

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

THE TETRAGRAMMATON.

Our ancient Masters, the Egyptian Hierophants, were in the habit of only showing their symbols, and leaving them to speak for themselves; the task of studying and finding their meaning devolved upon the initiated. In doing so they acted upon the principle that knowledge that is acquired with much facility is not duly appreciated, and that those explanations which are always freely given will not remain firmly enough graven in the mind of the learners.

This system, however, labours under this drawback, that if men are left to seek for themselves the solution of problems clad in mysteries and symbols, they will, sometimes by ignorance, often by precipitation, misinterpret them and hit on false explanations which, by way of being repeated and diffused, will at last appear to be correct, and lead to irretrievable errors, by which the truth itself will be entirely eliminated. Many cases of this kind, on which it would be needless to dwell here, are continually to be met with in symbolical Masonry, but we may be allowed to direct the attention of the reader to some data which will tend to foster his interest in the study of our symbols.

When the functionaries of a Chapter take the oath incidental to their office, they arrange themselves in such an order as to form the celebrated, but rather obscure *Tetrapærus* of Pythagoras who was in ancient Greece at least the father of the philosophy of numbers.

This figure (Fig. 1) is made up of ten dots or dashes similar to the *yods* that were used by the Hebrews as a mystic mode of denoting the name of God, as derived from the ten *Sephiroth*, or the emanation of the divinity of which so much is said in the Cabala.

With reference to this figure, which is further developed in Figs. 2 and 3, (showing the arrangement of the component letters of the name of God), it is intimately connected with the mysterious numbers of which so many Masons speak without knowing their

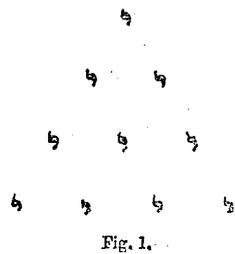


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

meaning, and with the symbols of the 18° and of symbolical Masonry. By forming an equilateral triangle, Pythagoras represented the "Universal Nature" and the centre point equidistant from each angle and each side of the triangle, denoting God as the sole Unity and centre point of the Universe, the "inner point of the circle" of our brethren of the symbolical degrees. Taking each side of the triangle as the radius of a circle, it will represent the chord of an arc of 60°, or the sixth part of its circumference, and thence we derive the origin of the compass of our jewel, extended to 60 degrees.



Fig. 3.

The same triangle (Fig. 4) gives us the number three, and in its angle we find the three great columns, Faith, Hope, and Charity. By further trisecting the sides of the equilateral triangle, we shall get a new set of smaller equilateral triangles, each of which in its turn is subdivisible *ad infinitum*, an emblem of the infinite divisibility of matter. The triple triangle (Fig. 5), the hexagon (Fig. 4), and the three gradial crosses (Fig. 6) are by one-half higher than the others.

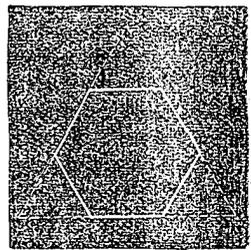


Fig. 4.

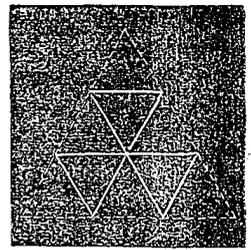


Fig. 5.

In the six angles of the hexagon (Fig. 7), and the centre point, making altogether seven points, we obtain the battery of that degree and the number of letters of its watchword.

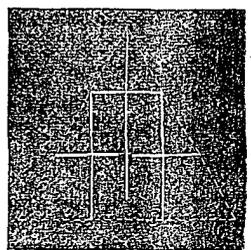


Fig. 6.

By means of the same lines we also obtain the cube or cubic stone, a solid body which becomes singularly visible on the inner plan of the triangle (Fig. 8), and has a mysterious reference to the Divinity; the "simple and absolute existence" of the Hebrews, the soul of the Universe, separate and distinct from the latter, invisible to mortal eyes, and

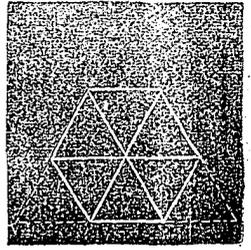


Fig. 7.

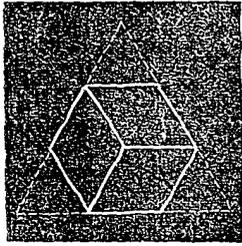


Fig. 8.

whose spirit can readily reveal itself in its works, just as the solid cube may be recognised in the superficial plan.

With three sides visible to us, and three sides invisible or hidden, each side having four angles, we arrive at the Persian division of the year in twenty-four equal parts, twelve of which are under the rule of the good spirits, and twelve of the evil ones. In the seven visible points of the cube we have once more the battery of the corresponding degree—the six days of work and the one of rest, the seven planets, with the sun in the centre. The three visible faces of the cube give us the three different kinds of letters met with in the ancient world, and which are known only by Masons of perfection; whereas the three invisible faces give us the three different kinds of letters of the new world, hidden to the profane, but known to us. The four angles of each side of the cube and the four extremities of the cross of St. Andrew formed by the lines of that figure give us the four great columns, and the watchwords over them.—*Espejo Masonico*.

THE POPE AND FREEMASONRY.

The following is the concluding letter by the Rev. Bro. Milner, in connection with the above subject:—

In previous letters I maintained the theory that the Society must be very ancient, and that it was most probably the original from which the old mysteries borrowed their symbols and esoteric teaching. On this view there is a very difficult problem to be worked out, viz., to show that the true mysteries were in existence, and in active operation at the same time that the spurious ones were spreading their peculiar tenets all over the world. I have already quoted from Josephus to show that the Essenes were neither more nor less than Freemasons, and I have accounted for the fact of Pythagoras and Plato teaching purer doctrines than those taught in the mysteries of their own country by showing that they had been initiated into the Jewish mysteries, and that Pythagoras had been taught by the Prophet Ezekiel. I have been enabled recently to trace an intermediate link in the chain of evidence which connects modern Masonry with an ancient

Society distinct from the mysteries, but yet working side by side with them. Some of the voluminous German writers on Freemasonry have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Society is directly descended from the Mediæval Guilds, and that the German *Steinmetzen* (Stonemasons) had a precisely similar constitution. Some years ago Krause, and still more recently Schauberg and Rebold, traced back the history of the Guilds and Steinmetzen to the Building Corporations of the Romans.

The Architectural "Collegia" of the Romans enjoyed the privilege of a constitution of their own, and were recognised by the State as a legal body. They were placed under their own officer, *Ædilis*, who was skilled in Architecture; and, according to the statement of Vitruvius (in the time of Augustus), the members were required to be well skilled and to have a liberal education. Upon the overthrow of the Republic, when all other Corporations lost their privileges, owing to the despotism of the Emperors, the thirst of the Rulers for splendour and renown caused the "Collegia" to be confirmed in nearly all their former rights and privileges. These members were at least required to form a College, and no one was allowed to be a member of several Colleges at the same time. The members, after hearing the reports of their officers and deliberating thereon, carried their resolutions by a majority of votes; and in the same manner members were enrolled and officers elected. The custom which prevailed among the operatives of the Middle Ages we find likewise here, viz.—That besides the legitimate members of the Corporation, lay or amateur members (Patrons) were admitted. The Corporations held their meetings in secluded rooms or buildings exclusively appropriated to that purpose, and most of them had their own schools for the instruction of apprentices and lower grades of workmen. They had also their own peculiar religious ceremonies and priests, also an Exchequer belonging to the Corporation, an Archive, and their own seals. The members took an oath mutually to assist each other; indigent members received relief, and on their death were buried at the expense of the Corporation. They kept registers of the members (similar to the lists of or directories of the lodges) some of which are still extant. They had also their records, their masters (*magistri*), wardens (*decu- riones*), fellowcrafts and apprentices, censors,

treasurers, keepers of archives (*tabularii*), secretaries (*scribæ*), and serving brethren; their tools and working implements had a symbolical meaning; and in religious matters they were tolerant. One of the Roman Colleges, the Dendrophori, was originally divided into different parts, and thus distributed amongst all the colleges and mysteries, but was afterwards united in one body with those of the *Fabri* or Masons—a circumstance that is said to have facilitated the transmission of the doctrines of the heathen philosophical schools and mysteries into the Roman Building Corporations, which were the most distinguished and numerous of all those existing in the Roman Empire, over which these Corporations were scattered, and were everywhere exempt from all public taxes. On the tombs of the Roman Masons are to be found not only the compasses, square, plummet, trowel and hammer, but often two shoes, upon which lay a half-opened pair of compasses.

Several Roman authors and some monumental inscriptions furnish undeniable proofs that these associations (*sodalitia*) of artists and artisans continued among the Romans for a considerable period. That they were in Gaul and Brittany is beyond a doubt, and that a certain connection existed between them and the Building Corporations of later date can also scarcely be disputed. This is the substance of Krause's view, and a very good epitome of it may be seen in the recently published work of J. G. Findel, a German writer, on the *History of Freemasonry*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LODGE OF FREEMASONS AT THORNHILL.

By D. MURRAY LYON, one of the Grand Stewards in the
Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The Lodge St. John's, Thornhill, is in the Masonic Province of Dumfries, erected in 1756, and first presided over by Bro. Andrew Crosbie, as Provincial Grand Master of what was then called the "Dumfries District"—afterwards changed to the "Southern District of Scotland," and in 1801 to the designation which it now bears. Of the six brethren who have preceded John Stewart of Nateby Hall in his occupancy of the Provincial Grand East in Dumfriesshire—namely, Andrew Crosbie, Alexander Fergusson of Craigdarroch, William Campbell of Fairfield, Francis Sharpe of Hoddam, Major William Miller, and John Babington of Summerville—to Mr.

Miller was it given to pour the oil of consecration upon the Lodge of Thornhill; and it is gratifying to know that at the completion of its semi-centenary, No. 252 occupies a position second to none among its neighbouring sisters. In his oversight of the Province entrusted to him, the Right Worshipful Bro. Stewart has displayed an energy in, and thorough aptitude for, the discharge of the important duties pertaining to the office of P.G.M.; and the better to encourage a wholesome emulation in the correct working of the Dumfriesshire Lodges, he has introduced an "Order of Masonic Merit," the badge of which is a gold medal of circular form, with seven points radiating from the rim. That the Provincial Grand Master holds St. John's in high esteem is placed beyond doubt; for, on the occasion of his visit to it in 1858, he, "in approbation of its working as a Lodge," presented it with a badge of the rank referred to, wherewith to adorn the breast of its Master.

"Craigdarroch" and "Fairfield" were contemporaries of Burns, and were personally known to the poet as luminaries in that galaxy of Scottish Craftsmen to which he was introduced on his visit to Edinburgh in 1786, and of which he for a time formed the centre of attraction. Bro. Fergusson—the Provincial Grand Master of the "Southern District" from May, 1785, till his death, which ensued from injuries sustained on being thrown from his horse in May, 1796—was for several years Master of Canongate Kilwinning, and it was on his motion that Burns was assumed a member of that lodge. He it was, too, who placed the wreath on the brow of Burns as Laureate of the same lodge—a scene which has since been made the subject of a painting of great merit well known to Scottish Freemasons, engravings of which are found to adorn the walls of many of our lodge rooms and private parlours. We dare say, when in 1849 Thornhill St. John's authorised the purchase of a copy of the engraving of Bro. Stewart Watson's "Inauguration of Robert Burns as Poet Laureate of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning," few if any of its sons knew that in the possession of that pictorial illustration of an episode in the Masonic life of Coila's Bard, they would also have a souvenir of the accomplished brother who was at one and the same time Master of the most distinguished of Scottish Lodges, and Masonic Head of the Province in which No. 252 is situated. In another respect

has the second Provincial Grand Master of Dumfriesshire been immortalised from his connection with Burns; although the character in which the graphic pen of the Bard has depicted him is anything but a Masonic one. He was the successful combatant at the shrine of Bacchus for the possession of the relic of the drunken courtier of Anne of Denmark, contended for at Friar's Carse in 1790, as related in the ballad of "The Whistle."

Mr. Campbell of Fairfield succeeded to the Provincial Grand Mastership of the Southern District on the death of Mr. Fergusson of Craigdarroch—a post which he held till his transference in 1801 to the Masonic Lieutenancy of Ayrshire. The Agreement between the Grand Lodge and Mother Kilwinning rendering the Provincial Grand Mastership of Ayrshire hereditary in the Master of the Mother Lodge, Bro. Campbell was superseded in November, 1807. He was made in the Lodge Ayr Kilwinning St. John, on the 1st of January, 1771, in company with James Dalrymple of Orangefield* and Dr. Patrick Douglas, and in the year immediately following his initiation was the Acting Senior Grand Warden at the laying of the foundation stone of certain new works at Ayr Harbour by the M.W. Grand Master, Patrick Earl of Dumfries; he was also a member by affiliation of Canongate Kilwinning—his adoption into that famed lodge taking place in 1786, the night also of Burns's first appearance in the lodge in which he was afterwards to find so many warm-hearted patrons. Bro. Campbell was Senior Grand Warden in 1790-91, the year in which his friend Bro. Fergusson, was empowered to visit the lodges in Dumfriesshire, and procure payment of their arrears to Grand Lodge.

