

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

### FREEMASONRY IN POLAND.

A document entitled "Universal Freemasonry" was issued lately by Bro. B. J. in the Polish language. In this paper various data on the history of Freemasonry in the land of the Jagellons are given, and we now lay them before our readers as extracted from a French translation published by the *Monde Maçonnique*.

In 1767, Bro. Moszinsky introduced Freemasonry into Poland, and founded at Warsaw the Grand Lodge called "The Three Brethren," of which he became Grand Master. He had under his command nine lodges that professed the rite of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Strict Obedience. The object of the institution was philanthropical, but most of its members, belonging to the nobility and gentry, and all of them well educated, unfortunately adhered to a very strong exclusivism. This fact, however, is easily accounted for. The manners and habits then prevailing in Poland, the social and political condition of the country, and especially the jealousy and all-powerful influence of the Jesuits, precluded the spirit of the institution from penetrating into the masses of the population, and strengthening itself by wholesome development.

In face of such impediments, the Grand Lodge did not meet with that success, and was unable to establish itself on such a strong foundation as the institution then enjoyed in most other civilised countries. This is much to be regretted, for, about 1814, some large-hearted patriots, instigated by the hatred of oppression and ardent love of national independence, resolved to gather in a corps, in order to break the yoke of slavery for ever. Unfortunately, this association of men of talent and courage was very soon broken up.

Shortly after its dissolution, General Dembrowsky conceived the idea of forming a secret society, with the object of closely uniting the whole of the country and its outlying branches under that powerful and legitimate standard of nationality. He submitted his project to Prince Jablonowski and to Messrs. Terrassinski and Prondzynski, but the idea was not carried out till 1818, after the General's death. The society then constituted and organised itself, and assumed the name of National Freemasonry. The terms, signs, and degrees of this society were entirely Masonic,

and the members had to take the engagement, upon oath, of assisting each other, to labour with all their zeal and joint efforts towards the triumph of the national cause, and never to forget the glorious traditions of ancient Poland.

Of this association, having the character of an *ecclesia militans*, Major Lukasinski was appointed Grand Master, and, although every citizen was permitted to join it, military men and public officers and functionaries were admitted in preference. The number of adherents was very large at the beginning, but a gradual falling-off took place up to the year 1820, when there remained only a *Chapitre Secret*, which, at a later epoch, formed the nucleus of a new association.

While the National Masonry fell into decline at Warsaw, it preserved its strength in the Grand Duchy of Posen, notwithstanding the alterations its statutes necessarily underwent. Its members assumed the name of *Kossinieri* (scythemen), in remembrance of the revolution of 1794. Sazoniewski, an officer of the late Polish army, and General Uminski, who had principally contributed to the reforms introduced in the new association, arrived at Warsaw in 1821, and a certain number of old and tried Masons gathered round them, the association having a strictly political character, conformable to the circumstances. Their first meeting took place on May 1, 1821, at an inn called Potok, at some distance from the town. On this solemn occasion a medallion, containing Kosciusko's portrait, was suspended on Prondzynski's sword, and those present swore to bestow all their forces and ability upon the work for the re-establishment of liberty, and to die for the cause of national independence.

From this epoch the Central Committee settled at Warsaw; and in order to facilitate the propagation of its objects, it divided the late kingdom of Poland into seven divisions, viz., the Grand Duchy of Posen, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, Galicia, the Free City of Kracow, and the kingdom as it then existed by virtue of the Act of Congress of 1815. However, the committee, with a view to better succeed in the attainment of their object, substituted the name of Patriotic Society for the designation of National Freemasonry and *Kossinieri*.

About the same time, Professor Zan propagated amongst the students of the University of Wilna the dogmas of the Association of the *Rayonnistes*,

the declared object of which is to fraternally unite the rich and the poor. This association, however, like its predecessors, met with a premature death. The Russian Government were no sooner aware of its existence, when it decreed its dissolution; still, it continued as a secret society, under the designation of "The Philaretists," or Friends of Virtue. Its members assumed the obligation of propagating the national spirit, and preserving the Polish tongue in its genuine purity and beauty. But it was unable to eschew the persecutions of the most despotic of all European Governments: it was soon discovered, and its leader, Professor Zan, confined to the fortress of Orenburg. In spite, however, of these continual persecutions—in spite even of the barbarous ukase that compelled the flower of the youth of Poland to submit itself to the draft for military servitude in the Russian army, the Association did not cease to exist, but preserved its salutary influence on the spirit of the unfortunate nation.

In 1822, a fusion took place between the Patriotic Society and the Templars, established by Bro. Majenski in 1821. These two associations, whose primary object had been merely philanthropic, then became also *ecclesie militantes*, a great number of the most energetic and ardent patriots having been initiated therein. To the original three symbolical degrees was added a fourth, the knights of which undertook to tend with all their power of active energy and passive resistance, to spread and diffuse the ideas of liberty and national independence throughout the whole of the provinces of the late kingdom. The history of this congregation, from 1823 up to the time when Stanislas Soltyk assumed the Grand Mastership, represents a long and painful epoch of state persecutions and imprisonment.

At length arose the revolution of 1830. The dawn of liberation seemed to appear. The last remains of Freemasonry issued, as it were, from their catacombs, and this time they were so far successful as to give the signal for the great revolution which, at this epoch, broke out in Poland. Since this last effort of the Polish nation was drowned in torrents of blood, those Masonic brotherhoods have not been heard of.

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A PUN BY THE PRINCE OF WALES. — A correspondent of the *Journal de Geneve* says:—"The Prince of Wales made his first official pun the other day. At the dinner he gave to Count Lagrange, he wore a cravat with the colours of the winner of the Derby. 'This is an additional *tie* between France and England,' he said to the count."

## THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

AN APPEAL FROM A TUSCAN LODGE ON BEHALF OF JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The Lodge Amici Veri dei Virtuosi, in Leghorn, at its meeting of the 12th ult., adopted with unanimity the following resolutions:—

"Considering that Jefferson Davis and all his associates who are excluded from the amnesty granted by the President of the United States of America are called on to answer for the crime of high treason, of which they are accused.

"Considering that this crime, according to Federal laws, is punished with death.

"Considering the state of excitement which exists at present in the North, and the severe declarations of President Johnson, which make us fear that the law will be applied in this case in all its rigour.

"Considering that, if this should happen, the justice of the conquering republic might appear like revenge.

"Considering that, for the good of humanity, and to fulfil the mission of our institution, Freemasonry must take the initiative, and use all its efforts to prevent the accomplishment of such a deed.

"Considering that it is the duty of the members of the lodges of Tuscany more than of any other to take that initiative in this case, because they inhabit a country which was the first to cause to disappear from its laws that cruel anomaly—the pain of death—a regretful anomaly which renders a judge through such so-called reparator of society, an inviolable homicide, and an absurd one, because wishing to punish a crime causes another to be committed on the plea of its relative utility.

"Considering that it is sorrowful to see the greatest democratic political institution of the world maintain in its laws this cruel and useless practice of barbarity.

"Considering that our lodge, by its recent addresses of condolence to American Freemasonry, to the widow of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, and for the funeral ceremonies solemnly performed in his honour, has sufficiently proved how it sympathises with the Union of America, it can in no way be suspected of partiality for the upholders of slavery.

"Considering that if to these men the lodge refuses its sympathies, it is nevertheless its duty to

recognise the right they have to compassion, and to the justice of their fellow-men."

The lodge, therefore, passes the following resolutions, viz. :—

"1st. To address itself immediately to the Freemasons of the United States, begging them to use all the possible legal means that the laws of the country afford, to promote in the States of the North imposing manifestations of the public opinion, claiming the abolition of the pain of death, beginning by its suppression in cases of political crimes.

"2nd. To publish these resolutions in the newspapers of Italy, France, England, and Germany, so that the public opinion of Europe may approve of that opinion, and render more easy the humane mission which is confided to American Freemasonry."

#### THE WEATHER DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In 1854, when the Board of Trade were about to establish their office for the discussion of meteorological observations, in conformity with their commendations of the Brussels Conference, they applied to the President and Council of the Royal Society, for an opinion as to the chief desiderata in meteorological science and the forms best calculated to exhibit the great atmospheric laws which required development. The "opinion" which the Council drew up in answer contains a discussion of the subject under the heads Barometer, Dry Air and Aqueous Vapour, Temperature of the Air, Temperature of the Sea; and Investigations regarding Currents, Storms or Gales, Thunder Storms, Auroras and Falling Stars; and Charts of the Magnetic Variation.

This scheme has not been so strictly carried out by the Weather Office as was originally contemplated, from which, or some other circumstance, and before filling up the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Admiral Fitzroy, the President of the Board of Trade, has again referred the matter to the President and Council of the Royal Society, who, as we are informed, have appointed a Committee to prepare a report in answer on the whole question. We shall have something to say on the conclusions of the report when it comes to be published, giving here, in the meanwhile, a few particulars from the "Memoranda" which the Council have already sent in to the Board of Trade.

The time appearing to be favourable for a reconsideration of the duties of the office, they suggest that publication of daily forecasts may, perhaps, be unnecessary, and that evidence should be taken as to the advantages, present and prospective, of continuing the practice of storm-warnings. Next

to this comes the procuring of suitable data for what have been termed "ocean statistics," *i.e.*, statistics of the wind, the weather, and the currents in different parts of the ocean and at different seasons of the year, and the formation from these data of charts and other practical instructions for the use of navigators generally. Some progress was made in this branch of the work, and it would be desirable to ascertain not only the extent of progress, but whether any documents remain to be examined. Seeing that at the Conference above mentioned, the leading Governments of Europe and America undertook to co-operate in the great scheme of meteorological observations, it seems the more essential that Great Britain should contribute her part, and largely. With ships on every sea she has the means of gathering facts from all parts of the globe. Here the question arises—Do merchant vessels generally continue to send their logs to the office? If not, there will be awkward gaps in the system. We assume for granted that the ships of the Royal Navy take regular observations of the best and most comprehensive quality, and deposit them, with their logs, at the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty; and this leads to the suggestion that the ocean statistics collected by the mercantile navy should also be sent to the Hydrographic Office, where they might be turned to good account. We understand that the Admiralty would be willing to receive any of the observations which could be used in the construction of the wind, current, storm, and magnetic variation charts, now regarded as indispensable to good navigation. Should this arrangement be carried out, we presume that the Hydrographic Office would undertake to supply instruments as well as instructions to the commanders of merchant vessels, if properly qualified.

Constant correction of the magnetic variation charts is required for the benefit of navigation generally, and will, no doubt, receive due attention. But considering how largely the use of iron has increased of late years in shipbuilding, it is of more direct and immediate importance to the interests of the mercantile marine, that attention should be paid to the effect of iron on ships' compasses. The Royal Navy is properly looked after in this particular; not so the merchant navy, as is testified by the recent loss of iron steamers, in which the disaster could be referred to compass-error only. In most of these instances, however, from the want of any record of the magnetic state of the ship, of the amount of original deviation, and of the mode of correction, and from the investigations into the causes of the loss being conducted by persons not instructed in the science, and who are necessarily incompetent either to elicit the facts from which a judgment may be formed, or to form a judgment on the facts which are elicited, no certain conclusion as to the occasion of loss can be arrived at.

Since the first introduction of iron ships, it has

been a recognised fact that they cannot be safely navigated without the compass being, as it is termed, "adjusted"—*i.e.*, without the deviations being corrected either mechanically by magnets or by a table of errors; but at first the correction of each ship was a separate and independent problem. Now the case is different. The theory of the deviation, its causes and its laws, are now thoroughly understood and reduced to simple formulæ, leaving the numerical magnitude of a certain small number of quantities to be determined by observation for each ship separately; and, further, by recording, reducing, and discussing the deviations which have been observed in the ships of the Royal Navy of different classes, numerical results as to the value of these quantities in ships of each class have been determined, which promise to be of the greatest use in facilitating the complete determination of the deviation and its correction, and in suggesting modes for constructing iron ships, and in the election of the position of the standard compass. The science of magnetism, in its relation to navigation, is, in fact, in a position in some degree analogous to that in which the science of astronomy at one time was. The principles of the science have been established, the formulæ have been obtained, but numerical values are wanted, which can be derived only from a large number of observations systematically made and discussed. At present, these numerical results have been obtained from, and are applicable to, the ships of the Royal Navy only. Without some systematic direction, the mercantile marine can neither derive the full benefit of nor contribute its due share to the advance of the science.

The Board of Trade is already empowered by Act of Parliament to grant certificates to merchant ships of which the compasses have been properly adjusted; it would be needful only to extend the power to accomplish all that experience has demonstrated as indispensable to safe navigation, namely, *proper* correction of compasses, advancement of the science of compass-deviation, and the education of masters and mates in that science. In the ships of the Royal Navy, there is placed a standard compass, distinct from the steering-compass, fixed in a position selected, not for the convenience of the steersman, but for the moderate and uniform amount of the deviation at and around it. The ship is navigated solely by this standard compass. But in merchant ships the corrected (or standard) compass is also the steering-compass, and the position of the steering-compass renders it liable to great disturbance; besides which the method of correction employed is continually deranged by the change which, as is well known, takes place in the magnetism of iron ships. The method adopted by the Admiralty is one which can be used without danger; but the same cannot be said of the other, because of the wrong placing of the compass.

The temptation to use the cheapest method is so strong, and the risk thereof so great, that the Board of Trade may fairly be called on to require that every iron passenger-ship shall carry a standard compass, distinct from the steering-compass, in a selected situation at a certain distance from all masses of iron; that the original deviations of this standard compass shall not, in ordinary cases, exceed a certain limited amount; that on each occasion of the compass being adjusted, a table of the deviations be furnished to the master, and returned to the Board of Trade; and that, if corrected by magnets, a return be made of the position of the magnets and of every subsequent alteration of their position.

Besides these requirements, there are other practical matters in which a capable chief of the compass department might act with advantage. By communicating with the different ports, he might bring about a uniform system of compass adjustment, which would be generally understood by shipmasters. He must suggest means of facilitating the adjustment by meridian marks on shore, the laying down of moorings, and so forth. And he might act as assessor in investigations into the loss of iron ships, in cases in which there was any possibility of the loss having been occasioned by compass-error.

