, heaven alone knows how fondly, each accent of thy voice."

"Thy friends love not thy choice. I see it all. A nobler mate they would choose for thee from among Rome's daughters, more beautiful and richer than Murtius's daughter, yet none of them can love thee, Caius, as I love thee."

"Believe me, my friends know nothing of my choice. Not that disquiets me. Rise up, and let us talk. We'll speak of long past days—of Greece."

These ominous words, uttered in a low stern voice, struck coldly to the heart of the unfortunate listener. She rose slowly, saying, "Of Greece?"

"Yes," answered Caius, with some show of composure, "was it not thy birthplace and thy home for many years?"

"Yes, true," said Phryne; then to herself she muttered, "a thunder cloud rolls overhead—where will the lightning fall and blast—I tremble."

"I met," continued Caius, "an ancient friend of thine last night—the Corinthian Paulus."

She did not scream at the mention of that terrible name, her breath came quicker, her lips quivered for an instant, and she became deadly pale. In a voice, clear, automaton like, she said, clasping her hands upon her heart,

"Thou knowest — ?"

"All," replied Caius, sadly.

"Down, down, poor heart," cried Phryne wildly, "thy sin has found thee out. Thou knowest all, thou sayest, Caius, and yet thou knowest nothing—the life I was trained to, all the sin my father and that hell hag Lais taught me—the trap they set for me. Enough, enough. A bitter hour of reckoning awaits them both. Go, Caius, leave me. I do love thee; believe me true, at least, in that. My every prayer is thine. Forget me, or if thou should'st ever think of me, of one so vile, be it with pity. Forgive me if I have wronged thee—past all hope of forgiveness, forgive me, and ever think kindly of me."

Caius rose, his heart swelled in his bosom, tears flushed his eyes, as in a voice broken with sorrow, he said—

"I do forgive thee, Phryne, though my heart seems breaking in my bosom. Farewell. On earth we shall meet again no more; but I will ever pray for thee, that peace may smile upon thine after-life. Farewell, a long farewell—farewell for ever."

He rushed, wild with disappointed love from the house, while Phryne fell senseless to the ground.

Sad time, sad hearts and sadder futurity, the sun of life had sunk in a bank of vapoury clouds, sorrow came up the heavens, and a long night of woe set in, starless, silent, and portentous.

(To be continued.)

[The Author reserves the right of reproduction and translation.]

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

LODGES OF GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Your opportunity of acquiring information respecting systems which English Freemasonry eschews, will be very ample. In the lodges of Germany and France, which you propose to visit next autumn, you will, if I am rightly informed, find Pantheism, Spinozism, Hegelianism, Idealism, Dualism, Materialism, Sensualism, *Empirisme*, Naturalism, Ideology, Fatalism, Positivism, Atheism, and Scepticism.—C. P. COOPER.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Apples of Sodom instead of good and wholesome fruit! You relate a strange phenomenon, Bro. — But inquire, and be sure you will find that there has been a grafting of the trees very unlike that taught by the English, and, as you know, at this day still practised by them.—C. P. COOPER.

FINAL CAUSES.—METAPHYSICAL READING.

Bro. —, the study of Final Causes has produced,

as I was sure it would produce, in a mind such as yours, at once intelligent and eager for the truth, the conviction of the existence of the Great Architect of the Universe, and you have become a member of our Institution. Let me now recommend to you moderation in your Metaphysical Reading. The nature of the Great Architect of the Universe will ever be a mystery for the human understanding; the finite cannot comprehend the infinite, whatever the word infinite is taken to signify. You already possess all the knowledge requisite for your guidance onward in that path at the end of which is found, what, adopting philosophical language, you denominate the "sovereign good." Perform your moral duty, and if you have not your reward now, you will have it hereafter. You have learnt this by the light of nature. You will excuse me when I add it would be more satisfactory to those who love you had you learnt it by revelation also.—C. P. COOPER.

THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

The brother, writer of a recent letter in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, will perhaps be glad to see a passage respecting the Eleusinian mysteries, taken by me six or seven years ago from the stray numbers of some work in the nature of an encyclopædia then publishing in parts. It may be here mentioned that some of a large series of communications, intended for the *Freemasons' Magazine*, already prepared in answer to the questions of correspondents, relate to the mysteries of ancient nations. But press of matter will probably render it impossible for the editor to insert such communications for some months to come, most of them falling late in the series. The ensuing is the passage referred to above:—"The outward method of the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries is known with considerable accuracy of detail. Their esoteric significance is variously interpreted. The ancients themselves generally believed that the doctrines revealed to the initiated gave them better hopes than other men enjoyed, both as to the present life and as to a future state of existence. Modern speculation has run wild in the attempt satisfactorily to explain these mysteries. As reasonable a solution as any other seems to be that of Bishop Thirlwall, who finds in them the remains of a worship which preceded the rise of the Hellenic mythology and its attendant rites, grounded on a view of nature less fanciful, more earnest, and better fitted to awaken both philosophical thoughts and religious feeling."—C. P. COOPER.

ROME AND FREEMASONRY.

Well, wonders will never cease, say I; and now that I have recovered my breath, let me explain how I came to lose it. Rome is actually growing consistent, her precepts and her examples are getting to harmonise—sad symptoms, and I fear the old lady of the Seven Hills is in a bad way when she goes the length of refusing heretics' money. Upon my word, I am inclined to believe it one of poor A. Ward's *goals*. No, here it is in black and white. Turn to page 251 of the present volume, and you will read "How Papists" (*begin to understand*) "estimate Freemasonry." The Bishop of Saloniike has forbidden the sisters of mercy to receive a portion of a certain fund arising from a charitable benefit given by the brethren of the Italian Lodge there. It is true that the

Jesuits have been carrying on a systematic persecution of these brethren, a circumstance which may have influenced the bishop. Still, it is well worth remarking that the Roman Catholics have refused the Freemasons' money.

"What is the use of making such a fuss about it?" I hear a brother say, "has not the Pope consigned us to blazes and the pleasures of brimstone?"

Granted, my esteemed brother; and the celebrated Paul Cullen, of Ireland, in one of his 1863 pastorals, threatened even the faithful of the Romish Church with the same punishment for attending *Freemason balls*, see *Scottish Freemasons' Magazine* for July, 1863, and the newspapers of the time. What bothers me is the fact of the sisters of mercy refusing the money.

When that elegant, learned, and most Christ-like document known as the Pope's Allocution against Freemasonry was fulminated, spreading widely laughter and humour among the brethren, who did not appear to suffer much from the thunderer, it was supposed that thenceforward all communication between us, the diabolic Masons and the good Catholics, was at an end. But such, certain Roman Catholics understood, was not to be the case. While I was revising the proof of an answer to the Pope's Allocution, I received by post a polite letter and packet of tickets, requesting me, as Right Worshipful Master of Lodge St. Stephen's, to dispose of them at sixpence a-piece among my brethren, when, if I succeeded in selling twenty, one complimentary ticket was to be my reward. My ordinary custom is, on receipt of such documents, to pitch them into the waste basket, unless they happen to be of some excellent paper, when they make extremely good pipe-lights. The present packet had that qualification, and so were preserved. I did not pay much attention to the packet at the time, and it was only when I came to twist a ticket up into a pipe-light, that I discovered that it emanated from some Roman Catholic sisters of mercy. Now, this was a good joke—asking me, whom their reverend head had consigned to eternal perdition, to help raise funds for his cause. Shylock was honest when he told Bassanio, "I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you." Why can Rome not be equally honest, and say, "I will take your money, but mind, I will damn you." I found that every other Master had received a similar packet, with a similar request, and, if my memory does not fail me, one or two similar packets from other Roman Catholics reached me during my term of office. It was about the most barefaced piece of impudence that could have been perpetrated, to ask the Master of a lodge to exert himself in behalf of a religion, while at the very moment the pulpits of its churches rang with the blasphemous denunciation of the brethren.

This conduct, at the time, struck me as absurd in the last degree, and was another proof of the glaring inconsistency of Roman Catholics. It is thus with much gratification that I observe a change for the better coming over the spirit of Rome's dream; and a few bishops like him of Saloniike introduced into Britain might be a step in the right direction, when the Masons would no longer have insult added to attempted injury.—A. O. HAYE.

MASONIC TOMBSTONES.

The Masonic devices on tombstones appear to me to be rather the exception than the rule. In Cowie churchyard, Kincardinshire, N.B., there is a very unique one. Within half a circle the sun, moon, five-pointed star, square and compasses, gavel, maul, chisel, plumb-line, level, gauge, and perfect ashlar are arranged in beautiful symmetry, and among these devices are interspersed the words "their Son cut," and below, "this stone. In memory of," &c.—△

MR. COX'S LETTER.

Bros. Hughan's and Hays's interpretation of this letter are certainly very creditable to those gentlemen; but they might please inform ignorant brethren like myself in what crucible they try those curiosities, so as to bring out the meaning.—△

MASONIC RELIGION.

On this point there ought not to be a shadow of doubt. Our worship is to the God of Light, to Him who shall lead us safely through the dark valley and shadow of death, and raise us from the grave to admit us to the full glory of His perfect light, of which our Order is but a prototype.—△

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

△ may consult Potter's "Greek Antiquities," Mackey's "Lexicon of Freemasonry," Faber's "Cabiri," and St. Croix's "Les Mysteres du Paganisme," for accounts of these mysteries. Abundance of information will be found in "Joannis Meursi Eleusinia sive de Cereris Eleusinae sacro, ac festo. Lugd. Bat. Elzevir, 1619.—A. O. HAYE.

