

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

THE LATE BRO. DR. OLIVER, D.D.

By the death of Bro. Dr. Oliver, the venerable and talented Masonic historian, a blank in our Craft has been caused, which it will be very difficult to close up, as he was one of those bright exemplars and clear expositors of the true principles of Freemasonry, who has had but few parallels. His loss is therefore the greater, for in his day and generation he laboured to master that science to which he had devoted his early life, and although he died in the fullness of years, after a life prolonged to more than the allotted period to man, yet we can ill spare him to be taken from us. He died full of honours, and amidst the affectionate regard not only of those by whom he was surrounded in his quiet and happy home, but of all the members of our fraternal community, wherever dispersed over earth or water, or scattered over the entire of the civilised world. The name of Dr. Oliver, wherever spoken, was loved and revered, it was indeed a "household word" amongst us, and who can tell the numbers who have been stimulated by his example, and rendered sensible of their obligations by his teachings, reminding them in the most peaceable terms of not only the duty they owe to their fellow man, but above all to that G.A.O.T.U., in whom we all live, and move, and have our being. May his precepts ever remain deeply impressed upon our hearts, and may they lead those who have hitherto been strangers to his works to read and ponder well over the treasures they contain. Happily for us and our generation, his "Golden Remains" are left us, and he has bequeathed to us a rich and enduring legacy which, well applied, shall not only fit us for our stay upon this sublunary abode, but qualify and prepare us as humble candidates for admission into the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

We cannot do better than subjoin a history of the career of our respected brother, extracted from the *Stamford Mercury*, which shows how he was estimated by those who are outside of Freemasonry, and the tribute they pay to his worth.

The deceased's connection with the Order of Freemasonry was of long and honourable standing. He was not only a prominent member of the brotherhood; he was in his time its most learned exponent and champion. His Masonic

history commenced with the beginning of the present century, he being initiated into the mystical art in the Lodge of St. Peter's, at Peterboro', in 1801 (then residing with his father at Whaplode), when only eighteen years of age—a special dispensation being obtained from the Grand Lodge for the purpose of rendering his admission legal while a minor. He soon mastered the "mechanism of the Order," and became an enthusiastic Mason, and during the whole of his after life he not only held to the Order, but, as he himself said on the occasion of his delivering his last lecture on the ancient rituals of Masonry in the Witham Lodge, in 1863 (then in his eighty-first year), his "enthusiasm remained unabated," notwithstanding he did not altogether escape the "spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes," and though he must have experienced numerous disappointments connected with the Institution calculated to estrange him.

A considerable portion of his life was devoted to the history, antiquity, morality, philosophy, and religion of the Fraternity, and many able and lucid works resulted from his labours, his writings being marked by a varied diction and richness of illustration, which not only render them interesting but conspicuous. His was the pen, not only of a ready writer, but of one who was capable of illustrating abstruse and recondite matters, and presenting them in a perspicuous and pleasing manner. His aim was to elevate the Order, which he took so closely to his heart, by informing its members, by explaining its observances, ceremonies, and rituals, and by placing it on a firmer and more philanthropical, rational, and religious basis, and he consequently for many years past has been an authority to the Masonic student. He also firmly but kindly inculcated the precepts of temperance, fortitude, justice, and brotherly love, which are indissolubly bound up with the tenets of the Institution, but which were and still are too frequently overlooked. He sought to explain the moral and practical tendency of Masonic symbols and teaching. It is somewhat remarkable that the Masonic works of the learned doctor are all parts of a system, he having conceived, when a comparatively young man, a plan or scheme "intended to demonstrate the capabilities of Freemasonry as a literary institution."

In carrying out this comprehensive intention, Dr. Oliver's voluminous works were prepared and published from time to time, embracing "History and

Antiquities, Rites and Ceremonies, Science and Morals, Types and Symbols, Degrees and Landmarks," and, above all, "to show what connection the Order bears to our most holy religion, and how far it recommends and enforces the duties which every created being is bound to observe in his progress from this world to another and a better." His first step was to lay a good foundation for the superstructure, by showing the antiquity of the Institution, and giving some account of its early history, and this was effected by his "Early History and Antiquities of Masonry" from the creation to the building of Solomon's Temple, including dissertations on those permanent landmarks of the Order: "The Creation, the Fall, the Deluge, the calling of Abraham, the vision of Jacob, the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, the construction of the Tabernacle, the passage of the river Jordan, the contest of Jephtha with the Ephraimites, and the construction of the Temple." This foundation was not, however, all that its reverend author desired, for his next attempt was to show "clearly to what religion, if any, the present system of Masonry was analogous;" and to effect that the "Star in the East" was published, exemplifying its analogy to and connection with Christianity.

Having thus laid the foundation "broad and deep," the doctor's next addition to the edifice was a work on the elementary tenets of the Order, "as a preliminary step towards a general view of its claims to a favourite consideration, which might spread throughout the length and breadth of the habitable globe," which were displayed in "Signs and Symbols," the first edition of which, consisting of a thousand copies, was bought up in a few months by the Masonic public, and which opened to the writer an extensive correspondence with brethren in every part of the globe, and encouraged him to proceed with his grand design.

His next work was intended to show that Masonry was not indebted to the religious mysteries of the ancient world, and this was done in his "History of Initiation," a very interesting work to the general reader, as well as the Mason. It presents a review of the spurious Freemasonry of India, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Britain, Scandinavia, Mexico, and Peru, exhibiting all the principal mysteries practised in every part of the globe, "noting their resemblances and peculiarities, to show that they had a common origin, which was dated at a period anterior to the general dispersion on the Plains of Shinar, and entirely uncon-

nected with the traditional origin of Freemasonry."

Dr. Oliver's next effort was to place the Order "on the broad basis of an acknowledged literary institution;" for this purpose he wrote and published "Twelve Lectures on the Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry." For the purpose of showing what Masonry was doing at this period, "The History of Freemasonry" from 1829 till 1840 was written, in continuation of "Preston's Illustrations," which Dr. Oliver had edited in 1829, and which had all been sold.

In addition to these specific works the learned doctor was also a constant and regular contributor to the "Freemasons' Quarterly Review" of articles intended to disseminate information respecting the "science," and of a more general and miscellaneous character. At this period his fame and reputation as a Masonic author had attained to a high place in the estimation of the fraternity, and he was regarded as the great "sage of Masonry," of which he received numerous gratifying proofs, in various ways, and from all parts of the world.

His next literary undertaking on behalf of his favourite institution was a work on the "Historical Landmarks of the Order," which comprised particular explanations, historical, scientific, moral and ceremonial, of symbolical, Royal Arch, ineffable and sublime Masonry, including the military Orders and degrees. This work involved a vast amount of laborious research, and during its compilation it absorbed—as he admits—almost exclusively his entire attention, for he could think of nothing else, day nor night, during the two years it was in hand.

Dr. Oliver, besides bringing out numerous elaborate and original works, likewise collated and edited the works of many Masonic writers who had preceded him: such as Anderson, Desaguliers, Martin Clare, Calcott, Dunckerley, Smith, Hutchinson, Preston, Inwood, and others, who left behind them fragments of Masonic lore of considerable value to the members of the mystical institution, and these were collected by the doctor and reproduced under the general title of "Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers," consisting of five volumes: on Masonic institutes, principles and practices, persecutions, &c. New editions, too, of the entire works of Hutchinson, Preston, and Ashe, were published under his editorial supervision. The last work—the work which completed his original design—"the cope

stone" of the edifice—was the "Symbol of Glory," published in 1850, whilst he was residing at Scopwick Vicarage, an interval of thirty years having elapsed between the laying of the foundation of his comprehensive scheme in his "Antiquities of Masonry," and the last finish to the superstructure. It comprises twelve lectures on various topics. "Revelations of a Square" and "Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence of the Craft," were other works by this industrious and distinguished ornament of this curious fraternity, and even so late as 1863, when the author was an octogenarian. "The Freemasons' Treasury" was issued by him, a work in fifty-two short lectures, "adapted for delivery in open lodge, and in which many passages in the ritual are explained; errors corrected, landmarks classed, old traditions ventilated, and the whole system simplified and made easy of attainment to any industrious brother." The Master of a lodge, who is desirous of instructing his lodge, will find this a useful book.

We have already stated that the reverend divine was initiated into this peculiar fraternity a Freemason, of which he was so distinguished an ornament, at Peterborough, in 1801, and that he immediately began to study the science in an earnest and industrious spirit, and it is not, therefore, surprising that on his appointment to the head mastership of the Grammar-school at Grimsby, in 1809, that he should seek to disseminate a knowledge [of its principles and its benefits. He consequently set himself to introduce genuine Freemasonry into the town, and succeeded in establishing a lodge—the Apollo—in the borough, and was its W.M. for the long period of fourteen years—it being at that time no uncommon thing for the same brother to be re-appointed to the office of Master for a series of consecutive years, though at the present and for some years past, a Master cannot serve more than two consecutive years without a special dispensation. This lodge under Dr. Oliver's excellent management flourished so satisfactorily that on the 25th of August, 1812, he had the pleasure of laying the first stone of a Masonic hall in a town in which Masonry scarcely had a single representative prior to his advent with the borough. "About this time he was exalted to the degree of R.A.M. in the chapter attached to the Rodney Lodge, Kingston-on-Hull. He also obtained the several superior degrees in Masonic knighthood, &c., in chapters

and consistories attached to the same lodge, which at that time was superior in number, opulence, and respectability to most provincial lodges." To his exertions are almost exclusively due the revival and present satisfactory prospects of the Craft in the province of Lincolnshire. In 1813 he was, while a member of the Apollo Lodge, appointed P.G.S., in 1816 P.G. Chaplain, in 1833 D.G. Master, and it was during his tenure of the last office that he effected so much.

In 1838 Dr. Oliver became a joining member of the Witham Lodge, Lincoln, from the Apollo Lodge, Grimsby, and he always appeared, and indeed professed a peculiar regard for this lodge, and he wrote and published a short history of its career. In the month of April, 1841, he assisted in laying the foundation stone of the new Masonic hall, Saltergate, in the city of Lincoln, on which occasion he preached a sermon in St. Peter's church, from the 1st verse of the 5th chapter of the 2nd Book of the Epistles to the Corinthians: "A house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." He also assisted at the dedication of the new hall in June, 1842, and delivered an oration thereon. [On this occasion the deceased's father was present, also his son, and his son's sons—four generations of Masons in one family.] About this time it was that the learned and universally respected doctor was removed from the office of D.P.G.M. of Lincolnshire by Bro. D'Eyncourt, who was then the P.G.M., but who it was believed acted upon orders from the G.M. of England, the Duke of Sussex, who had taken offence where none was intended or committed. Two years later he was elected an honorary member of the William Lodge, and so continued till his decease. In that year a splendid testimonial or Masonic offering, contributed to by Masons in all parts of the world, and consisting of a splendid silver cup and service of plate, was presented to him. The Witham Lodge also presented him with a handsome silver salver in 1839, and the Apollo Lodge with a handsome gold jewel. His name and reputation having extended to all parts of the world, he received numerous testimonies of regard and esteem, besides those already mentioned.

He was elected an honorary member of the following lodges:—Bath, Newport, Isle of Wight, New York (U.S.), Portsmouth, Madras, Rising Star, Bombay, London, Worcester, Warwick-Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Montreal, Peter,

borough, Birmingham, Spalding, Melbourne, Australia, and the Hiram, Londonderry. The Rising Star, Bombay, also presented him in 1862, "as a token of their appreciation of the literary talent he has uniformly displayed in his publications on Freemasonry," with a massive silver medal, on the front of which is a design representing two native Masons, one on each side of an altar, in Masonic clothing, and bearing wands. The altar has the words on its front, of "Lodge Rising Star, Bombay," and also Masonic symbols. On the reverse is a portrait of the founder of the lodge, with the inscription, "Frat. insig. et dilecti Jacobus Burnes, fundator." Encircling the portrait are the words "To V.W. Bro. Oliver, from Lodge Rising Star of Western India, Bombay, 1862." It was presented to the venerable and illustrious recipient by two native Masons, Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee and Bro. Dadhabhai Naorogi. He was also Past Grand Commander S.G.J.G. xxxiii degree for England and Wales; Past D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, U.S.

We add the following from the *National Freemason*:—It is not only literary men who, thanks to Dr. Oliver, are retained within the Craft. Religious men are also kept in it by the "beauty of holiness," the sound, healthy tone that pervades the whole of our worthy brother's writings. There is no cant, no hypocrisy in them, but there is about them the very atmosphere of that Holy Book which lies open on our altars, and which Masons are exhorted to consider the unerring standard of truth and justice. Alas! how many of the brethren there are who evidence by their lives and conversations that this exhortation falls unheeded on their ears. We believe that Masons, as a body, welcome heartily to their brotherhood the ministers of religion. If we have any such amongst us, we are certain that it is to be attributed to Dr. Oliver, who has incontrovertibly shown that there is no antagonism between Christianity and Freemasonry; that on the contrary, the latter is the handmaid of the former, its truest and staunchest friend and helper, and that a good Mason must necessarily be a good man.