As regards the advancement of the science of the deviation, and the education of masters and mates, there cannot be a difference of opinion. No one will contend that these particulars should be left to chance or ignorance.

The Memoranda conclude with a declaration that it seems desirable to establish a department of the Board of Trade under a competent superintendent, who should devote his time to the whole subject. Almost all the advances which have hitherto been made in the science, and which have placed England at the head of the science, are due to there having been for the last twenty-five years one officer charged by the Admiralty with this duty almost exclusively. Such an officer becomes the depositary of all that is known on the subject, and has no difficulty in obtaining the best scientific assistance. It is understood that there would be no practical difficulty, and there would be many advantages in the present state of the science in having the superintendence of the compasses of the Royal and Mercantile Marine united under one head, with competent assistants in the two branches of the service. Any intelligent man could speedily be instructed in all that would be necessary to enable him to discharge the duties of assistant for the merchant navy. In selecting such an assistant, it would probably be more important to look to general ability, intelligence, docility, and the habit of, and aptitude for, dealing with men, and particularly with masters of merchant vessels, than to any previous knowledge of the subject.—*Athenæum*.

## RESTORATION OF CHURCHES IN ROME.

The restoration of the St. Lorenzo Basilica on the Tiburtine Way has been carried out by the architect Vespignani in better taste and style than many such processes to which Rome's churches have been subjected in modern times, though not, indeed, without some prejudice to olden details of interest. Absolutely Vandalic was one proceeding that sacrificed a lateral porch with columns and mosaic decoration—one of those beautiful monuments of the thirteenth century, by the well-known Cosimati family, whose works are among the finest examples of the Mediæval Gothic in Rome, this construction having been unscrupulously destroyed in order to form a sacristy in place of the lateral entrance it had so well adorned. We cannot commend the filling of the narrow-arched windows along the southern aisle, nor the opening of another row, much wider, though of similar form, along the lower part of the same walls; nor can we see, without regret, the complete repainting of the curious series of frescoes carried, in two files, along the walls of the atrium, attributed to the Romano-Greek school of the thirteenth century, and illustrating the life and martyrdom of SS. Stephen and Laurence, besides other strangely romantic legends, as the contest between Demons and Angels for the soul of the Emperor Henry II.; the phantom High Mass, seen in this church at midnight by a pious sacristan of the Benedictine community, once occupying its cloisters; and the story (in several acts) of the transfer of St. Laurence's body from Constantinople to Rome in the year 557.

The history of St. Lorenzo is singular and complicated. It appears that two churches, both beautiful and famous in ancient times, existed on this side anterior to the conspicuous buildings of Honorius III., who added the nave and aisles, with the portico and colonnade supporting a mosaic inlaid architrave under a heavy pent-roof. One of these churches existed in the fifth century, when it was enriched by some donations from Pope Hilary. Another is spoken of as ancient in the eighth century; for we read in Anastasius that Hadrian I. constructed the major basilica to which it was annexed—the writer in the sequel explaining what he here means by constructed—merely the renewal of the roofing, which had been quite ruinous. The church ascribed to Pelagius, and in which the body of St. Laurence was laid, is shown by notices in ancient writers to have been a building of earlier date, renewed and amplified by that pope in the seventh century, afterwards styled *speciosior-nova*, on account of the splendour with which Pelagius invested it. That "major" basilica which was newly roofed by Hadrian, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was the edifice to which pertained the great triumphal arch (now adorned with the mosaics of the seventh century), which, from having termi-

nated the nave of the original church, became the boundary between that compartment and the presbyterium, when the whole primitive structure was converted into the choir of the much larger basilica, brought to its present development under Honorius III., about A.D. 1216. This ancient portion (two churches, in fact) is on two levels—the lower like a crypt, with its altar before the tomb of the martyrs Stephen and Laurence; the upper, an elevated choir, paved with rich marbles, with double colonnade of antique shafts, divided by a richly-chiselled architrave, and reached by several steps from the nave of Honorius's building. In the course of time (what period is uncertain), the crypt became in the greater part filled with soil; and the tomb-chapel consequently accessible but on one side—that where stands its altar; the magnificent antique colonnade of fluted white marble, with Corinthian capitals, some beautifully adorned with military trophies amidst the acanthus leaves—the spoils, no doubt, from some edifice of classic antiquity—being still preserved, like a connecting link between the upper and lower churches. Those shafts rising high around the actual choir, their basements, at much lower level, are looked down upon from the parapet walls enclosing that sanctuary. It is the restoration of this primitive crypt to its original state, and the dismembering of the sepulchral chapel under the high altar of Pelagius's church, so as to leave it accessible on every side, that constitute the most meritorious part of the project recently carried out by the architect of Pius IX. Before entering, we notice the bronze statue of St. Laurence leaning on the instrument of his martyrdom, that now stands on a column of red granite, with lofty pedestal and basement of marble; the statue about life-size, and therefore too small for effect at its high situation. The novelty that most strikes the eye on this church's front is the clothing of the whole upper façade above the portico-roof, with frescoes in imitation of mosaic on a gold ground (to be ultimately executed in that more enduring art) by Caponari, a young artist, the pupil of Podesti, representing the colossal figures of the Emperor Constantine, and the Popes Honorius III., Pius IX., Sixtus III., and Hadrian I., the first two holding small models of this basilica. The figure of the present pontiff is at once a recognisable and speaking likeness; above, along a heavily projecting frieze, half-lengths of the Saviour (who is blessing with uplifted hand), SS. Stephen and Laurence, and four other saints, male and female—the general composition good; but in the very vivid tints of the painting thus placed on trial, rather too jarringly contrasted with the venerable and sombre aspect that distinguishes the whole exterior. The same artist is now engaged on another series of colossal figures in fresco over the triumphal arch, on the side towards the nave, only two of several saints yet appearing in the group begun. Another work still in progress is the colouring of the hitherto bare rafters that

support the triangular roof, in a rich diaper-work, blue, red, and yellow. The round-arched windows of the choir are tinted (and, we believe, all the rest are to be so eventually) with a commonplace geometric pattern, in red, yellow, and orange, whose effect one can by no means command—glass painting, in fact, being an art never carried to perfection, and to this day most rare in Rome. A very rich decoration, in diaper-colouring, of a lateral chapel, for the Holy Sacrament, would be more pleasing if the chapel itself were not utterly alien in style, and apparently cut off from the more ancient constructions. Descending into the crypt below that choir, the most finely characteristic portion of the whole interior, we may enter and walk round the isolated chapel, where the two martyrs repose in an enormous sarcophagus of Phrygian veined marble, surrounded by grating; around this extending a graceful colonnade of grey marble, forming three aisles under a low ceiling, divided into bays at the eastern side, between the altar and end walls; single files of half columns set against pilasters, extending laterally to that tomb-chapel, the interior of which we can look into through several narrow arched windows, with gilt grating. There is a solemn simplicity, well adhered to by the restoration, in the character of this semi-subterranean compartment, and the dim light accords with its quiet but stately architecture. Beyond it the extremity of the tribune is supported from below by a transverse nave, with a small altar at each end, and three antique arched niches, in two of which are frescoes, unknown till brought to light in these works, covering the end wall and part of the sides, a series of curiously archaic character, conjectured by Di Rossi to be of the tenth century, and certainly of a period when art was well nigh at its total eclipse. In one niche we see a Madonna veiled in attitude of prayer, with outspread arms, between two saints; two other saints, male and female, on the lateral walls. Another Madonna, all covered with jewellery, and the child on her lap; a saint, male and female, on each side of her, and four others, male and female, on each lateral wall, the latter figure of the Virgin, with distinct characteristics of the declining Byzantine school, the former still more rude in style and devoid of expression; in this last instance alone the subject being distinguished by letters of a name, *MPER*. On the walls of the aisle, which is quite cut off from the rest of the church, are set four ancient epigraphs, on marble slabs, discovered in fragments during the recent works, and now restored so as to be read with easy intelligence, the most curious referring to the pontificate and relatives of that far from respectable Pope, John XII., with date 963. A finely venerable cloister, interesting for the character of its architecture, and dating from the eleventh century, has been left untouched in the restoring works, and happily preserving to this day all its severe and olden dignity. Capuchins have been placed here after the long desertion of the

convent by Pius IX., and among the renewed celebrations of S. Lorenzo, we shall remember that we last attended here in the golden light of evening; multitudes of tapers burnt on the high altar, and in large chandeliers, pendant between the antique columns round the choir: no paltry decorations or draperies interfered with the details of architecture. A plain deep-toned chant of the "Litanies of all Saints" was accompanied by subdued strains from an organ, during the exposition of the Host, and the whole service seemed in harmony with the character of the fine old edifice.—*Builder*.

(To be continued.)

### CHILDHOOD OF THE BARBARIAN.

To be born is at all times a serious business; but to be born in some uncouth region, where the schoolmaster is utterly unknown, with a tattooed brute for your father, and a miserable squaw for your mother, is certainly not the happiest fate which can befall a human soul. The first peril the young savage may have to encounter is that of murder.

In Madagascar, as Madame Ida Pfeiffer reports, the parents consider it their duty to inquire whether the child will be lucky or unfortunate; and this is done by shaking a number of pebbles or beans in the hand, and observing the direction they take. Should the result be unfavourable to the infant, they generously give it another chance, by placing it in some public path where herds of bullocks are accustomed to travel; and if, as is extremely probable, it is trampled under foot, the previous decision is supposed to be confirmed, whilst at the same time the office of executioner is thrown upon the unconscious quadrupeds.

In Figi, as the Rev. Thomas Williams relates, infanticide is reduced to a system, and professional murderers are to be found in almost every village. If one of these butchers cannot conveniently be had, a mother will herself close up the jaw and compress the nostrils of her babe as coolly as Messieurs Burke and Hare shut off the vital air from the lungs of their victims. It is the females, however, that are thus destroyed, the excuse being that they cannot be converted into warriors, and have therefore no legitimate footing in creation. But what can be expected of these inhuman islanders when their boys are trained to strike their mothers, by way of exhibiting their courage, and of preparing themselves for the ferocities of the battle-field? Not many savages, however, it is but just to say, are born under such terrible

auspices, for frequently the human heart speaks out as bravely, if not as elegantly, in the uncivilised as in the educated parent.

There are few more touching instances of maternal devotion than one which is mentioned by Mr. G. F. Angas. Whilst travelling in Australia, his party one day encountered a miserable woman, scantily clad, with feeble limbs and wasted frame, wandering in search of roots to keep herself alive. On her back she bore a strange burden. It was the body of her dead infant, with which she could not bring herself to part. Night and day for three weeks she had carried the decaying load, and still cherished the putrid clay as if it were yet glowing with the bloom and beauty of childhood. She, a savage born, a savage bred, one utterly unschooled in the refinements of affection, showed in her simplicity that a mother's love can at once be exquisite in its tenderness and yet ghastly in its very grandeur.

Quite as romantic, perhaps, was the attachment displayed by Joanna of Castile for the corpse of her husband, which she carried about with her wherever she went, and even brought back from the tomb after it had been interred; but then there can be little doubt that the Spanish Queen was irrecoverably crazed.

In some quarters, indeed, the children of barbarians are regarded with a commercial eye. Boys when moderately grown can help their parents in hunting, fishing, canoeing, and other pursuits, and are therefore valuable, pretty much as a widow with a large family of sons is considered a prize by a thrifty operative; whilst girls can be bargained for and sold to husbands, or in Africa at least, consigned into slavery for a handsome sum. But if a child happens to be a cripple or diseased, to what use can it be applied? None, in the opinion of a stern parent. Let it be off to the shades as soon as practicable, and to the shades accordingly it is summarily sent.

Assuming, however, that the young savage is permitted to live, the first business of his relatives may be literally to crush his skull. In Samon the infant is placed on its back, and the sides and top of its head are walled in with smooth stones, so that you might fancy it had been caught in a trap, such as boys make of brickbats for the purpose of snaring vermin. The object is to flatten the cranium, for the Samoan does not approve of the shape nature has assigned to this organ, and endeavours, like many other lawgivers in the world of fashion, to correct her errors by devices of his own.

Amongst the Chinooks the child is strapped to a board, at the top of which is an inclined piece of

wood, pressing upon the upper part of the head, and the strain upon this is gradually increased by cords, which are tightened from time to time until the requisite distortion is produced. The process lasts for six or eight months, and during this interval the little patient is never removed, being kept in such a position that it can neither see nor freely move a limb.

Other tribes of Indians study to give the cranium a conical shape, and this is effected by winding a bandage round the brow and contracting it by degrees, so as to compel the plastic bones to bulge upwards. Such are the vagaries of savage taste that, according to Mr. Paul Kane, a flat head is the fashionable form of skull in the south of Vancouver Island, and a round head in the north. There are also Indians in the neighbourhood of the Columbia River who thrust a bit of bone or wood, which is periodically enlarged, into the under lip of a female infant, in order that this feature may be made to protrude to a delightful, that is to say, to a disgusting extent. But it would require whole pages to enumerate the various modes of disfigurement which human ingenuity has contrived, under the belief that it was enhancing the beauty of the species.—*The British Quarterly Review*.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### CANCELLING THE FUNDS OF BENEVOLENCE.

When the present Tavern and hall was built, the funds of the Charity Board were borrowed in order to complete the building. These were guaranteed to be repaid with interest, but upon two occasions the Grand Lodge decided that the instalment of £1,000 due should be cancelled—expunged—wiped out as never owing or due—thereby defrauding the poor of £2,000. Is there any clause, or understanding, in the present borrowing powers, for a similar purpose, and from the same source, that the infamous precedent of robbing the poor shall not be repeated?—A MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE.