If, as we have seen, the second and third Provincial Grand Masters of Dumfriesshire have been immortalised by their connection with Burns, the first, Bro. Crosbie, has been rendered perhaps still more famous by the pen of Sir Walter Scott—he being the prototype of Plydell, the advo-

cate of Bertram, in "Guy Mannering." By a successful professional practice Mr. Crosbie amassed a considerable fortune, which he subsequently lost in the ruinous bankruptcy of Messrs. Douglas, Heron, & Co., bankers, Ayr, of which firm he was a partner.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was held on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1865, at the Masonic Hall, Halifax, the R.W. the Hon. Alex. Keith, Prov. G.M. in the chair, and the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the Masters, Past Masters, officers, and members of the several lodges in Halifax, and of lodges throughout the province, and a large number of visitors from the lodges under Scottish authority, and transient brethren being present:—

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer.

The minutes of the last Grand Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Master then proceeded to nominate and appoint the following brethren to be Provincial Grand Lodge Officers for the ensuing year, who were thereupon invested and proclaimed according to ancient custom:—

Bros. Forman, D.G.M.; Blair, S.G.W.; Benjamin Curren, J.G.W.; Rev. Theophilus Richey, G. Chap.; W. Twinning, G. Treas.; H. C. D. Twinning, G. Sec.; William Holloway, S.G.D.; Henry W. Johnston, J.G.D.; W. Ward, G. Dir. of Cers.; W. M. Adams, G. Supt. of Works; C. F. Busfield, G. Org.; George Gowans, G. Sword Bearer; C. A. McFaden, G. Standard Bearer; W. Graham, G. Purst.; J. M. Taylor, G. Tyler.

The following brethren were then appointed Stewards for the Provincial Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:—

Bros. Thomas Wilson, J. S. Cochrane, A. C. Cogswell, Thomas Barrett, Thomas E. Everett, Charles T. Biddle.

The following brethren were announced as constituting the Committee of Charity for the ensuing year.

Bro. Thomas Annand, P.M., St. Andrew's Lodge; Henry C. D. Twinning, P.M. St. John's Lodge; W. A. Hesson, P.M. Virgin Lodge; Thomas Micklewright, P.M. Royal Standard Lodge; Charles Blackadar, P.M. Royal Sussex Lodge; Charles R. Morris, P.M. Union Lodge.

The ceremonies connected with the installation having been concluded, a committee, consisting of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Senior and Junior

* Mr. Dalrymple was the frater of whom Burns remarked that he was "friend that sticketh closer than a brother." It was Dr. Douglas who obtained for the poet the situation in Jamaica to which he was on the eve of departure when he took farewell of the Brethren of Tarbolton Kilwinning St. James, in the exquisitely pathetic, and thoroughly Masonic, song ending with—

"A last request permit me here,
When yearly ye assemble a',
One round—I ask it with a tear—
To him, the Bard, that's far awa'."

Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary, a Past Master of each lodge, the First principal Z. of the Royal Union Chapter and the Eminent Commander of the Nova Scotia Encampment of Knights Templar, advanced from the west and presented the following address, which was read by Bro. James Forman, D. Prov. G.M.

To the Right Worshipful the Honourable Alexander Keith, Provincial Grand Master for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and the Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging &c.

Right Worshipful Sir and Brother,—

The Freemasons of Nova Scotia, under English authority, gladly avail themselves of the recurrence of this time-honoured festival, to tender to you their cordial congratulations on your having presided for a quarter of a century over English Masonry in this province.

Appointed Grand Deacon on the 27th December, 1825, and having subsequently filled various other offices in the Provincial Grand Lodge, you received the appointment of Deputy Provincial Grand Master in 1837, and continued to discharge the important duties of that high position until his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, by letters patent dated the 24th September, 1840, elevated you to the head of the Craft in Nova Scotia, and you were installed and proclaimed Provincial Grand Master on the 27th December in that year.

The present state of Masonry in this province exhibits a striking contrast to that which existed at the time you assumed your important functions: while the records of the Craft in 1840 exhibited but six lodges holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of England, they now show twenty-two warranted lodges in efficient working order, and dispensations for the formation of two new lodges have been granted during the year.

To the strenuous exertions of yourself, in conjunction with your principal Grand Lodge Officers, was due the establishment of a local fund of benevolence, by which the monies which had previously been contributed to the Grand Lodge of England were dispensed in Masonic Charities throughout the province; and it must be gratifying to you, Right Worshipful Sir, as to every Mason, to know that this fund, notwithstanding the numerous calls upon it, has attained to very respectable proportions, £400 being invested at interest, and a considerable balance being at the credit of the Grand Lodge for charitable purposes.

Believing that these marked improvements in the position of the Order are attributable, in a very great degree, to the warm interest which you have ever taken in its welfare, and to the zealous and impartial manner in which you have discharged the duties of

your exalted and important office, the English Freemasons of Nova Scotia beg your acceptance of this piece of plate as a token of the esteem and respect which they entertain for you, and as a testimonial of their appreciation of your faithful and valuable services; and they indulge the hope that you may long continue to occupy your present position, and, with your amiable lady and family, may enjoy many happy returns of the present festive season.

Halifax, N.S., 27th December, A.D. 1865, A.L. 5865.

The piece of plate was a silver epergne or candelabrum, with three branches for lights, and a group of finely modelled figures emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, on triangular base under palm tree, with centre cut glass dish, and weighed two hundred ounces; it bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Freemasons of Nova Scotia to the Right Worshipful the Honourable Alexander Keith, Provincial Grand Master, on his having presided over English Masonry in the Province for a quarter of a century. Halifax, 27th December, A.L. 5865."

The Provincial Grand Master then returned the following reply:—

To the Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge under English authority; the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and members of the respective lodges; the M.E. First Principal, officers and members of the Royal Union Arch Chapter; and the Eminent Commander and officers of the Encampment of Knights Templar, &c.

Right Worshipful Sirs and Brethren,—

I have the honour to return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this highly gratifying expression of your affectionate regard, as well as for this valuable testimonial of your appreciation of my humble services in promoting the best interests of the Craft entrusted to my care.

Having been for so many years actively associated with the Masonic institution, and having had the honour, for the past twenty-five years, to occupy its highest office in this province, I cannot but rejoice with you in its rapid rise and present prosperity; and if I have succeeded in performing the important duties of Provincial Grand Masters satisfactorily to all, it is to be attributed, in no small degree, to the fact that I have ever received the cordial co-operation and assistance of my Grand Lodge Officers and of the brethren generally, to all of whom I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations for the important services rendered me on all occasions.

It is, indeed, a source of much gratification to me to find that my exertions, in conjunction with those of my principal Grand Lodge Officers, in connection with the fund of benevolence, have been so eminently

successful; and as our venerable institution is founded on the heaven-born virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, (so beautifully represented on the testimonial which I have this day had the honour to receive at your hands), we may rest assured that amidst all the mutations of time and changes of circumstances it will stand a strong refuge to the worthy Mason in the hour of need or the storms of adversity, and will cheer the heart of the widow and the fatherless when misfortune leads them to feel the need of sympathy and the aid of friends.

I again thank you, my brethren, for these tokens of your esteem and regard, and for your kind wishes on behalf of Mrs. Keith and family; and, in conclusion, allow me to return you the congratulations of the season, and to express my earnest wish that you may, each and all, be spared to enjoy many happy returns of the same.

I have the honour to remain, brethren and companions,

Very fraternally yours,

A KEITH, P.G.M.

A deputation from the Provincial Grand Lodge and blue lodges under Scottish authority was then announced, and, advancing to the east, presented a congratulatory address, to which the Provincial Grand Master returned an appropriate reply.

The Grand Lodge then closed in due form and with solemn prayer, and adjourned.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

The excitement produced by occurrences which happen to attract our attention is usually disproportionate to the circumstances from which it springs; this is probably to be accounted for by the partial manner in which the details of such events become known.

A railway accident attracts universal attention, railway directors are immediately abused *en masse* and regarded almost criminally by the unthinking portion of the public, and this because it usually happens that in such calamities a number of individuals suffer simultaneously, whereas in street accidents it is seldom that more than one or two are victimised by one disaster. In this as in other social matters it is, however, highly requisite all parties should be treated alike, not only for the sake of doing them justice but in order to elicit the true condition of affairs and ascertain how far the calamities to which we are constantly subject may be mitigated.

A careful examination of the statistics referring to the two classes of accidents shows most conclusively that the number of those which occur in our streets far exceed those on the lines of railway in destructiveness,—of course in relation to the numbers using each

mode of travelling, although the general public does not pay much regard to the fact. Seven people run over and killed in seven days seems to be of little importance compared with the death of seven people in one railway disaster.

The modes of diminishing the number of street accidents which have been proposed are sufficiently simple, but hitherto they have not been received with favour. It has frequently been suggested that bridges over, or tunnels under, the main thoroughfares would very materially reduce the number of deaths and injuries from vehicles, if the foot passengers would avail themselves of the protection thus offered them; but on the other hand it is argued that in the majority of instances advantage would not be taken of the safe means of crossing,—this, of course, is a matter of opinion and it seems most probable that females and the weak and infirm would rather lose a few minutes in crossing than risk the dangers of a crowded thoroughfare, and it is to them probably the greater number of accidents occurs.

Whether such provisions would prove acceptable will doubtless soon be made more clear as it appears that footways will be constructed in connection with the railway bridge at the foot of Ludgate-hill in the City, and although the crossing at that point is not dangerous in comparison with many others (such as those at the top of King William-street and by the Royal Exchange), yet it is sufficiently so to serve as some guide from the treatment of which the authorities may be enabled to judge of the utility of erecting others where they seem to be more urgently required. The only objection we can see to bridges in contradistinction to tunnels consists in the temptation they would offer to idlers to lounge about them and thereby obstruct the passage.

ENJOYMENT ATTENDING THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Many examples show that the Pursuit of Knowledge does much more than merely exercise and enrich the intellect. The moral habits which it has a tendency to create and foster form one of its chief recommendations. Knowledge is, essentially and directly, power; but it is also, indirectly, virtue. And this it is in two ways. It can hardly be acquired, without the exertion of several moral qualities of high value; and having been acquired, it nurtures tastes, and supplies sources of enjoyment, admirably adapted to withdraw the mind from unprofitable and corrupting pleasures. Some distinguished scholars, no doubt, have been bad men; but we cannot tell how much worse they might have been but for their love of learning, which, to the extent it did operate upon their characters, could not have been otherwise than

beneficial. A genuine relish for intellectual enjoyments is naturally as inconsistent with a devotion to the coarser gratifications of sense, as the habit of assiduous study is with that dissipation of time, of thought, and of faculty, which a life of vicious pleasure implies.

But Knowledge is also happiness, as well as power and virtue;—happiness both in the acquisition and in the possession. And, were the pursuit of it nothing better than a mere amusement, it would deserve the preference over all other amusements on many accounts. Of these, indeed, the chief is, that it must almost of necessity become something better than an amusement,—must invigorate the mind as well as entertain it, and refine and elevate the character while it supplies to listlessness and weariness their most agreeable excitement and relaxation. But, omitting this consideration, it is still of all amusements the best for other reasons. So far from losing any part of its zest with time, the longer it is known the better it is loved. There is no other pastime that can be compared with it in variety. Even to him who has been longest conversant with it, it has still as much novelty to offer as at first. It may be resorted to by all, in all circumstances: by both sexes; by the young and the old; in town and in the country; by him who has only his stolen half hour to give to it, and by him who can allow it nearly his whole day; in company with others, or in solitude, which it converts into the most delightful society. Above all, it is the cheapest of all amusements, and consequently the most universally accessible. A book is emphatically the poor man's luxury, for it is of all luxuries that which can be obtained at the least cost. By means of itinerating libraries for the country, and stationary collections for each of our larger towns, almost every individual of the population might be enabled to secure access for himself to an inexhaustible store of intellectual amusement and instruction, at an expense which even the poorest would scarcely feel.

