

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1867.

### THE APPROACHING GRAND FESTIVAL AND THE NEW MASONIC BUILDINGS.

In the proceedings of the last Grand Lodge reference was made to the report of the Building Committee to the assurance they had received that the new grand banqueting room would be in such a state of forwardness to allow of it being used on the occasion of the Grand Festival, and although Bro. Havers, the Chairman of the Committee, said he was by no means sanguine that such assurance was well founded, there is little or no doubt now that such will be the case, and that it will be inaugurated upon that day. No more appropriate time could have been chosen than the day on which the Most Worshipful the Grand Master will be installed into his dignified office for the twenty-fifth time, and the third anniversary of the day on which the first stone of the new building was laid by his lordship, who was then accompanied by the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland, and surrounded by the most eminent and distinguished members of the Craft. The time that has been occupied in bringing the new structure to its present state has been exceeded far beyond what was anticipated, but many unforeseen causes have contributed to that delay. Still, it is believed that the result will show that the time has not been spent in vain, and that the Craft will possess a building conjointly for Masonic and tavern purposes of which they will have just cause to be proud. When we say conjointly, it is merely in reference to being the entire property of the Craft, inasmuch as that portion of it devoted to Masonry will be quite separate and distinct from tavern accommodation, although immediately contiguous to it, and under no circumstances will one part have any necessary connection with the other. The old hall, the scene of so many historical recollections, will henceforth be trodden only by those who have entered the Masonic portal and ascended the winding staircase, and it is to be hoped that, when exclusively devoted to the Craft, the efforts that have been made will be appreciated and estimated by all who will assemble within its walls.

Before describing the new banqueting hall, to which this notice is more particularly directed, will be as well just to advert to what has been

done as regards that part of the new building which, as we have mentioned, is to be devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes. The original design included a suitable provision for the business of the Craft, and the building of a place which should contain ample provision for lodges and chapters, and where the proceedings could take place with all the accessories and accompaniments so essential to the celebration of the rites of Freemasonry. This portion has been completed and in use for several months, and those who have had an opportunity of attending the lodges held in the Zetland, De Grey and Ripon, Dalhousie, or Moira, will agree with us that the most ample accommodation is provided. It is true that little has been done in the way of ornamentation, but this is a matter which has not been lost sight of, and has only been deferred until the whole of the building is completed and paid for, when an additional grant to carry this out will be presented to Grand Lodge to complete the general and ornamental arrangements. It has been found from experience that the spacious lodge rooms and ante-rooms are very convenient, and those brethren who have not seen them will be well repaid by a visit. In addition to the rooms set apart for the use of lodges and chapters, there are apartments for offices for each of the Masonic Charities, viz., the Royal Benevolent Annuity, the Boys' School, and Girls' School, together with a room for the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and clerks' offices, board-room, waiting-rooms, &c., all being concentrated and contiguous to each other. Especial care, too, has been bestowed upon the lavatories and other offices which are conveniently situate on every floor.

There are also spacious apartments for the use of the Grand Officers, for brethren clothing before they enter the Grand Lodge, and other purposes intimately connected with the Craft.

On each corridor there is a ready and distinct communication from the different lodge rooms with the tavern for the convenience of brethren adjourning after the labours of the lodge, and from what we have seen this portion of the building is on such an extensive scale that banquets can be furnished almost *ad libitum*, and in an incredibly short space of time. Indeed, judging by the immense fittings of the culinary department, one would be almost tempted to suppose that for the nonce, Freemason's Tavern would be called upon to act as the general "victualling

department" of a large portion of the metropolis, and from what we saw the other day there would not appear to be much apprehension of a famine for many weeks to come, but upon this part of the building we may have to say a few words hereafter.

We would now draw especial attention to the new banqueting hall, which is to be used upon the occasion which heads this notice, premising that the following are but a few "random recollections" of what we saw during a rapid and cursory visit, and are not to be taken as a full or elaborate description of what the building really deserves at our hands, but we must leave that for a future notice.

The hall itself when we saw it reminded us, in one respect, very strongly of the interior of the great exhibition building of 1862, when amidst a forest of scaffold-poles and other obstructions you could just catch a distant view of the vast proportions of the building, and the decorations by which it was enriched. Our first view of the interior of the vast hall was from the north end, and when, with the exception of what we have referred to, its immense proportions burst upon our view we were certainly taken by surprise at the splendid room before us, and the advanced state at which the arrangements had arrived. The hall is 100ft. long, by 45ft. wide, and the decorations of it have been entrusted to Messrs. Jackson and Co., of Rathbone-place, and judging by what has already been done, we should say that it will certainly not be surpassed, if equalled, by any other hall in London. One great consideration has been entered into in the construction of the flooring, for that is entirely fire-proof, and the roof is supported by wrought-iron trusses of immense strength, and these span the whole width of the building. Large sky-lights will give light to the hall during the day time, and in this respect it will contrast greatly to the old hall, which, being built for Masonic purposes only, was consequently dark and heavy, and was a serious drawback to it when used in any other way. The ceiling is affixed to the trusses at a lower level, and in this part are placed other lights, slightly intercepted by opaque glass, which throws a subdued light over the whole surface. At night the hall will be lighted by three large sun-burners fixed about five feet from the ceiling, and are constructed by Messrs. Stroud and Co., of St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the latest

and most improved principle. The pilasters on each side of the hall are 20ft. high, with very handsome caps and bases. At the bottom is a seat running the entire length, and on the top are immense consoles, elaborately decorated, dividing the sides of the hall and ceiling into twelve bays, between which there is a handsome cove, richly decorated. Above, springing from the pilasters there are semi-circular arches with large archivoltes and moulded key-stone. A splendid cornice adds to the decorations, the frieze of which is richly decorated with fountains, peacocks, and lizards. The lower part of the sides of the hall are divided into panels, with an enriched moulding 10ft. high. The ends are divided into parts with columns and arch-columns, above which runs a very handsome cornice, with enrichments, dentils, and cove, breaking over the column cap, producing a very handsome feature under the caryatides which surmount the capitals. The south end has a beautiful window with bold pediment over it. The hall will be ventilated with Messrs. Watson's improved ventilator, and pipes are laid to heat it with hot water, so that it can always be kept at a moderate and regular temperature. At the north end is the ladies' gallery, with five rows of seats of such ample proportions that no complaint whatever can be made on that score, and the retiring rooms are replete with every convenience. This gallery is approached by a separate wide and fire-proof stair-case, and can be completely isolated whenever occasion shall require, affording the ladies honouring festivals, the greatest privacy and at the same time, the utmost convenience.

The front portion of the tavern is very commodiously arranged, the entrance is spacious, and the splendid large rooms will be admirably adapted for wedding breakfasts, public dinners, concerts, and balls. In addition to which there is an excellent coffee-room, which cannot fail to be very convenient to country brethren visiting London, with retiring and reception rooms, and other conveniences.

The basement arrangements, which we have before briefly alluded to, are on a scale commensurate with the requirements of this vast and important establishment. The kitchen, which is situate underneath, is the same size as the hall, and it is fitted with all the most approved and modern appliances in the culinary art. The ovens are very capacious so that if a batch of bread was required there would be no

difficulty in baking it, but these are intended only for those delicate productions in the pastry cook's art for which this tavern has so long been celebrated. Another, and very important item in the cuisine arrangements, is the ice department, and here those savory and cooling preparations undergo their manipulation, and but for the proximity of the depositories to the premises, ovens, &c., you might almost from the presence of immense blocks of ice, consider that you had got into a miniature Arctic region, and that it was winter "all the year round." Whatever may be the number of the intending "diners out," the place and fittings appear equal to the demand, the wants of the hungry multitude being supplied in a shorter time than any other hall in London, inasmuch as there is an hydraulic lift from the kitchen to the dining-room door, so that course after course can follow without those long intervals which tend to prolong the gustatory process, loss of time, and general delay of the important business which has to follow. Here all that will be avoided, and consequently the arrangements must add to the general comfort and convenience, and place the Freemasons' Tavern in the first place of the front rank of the hotels of the metropolis.

The cellar department has also undergone a careful revision. The old wines left by the late proprietor, unworthy of keeping, have been disposed of at a great loss, and others of a very different class substituted for those sent away. The directors of the Company, now renting the tavern from the Grand Lodge, have determined to cater well for the Craft, and under the able management of Bro. Charles Gosden, who personally superintends the general arrangements, they confidently expect to receive in addition a very liberal amount of the public patronage.