##### HERDER ON THE ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY.

In Knight's "London," vol. ii., is a paper by the late W. Weir on the building of St. Paul's, in which the author says:—

"There is a curious question connected with the building of St. Paul's, regarding the origin of Freemasonry. Herder in one of his fugitive pieces asserts (but without stating his authority) that Freemasonry (meaning thereby modern European Freemasonry—the Freemasonry of St. John, as it is called) had its origin during the erection of the cathedral, in a prolonged jest of Wren and some of his familiar associates. Herder's story is that, on the stated days on which Wren was accustomed to inspect the progress of the building, he and his friends were accustomed to dine at a house in the neighbourhood; that a club was thus formed, which by degrees introduced a formula of initiation, and rules for the conduct of the members expressed in symbolical language, derived

from the Masonic profession. Similar jocular affectations of mystery are not uncommon. An interesting instance is mentioned by Göthe in his 'Dichtung und Wahrheit,' in which he took a prominent part during his residence in Wetzlar. It seems rather corroborative of Herder's assertion that, while the biographers of Wren mention the attendance of the lodge of Freemasons, of which he was the Master, at the ceremony of placing the highest stone of the lantern, no mention is made of their attendance at the laying of the foundation stone. It is also worth notice that every lodge in Great Britain (and we may add on the Continent) is an offshoot from that one lodge of which Sir Christopher was so long Master, now generally known by the name of the Lodge of Antiquity. It is difficult, too, to conceive the tolerant spirit of Masonry—its recognition of the personal worth of men irrespective of their opinions as their sole title to esteem, adopted by any body of men, while the inhabitants of Europe were growing into thinkers through the fever fit of sectarianism. The age and nation in which Milton defended the liberty of the press, Taylor advocated the 'liberty of prophesying,' and Locke wrote in defence of toleration, are the first in which we can well fancy an association imbued with that principle to originate. Lastly, there are several circumstances connected with Wren's general career, and with the building of St. Paul's in particular, which seemed to be mirrored in Masonry. We pronounce no decided opinion on Herder's assertion—leaving the history of Masonry, as far as we are concerned, in a state of dubiety, which seems more congenial than clear knowledge to such a mysterious institution. Should any zealous Mason grumble at our implied scepticism regarding the great antiquity claimed by his Order, we would respectfully remark that Sir Christopher Wren is as respectable a founder as he has any chance of getting—that he 'may go farther and fare worse.'"

Can any of your readers say in which of Herder's works this statement appears. Herder's works fill about sixty volumes, and are on a variety of subjects. It is said he strove to discover a point of union where science, religion, history, poetry, and art should meet; and in order to take one comprehensive view of all the tendencies of man, he made himself acquainted with the literature of a variety of countries. Herder's writings are only known to German scholars. The only one translated into English is "Oriental Dialogues on the Spirit and Beauty of the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews." They breathe the spirit of rational and devoted piety, though, on the whole, the author appears rather as a poetical and philosophical, than a theological critic.—SENEX.

**MILTON'S DEATH AND BURIAL.**—Milton died in 1764. He had long suffered from the gout, and in July, feeling that his end drew near, he wished his brother to make his will. He expired on the 8th of November, so easily, that persons in the room were not aware of his death. His remains were followed to the grave by "all his learned and great friends in London, and not without a friendly concurrence of the vulgar." He was interred next his father, in the chancel of St. Giles, Cripplegate. There is a scandalous story that, in 1795, the grave was opened, the body exposed, and most irreverently treated. We trust other and meaner remains were dealt with. Such curiosity is wholly unpardonable. Mr. Whitbread set up a bust, by Bacon, to his memory, with an appropriate inscription.—*The Old City, its Highways and Byways.*

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS.

A meeting of the Stuart Encampment is announced for Monday, July 10th, at the Freemasons' Hall, Watford.

The Metropolitan Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix of Heredom, will return to its original place of assembling at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., when the Very Ill. Bro. Dr. R. H. Goolden, S.P.R.S., 32°, will be installed as M.W.S.

### GRAND LODGE.

The following is the address of condolence to the M.W.G.M., agreed to at the last Grand Lodge :—

To the Most Worshipful Brother the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Zetland, Kt., &c., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

My Lord,

The close intimacy which for three generations has subsisted between your Lordship's family and the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, has created a bond of fraternal attachment and feeling which calls for the sincerest sympathy in whatever concerns your lordship's welfare or happiness. The sad bereavement, therefore, with which it has pleased the Great Disposer of all human events to afflict you, our esteemed and respected Grand Master, demand the assurance of our sincere participation in the grief under which you are now suffering.

We, the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, other Grand Officers, and brethren, here assembled, beg in our own name, and on behalf of the fraternity in general, to offer our condolence on the decease of the amiable lady, the departed Countess of Zetland.

We will not attempt to dilate on the afflicting and painful subject, but confine ourselves to the assurance that we deeply deplore the sad calamity, and we pray the Great Architect of the Universe to bestow on you, our Grand Master, the balm of consolation, and mercifully to support you through your sad trial.

Given in Grand Lodge, at Freemasons' Hall, London, this 7th day of June, A.L. 5865, A.D. 1865.

(Signed)

A. DOBIE, Grand Master, in the Chair.

M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Senior Grand Warden.

VICTOR A. WILLIAMSON, Junior Grand Warden.

### METROPOLITAN.

**ROYAL ALBERT LODGE (No. 907).**—A meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on the 19th June. The lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. J. A. Farnfield, assisted by Bros. T. Peters, S.W.; W. H. Farnfield, J.W.; J. Smith, P.M. and Treasurer; R. W. Little, Secretary; C. Chard, J.D.; H. J. Lewis, I.G.; T. Lewis, Assist. G. Purst.; Rev. J. M. Vaughan, Walker, Hallet, C. P. Farnfield, E. Terry, S. Neate, and several other brethren. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the W.M. appointed Bro. Vaughan Chaplain. Bro. Smith then proposed, and Bro. Lewis seconded, that a vote of condolence be sent to the widow and family of the late Bro. C. J. Jefferys, P.M., and that the Worshipful Master

and Secretary be deputed to prepare a suitable address of sympathy on the melancholy occasion. This motion was carried unanimously. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, where a very pleasant evening was spent, under the able presidency of the W.M. Several capital speeches were made, and songs sung by Bros. T. Lewis, H. J. Lewis, Peters, Turner, &c., and harmony and social feeling characterised the assembly. The visitors were—Bros. H. Potter, P.M. 11; G. H. Oliver, S.D. 975; King, 144; E. Little, 515; Turner, 186; McCoy and Barber, of Irish lodges.

## PROVINCIAL.

### CORNWALL.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall was held at Hayle on Tuesday, the 27th ult., Bro. Augustus Smith, *M.P.*, of Tresco Abbey, Scilly, Prov. G.M.; Bro. Reginald Rogers, of Carwinion, Falmouth, D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. R. Rodd, Prov. S.G.W.; T. Chirgwin, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. G. Ross, *M.A.*, Prov. G. Chap.; T. Mills, Prov. G. Treas.; E. T. Carlyon, Prov. G. Sec.; J. O. Mayne, Prov. Assist. G. Sec.; W. H. Jenkins, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. H. W. Blight, P. Prov. S.G.D.; J. McLean, P. Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. W. H. Wright, Prov. G. Chap.; with many other Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers, Immediate and Past Masters, Wardens, and members of the various lodges in the county, assembled at the School-room, Foundry-hill, and having been marshalled in procession by Bro. John Bray, P.G. Dir. of Cers., the Prov. G.M. and the brethren proceeded to Phillack Church.

The Hayle Volunteer Rifles and Artillery bands were engaged for the occasion.

After choral service, Bro. the Rev. George Ross, *M.A.*, Prov. G. Chap., delivered the sermon addressed to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall, and founded his appropriate and truly Masonic discourse on Ephesians ii. 22. The church was full, and the heat being very oppressive, the crowded congregation was glad to find the Rev. Chaplain did not fall into the same error as some of his predecessors. The sermon was neither too long nor too short, and the earnestness of the preacher was as great as the style of the discourse was thoroughly scriptural and in keeping with the circumstances.

A collection was made on behalf of the sister to mercy, viz., charity.

The procession returned to the School-room, when the Prov. G.M. opened the Provincial Grand Lodge according to ancient custom, and rapidly despatched the business of the day. Much time was taken up in devising means for the relief of necessitous brethren.

The funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge are in a most prosperous state, and, as usual, Bro. Thomas Mills had to report a handsome balance in hand. The Prov. G.M. then appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

Bro. Reginald Rogers.....	D. Prov. G. Master.
„ W. Derry Pearce .....	Prov. S.G.W.
„ Thos. Geach, Lostwithiel .....	„ J.G.W.
„ Rev. George Ross .....	„ G. Chaps.
„ Rev. F. H. A. Wright .....	„ G. Treas.
„ Thomas Mills .....	„ G. Sec.
„ E. Trewbody Carlyon.....	„ Assist. G. Sec.
„ James O. Mayne.....	„ G. Reg.
„ E. S. Boyns.....	„ S.G.D.
„ J. B. Smith.....	„ J.G.D.
„ Thomas Solomon.....	„ G. Dir. of Cers.
„ J. H. Burrall .....	„ Assist. Dir. of Cers.
„ P. Rich .....	„ G. Supt. of Works.
„ J. Ough .....	„ G. Purst.
„ Samuel Harvey .....	„ G. Org.
„ P. G. Hill .....	„ G. Sword Bearer.
„ G. Whitmore .....	
„ J. Beswetherick .....	
„ J. O. Couch.....	„ G. Stewards.
„ F. Berenger.....	
„ J. Laidlaw .....	
„ R. P. Stephens .....	
„ T. Hancock.....	
„ Miller .....	„ G. Inner Guard.
„ W. Rooks .....	„ G. Tyler.

The brethren then adjourned to the banquet provided at the Artillery drill-room, Bro. Augustus Smith in the chair, and Bro. W. D. Pearce in the vice-chair. The whole of the brethren were much delighted with the day's proceedings, and returned by last trains east and west, looking forward to the next Provincial Grand Lodge, which we hear is to be held at Bodmin.

## DEVONSHIRE.

### SPECIAL PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 14th ult., for the purpose of passing an address of condolence to the M.W. Grand Master on his recent bereavement. The lodge was close tyled at high twelve at the Royal Hotel, Devonport, and the address was read by the R.W. Bro. the Rev. John Huyshe, D.P.G.M., and unanimously agreed to.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 954).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 18th ult., for the purpose of transacting business in all three degrees, and also to elect a W.M. and Treasurer, and to choose a Tyler. On the ballot being taken, it was found to be unanimously favourable to the officers nominated, and, in accordance with the suggestion of the Audit Report, which was unanimously received, the installation and Festival of St. John was fixed for the 20th of June. Some matters of ordinary business and the proposal of three candidates for initiation having been made, the lodge was closed with prayer.

### INSTALLATION OF LODGE ST. AUBYN (No. 954.)

The meeting for the installation of the W.M. elect was held on Monday, the 20th ult., at 4 p.m. Lodge having been opened in the appointed degree, and the minutes confirmed, the W.M. vacated the chair to the W. Bro. Chapple, who at once proceeded to the ceremony of installing the Master elect. Bro. John R. H. Spry, who was duly presented for that purpose by the W.M., Bro. Kent. Assent having been given to the ancient charges, &c., a board of installed Masters was formed by the following P.M.'s—Bros. Chapple, 159 and 954; Kent, 954; Irwin, 153; Clase, 159; and Pursey, 230. The ceremonies peculiar to the installation were ably worked by the W. Bro. Chapple, who placed the Master in the Oriental chair of K.S. in due form. The board of Masters was then closed, and the brethren admitted in their several degrees, and the Master duly proclaimed and saluted. The W.M. then appointed his officers, and invested those chosen by the lodge, which now stand as follows:—

Bro. John R. H. Spry .....	W.M.
„ Horace B. Kent .....	I.P.M.
„ Vincent Bird .....	S.W.
„ Philip B. Clemens .....	J.W.
„ Samuel Chapple, P.M. ....	Treasurer.
„ Samuel Knight Gudridge .....	Secretary.
„ Frederick Ivey .....	Organist.
„ James Hawton .....	S.D.
„ Thomas Heath .....	J.D.
„ Joseph H. Trounce .....	I.G.
„ John Sweet Coad .....	M.C.
„ Matthew Paul .....	} Stewards.
„ John Flanagan .....	
„ James Rashbrook .....	Tyler.

On the conclusion of the duties of the lodge, the brethren adjourned to the Crown Hotel to partake of the banquet. The cloth having been drawn, the usual Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured, that of the R.W. Bro. the Rev. John Huyshe being ably responded to by Bro. Clase, who spoke of the merits of that distinguished brother who so well and wisely governs the province of Devon.

Bro. Chapple having given the next toast, "The W.M., Bro. Spry," dwelt in complimentary terms on the fact that, some few years since, he had the pleasure of proposing that brother as a candidate for Masonry, and felt glad that he had attained his present exalted position.

The W.M., in reply, thanked the brethren present for having so kindly and enthusiastically drank his health, proposed in such flattering terms by Bro. Chapple. To be placed in the position he occupied as W.M. of a lodge having some 110 members, and to be placed there by a unanimous ballot of its members, was a position to be proud of. Enjoying, therefore, the confidence of the lodge to this extent, he would endeavour to deserve that confidence by his unwearied attention to the best interest of all that concerned Lodge St. Aubyn and the

welfare of the Craft. Bro. Spry then proposed the health of the I.P.M., Bro. Kent, and also presented to him a very handsome P.M.'s jewel, voted by the lodge, in expression of their appreciation of his zeal and attention to the duties of his position as W.M.

Bro. Kent returned thanks in appropriate terms.

The other toasts were then proceeded with, and the brethren adjourned at an early hour.

Many visitors were present during the day, and took part in the proceedings.