As yet, however, these advantages have been chiefly in the possession of the middle classes, to whom they have been a source not more of enjoyment than of intelligence and influence. Among the highest orders of society, the very cheapness of literary pleasures has probably had the effect of making them to be less in fashion than others, of which wealth can command a more exclusive enjoyment. Even such distinction as eminence in intellectual pursuits can confer must be shared with many of obscure birth and low station, and on that account alone has doubtless seemed often the less worthy of ambition to those who were already raised above the crowd by the accidents of fortune. Yet, what enjoyment there may really be in such pursuits will not, of course, be the less to any one because he happens to be a person of wealth or rank. On the contrary, these advantages are perhaps on no other account more

valuable, than for the power which they give their possessor of prosecuting the work of mental cultivation to a greater extent than others. He can command, if he chooses, a degree of leisure, and freedom from interruption, greatly exceeding what the generality of men enjoy. Others have seldom more than the mere fragments of the day to give to study, after the bulk of it has been consumed in procuring merely the bread that perisheth; he may make literature and philosophy the vocation of his life. To be enabled to do this, or to do it only in small part, many have willingly embraced comparative poverty in preference to riches. Even in modern times, Alfieri, the great Italian dramatist, gave up his estate to his sister, that he might devote himself the more freely to his poetical studies. Among the philosophers of the ancient world, some are said to have spontaneously disencumbered themselves of their inheritances, that the cares of managing their property might not interrupt their philosophic pursuits. Crates, Thales, Democritus, Anaxagoras are particularly mentioned as having made this sacrifice. But in those days, it is to be remembered, knowledge was chiefly to be obtained by travelling into foreign countries, and those who sought it were therefore obliged, before setting out on the search, either to relinquish the possessions they had at home, or to leave them in charge of trustees, who generally took advantage of their stewardship to embezzle or squander them. Doubtless no one of the celebrated persons we have enumerated would have thrown away his patrimony, if he could have retained it with as little inconvenience as such an encumbrance can possibly occasion a philosopher in our own times. The only worldly imprudence even of which they can be fairly accused, is that of having preferred knowledge to wealth when it was necessary to make a choice between the two; or that of having allowed themselves to be too easily cheated of the latter, in their enthusiastic devotion to the former. Bayle, who had himself a strong sympathy with this love of a quiet in preference to a splendid life, states the matter correctly in the case of Democritus, when he says, in his article on that great father of natural philosophy:—"The spirit of a great traveller reigned in him; he journeyed to the heart of India in quest of the riches of learning, and bestowed but little thought on those other treasures which he had almost at his door." Anaxagoras, in like manner, although he did not travel so far from home as Democritus, still owed the loss of his property to his being obliged to leave it in the hands of others. This ingenious but somewhat fanciful speculator, the master of Socrates and Euripides, and the honoured friend of Pericles, was a native of Clazomenæ in Ionia, and the descendant of noble and wealthy ancestors, whose lands he inherited; but, determining to devote his life to philosophy, he did not hesitate, when only about twenty years of age, to bid adieu

to his fair possessions, and, crossing the Ægean, to repair to Athens, where he continued to pursue his studies while his estate was running to waste, and at last maintained himself by giving lessons to others. Cicero mentions Anaxagoras, along with Pythagoras and Democritus, as having declined those public honours, and that share in the management of affairs to which his birth and qualifications entitled him to aspire, "for the sake," as he expresses it, "of tranquillity, and for the sake of the sweetness of knowledge, than which nothing is to man more delightful,"—*propter tranquillitatem, et propter ipsius scientiæ suavitatem, quæ nihil est hominibus jucundius.*—De Oratore, lib. iii. This is the testimony of one who had himself tasted the charms of political power as well as those of philosophy.—*Craik.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ENGLISH FREEMASONRY AND CERTAIN CONTINENTAL LODGES.

A correspondent inquires what are the principal differences between English and Continental Freemasonry? A full statement of those differences would fill a volume, and would require a knowledge of the proceedings of the Craft in France, Germany, and Italy far exceeding that which I possess. There is, however, one difference, at least as regards certain Continental lodges, which deserves especial notice. English Freemasonry tolerates no sort of Pantheism, but certain Continental lodges do not consider Pantheism, when not atheistical, as constituting an objection to a candidate's admission into our Order; see my communication entitled "Lessing's Publications on Freemasonry," FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, vol. 10, page 334. In the latter part of that communication one the lodges now alluded to was in my view.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

A SHORT ANSWER TO THE REPLY OF THE LYONS' FREEMASONS TO THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

Under the above head I find the following curious production in the Monthly Summary for Australia and Europe of the NEW ZEALAND ADVERTISER of Friday, January 12th 1866. Allow me to express a hope that our Lyons brethren may not feel it necessary to commit suicide under the lash of the clear-sighted and vigorous "Philaethe." To us poor ignorant dupes of the ancient Craft in Europe, the New Zealander's definition of Freemasonry is certainly a novel one. But he should have reserved it until he could have stood "on a broken arch of London bridge" etc.—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL, F.S.A. SCOT. AND NEWC.

"Gentlemen,—One word only with you, in order to remove the scandal which silence would inflict on the weak. Your reply is a tissue of lies and gross misrepresentations. Suffice it to signal some of them. 'The Allocution omits nothing, not even the appeal to the secular arm.' In reality that appeal by the Pope to the secular arm is a request to the Sovereigns not to countenance, not to protect, not to be members or even heads of Freemasons' Societies. Example: The King of Prussia is the chief of Freemasonry in his States. In France Freemasonry is highly protected;

and there both Government and Freemasons have crushed under their heels the humble and charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul. In that country Freemasons pretend to enjoy the monopoly of charitable associations, their motto being practically down with St. Vincent de Paul, and up with Voltaire and his followers. In truth, gentlemen, you may dole out a few charities, but real charity, and the love of universal fraternity is rare amongst you. Why do you generally exclude from your ranks poor people, or people of inferior rank? The rich, the high folk alone are welcome; that is the rule. Exceptions are few in number. Charity, I say, is rare amongst you; and there is still less religion. Why, last year the various French lodges put in deliberation to strike off from the Masonic creed the existence of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. God, if I may say so, had a narrow escape at their hands; he was saved by a few votes only; nor is the fight over yet. Poor Freemasons! they are condemned without being heard! How can they lie so unblushingly, they having been heard and condemned within the last hundred years and upwards by six or seven Popes! The Pope has the 'not very Christian wish to see them crushed for the good of the Church.' But if you act like serpents towards Church and Society, . . . you might as well qualify as very Christian that French woman, a serpent killer mentioned by all newspapers only a few months ago. No, we do not wish your death, but we want to avoid your teeth and your poison, by unravelling your tyranny and hypocrisy.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

"Your devoted humble servant,

"PHILAEÏTHE."

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—We read in the *New York Herald*—Joseph Crele, probably the oldest man in the world, died in Caledonia, Wisconsin, on the 27th of January last, at the age of 141 years. Joseph Crele was born of French parents, in what is now Detroit, but which was then only an Indian trading station, in 1725. The record of his baptism in the Roman Catholic Church in that city establishes this fact beyond a doubt. He was first married in New Orleans, in 1755, and settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. A few years ago he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, in a case involving the title to a certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before, and many years before the litigants were dreamt of. For some years past he had resided at Caledonia with a daughter by his third wife. This child is a little over seventy years of age. He was sixty-nine when she was born. Up to 1864, Mr. Crele was as hale and hearty as most men of seventy. He could walk several miles without fatigue, and chopped wood for the family use. He went to all elections, and from the time he first voted for Washington, he had always voted the straight-out Union ticket. He was an inveterate smoker. The only weakness of mind which he ever betrayed was in the last year or two of his existence, when he frequently remarked, with a startling air of sadness, that he feared that perhaps "Death had forgotten him;" but he would always add, with more cheerfulness, that he felt sure "God had not."

THE POPES OF ROME.—The following is said to be an exact statement of the various countries to which have belonged all the different Popes (257 in number) who have occupied the papal throne from St. Peter:—1 Galilean, 17 Greeks, 4 Africans, 6 Syrians, 1 Sabine, 16 Tuscans, 2 Dalmatians, 4 Sicilians, 16 Neapolitans, 3 Sardinians, 4 Spaniards, 7 Venetians, 8 Milanese, 15 French, 6 Germans, 1 from Lorraine, 1 Burgundian, 5 Genoese, 2 Piedmontese, 1 Dutch, 1 Portuguese, 2 English, 12 Candiot, and 134 Roman and other states belonging to the Holy See.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

MASONIC MEMS.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, TREDEGAR.—In our issue of the 17th ult., we announced that it was hoped the arrangements in connection with the new lodge would allow of the consecration taking place on the second Thursday in March. We now learn from our local correspondent that owing to the arrangements not yet being fully matured, the consecration and opening is unavoidably postponed until the second Thursday in April. The D. Prov. G.M. of Monmouthshire, and a large number of brethren from Newport, Abergavenny, Merthyr, and other places are expected to be present on the occasion. A banquet is to take place after the ceremony, and arrangements are being negotiated for a special train for the conveyance of the visiting brethren.

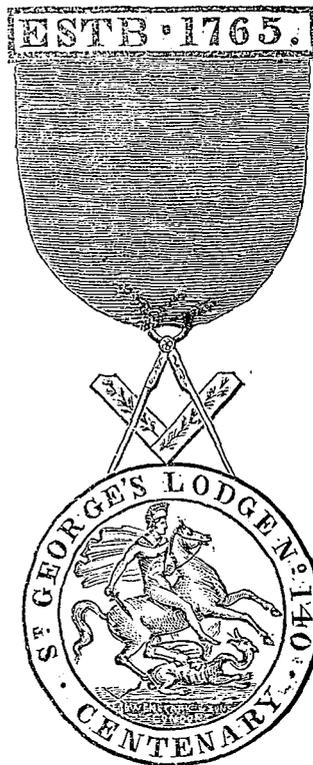
METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL ATHELSTAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 19).—Masonic Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st. On the 8th prox., the fifteen sections will be worked by the following brethren. First lecture: 1st section, Bros. Carlstrom; 2nd, Groome; 3rd, Wertzfeld; 4th, Price; 5th, Potter; 6th, Ferguson; and 7th, T. Foxall. Second lecture: 1st section, Bros. F. K. Stephens; 2nd, H. Ash; 3rd, S. Foxall; 4th, Cripps; and 5th, T. A. Adams. Third lecture: 1st section, Bros. Meredith; 2nd, C. A. Cotterbrune; and 3rd, H. Hoare. Bro. Joseph George, P.M., 780, will preside, and open the lodge at seven o'clock, p.m. We understand that upon this occasion a superb testimonial, consisting of a silver tea-pot, will be presented to Bro. C. A. Cotterbrune, by the members of the Royal Athelstan Lodge of Instruction.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The regular meeting of this old prosperous lodge was held on the 20th inst. at the Green Man, Tooley-street. The lodge was, by the kind permission of the W.M. Bro. Gooddy, opened by Bro. F. Walters. Ballots were taken for the four candidates for initiation and a joining member, and were declared to be unanimous in their favour. The minutes of the regular and emergency meetings were read and confirmed. Bro. Walters commenced the business by initiating his relative. The I.P.M., Bro. H. Moore, then took the chair, and did the remaining portion of the evening's work—four Initiations, one Passing, and four Raisings, all of which he performed with great care and impressiveness. The W.M., Bro. Gooddy, closed the lodge. During the evening, in addition to the brethren before mentioned, there were present Bros. G. Morris, S.W.; T. J. Sabine, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M., Sec.; F. H. Ebsworth, S.D.; D. Rose, J.D.; M. A. Lowenstark, I.G.; A. P. Steadman, D.C.; G. Free, W.S.; Dr. Dixon, and a numerous attendance of the brethren. Bro. G. Morris, S.W., announced that his list as Steward for the late Festival of the Boys' School amounted to £101 6s. Bro. T. Sabine, J.W., Steward for the forthcoming Girls' School Festival, received good support, and expects, we understand, to receive large additions to his list at next lodge meeting. This lodge has already a candidate for the office of Steward for each of the Festivals of 1867. All business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to refreshment and partook of an excellent banquet.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 140)—On Wednesday March 21st, this old and prosperous lodge met at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, when it was opened by Bro. C. J. Badger, W.M., assisted by his officers and a goodly attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and con-

firmed, one candidate was most ably initiated. This lodge having attained its 100th year, the M.W.G.M. granted the members permission to wear a centenary jewel, of which the accompanying engraving is the design. The jewel was had by



every member present, and was very much admired. It was designed and furnished by Bros. A. D. Lowenstark and Sons, of Devereux Court, Strand, and great credit is due to them for their good taste. The lodge having been closed the Brethren adjourned to banquet at the Globe, Royal Hill, Greenwich. Visitors: F. Walters, P.M. 73, A. D. Lowenstark, P.M. 548, P.M. 733, &c.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVON.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—Lodge St. Aubyn (No. 954).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on the evening of Thursday, the 13th inst., when a ballot was taken for Mr. Creber of Devonport, and Mr. Ryden of Morice Town, who had been duly proposed at the previous monthly meeting; the ballot was unanimously favourable, and they were consequently declared elected. It being customary in this lodge to work the higher degrees first, the lodge was opened up to the third degree, and Bro. Roberts admitted to a participation of the secrets of that sublime degree. The degree of Fellow Craft was then conferred on two brethren who had served their time as E.A., and business was again resumed in the first degree. Messrs. Ryder and Creber the candidates named above were then introduced and received into fellowship with the fraternity. The W.M., Bro. Spry, then called attention to the question of the "Huyshé" Testimonials, and trusted that Lodge St. Aubyn would unanimously vote a sum towards the fund now being raised towards presenting their new P.G.M. with a collar, &c. The W.M. then alluded to the lengthened period of the services rendered by the R.W. Bro. the P.G.M., and the zeal and kindness which had ever characterised him in the discharge of his important office. A vote of £3. 3s. was then made in aid of the fund. After the proposal of five candidates for initiation at the next regular meeting of the lodge, supplication was offered to the Almighty Architect, and the labours of the evening ended.