The building has been constructed from the designs of Bro. F. P. Cockerell, Grand Superintendent of Works, by Messrs. Rider and Son, of Southwark, which is deserving of the highest commendation, and as the home of Freemasonry in London, as well as for its tavern accommodation, will certainly rank amongst the first architectural buildings of the day.

## EARS OF WHEAT FROM A CORNUCOPIA.

By Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, A.M., (*Masonic University of Kentucky, U.S.*); *Corresponding Member of the Union of German Freemasons; one of the Grand Stewards in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, &c.*

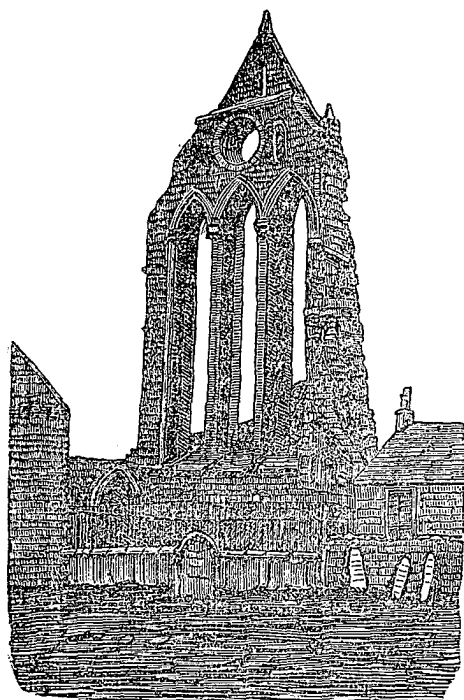
### KILWINNING ABBEY.

Than the Abbey of Kilwinning no Scottish ecclesiastical building is more closely associated

with the early history of Freemasonry; its erection is coeval with the organisation of what is almost universally believed to have been the first formally-constituted lodge in this country of those continental masons and architects, through the prior development of whose artistic skill, aided no doubt by native labour, the magnificent abbeys of Melrose and Kelso were erected. The precise date of the foundation of Kilwinning Abbey, equally with that of the formation of the Lodge of Kilwinning, has been lost in the accidents and circumstances of time—no historical record being extant to confirm or to refute the traditions respecting these two events. As to the identity of the founder of the abbey there is also some discrepancy. Pont attributes its foundation to one of the murderers of Thomas à Beckett, and fixes the date in the time of Malcolm IV., whose reign closed in 1165; others urge the possibility that it was founded in the latter part of the twelfth century, by Richard de Morville, son of Hugh, Constable of Scotland, the chief benefactor, if not also the founder, of Dryburgh Abbey; while by another (the commonly received) account, it was founded in the reign of David I., A.D. 1140, by Hugh de Morville himself. It was dedicated to St. Winning, and built for the reception of the Tyronensian order of monks, a detachment of which was brought thither from Kelso. If we may judge from the value and extent of its possessions (said to have been largely contributed to by Robert Bruce and other crowned heads), and the number of churches under its jurisdiction,\* the position of the Monastery of Kilwinning must have been one of considerable influence;—but with the dawn of the Reformation began the alienation by the Popish abbots of its lands—an example which at a subsequent period was closely imitated by others who in the act belied the name of Reformer,—and although for many years surviving the general wreck in which most of the religious establishments of the period

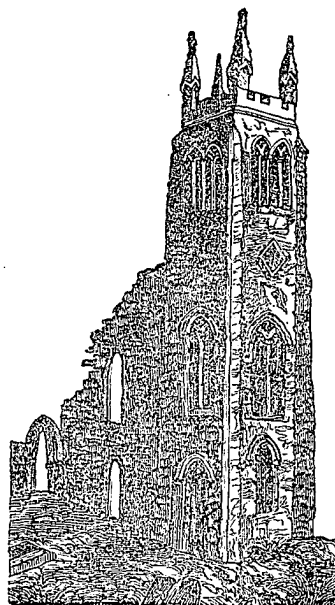
\* Previous to the Reformation, nineteen churches belonged to the abbey, viz.: Kilwinning, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Loudoun, Dalry, Ardrossan, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Beith, Dunlop, Dreghorn, Stevenston, and Stewarton, all in Cunningham; Dumbarton and Kilmarnock, in Dumbartonshire; South and North Knapdale, in Argyll; Kilmory and Kilbride, in the Island of Arran. The revenue of the monastery—exclusive of nearly the whole land in the parish of Kilwinning, and various properties in the parishes of Dalry, Beith, and Kilmarnock—amounted to £880 3s. 4d. Scots; 67 chalders, 9 bolls, 3 firlots of meal; 14 chalders; 1 boll, 3 firlots, 3 pecks of bere; 8 bolls, 1 firiot of wheat; 4 hogsheds of wine, 13 stirks, 140 capons, 100 hens, 268 cheeses, and 9 fathoms of a peat stack. Its total annual income was about £20,000 sterling—a sum sufficient for the comfortable sustentation of a large body of ecclesiastics.

were involved, it at length fell a sacrifice to the church-destroying mania of reforming times.



In the demolition of this grand old religious edifice, the hand of the spoiler was less ruthless than his commission might have warranted; for while utterly razing the cloisters and other monkish tenements, the instrument of destruction spared the chancel of the abbey, which being subsequently repaired and fitted up as the parish church, continued so to be used till 1775, when it was removed and the present church built on its site. This effected, the only entire ruins left remaining were the steeple, and gable of the south transept. The above illustration is from a photograph of the gable in question recently taken at the instance of the Ancient Company of Kilwinning Archers, who having presented the uniform of the Society to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had transferred to the lid of the box containing the same, a view of the Abbey ruins; and it is through the kindness of the Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire, Robert Wylie, Esq., who is also a leading member of the Archers' Society, that we are enabled to present the illustration. The gable is about 80ft. in height by 45ft. in width; and in the south-western portion of the wall are passages which are supposed to have led to a rood loft, or to the dormitory of the monks. There is a Saxon gateway close to the right of the gable, and leading from this mouldering arch, the ruins (in the

shape of walls and vaulted passages) extend about sixty yards southward. There are also two fine arches inside the gateway already referred to. Beneath the church, a corner of which is, seen to the left of the gable, are several sepulchral vaults, in one of which lie the remains of the late Earl of Eglinton and his two wives who predeceased him. There are numerous other cryptic ruins within the original area of the abbey, now forming part of the graveyard. The buildings were of freestone; and notwithstanding that the gable in its dilapidated state has weathered the blasts of three centuries, it is likely long to remain as a relic of its builders' skill in the "royal art," and of that system of superstition and asceticism which characterised the religious establishments of mediæval times.



Directing our steps across the green sward which with its significant mounds now covers what must have formed the nave of the abbey, we approach another venerable fragment, known as the great western entrance, close to which is a tower of modern erection occupying the site of an original steeple which, after having withstood the ravages of time for nearly 700 years, fell on the 2nd of August, 1814, and the remainder being removed, the tower shown in the above engraving was erected principally through the munificence of Hew, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. Its corner-stone was planted in December of the same year by the Right Worshipful Bro. William Davidson of Drumley, Master of Mother Kilwinning, in presence of the members of the Eglinton family, and with the assistance of the lodges in

the province. A most providential circumstance attended the fall of the old steeple. A contract had been made with a tradesman for considerable repairs, and the operations were to have commenced an hour after the accident took place; so that many lives were in all probability spared by all-devouring Time having previously completed the work of destruction. This fragment of the abbey is described as having been "a huge, unseemly square tower," measuring 32ft. on each side, and 103ft. in height. The following interesting particulars respecting it appear in Captain Fullarton's "Historical Memoir of the Family of Eglinton and Winton," as extracted from papers in an action betwixt the abbot and the third Earl of Eglinton, who died in 1535:—"As to the said stepill, it is altogether buyldit upon the bodie of the parochie kyrk of Kilwynning, fer distant from the queir and cloister, swa that nane may half pretext or collour to acclame the samyn, unless it wer the parochin, quhair of I am ane, and, under the Kyngis Majestie, hes the rule and commandeament of the remnant: and I and my predecessouris not only heritable bailies of the regaltie of Kilwynning, but als wa of the regality of Conynghame, has ever in all tymes begane, alsweill in this commendatoris tyme as his predecessouris, quhen abbayis wes in greitter veneration and mair sancttemonie predendit, had the said stepill for ane ward an prisoun to poneis and kep malefactouris and prisouneris; quhairin the common bell hangis, to be rung onlie at command of me or my deputis, for convening of the parochin and tenandis, aither for the Kyngis service, and in all tymes of trubbles, alsweill of wer agains forane enemies, eweill tumult, particular feides, or urtherwoyis, as my predecessouris and I thocht convenyent. Thai and I had ever the use and keiping of the stepill, mannit and fortefeit the samyn, had our deputis and servandis remayning and dwelling thairin at our plesour, without any contradiction; lykeas we haif ever had alsweill in this commendatoris tyme as his predecessouris, the said haill abbay and every pairt thair of patent to us, the principall hall and under placeis, as we plesit to hald our courtis, and for execution of our office of bailliory as occasion servit."