#### ESSEX.

**COLCHESTER.**—*Angel Lodge* (No. 51).—A lodge of emergency was held on Tuesday, June 20th, for the purpose of installing the newly-elected W.M., Bro. E. S. Bean, of West Mersea, the impressive ceremonial connected with which was most admirably conducted by Bro. Pattison, P.M. Subsequently, on the motion of Bro. Pattison, seconded by Bro. Bland, the cordial thanks of the lodge were voted to Bro. Gluckstein for the able manner in which he commenced the duties of the Mastership in the past year, though prevented, by removal from the town, from bringing them to a completion. On the same occasion the officers of the lodge who had been previously elected or appointed were invested with their respective badges, viz.:—Bros. Horace Darken, S.W.; G. O. C. Becker, J.W.; William Slaney, Treas.; William Williams, Sec.; William Griffin, Dir. of Cers.; W. J. Gwynn, S.D.; Alfred Cobb, J.D.; S. Chaplin, I.G.; Witten, Tyler; G. Allen, E. Holland, T. R. Quilter, Stewards. —On Wednesday, the Annual Festival of St. John was commemorated by a sumptuous banquet, served in the large room, Cups Hotel, by Bro. Salter, the respected host. The W.M. presided, supported by Bros. T. Martin, P.J.G.W. Madras; J. M. Lomax, W.M. Chigwell Lodge (No. 453); J. Cowper, Belvedere Lodge, Maidstone (No. 503); J. L. Fish, Lynn Lodge (No. 107); J. Francis and G. Wiseman, Hope Lodge, Brightlingsea; Carnegie, P.M. and acting W.M. United Lodge (No. 697), Colchester; A. Wolverson, United Lodge (No. 697), Colchester; and J. Dace, Lodge of Friendship, Chelmsford. Of the *Angel Lodge* brethren, there were present—Bros. Pattison, Bland, Hall, Ellisdon, Griffin, Church, Coppin, James Cross, P.M.'s; the S.W., Treas., Sec. I.G., and Tyler; and T. Ralling, Quilter, Salmon, Fuller, E. Holland, G. Allen, Percival, and Hast. The customary constitutional and Masonic toasts were given, the former with loyal and the latter with Craft honours. The toast of the Army and Navy was coupled with the health of Bro. Martin (17th Lancers), who, in returning thanks, spoke of Freemasonry as a chain binding together the different links of society, and in which both civil and military could meet on the same ground. He had recently come back from a foreign country, and one of the desires of his heart, to find himself once more in the bosom of an English lodge, had that evening been gratified. (Applause.)—The W. MASTER proposed "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master for Essex."—Bro. SLANEY proposed "The Deputy Grand Master and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge," for which Bro. CHURCH returned thanks. —Bro. LOMAX (Chigwell Lodge), whose name was connected with the toast of the visitors, returned thanks for the great mark of distinction shown to him that evening. The virtue of hospitality was one that had been handed down from very remote antiquity, and there was no clime or country, however barbarous, where that virtue was not exercised. If that was the case with mankind generally, much more was it incumbent upon the Masonic body, who claimed to exercise it in a peculiar way—and certainly there had been no failure in this respect on the part of the brethren of the *Angel Lodge*. (Cheers.) Indeed, they had given to their brethren from a distance a most generous and tasteful entertainment, for which, in behalf of those brethren, he tendered to the lodge his best thanks, with every wish that it might continue to prosper, and that the brethren belonging to it might enjoy every happiness, not so much in the sense of worldly prosperity, as happiness associated with their homes and hearths. (Applause.) If he might for a moment address the younger brethren who were present, he would urge them not to make Freemasonry a mere vehicle of conviviality and good fellowship. It embraced matters far more weighty and far more serious than that. He did not mean that they were not to be cheerful—far from it. But Freemasonry was exercising its proper function when it was made a means of relieving misfortune in others, and of healing those disputes which, in the ordinary affairs of life, were

certain to occur occasionally, but which amongst brethren should not have a moment's duration when the opportunity for reconciliation presented itself. (Applause.) Several other toasts were drunk and responded to. During the evening some excellent songs were sung by Bros. Dace, Wolverson, Lomax, Bean, Salmon, Bland, Wiseman, Coppin, Allen, Holland, Percival, and others.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Grantham on Thursday, May 25th, when there were present:—His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, Prov. G.M.; Bros. Major Smyth, D. Prov. G.M.; C. Ferneley, *M.D.*, 362; G. H. Shipley, 297; C. E. Lucas, 712; F. P. Cupiss, 792; J. Fowler, 712; W. Greenwood, 838; T. E. Jacobson, 588; W. Mason, 297; W. Snart, 272; R. W. Payne, 588; R. S. Harvey, *M.D.*, 297; and many Past Provincial Grand Officers, and representatives from the following lodges in the province, viz.:—Harmony, Yarrowburgh, Lindsey, Witham, Shakespeare, Pelham Pillar, Doric, St. Botolph's, Franklin. Visitors:—Bros. Porter, *M.D.*, D. Prov. G.M. for Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; J. T. Spurr, Old Globe Lodge (200); Taylor, Lodge of Industry (219); the Rev. G. Maddison, Scientific Lodge (105); Robinson, Truth Lodge (763).

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form, with solemn prayer, after which the Hymn of Invocation was sung.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Louth, on the 19th May, were read and confirmed.

The provincial by-laws were read.

A letter was read from Bro. Dr. Oliver, P.D. Prov. G.M., expressing his deep regret that physical infirmity prevented his being present, and complimenting the brethren on the activity and intelligence on the part of the Rulers and Governors, and rejoicing that the destinies of Lincolnshire Masonry are placed in such good and efficient hands.

The Prov. G. Secretary also announced that he had received letters from Bro. Nash, P. G. Chap., Bro. Larkin, P. Prov. G. Chap.; Bro. Whalley, P.G. Reg.; Bro. Waite, P.J.G.D.; and Bros. Tidswell and Oates, expressing regret at their unavoidable absence.

The Prov. G. Secretary was requested to convey to Bro. Dr. Oliver the thanks of His Grace and the brethren present, for his kind sentiments and fraternal wishes.

The Prov. G. Treasurer (Bro. Shipley) produced his accounts, which he regretted, in consequence of a delay in the trains, he had not had time to get audited, but which showed a balance in hand of £40 8s. 10d.

Bro. Harvey, P.D. Prov. G.M., after thanking Bro. Shipley for his assiduity, proposed his re-election. This was seconded by Bro. Greenwood, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., and carried unanimously.

The following appointments were then made:

Bro. C. Pocklington .....	Prov. S.G.W.
" C. Ferneley .....	" J.G.W.
" Rev. G. Nash .....	" G. Chap.
" W. J. Whalley .....	" G. Reg.
" C. E. Lucas .....	" G. Sec.
" J. Norton .....	" S.G.D.
" E. Rainey .....	" J.G.D.
" J. Fowler .....	" G. Supt. of Works.
" W. Greenwood .....	" G. Dir. of Cers.
" T. E. Jacobson .....	" G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.
" J. Noonan .....	" G.S.B.
" W. Mason .....	" G. Org.
" R. J. Boyall .....	" G. Purst.
" E. D. Johnson .....	" G. Sec.
" H. Cotton .....	" G. Tyler.

Bro. E. RAINY, 426, proposed "That, for the future, the price of tickets for the banquet at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge do not exceed the sum of four shillings each, to include dinner, dessert, and waiters."

Bro. FOWLER seconded the motion.

Bro. BOYALL, 362, spoke in disfavour of the same, and Bro. BAILES, 272, proposed the following amendment, viz.:—"That it be left to the discretion of the Worshipful Master of the lodge in the town in which the Provincial Grand Lodge is held, to fix the price of the tickets for the annual banquet."

This being seconded by Bro. GREENWOOD, was put to the

lodge, and thirty-one voted in favour of it. Five voted in favour of the original motion.

The Prov. G. MASTER declared the amendment to be carried.

The Prov. G. SECRETARY proposed "That a fund be established, to be called 'The Masonic Benevolent Fund of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire,' for granting temporary relief to aged, distressed, and necessitous brethren of the province, or their indigent widows, or children; and for other charitable purposes exclusively of a Masonic character."

Bro. POCKLINGTON, ably seconded it; and there being no amendment, after a few words in favour of the proposition by the Prov. G. Master, it was carried unanimously.

The Prov. G. SECRETARY then submitted certain rules and regulations for the government of the Masonic Benevolent Fund, which he had drawn up, and proposed that the same be adopted.

Bro. POCKLINGTON, seconded it.

Bro. R. S. HARVEY, suggested that in rule 5, the word "Three" should be substituted for "Five," in forming a quorum. This was agreed to.

Bro. R. HALL proposed that the Past Provincial Grand Wardens be added to the committee.

On this being put to the vote only four voted in favour of it.

The "Rules and Regulations," as submitted, were then unanimously adopted.

The Prov. G. SECRETARY, according to notice, submitted a draft of a new code of by-laws for the government of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and proposed—"That Bro. Major Smyth, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Provincial Grand Treasurer, the Provincial Grand Registrar, the Provincial Grand Secretary, and the Worshipful Master of the Lindsey Lodge (Bro. C. M. Nesbitt) be and they are hereby appointed a committee to consider the same and to report thereon."

Bro. HARVEY, P.D. Prov. G.M., seconded the proposition.

His Grace the Prov. G. MASTER having put it to the lodge, it was carried unanimously.

Bro. E. LOCOCK, 712, proposed a vote of thanks to the Prov. G. Sec. for the trouble and care he had taken in framing the rules and regulations for the Benevolent Fund.

Bro. HARVEY having seconded it, it was carried unanimously.

The Prov. G. MASTER ordered that a special Provincial Grand Lodge be held at Boston on the 24th day of August next, to confirm the adoption of the rules and regulations for the government of the Fund of Benevolence, and to receive the report of the By-laws Committee, and take action thereon.

The Prov. G. MASTER announced to the brethren the sad bereavement which during the last few days had fallen upon the M.W. Grand Master of England; and it was unanimously resolved on the suggestion of His Grace:—"That a vote of condolence be conveyed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, the M.W. the Grand Master of England, on the severe bereavement his lordship has sustained in the loss of his beloved countess, and the sincere hopes of the brethren that the Great Architect of the Universe will, in His bountiful mercy, heal the wound He has inflicted, and that his lordship's valuable life may be spared for many years to promote the welfare of the Craft, and the prosperity of all around him."

The Prov. G. MASTER said that he had received two invitations for holding the next annual Provincial Grand Lodge, viz., from the Pelham Pillar Lodge at Grimsby (No. 792), and from the Witham Lodge at Lincoln (No. 297). His Grace decided upon holding the next annual Provincial Grand Lodge at Lincoln.

Hearty good wishes having been expressed, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form with solemn prayer.

The brethren adjourned to the Town Hall, where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared by Bro. Wakefield, which was presided over by His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, the Prov. G.M. The greatest conviviality prevailed, and the brethren separated at an early hour in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

#### SUFFOLK.

##### INSTALLATION OF THE W.M. OF THE PRINCE OF WALES LODGE (No. 959), IPSWICH.

The members of this lodge celebrated the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at the Golden Lion Hotel, on Monday, the 26th of

June. This lodge, almost the youngest in the province, completed the second year of its existence on the 24th ult. The number of members have gone on steadily increasing, adding not only to its strength, but to its Masonic position, having reached to seventy-four during the two years. In order to show the active exertions put forth by the members of the Prince of Wales, it is only necessary to add, that it has attached to the lodge a Royal Arch Chapter, an Encampment of Knights Templar, a Priory of Knights of Malta, and it is intended to constitute a Mark Masons Lodge as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The brethren met in the lodge-room shortly after seven o'clock. There were present—Bros. John Head, W.M.; W. Westgate, S.W.; Edward Dorling, P.G. Sec.; F. B. Jennings, J.W.; Rev. D. Shaboe; Henry Thomas, W.M. British Union; E. Rands, J. C. Peckham, J. T. Helms, S.D.; J. Chinnock, Thos. Taylor, J. A. Pettitt, J. Williams, B. W. Syer, Tyler; J. C. Lucas, J. H. Townsend, Robert Ward. Visitors—Bros. A. H. Tattershall, S.D. and J.W. 13 and 140; T. H. H. Doughney, J.D. 79; J. Haster, W.M. 79, &c.

The lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Walter Cuckow was balloted for, and unanimously elected a member of the lodge. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. J. C. Lucas was raised to the degree of F.C. The working tools were given by the S.D., Bro. Helms, and the charge delivered by the W.M.

The most important business of the evening was the installation to the W.M.'s chair of Bro. Edward Dorling, Prov. G. Sec. for Suffolk. As one of the founders of the lodge, and one to whom all Masons must feel indebted for his great zeal in Masonry, and his desire to promote the fundamental principles of the Order, to which he has been attached some thirty years. No better choice could have been made by the brethren. No one is better calculated to fill so high and honourable an office with infinite credit to himself and satisfaction to those by whom he has been elected. The imposing ceremony was most ably performed by the retiring W.M., Bro. John Head, who has presided over the lodge for the two years of its existence in such a manner as to carry with him the esteem and regard of all those who have had the pleasure of being associated with him. His heart and soul are in Masonry, and his great object has been to promote the interest and welfare of the lodge over which he has so worthily presided, and the happiness of those connected with it.

The W.M. elect having been installed into the chair of K.S., and returned thanks to the brethren for the distinguished honour they had conferred upon him, proceeded to elect his officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—Bros. John Head, I.P.M.; Westgate, S.W.; Jennings, J.W.; Helms, S.D.; Tidd, J.D.; W. W. Towse, I.G.; Syer, Tyler. Bro. Charles T. Townsend was unanimously elected Secretary; and Bro. John Alloway, Treasurer.

The W.M. elect proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring W.M. for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the lodge during his long term of office, which was seconded by Bro. Thomas, W.M. of the British Union Lodge, and cordially assented to by the brethren. Bro. Head suitably acknowledged the compliment.

After the despatch of some minor lodge matters, the proceedings closed in harmony.

The banquet was attended by twenty-two brethren, including several visitors, and under the happy presidency of the W.M., one of the most agreeable pleasant evenings ever spent in connection with the Prince of Wales Lodge, was passed by the brethren. Not the least amongst the toasts of the evening, was the health of the P.S.G.W. Bro. Charles T. Townsend. The happy announcement of his speedy recovery from the severe accident he had recently met with was most heartily and cordially received by the brethren, and his health pledged with true Masonic honours.

LIFE often resembles the trap-tree, with its spines directed upward, on which the bear easily clammers up to the honey-bait, but from which he can slide down again only under severer stings.