An emergency lodge was held on the following Tuesday, March

20th, to raise two brothers and pass one. These ceremonies were jointly performed by the W.M. and the acting P.M. The business of the meeting having terminated the brethren adjourned for a short time to slight refreshment, after the usual Masonic toasts. A highly pleasing and instructive conversazione ensued and was maintained with considerable energy.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 48).—The annual festival of this old lodge was held on Monday, the 26th inst., in the lodge room, Grey Horse Inn, High-street. There was a large gathering of members and Past Masters present, amongst the latter we noticed Bros. H. Hotham, P.M., Prov. S.G.W., Northumberland; G. Thompson, Prov. J.G.W., Northumberland; Major B. J. Thompson, P.G.R.; G. S. Tulloch, E. Hutton, A. Clapham, W.M. 24; W. Bridon, J. H. Hair, W.M. 481; B. Huggill, J. Heaward, Jens Jensen, T. J. Strachan, W.M. 406; A. Loades, Gabriel Ludwig, W. Morrow, &c. After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the lodge was raised to the second degree, when the chair was assumed by Bro. Dr. Banning, P.M. and P. Prov. J.G.W., Durham, who proceeded with the installation of Bro. James H. Thompson, the W.M. elect. The ceremony was most impressively performed. The W.M. afterwards appointed the following officers, Bros. B. Huggill, I.P.M.; George A. Allan, S.W.; Jens Jensen, J.W.; Joshua Heaward, P.M., Treas.; J. Robson, Sec.; John Elliott, S.D.; W. L. Mackenzie, J.D.; R. B. Reed, J.G.; and Joshua Curry, Tyler. After the close of the lodge the brethren partook of a most elegant banquet. Nearly fifty brethren sat down to dinner. Upon the removal of the cloth the W.M., Bro. J. H. Thompson gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and the proceedings were enlivened by the songs of Bros. F. Hastings, Stoker, Harrison, B. J. Thompson, Lawrence, and Andrew. Before separating the brethren expressed by universal consent, that this had been one of the most successful festivals held in connection with the lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening last, at the Masonic Rooms, Stanley-street. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Gilbert Greenhall, M.P., Prov. S.G.W., the lodge was opened by Bro. H. B. White, P.M., Prov. G. Steward, supported by Bros. John Bowes, I.P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Rev. J. Nixon Porter, S.D.; David Finney, J.D.; Thomas Jones, C. Ekkert, Org.; W. Robinson, W. Savage, R. Gibbons, George Blackhurst, W. Richardson, Aug. S. L. Leonhardt, Dr. Spinks, John Pierpoint, Peter Rylands, Jos. Maxfield, P.M.; W. H. Spring, B. P. Coxon, C.E.; P. Pearce, George J. Higginbottom, Captain Reynolds, H. Cunningham, A. Waring, Jabez Plinston, C. Pettitt; M. C. J. Robinson; and J. Johnson, Tylers. Visitors: Bros. Matthew Jarvis, Sec., 823; Jabez George Hughes, 1055, John Yarker, 189, 623; Joseph Martin, P. Prov. G. Treas., Cumberland and Westmorland; W. Mossop, 119, Whitehaven. The Senior Warden being confined to bed by sickness, Bro. Matthew Jarvis, Sec. 823, kindly took charge of the west, while the south was presided over, *pro tem.* by Bro. Finney. The lodge was opened in due form according to ancient custom, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Bro. Secretary, and declared to be correctly recorded. The ballot was then taken for Messrs. Henry Cunningham, and Jabez Plinston, who had been regularly proposed, and on the return of the box to the east they were declared to be elected. The chair was now assumed by Bro. John Bowes, P.M., &c., and Captain Reynolds, and Mr. Arthur Waring, who were elected at the last meeting being in attendance were duly and solemnly initiated. Messrs. Cunningham and Plinston were also subsequently admitted to the mysteries and privileges of the Order. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. Leonhardt and Jones being candidates for advancement, and having each proved their claim, the acting W.M., Bro. Bowes, stated that in answer to inquiries with reference to Bro. Leonhardt, a joining member, he had received a truly fraternal letter from "Die St. Johannes Loge Urania zur Unsterblichkeit," Berlin, signed by the W.M. (Meister vom Stuhl), Deputy Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens and Secretary, a translation of which he read. The letter was warmly received by all present. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, the two brethren re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. by Bro.

H. B. White, P.M., &c. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and Grand Lodge certificates delivered to, and signed by Bros. Peter Rylands, W. Savage, Christoph Ekkert, and William Mossop of 119, the last named having been forwarded from Whitehaven for that purpose. Bro. Bowes proposed, and Bro. George J. Higginbottom seconded, Bro. W. Mossop of 119 as a joining member. Bro. Secretary read a circular addressed to the lodge by Bro. Wylie, Prov. G. Registrar, at the command of the R.W. Sir Thomas George Hesketh Bart, M.P. announcing the resignation of Bro. Jos. Mawdesley as Prov. G. Sec., and the appointment of Bro. H. S. Alpass as his successor to whom all future communications were to be addressed. There being no further business the lodge was duly and solemnly closed, and the brethren separated in harmony at ten o'clock.

MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 382).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 19th inst., at Bro. Line's, the Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. The lodge was duly opened by the W.M. at four o'clock, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. Jaquin and Geyer were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.; Bros. Lonsdale and Fehrenbach were passed to the degree of F.C.; and Mr. W. J. Kerp was initiated. The ceremony of installing Bro. Claisen, the W.M. elect, into the chair of K.S., was performed by Bro. Newall, P.M., in a most able and impressive manner, notwithstanding that he was suffering from severe hoarseness. Bro. C. Herring was the immediate Past Master. The installation being concluded, the W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers: Bros. F. G. Wirtzfeld, S.W.; J. Glaisher, J.W.; Fenn, Treas.; W. Coombes, Sec.; Headley, S.D.; Hicks, J.D.; Fehrenbach, I.G.; Ohren, W.S.; J. D. Mills, D.C.; Drewes, Tyler. The Rev. Frank Besent, of Stockwell Grammar School, kindly undertook the office of Chaplain. A P.M.'s Collar and Jewel was presented to Bro. Coombes, and was feelingly acknowledged. Lodge being closed, a banquet followed, which was served up in Bro. Host Line's usual good style. Upwards of thirty sat down, including several visiting brethren. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and cordially responded to, and the brethren dispersed in peace and harmony, after having spent a very happy evening.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge* (No. 200). This lodge met on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at six o'clock in the evening, Present, Bros. Godfrey Knight, W.M.; Wm. Bean, P.M.; W. T. Rooke, P.M.; W. B. Stewart, P.M.; James Frederick Spurr, P.M.; H. C. Martin, P.M. (Hon. Sec.); H. A. Williamson, S.W.; G. Crosby, J.W.; Dr. Armitage, S.D.; J.W. D. Middleton, J.D.; R. H. Peacock, J.G.; J. Sandars and Ash, Tylers, and about twenty other members. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the minutes read and confirmed, W. Marvin, Esq., of Belmont-terrace, and Mr. John Drake, of Westbro', Scarborough, were regularly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The lodge opened in the second degree. Bros. Candler, Jackson, Milson, and Woodcock having served as apprentices, were examined and passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was closed in the second degree. The names of several candidates were entered in the minute book for approval and insertion in the summons for the next meeting, previous to their being elected members of the Craft. The sum of £5 was awarded to a brother who has for some years been a subscribing member. He is by trade a joiner; had the misfortune whilst at work to fall through the roof of a building, and sustain severe injury. Some papers were brought forward with reference to an illustrated chart, intitled "The Stream of English Freemasonry," in the course of publication by Bro. John Pearson Bell, M.D., D.P.G.M., North and East Yorkshire, on which Bro. Spurr commented, and said that no Master Mason should be without the chart; a copy of it was therefore ordered for the lodge. The labours of the evening being ended, the lodge was closed in an ancient form at nine o'clock, after which the brethren adjourned to a banquet provided for them by Bro. John Chapman, of the Old Globe Inn, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a very agreeable and sociable manner.

No man suffers by bad fortune but he who has been deceived by good.

MARK MASONRY.

Lodge St. AUBYN, (No. 64).—A meeting in connexion with this lodge was convened on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and a ballot taken for Bros. Frederick Brine, Major of the Royal Engineers, and S.W. of the Perseverance Lodge, 164, Sidmouth; W. J. J. Spry, R.N., of Lodge 230; J. Oxland, R.N., and Roberts, all of whom were balloted for, and being in attendance, were introduced, with Bro. Baxter (who had been previously accepted), and advanced to the degree. Several visitors were present.

NORFOLK.—Cabell R. A. Chapter (No. 807).—This chapter held its quarterly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, St. Stephen's, Norwich, on Thursday, the 22nd inst. The chapter was opened in due form by Comps. G. E. Simpson, Z.; Hon. F. Walpole, H.; and H. I. L. Estrange, J.; the ballot being taken for the three Principals for the ensuing year, and proving unanimous, Comp. Henry John Mason, P.Z., then installed Comps. F. Walpole as Z.; H. P. L. Estrange, H.; and D. Penrice, J. Comp. H. J. Mason on this occasion gave the addresses to the Three Chairs, and lectures on the Scripture readings. Comps. J. Stanley and F. G. Deacon were appointed E. and N.; J. Penrice, P. Soj.; H. J. Mason Assist. Soj.; one candidate for exaltation being proposed, with subscriptions to the Schools, the chapter was closed in solemn prayer; the Companions then adjourned to the banquet room, and spent a joyous evening.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—Cabell Encampment.—This conclave was opened in the Masonic Hall, St. Stephen's, on Friday, the 23rd inst., by the E.C. Sir Knt. H. L. Estrange, assisted by Sir Knt. Hon. F. Walpole, P.E.C.; Micklethwaite, 1st Capt.; D. Penrice, 2nd Capt.; G. E. Simpson, Prelate; J. Barwell, Expert; Joseph Marshall, Reg.; H. J. Mason, Capt. of Lines; there were also present Sir Knt. Stanley, F. G. Deacon, and other Sir Knts. This being the meeting of the encampment for the proposition of E. Commander for the ensuing year, Sir Knt. H. L. Estrange, E. Commander, proposed Sir Knt. A. M. F. Morgan, 1st Capt., as E. Commander for the ensuing year, which was seconded by Sir Knt. Walpole. The usual subscriptions to the Boys' and Girls' Schools were granted; the conclave was then closed in due form, and the Sir Knts. adjourned to the banquet hall, and spent the evening in harmony.

KNIGHTS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

DEVON.

MORICE TOWN.—A special council of this Knightly Order was holden on Wednesday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of creating such brethren Knights of the Order whose names had received requisite approval. Five such being in attendance, they were duly created, admitted, and proclaimed by Herald to be Knights of Constantinople. During the evening the Illustrious Sovereign Elect was robed and enthroned, and received the usual homage from the Sir Knts. The appointment of officers was postponed until the regular meeting. A banquet was held after the duties of the council had closed, attended by a goodly number of the members of the Order. The toasts peculiar to the degree were given with good effect, and evoked special replies from Sir Knts. Irwin, as P.J.S.; Chapple, as J.S.; and Mason F. Brine, on behalf of those who had that day acceded to the Order. After spending a very comfortable hour at the refreshment board the assemblage dispersed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

UNION LODGE (No. 899).—The annual festival of this lodge was held on St. John's Day 27th December, 1865, and Bro. the Hon. H. Holbrook who has been elected Master for the third time since the formation of the lodge was regularly installed W.M., and he requested after his election that the brethren

should elect their officers according to the wishes of the lodge, and to conform in some measure to the feelings of the brethren who came to us from the neighbouring American territory, the lodge was therefore called off and the election took place and after the installation he in accordance with the Constitution appointed the officers so chosen as follows:—Bro. H. W. Smith, S.W.; J. C. Hughes, J.W.; R. Dickenson, Treas.; J. S. Clute, Sec.; Dr. A. W. S. Block, S.D.; John Murray, J.D.; O. M. Hocking, I.G.; P. Hicks, Tyler. The address of condolence to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire for the loss they had sustained in the death of Lord Viscount Combermere was confirmed and will be forwarded, the likeness of this nobleman adorns the walls of the lodge room as one who recommended the formation of the lodge, and also as a mark of respect to the present W.M. who is one of the first Provincial Grand Officers of Cheshire. The lodge being called to refreshment partook of a dinner in the lodge room, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drank and full justice done to the splendid dinner furnished by Bro. Hicks; several guests were present, amongst the rest we noticed Bro. the Hon. C. W. Franks Treasurer of the colony and several others, the toasts drank were "The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales and rest of the Royal Family," "Our popular Governor Mr. Seymour," "Officer administering the Government and the rest of the Officials of the Colony," "Grand Master of England," "Grand Master Scotland and Ireland," "Grand Master Canada and the Grand Master United States of America," "Provincial Grand Master of the Colonies of Great Britain," "The late Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire" in silence, "Newly initiated brethren," "Visitors" "Officers of the Lodge," "Lodges in the neighbouring Colonies of Vancouver Island," "The Tyler's Toast." During the time these toasts were given many speeches were made, and songs sung by Bros. Hocking, Richards, and others, and the party did not separate until a late hour after having passed a very pleasant evening.