MASONIC TOMBSTONE IN HOLYROOD CHAPEL.

One of the tombstones in the chapel has a plain cross and calvary; on the dexter side a pair of compasses over a book (the Bible), and on the sinister side a square over a mallet. All that is legible of the inscription is "Hic jacet honorab. Vir Johannes . . . et . . . Anno dni 1543."—A. O. HAYE.

EDINBURGH FREEMASON ANTIQUITIES.

Among the collection of the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the celebrated antiquarian, was a finely-carved oak door of a small press or ambry, having a figure of the Virgin carved in low relief on the panel, which belonged to one of the Edinburgh lodges. Wilson, in his "Memorials of Edinburgh," vol. II., p. 207, writes, "In the hall of St. David's Lodge, in Hynford's Close, a still more venerable antique used to be shown—an original portrait of King Solomon, painted for the first Grand Lodge at the founding of the Order, while the Temple of Jerusalem was in progress! . . . Some of the brethren entertain doubts of its being *quite so old*, though some venerable octogenarian answered our inquiries by an ancient legend of the Burgh, which bears that certain of the town guard of Edinburgh were present in Jerusalem at the Crucifixion, and carried off this venerable portrait from the Temple during the commotions that ensued." The St. David's Lodge have lost this venerable relic, or the Royal Order, which was preserved among these brethren, may now possess it. The Royal Order was founded by Robert the Bruce, in 1314, and the Lodge St. David was chartered in 1739. I should like a little explanation relative to the Royal Order, and how the St. David's brethren

became its protectors. Some unbelievers in Masonry state Robert the Bruce was as much the founder of it as Mahomet; that it sprang out of the 18th degree, and was largely indebted to the Euphuus of John Lyly for its affected and bombastic style of language, and to its fabricator for its *very simple* rhyming ritual. I have heard this given as a specimen of the ritual.

Q.—Who art thou that knockest at that door?
If thou hast no business here, knock thou no more,
Or else thy head, with my sword, I will score.

—SIR PATRICK CURIOSITY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A.N. IMPOSTOR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to put the Craft on their guard against an unworthy brother who has succeeded in victimising not only myself but, I believe, every brother resident in this neighbourhood? The individual in question called on me on the 17th of December last, and after proving himself a Master Mason, and stating that he had been sent on to me by another brother resident in this province (this I have since ascertained to be true, the brother in question having been gulled like myself), he informed me that he was a Pole who had lost his all in the recent struggle for independence, that he earned a slight subsistence by obtaining orders for a Gazetteer that a London bookseller is publishing, and that he was in urgent distress, which, he appealed to me, as a brother Mason, to relieve. Believing him, and seeing by his book that many brethren in this neighbourhood with whom I am acquainted had done the same thing, I, remembering a peculiar moment to which I need not further allude, gave him an order for the book in question, and relieved him in addition. It has since been brought to my knowledge that his representations were *entirely false*, that so far from being in need of assistance, he lives in a house for which he pays £35 a year rent; that so far from having "lost his all fighting for his country in Poland," he has been a traveller *for the last ten years*, and that his representations were altogether false. Under these circumstances, I feel it right to put my brethren on their guard against this unworthy brother. He is a stout man, of a good average height, with reddish hair, and (I think) beard, and small eyes. If you can find room for this brotherly warning, you will oblige

Yours fraternally,

T. F. HALSEY,

S.W. and W.M. elect, Westminster and Keystone Lodge (No. 10), J.W. Watford Lodge (No. 404).
Gt. Gaddesden, Hemel Hempstead.

March 29th, 1867.

[Too much caution cannot be used in testing those who go about soliciting alms. This practice is pursued to a great extent by pretended Freemasons, not alone in this country but in America. Our correspondent will see that we have omitted the names of most respectable tradesmen who would, of course, have no knowledge of what had been done by unworthy persons.—Ed. F.M.]

LYRA MASONICA.

“THE CANONGATE KILWINNING.”

Composed for the Election Meeting and Festival of St. John the Baptist, 26th June, 1865. Words by Br. ANTHONY ONEAL HAYE, Poet-Laureate of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning and R.W.M. Lodge St. Stephen. Music by Br. JOSEPH EBSWORTH, Poet-Laureate of Lodge Rifle.

FRATERNALLY DEDICATED TO BR. THOMAS DRYBROUGH, P.M. LODGE CANONGATE KILWINNING.

Fill your glass-es to the brim for a toast. The Can - on - gate Kil-win-ning with all ho-nours let us
 drink. The mo - ther of great men, Toast, toast her yet a - gain. She's
 wor - thy of our boast, what - ev - er o - thers think; Her glo - ry shines with
Rallent. *a tempo.*
 un - di - mi - nish'd ray, As it shone on her bright, her na - tal day. Let us
 drink, then, bro - thers, drink, Let us drink, then, bro - thers, drink, To the Can-on-gate Kil-win-ning a - gain.

Repeat in Chorus.

Let them boast of King and Prince,—What of them?
 Upon her roll an Emp'r's name appears.
 While Dukes and Lords, in turns,
 Have Masters been; and Burns
 Was her Bard—Can others claim
 With these to be her peers?
 Unrivall'd in her children's fame she gleams,
 And still unsullied glow her natal beams.
 So let us drink, Brothers, drink,
 To the Canongate Kilwinning again.

While the great All-Seeing Eye shines aloft,
 By the Square and Compass keeping faithful watch
 O'er the flower of love,
 Her sons shall constant prove
 To their trust where'er they rove.
 Their finger on the Lodge's latch,
 To ope' the portals to the good and true;
 But our myst'ries screening from the cowan's view.
 So let us drink, Brothers, drink,
 To the Canongate Kilwinning again.

THE MYSTERY OF FREEMASONRY.—Freemasonry is mysterious, because it is an admitted anomaly in the history of the earth. Without territorial possessions—without any other coercing power than that of morality and virtue, it has survived the wreck of mighty empires, and resisted the destroying hand of time. Contrast the history of Freemasonry with the history of the heathen and Jewish nations, and what is the result? The Jews, God's favoured people, into whose custody Masonry was first committed, where are they now? A race of wanderers scattered over the face of the globe! Babylon, in her day the queen of nations, fallen, never to rise again! Egypt, with her kings and philosophers, classic Greece, and imperial Rome, we now find but occupying their place in the history of the world. But Masonry is an institution *sui generis*. It exists solely of itself, and eclipses all other institutions or orders in the world, which ever have been, are, or ever shall be, Christianity alone excepted. The numerous attempts which have been made at different periods to expose it to public derision, and destroy its usefulness, have all signally failed. Every such attack has produced an effect contrary to the wishes and anticipations of its projectors. Like Gray's virtuous peasant—

“It keeps the noiseless tenor of its way,”

and rejoices in the unsullied happiness of doing good. Masonry may, in a word, be ennobled, enlarged, exalted, and purified; but, being stamped with the seal of immortality, she can never be annihilated.—*The Craftsman (Canada)*.

ONE WHO OUGHT NOT TO BE A FREEMASON.—A parsimonious man, one of illiberal ideas, destitute of the nobler impulses, is

utterly unfit to make a Freemason. We may improve him, but in so doing we will have wasted more time on him than his services to us will be worth, endangered the harmony of the Order, and imposed a clog on its mission of charity. A man of such disposition is in dread of coming to want, and thinking our Institution offers him indemnity against such a contingency, he seeks connection with us for that sole purpose. He doesn't join to do good to others, but to have them do good for him. He contributes no more to the charities enjoined upon all good Masons than the strictest construction of Masonic law compels him, and then so grudgingly that the recipient, if of a sensitive nature, had rather be spared the infliction.—*National Freemason*.

THE DORIC ORDER.—The Doric, which is plain and natural, is the most ancient, and was invented by the Greeks. Its column is eight diameters high, and has seldom any ornaments on base or capital except mouldings; though the frieze is distinguished by triglyphs and metopes, and triglyphs compose the ornament of the frieze. The solid composition of this Order gives it a preference in structures where strength and a noble simplicity are chiefly required. The Doric is the best proportioned of all the Orders. The several parts of which it is composed are founded on the natural position of solid bodies. In its first invention it was more simple than in its present state. In after times, when it began to be adorned, it gained the name of Doric; for when it was constructed in its primitive and solid form, the name of Tuscan was conferred on it. Hence, the Tuscan precedes the Doric in rank on account of its resemblance to that pillar in its original state.—*Masonic Review*.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEMS.

MASONIC INCIDENT AT A WRECK.—It is mentioned at Falmouth as a singular coincidence that in the loss of the *Marmion*, on the 17th ult., at Gyllyngvase beach, the last man saved from the ill-fated ship was the only Freemason belonging to the vessel, and he was rescued by a brother Freemason, Bro. Theophilus Jones, of Falmouth.