THOSE men who are of the noblest dispositions think themselves the happiest when others share their happiness with them.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—A Provincial Grand Chapter was held on the 14th June at the Masonic Rooms, when the St. Aubyn and Brunswick Chapters were consecrated in solemn form. On the conclusion of this ceremony the Provincial Grand Chapters' officers for the year were appointed, and the usual business of the province transacted. The banquet was served at the Mechanics' Institute, Devonport.

## JERSEY.

LA CESAREE CHAPTER (No. 590).—Wednesday, the 21st of June, was fixed upon for the consecration of this new chapter, and the installation of the officers, after a delay of some months, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the founders, whose petition was placed in the hands of the proper authorities for presentation in November, 1864, but not granted till a few weeks ago. The chapter was opened at half-past six by Companions J. T. du Jardin, Ph. Binet, and Dr. Hopkins, P.Z., acting as the three principals. Comp. J. T. du Jardin, as the consecrating officer, explained the nature of the meeting, and called upon Comp. Dr. Small acting as scribe E. to read the petition, the warrant, and the minutes of preliminary meetings. After prayer, the companions members of the new chapter gave their assent to the principals named in the warrant, and the altar was unveiled. Comp. Dr. Hopkins then gave an oration which he had prepared for the occasion. The usual processions of the acting principals, invocation, prayer, and dedication, took place, and the chapter was declared to be duly constituted. Companions Hocquard, Adams, and Benham, P.Z., presented Comps. Schmitt, J. Durell, and C. Le Sueur, as the principals elect, who, having answered the usual questions, were duly empowered to act in that capacity, and to exalt Masons to the degree of the Holy Royal Arch. The companions having retired, a conclave of First Principals was formed, and Comp. du Jardin briefly installed Comp. Schmitt, P.Z., in the first chair. A conclave of Second Principals was formed, and Comp. J. Durell, past H., was likewise briefly installed in the second chair. A conclave of Third Principals having been formed, Comp. C. Le Sueur was installed as J. with all the forms proper to the occasion, by Comp. Schmitt, Z. The companions were readmitted, and gave the customary salute to the principals. The following appointments to office were then made:—Comps. E. D. Le Couteur, Scribe E.; P. E. Le Sueur, Scribe N.; Dr. Small, Principal Soj.; Oatley, Dir. of Cir.; P. W. le Quesne, Treas.; H. Du Jardin, Janitor. A committee consisting of the Principals and Past Principals was appointed to prepare the by-laws of the chapter. Resolutions were passed expressive of grateful thanks to Comp. J. T. du Jardin, P.Z., for his services as consecrating and installing Principal, and to Comp. Dr. Hopkins, P.Z., for his consecration oration. These companions having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the chapter was closed, and an adjournment was made to the banquetting room for refreshment.

## MARK MASONRY.

## METROPOLITAN.

KEYSTONE LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.—The annual installation meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, June 27th, at Bro. Painter's Hotel, the Ship and Turtle, in Leadenhall-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. John Barker, P.M., who afterwards resigned the chair to Bro. Frederick Binckes, and presenting Bro. J. Howe, the W.M. elect, he was duly installed into the chair. The W.M. appointed his officers, viz., Rev. Bro. J. G. Wood, Chaplain; Bros. Stilwell and Davis, Wardens; Bros. Strachan, Churchill, Harcourt, Allen, Forman, and Crisp, to fill other offices. Bro. Dr. Barringer, who had been re-elected Treasurer, kindly undertook the duties of Secretary also. The business of the day concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was served as usual in Bro. Painter's best style, and good wine, enlivened by good humour and true fraternal regard, contributed to a most pleasant evening. The next meeting of the lodge will take place in October.

## IRELAND.

## LIMERICK.

## INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, AT KILLALOE.

The brethren of Eden Lodge (No. 73), Limerick, according to the ancient custom observed by the Craft, installed the following brethren on the 30th ult., at high noon, at the rooms, Cecil-street, as officers for the ensuing six months:—Bros. George Moore, W.M.; Thomas Adams, S.W.; William Morgan, J.W.; John Ferguson, S.D.; A. Langley, P.M., J.D. *pro tem.*; William Peacock, P.M., Treas.; G. W. Bassett, P.M., Sec.; Joseph Horrell, P.M., I.G.

The names of several brethren who wished to be present at the festival were read over by the Secretary, and the lodge was then adjourned till half-past six o'clock to the Royal Hotel, Killaloe. On the arrival of some of the brethren, they proceeded to Derry Castle by invitation from the hospitable proprietor, Bro. William Spaight, and during the day enjoyed the matchless scenery which this truly delightful locality affords.

## THE DINNER.

The room in which the festival was held presented a most cheerful appearance. The window commands a view of the River Shannon, running beneath it, and during the evening the cool breeze was most refreshing. The dinner consisted of all the delicacies the season could afford, and was served up in the usual faultless style by Mrs. Hurley, and he would be an epicure, indeed, who could not feast on the beautiful salmon brought to table. One noble fish weighing 14lbs., taken that morning in the lake, was characterised by a brother as a "Royal Masonic Salmon." There was an abundant supply of wines of the choicest vintages. Amongst the brethren present were—Bros. Moore, W.M., presiding; Thomas Adams, S.W.; T. Glover, acting J.W.; J. Ferguson, S.D.; A. Langley, P.M., J.D.; J. W. Horrell, P.M., I.G.; W. Peacock, P.M., Treas.; G. W. Bassett, Sec.; Wm. Glover, Henry Sterling, W. C. Joyce, H. W. McQuaide, James Spaight, James McNay, James Fife, John Bernal, Thomas Trousdell, P.M.'s; and F. O'Connell. Visiting brethren—Bros. Rich. Persse, Lodge 333; George M. Spong, Lodge 333; William Corbett, Lodge 333; John Winder, Lodge 101; Thomas Carey, Ancient Lodge, of 271; C. L. Bennett, Lodge 333.

After the cloth had been removed,

The W. MASTER rose and said—Brethren, it is well known that Freemasons will not yield to any other body of men their attachment to the Reigning Sovereign of these realms, and I have great pleasure in giving you "The Health of the Queen." God bless her.

The toast was most warmly and enthusiastically received by the brethren with three hearty cheers.

Air—"God save the Queen," by Bro Wm. Glover.

The next toast was the "Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." This was also well received.

Song—"One summer's eve," by Bro Peacocke.

The W. MASTER again rose and requested the brethren to fill their glasses, as he wanted to propose a Masonic toast. The then proposed "The Health of the three Grand Masters—Duke of Leinster for Ireland, Earl of Zetland for England, and Bro. White Melville for Scotland."

The usual salute was given from the chair, in such manner as those exalted heads of the Order are entitled to.

Bro Sterling, being called on, sang a most appropriate Masonic song.

The W. MASTER again rose and said—Brother Senior Warden, Junior Warden, and brethren, it now devolves upon me to propose a toast—one in which you are more immediately concerned than the illustrious ones that preceded it. It is one that we, as Masons, should drink with every mark of respect; for since our excellent Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Henry Westropp, has come amongst us, he has given the utmost satisfaction to the different lodges under his command. (Hear, hear.) The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Henry Westropp."

The toast was received and the salute given in the most enthusiastic manner, shewing at once the esteem in which the Provincial Grand Master is held by all.

Bro. Carey sang a song which was considered a gem. At its close he was complimented by the brethren.

The W. MASTER rose and said—Brethren fill a bumper. I may as well tell you at once that I intend to propose "The

Health of our esteemed, venerated, and beloved Brother Michael Farnell, 33, our ex-Provincial Grand Master." (Great cheering, which lasted several minutes.) No member of our glorious Order has endeared himself more than Bro. Farnell. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We will now give him the salute he is entitled to, taking the fire from me.

It was responded to by the entire members in a most enthusiastic manner.

Air—"Auld lang syne" by Bro. Wm. Glover.

Bro. Spang being called on, sang a comic song which much conduced to the harmony of the evening.

The toast of "The Visiting Brethren" was then given.

Bro. CAREY, of 271, said—Worshipful Master and brethren—circumstances prevented me from coming amongst you more frequently than it would be my desire. I thank you sincerely for the kind manner in which the toast of my health has been proposed and so warmly received by you all, coupled with the visiting brethren, which at once convinces me that years may roll o'er us, but brotherly love is not forgotten. (Applause.) It may truly be said that Lodge 73 is the flower of Masonry in Limerick (cheers), and when I look round me and observe all the faces, many of whom I have known since childhood, I feel it, indeed, a privilege to be amongst you on this happy occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. TROUSDELL—I feel rather diffident, Worshipful Sir, in returning thanks in the capacity of a visiting brother. I was invited to your splendid banquet by my worthy Brother Fife, and, indeed, he could not pass a greater compliment on me than to be the means of again introducing me to my Mother Lodge, 73, which I will ever revere and respect. (Hear, hear.) I thank you, brethren, for your kindness.

Bro. Captain WINDER—Worshipful Master and brethren, I thank you sincerely for the manner in which the toast of my lodge, No 101, has been received here this evening. I shall not fail to mention it to the members of that lodge, who will, no doubt, if an opportunity offers, reciprocate your fraternal regard. I must say this is a happy meeting; for pleasantry and true Masonic feeling, it may be equalled, but not surpassed. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. BERNAL, on the part of No 201, Newcastle, rose and said—Worshipful Master and brethren, I assure you it always affords me the greatest possible pleasure to attend your meetings, especially on an evening of this sort when our object is to celebrate the festival of St. John, which has been practised from time immemorial. I consider myself, although not a member, part and parcel of 73. Many of your members who attained to the highest honours have been initiated by me. I hope the day is not far distant when I shall be readmitted a member of this lodge. You all know I revere and respect its members. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. PERSSE, 333—Worshipful Master and brethren, I feel highly complimented this evening in having my name associated with the visiting brethren, and I thank you for the honour most sincerely.

Bro. SPONG, 333—Worshipful Master and brethren, so many having responded on behalf of the visiting brethren of my lodge, I thought it would not be necessary that I should address you, but now that I am called on, I must say that a more happy, fraternal, and excellent meeting, I have never been present at, and it reflects the greatest possible credit on Lodge 73.

Bro. BENNETT also returned thanks for Lodge 333.

Air—"You'r looking as fresh as the morn."

Bro. THOMAS GLOVER proposed "The Health of Bro. Spaight" in very complimentary terms, as being a worthy member of the Order.

It was enthusiastically received by the brethren.

Bro. SPAIGHT rose to respond and said—Worshipful Master and Brethren, I rise very much embarrassed in consequence of the cordial and flattering manner in which my health has been proposed and received by you all. I must ask your kind indulgence for not having attended your meetings as often as it would be my desire. Just at the present my life is not a very enviable one, as you are aware of my efforts (and I will say successful ones) to attain an honour to which we cannot allude here, as it is forbidden ground to touch on politics. (Hear, hear.) In coming amongst you, brethren, this evening to celebrate the festival at Killaloe of our Lodge 73, your cheerfulness and happiness has made me happy indeed. (Cheers.) In Masonry there is always one green spot to be found—harmony and brotherly love. (Cheers.) Bro. Spaight concluded at considerable length amidst the cheers of the brethren.

Air—"Annie, dear, good bye" by Bro. Bennett.

The Worshipful Master's health was proposed, and responded to in suitable terms.

Bro. FERGUSON proposed "The Health of the Past Master of the Lodge, Bro. Horrell," and the W. Master presented that worthy brother with a P.M.'s jewel in recognition of his services during the last six months.

Bro. HORRELL returned thanks in very appropriate and handsome terms.

Air—"The jolly young waterman" by Bro. O'Connell.

Bro. SPONG proposed the Senior Warden's health, which was well received.

Bro. ADAMS responded and said—Worshipful Master and brethren, I am greatly obliged for the kind manner in which my health has been proposed and received. Certainly such reunions as the present are calculated to reflect great credit on our lodge. I think it right to mention the very hearty welcome some of the brethren in company with myself received at Derry Castle this day. I believe no lodge has received so vast an amount of sunshine as 73, and I trust it will ever merit the continuance of prosperity. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. BENEAL proposed the health of the Junior Warden of 73, which was very warmly received and responded to.

Bro. THOMAS GLOVER—I beg to thank you, brethren, on behalf of the Junior Warden, Bro. Captain Morgan, who is not able, I am sorry to say, to take his place here this evening from ill-health. I trust he will soon be quite recovered from that illness, and assume his position. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. THOMAS GLOVER, in very eloquent terms, proposed "The Press, coupling with it the name of Bro. Bassett, of the *Limerick Southern Chronicle*."

Bro. BASSETT acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms, and more especially coming from one who had been a distinguished member of the press, he the more prized it. Bro. Bassett did not, however, take his seat without assuring the brethren that every effort on his part would be always made to promote the interest of the illustrious Order of which he was a member.

Bro. Joyce's health was subsequently proposed and duly honoured by the brethren.

Bro. JOYCE said Worshipful Master and brethren, as a comparative stranger (no, no), I must feel highly flattered by the kind and very enthusiastic manner in which my health has been received. I can only say that if such a circumstance occurred in 411, my mother lodge, I would not feel surprised. It is true, by your kindness, I have been admitted a member of 73, and I can only assure you that my best exertions, whilst in Limerick, will be to promote the interests of your lodge. (Applause.) I find it is a lodge much to be admired, and as to the singing it is the same as going to a concert to come amongst you. (Laughter.)

Bro. Wm. Glover kept the brethren in roars of laughter by singing "Katty O'Lynch."

Bro. Spang contributed much to the harmony of the evening by rendering some sweet music from an ivy leaf.

A high eulogium was passed on Bro. Ferguson for the manner in which he, with great inconvenience to himself, materially aided in the catering, which was approved of by all present.

After spending a delightful evening, the brotherhood separated in peace, love, and harmony.

#### BELFAST.

ALFRED LODGE (No. 59).—The brethren of this lodge celebrated St. John's Day on the 27th ult., by dining together in their rooms, Donegall Place Buildings. Bro. H. S. McCauley, W.M., occupied the chair, and Bro. R. Tighe occupied the vice-chair. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured, after which the evening was spent in the usual Masonic style of peace, love, and harmony. The brethren then separated, highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

LODGE 51.—The brethren of this lodge dined together at the Queen's Hotel, in celebration of St. John's Day. Bro. Reed, W.M., occupied the chair, and Bros. Longford, P.M., and Carr, P.M., sustained the duties of the vice-chairs. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed, and duly honoured, after which the evening was spent in the manner customary among Masons.