AMERICA.

OLYMPIA.—Olympia Lodge (No. 1).—It having been intimated to the brethren of British Columbia by the Masons of Washington Territory, in the United States of America, that the widow of Bro. Warbass, an American Mason, who had died at Carriboo, in that colony, had wished his remains to be brought for interment to Olympia. The Masons of British Columbia subscribed £50, and brought the body of Bro. Warbass from Carriboo to Olympia, and gave it to his widow. The Masons of Olympia passed na address of condolence, a copy of which was forwarded to Union Lodge (No. 899) at New Westminster, and by resolution of that lodge it was resolved to send copy of the same to the Grand Lodge of England, to show the good feeling existing between British and American Masons, and how, in case of need, they will help one another. At a "Lodge of Sorrow," held by Olympia Lodge (No. 1), A. F. and A. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—Whereas our late brother, Uzal G. Warbass, an esteemed citizen of the town of Olympia, though not a member of this lodge, yet endeared to us as a Master Mason, who proved his standing in the fraternity by rectitude of conduct and the practice of the Masonic virtues, fell by the grim hand of death, away from home and kindred, in a foreign land; and whereas his estimable widow having expressed a wish that his remains should be returned to his former home, that she, herself, might consign to their final resting-place the ashes of him she loved, and at his tomb shed the tear of affection; to which darling wish our brethren of British Columbia promptly and heartily responded, contributing, most liberally, time, labour, and money; and whereas, after unremitting effort, with herculean labour, through a wilderness, rendered almost impassable by deep snows, our brethren have now deposited at the house of the widow the remains of our deceased brother; therefore, resolved, by Olympia Lodge (No. 1), A. F. and A. M., that we most gratefully appreciate the sacred evidence of the truly catholic spirit of our ancient and time honoured institution, which recognises these bonds of fraternal union and sympathy, which obliterates the claim of nationality, which teaches by deeds of brotherly love, "that Masonry unites men of every country, sect, and opinion, and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance;" that Masonic relief "soothes the unhappy,

sympathises with their misfortunes, compassionates their miseries, and restores peace to their troubled minds." Resolved, that the thanks of this lodge are due to Bros. Jonathan Nutt, B. P. Anderson, and Benjamin L. Henness, for their untiring zeal and energy in their labour of love and charity; in their successful effort to heal the bleeding hearts of the bereaved widow and orphans of our deceased brother. To them, and to the brethren who furnished funds or contributed aid to accomplish said mission, we extend our fraternal and most grateful thanks. And we would be unjust to our every feeling of what is due to the truly charitable, were we here to omit an expression of our hearty gratitude to Captain John R. Fleming, who has befriended the widow, furnished valuable assistance, and has proven himself alive to the practice of pure and disinterested charity. For them, and each of them, with hearts full of gratitude, we covet heaven's choicest blessings through life's voyage; and when that great day for rewards shall have arrived, that on meeting our Supreme Grand Master, He will answer and say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Resolved, that this act of our brethren reflects lustre upon our institution; and we tender our assurance to the brethren of British Columbia, that we will prove our grateful appreciation of these their fraternal acts, by reciprocating by acts of similar Masonic charity; and while we pray that the visits of the grim messenger may be long deferred, yet, should such a fate befall a brother in our midst, we will take courage, remembering the example set us by the Masons of British Columbia. Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be transmitted, under the seal of the lodge, to the brethren who have thus befriended the widow of Bro. Warbass, to Capt. John R. Fleming, and to the widow of the deceased.

INDIA.

LODGE TRUTH (No. 944).—The quarterly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, near Baboola Tank, on Wednesday the 10th January. Present: Bros. J. P. Cornforth, W.M.; H. Wickham as S.W.; Bros. R. Roberts as J.W.; F. D. Parker as Sec.; J. Key as S.D.; R. Newton as J.D.; C. Clifton as I.G.; C. E. Burden as Tyler, and a numerous attendance of members and visitors. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed. The W.M. in a feeling manner returned thanks to their brethren for their renewed confidence in re-electing him their W.M. for another year; it was an honour and a confidence he would exert himself to maintain. The prosperity of the lodge had been his anxious care quite as much as it had been of the brethren who had held office under him, who had always so ably supported him during their term of office, for which they deserved his thanks. In appointing the officers for the succeeding year, he had endeavoured to do so without fear of favour, and for the best interests of the lodge. The lodge was then successively opened in the second and third degrees, when the W.M. invested those officers who were present as follows:—Bro. J. R. Kendall, S.W.; John Dixon, J.W.; Robinson Newton, S.D.; J. B. Hayes, J.D.; C. Clifton, Sec.; Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, Treas.; Bro. W. G. King, Tyler. In the absence of the brother intended for the Inner Guard, the appointment was left open until a future meeting. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree. The nomination of the permanent committee and committee for revision of the by-laws was also postponed. The W.M. then addressed the brethren upon the advisability of avoiding the practice of blackballing candidates; this might very easily be done, without entrenching upon the undoubted right that every brother had to object to any unworthy or undesirable candidate, by following the example of one or two other lodges, wherein it was customary to name an objection in confidence to the W.M., who would inform the proposers and seconders, and thus the name would be withdrawn before proceeding to the ballot. In this way the lodge was enabled to steer clear of a character for blackballing, and the members saved from bickering, which would surely follow if blackballing once became a practice. The report of the committee on the treasurer's accounts was then adopted. Bro. Wickham then proposed two gentlemen for initiation; this was seconded by the W.M., and the business of the evening being over, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at eight p.m. The brethren then adjourned to a banquet,

and after the constitutional toasts, the "Health of the Past Officers" was drunk with enthusiasm, as also that of "The Worshipful Master and Officers for the current year," "The Visiting Brethren," &c. Several good songs were sung, and the brethren dispersed at eleven o'clock after having passed a very agreeable evening.

LODGE CONCORD (No. 757).—The regular meeting of this flourishing and well-conducted lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, near Baboola Tank, on Saturday, the 20th of January. There were present—Bros. H. Wickham, W.M.; J. P. Cornforth, P.M., W.M. Lodge Truth; E. Parker, S.W.; T. Proud, J.W.; J. Poyntz, Treas.; H. Prescott, Sec.; J. Thomas, Org. H. Freeman, S.D.; H. E. Gabler as J.D.; J. Powell, J.G.; G. Giffert as Tyler; and a numerous attendance of members and visiting brethren. The lodge was opened in the first degree; the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bro. Hanser as a joining member, and the result was announced clear; the ballot was also taken for Messrs. Henry Stevens, W. G. Bourne, and R. W. Burton, which also proved clear. The W.M. then requested Bro. J. P. Cornforth to confer the first degree, which that brother did in a most impressive and admirable manner. Messrs. Bourne and R. W. Burton, who were in attendance, were duly initiated into the secrets and privileges of our Order. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bros. Freeman and McPherson were passed to the second or F.C. degree. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, when Bros. G. Waller, Cassumbhoy Dhurrunsey, R. C. Smith, W. C. Barnes, F. Potter, and J. Fleming were raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons. The two last degrees were given the respected Master of this lodge, Bro. H. Wickham. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree. Bro. Prescott then rose and said he had again to appeal to the kind sympathy of the lodge; this time it was not for a widow or a brother Mason, but it was for two orphans of a Mason; he would not ask much, as Lodge Perseverance was assisting them, but he would only say that these orphans were the children of those who were once well to do in life, and indeed it was with unfeigned regret he had to state for the information of the brethren, that both parents were cut off in the short space of two months. He asked the W.M. and brethren to grant the grandmother an allowance for at least six months of Rs. 10 per month. The proposition having been seconded by Bro. Poyntz, it was carried. The W. Master then, in the name of the lodge, thanked Bro. J. P. Cornforth, the W.M. of Lodge Truth, for his kindness in attending the meeting of this lodge; he only hoped that the visits would not be few and far between, but that he would come oftener, for the W.M. was confident that by such brotherly feeling and interchange of visits much harmony and a feeling of brotherly affection must follow; he would also thank Bro. Cornforth for his kindness in assisting him in the lodge work, and would propose a vote of thanks to be recorded in the minutes of the lodge. The W.M. also spoke of the kindness of Bro. Lockley and Trenn for the assistance they gave. Bro. J. P. Cornforth said that he would try and come oftener; he was obliged to the W.M. who was an old friend of his, for the kind mention of his name, he did not merit so much praise for the little he did; he would always be happy to be in Concord rooms.

Bro. Prescott then rose and said—"It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to afflict this lodge by taking from us one who was beloved in life, and now that he is no more, his loss is indeed felt. How true the words of the Holy Writ were applicable to one and all—'In the midst of life we are in death.' We must not forget to state that Bro. George Eales was present at the last meeting; he is now removed to that Grand Lodge above where there are no sorrows, no sighs, no pain, and no parting; the place that knew him once shall know him no more." Bro. Prescott would propose a vote of condolence to be recorded in the minutes of the lodge, owing to the death of the late Bro. G. Eales, which sad event took place on the 5th inst. The proposition having been seconded by the W.M., it was carried in solemn silence. Three brethren were then proposed as joining Members and five Candidates for initiation, when the lodge was closed in love and concord at 10 p.m. and the Brethren adjourned to the banquet table. The cloth having been removed, the amiable W.M. proposed the following constitutional toasts—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Three Grand Masters and the Sister Lodges," "The Provincial Grand Masters of Bombay. Bros. Taylor and R. B. Barton." The health of the newly raised brethren was then proposed, to which one of the brethren returned thanks. As

the evening had far advanced, the Master asked to be excused if he were brief; he would propose one toast more before parting, which was the health of the visiting brethren; he was glad to see so many brethren from the Sister Lodges. He hoped that it would never be said that in Concord they were not looked after. He had on his left a high and distinguished brother, Bro. Cornforth, he would again ask him to come oftener, so that truly brotherly love may pervade. May Rising Star and Star of India vie with each other in Masonic work, St. George and St. Andrew work together, assisted by Perseverance, Truth, and Concord. The brethren should so conduct themselves in life that they be not only considered the members of the Order, but as the Rising Stars of Western India, and that the Star of India may be some day their good luck to be rewarded with. Above all he hoped to be pardoned, if he stated that in all their efforts they must have concord. Bro. J. P. Cornforth said—"Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I am at a loss to find words to thank you; indeed, I have been remiss in my duty as a Mason, and this fact I am reminded of this evening; I was one of those who signed the petition for this lodge, and therefore I think I should have been here oftener. I have never seen such a large Masonic gathering as I see this evening, and I am convinced that in Concord true brotherly love does prevail. I am taken by surprise at the reception the brethren in this lodge give the visitors; grateful indeed we feel for the honour, and ask you to accept our best thanks. I only hope I may be able to be again with you. The brethren separated, highly delighted with the evening's proceedings.

LODGE STAR OF INDIA. (No. 1062).—The quarterly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemason's Hall, Baboolah Tank, on Thursday, the 4th January. Present: Bros. Rev. J. J. Farnham, W.M.; J. P. Cornforth, P.M.; F. D. Parker, as S.W.; H. T. Binks, J.W.; A. Swift, as S.D.; S. Tremm, J.D.; J. C. Teasdale, as I.G.; E. W. Keily, Dir. of Cers.; R. K. Johnson, as Org.; J. Thomas, Sec.; C. Burden, as Tyler, and a numerous attendance of the members and visiting brethren. The lodge having been properly tyled was opened in the first degree. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bros. DuBois and Thwaites were examined as to their proficiency, and having satisfactorily acquitted themselves, they were passed out for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when the above named brethren were readmitted and raised to the high and sublime degree of Master Masons. The lodge was then closed in the third and second degrees. Bro. Avon delivered a lecture on the tracing board in the first degree, at the conclusion of which the W.M. proposed and Bro. Cornforth seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to Bro. Avon for the very able manner in which he delivered the lecture. There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony at half-past eight p.m.