But important and salutary as is the influence which Dr. Oliver has produced by the labours of his pen on the Order, we believe that a great deal also of the respect and esteem in which that Order is held by the public at large is to be traced to the same source. Such a work as the "Star in the East," when put into the hands of an un-

initiated candid inquirer, has a marvellous effect. We have frequently tested it. We have heard men railing against Freemasonry as silly or wicked. We have lent them the above work, and almost invariably found that the perusal of it has had the effect of converting the former enemy into a friend, and not unfrequently into a candidate for initiation. So also his "Apology for the Free and Accepted Masons" has induced the clergy, in a great many instances, to cease from their opposition, and to open their churches to our yearly gatherings.

Several other very important influences may be ascribed to Dr. Oliver's disinterested and, as far as substantial appreciation is concerned, unrequited labours. He has, however, the great satisfaction of having done much for the benefit of Masonry, and therefore for humanity; for Masonry is the friend of humanity. He has produced veneration and respect for our Order throughout the civilised world (Rome and its serfs always excepted); he has implanted in the brethren a taste for literature, one of the purest and most beneficial tastes that can be indulged; and he has, we feel convinced, done much to cherish a moral and religious tone in the minds of his readers.

These are no slight influences for one man to exert. They are a precious reward for services, however laborious, however unheeded and depressing.

Let us thankfully avail ourselves of our brother's mental labours.

The following is a list of his Masonic works:

A Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry, Book of the Lodge or Officers' Manual, The Symbol of Glory, The Antiquity of Freemasonry, The History of Freemasonry from 1829 to 1841, A Mirror for the Johanne Mason, The Star in the East, The Revelations of a Square, The History of Initiation, Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry, Signs and Symbols, The Historical Landmarks, two vols., The Insignia of the Royal Arch, Masonic Jurisprudence, Institutes, &c., Treasury of Freemasonry, &c., &c.

He edited The Spirit of Masonry, Illustrations of Masonry, Masonic Manual, Candid Disquisition, and History of Masonic Persecutions.

The following is a list of his general works:

History and Antiquity of the Collegiate Church of Beverley, History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, History of the Conventual Church of Grimsby, Monumental Antiquities of Grimsby, History of the Guild of Holy Trinity, Sleaford, Six Pastoral Addresses to the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Farewell Address to the same, Three Addresses to the Inhabitants of Wolverhampton.

Hints on Educational Societies, Essay on Education, Six Letters on the Liturgy, a Letter on Church Principles, Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Doctrine, Eighteen Sermons preached at Wolverhampton, The Monasteries on the eastern side of the Witham, Letter to the late Sir E. F. Bromhead on Druidical Remains near Lincoln, Guide to the Druidical Temple at Nottingham, British Antiquities in Nottingham and Vicinity, Remains of Ancient Britons between Lincoln and Sleaford, Scopwickians, &c. The first work was published in 1811, and his last in 1866. His "Ye Byrde of Gryme" (Grimsby in the olden time) had this dedication: "At the age of eighty-four years the following pages are inscribed as a souvenir of friendship, and a kindly farewell to the inhabitants of Grimsby and Lee, by their former parish minister, with sole charge for a period of seventeen years, and now their obedient servant and well wisher. Eastgate, Lincoln, January, 1866." And he concluded the work in these words: "And thus I bid farewell to the inhabitants of Grimsby, in the hope that when this little book is read they will think kindly of me after the years of my pilgrimage are ended."

NEW GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. LORD ELIOT, *M.P.*, SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

Bro. Lord Eliot, *M.P.*, who was appointed Senior Grand Warden for the ensuing year, was initiated in Dublin, in Lodge No. 12, under the Irish Constitution. He is now S.W. of the Sincerity Lodge (No. 189) at Plymouth. He is also Master designate of the Eliot Lodge at St. German's, Cornwall, which will be consecrated in a few days.

BRO. THE REV. ROBERT JAMES SIMPSON,
GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Bro. the Rev. Robert James Simpson, *M.A.*, of Oriel College, Oxford, appointed one of the Grand Chaplains, was initiated in the Palatine Lodge, Sunderland, in 1849; was Chaplain of the lodge, Prov. G. Chap. and Prov. S.G.W. of Durham; was then W.M. of the Restoration Lodge (No. 111), at Darlington. He was afterwards Prov. G. Chap. of Berks and Bucks, and Chaplain of the Castle and Etonian Lodges, Windsor.

BRO. OUGH, ASSISTANT GRAND PURSUIVANT.

Bro. Ough has proved himself a worthy Mason, and is truly deserving of all the honours conferred upon him. He was initiated in the Belgrave Lodge (No. 749) in 1859, served all the offices, and was W.M. in 1866, during which time he did all the duties, and installed his successor. He served as Steward for all the three Charities during his year of office, and himself became a Life Governor of all of them. He founded the Belgrave Chapter, of which

he was the First Principal, and this month he will be the Second Principal of the Canonbury Chapter.

[We should have been glad to have continued the list as to the other new Grand Officers, had the necessary information been afforded us.—ED. F.M.]

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

By ✠ Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, 18°, *Corresponding Member of the German Union of Freemasons; Knight Companion of the Royal Order; Member of Several Rites in England and Scotland; &c.; &c.*

(Continued from page 309.)

It is with mingled regret and gratification that we give publicity to the following record in the minute book of the Love and Honour Lodge, as in all probability it would not have seen the light were it not for this effort of our own. A lodge of emergency was held 28th April, 1820, to initiate two gentlemen, whose stay was very uncertain, being seafaring men. The visitors were Bros. Corfield, Hyslop, and Wynterbottom. C. Suarey being a Spaniard, and unacquainted with the English language, Bros. Hyslop and Wynterbottom kindly acted as interpreters. These three had just arrived from Carthagena, South America, where Bro. Hyslop was thrown into prison at the instance of Morilla, the Spanish General, for refusing to declare the names of the Masons in the province. On his persisting in his refusal, he was, amidst increased sufferings and privations, thrice bound and led out for execution, but was each time saved by the interposition of Colonel Torey, who had secretly visited him in prison, encouraged him to persevere in his fidelity, and on one or two occasions had watched over him whilst he slept.

Morilla at length left Carthagena, and Hyslop was set at liberty. A meeting was held as early as possible after his release, and it was not until then that Hyslop knew that Torey was a brother. They embraced each other most ardently, the former telling the Colonel he had thrice saved his life, and, amidst much joy and gratitude, the remaining brethren hailed Hyslop as the man who had, in all probability, by his fidelity and courage, saved the lives of many who had become members of the Craft. Bro. John Ellis, P.D.P.G.M., &c., W.M., retired from the chair of the lodge, 2nd January, 1821, and in the following address set forth the principles of the Craft to the members so forcibly that we feel tempted to transcribe it ver-

batim. "Brethren, on quitting the chair at this period I am allowed by the Constitutions of our Order to give a charge, and in the first place I cannot help expressing my sincerest thanks to you, my worthy and respected brethren, for your kind attention to all my recommendations, your ready obedience to all my official directions, and your candid indulgence to all my humble, but well-meant endeavours to promote the happiness, the prosperity, and order of this respectable lodge. Allow me also to express the satisfaction I feel in surrendering the distinguished office you honoured me with into the hands of my Senior Warden, Bro. M. Brougham, whose general character, zeal, and activity in the cause of Masonry qualify him in a high degree for the situation. Providence having placed me in such a sphere of life as to afford but little time for speculation, I cannot pretend to have made mankind my particular study, yet this I have observed, that curiosity is one of the most prevailing passions of the human breast. The mind of man is kept in a perpetual thirst after knowledge, nor can he bear to be ignorant of what he thinks others know. Anything secret or new immediately excites an uneasy sensation, and becomes the proper fuel of curiosity, which will be found stronger or weaker in proportion to the time and opportunity that individuals have for indulging it.

"It is observable, further, that when this passion is excited, and not instantly gratified, that instead of waiting for better intelligence, and using the proper means of removing the darkness that envelopes the object of it, we precipitately form ideas which are generally in the extremes. If the object promotes pleasure or advantage, we then load it with commendations, if it appears in the opposite view, or if we are ignorant of it, we then absurdly, as well as disingenuously, condemn and pretend, at least, to despise it. This, my brethren, has been the fate of the most valuable institution in the world, Christianity excepted, I mean Freemasonry!

"Those who are acquainted with the nature and design of it cannot, if they have good hearts, but admire and espouse it; and if those who are in the dark, or whose minds are disposed to evil, should slight, or speak disrespectfully of it, it certainly is no disgrace, for none who believe in the Divine origin of the Sacred Volume, and are influenced by a spirit of humanity, friendship, and benevolence, can with the least propriety object to our

ancient and venerable Institution. For my own part, ever since I have had the honour to be enrolled in the list of Masons, as I knew it was my duty, so I have made it my business to become acquainted with the principles on which our glorious superstructure is founded, and the treasure constantly opening to my view has proved a full and satisfactory reward for all my labours.

"Conscious that the same pleasure would attend others in the same pursuits, myself and a few others sincerely wished for the improvement of our lodge, but as wishes without endeavours are not the means of accomplishment, we became, therefore, actively concerned for the completion of so valuable a design; and you, only you who are Masons in heart, can form the least idea of the joy we felt when we found ourselves fired with an equal ardour for the prosperity of Masonry, and with equal alacrity and pleasure embarked in the noble design, and, like true Craftsmen, laboured in this long-wished for fabric, the strength of whose basis, the beauty of whose symmetry, the order of whose parts, have rendered it the admiration of some, the model of others, and the delight of ourselves.

"You will, therefore, permit me to congratulate the lodge on the success that has attended our united labours for the honour of the Craft in this town.

"Though I am apprehensive I have already trespassed on your patience, yet if I might be indulged, I would humbly lay before you a few reflections adapted to the business of the day, which being the effusions of a heart truly Masonic, will, it is hoped, be received with candour by you.

"Every association of men, as well as this of Freemasons, must for the sake of order and harmony be regulated by certain laws, and for that purpose proper officers must be appointed, and empowered to carry those laws into execution, to preserve a degree of uniformity, and at least to restrain any irregularity that might render such association inconsistent.

"This thought will suggest to you that those who are qualified to preside as officers in a lodge will not be elated with that honour, but, losing sight of it, will have only in view the service which their office demands. Their reproofs will be dictated by friendship, softened by candour, and enforced with mildness and affection, in the whole of their department they will preserve a degree of

dignity tempered with affability and ease. This conduct, while it endears them to others, will not fail to raise their own reputation, and as envy should not be so much as once named among Freemasons, it will effectually prevent the growth of it, should it unfortunately ever appear.

"Had not this excellent temple prevailed when the foundation of King Solomon's temple was laid, it is easy to see that that glorious edifice would never have risen to a height of splendour which astonished the world.

"Had all employed in this work been masters and superintendants, who would have prepared the timber in the forest, or hewn the stone in the quarry? Yet though they were numbered and classed under different denominations as princes, rulers, provosts, comforters of the people, stone-squarers, sculptors, &c., such was their unanimity that they seemed actuated by one spirit, and influenced by one principle.

"Merit alone, then, entitled to preferment, an indisputable instance of which we have in the Deputy Grand Master of that great undertaking, who, without either wealth or power, or without any other distinction than that of being the widow's son, was appointed by the Grand Master, and approved by the people, for this single reason, — Because he was a skilful artificer.

"Let these considerations, my worthy brethren, animate us in the pursuits of so noble a science, that we may all be qualified to fill in rotation the most distinguished positions in the lodge, and keep the honours of the Craft, which are the first rewards of our labour, in a regular circulation.

"And as none are less qualified to govern than those who have not learnt to obey, permit me in the warmest manner to recommend to you all a constant attendance in this place, a due obedience to the laws of our Institution, and a respectful submission to the directions of your officers, that you may prove to mankind the propriety of your election, and secure the establishment of this admirable society to the latest posterity."

The concluding minutes of this volume are mainly occupied with details as to the manner in which the members thought best to reduce their expenditure, as there still remained a debt of a considerable amount due by the lodge to the Treasurer. The means, however, adopted proved successful, and retrenchment reformed their finances.

The sixth volume of the transactions of the Love and Honour Lodge commences 1st July, 1823, in continuation of the last number. The circumstance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, P.G.M. of England, putting into this port on his way to the Government of Malta, recalled to the recollection of the S.W. the eminent services in the cause of Masonry rendered by that nobleman, and he therefore proposed the health of that nobleman at the lodge held 7th March, 1826. The toast was eloquently supported by the W.M., who did ample justice to the talents and zeal of his lordship, and the members in response hailed with enthusiasm the opportunity of paying to so distinguished a brother the honour due to him.

(To be continued.)

THE NEMESIS: A TALE OF THE DAYS OF TRAJAN.

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

(Continued from page 327.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE BROKEN HEART.

"Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Rage out the written troubles of the brain;
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart."—*Shakespeare.*

Phryne lay long in a swoon, where she had fallen when Caius left her. Her forehead had come in contact with a seat in her fall, cutting a deep gash in the brow, and a considerable quantity of blood flowed from the wound. Gradually she recovered her senses, and as mind resumed its throne, she whispered—

"Caius, Caius, do not leave me. I love thee; only believe that I love thee. If thou could'st only know how well, thou would'st pardon me, and take me to thy heart."