Our actions are in our power; our destiny is in that of Providence.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

## JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—On Tuesday, June 20th, the brethren held the first meeting after the appointment of the new officers for the year. The attendance was unusually limited. In the absence of the W.M. from the island, the chair was taken by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, assisted by Bro. Long acting as S.W., and Bro. Mannan, J.W. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. On the proposition of Bro. Dr. Hopkins, seconded by Bro. Mannan, an annual subscription of one guinea to the Masonic Boys' School, and the same to the Girls' School, was determined upon, and a donation of one pound to the Building fund of the former Institution. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bros. Le Cappelain and Newington were examined as to their proficiency, entrusted and dismissed for preparation for their final ceremony. The lodge was opened in the third degree, the candidates were re-admitted, and raised to the degree of M.M. by the acting W.M., who also gave the customary charge, and a lecture in explanation of the tracing board, containing many traditional details not usually entered upon. The lodge having been resumed in the second and afterwards in the first degree, the arrangements for opening the new Masonic Institution for Boys on the 8th of July were announced, and the circulars relating to it distributed to the members. No other business offering, the lodge was closed in the usual form at a quarter to nine.

## INDIA.

(From the Masonic Record of Western India.)

## BOMBAY.

LODGE TRUTH (No. 914, E.C.)—A regular meeting of the above lodge was held on Monday, the 6th March, at the Freemasons' Hall, Baboolah Tank. Present—Bros. J. P. Cornforth, W.M.; H. Wickham, P.M.; J. Farnham, P.M. and Treas.; E. C. Mitchell, S.W.; R. Roberts, J.W.; J. Key, S.D.; J. Watter, J.D.; C. Clifton, I.G.; F. D. Parker, Sec.; W. King, Tyler; W. S. Crawford, Kendall, Cummings, Binks, Elphinstone, Newton, and other members and visitors. The lodge having been opened in due form in the first degree, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bros. G. Brooks and R. Booth, as joining members, and Mr. H. B. Smith for initiation, and all found clear. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. Crossley and Hayes passed as Fellow Crafts. The W.M. then stated that as Bro. Farnham had asked him to be allowed to confer the third degree on a very old friend, he was pleased to comply with that request, and delivered over temporary charge of the lodge to Bro. Farnham. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bros. S. Smyth, T. D. Hewett, Booth, and Hutchinson, were then raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The lodge was then lowered to the second and first degrees, and the following gentlemen were proposed for initiation:—Messrs. A. R. Macdonald, and W. St. Leger. After the transaction of other ordinary business, the lodge was closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet table. After the usual obligatory toasts, Bro. Wickham proposed the health of the W.M., adverting to the very pleasing manner in which Bro. Cornforth performed the duties of that high office, and the harmony and truly Masonic feeling which prevailed in the lodge. The toast was drunk with honours. The W.M., in responding to the toast, and thanking the brethren for the very kind and hearty manner in which it had been received, acknowledged the ready assistance he received from the Past Masters and the brethren in general. He would always use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who placed him in the eastern chair, and maintain that brotherly love for which the Lodge of Truth was so well known; concluding by proposing the health of the Past Masters, which toast was responded to by Bro. Farnham. The health of "The Newly Raised" was responded to by Bro. Hutchinson; that of "The Visitors" by Bro. White; and that of "The Newly Passed," by Bros. Crossley and Hayes. The final toast having been drunk, the brethren separated after a most pleasant evening, enlivened by the excellent singing of Bros. Mitchell, Roberts, Edney, Key, and others.

LODGE CONCORD (No. 757 E.C.)—The regular meeting of this well conducted lodge was held on the 18th March. Present—Bros. Dr. T. Diver, W.M.; Alfred King, P.M. and Treas.; Rev. J. J. Farnham, P.M.; R. Donaldson, S.W.; G. Judd, J.W.; H. Prescott, Sec.; C. G. Swanseger, Org.; H. Avron, S.D.; J. Lockley, J.D.; W. Abraham, I.G.; J. W. Seager, Tyler. Members—Bros. T. Ford, D. Johnson, J. Rivett, N. Devlin, J. Phillips, J. Smale, A. Baillie, J. Fallas, D. Young, J. Lamb, J. Scott, H. B. Salsbury, H. Claudius, J. Dwyer, H. McCormack, T. Proud, W. G. King, W. G. Rogers, J. Jones, W. Whittaker, C. Greaves, J. Duffy, S. Gliddon, J. T. T. Brown, J. G. W. Jackson, J. Thomas, J. Gleave, F. Blake, J. Forbes, T. Mills, W. R. Mitchell, J. Powell, P. E. Rainford, H. James, R. Farrow, W. J. Farrow, Moosa Khan, Carrimallee Cassumbhoy, Theodore Falke, Franklin Walker, C. E. Burden, P. C. Higgins, &c. Visitors—Bros. Hutchieson, Burke, Kennedy, Freeman, Connell, Key, Browne, Brown, Sorabjee Heerjeebhoy, and W. Stephens. The lodge having been regularly opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last emergent meeting were read and confirmed. The undermentioned brethren were then duly balloted for, and the result was clear:—Bros. W. B. Thomson, G. Fowler, Rustomjee Cursetjee Shroff, as joining members; G. Engell, as re-joining member. The undermentioned gentlemen, candidates for initiation, were then duly balloted for, and the result was announced in all cases clear:—Messrs. E. A. Heron, G. Nissen, J. Weddle, W. H. Good, J. Henderson, R. C. Smith, H. Dwyer, H. Gabler, James Daun, and Rev. David Williamson. Messrs. W. Brunel, J. Weddle, W. H. Good, H. Gabler, and Rev. David Williamson being in attendance, were admitted to the secrets of our Order. The Rev. Bro. J. J. Farnham then asked the W.M. that as it was late the other work of passing and raising should be done on some other day that the W.M. may appoint. The W.M. fixed the 1st Saturday in April as the day for an emergent meeting. The Secretary then said it gave him great pleasure to report to the W.M. that Bro. Carrimallee Cassumbhoy had presented two shares of fifty rupees each, and Bro. W. Abraham had presented for the second time a share of fifty rupees. The W.M. said he was glad to see brethren coming forward to clear off the debt of the lodge, and promised on his part to give fifty rupees to the Charity fund for every share presented. Three brethren were then proposed as joining members, and five gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation. Bro. Prescott said he was desired to intimate to the brethren of this lodge, that the members of Lodge Rising Star would be glad to see them at the meeting of their lodge, which is held on the 20th of each month; but brethren wishing to visit that lodge, should intimate the fact previously to the Secretary of Lodge Rising Star. There being no other work before the lodge, it was closed in peace at eight p.m. The brethren then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet.

LODGE PERSEVERANCE (No. 351 S.C.)—A regular meeting of the above lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Colaba, on the 15th March. Present—Bros. Hodgart, as W.M.; J. Mackinlay, P.M.; J. Irvine, as S.W.; Fletcher, J.W.; C. Jones, Treasurer; G. Brooks, Secretary; King, S.D.; Patterson J.D.; Faulkner, I.G.; Bailey, Tyler. Members: Bros. Prescott, Baird, Lawson, Green, Hermann, Elder, Bedford, Bamford, Read, Alcock, Ednie, Field, Gliddon, Patterson, Masson, Perret, Gleave, Brown, Showell, Doughty, Mathews, S. Hodgart, Shand, Reeves, J. C. Houghland. Visitors: Cowasjee Patel, T. Lauder, Muirhead, Bather, Mackey, Cursetjee Jehangheer, Bourjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, T. D. Hewett, J. Kirby, T. Falke, D. Robertson. The lodge was formally opened, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. On the proposition of the W.M., Bro. J. P. Cornforth, W.M. of Lodge Truth, was elected a member by acclamation. The Prov. G.M. and his officers were now announced, and received by the lodge in the usual form. The W.M. handed the hiram to the Prov. G.M. who took his seat in the eastern chair, and after asking the formal questions relating to the working of the lodge, returned the hiram to the W.M., and requested him to proceed with the work. The ballot was next taken for Bro. Mitchell as a joining member. The W.M. then proposed that the remaining candidates for affiliation, who were all well known brethren, be balloted for in one ballot, which proposition being put and carried, Bros. Reynolds, Pearce, and King were accordingly balloted for and elected joining members. The ballot was then taken for the following candidates for initiation, viz., Messrs. J. Innis, Bapty, H. Rydle, and D. Henderson. Messrs. Innis, J. Bapty, Smith, and Marvel being present were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. In consequence of the late-

ness of the hour, the W.M. said he would defer the business of passing and raising to an emergent meeting, which would be held on the 25th inst. A letter was then read from Bro. Oliver, resigning the office of Master, owing to his being about to leave India. The Prov. G.M. said that he wished to say a few words about Bro. Oliver, who is one of his oldest and best friends, and who he was sorry to say had to leave India for England owing to ill health, probably never to reach there. He considered the lodge had lost a worthy and esteemed man, and a good Mason. He concluded by proposing Bro. Oliver as an honorary member of the lodge. This proposition was seconded by Bro. J. Mackinlay and carried unanimously. Propositions were then put forward for several candidates for initiation and affiliation. There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in harmony at 9 p.m.—An emergent meeting of Lodge Perseverance was held on the 25th March. Present:—Bro. J. Jamieson, as W.M.; Bro. J. Hodgart, P.M.; Bros. J. H. Irvine, as S.W.; S. Patterson, J.W.; C. Jones, Treasurer and offg. Secretary; J. Reynell, S.D.; B. Field, J.D.; J. Lockley, I.G.; H. Bailey, Tyler. Members: T. Slynny, G. Patterson, T. Patterson, H. Showell, Hermann, Masson, Davies, Innes, J. C. Houghland, D. Macneil, H. Krease, Lawson, Chilcott, Green, Lockley, S. Hodgart, W. Smith, J. Reeves, Mackenzie, and Gray. Visitors: Bros. H. Wickham, J. Coulter, H. Winckler. The lodge having been duly opened in the first degree, the summons convening the meeting was read. Messrs. Rydle, Henderson, and Armstrong were duly prepared and initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bros. C. E. Green, Alcock, Krease, Smith, Innes, and Chilcott, were then passed to the second degree. Bros. Reeves, Abbott, Elder, Hermann, Smith, Green, Chilcott, Krease, Alcock, Innes, were next examined as to their proficiency in the Fellow Craft's degree. The lodge was raised to the third degree, and the above brethren duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The lodge was then lowered to the second and first degree and closed in peace and harmony at 10 p.m.

LONGE RISING STAR (No. 342, S.C.)—At a quarterly meeting of the above lodge, held at the Masonic Hall, Colaba, on Wednesday, March 22, there were present Bros. D. R. Colah, W.M.; M. M. Sethna, P.M.; C. J. Tarachund, S.W.; R. C. Bhadoorjee, J.W.; M. C. Murzban, Sec.; F. C. Mehta, officiating S.D.; M. Framroz, J.D.; D. B. Paseckakana, I.G.; C. S. Patell, Tyler. Members—Bros. D. H. Cawasjee, S. David, Jehangir Merwanjee, Jamsetjee Furdoojee, and J. H. Irvine. Visitors—Bros. H. Wickham, F. D. Parker, H. B. Bermedy, and Hodgart. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the regular meeting of the 20th February, and those of the Standing Committee of the 3rd, 5th, and 17th inst. were read and confirmed. The immediate business on the summons being to ballot for Bro. F. L. Brown, and Bros. Dadabhoj Dinshave Ghandy and H. H. Avron for affiliation, and Bro. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner for re-joining, it was duly proceeded with, and found all quite clear. The lecture on the tracing board of the first degree was next given by the W.M. The next business being to pass Bro. Jehangir Merwanjee, he was examined as to his proficiency in the first degree, and, having passed the examination, the Entered Apprentices were asked to retire, and Bro. Jehangir Merwanjee was passed to the Fellow Craft degree in due and ancient form, after which the W.M. gave the charge appertaining to the degree, and read an appeal from Bro. H. Prescott on behalf of the widow and four children of the late Bro. Thomas Wright. The W.M. proposed that fifty rupees be contributed from the charity fund of this lodge for the relief of the widow and orphans of our lamented Bro. Thomas Wright, which was carried unanimously. The Secretary was about to read a letter from Bro. N. N. Framjee, but the W.M. observed that there was no necessity for reading it, and said for the information of the brethren that, owing to a certain part of the proceedings of the regular meeting of January last having been inserted in the minutes, Bro. N. N. Framjee's feelings seem to have been hurt, which part was read over, and on Bro. Merwanjee Manockjee Sethna proposing, seconded by the W.M., it was carried unanimously that that part of the minutes which referred to the subject be expunged. There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony.

THE cloudy weather melts at length into beauty, and the brightest smiles of the heart are born of its tears!

## Poetry.

### SEEK FOR IT.

Darkly hid beneath the quarry,  
Masons, many a true block lies;  
Hands must shape and hands must carry,  
Ere the Overseer will prize.  
Seek for it, measure it,  
Fashion it, polish it;  
Then the Overseer will prize.

What though shapeless, rough, and heavy,  
Think ye God his work will lose?  
Raise the block with strength he gave ye,  
Fit it for the Master's use.  
Seek for it, measure it,  
Fashion it, polish it;  
Then the Overseer will use.

'Twas for this our fathers banded—  
Through life's quarries they did roam;  
Faithful-hearted, skilful-handed,  
Bearing many a true block home.  
Noticing, measuring,  
Fashioning, polishing,  
For the glorious temple-home!

### Faith.

Away to the golden sunset,  
In the shadow long and deep,  
Afar in the misty clouds I see  
The face of a child asleep.

Her brow is pure as the lilies white  
That ope on the lighted lake,  
And her hair, in shaded, waving folds,  
Into golden sunbeams break.

The smile of heaven is on her face,  
In her peaceful silent rest;  
She seemeth to me as once I loved,  
With her white hands on her breast.