COLABA.—*Lodge Perseverance* (No. 351, S.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Colaba, on the 15th Jan. Present—The Prov. G.M. of Western India; Bros. J. Mackinlay, W.M.; J. Hodgart, P.M.; R. S. King, as S.W.; J. H. Irvine, as J.W.; J. Bedford, as S.D.; R. Cutter, as J.D.; H. Prescott, Sec.; J. Reynall, as I.G.; A. McCombie, Org.; H. Bailey, Tyler, and a numerous attendance of members and visiting brethren. The lodge having been properly tyled, was opened in the first degree. The minutes of the last regular meeting were then read and confirmed. As the first business before the lodge was the installation of the W.M. Elect (Bro. R. L. King), Bro. Mackinlay said:—"Before I give up the Hiram of the lodge, I am anxious to say a few words. I beg to tender my best thanks to the officers and the brethren of the lodge for working with me in love and harmony, and for aiding me in carrying out the duties of the lodge. As the choice of the brethren had fallen on a worthy brother, I have no doubt but Lodge Perseverance will still be worked as heretofore, as I have the greatest confidence in Bro. R. L. King." The W.M. delivered the Hiram of the lodge to Bro. R. B. Barton, the Prov. G.M. of Western India, and requested that worthy and distinguished brother to install the W.M. elect. Bro. J. Mackinlay then presented the W.M. elect to the Prov. G.M., who said:—"Before I read the ancient charges and administer the obligation, I must congratulate the lodge for the selection they have made. I am confident that Bro. R. L. King will work the lodge well, and that too with perfect harmony; I must also not omit to say I am delighted to see that the brethren have shown that they have full confidence in their W.M. elect; with such a worthy brother over the lodge, Perseverance must prosper." The charges

having been given and assented to, and the obligation taken in open lodge, the Prov. G.M. duly installed Bro. R. L. King in the chair as the W.M. of Lodge Perseverance (No. 351), Bombay, working under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, for 1866. The brethren then thrice saluted the W.M. in the usual manner. The ceremony having been concluded, Bro. R. L. King, in a touching speech, thanked the brethren for the kindness displayed towards him; he thanked the Prov. G.M. and the P.M. for the kind mention of his name; he would do his best, and he hoped the officers he was about to appoint, and above all the brethren, would work with him in love and harmony. He then proceeded to appoint his officers for the year 1866. The W.M. then asked the following brethren to advance to the pedestal, and gave them their insignia of office. Bros. J. Mackinlay, P.M.; J. Jamieson, Depute M.; J. Hodgart, Sub. M.; J. Reynall, S.W. J. Greenwood, J.W.; C. Jones, Treas.; H. Prescott, Sec.; W. Charman, Bible Bearer; J. Henderson, Chap.; J. Trubshawe, Architect; S. Hodgart, Jeweller; J. Bedford, S.D.; J. Mason, J.D.; J. H. Irvine, Dir. of Cers.; A. McCombie, Org.; W. G. King, I.G.; H. Bailey, Tyler. Bro. Mackinlay said he hoped the brethren would pardon his negligence in not before handing them the portrait of their highly esteemed and popular brother Bro. R. B. Barton. The portrait was then handed to the W.M. Bro. Barton in a most feeling speech returned thanks to the brethren for voting that his portrait should be hung up in the lodge rooms; he said it was an honour that he was proud of, and asked the brethren so to live that they too may some day occupy an influential position in the world, as also in Masonry. In conclusion, he wished every individual brother happiness and prosperity in the year just began. Mr. N. P. Plante, a candidate who was balloted for at a previous meeting, being in attendance, was properly prepared and initiated into the secrets of our order in due and ancient form, the working tools having been explained to him by the W.M. Bro. Prescott then reported that he was glad to say more than 700 rupees were subscribed for a poor brother who was in Europe. It was then resolved that Bro. Mackinlay should so arrange that the brother in question should receive 60 rupees per month. Bro. Prescott also appealed to the lodge for some relief to a visiting brother, which was submitted for the consideration of the standing committee. Two brethren were then proposed for affiliation and one gentleman for initiation. Their being no other work before the lodge, it was closed in love and harmony at 8.30 p.m. The brethren then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, where, after the constitutional toasts and several excellent speeches, particularly those of Bro. R. B. Barton and the W.M., and several social songs, the company broke up at 10.30 p.m.

POONA.—*Lodge Orion in the West* (No. 415).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 10th January, 1866. Present—Bros. J. H. Clabby, W.M.; W. Peters, Sub. M.; E. Stewart, as S.W.; A. Robotham, as J.W.; H. W. Brewer, Sec. and Treas.; E. Schnepol, as S.D.; H. Reid, as J.D.; E. Fox, I.G.; J. P. Vincent, Tyler. Visitors—Bros. H. Prescott, E. Hart, and others. The lodge having been properly tyled, was opened in the first degree. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Alexander Woods, and the result was announced clear. Mr. Woods being in attendance, was properly prepared and initiated in the secrets of our Holy Order in ancient form. The W.M. in a most impressive manner delivered the charge. The lodge was then closed in perfect love and concord at half-past eight o'clock, when the brethren adjourned to the banquet table. The cloth having been removed, the W.M. proposed the following toasts, which were drunk with all Masonic honors:—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Three Grand Masters," "The Prov. Grand Masters of Western India, Bros. G. Taylor and R. B. Barton, and all the lodges working under them." The "Health of the Newly Initiated" was then proposed. Bro. Woods said—Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me, I hope that my future career will be such as will not only bring credit to my own name but that of the Society to which I belong. The W.M. then asked the brethren to fill bumpers for the toast of the evening. He was delighted to see the W.M. and brethren of St. Andrew's in the East in the lodge,—he hoped they would come oftener; there was also an old and worthy member present—he alluded to Bro. Prescott—it was true that Bro. Prescott was a member of St. Andrew's, but as he belonged to two Presidency lodges, which were now in such a flourishing condition, Concord and Perseverance, he therefore

must in duty bound mention his name before sitting down. He would again thank Bro. Peters for his kindness in attending the lodge. The toast was drunk with all honours and the grand chorus only known in Poona lodges. Bro. E. Hart said, as an officer of Lodge St. Andrew's he thanked the W.M. for the kind mention he had made of the brethren of the lodge. He must say that he would do all in his power to assist the work of this or any other lodge; he was sorry that Bro. Peters had asked him to speak—he was but a poor speaker, and therefore hoped the brethren would pardon him for his short speech. Bro. Prescott then rose and said,—Sir and brethren, I thank you for the kind mention of my name, I am sorry you did not include me as a member of St. Andrew's in the East, for that lodge was my mother lodge, and of which I am still a paying member, but as you, sir and brethren, spoke so kindly of me, I must not sit down without stating that this is the second time that I have paid a visit to this lodge, which is indeed one of the oldest in the Presidency. I am taken by surprise at the kind mention of my name; I thought I was a total stranger in this lodge, but I find a brotherly welcome given to me by every brother present. The W.M. was pleased to notice in his usual kind way the prosperity of Lodges Concord and Perseverance. I must confess that with such an able ruler and guide as Bro. Clabby, a lodge cannot but prosper—he was beloved in and out of the lodge; his kind attention to visitors was indeed of such a nature, that I cannot find words strong enough to express. Permit me once more to thank you all for the kindness you have showed me. Only let me ask you that, should you ever be in Bombay, remember you are ever welcome to Concord on the third Saturday of the month, to Perseverance the 15th of the month, and Lodge Rising Star on the 20th of each month. On behalf of the Worshipful Master and brethren of those lodges I invite you all, and I can only say we shall be delighted to see you. Before sitting down, allow me, brethren, to propose the health of the Worshipful Master, who has done his work in a truly able manner, wishing him and those dear to him and this lodge every prosperity and God's blessing. The toast was drunk with all the honours and true English fire and a grand chorus. The harmony of the meeting was enhanced with songs from Bros. Reid, Robotom, and the W.M., and an able recitation from Bro. Bode. The company parted at half-past ten.

BOMBAY.—*Lodge Rising Star* (No. 342).—(Scottish Con).—At a regular monthly meeting of this lodge, held on the 20th of January, there were present—Bros. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, W.M.; Merwanjee Maneckjee Sethna, P.M.; D. R. Colah, P.M.; Bros. R. C. Cadhrojee, Sub. M.; Dinshaw Dorabjee, S.W.; M. C. Murzban, J.W.; Jehangeer Merwanjee, Sec.; Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lamna, S.D.; H. B. Framjee, as J.D.; Jamsetjee Furdonjee, Steward and Jeweller; Nowrojee Maneckjee Langdana, as I.G.; Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell, Tyler. Members: Bros. D. D. Ghandy, F. C. Mehta, D. H. Cama, F. R. Vicajee, Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, D. Byramjee, Sorabjee Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungdana. Visitors:—Bros. H. H. Avron, W. S. Wetherell, F. W. Bailey, J. B. Jones, E. R. Jassavalah, Ardassier Jamsetjee. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. The next business being to raise Bro. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee, the lodge was opened in the second degree and Bro. Framjee was called up for examination in the F. C. Degree, in which he acquitted himself satisfactorily, and he was desired to retire for preparation. The lodge having been opened in the third degree, Bro. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee was readmitted, properly prepared, and raised to the sublime degree in due and solemn form, after which the W.M. delivered the charge and explained the working tools of the degree. Two candidates were proposed for initiation, and one brother as a joining member. There being no further business before the lodge it was closed in peace and harmony at about eight p.m.

Obituary.

I R E L A N D.
MONAGHAN.

Death of Bro. Alexander Dudgeon.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., the remains of the late Bro. Alexander Dudgeon, of the Stirling Lodge (I.C.), were

conveyed to their last resting-place in the churchyard of Clones. The funeral was one of the largest and most respectable ever seen in that locality, and was attended by a large number of the Craft, of which body the deceased was an enthusiastic member, having attained the degree of Sovereign Prince of the Rose Croix, and being, at the time of his decease, a member of the Supreme Grand Council of the 31°. The Masonic arrangements for the occasion were admirably carried out by Bros. Madden and Patterson, of Lodge 881.

The solemn and deathlike silence observed by the long line of members of the Order, and the grief depicted on the countenance of each, rendered the scene striking and impressive in the highest degree, and showed clearly the estimation in which the revered deceased brother was held by those whose meetings will never again be gladdened by his presence.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

The dramatic season here closed last week; a complimentary benefit—given last Saturday to Mr. F. B. Chatterton, in recognition of the ability and integrity which have characterised his managerial career—being the last performance for the season.

PRINCESSES.

Mr. Chas. Reade's drama "It is never too late to mend" has at last been withdrawn for a revival of "The Streets of London." The former piece has had a run of 140 representations. The latter piece on its reproduction on Monday week was brought before the public for the 210th time; and, notwithstanding this, the avidity with which the public avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this admirable piece is as keen as ever. The parts being admirably and creditably sustained by the members of the profession who have been introduced into the piece since its last appearance. We anticipate another unusually long run—remarkable as was that on the first appearance of the piece.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Gye has issued his programme for the season at Covent Garden, commencing on the 3rd proximo. The list of artistes contains the following new engagements:—Mdlles. Aglaja Orgeni, Marietta Biancolini, Fanny Deconei, Vestri, and Morensi, Madame Maria Vilda, and Signors Fancelli and Nicolini; and also the following renewed engagements: Mdlles. Adelina Patti, Artot, Carlotta Patti, Sonieri, Fricci, and Pauline Lucca; Madme. Lemmens Sherrington, Signors Mario, Neri-Baraldi, Bossi, Naudin, Ronconi, Graziani, Attri, Ciampi, Tagliafico, and Capponi, M. Faure, and Herr Schmid. Mdlle. Pauline Lucca will arrive in London in the middle of April, and Mdlle. Carlotta Patti (as Isabella in *Roberto il Diavolo* and Margherita in *Les Huguenots*) makes her first appearance on the stage in England. The greatest novelty in Mr. Gye's programme is Ricci's comic opera, *Crispino e la Comare*, which met with very great success in Paris last year. Mdlle. Adelina Patti will take the principal character.

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

The subject of Mr. Balfe's new opera is Scott's "Talisman."

The *Era* speaking of Mr. James Bennett's performance at Sadler's Wells Theatre, says he ought never to be out of London.

The new play of M.M. Alexandre Dumas père and Jallais, "Gabriel Lambert," has turned out fiasco at the Ambigu.

Professor Buschmann, Librarian at the Royal Library at Berlin, has offered to the Emperor Napoleon the original MS. of "Kosmos," the gigantic work of Aevander von Humboldt.

Mr. Mayall has invented a new solar camera by which he can magnify small *carte de visites* to life-size portraits. One of the best examples of the new process is a photograph of Tennyson enlarged to various sizes.