A large arched gateway, situated a few hundred yards in a northerly direction from, and entering to the capacious square in front of, the western entrance, is all that remains of the "faire stone wall" that environed the monastery in the days of

its splendour, and which for many years survived the desolation of the costly structures it had served to protect.

The ruins which we have thus briefly described are distant about twenty-six miles from Glasgow, and fourteen miles from Ayr; and, occupying the summit of a gentle eminence on the western bank of the Garnock, which flows through the town of Kilwinning, the gable and tower are prominent landmarks in the landscape, and are readily seen by travellers passing by rail from Glasgow to Ayr.

There is still in existence, not far from the abbey, a spring said to have been one of those which were blessed by the patron saint of the locality, and which at a subsequent period was rendered famous as the scene of an oft-repeated Popish miracle—a circumstance which is thus alluded to by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Chaplain of Mother Kilwinning, in his statistical account of the parish:—"It would appear that the usual artifices by which superstition was encouraged and confirmed by the Romon Catholic Church, were not neglected by the occupants of this monastery. The fountains which had been blessed by St. Winning continued in high repute, and one of them was believed to give warning of the approach of war, by flowing with blood on such occasions. R. Hoveden and Benedictus Abbas relate a portent of this kind as having occurred in the year 1184. "In eadem vero ebdomada quo rex in Anglia applicuit, quidam fons aquæ vivæ, juxta ecclesiam sancti vinini, in occidentalibus partibus terræ regis Scotiæ, infra Cuninham, non longe a Castello de Irevin, mutatus in sanguinem, manavit puro sanguine per octo dies et totidem noctes sine intermissione. Et dicebant indignæ quod simile portentum ibidem contingere solebat contra effusionem sanguinis. Sed numquam antea tam diu manavit ibi sanguinis manatio." This fact was mentioned by Lord Hailes, among the miscellaneous occurrences in the first volume of his Annals of Scotland. He was, in consequence, accused of credulity by the critics; and, in a subsequent edition of his work, he declares that "the author must still remain under that imputation, for he cannot submit to acknowledge that he does not believe that a fountain, near Kilwinning, ran blood for eight days and eight nights, without intermission. A recent occurrence tends to prove the truth of the story. In 1826, when the square or green, in the town of Kilwinning, to the west of the monastery, was being levelled, the workmen came upon an old leaden pipe, about

an inch in diameter, which ran from the walls of the building, in the direction of a fine spring now called Kyles Well. This pipe had a considerable descent, and could not have been used for the purpose of drawing water from the well to the abbey. Through it, therefore, in all probability, blood or some liquid resembling it, had been caused to flow into the fountain, and thus the credulity of the people was imposed upon by the appearance of a miracle, which served to enhance the fame of the monastery and the power of its priesthood.

A few particulars, supplementary to those which we have already introduced in connection with the subject of our illustrations, may in the eyes of brethren having a taste for archaeological pursuits possess interest sufficient to justify their reproduction here. It would appear that Kilwinning was celebrated as the site of a religious institution five hundred years before the founding of the monastery. To quote from that learned and able antiquarian, the author of the 'Historical Memoir' already noticed,—The abbey of Kilwinning is one of the few religious houses which trace a connection with the early hagiology of Scotland. The syllable 'Kil,' so common in Ireland, and throughout those parts in western Scotland which were colonised from Ireland, has been generally translated by the English word 'cell,' and which is here prefixed to the name of St. Winning. In that curious and voluminous repository of superstitious piety, the 'Breviary of Aberdeen,' recently reproduced in fac simile by the zeal and munificence of the Maitland Club, appears a brief biographical account of St. Winning. Of princely Milesian origin, he was born towards the close of the seventh century, in Ireland, then the great source of Christian missionaryism in the western regions, and his education was suitable to his eminent quality. But from his earliest years he discovered an exclusive inclination to solitude and religious meditation; and finding the circumstances of his high rank to be quite insufferable to his devotional aspirations, he resolved, in concert with a few others, his chosen companions, to devote himself exclusively to the propagation of the sacred truths of Christianity among the heathen tribes of the northern regions adjacent. And with this view the party forthwith privately commenced the construction of some sort of temporary vessel—float or raft, it is called—and thus in the boundless strength and confidence of their faith, resolved to commit themselves, without further preparation of means,

to the winds and waves, leaving it entirely to Providence to direct their course to whatever shore their services might be most needed in the holy mission of his service. The voyage did not, however, it appears, in all respects prove so miraculously prosperous as the voyagers in their enthusiasm might have been led to anticipate; and after a long perilous tossing hither and thither, they at last reached the mouth of the Garnock water in the sandy bay of Cunningham, weary, worn out, and at the point of perishing with cold and hunger. Neither knowing where they were nor what to do, they essayed to procure some fish from the desert stream. But all in vain! They could discover nothing; and in an agony of despair, the poor saint, apprehensive they were thus cruelly thwarted by some malignant *genius loci*, in his exasperated feelings cursed the river, that it should never more be blessed as the habitation of fish, a doom from which it only escaped by changing its course and flowing in a new channel, as afterwards believed!

. . . But however ungracious the spirit of the Garnock may have been in thus refusing a supply of fish to the poor famished saint and his followers, it is certain he did not on that account turn away from the locality, for it is recorded that in a vision he was directed by an angel to build his church on the identical beautiful spot now occupied by the shattered fragments of the once glorious abbey which, at the distance of four centuries afterwards, came to replace the humble cell of St. Winning. The territorial possessions of the Abbey of Kilwinning appear first to have been erected into a regality, in favour of Abbot William Boyd, about the year 1450. Hew, second earl of Eglinton, was served heir to his grandfather, the first earl, in the hereditary office of Baillie of the regality of the Monastery of Kilwinning, December 4th, 1545; and not improbably the family may have held this appointment from the beginning. Subsequently Hew, third Earl of Eglinton, had a charter from Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning, May 19th, 1552, of the office of "Chamberlain, justiciary and bailie of all the lands belonging to the said monastery," he had likewise a charter of the feu-duties belonging to it, Aug. 24th, 1565. The lordship of Kilwinning was first secularised and granted by the Crown to William Melville, commendator thereof, in 1591, and 10 years afterwards he alienated it to the Earl of Eglinton; which aliena-

tion, after some difficulties and considerable delay, on the score of formalities, was finally confirmed to the purchaser's successor, the redoubted sixth earl. This magnificent abbey and its monastic buildings, up to the period of the grant to Melville of its temporalities, appear to have remained uninjured, though, doubtless, for some considerable time in an utterly neglected condition. Pont, who visited the abbey in about 10 years after the event, states its destruction to have been consummated in the year 1591—a date corresponding to Melville's acquisition, and not improbably connected with that event.

### HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN CORNWALL.

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

(Continued from page 283.)

An elaborate letter and petition to Grand Lodge is inserted in the minute book dated 19th January, 1818, respecting the "Book of Constitutions," and the emergency clauses previously referred to, and the whole question is fully explained on behalf of the Master and Wardens of the Love and Honour Lodge. It occupies two sheets (closely written) of large minute book, and evinces much ability on the part of the composer, who is most anxious for a change being made for the benefit of the members. As no answer appears to this document, we suppose it was unfavourably acknowledged by the Grand Secretary. The new Secretary appointed at this time, believed in "spreading out" his records, and in transcribing very little of the labours of the lodge, hence, for some time, the minutes are but meagre, and those most indifferently written. The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist falling on Sunday, the annual meeting was postponed to the Monday following, when it was proposed that a subscription be entered into by the present members for the relief of the most indigent persons in the town of Falmouth, and that the sum so collected be laid out in bread and distributed amongst a given number of poor persons as a gift from the lodge. We feel much gratified in stating that the brethren nobly responded to this appeal, and having given liberally, they had the pleasure of feeding upwards of one hundred and twenty poor people for some time. Bro. J. Ellis was re-elected to the chair of the lodge, and in appointing his

officers for the ensuing year, expressed a hope that they would, in conjunction with himself and the members, endeavour to promote the prosperity and Masonic welfare of the lodge. A new Secretary was appointed, and from his carefully recorded minutes we are able to present some information regarding an important meeting held in consequence of the following circular:—

Redruth, 30th April, 1819.