In the holy twilight's shadowy calm,  
When the evening hours have come,  
I see her face in the embers bright,  
Who hath gone to the beautiful home.

And then, in the dreamy hours of night,  
Her form beside me stands,  
I feel her light breath on my face,  
And the touch of her childish hands.

I see her ever, in my dreams,  
On the hills, by the sounding sea;  
In the forest aisles and the opening flowers,  
And I know she will come for me.

H. M.

### HOPE.

(From the German of SCHILLER.)

Unceasingly we talk and dream  
Of the heavenly days in store;  
Some golden aim before us place,  
Then labour earnestly and soar.

The world grows old, and then its youth renews,  
And still mankind a better hope pursues.

Kind hope attends us all the way,  
She hovers round our childhood's bed.  
The young man feels her magic charms,  
She sheds her light e'en round the dead.

The tree of life blooms ever on the grave  
Of him whom sure and steadfast hope doth save.

This is no vain, no baseless thought  
Begotten in the foolish breast;  
It is the heart's loud earnest voice  
That tells us of a future rest.

And when that inner, living voice she hears,  
The soul within us banishes her fears.

—J. K., P. Prov. G. Chap.

## NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The new opera "Amleto" (Hamlet), by a young composer, M. F. Faccio, has just been brought out at the Carlo Felice at Genoa.

Mr. Watts Phillips is writing a five act drama of the "Lady of Lyons" type for the Haymarket, and the same author, in conjunction with M. Ludovic Halévy, is at work on a musical burlesque to be produced at one of the Parisian theatres.

The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace this year has been a greater success than any of its predecessors, in quality of performance as well as attendance. The choruses numbered nearly 3,000, and the band about 1,000, and yet this immense orchestra seemed at times weak in the vast extent of the magnificent building. The principal solo vocalists were Mdle. Patti, Mrs. Sherrington, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Schmidt. The gem of the performances was the glorious "Hallelujah Chorus," which created a *furor* never before equalled.

A singular theatrical notice was posted a few days back in the town of Cassel, stating the reasons for which no performance would take place at the opera. The bill was as follows:—"In consequence of the sudden extinction of the voice of Mdle. Grun, the continued indisposition of M. Gerso, the cold of M. Resz, and the impossibility to find Mdle. Hœff, the opera will be closed until further notice."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean ended their engagement at Pittsburg on the 3rd of June.

It is said in Her Majesty's Theatre that the idea of attempting "Tannhäuser" in Italian has been abandoned.

The *Orchestra* assures us that Mr. Wallace's "Lurline" will certainly be given at the Grand Opéra of Paris during the coming winter.

## LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE HEADLESS INDIAN.—The corpse was in a sitting posture, with the legs crossed, and the arms clasped over the knees, bending forward over the ashes of a miserable fire of small sticks. The ghastly figure was headless, and the cervical vertebræ projected dry and bare; the skin, brown and shrivelled, stretched like parchment tightly over the bony framework, so that the ribs showed through distinctly prominent; the cavity of the chest and abdomen was filled with the exuvie of chrysales, and the arms and legs resembled those of a mummy. The clothes consisting of woollen shirt and leggings, with a tattered blanket, still hung round the shrunken form. Near the body were a small axe, fire-bag, large tin kettle, and two baskets made of birch-bark. \* \* A heap of broken bones at the skeleton's side—the fragments of a horse's head—told the sad story of his fate. They were chipped into the smallest pieces, showing that the unfortunate man had died of starvation, and prolonged existence as far as possible by sucking every particle of nutriment out of the broken fragments.

\* \* The similarity between the attempt of the Indian to penetrate through the pathless forest—his starvation, his killing of his horse for food—and our own condition was striking. His story had been exhibited before our eyes with unmistakable clearness by the spectacle we had just left: increasing weakness; hopeless starvation! the effort to sustain the waning life by sucking the fragments of bones; the death from want at last. We also had arrived at such extremity that we should be compelled to kill a horse. The Indian had started with one advantage over us; he was in his own country—we were wanderers in a strange land. We were in the last act of the play. Would the final scene be the same?—*The North-West Passage by Land.*

LIFE IN THE HAREM.—He tells me of his domestic affairs and talks about the women of his family, which he would not do to a man. He refused to speak to his brother, a very great dragoman, who was with the Prince of Wales. This man came up to us in the hotel at Cairo and addressed Omar, who turned his back on him. I asked the reason, and Omar told me how his brother had a wife, 'an old wife.' She had had three children, all dead; all at once the dragoman, who is much older than Omar, declared he would divorce her and marry a young woman. Omar said, 'No, don't do that, keep her in your house as head of your household, and take one of your two black slave-girls as your harem;' but the other insisted, and married a young Turkish wife; whereupon Omar took his poor old sister-in-law to live with him and his own young wife, and cut his grand brother dead. See how characteristic! the urging his brother to take the young slave-girl 'as his harem,' like a respectable man; *that* would have been all right; but what he did was 'not good.' 'I'll trouble you (as Mrs.—used to say) to settle these questions to every one's satisfaction. Omar's account of the household of his other brother, a confectioner, with two wives, was very curious. He said his wife and they all live together; one of the brother's wives has six children; three sleep with their own mother and three with their other mother, and all is quite harmonious.—*Lady Duff Gordon.*

WRITE A NEW TRAGEDY.—"What have you to say to me, Vallier, about my busying myself to write new tragedies? Tragedy is in our streets. If I set my foot across my threshold, I am in blood up to my heel. I do well to shake the dust from my feet when I come home again. I say, as 'Macbeth' did (Ducis translated ('Macbeth'), 'This blood cannot be effaced.' Farewell, then, Tragedy; I have seen too many Atrides in clogs to dare to put them on the stage. 'Tis a rude drama, in which the people play the part of the tyrant, my friend,—a drama that can be only wound up in the infernal regions. Believe me, Vallier, I would give half of the time which is left me to live to pass the rest in some other corner of the world, where liberty is not a bloody fury." After the campaign of Italy, Ducis had certain relations with General Buonaparte. He had applauded his ideas, his views, though without approving his violent manner of proceeding in their application. Nevertheless, in the first days of the Consulate, when Buonaparte tried to

rally round him distinguished men of every quality, Ducis, whom he did not overlook, found no inconsistency in dining at Malmaison. \* \* \* The Amphitryon, with a certain freedom and ease, explained to his guests what he counted on doing to create a strong power and to organise matters. "And after it is done, General?" asked Ducis, gently. "After," was the reply of Buonaparte, somewhat out short—"after that, my good man, Ducis, if you are content, you shall find me some place as a village magistrate." \* \* \* The second time that Ducis dined at Malmaison, the First Consul, who had shown him remarkable attention during the dinner, took him away after coffee for a *tête-à-tête* in the park. Napoleon spoke in friendly fashion, and expressed his intention of amending the present too narrow fortunes of the old poet, and of giving him a comfortable carriage of his own in place of the hack which had brought him out to Malmaison. At that moment Ducis raised his eyes towards a flock of wild geese flying across the sky; and, pointing them out to his host, "General," said he, "do you see yonder birds? There is not one which is not aware from a distance of the smell of powder, and of the sportsman's fowling-piece. Well I am one of those wild birds."—*History told by the Theatre.*

THE ORIGIN OF THREE REMARKABLE SAYINGS.—Lord Macaulay's celebrated and most hackneyed image of the traveller from New Zealand standing on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's (and which was first used by the essayist—for he employed it more than once—in a review of Ranke's "History of the Popes," written in 1814), was derived, in the main, from Volney's "Ruins of Ancient Empires," and it is also to be found in a letter of Horace Walpole to Mason (November, 1774), in Kirke White's poem on "Time," and in Shelley's parody on "Peter Bell." How many are there who are aware that the phrase, "The Schoolmaster abroad," was originated by one who is still living among us? Yet it was first uttered by Lord Brougham, in a speech delivered on January 29, 1828. "Let the soldier be abroad if he will," said the orator, "he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage—a personage less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array." Lord Russell's exclamation, "Rest, and be thankful!" which he avowedly repeated from the inscription on a seat at the head of Glen-core, is to be found in one of Wordsworth's sonnets.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty held a Council on Friday, June 30th, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut. General Knollys and Lieut. Colonel Keppel, was present at the review of the Household Troops in Hyde Park on Thursday morning. The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday, June 30th, to visit her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. At one o'clock on the 29th ult. the Princess of Wales was churched at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Her Majesty, accompanied by her

Royal Highness Princess Helena, went by special train of the Great Western Railway to London on Wednesday, and visited the Queen of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel the Hon. A. E. Hardinge. Her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle at half-past twelve. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and the infant Prince, and attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Major Grey, left Marlborough House on Tuesday afternoon on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Queen held a Council on Wednesday; present, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Earl Granville, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and the Earl of Clarendon. Lord Granville and Lord Clarendon had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. At the Council the usual order was made for the prorogation of Parliament. Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. The Earl of Caithness, and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck, have succeeded Lord Talbot de Malahide and Major-General F. Seymour, C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, June 29th, their Lordships passed several private Bills, and adjourned.—On Friday, June 30th, the Colonial Governors (Pensions) Bill was read a second time after some discussion. Lord Ebury presented a petition from the Early Closing Association, praying that the British Museum and other national collections might be opened to the public on three evenings in the week. Earl Granville and Lord Stanhope said the matter had been inquired into, and it was found to be beset with difficulties. Brief conversations took place in reference to the issuing of officers' commissions, the claims of Mr. Jackson on the Russian Government, and to half-pay officers in the Royal navy. The House adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.—On Monday Lord Ravensworth gave notice of a motion for next session in respect of the Roman Catholic oath. Lord Brougham complained that his views in respect to slavery had been misrepresented. Lord Redesdale reported that the private business would be got through before the dissolution. Lord Ebury moved a resolution declaring that an amendment to the Burial Service was necessary. The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the motion, and after some discussion it was negatived by 43 votes to 20. After some other business had been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock.—On Tuesday Lord Chelmsford made some explanations in reference to Mr. Forbes Winslow. Earl Granville then announced that the Lord Chancellor had resigned, but would hold the Great Seal until Friday morning, when the writs for the elections would have been sent out. Earl Granville added that the Lord Chancellor had wished to resign months ago, but that the Premier would not forward his resignation to her Majesty. There was subsequently another discussion on the case of the Abyssinian captives. Lord Chelmsford originated it, and was replied to by Earl Russell, who refused to listen to a suggestion to send out another mission. In reply to the Archbishop of Dublin, Earl Granville said the Government had no intention to advise permission being given to the Irish Convocation to meet to alter the 29th canon. The Earl of Shaftesbury thought such permission ought to be given. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.—On Wednesday, after the Royal assent had been given to a large number of bills, the Lord Chancellor took his leave of office. In a speech, graceful and conciliatory, his lordship recounted how he had long wished to resign, but had been overruled by the Cabinet. He made brief allusion to his own services

as a law reformer, and expressed a hope that he should be able to be of service in the House as a private member. The speech was most attentively listened to, and warmly cheered. The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, June 29th, Sir C. Wood entered into some particulars respecting Indian finance, which occupied the House some time. Mr. H. Seymour, in a House of less than twenty members, entered upon a rather extensive criticism upon the Indian accounts and various branches of the expenditure, which were, he observed, constantly increasing, especially in the establishments. The House adjourned at nine o'clock.—On Friday, June 30th, Mr. Hennessy presented a petition from George Morris Mitchell, who is in Newgate for forging signatures to the Azeem Jah petitions, alleging that he is innocent and praying inquiry. Mr. Hunt gave notice of a motion for Monday evening next in reference to the Bankruptcy Court Scandals. The motion is, in fact, a strong censure of the Lord Chancellor. Colonel Knox also gave notice of a question in reference to a pension said to have been given to Mr. Winslow, late one of the Masters in Lunacy. On the motion for adjournment, there was a brief discussion in reference to the minor canons of Carlisle Cathedral, and also one as to the salary of Dr. Sutherland, of the Sanitary Commission. Sir H. Cairns then at some length called attention to the case of the captives in Abyssinia, and contended that the Government had shown great neglect in the matter. He urged that some prompt measures should be taken to procure the release of the captives. Mr. Layard entered minutely into the history of the whole affair. He concluded by giving an assurance that when last heard from in May, the captives were in good health, and there was reason to expect their speedy release. After some words from Mr. Liddell and Mr. H. Seymour, the matter dropped. Mr. Hennessy called attention to the delay of justice which had occurred in a suit against the Indian Government, called the small-arms suit, and also to the proceeding of the Secretary of State for India in endeavouring to overrule a decision of the Queen in Council in the Begum Sombre case. The Attorney-General replied, and said all possible consideration would be given to the suits. After disposing of some other business, the House adjourned at five minutes past eight o'clock.—On Monday, Mr. L. Palk presented a petition from Mr. Wilde, late Registrar of the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, praying to be heard against allegations in respect to his character which had been made by the Lord Chancellor. Some amusing questions in reference to speeches at the banquet given to Mr. Gavan Duffy in Ireland, were asked and answered. The orders having been disposed of, Mr. Hunt moved his vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor in connection with the Bankruptcy Court scandals. He supported it by a long speech, in which he quoted largely from the evidence taken by the select committee on the subject. The Lord Advocate replied to Mr. Hunt, and contended that there was nothing in the case to warrant the severe censures which had been passed upon the Lord Chancellor. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the House agreed with the report of the committee, but thought that a check should be put by law on the granting of pensions to persons holding legal offices. Mr. Hennessy contended that this did not touch the Edmunds case, which was embraced in Mr. Hunt's motion. Mr. Denman argued strongly in favour of the amendment. Mr. Bouverie had given notice of an amendment which he could not now move. If, however, the original motion were negatived, he should move his amendment on that of the Lord Advocate. He had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor. The Attorney-General, at some length, defended the Lord Chancellor, and declared that he had administered his