She sat up, and throwing back her long beautiful hair, which blinded her by its luxuriance, she exclaimed, in a tone of piercing agony—

"Gone; gone. Never, never to return to me Gone, knowing all my infamy, but not the story of my wrongs! I am alone," she continued, in tones

of mournful plaintiveness, "alone on earth, a monster on the earth, that, snakelike, would have crept into his heart, and when he had warmed and cherished me in his bosom, my huge guilt, ingrate, would have waked up and murdered him."

She burst into a fit of low moaning weeping, rocking herself backwards and forwards in the extremity of her woe.

"Alone, henceforth alone, for ever alone. No sympathy for me in father's heart. The gentle Myra fears me, too; for I have been a wild and wicked thing, too wild and wicked for the gentle child to love. Oh! wherefore slept thy thunder, Zeus, when the great wrong was done me? What had I done to anger thee, that thou couldst have put hatred in a father's breast to crush me with dishonour and foul shame, which racks my woman's heart with misery, and makes me show so vile beside my sex?"

Then starting up, like some wild creature, struggling with the fatal dart, she exclaimed,

"He's gone, and gone for ever. Never, no never to return to me; never more to turn his eyes of love upon me, and make my sadness joy. He will not curse my memory. He said he would pray for me, for me, who made a plaything of his love, and would have sold him as a precious gem, an empty casket filled with loathsome sin and crime. But for my broken heart, dishonoured name, they shall pay dear. The seed that they have sown in hellish joy, they will reap the grain in quaking bitterness, and know when it is too late that their guilty precepts, ripening into fruit, will turn to ashes in their mouths, and death within their hearts."

Myra entered the room, dressed in walking attire, as if about to go forth. On perceiving the haggard appearance of her sister, and her face covered with blood, she gave a shriek, and flung her arms around Phryne's neck exclaiming—

"Phryne, my dearest sister, what aileth thee. Thou art deadly pale, and thy face is covered with gore?"

"I stumbled, love, and falling cut my brow. It is nothing—a passing faintness. See, it is already gone," and she smiled, but it was a ghastly smile to behold.

"It is not gone!" exclaimed Myra. "Oh! go to bed, my sister, and rest thee. Come; I will take my lyre and sing thee to sleep. Come, dearest Phryne."

"It is needless, for I cannot sleep. Nay, sweet

one, believe me, it is nothing," and she rose to her feet. "But thou art going forth. Whither?"

"I was. The lady Lucidora invited me to spend the night at her house, but since thou art so ill I will stay at home with thee and send her my excuses."

"Not so, my Myra. Thou wilt return to-morrow, wilt thou not?"

"'Twas so purposed, but I will return to-night now."

"No, no, Myra, not to-night," cried Phryne, eagerly. Then noticing a surprised look upon her sister's countenance she said. "Drain out thy cup of innocent delight. To-morrow will be soon enough for thee to return. Kiss me, my dearest sister. If in the past I have been at times harsh and cruel to thee, forget it. I have had woes to bear," she continued gloomily, "which thou shalt never know. Kiss me again, and yet again."

"O Phryne!" exclaimed Myra, her eyes filling with tears. "I have wept at thy coldness, but I have never blamed thee. Now that thou openest wide thy heart to me, let me abide therein. Come allow me to stay with thee to-day, and let me send a slave to the lady Lucidora. Thine illness will excuse my failure to appear at her past-time."

"Go, go, my child," said Phryne; "I have some things to settle which will keep me busily engaged to-day. Go. Thou would'st only hamper me."

"Thou lovest me now?" said Myra, eagerly.

"Most dearly, my sister."

"And wilt thou for ever love me?"

"Aye, till death," responded Phryne, solemnly.

"I do not wish to leave thee, now I know thou lovest me. O, many a night have I prayed for this, and now that I am certain of thy love, I dread to go. A fear awakes within me, and whispers me when I shall return thou wilt have ceased to love me."

"Nay, fear not that, my Myra. Now go, my darling, go. Kiss me, my sweet gentle sister. Thou wilt return to-morrow. Adieu, my love."

Phryne was once more alone.

"And so I bid farewell to the last tie that binds me to earth. I have done with love and home's affection. Yet thanks be to Zeus that I have made my peace with her at last. My heart beats easier in my breast. The task which I have undertaken will not be vengeance, but an act to save this opening flower from blight; for she, in her young innocence and virgin bloom, would weigh

a kingdom's money down, and men would beggar all the wealth of earth to win her to her shame. It shall not be her lot to suffer equal shame with me. She, at least shall be kept pure, and my fell deed be balanced in the great accounting by that child's salvation. O ye heartless fiends!" she exclaimed, in accents of intense bitterness, "ye, who traffic in a maiden's spotless fame, ye dealers in the good of human hearts, your ends draw near. In vain are your hopes of many days of gross and groveling pleasures. You will go out upon the dark unknown path of death unwarned, or warned when it is too late. You who could speculate in maidens' fame shall learn at last the anger of great Zeus, which appears to wink at your foul crimes until the last drop brims the beaker and overflows. Sudden, unknown, your ends will be, and I shall stand to challenge, before Rhadamanthus, all your arguments, to show my broken heart, my ravished honour, and your lewd delights."

Myra blushed rosily when she found Lucidora entertaining the cousins Adrian and Caius. She viewed the latter as soon to be her brother, and Adrian — a warmer feeling seemed to have awakened there than could be answered by her heart to the name of brother. She shyly saluted the cousins, and embraced Lucidora. Soon however she found herself apart from the rest of the company, chatting in an easy manner with Adrian, and anon discussing with him those doctrines which he had only the night before become acquainted with. Adrian was struck with the clear, thoughtful, and pious mind of the young girl, the readiness with which she took in and grasped a great idea, and he sighed as he thought, had Caius but chosen her. But the heart began to beat quickly, and the blood mounted to his cheek, as he thought she might be his.

Now they kneel together at evening prayer, side by side, and Adrian hears her sweet voice singing the praises of God, and he listens to her, and with her sends up his praise. And Caius in a corner hears that service, which in future ages was to shake Rome with its pomp and state, when out of simple melody, and simple prayer, should arise litany and chaunt, and incense and candles, but whether the hearts of men were purer in those early days, or whether they are purer in the present, God alone can tell, although we may hazard a finite guess. Calmly and refreshingly fell the priest's soothing words upon the heart of Caius, and he

rose from his knees resigned, if he was not comforted.

(To be continued.)

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MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE GERMAN UNION, LEIPSIG.

The eminent Masonic authors, Bros. David Murray Lyon and William James Hughan, have received their diplomas as members of this society. Modern Germany is ahead of the world in her attempts to link in the leading Masons into an active correspondence. It is now on the cards the forming of a Masonic Authors' Society, a scheme which, if carried into execution, may produce results of the greatest benefit to the Craft.—90.

A MICROSCOPIC DRAWING.

An ingenious brother being, as he writes, desirous of producing something commemorative of certain famous occurrences in our Masonic history, has made a very curious drawing of an imaginary irregular pile of buildings. This drawing he sent to me a few weeks ago. It is extremely small—so small that, to see and understand the details, a powerful microscope is requisite. The examination of it is an operation resembling that of reading the manuscript of the Iliad, which would go into a nutshell. In the corners of the drawing are inscriptions not discernible by the naked eye. To these inscriptions there are prefixed figures, 1 to 8, and in different parts of the pile of buildings there are corresponding figures. According to these inscriptions and figures, 1, 2, and 3 indicate parts of the buildings, represented in a state of total dilapidation, and ruins in which St. Alban, A.D. 287, held the first Grand Lodge of Freemasonry; King Athelstane, A.D. 926, granted a charter to Freemasons; and Prince Edwin, in the same year, took the preliminary measures for founding a Grand Lodge at York. Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7 indicate rooms in parts of the buildings, represented as still standing and in tolerable preservation, apparently imitations of bits of our cathedrals, some of which may be ascribed to the fourteenth or fifteenth, others to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. Figure 4 indicates a room in which King Edward III., A.D. 1358, revised the Constitutions of Freemasonry; figure 5, a room in which King Henry VI., A.D. 1450, was initiated; figure 6, a room in which the Grand Master Inigo Jones, A.D. 1607, granted warrants constituting sundry lodges; and figure 7, a room in which King William III., A.D. 1690, was initiated. The architecture of the part of the buildings in which each of these four rooms is situate accords with that of the period at which the event took place, of which the room is supposed to have been the scene. Figure 8 indicates a room in a part of the buildings of which the architecture is altogether novel and strange, but by no means displeasing; and it is worthy of remark that, in looking very attentively with the microscope, there is a separation between this part of the buildings and the rest of the pile. According to the inscription, to which in this instance there is no date annexed, the room here indicated is one in which Ashmole and his literary friend (called founders of

modern English Freemasonry) were accustomed to meet.—C. P. COOPER.

POSITIVE RELIGIONS AND OUR FREEMASONRY.

In answer to the remark of "Criticus," I say that in those positive religions whose followers are receivable into our Freemasonry, the great and essential elements of natural religion are embodied and preserved. Whatever the various new and particular doctrines superinduced may be, there is always a recognition of the Supreme Being, Architect of the Universe, and separate from it. There is always a belief in the soul's immortality. There is always the moral law. C. P. COOPER.

TOLERATION IN TRUE FREEMASONRY.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry on this subject, I say that, on the one hand, the Freemasonry which tolerates Atheism or Pantheism of any kind is not true, and that, on the other hand, the Freemasonry which does not tolerate the Theism of natural religion is not true.—C. P. COOPER.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

The work to which I referred is Anthony Van Dale, of Haarlem, "De Oraculis Veterum Ethnorum Dissertationes Dux." The edition which I have is the second and enlarged edition, published at Amsterdam, 1700, with copper plates, and containing essays on Simon Magus, on the Acts of Pilate, and on Consecration. The dedication is dated the kalende of September, 1699. The book is devoted chiefly to oracles and that of Delphi, but it explains many of these mysteries, which have a resemblance to Masonry, and chiefly the Cave of Trophonius, in chapter viii., to which there is a plate (Plate 6), which will impress those who have seen French dramatic performances, or are acquainted with the old rites. These are matters which cannot be illustrated in these pages. There is nothing direct in the Eleusinian mysteries beyond these illustrations.—HYDE CLARKE.

JAMES WATT.

About 1760 James Watt built an organ for a Freemasons' lodge at Glasgow.—C. H.

BRO. STONE.

Was Bro. Stone, the first Senior Grand Warden, a member of the Masons' Company of London? The solution of this question is of considerable interest in relation to lodge constitutions and administrations.—C. H.

DISPENSATIONS FOR AGE.

In July, 1764, Bro. James Heseltine, afterwards S.G.W. and Grand Treasurer, was admitted by dispensation at the age of nineteen.—C. H.

LECTURES. GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.

It appears that, in 1763, Bro. Thomas Edwards, Grand Warden, delivered an address at the Stewards' Lodge at the Horns Tavern, which appears to have been in Fleet-street. Was this in the nature of the instruction of late given by the Grand Stewards' Lodge? There was at that time a Horn Tavern at Westminster.—C. H.

MASONIC SONG.

In 1793, Bro. J. Bissett, Steward of the St. Alban's Lodge, of Birmingham, and Prov. G. Sec. of War-

wickshire, wrote a Masonic song; "A Mason's life is the life for me."—C. H.

THE ORATOR.

The institution of the Orator is very old in France. The office of Mother Orator existed as far back as 1738. Did this officer possess the same constitutional functions then as now, or what were his duties?—C. H.

MUSSULMAN MASONS.

Which is the first record of a Mussulman Mason? I find that the Princes Omdit ul Omrah and Omur ul Omrah, sons of the Nabob of Surat, were admitted Masons in 1780.—C. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE PRIVILEGES OF PAST MASTERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—My thanks are due to Bro. Stonier Leigh for his attempt to throw light on the question I lately raised in reference to the exclusion of visitors from meetings of a lodge. In the main, he appears to agree with me that visitors cannot legally be shut out at all, especially during the reading of the minutes, though he considers that, as they contain the records of previous discussions, if the right to require the withdrawal of strangers during such discussions be conceded, it is but logical to insist on the same course when the minutes are read for confirmation at the next meeting. Though, at a first glance, I may seem to be inconsistent, I confess that I do not quite see the force of this. As far as my experience goes, three cases occur to me when it may be desirable to have only the members of a lodge present, and when visitors should at once see the propriety of retiring on being requested to do so, namely, when the conduct of a subscribing brother is impugned, when the discussion is of a nature to call forth the expression of strong personal feeling, and when the finances of the lodge are under consideration, which can concern none but its members. Even then the consent to withdraw should be considered as a favour. What I complained of was exclusion of myself and others during the reading of the minutes, not during the discussion of which they contained the result. The "Book of Constitutions" (p. 75, article IV., and p. 86, articles I. and II.), recognises the admission of visitors, in the former case recommending it. The general practice of lodges is to give a cordial welcome to brethren from other lodges. So far as I am aware, there is no provision for the exercise of a discretionary power on the subject; and it appears to me that such visits are a great safeguard against illegal or irregular proceedings, also tend to produce uniformity in working, and to encourage kindly Masonic feelings. It may further be remarked that the minutes record only the results of discussions, not the details. The former may, I think, be considered the common property of the Craft; the latter, it may in some cases be desirable to keep private. Bro. Hughan's publication in your columns of the proceedings of the lodge at Falmouth, as gleaned from the past records of many years, is a case in point. Bro. Leigh differs from me

as to the minutes being "public property." When I used the expression, of course I meant only among Masons, and the view is borne out by the fact that the authorities may at any time demand a perusal of the minutes. With regard to his remark on the restriction in the "Book of Constitutions" as to the publication of the acts of a lodge, that is to a certain extent set aside by Article III., p. 77, under which proceedings are recorded in your pages. I have always considered it to be a settled point that, in case of the refusal of a lodge to admit a visitor of good character, who can show his certificate and prove himself to be a Mason, that lodge is liable to be called upon to justify its conduct on complaint being made to Grand Lodge, and to be subject to censure. I may add that several brethren of great knowledge and experience here and in Jersey agree with me in the view I have taken.