MASONIC FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN PARIS ON THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1867.—The Grand Orient of France having decided on holding a Masonic Festival on the 15th day of June next, which will be followed by a banquet, as announced in the *MAGAZINE* of the 16th ultimo, the Secretary-General of the Grand Orient has communicated to us the pleasure of the Grand Orient that all brethren holding under the several Masonic jurisdictions in Great Britain may make application through the office of the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE* for any information they are desirous of obtaining relative to the Masonic meetings, and the general arrangements for the reception of foreign brethren visiting Paris at and after the opening of the Exhibition. We have now the pleasure of announcing to our readers that we have completed such arrangements as will, we hope, materially facilitate their being received by the officers of the Grand Orient in Paris, as also to insure such brethren the opportunity of assisting at the Masonic festival, and being present at the banquet should they desire it. The following is a copy of the circular announcing the general arrangements for the festival:—"General Arrangements.—The festive lodge to open at two p.m., and the banquet at six p.m. Subscriptions received at the office of the Secretary to the Grand Orient of France, 16, Rue Cadet, Paris. Subscription fee, 20 francs (16s.). Subscriptions received down to the 1st of May from members of Continental and Algerian lodges, and to the 15th of May from Transatlantic lodges. The committee are under the necessity of fixing these terms with a view to know the approximate number of subscribers, previous to organising the festival. Civil (evening) dress compulsory." Printed forms of vouchers for dinner tickets are now ready, and may be had at the office of the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE* by such members of the Order as will forward their application, together with their Masonic certificate, or certificates, in a registered letter, or by book-post parcel, together with a post-office order for sixteen shillings. The voucher and documents will be returned, prepaid and registered, without any further charge, within three days.

WE have learned, by the last mail, that our esteemed and highly-gifted brother, Hyde Clark, has received a flattering testimonial of the respect entertained for him by the members of the Craft in the East, over whom he has ruled as Acting District Grand Master. Bro. Hyde Clark has, since his return to England, been received by the several lodges he has visited with the utmost distinction.

THE D. PROV. G.M. OF NORFOLK.—The ceremony of installing Bro. the Hon. Major Walpole, as D. Prov. G.M. of Norfolk, took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Norwich, on the 4th instant. We shall give a report of the proceedings in next week's *MASONIC MAGAZINE*.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF JOPPA (No. 188).—The members of the above lodge met at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, on the 1st

inst. The W.M., Bro. Eskell, raised Bros. Gencse and Lynes, and passed Bros. Lowenstein, Alexander, and Aaronson, and initiated Messrs. Phillips, Sydney, Hunt, and Barnes into the Order in a manner that reflected the greatest credit on his working. Bro. Alexander, P.M., proposed and Bro. Levy, P.M., seconded, that a sum of ten guineas be given from the funds of the lodge, in addition to the private subscription of the brethren, for the purpose of presenting Bro. B. W. Aaron, Treasurer of the lodge, for his indefatigable exertions in connection with the lodge, which was warmly and liberally responded to by the brethren. Bro. H. F. Isaacs proposed the following notice of motion:—"That a Life Governorship be purchased in the four Masonic institutions—in the Girls' and Boys' Schools, and the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows." The brethren then went from labour to refreshment. Every satisfaction was given to the brethren, Bro. Jennings, the newly-appointed manager, looking after the creature comforts. The brethren were agreeably entertained by the excellent singing of Bros. F. Cook, Neumark, H. M. Levy, P.M. and Lowe. The following were the visitors:—Bro. Smith (No. 383, Montego Bay); W. I. D. Ancona, P.M. (No. 447, Franklin Lodge, W.S.), who returned thanks in a very feeling manner; Oliver Davids (No. 279); Thompson (Domatic, No. 177); Wm. Knight (Fortitude, No. 17); H. Wright (No. 27); G. Hill, (No. 507); Nathan (No. 205); Walters (No. 205). After spending a pleasant evening the brethren separated in peace and harmony.

INSTRUCTION.

DALHOUSIE LODGE (No. 860).—The anniversary festival of this flourishing lodge of instruction took place at Bro. Ireland's, King Edward Tavern, Triangle, Hackney, on the 26th ult., when several sections were ably worked by two or three of the brethren; amongst the most conspicuous was Bro. F. T. Latreille (Victoria, No. 1,056), whose working deserves the highest eulogium. The chair was ably filled by Bro. Gilchrist, P.M., Doric Lodge. The brethren (upwards of forty in number) afterwards adjourned to an excellent banquet provided by Bro. Ireland, which gave every satisfaction. The cloth being cleared, Bro. Wright, J.W. (No. 504) owing to the severe hoarseness of Bro. Gilchrist, was called to the chair. The usual Masonic toasts having been proposed and cordially responded to the chairman in a very appropriate address alluded to the able manner in which Bro. Bristo, the late Secretary to this lodge of instruction had discharged the duties of his office for upwards of two years, and the attention he had at all times shewn to the members, said it was the wish of all the brethren connected with it that his efforts should not pass unnoticed, and that a suitable testimonial should be awarded to him; he had therefore great pleasure on this occasion in presenting him, in the name of the brethren of the Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, trusting that he might live many years to enjoy it. Bro. Bristo, in a short but able speech returned thanks to those brethren who had so generously contributed towards the testimonial, assuring them that he should never forget their kindness and likewise the high esteem in which he was held by the lodge. "The Health of the Chairman and Bro. Gilchrist" was then proposed and heartily responded to. The evening's entertainment was enlivened by several songs, in which many of the brethren creditably acquitted themselves, and was brought to a close at a reasonable hour. Amongst those present were noticed Bros. W. Wrenn, P.M., No. 1,056; Alexander, P.M., No. 188; Low, W.M. No. 30; Paynter, P.M. No. 156; Turner, S.W., No. 1,056; Williams, No. 1,056; U. Latreille, No. 1,056; T. Lec, No. 860; Barnes, 933; Yetton, No. 933; Murray, No. 1,056; Robbins, No. 1,056; W. F. Crouch, No. 860; and several others.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

HARLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge (No. 531).*—A regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday, the 4th inst., when the following brethren were present:—Bros. J. Sivewright, W.M.; A. Nathan, I.P.M.; George Moore, M.D., P. Prov. J.G.W., P.M., S.W.; Jas. Groves, P. Prov. G.S.B.; S. Armstrong, P.M., J.W.; G. Carter, Sec.; Jas. Armstrong, S.D.; Stonier Leigh, and Emma Holmes. Visitors: Bros. J.

Harpley, W.M. 764; D. Gourley, &c. The lodge being opened in ancient form and with solemn prayer, and the minutes read and confirmed, it was raised to the second degree, when Bro. John Hyslop Bell, who was a candidate for the third degree, having passed the necessary examination, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the beautiful and impressive ceremony being conducted by Bro. Stonier Leigh, by the special permission of the W.M. At its conclusion, there being no other business, the lodge was closed down to the first degree, when Bro. Emra Holmes presented the lodge with a copy of Bro. Dr. Bell's "Stream of Freemasonry," prefacing the presentation with a few words eulogistic of this admirable and comprehensive chart of Masonry. The lodge was then finally closed, and the brethren retired to refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given with all the honours, the W.M. proposed "Our Newly-raised Brother" in a neat and appropriate speech, when Bro. Bell responded, expressing the pleasure he had derived from joining the Craft, and hoping that he might be able to become in time what it was his ambition to be—in every sense a good Mason. The W.M. having proposed "Our Visiting Brethren" in his usual pleasant, cordial manner, Bro. Harpley responded in equally courteous terms. Bro. E. Holmes then proposed the name of Bro. Stonier Leigh, speaking in high terms of his abilities as a Mason, and praising the manner in which he had conducted the ceremony of the evening. At the same time he deprecated the system of a brother who had not yet passed the chair undertaking to perform any of the ceremonies which appertained of right to the Master or his representative the P.M., and hoped the procedure of this evening would not be allowed to form a precedent which might have a dangerous tendency. Bro. Leigh, in responding, admitted that it would not do to establish a precedent on the evenings proceedings, although the Board of General Purposes had declined to legislate on the subject, or to say that ceremonies conducted by a brother who was not an installed Master were illegally performed. Several brethren contributed to the harmony of the evening by the exercise of their vocal abilities, and the evening was spent in that harmony and good-fellowship which always characterises the meetings of the brethren of this lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 220).—This numerous and well-attended lodge was held on the 27th ult., at the Wellington Hotel, Garston. Present—Bros. C. Leedham, W.M.; J. Hamer, P.M.; J. Baker, S.W.; James Cook, J.W.; O. Roylance, Treas.; Sewell, S.D.; Cook, I.G., and a large muster of members. Among the visitors were—Bros. W. Bainbridge, S.W. 721; Fozzard, P.M. 1,035; Evans, I,035; Dilworth and Chapler, 580, Ormskirk; Stevenson, J.W. 537; Kirkpatrick, 249, &c. The minutes having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. Daniel Lowry and Mr. James Glover, and duly declared unanimous. Mr. Kenneth Annat having been proposed by vote, was also balloted for and elected. D. Lowry and K. Annat were then duly admitted to light by the W.M., and declared themselves subscribing members. The working tools were then explained by the J.W., Bro. Cook. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bros. Dagleish, Warhurst, Platts, and Clegg were examined, and proving proficient, were entrusted and prepared; and the lodge being opened in the third degree, they were severally raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge having been closed down, the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 523).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, the 21st ult., under the presidency of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly. Amongst those present were Bros. the Rev. John Spital, I.P.M., as S.W.; J. M. Duff, P.M.; W. Johnson, P.M.; Sheppard, P.M. and Treas.; J. E. Hodges, J.W.; Barfoot, Sec.; Buzzard, J.D.; Watson, I.G., and others. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, and no candidate being in attendance, a portion of the lecture was omitted. The lodge was then opened and closed down in the second and third degrees. Bro. Duff, P.M., drew attention to the loss which Masonry had sustained in the decease of the Venerable Bro. the Rev. Dr. Oliver, the learned historian of Masonry, and who, on the formation of the library in this building, had presented