"Dear Sir and Brother.—Having been informed on good authority that the *making, passing, and raising* are not performed in the several lodges in this province in the same forms, and it being desirable for the good of the Craft, that the same forms should be used throughout the province, by virtue of the powers vested in me, I appoint the several Masters of lodges in the province to meet me at Wynn's Hotel, in Falmouth, on Friday, the 14th day of May next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to settle the precise forms to be used in future in performing the ceremonies above-mentioned in each and every lodge within the province, and in case any cause should occur to prevent the Master of the lodge from attending the meeting, then he must appoint some brother that is a member of his lodge, and learned in those ceremonies, to attend in his stead, so that each lodge in the province may be duly represented at the meeting.

I am dear, Sir and Brother, with fraternal regard,

Yours most faithfully,

THOMAS WARREN,

D.P.G.M. for the County of Cornwall.

To the Master of the Lodge of

Love and Honour, Falmouth.

In compliance with the above notice, the several Masters of the lodges in the province of Cornwall assembled at the Love and Honour lodge room, on the day appointed, when the D. Prov. G.M. (having stated his reasons for summoning the meeting) said he was given to understand that the Lodge of Love and Honour (No. 110), Falmouth, was the only lodge in possession of the regular forms of opening and closing in the different degrees, and for making, passing, and raising according to the plan recently laid down by the United Grand Lodge of England, and he therefore requested the W.M. of that lodge to take the chair, and to perform the various ceremonies in Craft Masonry, with his Wardens and other officers. Accordingly Bro. J. Ellis, the W.M. took the chair and post of honour, when he requested the worthy D. Prov. G.M. to take the chair at his right hand (being a distinguished visitor), and Bro. J. T Vivian, P.M. 110, and Prov. S.G.W., on his left, as



P.W. The assisting officers Bro. M. Brougham, S.W.; J. Conish, J.W.; J. Roberts, S.D.; R. Skins, J.D.; Rev. S. Symons, Prov. G.C., Chap. There were also present, Bros. Knight, P.M., Past D. Prov. G.M., and R. Knight, W.M., P. Prov. G.S.B. of the Redruth Lodge; Moyle, W.M. Helston Lodge; Johns, W.M. Truro Lodge; Treween, W.M. Penzance Lodge; Lean, W.M. Crowan Lodge; and Glasson, of the same lodge.

The lodge was then opened in the first degree, and the ceremony of initiation was worked. The Inner Guard acting as the candidate. The W.M. then opened up into the Fellow Crafts' degree, and having passed the acting candidate through that ceremony, he then declared the lodge of Master Masons opened with the usual observances, and the room being laid out in order, the imposing ritual of that grand degree was then performed with "due solemnity," and the various degrees closed in form down to the E.A., amid the enthusiastic appreciation of the members of the Craft present.

The D. Prov. G.M. then expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and ordered the same mode of proceeding in all the degrees to be adopted by every lodge in the province, "and a copy of particulars written short by Bro. Vivian, the W.P.M., was delivered to Bro. Knight, the W.M. of the Redruth Lodge, and the D. Prov. G.M. directed him to make a copy thereof, and transmit it to the next senior lodge, and that each lodge should make a copy from the one received within fourteen days of its receipt, and send it to the next, until the whole of the lodges throughout the province were in possession of a copy." After a banquet in honour of the occasion, the W.M. proposed "The Health of Bro. Warren, D. Prov. G.M.," which was responded to "with three times three," and the worthy brother then suitably thanked the brethren for the kind and warm welcome he had received. The healths of the other Provincial Grand Officers were then toasted, and in conclusion, the W.M. of the Redruth Lodge proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master presiding," in doing which he was pleased to remark, among other observations respecting the business of the day, that in all the lodges which he ever had the pleasure of attending (and they were not a few in different parts of the globe), he never had witnessed the ceremonies so ably conducted as on this day, and he doubted not but that every officer and Master of a lodge present would fully concur in that sentiment, and thanked the W.M. for the example he had shown, the trouble he had taken, and the ability he had displayed on this occasion. The W.M. in returning thanks for the graceful tribute that had been paid to his worth, said "That it was not to him individually, but to the members collectively, that the lodge owed its progress in the art,

and more particularly to the persevering activity of our P.M., Bro. Vivian, who was always the foremost in a strict adherence to the laws of the Craft, and in ability to enforce them."

After much interesting conversation on Freemasonry in general, the lodge was finally closed in peace and harmony, every brother expressing himself in the strongest terms of approbation, and being highly pleased with the business of the day. We mentioned the fact of a visit being paid this lodge by Bro. Ernsshaw, who gave such authoritative instruction to the W.M.—as a representative of the Grand Lodge of England—that placed the lodge in so favourable a position. Such instruction was much needed—not only at that time subsequent to the union—but also before then.

It is supposed on good evidence, that the degree of Master Mason, *as a secret and distinct degree*, was instituted about 1720, and that its ritual then was vastly different to what it is now, as at that period the Royal Arch degree was unknown, and its mysteries formed part of the third degree from that year to about 1740, when an alteration was made. These alterations, we believe, continued for some years, and then another change was made, as also in the two previous degrees, and at the "Union in 1813" the final and unalterable forms were decided upon and established. Before 1717, Freemasonry as a secret institution, was represented by the "Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees," since by the third degree, and now by the three Craft degrees combined, including the "Holy Royal Arch" of the Grand Lodge of England.

The subject of the recognition of these degrees by the various governing bodies of Masons in the two hemispheres is too important and extensive to be considered here, so we must reserve such a question for another opportunity, when we hope to avail ourselves of that privilege, premising, however, that whereas English Masonry of the present day is Jewish, and the Craft itself purely theistical, formerly it was Christian only, and all its lectures culminated in the truths of salvation. Hence in the higher degrees of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite" and the "Royal Order," pure and ancient Masonry is practised according to the ceremonies of the Craft before the union, and the Christian element in them abounds, which in some measure accounts for the great influence they exert in this country especially.

At a meeting of No. 110 held December 7th, the W.M. produced and read a letter from the Grand Secretary to the Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall, in answer to an application made by him, "whether any address was intended to be presented to the Prince Regent, from the Grand Lodge of England, at this eventful period," the reply to which



was in the negative. An improved attendance of the members on Feb. 1st, 1820, is recorded by the Secretary, who states that "the usual Masonic toasts were given at the close of the meeting, and drank in silence, as a mark of respect to the memory of a beloved brother, our revered monarch, His Majesty George III. No songs were sung, and the lodge was closed after the usual questions in due form, and the meeting adjourned to the next regular lodge night." On the 7th March the W.M., Bro. John Ellis, and several of the members assembled, and the minutes of the last lodge having been read and approved, he read a letter from the D. Prov. G.M. for the county, acknowledging the receipt of his communication dated the 6th ult., and expressing his approbation of the proposal that the members of the Lodge of Love and Honour, and the fraternity at Falmouth, might join the Mayor and Corporation on the joyful occasion of proclaiming our royal patron, His Majesty George IV. king. The next minute records a practical exhibition of the advantages of Freemasonry.

(To be continued.)

## THE NEMESIS: A TALE OF THE DAYS OF TRAJAN.

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

(Continued from page 288.)

### CHAPTER XXX.

#### EXECUTION OF BALBUS.

"Now his son . . . life, honour, name, and all  
That made me happy, at one stroke has taken  
For ever from the world."—*Shakespeare.*

Caius, the sun of life eclipsed within his bosom, wandered sadly by the Tiber's banks, the memories of the happy hours that had ceased to be glimmering darkly on the river of woe, and over all a quiet light rising, in a new faith, which if it did not console him for his loss, at least in time made him bear it, at times forget it. In that dark hour, with the blood coursing wildly through his veins, the river had a strange attraction for him. He looked into its yellow tide rushing eagerly to the sea, and he felt tempted to hide his sorrows beneath its wave; but cowards only flee from the perils and woes of life, and Caius was brave. At length he re-entered the city. Even great griefs, the first agony spent, longs to look upon the face of man. In crowds there is fellowship as well as

solitude, and the sight of people can distract the thoughts from a great grief. Caius had neared the Forum, when an officer of the Emperor's household accosted him.