Since the preceding was written, I have seen the remarks on the subject by our esteemed Bro. Hughan in to-day's number of the MAGAZINE in confirmation of my opinion, for which he has my grateful acknowledgments. He is surprised that visitors should have been required to retire on the two occasions referred to. In the first instance I saw the propriety of it, because a very delicate question had to be discussed, as to whether the lodge should or should not comply with the requirements of Provincial Grand Lodge, with a probability that, in the latter case, suspension might be the result. On this account I was naturally desirous to know the decision as contained in the minutes to be read at the next meeting, especially as I was aware that it had induced several to resign membership. Though not a member of the province, but only temporarily residing in it, under full sanction of the D. Prov. G.M., I have for the last nine months rendered active assistance here in a variety of ways, and the interest I have felt in its harmony and welfare induced me to hope that circumstances so serious as resistance to recognised authority would be avoided, especially as other contingencies were more than rumoured to depend thereupon, which might still further complicate the matter. The farce thus enacted was the more ridiculous, because I found no difficulty in ascertaining what I wanted immediately after the meeting. Thus far, in the matter which gave rise to the point in dispute, the title of "Loyalty" which belongs to the lodge appears to be a misnomer.

I congratulate Bro. S. Leigh on his success in obtaining a definite opinion on any questions from the Grand Secretary. In this respect he seems to be favoured, for I have never been able to elicit anything of the sort. I have also to thank him for the kind manner in which he has spoken of myself, personally a stranger to the Craft in the district with which he is connected, therefore the more gratifying, for not having a single Masonic acquaintance in the north of England, I can be known to the brethren there only through my writings, to which my proper initials are rarely attached, and mention of my name in connection with Masonic proceedings in your pages.

Before concluding, allow me to say a word or two on the note you appended to the letter of P.M. on p. 312 of the Magazine. Nothing I conceive would be more acceptable to the Craft, than that Grand Lodge should decide upon the form of ritual, rather than, as at present, tolerate all sorts of changes and

discrepancies arising from the whims, peculiar notions, or ignorance of individual Masters or Instructors. In the absence of such a provision the working of the Emulation Lodge, which professes rigidly to maintain a standard, is by many considered to be the best authority existing in England. The employment of general inspectors, as suggested, necessarily implies a previous decision as to the form of ritual which they should adopt, and this I understand to be the course followed in America. Any fixed system directed by authority, and founded on the ancient landmarks, is preferable to the variety which now exists, and would put an end to the use of forms and verbiage obtained from illicit sources. There are some W.M.'s who, having the whole ceremonies well in their minds, prefer to clothe them in their own language. My own observation of such leads me to the conclusion that very few indeed are capable of it, and that there is great risk of important omissions and error. In the leading article of your number of to-day, Bro. Oneal Hays gives me support when he says, "No one laments more than I do the slovenly manner in which the degrees are given in many lodges."

Yours fraternally,
Guernsey, April 27th. H. H.

THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I was much disappointed on receiving your last number to find no answer to my plain questions. Your offer to supply the private address of Bro. Little is very kind, as is also his offer to answer my queries. The statements having been published in the Magazine, that is the proper place for the reply. Flights of fancy and figures of speech may be indulged in, may tickle the ears of, and win applause from the listeners, but when they are published to the Masonic world, and the authorities on which these statements are desired, I think they should be freely given, as I hope and believe they will in this case.—K. H.

[From what we know of Bro. Little, his high qualities and painstaking abilities, we feel quite sure he will not hesitate, if occasion requires, to justify any statement he has made, leaving him, of course, to his own manner of doing so.—ED. F.M.]

THE MASONIC APRON is the symbol of labour, and of purity of life, and rectitude of conduct. It should be of pure white lambskin, without any device whatever, and should be square with a triangular flap. The investiture of the candidate with the apron, among the primitive Masons, formed an essential part of the ceremony of initiation, and was attended with rites equally significant and impressive. This badge received a characteristic distinction from its peculiar colour and material. With the Essenian Masons, it was accomplished by a process bearing a similar tendency, and accompanied by illustrations not less imposing and satisfactory to the newly-initiated neophyte. He was clothed in a long white robe, which reached to the ground, bordered with a fringe of blue ribbon, to incite personal holiness, and fastened tightly round the waist with a girdle, to separate the upper from the lower parts of the body. With feet bare and head uncovered, the candidate was considered a personification of Modesty and Humility, walking in the fear of God.—*National Freemason.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEMS.

The annual assembly of the Premier Conclave of Red Cross Knights and K.H.S. will be held at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th May, at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, and the Right Hon. Lord Kenlis, M.H.G.S., will preside.

The annual assembly of the Plantagenet Conclave, No. 2, will take place at the same house on Wednesday, the 15th May, when Sir Knight W. Turner will be enthroned as M, P.S.

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, an announced in previous numbers of the MAGAZINE, 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.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

STABILITY LODGE.

Jubilee Meeting.

The fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Stability Lodge of Instruction was held on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Bro. Henry Muggerridge, P.M. and Preceptor of the lodge, took the chair, and there were present:—Bros. J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D.; M'Intyre, G. Reg.; Llewellyn Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; Savage, P.G.D.; Head, P.G.D.; Grissell, Clabons, P.G.D.; G. Cox, P.G.D.; Patten, P.G.S.B.; Dr. Jabez Hogg,

G.D.; F. Binckes, Secretary to the Boys' School, and about 150 other brethren.

The business of the evening was the working in sections the lecture on the second degree. The sections were worked by the following brethren:—

1st Section.....	Bro. John Lacey, P.M. 49.
2nd "	J. H. Townend, 715.
3rd "	T. M. Norman, J.D. 22.
4th "	T. H. J. Goldsboro', M.D., P.M. 201, G.S.W. North Wales and Shropshire.
5th "	H. Muggerridge, P.M. 192.

All the sections were well worked, and the description of the objects of the degree, by Bro. Muggerridge, at the close was listened to with the deepest attention, followed by loud applause.

The chair was then taken by Bro. M'Intyre, and a vote of thanks was ordered to be entered on the minutes to Bro. Henry Muggerridge, for the able manner in which he had put the questions, and for the working of his own section.

It was also proposed, and carried unanimously, that the sum of twenty guineas be given from the funds of the lodge to the funds of the Girls' School, and ten guineas to the Fund for the Widows of Freemasons.

A great number of names were given as joining members, and the lodge was closed in due form.

THE BANQUET.

The brethren then retired to the large room for refreshment, but it was found to be too small to hold all, and consequently the overflow had to be accommodated in another room. The chair was to have been taken by Bro. John Havers, but a letter was received from him, which stated that through illness and other causes he was prevented from being present. In his absence the chair was taken by Bro. Aeneas M'Intyre, G. Reg.

On the withdrawal of the cloth, the following grace was sung by Bros. T. Young, Carter, and Farquharson:—

“To Thee, O God, the mighty Lord, most high,
Who dost our wants with lib'ral hand supply,
Our grateful hearts and voices now we raise;
To heaven's high throne we chant our hymn of praise.
We bless, we praise, we magnify thy name,
Now and henceforth, for evermore.—Amen.”

The CHAIRMAN said the first toast he had to propose always met with approbation by all classes of citizens, and was received by Masons with great enthusiasm. It was “The Health of Her Majesty the Queen,” herself the daughter of a Mason, and he hoped soon to have the opportunity of saying that she was the mother of a Mason. For some time past they had sympathised with her grief, and they were equally ready to rejoice in her joy, and if her son should become a Mason he would be an ornament to the Order to which they belonged. He gave them “The Health of the Queen,” and, to render the toast Masonic, he coupled with it “The Craft.”

Drunk with cheering, and followed by the National Anthem.

The CHAIRMAN said: I have now to call your attention to the toast that is next in succession, which is “The Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland.” We had the honour to see, on Wednesday last, the noble lord installed into the chair of Freemasonry for the twenty-fifth time, and when a large number of the brethren assembled to welcome him in the new hall; and, judging him by what has passed, I hope he may retain that position for many years to come. The number of times he has been elected to the throne of Freemasonry shows the esteem in which he is held both in London and the provinces, and by the exercise and discretion with which he has discharged his duties, and especially amongst Masons, he has endeared himself to the hearts of all. I propose to you the health of the Earl of Zetland, who has been elected Grand Master for the twenty-fifth time, wishing him health and happiness for many years to come, and that he may long be spared to preside over the destinies of the Craft.

Drunk with all the Masonic honours.

A glee, “Brother Soldiers”—Bros. Young, Farquharson, and Carter.

The CHAIRMAN said: Brethren, the next toast I have to propose is “The Health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present,” and I am sure you will receive this toast with the enthusiasm it deserves. We are all well aware how the Deputy Grand Master is able and willing to devote his energies and services to the advancement and welfare of the Craft, and he has

shown how it is possible to pursue his official duties and also to discharge his duties to the Craft. You see we are surrounded by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England, and they are a fair specimen of them, and of men who have won their spurs by their devotion to the interests of the Craft. All of them have served on the Board of General Purposes. A brother who is regular in attendance there, and endeavours to carry out the principles of Freemasonry, earns his distinction when the Grand Master raises him to the dais, and makes him one of the Grand Officers. It would be invidious in me were I to make any distinctions, but I will give in connection with this toast "The Health of Bro. Llewellyn Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes." The Grand Officers were always doing their duty, whether it was by attending the Board of General Purposes, their charities, or lodges of instruction, to put young members in the right road to distinction, and enable them to become good Masons.

The toast was well received.

BRO. LLEWELLYN EVANS, President of the Board of General Purposes, thanked their worthy president for the toast, and the kind manner in which the health of the Grand Officers had been responded to. He said, in common with them all, that he deeply regretted the absence of the brother who should have been their president, and he expressed his regret also at the cause that prevented him from being amongst them. Still, they found his place most ably filled by their present chairman, who was one of the most able and active officers of the Grand Lodge. With respect to the Deputy Grand Master, after what their president had stated, it would ill become him to say anything in his praise, as they all had a knowledge how well he discharged his duties and none better than those he discharged towards the Craft. Unless it was by means of lodges of instruction, and the knowledge obtained in that lodge, and in that of another lodge to which he had the honour to belong, the duties of lodges could not be efficiently performed, and it would become but a mere convivial meeting. Long might the Lodge of Stability continue, and he felt certain that when the officers of the Grand Lodge of England should be called upon, as they found one brother had been called upon to preside that evening, they would always be ready to discharge any duty or to promote the interests of the Stability Lodge of Instruction. He thanked them for the honour they had done the Grand Officers in drinking their healths, and, in conclusion, wished them every prosperity.

THE CHAIRMAN said: Brethren, if you were to look at the programme placed before you you would see that the toast No. 4 refers to Bro. Muggeridge and the lodge of instruction of which this is the anniversary, but I am not going now to propose that toast. A blank has been created in our proceedings by the absence of a distinguished brother, eminent in the Craft, who was expected to preside on this occasion. He is not here, but we who are here I am sure will drink to his better health in a bumper toast. I saw Bro. Havers yesterday, and he said he looked forward to a very happy meeting in the celebration of this jubilee of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, to which he is so much attached. I fear that the hard work he has gone through in his own profession, and the still harder work he has done for you and the Craft, has told heavily upon him, for I know that he has sat up late at night, and got up early in the morning, to examine plans of the new hall; and few knew how much they were indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Bro. Havers. We therefore should but ill discharge our duties as Masons if we did not take this opportunity of recognising the services Bro. Havers rendered to the Craft, and expressing our regret at his absence from that meeting, but our still greater regret that ill health was the cause of it. Let it not go forth that the lodge is ungrateful to Bro. Havers for the services he has rendered to the lodge, for I know in your inmost hearts you would be delighted to see him present in health and strength, and that you deeply regret his absence. I propose the toast out of order, for I think that a brother so distinguished should receive this especial mark of our favour. I give you the toast of "Better Health to our Bro. Havers."

The toast was cordially responded to.