Mr. Maclise's "Story of the Norman Conquest," a series of forty-two illustrations, is in the course of delivery to the subscribers to the Art Union of London.

The Leichardt expedition has broken down in consequence of the drought in the far north. Some members of the party have arrived at Queensland. The country recently traversed by the expedition has not been visited by rain for nearly two years.

The Government of Victoria has determined to publish authorised Parliamentary reports. Although the Melbourne daily papers give very full records of the proceedings, three gentlemen have been selected from the staff of the *Argus*, whose duty will be to furnish a complete account of what takes place.

A bottle was picked up on Friday week on the beach at Brighton, containing the following words written in pencil on a torn envelope:—"11th of January, on board the *London*. We are just going down. No chance of safety. Please give this to Aynon Jones, Surrey Theatre.—GUSTAVUS VAUGHAN BROOKE."

The summary of the number of exhibitors and the demands for space at the Paris exhibition of 1867 has just been made. The number of exhibitors, exclusive of fine arts, is 2,280; in 1855 the number was 1,541. The total space demanded exceeds 305,000 square feet, exclusive of space demanded in the park. The net space at the disposal of the British executive is 93,000 square feet, or considerably less than one-third of the space asked for. In 1855 the net space filled was 65,000 square feet.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* writes that Dr. Newman has been obliged, out of deference to superior authority, to suppress his second letter to Dr. Pusey on the subject of papal infallibility. It is said that Dr. Newman stood out for no more than the infallibility of his Holiness at the head of an Œcumenical Council, but this restriction, it would seem, is too much for the present temper of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

M. Athanase Coquerel, *f/s*, has just published a work entitled "The First Historical Transformations of Christianity." The object of the writer is to prove that a number of such changes took place in the course of the first three centuries. During that interval he finds—first, the Christianity of Jesus

Christ; then the Judaic and Hellenic Christianities; then those of St. Peter and St. Paul; then Roman Christianity; and so on to the number of eight.

Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth, the proprietor of "Bentley's Miscellany," has obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington-street, from publishing "Temple Bar," on the ground of a covenant entered into when Mr. Ainsworth bought the "Miscellany" for £1,700 that Mr. Bentley would not publish any other magazine of the same class. The injunction is, however, conditional, and is not to interfere with the publishing of "Temple Bar" till the case is fully heard.

The decay of the stone of the Houses of Parliament has again been brought before the Commons by Mr. Tite, who had hoped that the decay would in time arrest itself, and that the wounds would skin over. A partial change of that kind has taken place, but it appears that the decay has set in again, owing to the recent heavy rains. Mr. Cowper was unable to suggest any remedy, but he stated that Mr. Abel, of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, was engaged on a series of experiments on the western front of Henry VII.'s chapel, with a view to the prevention of the absorption of moisture. The new works now in progress at the Clock Tower are to be carried out in the same stone as the other part, but Mr. Cowper assured the House that every possible care should be taken to select the best stone from the quarry.

Mr. Melville Bell, an Edinburgh professor of elocution, has recently been exhibiting his new invention of visible speech, consisting of an alphabet of thirty signs, by means of which and their various combinations it is alleged he is able to represent every sound of which the human voice is capable. The test was this: a number of gentlemen present—all were invited to do the like—repeated to Mr. Bell sentences and phrases from a great variety of tongues—from the polished Arabic, or Syriac, or Chinese, to the barbarous Hottentot and other savage languages, including several of our provincial dialects. These Mr. Bell wrote down in his alphabet, some of the sounds being such as he had not heard before, and his son, who had been in a room adjoining, was brought in and read the sounds which had been written with the most perfect exactness, rendering correctly the drawl or splutter of the various local dialects, and the scarcely appreciable refinements in pronunciation of other languages. The test was most varied and searching, and left no doubt on the minds of those present as to Mr. Bell's success.

REVIEWS.

The Freemason's Calendar for the Province of Oxford, 1866. Edited by Bro. R. J. SPIERS, D. Prov. G.M. Oxon.; P.G.S.B., &c.

We have received this Masonic Calendar for the present year; the publication of it having been continued annually for some time past. It is admirably adapted to answer the purpose for which it is intended,—as an index to the meetings of the Masonic bodies of the province and of others connected with it.

The Calendar also gives, in addition to the various Provincial Lodge meetings, the days of meetings of Grand Lodge, the various Masonic Charities, &c. And,

to the Calendar is appended a list of the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Oxford; of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, and Knights Templars Encampment in the province, and a similar list of the Officers of the Westminster and Keystone Lodge and Chapter, No. 10.

Bro. Spiers announces that a supplementary sheet will be issued in May next, containing lists of Officers appointed since the Calendar was published.

The Calendar forms a very unique 48mo. pocket companion. The paper, printing, and binding being excellent and the whole admirably got up.

The expense of the publication of the Calendar is covered by contributions from the Masonic bodies of the province; every member of such contributing body being presented with a copy.

MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7TH, 1866.

Tuesday, April 3rd.—INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.30.

Thursday, April 5th.—CHEMICAL SOCIETY at 8.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen drove out on the 21st inst., attended by the Marchioness of Ely. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg went to London. Her Majesty the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, left the Castle on the 22nd inst., at ten minutes before one o'clock, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Major-General F. H. Seymour, Colonel H. Ponsonby, and Sir John Cowell. Her Majesty travelled by a special train, and was escorted by a detachment of the 14th Hussars from Paddington to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by Lieutenant Haig. Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess of Paris visited the Queen in the afternoon. The Earl of Clarendon had an audience of the Queen. The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, honoured Mr. Bell by a visit to his studio. Her Majesty afterwards visited their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince of Hohenlohe, rode on horseback. In the evening their Royal Highnesses had a dinner party. The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louise, went out on the 23rd inst. in a carriage and four, and visited the studio of Sir Edwin Landseer at St. John's Wood. Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses, drove out in the afternoon, and honoured Baron Marochetti with a visit to his studio. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Marchioness of Ely, Major-General F. H. Seymour, and Colonel H. Ponsonby. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, arrived at the Palace from Greenwich Park. His Royal Highness returned in the afternoon. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, visited Baron Marochetti's studio on the 22nd inst. The Prince of Wales went to the House of Lords. The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Council on the 24th inst., at half-past eleven.

Present—Earl Russell, Earl Granville, and the Right Hon Sir George Grey. Earl Granville and Earl Russell had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, was introduced to her Majesty at an audience, by Sir George Grey, and received the honour of knighthood. The Queen afterwards held a Court, at which her Majesty received an address from the two Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury. Her Majesty received the address and returned a gracious answer. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Prolocutor were severally presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The deputation then retired. Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, left the Palace at ten minutes before one for Windsor Castle, and was escorted to Paddington by a detachment of the 14th Hussars. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, attended by Sir John Cowell, met her Majesty at the railway station and accompanied her to Windsor. The Queen inspected at Baron Marochetti's studio his model (or the statue of the Prince Consort, for the national memorial in Hyde Park, and also one of the bronze lions, designed and cast by Sir Edwin Landseer for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square. Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, arrived at the Castle on the 24th inst., at a quarter before two o'clock. The intelligence of the unexpected death of the venerable and highly-esteemed Queen Marie Amelia, who expired at Claremont, was received by the Queen and the Royal family, with whom she was connected by so many ties of relationship, as well as of the sincerest friendship, with deep regret. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena and Princess Louise, drove to Claremont on the 26th inst., and paid a visit of condolence to the afflicted family of the late Queen. The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice and Princess Hohenlohe of Langenburg, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. His Grace the Archbishop of York preached the sermon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Hon. Mrs. F. Stoner and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel in Waiting, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds on the 26th inst. Princess Louise, with the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, went out riding, attended by the Hon. Mary Lascelles. The Archbishop of York left the Castle. The Queen and the Royal family went into mourning for Queen Marie Amelie, for four weeks, on the 25th inst. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House, yesterday morning. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove to Claremont, and paid a visit of condolence to the family of the late Queen Amelie. The Queen drove out on the 26th inst. with her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Her Royal Highness Princess Helena, attended by Lady Susan Melville, also took a drive. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise and her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, drove out in a carriage and four on the 27th inst.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, on the 22nd inst., a bill for promoting courts of conciliation between masters and operatives was brought in by Lord St. Leonards. Subsequently the Marquis of Westmeath called attention to

the evils arising from reckless driving in the metropolis. The aged peer made the most extraordinary statements. All the blame of the accidents which happen in London be charged upon Sir George Grey, and suggested that the poleaxe might with advantage be applied to the right hon. baronet. This brought up Earl Stanhope, who insisted that such language was most unfit for that House. The Marquis of Westmeath apologised, and proceeded forthwith to make most astounding suggestions. Earl Granville of course replied; but he had not much to say. The House immediately afterwards adjourned.—On the 23rd inst. the House heard an interesting statement from Lord Redesdale. It referred chiefly to the manner in which the various railway schemes now brought before Parliament were promoted. The noble lord said they were for the most part merely speculations of engineers and contractors. The deposit was borrowed money, and not money to be invested in the company, and generally there was very much that was unsound. He urged that some legislation in reference to this matter should take place. Several peers, including Earl Russell, expressed their thanks for the statement made.—The Marquis of Clanricarde introduced a bill in reference to the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The fact has little interest, however, because both Lord Dufferin and Earl Russell stated that the Government were about to introduce a bill which they hoped would provide an equitable solution of the question.—In the House of Commons, on the 22nd inst., the election committees brought up their reports. In close connection with the subjects of the inquiries in which they had been engaged was the question put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Beaumont. That gentleman wished to know whether the Government would introduce clauses into their Reform Bill—1. To render illegal the conveyance of voters to the poll at the expense of candidates, and to multiply polling-places. 2. To defray out of local rates certain election charges connected with returning officers, polling-places, &c.; and generally to reduce the cost of the contests. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that these were undoubtedly subjects of importance, but the Government would first deal with the boundaries of boroughs and the redistribution of seats before meddling with the machinery of elections. Mr. Newdegate wanted information as to the copy-holders and leaseholders who would be enfranchised under the bill, but Mr. Gladstone could not give him what he wished for. There were two lively discussions subsequently. The first related to the escape of Stephens, and was introduced by Mr. Whiteside. Of course the object was to throw the blame on the Government. The effort was not remarkably successful. The second subject was the architectural competition for the designs for the new law courts. Mr. Bentinck assailed the proposal of the Government to limit the number of competitors, and inaugurated a discussion which lasted for hours. It ended in the carrying of a resolution, proposed by Mr. Bentinck, to the effect that the competition for the design ought not to be confined to six architects. The Government were beaten by 101 votes to 70.—The House, on the 23rd inst., had a night of Reform. There were questions and statements and discussion. Lord Elcho asked for more figures respecting voters. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not produce them, but he made a statement to the effect that the number of the £10 householders had increased much more largely in the first half of the period since 1832 than they had since. Then in moving the adjournment, Mr. Gladstone made a statement which took all the courage out of the Opposition. He declared that the Government would regard the amendment of which Earl Grosvenor had given notice as one of

no confidence. As to Mr. Kinglake's notice, he said the Government would be prepared, between the second reading and the committee on the bill, to state what they proposed to do with respect to the extension of the franchise in Scotland and Ireland and the re-distribution of seats. This brought up Earl Grosvenor, who declared he should stand to his gun. Mr. Kinglake said the course marked out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was just that which he wished to see adopted, and Mr. Oliphant announced that he should withdraw his motion. Mr. Disraeli felt the ground moving from under his party, and uttered some taunts which the Government can well afford to disregard. Then Mr. Banks Stanhope made a dreary appeal for more statistics, and Lord Elcho followed suit. Mr. McLaren gave a perfect reply to Lord Elcho, and Mr. Villiers showed how fallacious were the proposals made by the Opposition and the renegades. Lord Robert Montagu attacked Mr. Villiers, and spoke of that gentleman's "pretended friendship" for the working men. Mr. Gladstone called his attention to this phrase, and on Lord Robert repeating it, declared amidst the cheers of the House that the working men, against whom so much was said, would set an example of good taste, good manners, and good breeding to the noble lord. Then Mr. Gladstone, with his old fire, denounced the demand for more statistics, and asked of what invading army the opponents of reform were afraid. The speech in which this was done will not be without its effect on the country. Afterwards there was a little smart debating. Mr. Ferrand had an innings *re* reservoirs, and the motion for adjournment over Easter having been agreed to, the House was counted out.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar-General's weekly return of births and deaths shows that the mortality in London is still exceedingly high, although there is a decrease on that of the two previous weeks. Notwithstanding this the annual rate of mortality in the metropolis is less than that of any of the twelve large provincial towns introduced into this return, excepting Hull. Eight deaths by carriage accidents were registered, and one from eating mussels. The deaths from typhus and other cognate diseases were about the average.—Two more members have fallen before the election committees. Sir John Acton is unseated for Bridgenorth, and Mr. Whitmore is put in his place. As to Totness, the committee have come to the conclusion that Mr. Seymour was duly elected and that Mr. Pender was not. They further add that Mr. Pender was himself guilty of bribery by offering a place to a voter. The Yarmouth committee, having been engaged for two days hearing how voters were paid £15 each for their votes, have come to the conclusion that Sir E. Lacon and Mr. Godson were duly elected. Nottingham is still under the attention of the committee, and seems likely to occupy some time. Mr. Chichester Fortesque was on the 22nd inst. returned for Louth County without opposition. It is noted that while the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not vote on the Oxford Tests Bill his son voted against the measure. The O'Donoghue was the only other Liberal who voted against the bill. The Scotch members were in a preponderating majority in its favour. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council it was resolved to request Prince Alfred to accept the freedom of the City, a copy to be presented to him in a gold box of the value of a hundred guineas. At the same meeting a report was read and adopted recommending that a marble bust of Lord Palmerston, not to cost more than £250, should be placed in the Council Chamber.—Prince Alfred and the Duke of Cambridge were present at the concluding Lenten supper at Christ's Hospital. —We regret to say that the Bishop of London is very ill.