copies of many of his Masonic works, from the interest he felt in the sister lodge of St. John's, in which his father, the Rev. Samuel Oliver, it appeared, had been initiated in the year 1797. He moved that a resolution expressive of the regret of the lodge at the loss which the Order had sustained, be entered on the minutes. The resolution was duly supported, and carried unanimously. It was proposed by the D. Prov. G.M., and seconded by the J.W., that Bro. Charles Johnson, F. Prov. S.G.W. for Jersey, be an honorary member of the lodge. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, under the presidency of Bro. Duff, P.M.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the brethren of this lodge assembled in due course at the Freemasons' Hall, the W.M., Bro. L. A. Clarke, in the chair. There were also present—Bros. Kelly, P.M. and D. Prov. G.M.; Pettifor, P.M.; Weare, P.M. and Treas., as S.W.; Ride, J.W.; Stretton, Sec.; Gosling, J.D.; Thorpe, I.G. Visitors—Bros. Barfoot, Bitlney, Toller, Sculthorpe, and J. C. Clarke, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. A letter was received from the Rev. Bro. Anderson, S.D., stating that as he had a service at his church on Wednesday evenings during Lent, he was compelled to be absent from his post in lodge. The Secretary reported that the votes of condolence passed at the last lodge on the decease of the Rev. Bro. Oliver, D.D., an honorary member of the lodge, and of Bro. Joseph Underwood, for many years an active P.M. of the lodge, had been forwarded to the families of those deceased brethren, and letters were read from Mrs. Pears, daughter of Dr. Oliver, and from Mrs. Underwood, acknowledging, in feeling terms, the kind expressions of regret and sympathy on the part of the members of the lodge, and which were ordered to be inserted in the minutes. Bros. Checkland and Burton being candidates to be passed to the second degree, were called to the pedestal, and having given the necessary proofs of their proficiency as E.A.'s, retired, when a F.C.'s lodge was opened, and the W.M. proceeded to pass them to that degree in an efficient manner. No further business offering the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, passing a few hours very pleasantly.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*School of Instruction*.—The school of instruction in connection with the Perseverance and Cabbell Lodges of this province has just finished its meetings for the present season. They have been held weekly since October, at the house of Bro. Colsey, the Exchange Hotel, and the largeness of attendance of members belonging to both lodges, combined with the systematic character of the work invariably practised, has been productive of the utmost possible benefit. A very good example has thus been set to the brethren of Norwich and the province, and if it were only followed by other lodges, a great improvement would soon manifest itself in the working part of the degrees. To celebrate the closing meeting of the season, the members of the school, to the number of twenty, partook of dinner at the house of Bro. Colsey, on Friday evening, the 5th inst. Bro. B. W. Harcourt, W.M. of Lodge Perseverance, presiding, Bro. T. Cumpling, W.M. (Cabbell) being in the vice-chair. A variety of Masonic toasts were proposed, including "The Health of the Venerable Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell), who, notwithstanding his advanced age, continues to take the liveliest interest in the prosperity of the Order. The other toasts comprised the healths of Bro. Harcourt, W.M.; Bro. Cumpling, W.M.; Bro. Colsey, P.M.; Bro. Dunsford, P.M., &c. The brethren separated at high twelve, after having enjoyed a very pleasant and harmonious meeting.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*The Lodge Prince of Wales* (No. 959).—This lodge held its regular monthly meeting at the Masonic Hall, on the 1st inst. There was a very large attendance of the members of the lodge, including several visitors. Three brethren connected with the Phoenix and Franklin Lodges were balloted for as subscribing members. The lodge business was unusually heavy. At its conclusion forty brethren sat down to a well-served banquet, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. T. B. Jennings, supported by his warders—Bros. J. Helms and E. C. Tidd. The proceedings of the evening were rendered more than usually interesting by the presentation of a handsome gold ring,

with the Knight Templar's Cross, beautifully set in crimson on white enamel, to Bro. George Light, who is about leaving Ipswich, and who, during his connection with the lodge Prince of Wales, has won the esteem and regard of all the brethren. The ceremony of presentation was most gracefully performed by Bro. Edward Dorling, P.G. Sec., on behalf of the brethren who had subscribed to the testimonial.—Bro. Light, in receiving the ring, expressed the regret he felt at parting with those with whom he had been so long and so pleasantly associated, and assured the brethren that he accepted the tribute of their esteem with the assurance that he had succeeded in gaining their respect, and he should prize the gift presented by them as a bright remembrance of the many pleasant hours he had spent in their society.—The reception given to Bro. Light was of the most cordial character, and we feel assured that in his new sphere of life he carries with him the best wishes of all the brethren for his future prosperity and happiness. Bro. Light held the office of J.D. in the Lodge Prince of Wales.

INDIA.

MADRAS.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CHIEF CORNER STONE OF THE NEW PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

The ceremony of laying the chief corner stone of the new Presidency College took place on the 6th February, at Madras, with Masonic honours, in the presence of Lord and Lady Napier, the Maharajah of Travancore, and a large number of spectators; every section of the community having been duly represented.

The District Grand Lodge of Madras was opened at the Public Works Stores, Chepauk, and the brethren being in their proper clothing and jewels and wearing white gloves, the procession moved a little before five o'clock, in the following order, so music played by the band of the 41st N. I. :—

- Two Tylers with drawn swords.
- Band (playing slow Music).
- Brethren not members of any lodge (two and two).

MOUNT LODGE, No. 926.

Banner.

Tyler with drawn sword.

Entered Apprentices (two and two).

Fellow Crafts (two and two).

Master Masons (two and two).

Stewards.

Inner Guard with weapon.

Deacons.

Secretary.

Treasurer.

Chaplain.

Wardens.

Past Masters (two and two).

W. Master.

LODGE UNIVERSAL CHARITY, No. 273.

(As above).

LODGE PERFECT UNANIMITY, No. 150.

(As above).

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

Architect and Builders with plans—

Bros. R. F. Chisholm, C.E., H. Bonnycastle, C.E., and R. W. Barnett, C.E.

Ewer, with wine; Cornucopia, with corn; Ewer, with oil. Bros. W. F. Hooper; F. N. Dawes; Capt. A. J. Filgate, R.E. Assist. District Grand Pursuivant, District Grand Organist— Bro. C. Tate.

District Grand Superintendent of Works—

Bro. Capt. W. T. Rogers, R.E.

Past District Grand Deacon—

Bro. T. W. Wray.

District Grand Secretary, with Book of Constitutions on cushion,—

Bro. C. Scott.

District Grand Registrar, with his bag,—

Bro. J. Miller.

District Grand Treasurer, with phial containing coins,— Bro. J. G. Coleman.

Director of Ceremonies.

Assistant Director of Ceremonies.

District Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Bro. H. Goodwin, D. G. Assist. Dir. of Care.

- Past District Grand Wardens.
- Bro. Surgeon Major Dickinson.
- District Junior Grand Warden with Plumb.
- Bro. Surgeon R. T. Shaw.
- Banner of the District Grand Lodge.
- District Senior Grand Warden with level.
- Bro. J. J. Greatorex, P.D.S.G.W.
- District Junior Grand Deacon.
- Bro. J. J. Blissett, P.D.J.G.D.
- The Sacred Law,
- Open at Numbers X, borne by a Master Mason.
- Bro. J. W. Spring Brenson.
- Bro. Dr. Jesudosen.
- Bro. Captain Reid, R.N.
- District Grand Chaplain..
- Bro. Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A.
- Deputy District Grand Master with Square.
- Bro. W.M. Scharbio, P.D.S.G.W.
- A Brother bearing the Mallet.
- Bro. Major Missiter, R.N., P.D.S.G.W.
- District Grand } Standard of the { District Grand
- Steward. } District Grand Master } Steward.
- Bro. R. Stevens. } Bro. John C. Redie.
- District Grand Sword Bearer.
- Bro. J. Miles, acting
- District Grand Master.
- Bro. A. Macdonald Ritchie, D.D.G.M.
- District Senior Deacon.
- Bro. W. Fraser, C.E.
- District Grand Tyler with Drawn Sword.

The subordinate lodges were arranged in proper order by their respective Director of Ceremonies, while the District Grand Lodge was being opened.

The District Grand Director of Ceremonies and his assistant marshaled the District Grand Lodge, and exercised a general supervision over the whole procession.

No other than Craft clothing was worn.

Having arrived within a proper distance of the railings, the procession halted, opened ranks to the right and left, and faced inwards, so as to leave room for the D.G.M. to pass up the centre preceded by his Standard and Sword Bearer, the D.G. Officers and remaining brethren following in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of procession.