THE CHAIRMAN said: Brother Wardens and brethren,—I now come to what may be deservedly considered as the toast of the evening, which naturally divides itself into two parts. One part of the toast is given entirely to talk, and the other to what is more substantial, and refers to the gift which Bro. Muggeridge will receive at your hands. I will first allude to the first part of the toast, which refers to the Stability Lodge

of Instruction, and you are all well aware that everything depends upon the working of our ceremonies, for if they are not well worked those who come amongst us for the first time look upon our Order as a mere mockery and delusion; but if we have an able instructor, who has zeal and a desire to teach his students to carry out our principles in the rendering of our beautiful ceremonies, they must make a deep impression on the minds of all who are present, and it is a great thing if we have not only those who can teach, but who who, more than teaching, desire to impart instruction to students. This lodge has now attained its jubilee, or its fiftieth year, but instead of showing the weakness of age, has increased in strength. The ability and knowledge of Bro. Muggeridge has been equalled by few and excelled by none. We have known many great men of vast ability who have given great attention to a subject, and possess a great amount of knowledge themselves, but had not the power to impart it to others. Here we have a preceptor who has great knowledge, but his Creator has gifted him with the power of imparting it. We are especially privileged in having our principles properly inculcated, but Bro. Muggeridge has the ability of teaching so that the lesson should not become a bore, but the greatest pleasure we can experience. I propose to drink "Prosperity to the Stability Lodge of Instruction, and its able and distinguished Preceptor, Bro. Muggeridge." And by your confidence I have a greater pleasure to perform, and it shows that his students are not ungrateful to the great master who has taught them the mysteries of the Craft. One thing that he has taught them is brotherly love, and as students they have given substantial proof how they estimated the kindness received at his hands. On the 7th of November, 1839, Bro. Muggeridge was initiated into Freemasonry, and he lost no time in studying that mystery into which he had been introduced. As I have said, he lost no time, for on the following day he joined a lodge of instruction; therefore, I hope when our young friends are admitted into Freemasonry, they will go to some lodge of instruction—to the Lodge of Stability, the Lodge of Emulation, or some other lodge where Masonry is properly taught, and then Masonry will not be looked upon as a sham. Bro. Muggeridge proved an apt scholar; and when the preceptor was absent in 1851, the same year as the Exhibition of the industry of all nations was held, then Bro. Muggeridge was made preceptor of this lodge of instruction. For sixteen years has the mantle fallen upon Bro. Muggeridge, and you know how well and ably has he sustained it. Bro. Muggeridge, by the kindly feeling of the brethren, many of whom are now present, I am enabled to offer to you a valuable present as a substantial testimony of their kindness, and an acknowledgment of the kindness and ability with which you have discharged the duties of preceptor of this lodge. This casket, which is honourable to you, is a mark of the esteem of the brethren, which is made more substantial for what is contained in it. It is not the current coin of the realm, but it has its equivalent, for it represents 150 portraits of our sovereign lady the Queen. I am sure that those 150 portraits, however, but feebly represent the feelings of the members of this lodge for the zeal, kindness, and urbanity you have displayed in leading every one of your students to become a good member of the Craft. I am sure that you will value this casket, not for its intrinsic worth, but for the kindly regard which they have displayed in a manner not hurtful to your feelings, but as a substantial testimony of their esteem. This casket contains the following inscription:—"This snuff-box, containing £150, was presented to Brother Henry Muggeridge, P.M. of Lodges 192 and 715, and P.Z. of Chapters 13 and 22, by his Masonic brethren, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, in testimony of the services rendered by him in Freemasonry in maintaining the efficiency of the Lodge of Instruction for above twenty-five years, and also as a token of esteem and fraternal regard. A.L. 5367, April 26th, A.D. 1867." Brethren, this would never have been done unless it had been taken up by some influential members of the Craft. A committee was formed, which embraced Bro. Clabon (President of the Board of General Purposes), Goldsboro', Cox, and other members, and they all acted as the committee originating this matter; and I have no doubt that you will consider that they have done their duty well, and we owe those brethren a deep debt of gratitude and esteem. I give you "Prosperity to the Stability Lodge of Instruction and the health of Bro. Muggeridge, its preceptor for sixteen years, and a member of it from the day when he was admitted a member of Freemasonry."

The toast was most enthusiastically responded to.

Bro. MUGGERIDGE, on rising, was received with loud and continued cheering. He said: Bro. chairman and brethren,—I scarcely need say that I feel great pleasure at the kind manner in which you have proposed my health, and the way in which the brethren have responded to that toast. Of course I cannot feel otherwise than delighted, but you know that there are many good actors who can well perform their parts and yet they make very bad speeches, and I think that I feel that I am in that position. It would be mock modesty on my part if I for a moment were to deny that my pupils have done their work well, and I cannot help fancying that I have done my work satisfactorily to the brethren who have so kindly attended this evening; for if I had not done my work well I am sure our worthy chairman would not have expressed himself as he has done. I am sure, also, brethren, that my exertions—my small services—whatever they may have been, in getting through the work, have met with your approbation, and I am pleased indeed. I have told you before that I can perform my part in the lodge, but I am not equally successful in endeavouring to make a speech, and much more so on this occasion. I shall, therefore, not attempt to make a speech, but I shall talk to you, and although I may be considered prosy by the older members of the lodge on this occasion, I shall rather address the younger members of the Craft, a great number of whom are now present, by repeating an oft-told tale. I have repeated it many times before, but as it may be interesting to the younger members, I hope that will be a sufficient apology to the older members of the Craft. Now, brethren, this lodge was founded in 1817 by Bros. Philip Broadfoot, Peter Thomson, and Thomas Satterby. Bro. Broadfoot was a P.M. of the Lodge of Stability, and Bro. Satterby was a P.M. of the Gehon Lodge, and I am glad to see that that lodge is well represented on this occasion. Our late Bro. Peter Thomson was a member of the Lion and Lamb Lodge, and there were many other members of lodges of that period. The lodge prospered under the auspices of Bro. Broadfoot until 1835, when he left London, having been promoted by the government of the day to the highest position for his eminent services to the country in a certain branch of the civil service. On his leaving London—I think Bro. Patten will correct me if I am wrong—he was presented with a similar present to that which you have presented me with this night. On that occasion Bro. Peter Thomson, who taught me, took the management of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, and held it until his death, which occurred in 1851, when your humble servant was selected to fill his place. I have endeavoured to do so to the utmost of my ability, and I do fancy that I have succeeded, for if I had not done so I am sure that the numbers would not be present that I see now. I told you at the beginning that I was not going to make a speech, but since I have been in the room some of the brethren have said, “What a dirty apron you have got—you ought to have a better one.” Now, I say that as long as I am a member of this lodge I will never wear any other, and I do so for this reason: When I attended the first meeting after the death of Bro. Peter Thomson, at the London Tavern, Bro. Townend, whose son filled the Senior Warden’s chair this evening, occupied the chair, and I recollect the speech he made on that occasion, for I was only reading it the other day. Yes, I read it last week in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE of that period; and in that speech Bro. Townend said that the mantle of Bro. Peter Thomson had fallen upon me, and I thought I would carry that out literally. Now, here is the mantle of Bro. Peter Thomson—(holding out a dirty-looking apron amidst laughter and loud cheering)—and more than that, I can tell you that it was presented to Bro. Peter Thomson by Bro. John Havers. I wished to explain to those brethren who said I had a dirty apron why I wear it. I wear it for the same reason that the soldier carries his tattered flag, for it has been employed in a noble service. I feel delighted at the manner in which you have received the toast, and I now come to the other part of it. You, brethren, have shown your approval of me in a substantial manner, and I am very much obliged to you, and all the members of the committee; but on this occasion it would appear invidious were I to mention the names of any of them in particular, but I believe every one of that committee has worked in a manner as if it was for his own interest. I am obliged to the brethren who have supported them in carrying out this magnificent gift, and highly do I prize it. I wish I could find words to express my feelings, but I am pleased to see present Bro. Patten, the oldest member of this lodge, and who is connected with me in the institution which you have so much at heart; and I am sure Bro. Patten has as

much pleasure in witnessing the presentation of this box to me as if it was presented to himself. Bro. Patten joined this lodge of instruction in 1825, and he was introduced to it by Bro. Peter Thomson, and I felt great pleasure in being acquainted with Bro. Patten, with whom I have been on the most intimate and friendly terms for years past. I have not done yet, although I am not making a speech. I cannot make a speech, but I can talk. I met my old friend, Bro. M’Intyre, at the Lion and Lamb Lodge, when I took my second degree, and I express my gratification in seeing him here to-night. Bro. M’Intyre was a member of the Lion and Lamb Lodge when I was enrolled as an honorary member, and there are other friends present, though I will not enumerate them. I can assure you that if my exertions meet with your approbation I feel gratified, and I will continue those exertions to promote the prosperity of the Stability Lodge of Instruction. I have met you to-night at its jubilee, and I only hope that I shall meet you all at its centenary.

The worthy brother sat down amidst enthusiastic cheering.

Bro. LLEWELLYN EVANS proposed “The Health of the Chairman, Bro. M’Intyre,” and enlarged on the very able manner in which he had presided that evening. (Drunk with honours.)

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, expressing his desire to do his duty to the Craft whenever an opportunity was afforded him.

Song—Bro. Carter.

The CHAIRMAN gave the next toast, “The Working Brethren, Bros. Lacey, Townend, Norman, and Goldsboro,” which was received with cheers.

Bro. TOWNEND said he was sorry that the task of returning thanks for the working brethren had fallen into his hands, but he must sincerely thank the brethren for the attention they had paid to the working of the sections in the second degree. It was no light task to the brethren engaged in the working, but they were too modest to take the credit of the work to themselves, as it was due to Bro. Muggeridge, their excellent preceptor, who should be called not only their preceptor but a professor of the art. He hoped that Bro. Muggeridge might be long spared, that he might not only live as he had hoped for 100 years, but he wished with the Spaniards that he might live for many thousands of years.

The CHAIRMAN then said that he hoped the time would speedily come when there would be no difference in the working of Freemasonry. He was happy to see present Bro. Pike, the oldest member of the sister lodge of instruction, the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, which for years had been presided over with ability and zeal by none more than by their late-esteemed Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, and he (the Chairman) had hoped that with the aid of Bros. Wilson and Muggeridge that there would have been found no substantial difference between the different systems. The oldest member of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement (Bro. Pike) was a very active member, and was still working in the lodge. He knew that Bro. Pike had given good instruction in days gone by, and he hoped that the brethren of that lodge would think it worth while to communicate with the members of the Stability Lodge, and thus give them an opportunity of agreeing upon some uniformity of working. In the north some of the lodges kept up the old York system which is a system very different from either that of the Stability or Emulation, when they were spoken to upon the subject and asked to change it, they said, “Why you have got two or three different systems in the south, and until you have yourselves agreed upon one, don’t ask us to give up ours. When you have established one system of working in the centre of Freemasonry, then we will come and join you.” He proposed “The Sister Lodge of Instruction,” and thought that if a little was conceded on one side, and a little on the other, then they should have a perfect system. He gave “The Health of Bro. Pike, and the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.”

Bro. PIKE returned thanks for the honour they had done him in associating his name with the toast, and it afforded him a great pleasure that evening to visit the Lodge of Stability. He had done so for three years and every succeeding year with increased satisfaction, and with never more than on the present occasion, not only on account of the working, but on account of the presentation which had been made to his esteemed Bro. Muggeridge. The Craft had done their duty on that occasion, but it would have afforded great gratification to them if the Grand Master had been pleased to bestow some mark of recognition upon their excellent brother as a working Mason. He (Bro. Pike) should be happy to lend his aid to promote a con-

formity in working, as it was desirable that it should be so, and he had no doubt that Bro. John Hervey, their Treasurer, would also lend his aid to promote such an object. He thanked them for drinking the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, and trusted that he should have the pleasure of seeing them all, and many more brethren present at their anniversary.

Bro. STEBBING, P.G.D., said it was too late in the evening for him to do more than utter two or three sentences in proposing the toast which he had the honour of giving. He was delighted to see such a splendid demonstration to Bro. Muggeridge, and he could say that he (Bro. Stebbing) had travelled 160 miles that day in order to be present. He was in favour of an accurate system of working, maintaining the landmarks; but in the ritual there ought to be no difference as to their ceremonies. Time, however, did not permit him then to touch upon that, but to the toast before him, which was their Charities. What would Freemasonry be without the great ruling principle of Freemasonry. Charity united men together—it soothed the dying—it instructed their infant sons and daughters, and from the very ashes of the dead it produced other worthy members to recover and unfold the banner and genius of Freemasonry. He gave them with all his heart their embodiment of Charity, and with it the names of Bros. Patten and Binckes.

Bro. PATTEN, Secretary to the Girls' School, thanked Bro. Stebbing for the terms in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for the manner in which they had responded to it. As he had said at the Grand Lodge, his charity festival was the one that had not yet taken place. The Earl de Grey and Ripon was to have taken the chair, but in consequence of a domestic affliction he was compelled to be absent on that occasion. However, he had induced the Earl of Limerick, after about five minutes' conversation, to take the chair, and he hoped the brethren would support him upon that occasion. He believed it would be a most successful festival, there being 180 stewards, which was the largest number that had ever attended. He hoped that they would all come, and he would endeavour to find a place for all. He thanked them for what they had already done, and also for what they intended to do. He was obliged to them for the kind manner in which they had received the toast, and could assure them that as long as he lived he would endeavour to deserve their kind support.