"Noble Caius, I have been in search of you everywhere. The Emperor desires your immediate presence."

Caius bowed, and accompanied the officer. Trajan looked stern and gloomy as he entered the apartment, and on seeing him, the Emperor waved his hand, and they were left alone.

"Caius, I have sent for you to do you what you will in time consider a service. You know Balbus?"

"Balbus. Yes; what of him?"

"He dies within the hour."

"Dies!" cried Caius, in horror; "what is he guilty of?"

"First, he is proved by the evidence of Marenna to have been the leader of these accursed Bacchanals."

"He!"

"Aye, none but he. That alone would condemn him to die, for that crime ostensibly shall he die, but there is a more terrible charge against him, a charge, for which, had he a hundred lives, he would die. You remember the disappearance of Sempronia the Vestal. You cannot have forgot it, for all Rome rang with the tidings."

"I remember. But she was drowned in the Tiber."

"Ah! so it was reported. Balbus set that report afloat, but it was false. She never quitted Rome."

"Are you assured of that," answered Caius, gravely. "Remember it is Sempronia you speak of."

"I am assured of it, Caius. It is Sempronia I mean. I know what you would say. Sempronia comes of a stock whose sons were all valiant, and whose daughters were all chaste. Is that not the proverb? Well, she has stained her virgin Vestal robe, and from the night she left Vesta's fire, she has lived with Balbus."

Trajan then detailed the discovery of Sempronia, her death, and the murder of Cenna. Caius listened in terrified horror; the details were so revolting, the proof so clear.

"Others," said Trajan, "are mixed up in this terrible society of Bacchus, but the death of one will awe them—your intended father-in-law, Murtius. Am I not right?—Yes, Murtius was a

Bacchanal, Lais was a Bacchanal, and Phryne was a Bacchanal."

Caius moved not, made no sign of wonder—he had to learn nothing that could astonish him now.

"Mark you, Caius, you do not marry that woman."

"Rest easy, my lord, I will not marry her."

"So far, so good. Now Balbus dies, convicted of the crime of fostering Bacchanalism. Sempronius's name must never be mentioned in Rome. Few know her fate, and those who know it, have every reason to conceal her shame. Hide it in your heart, or rather forget it. Now, you have been seen much in the company of Balbus, who has not failed to spread abroad the news of your marriage with Phryne. Balbus condemned for forbidden practices, the people will fancy that you too were a Bacchanal."

"I?" cried Caius indignantly.

"Yes, you. Our Romans are censorious. You will command the guard at his execution."

Caius made a gesture of dissent, which Trajan took no notice of, but calling for his attendants, said on quitting the room—"We command our lieutenant Caius Fabius to see the sentence executed upon the culprit Balbus."

This was an order which he dared not disobey. Accordingly descending the stairs he made his way to the prison where Balbus was confined, and there found Dentatus and a guard. Dentatus after salutation, said :

"We waited for you, Caius."

"What is the manner of his death?"

"To be whipped with rods, till nearly dead—then beheaded, and his body cast into the Tiber."

"A fearful death," said Caius, shuddering.

"Do you think so?" said Dentatus, with a cold smile. "To my mind I would have him die a less speedy death. For his crime an eternity of punishment could not expiate it, or win from me a single upthump. Now that you are here, we may as better march."

Balbus was led forth into the open air, his manner cool and collected. He looked steadily before him and recognised no one. A great crowd of people, attracted by the news of the crime, and the position of the criminal, had gathered round the prison. On a platform above the doorway the executioner and his assistants stood, the latter with *virgis*, or rods, in their hands. Balbus was led thither, and his hands tied to a post. Then

the cruel punishment commenced ; assistant after assistant raining down blows that echoed a far off, and covered the doomed one's back with blood and mangled flesh. Not a word, not a groan, not even a motion did that terrific torture wring from Balbus. His face grew pale, and the cold perspiration stood in beads upon his brow. He was otherwise a stone, or rather like some wild beast at bay, helpless to defend himself, he had resolved mutely and unflinchingly to die. Caius grew pallid at the ghastly spectacle, while Dentatus, close to the flagellists, watched the effect of every blow. At length the young Roman, sick of the blood and blows, called upon the executioner to do the last office.

"He has not received half enough," cried Dentatus, savagely ; "beat on."

"Hold," cried Caius, as an assistant raised his hand to strike. "I command here. The Emperor's orders have been carried out to the letter. See, even the people are sick of it. Finish the execution."

Balbus who had been in a slight swoon heard these words, and a gentle feeling entered his eyes as he turned them upon the young Roman. If he loved anyone besides Lais, it was Caius, and that love amid the anguish of death, the clouds of a guilty conscience, bubbled up to his eyes, and went forth in a single tear. Caius had said truly, the people were sick of the dull thud of blows, and many of them had turned their faces away from the platform. Two persons, however, had crushed forward to the first rank to glut their eyes with the spectacle, and as Balbus was placed in position to receive the executioner's stroke he saw them. As the sword rose, one, a woman, turned with a laugh to her companion. Balbus started, he recognised Lais and Murtius—the hand that had betrayed him was revealed—the next instant his head fell to the ground.

(To be continued.)

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

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES.

A quantity of matter from ancient authorities on the Eleusinian and other mysteries is to be found in "Van Dael de Oraculis," which has very curious plates. I founded a summer lodge for Smyrna at Ephesus, called the Eleusinian, where initiations have been held on the site where initiations into the mysteries of Eleusis likewise took place. The mysteries of Eleusis figure in the Masonic literature of the Continent in the last century.—HIDE CLARKE.

## THE LETTER OF BRO. ANDREW COX.

I think it must be taken for granted that those who write in cypher know what they are writing about, and only use such characters as are necessary for their purpose. This being so, are Bros. Hughan and Haye sure they have used the right key?—P R A E I A N R Y P K C R I G.

## A MASONIC LIBRARY.

DEAR BROTHER \* \* \* You write that you desire a Masonic library which shall comprise all the books that can in any way elucidate the various theories respecting the origin of Freemasonry; and you consult me as to the probable cost. Now, I have just read one of the notes on Bro. Thory's "Histoire de la Fondation du Grand Orient de France." It contains a notice of some of these theories. I will set them down briefly in the order in which they occur.

"Adam was the depository of Masonic science, having received it from God. Freemasonry came into existence when the Tower of Babel was building. Freemasonry arose with the architect and workmen employed upon Strasburg Cathedral, A.D. 1277. Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's, invented Freemasonry. The Masonic doctrines come from the Jews. The mysteries of the Freemasons are entirely founded on the Christian Religion and Church. The Essenians invented Freemasonry. The Druses of Syria invented Freemasonry. The Cabalists invented Freemasonry. The Ascetic Jews invented Freemasonry. The cradle of Freemasonry was in Grecæ. The cradle of Freemasonry was in Tartary. The cradle of Freemasonry was in Egypt. The mysteries of the Freemasons are the same as the mysteries of the Egyptians. The first lodge was founded by Romulus. The Emperor Augustus was initiated at Athens after the battle of Actium. Zoroaster was the inventor of Freemasonry. Freemasonry comes from the Northern Nations. Freemasonry owes its origin to the Crusaders. Freemasonry was an emanation of the Divinity. The origin of the world and the origin of Freemasonry were simultaneous. Jacques Molay, Grand Master of the Templars, created four mother lodges,—one for the East, one for the West, one for the North, and one for the South. Freemasonry existed at Herкулaneum. Freemasonry arose exclusively with the Druids. Freemasonry is due to the genius and policy of Oliver Cromwell."

At the end of the note then is this passage "Nous passons sous silence un grand nombre d'autres opinions plus ou moins vraisemblables, émises sur l'origine de la Franche-Maçonnerie. C'est un Océan immense, sur lequel chacun s'embarque et revient toujours à son port sans être plus instruit." . . . My utter inability to give you information as to the probable cost of the Masonic library you desire must now, dear brother, be sufficiently apparent."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## ANCIENT GERMAN FREEMASONRY.