The brethren having entered the railed space, the D.G.M. took his place in the east, the Dep. D.G.M. being on his right and the D.G. Wardens on his left. The volume of Sacred Law was placed on the pedestal provided for the D.G.M., and the "Book of Constitutions on that of the Dep. D.G.M. The music having ceased on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, his lordship, attended by the D.G.M., the Dep. D.G.M., the D.G. Wardens, the D.G. Chaplain or officiating Clergyman, the D.G. Reg., the D.G.T., the D.G.S., the D.G. Supt. of Works, the brethren carrying the corn, wine, and oil, and the architect and builders, ascended the platform, and the D.G.M. delivered the following ancient charge :—

"Men, women, and children here assembled to day to behold this ceremony, know all of you that we be lawful Masons true to the laws of our country, and established of old with peace and honour in most countries to do good to our brethren, to build great buildings, and to fear God, who is the Great Architect of all things. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but these secrets are lawful and honourable to be known by Masons, who only have the keeping of them to the end of time. Unless our Craft were good, and our calling honourable, we should not have lasted so many centuries, nor should we have so many illustrious brothers in our Order, ready to promote our laws and further our interests. To-day we are here assembled in the presence of you all to build a house which we pray God may prosper, if it seem good to Him, that it may become a building for good men and good deeds, and promote harmony and brotherly love till the world itself shall end."

Brethren.—"So mote it be."

The upper stone having been raised, the D.G. Chaplain, offered the "Prayer of Benediction."

On the conclusion of the prayer, the D.G.R. read aloud the inscription, handed to him by the builder, and then with the D.G.T. and D.G.S. advanced to the stone. The former having deposited in a cavity made for the purpose the phial containing

the current coins of the realm, the D.G.S. covered it with the inscription plate which he received from the D.G.R.

Slow music was then played, during which the builders threw cement over the lower stone. The governor, attended by the D.G.M. and brethren on the platform, proceeded to the stone and spread cement over it with a trowel presented by the architect, the music continuing to play.

The upper stone was then lowered; after which the music ceased, and the D.G.M. proceeded to prove the just position and proper form of the stone by the plumb, level, and square, which was delivered to him successively by the D.J. and S.G. Wardens, and Dep. D.G.M. Being satisfied on these points the D.G.M. requested the governor to give the stone certain knocks with the maul, which was delivered to him by the architect. These having been repeated by the D.G.M., who at the same time said:—

"May the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity on our present undertaking, and crown the edifice, of which we have now laid the foundation, with every success." Music.

After the music ceased, the cornucopia was handed to the D.G.M. by the Dep. D.G.M., who scattered its contents on the stone, saying:—

"I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered down upon us, and may our hearts be filled with gratitude."

Response.—"There shall be a handful of corn in the earth on the top of the mountains; the fruits thereof shall shake like Lebanon." Psalm lxxii., 16.

The wine was then delivered to the Dep. D.G.M., who having handed it to the D.G.M., poured it on the stone, saying:—

"I pour this wine as a symbol of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and may virtue flourish as the vine."

Response.—"Wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." Psalm civ., 15.

The oil was next similarly handed to the D.G.M., who, pouring it on the stone, said:—

"I pour this oil as a symbol of peace. May peace and happiness, brotherly love and good-will, flourish amongst us."

Response.—"And Jacob set up a pillar in the place wherein he talked with him, even a pillar of stone; and he poured a drink offering thereon and he poured oil thereon." Genesis, xxxv., 14.

The D.G.M. continued:—"May the all-bounteous Author of Nature grant to this city an abundance of corn, wine, and oil, with all other necessaries, conveniences, and comforts."

His Excellency the Governor then proceeded:—"As we have now laid this chief corner-stone, may the Great Architect of the Universe enable us to carry on and finish the work which we have begun; may he be a guard to this place, and to the city in general, and may he preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity."

The D.G.S.W. received the plan of the building from the architect, and presented it to the D.G.M., who, having examined it, addressed the latter as follows:—

"Brother Architect,—The chief corner-stone of this Presidency College, planned in much wisdom by you, being now laid, and these implements having been applied to it by me and approved of, I return them to you in full confidence that, as a skilful and faithful workman, you will use them in such a manner that the building may rise in order, harmony, and beauty; and, being perfected in strength, will answer the purpose for which it is intended, to your credit and to the honour of those who have selected you."

The District Grand Master, R.W. Bro. A. M. Richie, then addressed the Governor in the following terms:—

"My Lord,—This is not the first time that the noble name of Napier has been connected with the laying of the foundation of an university; for by our annals we find that on the 16th November, 1789, the foundation-stone of the new building of the University of Edinburgh was laid by Francis Napier, Baron Napier, then Grand Master Mason of Scotland. As the descendant of so distinguished a Freemason I have no doubt your lordship will the more favourably accept from me, as representing the head of the Freemasons of Madras, a few words on their behalf on the present occasion."

"Though not a Freemason yourself, I may yet inform your Excellency that Freemasonry is founded on the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, and that the second of these

principles, *i.e.*, relief or charity, may almost be considered one of the key stones of the Order. It is that virtue which is the ruling characteristic of a Freemason's heart, and the exercise of which by another—not a Mason—at once makes their hearts kin. I need not here dilate on its many excellencies, as we are aware that your lordship possesses this virtue in an eminent degree. For when almost immediately after landing in India we found that you hastened with philanthropic zeal—at considerable personal risk and at certain heartrending suffering—to the famine-stricken tracts of the northern districts of this Presidency—and there held out the hand of help and assistance to the poor and needy—and evinced the heart of sympathy and consolation to the distressed and dying, and when we found how bravely you accomplished that noble mission, then were we convinced that your lordship had inherited all those estimable qualities which we consider the true characteristics of a just and upright Freemason—then at once we looked upon you as a brother at heart, though not a brother, in fact, according to our ritual. We were, therefore, accordingly thankful when we heard of your safe return from that truly charitable but perilous journey. By that one act your lordship obtained the esteem, regard, and confidence of every member of the Masonic community in Madras. We do not, my lord, as a body make public displays by way of ostentation; but we are ever ready to assist in any good work. For the reason, however, I have just detailed, we have the more readily come forward on the present occasion to assist your Excellency in laying this chief corner-stone; and let me assure your lordship that should your humane impulses cause you to perform any other great charity, or to undertake any other great and good work, the Freemasons of Madras will be ready to aid you to the best of their abilities. As to myself as an individual, I will only add that little did your lordship or I think some nine and twenty years ago, when we were students together at Trinity College, Cambridge—little, I say, did either of us think that, in this year of grace 1867, we should be associated in laying the chief corner-stone of a university on the shores of the coast of Coromandel. But such is the course of events; and by such association I feel I have been honoured by receiving one of those ample rewards which long years of labour in the cause of Freemasonry is sure to bring home to one."

Lord Napier replied as follows:—

"Maharajah, District Grand Master, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The University of Madras is a certifying machine. It affixes an authoritative stamp on capacity and science, but it takes no part in the formation of character or knowledge. The Presidency College is the Institution which does for Madras what a university does for Germany or Scotland. This the first, most important, most fruitful establishment in the whole country, and I am happy and proud to be associated with the foundation of this edifice, in which I trust it may enjoy a long, prosperous, and useful existence. The Presidency College affords a sound education to the youth of the city, but to consider that alone would be to take a very incomplete and limited view of its significance. It is the general and imperial character of the Institution which gives it a high interest, and the most hopeful future in its constitution is the fact that a majority of the 300 youths who seek their education here come from the provinces. In my humble judgment the Government should use every effort to preserve and develop this tendency, to raise the standard of the College, to increase its attractions and rewards, and to place it conspicuously at the head of the educational institutions of the country. The advantages which may be expected to flow from such a course of policy may be thus enumerated:—
1. The introduction of a liberal spirit of emulation between the different races and religions which will obtain their culture at the common capital.
2. The softening and gradual elimination of local jealousies and caste prejudices, and the formation of a unity of national feeling among the intelligent youth of the country founded in common studies, aspirations, recollections, and attachments.
3. The development of public virtue, of patriotism, of a conscientious devotion to the service of the State and the people—a sentiment only discovered in connection with an elevated culture, and which is stimulated by consciousness that old friends, comrades, and rivals are engaged in the same course, looking on with generous vigilance, and that all are known and superintended by an appreciating public.
4. The opportunity which the Government will enjoy of making itself acquainted with individual ability and character from an early period. The Government will thus be enabled to exercise a better choice on a wider field of comparison, and to mark for

distinction and advancement the selected spirits of the native communities. Since I came to India nothing has struck me so much as the general thirst for knowledge in the people, the aptitude with which they apply themselves to every intellectual acquisition, and the readiness which they evince to make pecuniary sacrifices for such purposes. I do not doubt that the time will come when many will enjoy, in the study of European science and letters, as well as in that of national history, arts, antiquities, and literature, the most disinterested reward of mental exertion, while others will find that knowledge is wealth, and that the highest education and the most refined taste are conducive to accession, the common material pursuits of life. The most direct and immediate object of the State at the present moment in promoting education is, however, to obtain an honest, high-minded, and enlightened body of public servants. The action of the English Government and of the English functionary must always be conveyed to the mass of the Indian people through native agents. I am firmly persuaded that those agents can only be raised to a proper sense of their duty and mission by assimilating the ideas and principles in which we believe, and the maxims of conduct which we profess, and which, I trust, we practice. Whatever may be said to the contrary elsewhere, knowledge in India is virtue as well as wealth and power.

District Grand Master,—I am deeply sensible of the kind and flattering terms in which you have referred to my family and myself. The position which my grandfather held in connection with the Masonic body, and the part which he took in laying the foundation stone of the University building of Edinburgh, have always been very cherished traditions in my family. I agree with you that the associations of our University life at Cambridge could not have been renewed in a more honourable and agreeable manner than in this common office on behalf of the College of Madras. Our gratitude is due to Mr. Chisholm whose plans for this structure and for the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund will mark a new era in architecture here, whether we regard the solidity of construction or the beauty of design. I thank the Masonic body for their attendance and for the dignity which their assistance has lent to our proceedings on this occasion.