Bro. BINCKES then briefly returned thanks for the Boys' School, expressing his thanks for the support that institution had received.

This terminated the proceedings, the whole of the brethren having spent a most agreeable evening, conducted in the true spirit of Freemasonry.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—On Thursday, the 16th ult. at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, this young lodge met. Bro. W. Andrews, W.M., presided, and there were present Bros. J. Hawkes, S.W.; W. H. Truelove, as J.W.; H. A. Collington, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; J. Truelove, S.D.; H. Whittle, J.D.; J. Barrett, I.G.; W. J. Honey, W.S.; G. S. Ditton, G. F. Honey, and many others. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Sec., did the two raisings. Bro. W. Andrews, in an admirable manner, passed three, and initiated one. The lodge furniture, &c., was draped in deep mourning in consequence of the lamented death of Bro. John Stevens, P.M. Business being ended, the lodge was closed. Visitors: Bros. J. Whiffen, J.D. 147; C. G. Dilley, 147; A. L. Dussek, 73, &c.

PYTHOGOREAN LODGE.—This old lodge was held on Monday, the 29th ult., at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich. Bro. Trill, W.M., presided, supported by nearly all his officers. The business done was passing two brethren. The lodge was closed. There was an average attendance of visitors.

PROVINCIAL.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—Lodge of Lights (No. 148).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, the 29th ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, at 6.30 p.m., Bro. Robert Stevenson, W.M., in the chair of K.S. The W.M. was supported by Bros. D. Finney, J.W.; W. Mossop, S.D.; W. Richardson, J.D.; C. Ekkert, Org.; H. B. White, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; John Bowes, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Cumberland and Westmoreland; W. Woods, P. Rylands; Capt.

Cartwright, W. Smith, E. Talbot, H. Syred, John Laithwaite, Robert Richardson, Rev. S. C. Herbert, Rev. J. Nixon Porter, A. Leonhardt, James Hephord, R. F. Coxon, C.E., Dr. Pennington, M. Walker, Thomas Donville, James Wood, Capt. Reynolds, Jos. Bancroft, Jabez Plinston, Thomas Jones, P. Pearce, W. H. Spring, John Pierpoint, W. Savage, Thomas Morris, J. E. Goodreid, Jos. Robinson, James Johnson. Visitors—Bros. Dr. Cooper, 758; J. Morris, W.M. 897; and Peter Robinson, J.W. 897. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Thomas Morris and Mr. Goodreid as candidates for initiation, which proved unanimously in their favour, and being present, were duly introduced and initiated by the W.M. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Laithwaite having requested preferment, and having given proof of proficiency, was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, Bro. Laithwaite admitted, and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The lodge was lowered to the first degree. Bro. Smith then proposed his motion, of which he had given due notice in writing, that the initiation fee be raised from four to six guineas, which having been duly seconded, was carried. Bro. H. B. White then proposed, he having previously given notice, that one guinea of every initiation fee be divided among the three principal charities, viz., the Royal Benevolent Institution, the Boys' School, and the Girls' School. This motion was also carried. Bro. Pierpoint proposed that the sum of five guineas be given to a P.M. of the lodge who was in distress. This was agreed to. The W.M. then said they were all aware that their esteemed I.P.M., Bro. Gilbert Greenall, M.P., Grand Senior Warden of England, had been blessed by the birth of a son and heir; he therefore proposed that the following congratulatory address be presented to him:—"To Bro. Gilbert Greenall, M.P., &c.—Right Worshipful Sir and Bro.,—We, the undersigned, being the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and members of the Lodge of Lights (No. 148), in regular lodge assembled, beg to offer you and Mrs. Greenall our most hearty and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the birth of your first-born son. We earnestly supplicate the Great Architect of the Universe that He may spare you both to see the young Lewis grow up a comfort and a blessing, and in due time become a worthy member of our ancient and honourable institution, and may the Most High ever dispose his heart to revere his father's character and imitate his virtues! So mote it be. (Signed on behalf of the lodge), Robert Stevenson, W.M.; W. Smith, as S.W.; D. Finney, J.W.; H. B. White, 18^o P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., Treas.; John Bowes, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Cumberland and Westmoreland. Masonic Rooms, Warrington, 29th April, A.L. 5867, A.D. 1867." The address was very beautifully executed, having the "Three Great though emblematic Lights" in the centre, with the five points, and interlaced triangles on either side, the whole artistically blended. Messrs. Hine and Marsh were the artists. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren separated in perfect harmony.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 523).—A monthly meeting of this lodge took place, at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 18th ult., under the presidency of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly. The following, among other brethren, were present:—Bros. G. H. Hodges, S.W.; Barfoot, Sec.; Atkins, S.D.; Buzzard, J.D. Visitors—Bros. Wibbarley, W.M. of the Etruscan Lodge (No. 803), Longton; L. A. Clarke, W.M. St. John's Lodge (No. 279); Charles Johnson, P.M. 491, and P. Prov. S.G.W. for Jersey; Herr Ptacek, Prov. G. Org.; Ride, J.W. (No. 279), &c. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last lodge duly read and confirmed. Bro. Charles Johnson, P. Prov. S.G.W. for Jersey was unanimously elected an honorary member of the lodge. A raising and a passing were done, but neither of the candidates being in attendance, the lodge was opened and closed down in the second and third degrees. Two gentlemen having been proposed for initiation at the next meeting, the lodge was closed at an early hour, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent a pleasant evening, which was enlivened by the musical skill of Bro. Herr Ptacek, Charles Johnson, and others.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—Rutland Lodge (No. 1,130).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., the W.M. presiding. Bro. Fast was passed to the second degree by Bro. Morris, P.M., and Mr. Claude Teneby, a candidate for initiation, was received into Masonry by the J.W.,

Bro. W. Langley. The brethren then adjourned to refreshment, which was served by Bro. Selby in his usually excellent style, and a most harmonious and pleasant evening was spent. The day of meeting of this lodge has been changed from Tuesday to Thursday.

SUSSEX.

EASTBOURNE.—*Tyrian Lodge* No. 1,110).—The April meeting of this youthful but flourishing lodge was held at the Lamb Hotel, Eastbourne, on Monday evening, the 29th ult. There were present:—Bros. Dr. Cunningham, W.M.; J. H. C. Coles, as S.W. (in the absence of Bro. C. H. Lass); Walter Kirkland, J.W.; G. A. Wallis, Treas.; Dr. W. Haswell, Sec.; C. Adamson, S.D.; C. R. Bond, J.D.; G. A. Oxborough, I.G.; A. Whitefield, C. M. Matthews, J. O. Snelling, E. Morris, T. Wilkins, H. Sutton, and E. Bourne. Visitors—Bro. Easter, P.M. No. 72; Peters, 311; Green, and Wood, Prov. G.S.W. Sussex. The lodge was opened in the first degree, when Mr. William L. Wallis having been duly balloted for and unanimously approved, was initiated into the mysteries of the degree. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Bourne, who was a candidate for the sublime degree, duly passed the usual examination. The lodge having been opened in the third degree, Bro. Bourne was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The ceremonies were most ably and impressively performed. The lodge being duly closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Bro. Easter, in replying to the toast of the Visitors, stated that he had never seen the working better done in any lodge in London. Although only established ten months ago, this lodge already numbers twenty-two members.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200).—On Wednesday evening, the 17th ult., the regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held, and there was a large attendance of members and visitors. The lodge was opened at seven o'clock precisely by Bro. Henry A. Williamson, W.M., who occupied the chair of K.S., and was supported by Bros. J. W. Woodall, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Dr. Wm. Foster Rooke, P. Prov. S.G.W.; James Frederick Spurr, P.M.; H. C. Martin, P.M., Hon. Sec. Bro. Hargrave acted as S.W. during the unavoidable absence of Bro. Johnstone, S.W.; Peacock, J.W.; and the other officers of the lodge, &c. Amongst the visitors were Bros. John Smith, W.M. of the Union Lodge, York, and Cheeseman, of the Minerva Lodge, Hull. The minutes of the last lodge meeting having been confirmed, Bros. Henry M. C. Kinley, and Thomas Taylor were examined as to their proficiency in the science, and retired whilst the lodge was opened in the second degree, when they were readmitted and passed to the degree of F.C., after which the lodge was closed in harmony at half-past nine p.m.

INSTRUCTION.

LEICESTER.—This lodge of instruction, acting under the authority of the two local lodges (Nos. 279 and 523), assembled on Thursday, the 25th ult. The chair was taken by Bro. L. A. Clarke, W.M. of St. John's Lodge (No. 279), the other offices being filled by junior members of the two lodges. The lodge having been opened, the ceremony of initiation was efficiently worked, Bro. Mace acting as the candidate. On the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren were called off to refreshment for a quarter of an hour. On resuming the lodge the chair was taken by Bro. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., who gave the introductory address to the lecture of the first degree, after which the Rev. Bro. Spittal worked the first and second sections of the lecture. On the motion of Bro. C. Johnson, P.M., seconded by Bro. A. M. Duff, P.M., a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the D. Prov. G.M. and Bro. Spittal for the very efficient manner in which the lecture was worked. It was arranged that at the next meeting Bros. L. A. Clarke, Spittal, and J. C. Clarke should work the remaining five sections of the lecture, and that the ceremony of passing should be performed under Bro. G. Toller, the S.W., on this occasion as W.M., each of the other officers also moving a step upwards.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—The first anni-

versary festival of this chapter was held at the George Hotel Aldermanbury, on the 23rd ult. The chapter was opened by Comps. Dr. T. E. Ladd, P.G. Dir. of Cers., as Z.; R. W. Little, P.Z. 975, J. 177, as H.; W. Turner, Dir. of Cers. 975, as J.; F. Walters, P.Z. 73, as S.N.; J. Brett, P.Z. 177 and 975, as P.S.; H. C. Levander, H. 76, Assist. Soj.; T. Cubitt, Pound, Lucey, Wescombe, Rev. W. B. Church, W. Hamilton, Barlow, T. H. Foulger, Wreun, W. F. Smith, A. Smith, T. L. Hasleham, W. T. N. Quilty, W. R. Woodman, E. S. Worthington, R. Ord, Gilbert, Morley, Holbrook, Carpenter, Nicholson, P.Z.; Bate, P. H. Priest, No. 1, New York; Smithers, A. Turner, &c. The ceremony of exaltation was ably rehearsed, and the three clauses of the third section were then worked in a masterly manner by Comp. Brett. The M.E.Z. then gave the explanation of the Royal Arch jewel and the solids, and was followed by Comp. Brett with the history of the rod of Moses. Several joining members were admitted, and the proceedings of the chapter terminated, when the brethren adjourned to a *recherche* banquet, under the presidency of Dr. Ladd, who was supported on his right and left by Comps. Little and T. Beard, and faced by Comp. Brett as croupier. An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent, interspersed with toast, speech, and song, which, from the demand upon our space, we are reluctantly unable to particularise. Great eulogiums were passed upon Comps. Ladd and Brett for their zeal and ability, and it was incidentally mentioned that the chapter of instruction had obtained no less than 150 members during the year which had elapsed since its foundation.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL.—*Kendal Castle Chapter* (No. 129).—An emergency convocation of this chapter was held on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., at one o'clock at the Masonic Hall, Kent-street. The M.E.Z., Bro. Edward Basher, was supported on the occasion by the following coms.:—John Bowes, H.; Titus Wilson, Scribe E.; Lieut. Gawith, P.S.; J. Ottley Atkinson, Janitor; Robert Butterwith, Org.; C. Banister, P.Z., and Past G. Dir. of Cers. of England; Rev. Thomas Simpson, William James, John Pearson, John Wood, Thomas F. Taylor, John Bell. Visitors:—Captain Mott, Z. 241; J. Daniel Moore, M.D.; Thomas Wylie, P.Z. 86, 292; Robert Wilson, P.S. 241; L. P. Coulter, P.Z. 292; Robert Stevenson, P.S. 148; Benj. Mills, 203; and Jesse Banning. The chapter was duly opened by the principal, when the rest of the companions were admitted. The ballot was then taken for a number of brethren as joining members and candidates for exaltation, which proved favourable in each case. Bros. Pearson and Thomas Taylor, No. 1002, Cocker-mouth; John Wood, 1,073, Keswick, and John Bell, 1,051, Lancaster, being present were exalted in a most precise and impressive manner by Bro. Capt. Mott, Comp. Lieut. Gawith, P.S., received valuable aid from Comp. Wilson, P.S. 241. The ceremonies being completed, the M.E.Z. proposed (due notice having been given), and the M.E.H. seconded, that the exaltation fee be five guineas instead of three guineas as heretofore. This motion was unanimously approved. The M.E.Z. proposed, and Comp. Gawith seconded, that Comps. Capt. Mott, Thomas Wylie, and Robert Wilson, be elected honorary members of the chapter, this motion received the unanimous approval of the chapter, and the several companions having acknowledged the compliment, the chapter was closed and the companions adjourned to the officers' room for refreshment, which had been provided under the superintendance of Mrs. E. Basher. The table and the viands were all that could be desired, and the repast was therefore, in every way, most acceptable. The chair was occupied by the M.E.Z., Bro. Basher. The loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, as well as others of a complimentary character, but the one of the evening was that of the president. This toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and we are sure Comp. Basher fully appreciated the warm feeling manifested. Reference was made to his appointment as Grand Sword Bearer of England, and we feel sure that the whole province of Cumberland and Westmoreland feel that this appointment is a compliment paid to them through Bro. Basher. We cannot close our brief notice of this chapter meeting without expressing our warm approbation—more, admiration—of the hearty good Masonic feeling displayed at Kendal, the number of working brethren who are steadily progressing in the science. Whitehaven has long been known for good working, and Carlisle too; but it is plain Kendal does not intend to rank after either. We wish them the success they merit.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Chapter* (No. 471.)—The regular monthly convocation of the companions of this chapter was held on Friday the 26th ult. There were present Comps. Pickford, Z.; Hellyer, H.; Thomas J.; and about twelve other companions. Bros. Tweedy and Hosking, of the Silurian Lodge were balloted for and unanimously accepted, and both were afterwards exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Masonry, the ceremony being very ably performed by the three principals, assisted by Comp. Gathe, as P.S. The by-laws were then put for confirmation and carried unanimously, and after the brother had been proposed for exaltation at the next meeting the chapter was duly closed in due form. We understand Comp. the Rev. S. Fox intends delivering a lecture on Royal Arch Masonry at the next chapter meeting, when we hope to be present and report progress.