patronage most fairly. Mr. Henley suggested the withdrawal of the original motion, and the adoption of Mr. Bouverie's amendment. After a few words from Colonel Douglas Pennant, Mr. Hunt's motion was negatived, and Mr. Bouverie proposed his amendment. Lord Palmerston eulogised the Lord Chancellor as a great law reformer, and moved the adjournment of the debate in order that the amendments might be more carefully considered. On a division, the motion for adjournment was lost by 177 votes to 163. The amendment of Mr. Bouverie was then agreed to without a division, amidst loud cheering.—The House adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock. The Prince of Wales sat in the Peers' Gallery during a part of the debate, and in the Ambassadors' Gallery sat three Japanese gentlemen, now on their travels in Europe. They are subjects of Prince Satsuma, of Kagosima, and came to this country without the consent of the Tycoon.—On Tuesday Lord Palmerston announced the resignation of the Lord Chancellor very much in the same words as were used in the Lords by Earl Granville. Afterwards, as there was no business for the day, it was agreed that the House should not meet until four o'clock—then to hear the Royal assent given to several bills. Lord Palmerston then moved the thanks of the House to the gentlemen who had devoted so much time and labour to the private business. He mentioned the name particularly of Mr. Charles Forster. Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, which was carried. The other business had no special interest. The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.—On Wednesday Mr. Hennessy sought to do a bit of electioneering. He wanted to know if there was authority for a statement that had been made, that the Roman Catholic Bishops approved of the Government scheme in respect to the Catholic University. Sir G. Grey said no formal approval had been given, but he had reason to know that the proposal was regarded with satisfaction by many of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Municipal Councils of France have been dissolved by an Imperial decree, accompanied by a circular from the Minister of the Interior, recommending the prefects to allow the electors to exercise their right of voting without restraint. The elections are to take place on the 22nd July.—The *Opinione* of Florence, the journal which represents the views of the Government, sets forth in an article the result of the negotiations with the Pope. It appears that the Pope rejects the condition which would require the oath of allegiance to the King to be taken by the bishops, but he consents to order the latter to yield obedience to the laws and the State. The Pope and the Government have come to an understanding in reference to the return to their sees of bishops whose presence would in no wise compromise public tranquillity. So far, therefore, the return of those prelates is the only distinct result of the negotiations. But the *Opinione* holds out a sort of vague hope that the negotiations now broken off may be resumed as soon as circumstances and the policy of the two parties render a renewal of them expedient.—A pamphlet has been issued in Paris and despatched to each of the Ministers on the subject of the past and future of Algeria, of which no less a person than the Emperor Napoleon himself is declared to be the author. Only ten copies, it is affirmed, have as yet been printed. The pamphlet advocates the policy of endeavouring to obtain an amalgamation between the conquerors and the conquered.—The ratifications of the commercial treaty between England and the Zollverein, were exchanged on the 30th ult., at the Foreign Minister's office, Berlin.—From the Roman side now we have a confirmation of the fact that the negotiations with Italy are broken off, and that this took place

in consequence of the Italian Government having demanded conditions which the Pope would not accept. It is also confirmed, on the same authority—the official journal of Rome—that the negotiations were opened at the Pope's instance, and in consequence of a private letter written by him to King Victor Emmanuel.—The crisis in the Austrian Ministry is wholly attributed to difficulties about the Hungarian question. The Emperor called in to fill the office of Chancellor of Hungary a statesman in whom the Magyar party feel confidence, and who is disposed to go much farther in the way of an arrangement with them than Von Schmerling and his adherents in the Cabinet. The latter accordingly have all resigned.—The inhabitants of Messina are in great alarm about the cholera in Alexandria. Indeed, on the arrival of one of the French mail steamers from the latter port, something like a serious disturbance took place. The authorities had, it is believed, previously taken all precautionary measures necessary, but the popular fear was not to be allayed.—The French Corps Legislatif has adopted, by an immense majority, the bill for the execution of new public works in Algeria.—Omar Pasha has arrived in Paris and had an interview with M. Drouyn de L'Huys.—The Naples papers continue to be full of somewhat vague reports regarding the brigand Giardullo, recently arrested, and the revelations which are made by him. These revelations are reported to implicate many persons hitherto deemed honourable and trustworthy, but whom Giardullo now accuses of having been the patrons and promoters of brigandage. The papers, however, do not publish any names, rightly thinking that an impeachment by a captured assassin is not the kind of evidence to be accepted without substantial corroboration. Nothing is said about the fate of the Englishman in whom we here are so deeply interested.—A despatch from Dresden announces the publication by Count Vitzthum of documents which are represented as conclusively establishing the fact that the famous will attributed to Feter the Great, and of which we heard so much during the time of the Crimean war, is a mere fabrication. Count Vitzthum has discovered that a genuine will does exist, but that its purport is the very reverse of the policy of annexation and unbounded conquest recommended in the other document. Here is a lively theme for our historical critics to discuss. Mr. Kinglake, if we remember rightly, makes no account whatever in his "Crimean War," of the alleged will on which so much stress was laid; we are not quite sure that he even mentions it.—Telegrams received from Brest state that the steamer which arrived there from New York brought news confirming the total defeat and capture of Negrete in Mexico by the Imperial forces.—The Count de Chambord, the heir of the Burbons, has taken to studying and writing on some of the great questions connected with capital and labour and their mutual relations. He has lately published a lengthened article on the subject. The views of this very respectable and harmless exiled prince will be read with some interest.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The mortality in the principal towns of England is still on the increase. Last week the total number of deaths in the eleven principal towns amounted to 2881, being at the rate of 26 in the thousand. The mortality in Manchester and Stafford much exceeded this, being at the rate of 36, which is considerably more than even Liverpool. Dublin is the healthiest of the three capitals, being 21, while London and Edinburgh both reach 25. The total number of deaths in London was 1455, or 213 above the average. The births for the same period were 1969, or as nearly as possible the average number according to the last 10 years.—A shocking tragedy was enacted at a late hour on Wednesday

night, the 28th ult., on the public road leading from the Old Ford Station of the Great Western Railway. The wife of a man named Robinson had deserted him, and went to live with a man named Lewis. Robinson met them coming from the railway station, and asked his wife to return to him, which she refused to do. Robinson then discharged a pistol at Lewis, the bullet from which lodged in his right eye. He was removed to the hospital, where he still remains in a precarious state. The wretched man, Robinson, then ran a little way up the road, and with a razor inflicted a dreadful gash in his own throat, of which he almost instantly died.—A serious fire took place early on the morning of the 29th ult., on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Co., the lithographers, in the Strand. The building was four storeys high, and all were filled with goods belonging to the business of the firm. The engines were soon on the spot, but it was a considerable time before the flames were subdued, and the premises in which the fire originated were nearly all destroyed, while the houses immediately adjoining were more or less injured.—The last meeting of the present Convocation was held on the 29th ult. Agreeably to the Royal licence, the amended canons bringing the law of the Church into harmony with the new act on clerical subscription were considered and agreed to; and a resolution was passed expressing the hearty concurrence of Convocation in the bill, which now awaits the royal assent.—The revenue returns for the quarter and year ending June 30 were published lately. The revenue for the year was £69,588,756 against £69,992,959 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of £404,203. The three items on which this decrease arose were customs, £517,000; property tax, £936,000; and miscellaneous, £165,703. In excise there was an increase of £893,000; stamps, £19,000; taxes, £7,000; post-office, £290,000; and Crown lands, £5,500. The revenue of the quarter was £17,549,520 against £18,274,200 in the corresponding quarter last year. The decrease, £724,680, is thus larger than the whole decrease of the year. Bearing in mind the reductions which have been effected in taxation the accounts must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.—Mr. Bright has issued his address to the Electors of Birmingham. Mr. Bright declares in the most emphatic language that the Parliament now about to expire has been disloyal to its pledges, and has neglected its first duty, and that the Ministry which climbed into office on the pretence of devotion to the cause of Reform has violated its most solemn pledges. For himself he claims to be held free of any share in a betrayal of popular trust, which he denounced and resisted to the utmost of his power, and he expresses a hope that the coming election will show that the cause of freedom, based on a true representation of the people, is advancing irresistibly to a triumph. Mr. Bright states that he is ready to accept again the duties of a representative of Birmingham, and to speak for the constituency and the cause of Reform in the coming Parliament.—Professor Fawcett addressed a meeting of the electors of Brighton on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., and met with an enthusiastic reception. The Liberals are now thoroughly united in support of him and Mr. White. At Greenwich a Conservative candidate—Sir J. H. Maxwell—has come forward hoping to profit by the division in the Liberal Camp. Alderman Lusk held a meeting in Finsbury, and had a most cordial reception. Everywhere electioneering is going on apace.—An inquest on the body of the wretched man Thomas Robinson, who after, shooting the paramour of his wife, destroyed his own life, was opened at Bow on Friday, the 30th ult. The first witness was the wife, who attributed her separation from him to the brutal manner in

which he treated her. The man whom the deceased shot will not be able to give evidence for a fortnight. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Robinson committed suicide while in a state of insanity.—The man who forged the money orders to the amount of £500, and succeeded in obtaining payment for them at various post-offices, has been captured at Dublin, where he was engaged in an attempt to practise similar frauds. His name is Henry Norris.—A fire of considerable magnitude broke out in Doctors' Commons on the 30th ult. The catastrophe originated on the premises of a builder residing in New-street, and was attended with a great loss of property.—Earl Russell presided at the annual *fête* and examination at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, New Cross, on Saturday, the 1st inst. The institution is admirably managed. Earl Russell, in the course of speeches which he made, alluded to this fact, and stated that the Prince of Wales takes a very lively interest in the schools.—On Saturday evening, the 1st inst., on the Great Eastern Railway, there was nearly a repetition of the Staplehurst accident. The down express got off the line near to Norwich, and just as it was approaching a bridge over a stream. The engine-driver, with great presence of mind, put on the breaks, and as the engine came on to the bridge, he and the stoker jumped into the stream. The engine dashed across the line and into some ballast. Both lines were torn up, but fortunately no one in any of the carriages was much hurt.—A case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, the 1st inst., in which Mr. Chetwynd of Longdon Hall was the defendant. Mrs. Chetwynd, who obtained a divorce from her husband a few months ago, had previously got largely into debt. One of the tradesmen who had supplied her with goods now sued Mr. Chetwynd for the amount. The jury found for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chetwynd will thus have to pay his late wife's debts.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at the distribution of Prizes at Wellington College. A brilliant company had assembled, and the proceedings were of an interesting character. The Prince made a brief speech.—Candidates are everywhere busily engaged in addressing electors. In London on Monday evening there was scarcely a borough in which election meetings were not held. In Westminster Mr. J. S. Mill met his committee at St. James's Hall. The meeting was most numerously attended and was very enthusiastic. Mr. Hughes addressed the electors at Stockwell, and Mr. Alderman Lawrence also held a meeting. In Finsbury almost every one of the many candidates attended meetings and made speeches. From the country the election news is not very important.—The trial of Dr. Pritchard on a charge of poisoning his wife and mother-in-law was begun on Monday at Edinburgh. The case promises to be one of the most extraordinary in the annals of criminal trials. The prisoner's counsel sought to have the two charges in the indictment severed, but this was refused by the court. Witnesses were called. Only four were examined. One of them was the girl M'Leod, the servant who had lived with the prisoner. She was four hours in the witness-box, and admitted reluctantly that there had been a criminal intimacy between herself and the prisoner. The evidence generally is of an extraordinary character. The case for the prosecution closed on Wednesday evening.—M. Nadar, the famous aeronaut, has set out on a new enterprise in his balloon *Le Géant*. Accompanied by eight fellow voyagers he ascended from Lyons on Sunday evening, the 2nd inst. The weather was splendid. The balloon took a southerly course. Let us hope that it will not reach the Mediterranean, or, if it does, that it will safely cross it.—Marlborough House was on fire on Tuesday. The

Prince of Wales distinguished himself as a fireman. The fire was more threatening in its character than the public had in the first instance reason to suppose. The fire broke out in a ventilating shaft, but was happily extinguished without much damage. The Prince went to work indefatigably, and when the flames were put out was so begrimed with smoke as to be scarcely recognisable.—A woman, who called herself the Countess de Lisle Hayes, and who gave her address at 60, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, was brought up at Marlborough-street police-court, charged with being drunk and disorderly. There was no doubt that she had been in a very drunken condition, though she denied the fact most strenuously. She was fined 5s. and costs, and discharged.—A Mr. Senton, who says that he is "putting-up" for Southwark, was brought up at Wandsworth police-court charged with assaulting his wife. The fact of the assault was proved; but Senton sought to justify himself by stating his electioneering intentions, and the fact that Mrs. Senton, who had inherited £50,000, wished to carry it with her to her coffin. He was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for three months.

AMERICA.—The *Africa* has arrived, bringing news from New York to the 23rd June. Mr. Seward had communicated to the navy department the resolutions of France and England to withdraw recognition of belligerency from the Confederates. Inasmuch, however, as Earl Russell had not completely withdrawn the twenty-four hours' notice rule, Federal vessels are not to pay the customary courtesy to British vessels. The work of re-organisation goes on apace. Governors have been appointed to several of the Southern States, and measures of reconstruction are being framed. Breckinridge had arrived at Cuba. General Dix had arrived at Quebec. The New Brunswick House of Assembly have passed a resolution opposing the Confederation scheme. At noon on the 23rd gold was quoted at New York at 140½.—By the arrival of the Peruvian we have intelligence from New York to the evening of June 24th. The Governor of Virginia, in his address to the Legislature, recommends a more extended suffrage as regards white citizens, and significantly intimates that the admission of negroes within the electoral pale is a matter which belongs to the Federal power to decide upon. The blockade of all ports of the United States, including Galveston, has been formally raised, and they were to be opened to commerce on the 1st instant. The 25 per cent. restriction on cotton west of the Mississippi has been removed.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

H. H.—We have received your oration; but it was too late for this week's number.

J. D.—You shall hear from us shortly.

H. M.—We are obliged to you for your communication, and shall always be glad to hear from you.

J. H.—We have already made the arrangements you speak of. Thanks for the suggestion.

J. M.—We hold that in the absence of the W.M., or a P.M. under the English Constitution, a Warden, not being an installed Master, can perform the ceremonies. Under the Irish he cannot. The Scotch do not recognise P.M.'s, but have a Depute and a substitute Master. It is not the first time we have answered this question.