The band then played God save the Queen, and the procession was re-formed, and the brethren returned to the place from whence they came, when the District Grand Lodge was closed in form.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

JERUSALEM CHAPTER (No. 185).—The installation meeting was held on the 9th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern. Three brethren were exalted. Comps. J. Dyer, M.E.Z.; A. D. Loewenstark, H.; and J. Harris, J., were severally installed by their predecessors. Comp. Goldsboro, P.Z., on his retiring from the chair had a five-guinea P.Z.'s jewel voted to him. Comps. E. H. Patten, Treas.; J. R. Sheen, S.E.; F. K. Stevens, S.N.; and other officers were duly invested. The chapter was closed. The usual first-class banquet followed. The visitors were Comps. Norman, P.Z., No. 11; F. Walters, M.E.Z., No. 73; and others.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Royal Alexandra Chapter.*—The quarterly convocation of this chapter in connection with the Lodge Prince of Wales, was held on Monday evening, the 1st inst., at the Masonic Hall, when the following officers were appointed:—Comps. H. Thomas, Z.; Read, R.N.; Sanderson, H.; F. B. Jennings, J.; C. T. Townsend, Scribe E.; W. T. Westgate, Scribe N.; J. Helms, Prin. Soj. The companions afterwards sat down to a well-served banquet.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST.)

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Provincial Grand Chapter.

A Provincial Grand Chapter of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire was holden, by special appointment, in the Minerva Chapter, Prince-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 14th ult. Present:—

M.E. Comp. John Pearson Bell, Esq., M.D., Grand Supt. of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, Z., and the following companions:—

J. Stevenson, P. Prov. G.J., 312, as ...	Prov. G. H.
T. Hewson, P. Prov. G.A.S., 57, as ...	J.
M. C. Peck, 250, as	Scribe E.
Bethel Jacobs, 250, as	Scribe N.
M. W. Clarke, 57, as	Prin. Soj.
Alfred Shepherd, 294, as	1st Assist. Soj.
J. F. Holden, 250, as	2nd Assist. Soj.
Martin Kemp, 57, as	Registrar.
J. F. Spurr, P. Prov. G.S.B., 200, as ...	Sword Bearer.
W. Day Keyworth, 57, as	Stand. Bearer
R. J. Chaffer, 57, as	Dir. of Cers.
W. Johnson, 57, as	I.J.
J. Norton, 250, as	O.J.

Together with the following Principals and Past Principals of the chapters in the province:—

Comps. M. W. Clarke, Z.; Martin Kemp, H.; W. D. Keyworth, J.; George Waugh, P.Z.; R. J. Chaffer, P.Z.; Thomas Hewson, P.Z., of the Humber Chapter, 57, Hull.

Comps. J. F. Spurr, Z.; J. W. Woodall, H.; of the Old Globe Chapter, 200, Scarborough.

Comps. Thomas Cooper, Z.; Rev. J. E. M. Young, H.; of the Zetland Chapter, 236, York.

Comps. Bethel Jacobs, Z.; M. C. Peck, H.; C. Foster, P.Z.; J. F. Holden, P.Z.; of the Minerva Chapter, 250, Hull.

Comps. H. Adams, Z.; J. Kemp, H.; T. Turner, J.; A. Shepherd, P.Z.; of the Constitutional Chapter, 294, Beverley.

Comp. J. Stevenson, P.Z., of the Britannia Chapter, 312, Whitby, and many visiting Principals and Companions.

The Prov. G. Chapter having been opened in ancient and solemn form, the minutes of the last Prov. G. Chapter, held 27th June, 1860, were read and confirmed.

The Prov. G. Scribe E. read letters of apology for non-attendance from Comps. R. Glover, Prov. G. Scribe E.; R. W. Hollon, Prov. G. Treas.; and James Meek; also the Prov. G. Treasurer's financial report, showing a balance of £13 1s. 7d., to which, however, several important arrears are due. The Treasurer's report was then adopted. The Prov. G. Scribe E. then read the patent appointing the M.E. G. Supt.

The M.E. G. Superintendent stated that as no meeting of the Prov. G. Chapter had been held since 1860, he should not require the private chapters to pay the annual contributions for the six years which had elapsed since the last Prov. G. Chapter had been held, but that the contributions for the year 1860 and for the present year would be required.

The various chapters then communicated, all of which (with the exception of the Dundas Chapter, Stokeley) were represented.

The M.E. G. Superintendent then made some observations respecting the ceremonies of the Order, expressing his desire that uniformity in the working should be observed, to which nothing was more conducive than frequent visits among the companions. He suggested that it might at some time be expedient to engage the services of an accredited instructor, at the expense of the Prov. G. Chapter, who should visit the private chapters in rotation. He further remarked on the necessity of the formation of a code of by-laws for the government of the Prov. G. Chapter, and on observing the large attendance of companions on the present occasion, stated it was his intention to hold the Prov. G. Chapter more frequently than had hitherto been the practice.

The M.E. G. Superintendent then appointed the following Prov. G. Officers (with the exception of the Prov. G. Treas., who was re-elected by the Prov. G. Chapter):—

Comp. Bethel Jacobs, 250	Prov. G. H.
Thomas Cooper, 236	J.
Michael Charles Peck, 250	Scribe E.
John Woodall Woodall, 200	Scribe N.
Alfred Shepherd, 294	Prin. Soj.
Michael W. Clarke, 57	1st Assist. Soj.
Wm. Day Keyworth, 57	2nd Assist. Soj.
Richard Welsh Hollon, 236	Treas.
Thomas Thompson, 250	Reg.
John Fearnie Holden, 250	Sword Bearer.
George Waugh, 57	Stand. Bearer.
R. Johnson Chaffer, 57	Dir. of Cers.
Orme Hamerton, 57	Org.
John Booker, 236	I.J.
William Johnson, 57	O.J.

The M.E. G. Superintendent ordered that in future there should be seven Prov. G. Stewards appointed, of which each of the seven chapters in the province should nominate one.

The M.E. Grand Superintendent then delivered a very interesting and instructive address on Royal Arch Masonry, especially viewing its bearings in connection with the other degrees of the Craft, which was listened to with the utmost attention by the companions.

After the M.E. Grand Superintendent had thanked the company for their numerous attendance, and the Minerva Chapter for its hospitality to the Prov. G. Chapter, the same was closed in ancient form and with solemn prayer.

A banquet was held at the London Hotel the same evening, at which the M.E. G. Supt. presided. During the evening the greatest harmony and friendship prevailed.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

MALLETT AND CHISEL LODGE OF MARK MASTERS (No. 5).—This lodge was re-opened at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on the 8th inst., Bros. Dr. F. J. Lilley, W.M. elect opened the lodge; some candidates were advanced; Bro. Dr. F. J. Lilley was installed W.M. Several eminent Mark Masons were present, amongst whom were Bros. F. Binckes, D. Shabal, Thomson, Swan, and other Grand Officers; F. Walters, J. Trickett, Pickering, Barnett, and others. All officers were invested. The lodge was closed. A first-class *recherché* banquet followed.

THISTLE LODGE OF MARK MASTERS (No. 8).—The regular meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the Masonic Union Hall, Bedford-row, Holborn, on the 5th inst. Bro. R. Watts, W.M., presided, supported by his officers. Two brethren were duly advanced into this ancient and honourable degree. After business the usual good banquet followed. The only visitor was Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Sec. No. 22, Sec. No. 24, W.M. 865.

SAMSON AND LION LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS, No. 86.—Installation Meeting.—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 3rd inst., at the Masonic Hall, Bedford-row, Holborn. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. M. A. Loewenstark, S.W.; J. J. Hayho, J.W.; R. Boncey, M.O.; J. Green, S.O.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec. The minutes of the previous lodge meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M., Sec., having been unanimously elected W.M., was duly installed. He being already a P.M. of this degree, some portion of the ceremony of installation was not given. He invested and appointed the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M., Treasurer; M. A. Loewenstark, S.W.; J. J. Hayho, J.W.; R. Boncey, M.O.; J. Green, S.O.; W. Y. Laing, P.M., Tyler. Several candidates and a joining member were proposed to be admitted at the next meeting of this lodge. The lodge was then closed. The visitors were Bros. A. Thompson, No. 22; Warriner, P.M., &c.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

This theatre has presented no feature of novelty throughout the week, "Rob Roy" being considered sufficiently attractive, which will be played to-night, and with it will terminate the present season.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

"As you like it" has run through the week most successfully, and with the lessee's own rich comedy in "Lend me Five Shillings," and Miss Lone Burke's personation of *Kate O'Brien* in "Perfection," the bill of fare has been quite ample for all.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

At this theatre "Never too Late to Mend" holds it sway, and commands full houses.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

No change here. "The Duke's Motto" loses none of its attractions.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Under Miss Herbert's management Sheridan's sparkling work, "The School for Scandal," has been a great success, and the parts have been well sustained. The other pieces played during the week have been "The Water Witches," "The Merry Widow," and "Robert Macaire." The season closes this evening.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

The old comedietta of "Sweethearts and Wives" has been revived here, and played to good houses; and Byron's burlesques seem to be better relished than ever.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

A new drama, entitled "Caste," has been produced here, and promises to have a long run.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

The longer the "Flying Scud" is before the public, the stronger appears to be the hold it has upon it, and there is every probability of its race lasting unchecked for some weeks to come.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

"Megg's Diversion" and "Black-eyed Susan" are still favourites here.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

"Lost in London" gains in public estimation, and will prove a trump card for an almost indefinite period.