Bro. \* \* \* The ancient German Freemasonry was, I imagine, not unlike the ancient English Freemasonry. Some future communication to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE will explain my notions on this subject.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## MUSTARD SEED ORDER.

A Correspondent inquires whether the Order of the Mustard Seed (Senf-korn Orden) was connected with Freemasonry. My answer is that it was not. It was the creation of the Count Zinzendorf when he was very young. That the Count was a Freemason has not, I believe, been ascertained. See my communication—"Count Zinzendorf," FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, vol. xii., p. 356.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## ROYAL ARCH CEREMONY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As we have sometimes great difficulty in obtaining the proper number to open a chapter here, would you have the kindness to inform me what the practice is in England—whether a chapter can be opened with less than nine companions being present?

Yours fraternally, STADACONA.

Quebec, March 1st, 1867.

[Our companion puts rather an extraordinary question, inasmuch as in England every Royal Arch chapter is opened by not less than three installed Principals only, and three must be present. Those below that degree cannot be there at the opening.—ED. F.M.]

## AN IMPOSTOR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The last number of your valuable paper contains a useful, though painful warning to the Craft, cautioning them against an impostor pretending to be a Pole, who has been swindling and imposing upon the benevolent Masons, under the plea of distress, having lost everything for the good of his country in the late insurrection. The visits of such swindlers become quite a pest to the body Masonic, and do us Poles an incalculable injury and disgrace.

Sincerely thanking your worthy correspondent, Bro. T. F. Halsey, W.M. elect No. 10, for his denouncing this impostor, I would feel as a grateful and personal favour conferred upon me for his disclosing the name of the beggar under false pretences, that the Craft in general, and the Poles in particular, might know the individual in question of such infamous propensities, devoid of all moral worth, dishonouring and sully so ignominiously the name of my deeply beloved and sore oppressed fatherland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is really a political Polish exile, or a self-styled Pole. I have learned by experience that many Germans, Jews, and Polish vagrants are in the habit of carrying on a regular trade out of the public sympathy for the undeserved misfortunes of Poland, in victimising the noble, benevolent, though credulous persons. In cases where a Polish chevalier d'industrie should try to fleece the pockets of my English brethren, I believe the best means for confounding such gentry and their plundering propensities, should be by applying to the Secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, at 10, Duke-street, St. James's-garden, London, for information in reference to the position and moral character of my countrymen.

Yours fraternally,  
P.M., A POLE.

## THE RED CROSS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In your publication of the 13th inst. you favour us with the address of Bro. Little. I was pleased and delighted with the principles referred to therein, and I shall be further

gratified if Bro. Little will tell the readers of the Magazine why he called that a "vision" which is known to be but a solar phenomenon, and which has been seen by others than Constantine. Again in the paragraph commencing "Since the Crusades no less than thirty-four princes of the Imperial House of Comnenes have been Grand Masters of our fraternity." What fraternity does Bro. Little refer to, and what were the names of the princes? Where did they reside when they were installed? Where are the records preserved? Are they to be found in the British Museum, or in the monument room of the Grand Lodge of England? And where can the declaration of the Abbe Giustiniani be found? I hope and trust Bro. Little will give plain answers to these plain questions, and thereby clear away some of the mystery that surrounds the Order of which he is an able exponent.

Yours fraternally,

KADOSH.

### UNIFORMITY OF WORKING IN LODGES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In a recent communication I alluded to the difficulties which Masons in some parts of the country experience in obtaining accurate instruction in the correct form of ritual, to the accidental errors and want of uniformity which consequently arise, and to the capricious changes made by professed instructors, who conceive that there are some discrepancies in the usually recognised forms. I have always maintained that uniformity is so important, that it is better to tolerate these slight discrepancies, and to work strictly according to the plan adopted by the Emulation Lodge, assembling at the Freemasons' Hall, London, every Friday evening, than for individuals to introduce their own peculiar notions, which must in the end greatly interfere with correctness, and make it difficult for brethren from a distant locality, when called upon, to take a prominent part in the proceedings of a lodge. As a remedy for this state of confusion, I suggested the desirability of the appointment by Grand Lodge of salaried inspectors and instructors, who should periodically visit all the lodges in the country, and report thereon, and also of recognised local teachers. I was not then aware that this plan is adopted elsewhere, but I have just been informed by Bro. Col. Peyton, an accomplished gentleman and a distinguished American Freemason, that in Virginia and North Carolina such an arrangement is in existence, and answers the purpose well and effectively. On his authority, I have permission to state that, in the district referred to, Bro. L. L. Stevenson was some years ago appointed as travelling inspector and instructor, at a salary of £500 per annum, and that the result has been most satisfactory.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally, P.M.

[Our correspondent should first get somebody recognised by the Grand Lodge, and the system declared to be the only perfect one, before any lodge should be called upon to adopt a new system.—Ed, F.M.]

### THE PRIVILEGES OF PAST MASTERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—You may recollect my

making an inquiry some time ago respecting the privileges of a P.M. and the operation of "Constitutions," Art. I., page 18. Your dictum, as I understood it, was that a P.M., by ceasing to subscribe to any lodge for the space of twelve months, loses all the privileges of his rank, including his eligibility for election to the chair of K.S., to regain which he must again go through the Warden's chair, and that, though not actually expressed in the "Book of Constitutions," this rule applies equally to a Past Warden, who may so cease to be a member of any lodge for twelve months. This appeared to me but reasonable, and agreed entirely with my previous supposition. A case in point has occurred. A P.M. of a lodge at Goole resigned on leaving that town about eighteen months ago, and on coming to live here recently joined No. 764. To his surprise he finds that he is not entitled to sit among the P.M.'s, or to be a candidate at the coming election of W.M. He tries to regain his position by sending a year's subscription to his old lodge, but, having resigned, he cannot be re-admitted without a ballot. On appealing to the Grand Secretary, that worshipful brother rules that a P.M. only loses all the privileges he has obtained by sitting in the chair of K.S., and not those he obtained through being once a Warden, *i.e.*, on re-joining any lodge at any subsequent period he is eligible for election to the chair of that lodge, unless there be a private lodge by-law stipulating to the contrary, or that he must be a Past Warden of that lodge; and by natural inference the rule of loss of rank by non-subscription to a lodge for twelve months does not apply to Past Wardens at all.

I must confess that I cannot see why a Past Warden should be allowed, under these circumstances, to retain his privileges, and not a Past Master. Many Past Masters know nothing of the rule, and I think if it were brought more before the notice of the brethren, it would be the means of keeping amongst us many Masons whose services would be of great value. Indeed, only this morning a highly respectable man who has held provincial rank, and been twice W.M. of a lodge, told me that if he had had any idea that he would lose his rank, he would certainly have kept up his connection with some lodge.

In your last I see Dr. Hopkins, a brother though only known by name, yet highly esteemed by many in the North, has mooted the question of the right of a lodge to request visitors to withdraw during the reading of the minutes. I cannot presume to lay claim to the "rank, authority, and experience" requisite to form an opinion, but as I take great interest in the matter, perhaps you will pardon my presumption in saying a word on the subject.

It is admitted that a lodge has a right to request visitors to withdraw during the discussion of private matters, and as the minutes contain the record of such discussion and its result, is it not logical that the exclusion of strangers is as desirable in the second instance as in the first, else what end is attained?

I strongly disagree with Dr. Hopkins that the minutes are public property any more than any other transaction of the lodge, and the restriction in the "Book of Constitutions" as to their publica-

tion is a further support of my argument. But, on the other hand, I do not admit (and in this I am supported by several Masons of authority in this neighbourhood) the right of a lodge to exclude visitors on any occasion.

The lodge may request their withdrawal as a favour, and no visitor would be so discourteous as to refuse it; but even this should not be done except in cases where the visitors would themselves see the propriety of retiring. Whether a lodge can formally form itself into a committee for the consideration of private business I am not prepared to say, but certainly it cannot be done until after the confirmation of the minutes, or rather, I should say, the minutes cannot be confirmed by such a lodge committee. The only way in which I think it could be managed or evaded would be to move that the consideration of the subject be deferred to a special committee to consist of all the members of the lodge; and even then the result of their deliberations would have to be reported to the next regular lodge, when it would be recorded on the minutes, and could not be carried into effect until confirmed at an open lodge following.