—The case of Mr. Norris, late M.P. for Abingdon, was before the Bankruptcy Court. His debts are £89,017 Gs. 6d., and his assets £40,986 1s. 9d. The bankruptcy is attributed to depreciations in the value of stock. Several proofs of debts were admitted, and the further hearing was adjourned for six weeks.

—John William Leigh has been put upon his trial at Lewes for the murder of Harriet Horton at Brighton. It will be remembered that the prisoner had married deceased's sister, and there were disputes between them. On the 1st of February he went to the public-house kept by the deceased and shot her. He also endeavoured to shoot the policeman who sought to arrest him. In court he behaved with great coolness. The defence of insanity was set up. The prisoner, however, was found guilty, and was, therefore, sentenced to death.—The only election committee which sat on the 23rd inst., was the one for Nottingham. The evidence taken was of a very extraordinary character. The labours of the committee are apparently nothing like at an end.—The inquiry into the conduct of the captain of the *Scotland* was resumed at Greenwich. Three witnesses were called who deposed to acts of great cruelty committed by the captain, and who charged him with frequent drunkenness. The inquiry was adjourned.—John Lilley, late groom of the chambers to the Earl of Cardigan, was brought up at the Marylebone Police-court charged with stealing a letter and a cheque for £18 16s. Lady Cardigan drew a cheque for £18 16s. on the 13th February, and put it into a letter which she gave to the prisoner to have registered and to post. Neither letter nor cheque reached its destination. Some witnesses were called to prove that Lilley had been dealing with the produce of the cheque, which was changed at the bank in London. He was committed for trial.—There was a meeting of the Privy Council on the 24th inst., when two orders in reference to the Cattle Plague were signed. They are published in a supplement to the *Gazette*. One extends the prohibition of the carriage of cattle on railways to the 16th April. The other prohibits the importation of cattle from Holland.—

The Queen held a court on the 24th, at which she received a deputation from the Convocation at Canterbury. The deputation presented the address which was agreed upon at the recent meeting of Convocation. Her Majesty gave an answer, which was not read. In it the phrase "An increasing desire to advance the interests of the Established Church" is said to occur. The word "increasing" is specially noted.—Somewhat suddenly the ex-Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, died on Saturday, the 24th inst. Her long residence in this country has been marked by the exercise of much genuine and unostentatious charity. Carefully avoiding obtruding herself upon public notice, the brave woman—for she was a brave woman—has made herself a name in the district about Claremont which will long be dear to the people. She died without suffering, all her family being about her at the time. In the afternoon Queen Victoria visited the bereaved family.—In all directions there are indications of the interest which the country takes in the Reform Bill. Derby has had its meeting and spoken out for the bill. For the next few days there will be at one place or another meetings every day; and some of these are likely to be more stirring gatherings than have been seen since the great Anti-Corn-Law Agitation roused the people.—The evidence given before the Nottingham election committee was of an extraordinary kind. One witness, who had been gamekeeper to Sir R. Clifton, swore distinctly that that gentleman had told him to get men to make a riot. Some other witnesses were called, who had by the petitioners been kept in Jersey for some time. They deliberately swore that the statements they had made to the petitioner's agents were lies.—The annual

aquatic contest between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge came off on the morning of the 24th inst. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. For the sixth time in succession Oxford won; this time, however, more narrowly than last year. The race was rowed very early in the morning, but that did not prevent great crowds of people from being present to witness it. The steamboats, which hitherto have seriously impeded if not endangered the competitors, were this year kept within bounds. In the evening the Thames Subscription Club had a dinner at Willis's Rooms, at which the rival crews were present. The Hon. George Denman, M.P., presided, and made some capital speeches during the evening.—Mr. Joseph Ferguson, the pianist, who, mistaking a policeman for a garotter, stabbed him at Sydenham in February, was brought up at Greenwich Police-court for further examination. The magistrate resolved on committing the case for trial, in order, as he said, that some expression of opinion might be elicited from the judge in reference to putting policemen into plain clothes.—The Nottingham election committee sat on the 26th inst., and heard further evidence. Some of it was distinctly to the effect that Mr. Acland, Sir R. Clifton's agent, had given the signal for rioting and stone throwing. One witness deposed to an ingenious system of bribery which had been adopted at Mr. Marten's committee room. It was to take on voters as canvassers and messengers and pay them several days' wages for nominal services. The committee is adjourned until the 27th inst.—Very early on the morning of the 22nd inst., Mr. Pay, wine merchant, of Fenchurch-street, was found insensible on the steps of Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road. He was removed to the police-station and put into a cell—the belief being that he was drunk and incapable. He had £54 in his pocket and some valuables. As the morning advanced he did not recover sensibility, and a surgeon was sent for who expressed an opinion that the unfortunate man was in a fit. He was removed to the hospital, and after lingering some time died. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the deceased's skull was fractured, and that this had caused death. An inquest was opened on the body on the 26th inst., and is adjourned for further inquiries to be made.—Five men were charged at the Kingstone assizes with the murder of a gamekeeper named Humphrey Hayler. The prisoners were out with guns on the night of the 22nd November last, not far from Reigate, and there was no doubt that Hayler died from the effects of gunshot wounds he received while engaged in a struggle with the men. The evidence made it clear that one of them named Skeet was the man who fired the gun; but counsel for the prosecution contended that as they were all engaged in an unlawful act they were all responsible for the offence. The Lord Chief Baron held, however, that the subordinate offence with which they were charged was that of misdemeanour, and they could not, therefore, be all held responsible. Four of the men were acquitted on this ruling, and Skeet was found guilty of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred.—At the Marlborough Police-court a clerk, formerly in the employment of a salesman in Covent Garden, was charged with having forged his master's name to two cheques for £350 and £251 11s. It was given in evidence that the prisoner had, after receiving the money, started for Melbourne; but a warrant for his apprehension having been posted it reached Melbourne before himself, and he was accordingly arrested on his arrival and brought back to England. The superintendent of the Victoria constabulary was one of the witnesses in court.—The Reformers of the West Riding are exhibiting their old zeal in the cause of progress. It was resolved at a very influential meeting held at Leeds on the 26th inst. to convene a county meeting on an early day to support the Government bill. Many

other meetings are being arranged in various parts of the country. —The evidence given before the Nottingham Election Committee was of a character affecting Sir R. Clifton more directly. Several witnesses were called who swore that they had heard Sir Robert say words which showed that he was cognisant of the intention to riot. It was also proved that placards were issued on which the names of Sir R. Clifton and Mr. Martin were printed as having coalesced. —The inquest on the body of the child which was alleged to have been laid out before it was dead in St. Pancras Workhouse was resumed. The evidence of the surgeon showed that he had much more work to do in the workhouse than it was physically possible for him to accomplish. The jury, while returning a verdict of death from natural causes, passed resolutions declaratory of the insufficiency of the medical attendance in the workhouse, and of their approval of Mr. Hillock's conduct in bringing the case of the child under public notice. —A suicide of the most ghastly and ingenious character took place in Bourverie-street. A man named Vollance, wishing to put an end to his existence, planned a rude sort of guillotine. The motive power was supplied by a large stone, which, when released, fell on the axe, causing the latter nearly to sever the head from the body. Sensational romance does not record a more deliberate or more horrible suicide—A deplorable accident took place at Leeds. A boiler exploded in a manufacturing establishment, and, in addition to blowing up several of the sheds and grinding-rooms, severely injured many of the workpeople, chiefly girls. If it had not been the breakfast hour there would probably have been a serious loss of life. We regret to announce that Chief Justice Cockburn has been attacked with illness while performing his judicial functions at Norwich assizes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—On the 22nd inst. the Emperor received the deputation from the Corps Législatif entrusted with the presentation of the address. The speech of his Majesty in reply is singularly able. But it shows plainly enough that the growing power of the Opposition is a source of much anxiety to him. He almost appeals to the deputies not to ask for what is not given to them, and pleads in a tone that is almost touching his long and unwearied labours for the State, and his earnest desire to see the liberties of France placed on a firm basis. Unfortunately the word liberty has a different meaning given to it in the Imperial dictionary to that found in the dictionaries of most other people. Can there be any coming together of Prussia and Italy as against Austria? It is certain that the Italian General, Govone, has been treated with great condescension by the King of Prussia, and the Prussian Consul at Milan has been present at a dirge for the souls of the patriots who fell defending Milan against the Austrians in 1841. Of course Austria's difficulty is Italy's opportunity, and it is just possible that Italy would not be sorry to see the two German Powers at war with each other. It might mean Venetia for the Venetians. A great earthquake has taken place at Avlona, a small town in Roumelia. Two hundred houses have been destroyed. An Imperial decree orders that the management of the Paris Opera House shall be carried on by a lessee at his own expense. He is, however, to have the usual State subvention, and 100,000 francs from the civil list.—In deference to the Emperor of Russia, the inhabitants of Tashkend have abolished slavery and set free their Persian captives. A Russian general had threatened to invade Bokhara if the Russian envoy was not released from confinement.—The French Protestants in Paris do not seem to be able to heal their differences.—A short time since M. Baroche, the Minister of Justice, declined to sanction the

suspension by the consistory of Pastor Paschoud. Now the consistory has determined to dismiss the pastor from his office. The charge against him is one of heretical teaching.—Belgium has had a little Reform Bill under discussion. It proposed to increase the number of the Senate by four, and the Chamber of Deputies by eight. We learn by telegram that the bill was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday by fifty votes against forty-five.—There still seems to be great doubt as to the precise relations between Austria and Prussia. It is now said that various military movements have been made, and that Prussian troops have been pushed forward to the Silesian frontier. With matters in such a state it is rather curious to read that the Emperor Francis Joseph has written to the King of Prussia congratulating him on his birthday. It is significantly added that the letter contained no political allusions. Meanwhile the rumour is renewed that Prussia is seeking to buy Austria off. Perhaps that move will not prove altogether successful, though undoubtedly a little money would be very serviceable just now to Austria; but the chances of war are, we believe, still very faint.—From Berlin we learn that the impression is growing stronger in that city that there will be no war between Prussia and Austria. There are some doubts as to whether the Ministry really wish for war or not; but there seems to be none that the King, the Queen Dowager, and Marshall Wrangel, earnestly desire peace. Under such circumstances it is fair to presume that the chances of war are extremely remote.—There is good news from Abyssinia. Mr. Rassam's mission promises to prove successful. The Emperor, with the proverbial capriciousness of despots, has received him graciously, and expressed his willingness to liberate Captain Cameron. We trust that by this time all our unfortunate countrymen have been released.

AMERICA.—Great preparations were made in Canada to provide for any eventualities which might arise on St. Patrick's Day. The entire population responded to the call of the Government. Senator Meany, of House of Correction fame, was one of the speakers at the great Fenian meeting in New York. He characteristically called upon the audience to put down their greenbacks for green bonds, and to withdraw their custom from their tradesmen unless they were holders of Fenian stock. We have news by the City of New York to the morning of March 17, very little later than that brought by the Asia. There is nothing more in reference to the Fenian scare, except that attempts were being made in New York to raise a Fenian naval brigade. There was a report that 10,000 troops were expected at Halifax from England. Probably were this true we should have heard something of it at home before this. The discussions in reference to President Johnson's reconstruction policy continue. Mr. Stewart had introduced into the Senate resolutions prescribing the conditions on which the Southern States may be admitted to Congress.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- *.* All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.
- J. MCG. (Boston, U.S.).—Through the courtesy of the Hon. Sec. we are enabled to advise you that he received in September last a draft for 22s., a receipt for which was sent to you addressed Salem, New York. This error in the address, doubtless, explains your non-receipt of acknowledgment.
- R.J.—The article to which you refer appeared in our issue of January 6th of the present year.
- Z.—You are wrongly informed. The Provincial Grand Master for Cornwall, at the time you mention, was Bro. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.