THEATRE ROYAL, ASTLEY'S.

At this theatre there has been a revival of "Harvest Home," which has proved very remunerative to the proprietor, and, together with Byron's burlesque of "The Nymph of the Lurleyberg," the audience go away well satisfied with the fare provided for them.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Christian, drove out on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. in a carriage and four. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove on the morning of the 4th inst. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Christian. Her Majesty and Princess Louise walked, and rode on ponies, on the morning of the 5th inst. The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, drove out on the afternoon of the 6th inst., attended by Lady Churchill. The Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine Service on the morning of the 7th inst. in the private chapel. The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, drove out on the morning of the 8th inst. The Queen drove

out in the afternoon, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Christian, and attended by Lady Churchill. Her Majesty drove out on the morning of the 9th inst., attended by the Lady in Waiting. The Queen drove out in the afternoon in a carriage and four, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian. Her Majesty and Princess Louise walked and rode on ponies on the morning of the 10th inst.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on the 4th inst. the business was without interest.—On the 5th inst. Royal Assent was given by commission to several bills. The other business had no special interest.—On the 7th inst. there was a conversation in reference to the relations between England and Spain. The Earl of Malmesbury appealed to the Marquis of Clanricarde to postpone his motion as to the Tornado until after Easter, on the ground that no reply had yet been received to Lord Stanley's last despatch to the Spanish Government. The Marquis of Clanricarde acceded.—On the 9th inst. a bill relating to the tenure of land in Ireland, brought in by the Marquis of Clanricarde, was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a select committee. One of its propositions is to abolish the power of the landlord to distrain for rent. Subsequently there was a debate on ritualism.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Disraeli condescended to tell Sir William Hutt that there were other alterations to be proposed by the Government in the Reform Bill than the omission of the dual vote. These alterations, it seems, refer to the compound householders, for whose benefit special clauses are to be introduced, making it more easy for them to get upon the register.—There were questions in reference to Russian America and our relations with Spain, but nothing of importance was elicited from the Government.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his budget in one of the shortest speeches that has of late years been made on such an occasion. He commenced by showing that the estimates of Mr. Gladstone last year had been fully justified. The increase in the receipts over the estimate had been £2,421,000, and the actual expenditure £251,000 less than the estimate. There was thus a surplus of over two millions and a half. Coming to the year 1867-8, he estimated the expenditure as follows: Interest on the debt, £26,000,000; Charges on consolidated fund, £1,900,000; Army, £15,253,000; Navy, £10,926,000; Civil Service, £8,203,000; Revenue Department, £5,045,000; Packet Service, £807,000; Total, £68,134,000. The income: Customs, £22,000,000; Excise, £20,700,000; Stamps, £9,550,000; Taxes, £3,500,000; Property Tax, £6,000,000; Post Office, £4,650,000; Crown Lands, £340,000; Miscellaneous, £2,600,000; Total, £69,340,000. There was thus an estimated surplus of £1,206,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to dispose of this. He should have been glad to deal with the malt tax, but that could only be done in a comprehensive way, and he was not in a position to take that way. He proposed, first of all, to adopt, with some alterations, the plan of Mr. Gladstone last year, for the reduction of the National debt by £24,000, and for that purpose he proposed to create life annuities. The £24,000 would be divided into two sums, viz., £18,000, which would be converted into an annuity of £1,332,000, terminable on the 5th July, 1885; and £6,000 converted into an annuity of £40,000, terminable also in 1885. The total net annual charge for this would be £1,056,000, of which the portion coming on the year 1867-8 would be £750,000. This left £456,000 of the surplus. Had the balances in the exchequer been the same as they were last year, he should not have recommended that this sum should be touched. But they were stronger, and therefore the Government proposed to deal with the marine insurance duty,

which would be equalised at 3d. per cent., except in the case of time policies which might exceed six months—the duty on which would be 6d. per cent. This reduction would require £210,000, leaving a balance of £246,000. The right hon. gentleman saw no cause for alarm in the state of affairs generally, and while Lord Stanley was at the head of the Foreign Office, he had no fear that England would be engaged in any unnecessary wars. The statement was clear and simple, and the House had no difficulty in understanding. Forthwith, accordingly, there arose a chorus of suggestions as to different ways of disposing of the surplus. Mr. Denman wanted the attorneys' certificate duty removed. Mr. White objected to the reduction of the national debt when so many small articles yet remained heavily taxed. Sir George Bowyer took exception to the scheme for reducing the debt, and so did Mr. Hubbard, who avowed that he would at the proper time take the sense of the House as to whether the fire insurance duty should not be abolished before a reduction of the debt was attempted. Mr. Gladstone went into an elaborate criticism of the proposals, giving them a general approval. Then came a host of claimants for a reduction of the malt duty. Professor Fawcett insisted that the proper way of reducing the national debt was to apply whatever surplus there was in each year to that purpose. Eventually the necessary resolutions were agreed to.—On the 5th inst., Mr. Serjeant Armstrong gave notice of an amendment of the oath taken by members of the House, the effect of which is that they shall swear they have not been guilty of bribery to secure their election.—On the motion for going into committee of supply, there arose a debate on education. It was begun by Mr. Lowe, who moved "That this House dissents from so much of the minute of the Committee of Council of Education as provides for the increase of the grants now made to primary schools." There was an interesting discussion, and eventually the motion was negatived by 203 votes to 40.—Among the questions under discussion subsequently was that of the convict Toomer. Sir R. Collier introduced the subject, and contended that the verdict against Toomer was an improper one, that the punishment was altogether too severe, and that the Home Secretary ought to have given to Toomer an opportunity of proving his innocence. He urged Mr. Walpole even yet to advise the exercise of the Royal prerogative. Mr. Walpole defended his own conduct, and said if the question of shortening Toomer's punishment came before him it should have his best consideration. In the discussion which followed, the conduct of the Home Secretary in regard to the case was much condemned by certain members, and as warmly defended by some of his Ministerial friends.—Sir Robert Peel introduced the question of the cession of Luxemburg, and elicited from Lord Stanley a plain statement of what part the English Government had taken in the negotiations.—On the 8th inst. Lord Stanley was questioned with reference to the relations between England and Spain, and simply stated that he had as yet received no answer to his last despatch. Mr. Darby Griffith was not satisfied, however, and wished to be informed whether it was true that the Mediterranean fleet had left Malta with sealed orders—it was presumed to proceed to the Spanish coast. Lord Stanley replied to this question, that if it was meant to ask what were the orders given to commanders of ships in her Majesty's navy, he must decline to answer it. As for the sailing of ships from Malta, nothing was more common than that two or three ships should go from Malta to the Spanish coast.—On the 9th inst. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of an amendment to the Reform Bill, supplementary to those which appeared previously. These amendments propose to reduce the occupancy from two years to

one, to make the qualification of the new voters identical in principle with that of the ten-pound householders, and to establish a five-pound rating franchise. The supplementary amendment has for its object the alteration of the law, so that a five-pound rating franchise shall in effect mean little more than a six-pound rental. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave Mr. Gladstone the assurance that the Reform Bill would be the first order on the paper.—Sir S. M. Peto moved the resolution of which he had given notice, praying for a committee to inquire into the manner in which funds had been raised for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. His object was to demonstrate that he was innocent of charges which had been preferred against him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, on the ground that the House could not enter upon investigations of such a character. He spoke in terms of eulogy of Sir M. Peto. Mr. Hatman had a notice on the paper of an amendment, calling for an inquiry into the manner in which Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Freshfield, and Sir M. Peto had been concerned in raising money for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. This amendment he wished to withdraw, and a short, angry discussion took place, in which Mr. Baring and Mr. Freshfield not only vindicated themselves, but found others who bore testimony to their uprightness. In the course of the discussion Mr. Gladstone endorsed the eulogy of Sir M. Peto by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Finally the motion was withdrawn.—Colonel French obtained leave to bring in a Reform Bill for Ireland. It proposes to reduce the county franchise from £12 to £8, and the borough franchise to £4. No borough is to be disfranchised, but all boroughs with less than 1,000 electors are to have other boroughs grouped with them. Mr. Vance made some comments of an adverse nature on the bill, but Lord Naas declined to discuss it at present.—Then the House went into a long discussion in reference to bribery at Totnes and the influence of the Duke of Somerset there. Sir Lawrence Palk introduced the question, and went at some length into the report of the Bribery Commissioners, with a view of showing that the Duke of Somerset, by himself and his agent, had been guilty of the greatest possible intimidation. The details were not of a savoury character. Mr. A. Seymour, the sole remaining member for Totness, defending himself something in the *to quoque* style, and then Sir Roundell Palmer entered upon an elaborate defence of the Duke of Somerset, who, he contended, had never been guilty of either bribery or intimidation. Several other members took part in the discussion, but nothing came of it.—At a later period of the evening Mr. Hunt moved for leave to bring in the Government bill for the better prevention of bribery and corrupt practices at elections. Some surprise was expressed that this was not done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that no explanations of the character of the bill were given. Sir S. Northcote made some explanation on this subject, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.—On the 10th inst., the Mines Assessment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—A lengthy and interesting discussion took place in reference to the Tests Abolition (Oxford) Bill. It was proposed by Professor Fawcett to make the bill include the University of Cambridge, and, after a long debate, the proposal was adopted by 253 votes to 166. Subsequently the bill passed through committee.—The House next entered upon the discussion of Mr. Neate's bill for putting trades' unions on the same basis as friendly societies. The Attorney-General opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. Thomas Hughes and Mr. J. S. Mill. Mr. Barrow was speaking against the bill when, at a quarter to six o'clock, the debate was, in accordance with the standing orders, suspended.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar-General's report for