MARK MASONRY.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Star in the East Lodge* (No. 95.)—A lodge of Mark Master Masons was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Scarborough, on Wednesday evening 24th ult., by Bros. Wm. Foster Rooke, W.M.; J. W. Woodall, S.W.; Richard H. Peacock, J.W.; J. Rasper, as M.O.; James Frederick Spurr, S.O.; Wm. Peacock, S.D.; H. W. Garnett, as J.D.; D. Fletcher, I.G., &c. The lodge was duly opened, the minutes were read and confirmed, and the Masons set to work. Bro. the Rev. Henry Blane M.A., Chaplain of 643, was advanced to the degree of Mark Master, after which the lodge was closed in harmony and with prayer at nine o'clock.

FUNERAL LODGES IN HONOUR OF THE LATE BRO. JOHN STEWART, ESQ., OF NATEBY HALL, LANCASTER.

"His work was not done, yet his column is broken,
Mourn ye, and weep, for ye cherished his worth;
Let every tear-drop be sympathy's token,
Lost to the Brotherhood, lost to the earth."

Very much to the regret of the Craft in Dumfriesshire, their Provincial Grand Master, the R.W. Bro. J. Stewart, of Nateby Hall, has passed into the silent lodge at the early age of fifty-four. He died on the 17th of March last, at Edinburgh, whither he had gone for the benefit of medical advice in the treatment of a malady from which no fatal consequences were at first expected to issue. He had but recently returned from a lengthened tour in South Africa, and had begun to evince renewed interest in the advancement of Freemasonry—a fraternity to whose sublime principles he was deeply attached, and with whose ceremonies he was fully conversant. Bro. Stewart was initiated in the Lodge St. John, New Abbey, Kirkeudbrightshire, was an affiliated member of St. Clair, Edinburgh, and was, in 1853, commissioned by the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the Provincial Grand Mastership of Dumfriesshire, an honour of which he was in possession at the time of his death. He was stricken down when his arrangements for the reorganisation of his Provincial Grand Lodge and for the frequent official visitation of the lodges within his province were on the eve of completion, and when the brethren were in full expectation of a prolonged season of Masonic revival under the auspices of their greatly esteemed Provincial Grand Master, whose somewhat sudden removal from the field of his usefulness they now regard as a great loss to the Order. A fond and devoted husband, and a dear and much loved father, he is mourned with intense sorrow, and the recollection of his honourable and manly bearing, his kindness, his love of truth, and hatred of falsehood, his condescension, his tender-heartedness, and his unsullied fame as a man and a brother, is his brightest and best eulogy, and will long live in the remembrance of all who knew him. Wishing to do honour to the memory of their departed brother and Prov. G.M., and to place on their records a memento of their love and affection for him, the brethren of St. John, Thornhill, No. 252, held a Funeral Lodge on Friday. The brethren, at a previous meeting, instructed the lodge secretary to transmit to the widow of Bro. Stewart, and to J. L. D. Stewart, his son, a letter of condolence and sympathy under their sudden and sad bereavement, and which was ordered to be engrossed in the

minutes. A suitable and feeling reply was read to the meeting as having been received. The impressive and solemn proceedings were opened by the Chaplain of the lodge, Bro. Dr. Hastings, giving out a suitable selection from the 14th Paraphrase, to which the choir chanted solemn and appropriate music, as they did at intervals throughout the whole of the proceedings. Praise was followed by prayer by the Chaplain, after which Bro. William Brown, Treas., delivered a highly impressive address. He said:—

R.W. Master Wardens and brethren,—In seeking to improve for a few minutes the very solemn occasion of our present meeting, you will no doubt expect me to refer more particularly to the loss we have so recently sustained by the sudden and unexpected death of our beloved and respected P.M. Little did any of us think when last honoured with his visit that we should see his face no more. He was so happy in our lodge—rejoicing in our prosperity; and encouraging us to go forward by giving us another proof of his attachment to St. John's, Thornhill, in recommending and accompanying his amiable and only son* for initiation into the glorious light of Masonry in 252 (in September last), and in countenancing with his presence our time-honoured ceremony. Brethren, I do not know how he came to take such an interest in us; first, in setting us at the top of all the lodges in the province by the gift of the beautiful medal of merit, to be worn by the R.W.M. of St. John's, Thornhill, in all time coming; and then to bring his son so far for initiation—unless it was his ardent desire for the spread of our noble principles; and he believing that these were carried out with us in great perfection. One thing, I am sure, you will agree with me in is this—that the more we knew the more we loved and respected him, and surely brethren we are honouring ourselves to-night by honouring the memory of one who while living so greatly honoured us, and with whose widow and son it is becoming that we should carry out those principles which call upon us to "weep with those that weep;" and to cherish the hope that their and our loss is his gain, and that he has now taken his place in the Great Lodge above, where he shall go no more out, but is made a pillar in the temple of his God, and has the name of his God, and the name of the city of his God written in his forehead, and shall serve Him day and night without weariness or distraction. . . . The passing shadow that flits across the fields on an April day, the morning mist which the rising sun so speedily scatters, the grass that groweth up in the morning, but ere night is cut down and withered, the flower that blooms and dies, the tale that is soon told, the narrow handbreadth, &c. These are some of the emblems that the sacred writers have employed to describe the frailty of the human race: well has the poet said, "Our life contains a thousand strings," &c. The grand lesson then to be learned from all this is, act well and wisely our parts while here studying more and more not only to profess but to live out those Masonic principles which so strongly teach us to love our God with all our hearts, and our neighbour as ourselves. Under these feelings and impressions may we so improve this dispensation of Providence, and so live that when these feeble frames shall slumber beneath the clods of the valley, the needy and distressed, the widow and the orphan, may point with regret to our sleeping ashes, and each exclaim There lie the men whose compassion soothed my woes, whose maxims tranquillised my perturbed spirits, and whose bounty relieved my pressing wants.

Bro. George Thomson also gave a congenial address, full of the feeling of brotherly love, and sought to improve in an effective manner the solemn occasion of this meeting of the brethren. He descanted in eloquent terms upon the character of the P.G.M., and in vivid language dilated upon the loss the province had sustained, and this lodge particularly, by the death of Bro. Stewart, who, he said, was honoured not simply from the high position held by him in the neutral world, but as a brother by the tie which binds all men together in the bonds of love and affection. It was from such considerations as these that the lodge of St. John's now did honour to the memory of their late P.G.M.

* Bro. J. Leveson Douglas Stewart, now of Nateby Hall, is a most enthusiastic and accomplished Mason, and like his father has attained the 30th degree. The estimation in which he is held by the brethren may be inferred from the fact that the Masters of the ten Dumfriesshire lodges have petitioned Grand Lodge to appoint Bro. Stewart to the Provincial Grand Mastership of the province—a post for which the petitioners say he is "well qualified."

The interesting, edifying, and solemn proceedings were brought to a close by the Chaplain pronouncing the benediction.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., the Dumfries, Thistle, St. Michael, and operative and other lodges in the province held a Provincial Funeral Lodge at Dumfries. The solemn and impressive service for the dead commenced with the performance of the Dead March in Saul on the organ by Bro. J. G. Gooden, who presided with much ability at the instrument throughout the evening. To the mournful strains of this famous dirge the office-bearers, bearing the insignia of their several dignities, took their seats. The lodge having been opened by Bro. Wood, the W.M. of the senior Dumfries lodge, the divine blessing was implored by Bro. the Rev. Donald McLeod, of Greyfriars Church, Dumfries, Chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The brethren being seated, Beethoven's "Marche Funebre" was performed, after which the choir sang in very fine style Hector's beautiful chorale, "By cool Siloam's shady rill." Prayer was then offered up by the Chaplain, after which followed the hymns, "Brother thou art gone before us" (Millman), "How swift the torrent rolls" (Doddridge), and "The day of wrath! that dreadful day" (Sir Walter Scott), portions of the litany being recited in the intervals between the hymns, the Chaplain officiating, and the responses being chanted by the choir. The beauty of this portion of the service appeared to make a deep impression on all present. A funeral oration on the late Prov. G.M., remarkable at once for eloquence and earnest and devout feeling, was delivered by the Chaplain, and listened to with great attention by the brethren. In concluding his discourse, Bro. McLeod said: "Thus have I endeavoured to direct your thoughts, brethren, to that sure destiny appointed for each one of us, and of which we have been now so forcibly reminded by the removal from amongst us of our late lamented brother and Provincial Grand Master. We lose much when we lose a friend, and we cannot but be sensible of the loss we have sustained in his death whose memory so many have met this night to honour. So greatly was he esteemed by the members of Grand Lodge, so worthy did they think him of the highest honours they could bestow, that in 1852 he was unanimously elected Prov. G. Master of Dumfriesshire, which office he continued to hold until, in the wise but mysterious providence of God, he was cut down in the midst of his years and usefulness. On several occasions he visited the different lodges throughout the province, and five times he held Prov. Grand Lodges in Dumfries, laying the foundation-stone of the Workhouse on one of these occasions, in July, 1853, and that of the Mechanics' Hall on another, in January, 1859. This is neither the time nor the place for lengthened praise or panegyric. Permit me just to say that, from the testimony of those who knew him best, we are sure that to know our late brother was to love him. As a Mason he was a faithful, zealous, and charitable member of our Craft. As a member of society he was as virtuous and upright as he was frank and kind. As a husband and father they only can speak aright of him who to-night so deeply deplore his loss, and with whom, I am sure, from our heart of hearts we all sympathise. His life, I believe, was without reproach, and his death—they who witnessed it testify—was full of hope and comfort. While sorrowing, then, for our departed friend and brother, let us thank God we have not to sorrow as those who have no hope. Let us, brethren, strive to follow him in all that was pure, and good, and lovely in his early life, that we, too, may attain at last to what we trust is now his heavenly glory.

The following hymns, varied by portions of the litany recited as before, were sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ:—"Happy Soul thy days are ended," and "Blest be the dear uniting love." Then followed the Masonic version of "God save the Queen," by choir and organ, the chorus being taken up by the whole of the brethren standing.

The lodge having been closed with the usual solemnities, and the Chaplain having pronounced the benediction, the office-bearers took their departure to the music of the "Dead March in Saul," after which the brethren separated.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MUSIC, DRAMA, AND THE FINE ARTS.

The King of Prussia has conferred on Madame Viardot-Garcia the Fine Arts gold medal of Prussia.

The *Globe* contradicts the report that Dr. William

Smith, the new editor of the *Quarterly*, is a Radical and a Dissenter. He is a Churchman and a Conservative.

The *Orchestra* states that Mr. Benedict has been appointed conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, in the room of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon.

The Geographical Society of Paris has given its gold medal for the current year to our countryman, Sir Samuel Baker, for his discovery of the Albert Nyanza.

The statue of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral, for which Parliament voted a sum of £20,000 in 1858, will be completed in about two years.

We are to have another mining drama. The *Orchestra* reports that a dramatised version of Mr. Dickens' story "Hard Times" is about to be produced at Astley's Theatre, under the title of "Hell Shaft."

Miss Glyn, the great tragic actress, has been engaged by Mr. Vining for a summer season at the Princess's Theatre, London, commencing on Saturday, May 11th, when she will appear in "Autony and Cleopatra."

Poetry.

FREEMASONRY.

By Bro. Colonel SUMNER, W.M. of St. John's Lodge Connecticut.

In ancient times, when Israel's king that famous fabric reared,
In which his glory and his wealth so manifest appeared,
He in his wisdom first gave heed to Heaven's great law to man;
And Order, beauteous and sublime, through all the process ran.