the past week shows a diminution of 50 in the number of deaths as compared with the average, and 148 fewer than in the preceding week. The number of deaths registered in the last three weeks respectively were 1,731, 1,601, and 1,453. The diminution is chiefly in respect to bronchitis. The annual rates of mortality in 13 principal towns were as follow:—Hull, 24, London, Sheffield, and Birmingham 25, Bristol 26, Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, and Salford 28, Liverpool 29, Leeds and Newcastle-on-Tyne 30, and Glasgow 34.—An extraordinary procession passed through the chief metropolitan thoroughfares on the 4th inst. It consisted of about a thousand unfortunate and miserable-looking persons residing in the eastern districts of London, who, having been thrown out of employ, have no means of livelihood save that which they may derive from public charity. They are described as presenting a haggard and pitiable appearance.—A valuable piece of ecclesiastical patronage has been placed at the disposal of the Government by the death of Dr. Wigram, the Bishop of Rochester. He had only been bishop since 1860. He was better known as Archdeacon of Winchester, and in that capacity published many of the sermons and charges which he had delivered in his archdeaconry.—On the 8th inst. the Recorder of London announced that the Lord Chief Justice would charge the grand jury in the case of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand on the 10th inst. at ten o'clock. The position which Mr. Russell Gurney occupied, as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners, necessarily prevented him from taking any part in this important judicial inquiry.—Some serious charges were inquired into on the 9th instant at our police-courts. A young man named George Dundas was brought before the magistrates, at the Wandsworth Police-court, charged with having made a murderous attack on Mr. Alexander Thorn, a collecting clerk to Messrs. Young and Bainbridge, brewers, of Wandsworth, and, in conjunction with a kindred spirit not yet in custody, robbing him. It was proved that the prosecutor had been waylaid, brutally beaten, and robbed. The accused, who turned out to be one of the two men who were tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 8th inst., for robberies at the Kensington Palace Gardens and at Wimbledon, and who was acquitted, stoutly denied that he was the person wanted in this case, but he was nevertheless ordered to be remanded. At the Southwark Police-court a person named Robert William Stocker was accused of severely cutting and wounding his brother-in-law. A domestic quarrel seems to have been proceeding when the wife's brother made his appearance, and he was immediately savagely attacked by the husband, who made several thrusts at him with a knife. In trying to protect himself the prosecutor was cut severely in the hands. The prisoner gave a different version to the story, but it did not dissuade the magistrate from committing him for trial. Another peculiar case of personal violence occupied the attention of the Marlborough-street magistrates.—The announcement that on the 10th instant the Lord Chief Justice would charge the grand jury in the case of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, who are charged with the murder of the late Mr. Gordon, had the effect of attracting a large number of spectators to the Central Criminal Court, including many members of the bar. Those who were fortunate enough to obtain access to the court had every reason to congratulate themselves; for the Lord Chief Justice delivered a charge which will probably occupy a memorable place in the judicial annals of this country. His lordship was of opinion that Jamaica was entitled to be regarded, not as a conquered country, but as a settled colony, and that therefore the people were invested with all the rights of British subjects. He entered at great length into the question of martial law, and examined every instance

in which it was supposed to have exercised, contending that in some instances it was not martial law which had even nominally been put in force, and that in all the Sovereign was guilty of a grave usurpation of authority. He admitted that Royal Proclamations declaring martial law could be quoted, but these assumptions of prerogative were contrary to the law of England. The Petition of Right secured British subjects against the exercise of martial law; and while eloquently condemning the atrocities which had been perpetrated in the suppression of the Monmouth and other rebellions, he thanked God that they had not been committed in the name of law, or even in that of martial law. He characterised the doctrines of those who said that British subjects might be brought before tribunals of the most arbitrary character, and be put to death upon the mere will of a military commander, as the wildest doctrines that had ever been broached. He thought it was high time that the question should be brought to the test of judicial inquiry, and said that if subjects of the Crown were liable to such acts of tyranny, it was absolutely incumbent on Parliament to interpose some check. He denounced the removal of Mr. Gordon from Kingston to Morant Bay as unjust and illegal, declared the court-martial by which he was tried to have been illegally constituted, and the evidence upon which he was condemned to death such as would have been scouted out of any court of law.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Berlin *Official Gazette* chooses to regard the report of the speech of the King of Denmark to a deputation of Danes who waited upon him as a *canard*. We suspect that the Berlin paper has no authority for this, and that it simply seeks to lessen the effect of the speech upon the Schleswigers, by thus affirming that it was never delivered.—A telegram from Paris makes a statement as to Luxemburg for which it gives no authority. It is to the effect that France denies the right of the King of Holland to go back from his bargain as to Luxemburg without her consent. We imagine this is nothing more than an attempt on the part of some one to create fresh doubt in the minds of the public here. It is to be noted, however, that the French papers still discuss the question. The *Presse* asserts that England and Russia have notified to Prussia that, as the Germanic Confederation has been dissolved, all engagements on their part contracted under the treaty of 1839 are put an end to, and they do not feel themselves called upon to make any representations to the King of Holland as to Luxemburg. From a discussion in the Dutch Chambers, it seems that Prussia has declared Limburg to be wholly severed from Germany; but as to Luxemburg there is no such assurance. Ominous rumours circulate in Paris, and there is a general belief that war between France and Prussia in reference to Luxemburg is possible. The Bourse is uneasy, and the newspapers write in a manner calculated to increase the general excitement. Some of the strongest-flavoured stories—such as that France had sent an ultimatum to Prussia, that General MacMahon had been sent for to come to Paris, and that a loan of three hundred millions of francs was to be asked for—are denied with a show of authority. The *Etendard* says that Prussia having appealed to the co-signatories of the treaty of 1839, France has done so likewise, and that the affair has got into the region of diplomacy, where it is likely to stay. Both the *Patrie* and the *France* say that negotiations are still in progress, but the latter adds a few fiery sentences. “The moment may come,” says this semi-official paper, “when the Government, notwithstanding the sympathy it displays towards Germany, may be compelled to take into account that which the national dignity would impose in the event of an obstinate refusal of those guarantees which are due to our just influence. The responsibility of events would fall upon those who appear to undertake the task

of disturbing Europe by unlimited ambition and unbridled pretensions.” All this is likely to excite public feeling in France very much. Meanwhile, there is no lack of feeling in Prussia in reference to the Luxemburg business. A great meeting has been held in Berlin, at which strong resolutions were passed. They were to the effect that Luxemburg must never be separated from Germany; that it must be annexed to Germany as soon as possible, and that any proposal to take the votes of the people of Luxemburg must be rejected at once. All these things point to times of great difficulty and danger for the peace of Europe. It is to be noticed that in the North German Parliament General von Roon, for Prussia, refuses to listen to any suggestions for modifying the management of the army.—We are yet in the dark as to the causes which led to the resignation of the late Italian Ministry. The King yesterday informed deputations from the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate that the circumstances under which the resignations took place were of a very serious character, and had made it necessary to form a coalition Ministry. Signor Rattazzi had therefore been instructed to form a Cabinet in that spirit. From a subsequent allusion made by the King to finance, it seems likely that it has been at the bottom of the split.—The French Government has thought it necessary to give some explanations in reference to Luxemburg. On the 5th inst. in the Legislative Body, the Marquis Moustier made a statement which can scarcely fail to have a good effect. In effect he declared that France was simply desirous for conciliation and peace. The question of the cession of Luxemburg had always been considered by the French Government from three points of view, namely, as connected with the free consent of Holland, the loyal examination of the treaties by the Great Powers, and the consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants by universal suffrage. The Marquis concluded as follows:—“The French Government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the Great Powers, and believes, therefore, that peace cannot be disturbed.” The pacific sentiments thus enunciated are reciprocated by a Berlin semi-official paper, which has a friendly article on the subject.—It seems that Signor Rattazzi has not been able to form a Ministry. A Florence telegram announces that he has asked the King to be relieved of the duty.—The speech of the Marquis de Moustier has failed to set at rest the feeling that war is probable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

E. M. SHAW.—Our time is too much engaged and too valuable to search for books, or make pencil sketches.

M. M. PARTICK.—We cannot possibly see what special reference the position of Lady Holmesdale's maid has to the Craft, even if it should turn out that she has been unjustly accused and punished. No one doubts the truly Masonic feeling of Lord Holmesdale, and we are sure that if he finds that one of his household has been subjected to unmerited punishment, he will be one of the first to shield and protect her. As to the ignorant babblers against our Order outside Freemasonry—if such there be—we are completely at a loss to see what connection an alleged offence committed by a Freemason's servant has to do with us, and feel assured that any vindication of our principles would be here uncalled for, and quite out of place.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 140).—*Erratum*.—In our notice of this lodge in our impression of the 30th ult., an error occurred in respect to the sum of money voted on that occasion; instead of 10 guineas being voted to the Boys' School, that sum was voted to the Girls' School and £5 to each of the male and female annuitants. Five guineas to the Boys' School were given at the previous meeting.