No sound of axe or metal tool through all the time was heard,
No craftsman broke the harmony with one discordant word;
For so the work was portioned out by Solomon the wise,
From corner-stone to capital no discord could arise.

Eleven hundred men, thrice told, as Master Masons wrought,
And eighty thousand Fellow-Crafts the quarried marble sought;
While Entered as Apprentices, were seventy thousand more,
Who, through the progress of the work, the heavy burdens bore.

A vast Fraternity they were—a labour vast to share,
Who always on the Level met, and parted on the Square;
And three Grand Masters gave the rules, by which the work—
was done—

The King of Israel, King of Tyre, and he—the widow's son.

The columns and pilasters were of Parian marble wrought,
The timbers from the famous groves of Lebanon were brought;
Of cedar, fir, and olive wood, the stately walls were made,
And all within, and all without, with gold was overlaid.

Thus, two great structures had a birth—the one of wood and stone,

The other, framed and fashioned of fraternal love alone;
The one was joined in all its parts by cunning work of art,
The other by the ligaments that fasten heart to heart.

The one stood out in bold relief against the vaulted sky,
The other raised on towering front to greet the vulgar eye;
The one was all resplendent with its ornaments of gold,
The other's beauty lay concealed beneath its mystic fold.

Age after age has rolled away with time's unceasing tide,
And generations have been born, have flourished, and have died,
Since wrought our ancient brethren on that Temple's massive walls,

And thronged its lofty colonnades, and walked its spacious halls.

The Temple, with its wondrous strength, hath yielded unto time—

The Brotherhood that flourished there still lives and lasts sublime;

The one, a material thing, hath long since passed away—
The other holds its vigorous life, untouched by time's decay.

Long may it live, through coming years, its excellence to prove,
And Masons ever find delight of offices of love;
Till summoned hence, the glory of that Upper Lodge to see,
When the Grand Master shall confer on each his last degree.

MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11TH, 1867.

Tuesday, May 7th.—INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.

Wednesday, May 8th.—SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.

Wednesday, May 8th.—GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at 8.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen went, on the 24th ult., to Bushey Park, and visited the Duke of Nemours and Princess Marguerite. The Queen drove in a carriage and four, and was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty and Princess Louise walked, and rode on ponies, on the morning of the 25th ult. The Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, drove out in the afternoon. Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on the morning of the 26th ult., attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish. The Queen and Princess Beatrice rode on ponies in the afternoon in the grounds. Her Majesty drove out on the morning of the 27th ult., accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, and attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald. Princess Beatrice went out walking. In the afternoon the Queen held a private investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Queen drove out in the afternoon. The Hon. Lady Biddulph had the honour of accompanying her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended divine service on the morning of the 23th ult., in the private chapel. The Rev. R. Duckworth preached the sermon. The Queen and Princess Louise rode on ponies in the grounds on the morning of the 29th ult. The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, drove out in the afternoon. Her Majesty drove out on the morning of the 30th ult., attended by Lady Churchill. The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, went to London in the afternoon. Her Majesty travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove from thence to Marlborough House, and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. Afterwards her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle. Lady Churchill and Lord Alfred Paget were in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, drove out on the morning of the 1st instant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met again on the 29th ult. after the Easter recess. The attendance was not very large. A good deal of anxiety was felt to know something about the Luxemburg question, and Mr. Horsman asked Lord Stanley to give the House all the information on the subject which he could. Lord Stanley's reply was frank and perfectly satisfactory. There were, he said, good hopes that peace would be preserved, and that France and Prussia would consent to the terms proposed by the neutral Powers. Those terms were not, he said, proposed solely or especially by England, and he contradicted the report that the Government had expressed a decided opinion upon the question of right in dispute. The English Government had always said that peace was her object, but that should war ensue England's position would be one of perfect neutrality. This is precisely the policy which we expected Lord Stanley to pursue.—Mr. Dillwyn wished to make an explanation as to the exposure made by Mr. Bernal Osborne before the Easter recess of the intrigue between Colonel Taylor and some of the malcontent Liberals. Mr. Osborne had, however, written from Newmarket to say that he could not be in the House before the 2nd inst. Under these

circumstances, Mr. Dillwyn simply said that the conversation he had with Colonel Taylor was neither public nor private, that Colonel Taylor never alluded to the opinions of Lord Derby, and that the memorandum was not meant to influence the votes of hon. members at all. To this Mr. Owen Stanley replied that he had understood the conversation was not a private one, and therefore he had felt at liberty to mention it. Mr. Dillwyn had asked him to look at the document, and he did so; and the paper read by Mr. Osborne contained what he believed to be the substance of it. He might have been wrong as to Lord Derby, but nothing would be easier than to clear up the inaccuracy by producing the original document. Mr. Dillwyn does not, however, seem to have thought this necessary. It will be noticed that Mr. Dillwyn does not include the use of the name of Mr. Disraeli in his denial.—The Irish Land Tenure Bill of the Government was the first order of the day, and it led to a long discussion. On the motion for the second reading, Mr. Gregory moved an amendment, declaring that no bill of the kind could be acceptable which did not provide for the adoption of the system of leases in Ireland.—On the 30th ult. the House had only a short sitting. Among the questions were some as to the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the Scotch bill more important than the Irish bill, though the latter was in preparation. The Scotch bill he hoped shortly to introduce, but not before the English bill had made some progress. With reference to a question put by Mr. Oliphant as to whether, seeing there were no compound householders in Scotland, the Government intended to give the franchise to every ratepaying householder in Scotch burghs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to give any information till he introduced the bill. Of course, the object of this is to continue to dangle household suffrage before the eyes of the Scotch members.—Replying to Mr. Darby Griffith, Lord Stanley said he had reason to hope that the Conference in respect to the Luxemburg question would meet at a very early date. In pointing out that Luxemburg since 1839 had been under an European guarantee, Lord Stanley seemed to imply that the neutralisation of the Duchy under an European guarantee would meet with favour from him in the Conference. We sincerely hope not.—An interesting debate arose on a motion by Mr. Trevelyan, declaring the system of promotion by purchase to be injurious to the army. Mr. Trevelyan made a most lucid and exhaustive speech in introducing the motion. In the debate which followed, Sir John Pakington and the Marquis of Hartington expressed their agreement with most of what Mr. Trevelyan had said, but opposed the motion on the ground that the time had not come for its adoption. Eventually it was negatived by 116 votes to 75. The House adjourned at eight o'clock.—At the meeting of the House on the 1st inst. a prominent object on one of the benches, in shape representing a small woolsack, attracted attention. It was a huge petition with reference to the bill for the regulation of public-houses. The petition was in favour of the bill, and was presented by Mr. Greaves, who has charge of the bill, and who rolled the bundle up to the clerk at the table, thereby exciting much merriment. The petition was signed by 82,282 inhabitants of Liverpool, the list of whose names swelled out the document to its extraordinary size.—The second reading of the Railways (Guards' and Passengers' Communication) Bill was then moved by Mr. H. Sheridan, who proposed by this measure to enable travellers in railway carriages to communicate with the guards. On such communication being made the guards are to communicate with the drivers, and to stop the trains if anything should be wrong. Penalties are to be imposed for running trains without the

means of communication, and persons who shall interfere with the means of communication so provided shall also be subject to penalties. He would leave to the discretion of the directors of railway companies the mode of communication that should be adopted, subject, however, to the sanction of the Board of Trade. If the House thought that the metropolitan railways should be excluded from the operation of the bill, he should make no objection to their exclusion in committee. Mr. Cave did not object to the second reading, but remarked at the same time that the bill could not be passed in its present shape, and therefore reserved to himself the right to oppose it at a future stage in case the objectionable parts should not be removed. The bill was read a second time.—A long discussion took place on the motion for the second reading of the Turnpike Trusts Bill, and after the second reading it was arranged that it should be referred to a select committee. The order for the second reading of the Public Houses Regulation Bill was withdrawn, Mr. Graves stating that the Home Secretary had given him an assurance that a bill on the subject should be prepared next year.—After a long discussion, the Promissory Notes (Ireland) Bill was thrown out by 70 votes to 46.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The health of London is again reported as satisfactory, the deaths last week being 124 less than the estimated average. The annual rates of mortality in thirteen of the principal places per 1,000 were as follow:—Hull, 19; Leeds and Birmingham, 20; Bristol, 21; London and Salford, 22; Liverpool and Sheffield, 24; Edinburgh, 25; Dublin and Glasgow, 28; Manchester, 31; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 32.—On the 25th ult. Mr. Justice Blackburn delivered a significant charge to the grand jury at Westminster. He said he had been obliged to call them together, although their duties were now of a purely formal character. It was, however, possible, that before the end of the term proceedings which would take rank with a State prosecution would be brought before them. This remark was in allusion to the prosecution of Mr. Eyre under the Colonial Governors' Act.—In the Court of Exchequer, on the 26th ult., a trial commenced which is likely to excite more than ordinary interest, involving as it does the question of the validity of two marriages and the possession of a title. Sir Marcus Slade, formerly governor of Guernsey, claims to succeed his twin brother, the late Sir Frederick Slade, the well-known lawyer, on the ground that Sir Frederick's marriage with Miss Mostyn, the sister of the present Lord Vaux, was invalid. It appears to be admitted that Lady Slade's first husband was living at the time of her second marriage, but it is contended that as he was an Austrian minor and a Protestant, while the lady was a Roman Catholic, the marriage was illegal according to the laws of that empire. The Solicitor-General opened the case, and the arguments and examination of witnesses will probably occupy several days.—It is to be hoped that some further inquiry will be instituted respecting one of the cases brought before the Clerkenwell Police-court. It appears that on the 26th ult. a poor man, out of work, applied to Mr. Cooke, one of the magistrates, for an order compelling the parish authorities of St. Pancras to bury his child, who had died some days previously, and whose corpse was "beginning to smell." The magistrate granted the order. The applicant attended the court again, and stated that the relieving overseer had refused to take any notice of the magistrate's order. As the "corpse was getting very bad," and the place in which he lived was only a few feet wide, and almost every room occupied by a single family, he feared some contagious disease would break out. He, therefore, went again to the relieving officer, but could not get the order. Mr. Flowers, the presiding

magistrate, ordered the overseer to be sent for. Mr. James, the overseer, quickly attended, and denied the truthfulness of most of the applicant's statements. The result was the granting of the order, about which there certainly was an amount of delay which calls for some investigation.—The death of Lord Llanover is announced. The deceased nobleman was probably better known as Sir Benjamin Hall. He represented Marylebone for many years, and whilst in office, as First Commissioner of Works, carried the bill by which the Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted.—Another blow was struck at the prize ring on the 27th ult. A large party of ruffians were conveyed by railway from London Bridge to Redhill for the purpose of witnessing a fight for the championship between Wormald and O'Baldwin, or Baldwin, as his English admirers prefer to call him. Wormald was in the train and ready to fight; but the Irish giant was invisible, and the fraternity, howling their execrations, were compelled to return to London with their brutal tastes ungratified. Baldwin "missed" the train, and old enough went to Farnborough, which is on the South Western line, and, therefore, in another part of the country.—The young man Watkins, who stabbed Matilda Griggs at Buckhurst Hill, was brought before the magistrates at Waltham Abbey on the 30th ult. The evidence taken was of a purely formal character, and the prisoner was remanded to enable the young woman to be present. The medical man said she would be able to attend at the next sitting, unless she suffered a relapse. Mr. Abram, who appeared for the defence, made application that Watkin might be admitted to bail, and quoted a precedent which will horrify the Eyre Defence Committee. Sir Thomas Henry had, he said, admitted Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand to bail, although the person in respect of whom they were charged was dead; while in this case the doctor said the wounded girl would live. The magistrates, however, declined to act upon the precedent, and bail was not granted.—A shocking murder was perpetrated on the 30th ult. in Lambeth. A mechanic, named Samuel Belcher, has resided for some short time in a street adjacent to Astley's Theatre, with his wife and an infant. Ever since her confinement, some three or four months ago, the wife had been suffering from illness, and fears were entertained respecting the state of her mind. A watch was therefore kept on her actions. Of late, however, she appeared to have much improved in health, and her perfect recovery was looked forward to. On the 30th ult., however, when the husband returned home he was horrified to find his wife and child lying in a mass of blood, both their throats being fearfully cut. The child was beyond all hope. The unhappy woman had murdered her child, and then attempted suicide.—Mr. Walpole has issued his ukase, forbidding the holding of the proposed Reform meeting in Hyde Park. The meeting, it is declared, will interfere with "the object for which her Majesty has been pleased to open the Park for the general enjoyment of her people;" therefore all persons are warned from attending or aiding in such meeting, and from entering the Park with a view to attend it. This does not seem to imply that the entrance to the Park will be barred as it was on the former occasion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We regret that our former requests to our correspondents that they would write their communications only on one side of the paper have been unattended to. We must again urge this upon them, or the neglect of doing so may necessitate the omission of some articles which we should otherwise be glad to insert.

J. B. (Rotherhithe.)—No. Money is not necessarily limited to any metallic substance, and its possession in any form would be a disqualification.