Yours fraternally,

STONIER LEIGH.

[A Past Master, by ceasing to subscribe to any lodge for twelve months, becomes disqualified from attending Grand Lodge until such time as he gets a new qualification by subscribing and passing again as a Warden or Master of a lodge. Having once served as a Master, and being a subscribing member, he is eligible to be put in nomination for the chair of K.S. in any lodge, providing the by-laws are not in opposition to it. He has no right, on rejoining another lodge, to take his seat amongst the Past Masters of it, inasmuch as he is to them a stranger, and cannot rank as a Past Master of the lodge, simply from having filled the chair in some other lodge. If his health is proposed in company with the P.M.'s of the lodge at the banquet, it is simply an act of courtesy, but he has no right to appear amongst them.—ED. F.M.]

MASONIC ANECDOTE.—The *Minerva*, a Dutch merchantman, returning from Batavia to Europe, June 14, 1823, with several rich passengers, nearly all of them Masons, among others Bro. Englehardt, Deputy Grand Master of the lodges in India, arrived on the coast of Brazil, where it encountered a corsair, under Spanish colours. The Dutchman was attacked, and, after a bloody engagement, was obliged to strike. The corsair, irritated, ordered pillage and massacre. The conquerors had fastened one party of the vanquished to the masts, but the passengers, by prayers and tears, at length obtained permission to be taken on board the corsair. They were taken on board, but nothing could assuage the fury of the captain. In this extremity Bro. Englehardt made the sign for aid, and on the instant the same man, who the moment before was insensible to prayers and entreaties, became moved even to softness. He was himself a Mason, as well as several of his crew, who were members of a lodge at Ferrol. However, although he acknowledged the appeal, he doubted the truth of it, for the signs, tokens, and words agreed but imperfectly with his—he demanded proofs. Unluckily, the Dutch brethren fearing, and with some reason, to excite the anger of the pirates, whom they considered to be the enemies of Freemasonry, had thrown overboard, previous to the battle, all their jewels and Masonic papers. It was, however, providentially ordained that among some fragments that were floating was a torn parchment diploma; it was seized, and on being shown to the captain of the pirates, his doubts ceased; he acknowledged the brethren, embraced them, restored their vessel and property, repaired the damage, demanding, as the only remuneration, affiliation with a Dutch lodge; he then gave the ship a safeguard against the Spaniards for the remainder of the voyage.—*Masonic Eclectic*.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

### MASONIC MEMS.

#### ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—

The Quarterly General Court of this Institution was held on Thursday, the 11th inst., in the Yarborough Room, Freemasons' Hall, Bro. John Udall, V.P., in the chair, who was supported by a large number of the brethren, among whom we noticed Bros. J. W. Frost, Samuel May, John Boocock, A. H. Hewlett, J. Creaton, H. Law, Magnus Ohren, John Symonds, F. C. Adlard, A. Robinson, W. H. Warr, W. Young, and J. H. Sheen. The minutes of the last quarterly court, in January, having been read and confirmed, the minutes of the subsequent committee meetings were read and approved, and the Treasurer was authorised to sign cheques for the tradesmen's bills for the quarter to the amount of £950 2s. 11d. Bro. C. H. Patten, the Secretary, announced that the anthem, "Thine, O! Lord, is the greatness," would be sung by the children at the ensuing festival, on the 8th proximo, and that Bro. Donald King had offered to teach the children part-singing. Thirty annual subscribers were then appointed on the General Committee, and Bro. B. B. Cabbell was re-elected Treasurer of the Institution. The scrutineers were afterwards appointed, and the election of seven out of seventeen candidates was proceeded with, the name of one candidate, E. C. Clark, having been first withdrawn, as she was to be purchased in next week. The following is the result of the election:—Emily Blair, 839; A. M. Ingram, 565; H. L. Madely, 537; G. A. Fleck, 534; E. J. Baxter, 527; M. H. Travers, 522; C. B. Fletcher, 485. The undermentioned candidates will have the numbers placed against their names carried forward to the next election:—M. J. Witherwick, 416; A. B. Allen, 382; A. M. M. Batley, 237; A. Rennell, 213; E. Geere, 196; C. M. Gregory, 119; E. J. Brookes, 96; M. A. Bryant, 13; K. J. Barrett, 9; E. A. Dunn, 3. Votes of thanks to the Scrutineers and Chairman closed the day's proceedings.

MASONIC FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN PARIS ON THE 15TH OF JUNE, 1867.—The Grand Orient of France having decided on holding a Masonic Festival on the 15th day of June next, which will be followed by a banquet, as announced in the MAGAZINE of the 16th ultimo, the Secretary-General of the Grand Orient has communicated to us the pleasure of the Grand Orient that all brethren holding under the several Masonic jurisdictions in Great Britain may make application through the office of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE for any information they are desirous of obtaining relative to the Masonic meetings, and the general arrangements for the reception of foreign brethren visiting Paris at and after the opening of the Exhibition. We have now the pleasure of announcing to our readers that we have completed such arrangements as will, we hope, materially facilitate their being received by the officers of the Grand Orient in Paris, as also to insure such brethren the opportunity of assisting at the Masonic festival, and being present at the banquet should they desire it. The following is a copy of the circular announcing the general arrangements for the festival:—"General Arrangements.—The festive lodge to open at two p.m., and the banquet at six p.m. Subscriptions received at the office of the Secretary to the Grand Orient of France, 16, Rue Cadet, Paris. Subscription fee, 20 francs (16s.). Subscriptions received down to the 1st of May from members of Continental and Algerian lodges, and to the 15th of May from Transatlantic lodges. The committee are under the

necessity of fixing these terms with a view to know the approximate number of subscribers, previous to organising the festival. Civil (evening) dress compulsory." Printed forms of vouchers for dinner tickets are now ready, and may be had at the office of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE by such members of the Order as will forward their application, together with their Masonic certificate, or certificates, in a registered letter, or by book post parcel, together with a post-office order for sixteen shillings. The voucher and documents will be returned, prepaid and registered, without any further charge, within three days.

### METROPOLITAN.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The last meeting of this lodge for the present season took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, when Mr. Herbert Marsland was initiated into Freemasonry. Bro. Greaves, P.M., afterwards raised Bro. C. King Hall in his usual correct, careful, and effective manner. Other Masonic business having been attended to, the brethren retired to a most liberal and admirable banquet, provided by and personally attended to by the indefatigable and gentlemanly manager, Bro. Gosden, of this wonderfully improved tavern. The W.M., Bro. Thomas Ferguson, presided, supported by Bros. H. Potter, Dale, Greaves, C. Watson, P. Matthews, F. Ledger, Moutrie, P.M.'s, and thirty brethren, including as visitors Bros. W. H. Taylor (Unity), E. R. Ware, Ganz, C. Hall, C. Sloman, &c. During the evening Bro. Ganz played with thorough artistic talent and spirit the brilliant transcription of his own beautiful composition, "The Nightingale's Trill," which enraptured all present, as did another of his wonderful executions later in the evening. The vocal abilities of Bro. W. H. Taylor were most pleasing, seconded by Bros. C. Watson, C. Hall, Keeling, &c., causing a delightful evening to pass with true Masonic enjoyment and pleasure. Bro. Moutrie is the steward from this lodge for the Girls' Festival, which will take place in the New Hall on the 8th of May.

THE UNION OF WATERLOO LODGE (No. 13).—This lodge met on Tuesday the 9th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Woolwich, when Bro. A. H. Tattershall, W.M., presided, and initiated one gentleman, passed three brethren, and afterwards raised one brother to the third degree. Several visitors were present.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—This, one of the most numerous lodges in London, held the monthly meeting on the 1st inst. at the Freemasons' Hall, Queen-street. The W.M., Bro. F. W. Hartley, having taken his seat, supported by his officers and a large board of P.M.'s, proceeded to open lodge, which was duly performed. The next business was the confirmation of the minutes of last meeting, which was carried in the usual way amongst Masons. Some discussion then took place upon a previous motion for alteration of by-laws. It was proposed by Bro. Dyte, P.M., and seconded by Bro. Farmer, P.M. and Treas., "That from and after the 1st of January, 1898, the initiation fee shall be seven guineas, and the joining fee four guineas; that all professional and country members' subscription be one guinea per annum (excepting the present professional and country members); and further, that the sum of four shillings per annum be paid out of the subscriptions to the fund of benevolence of the lodge." The next proposition was, "That a summer festival be given to the ladies, at the Crystal Palace, to take place on the 27th day of June next." We are pleased to record that no discussion took place upon this proposition, which met with a hearty concurrence, it being carried unanimously. These matters being satisfactorily settled, the working of the lodge was resumed. Bros. Edwards and Pretty were placed before the W.M., and the brethren being satisfied with their responses, they were entrusted with the Fellow Craft degree, after which Bros. James, Chambers, and Bayne were similarly questioned, and impressively raised to the third degree in Freemasonry. This was followed by the initiation of four gentlemen, Messrs. Charles Kirby, George Taylor, W. H. Ward, and A. D. Francis, well and worthily recommended, who received the first step in the Order with becoming modesty. Business ended, the lodge was closed.

LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 147).—This lodge met at the White Swan, Deptford, on the 10th inst., Bro. G. Chapman, W.M., in the chair, when Bro. Brown was passed to the second degree. There were present Bros. G. Bolton, P.M.; T. Lloyd, P.M.; J.

Bavin, P.M., Sec.; J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M.; N. Wingfield, P.M.; and visitors, Bros. W. Simmons, P.M. 584; H. Whittle, J.D. 871, and many others.

LODGE OF CONFIDENCE (No. 193).—This lodge may congratulate itself on being under the rule of a Master erudite in his lodge duties, and full of all those amenities which so well fit a brother to preside at the banquet board. Bro. Samuel Webb, the W.M., on the 8th inst. combined the attributes of which we have just spoken in the most eminent manner. His inductions of Mr. Ashley and Mr. Holyoake into the vestibule of the Masonic Temple were marked by dignity, solemnity, and correctness; and well the recipients of the earlier mysteries seemed to appreciate the exhortations of their mentor. Labour concluded, refreshment succeeded, and an admirably provided banquet graced the festal board. It was such as ever proceeds from the *cuisine* of the Messrs. Clemow, and more need not be said. The P.M.'s present were:—Bros. Robbins, I.P.M., Birch, Warne, J. Rogers, and Friday Rogers; while the guests availing themselves of the hospitality of the lodge were Bros. Arliss, 201; Park, 34; Jones, 108; Robinson, 201; Dunn, 24; Charles Sloman, 25; Birdseye, 715; and Jeffrey, 201. Bro. C. Sloman, in his usual impromptu effusions, introduced the names of the brethren, and the detail of the evening, after his well-known efficient style.

MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 781).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on the 10th inst., at the Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse. Bro. C. K. Killick, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. D. A. Davis, W.M. elect, S.W.; Bracebridge, J.W.; Sutton, S.D.; Helps, J.D.; Bradbury, I.G.; Read, Hon. Sec.; Wright, Daniell Potts, Kindred, and Steadman, Past Masters; and many other brethren and visitors, amongst whom were Bros. Hicks, P.M. 174; Clark, P.M. 534; Bellaby, W.M. 65; Grellat, J.W. 507; Self, 898; Lincoln, 893; Jenkins, 72; and Storey, 1,076. The lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the last regular lodge and lodges of emergency read and confirmed, Bro. Potts then took the chair, and Bro. Davis, W.M. elect, was formally presented to receive at his hands the benefit of installation. Bro. Davis having given his assent to all the qualifications for W.M., the brethren below the degree of Installed Masters were requested to retire. A Board of Past Masters was formed, and he was duly installed into the chair of K.S. The brethren were then readmitted and the new W.M. received the congratulations of the brethren and the usual salutes. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Bracebridge, S.W.; Read (late Sec.), J.W.; Sutton, S.D.; Bradbury, J.D.; Armstrong, I.G.; Medland, Sec.; Potts, Dir. of Cers.; Gibbs, Steward. Bros. Wright, P.M., invested as Treas.; and Hoare, Tyler. Bro. Potts then delivered the customary address in a most impressive manner, which elicited from all the brethren the warmest approbation. Bro. Wright, P.M., then informed the brethren a very pleasing duty devolved upon him, that of presenting their Immediate Past Master, Bro. Killick, with the jewel voted by the brethren at their last regular lodge meeting, he, Bro. Wright, having had the pleasure of initiating Bro. Killick into Masonry some years since, felt an irresistible desire to solicit from their W.M. the honour and privilege of placing this jewel on the breast of Bro. Killick, and in doing so, in feeling terms, expressed the gratitude of the brethren for his courteous bearing and uniform kindness during his year of office; likewise passing a high eulogism upon his excellent working, and concluded by expressing a hope that he might be spared many years to continue his mission of usefulness to Masonry, and to the Merchant Navy Lodge particularly. Bro. Killick, in acknowledging the high compliment passed upon him by Bro. Wright, stated he had certainly made the interests and harmony of the lodge his constant study, and was happy to find he had succeeded to the satisfaction of the brethren, but he wished also to remind them he had been materially assisted by the kindness and ability of Bro. Wright, P.M., who was always ready to come to his aid with counsel and advice, he also wished to remind the brethren that he had in Bro. Reid a most efficient Secretary, one who had shown himself very zealous in his duties, and which was of great assistance to a Master, he therefore heartily thanked the brethren for the kind token of their esteem, and assured them that he should ever wear it with pride, he hoped an honest and becoming pride, feeling that whenever he went he carried with him the fraternal and best wishes of the brethren of Merchant Navy Lodge. Nothing further being offered, the lodge, as customary, closed with solemn prayer, all the business proper of this lodge having been transacted at a lodge of emergency called



for the purpose the preceeding week. The brethren, to the number of 40, then adjourned to banquet, which was admirably served by Bro. Holt, the host, and after the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly responded to. Bro. Killick, I.P.M., proposed "The Health of their W.M., Bro. Davis," and in very eulogistic terms expatiated upon the many excellent qualities he possessed, eminently fitting him for the honourable position the brethren had placed him in. The toast was received and drunk with enthusiasm. The W.M. briefly responded to the high compliment paid him, and hoped that at the expiration of his year of office the brethren would have no reason to regret the position they had placed him in. The W.M. then gave, as the next toast, "The Visitors," a toast the brethren of the Merchant Navy Lodge always appreciate, and expressed his gratification at seeing so many among them. He felt assured that the principles of Freemasonry were more fully developed by these interchanges, and called upon the brethren for a bumper. Bro. Clark, P.M., 554, and Bro. Bellaby, W.M., 65, having responded, "The Health of the Past Masters" was then given. Bro. Killick stated that it devolved upon him to reply to this toast on behalf of the P.M.'s. He thanked the W.M. and brethren, and added that the welfare of the lodge had at all times been their particular study, and as he was now one of them he could only say that their best exertions should continue to be used to promote the good feeling and general prosperity of the lodge. Bro. Wright, P.M., then asked the brethren to drink success to our Masonic Institutions, and particularly urged upon them the claims of the Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. A very large proportion of the brethren being subscribers, he hoped by the next anniversary, when the Merchant Navy Lodge again sent a Steward, every member (without exception) would be a subscriber. He also hoped that the lodge would send a Steward to the next festival, whether for the girls or boys schools, or for both. The healths of the S.W. and J.W. were then given and duly responded to by Bro. Bracebridge, S.W. The Officers and Tylers toast brought this happy evening to a close. Some excellent songs were rendered by several of the brethren.

**ROYAL ALBERT LODGE (No. 907).**—The ceremony of installing the W.M. for the year ensuing of this lodge took place on Monday evening, the 15th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, when Bro. W. H. Farnfield, who had been elected to this distinguished position by the unanimous vote of the brethren, was duly installed into office by Bro. Joseph Smith, Treas., P.M., and P.G. Purst., assisted by P.M.'s T. Lewis, Assist. G. Purst., J. A. Farnfield, Peters, and several P.M.'s of other lodges, visitors. Bro. T. Peters, I.P.M., in presenting Bro. W. H. Farnfield to the installing officer, spoke in very high terms of the estimation in which Bro. W. H. Farnfield was held amongst the brethren, as testified by their unanimous vote. After the installation the new W.M. invested the following brethren as the officers of the lodge:—Bros. C. Chard, S.W.; H. Lewis, J.W.; J. Smith, P.M., Treas.; A. E. T. Worley, Sec.; Rev. J. Vaughan, Chap. and S.D.; E. Terry, J.D.; T. Morton, I.G.; and Daly, Tyler. Bro. H. Smith then received the sublime degree of a M.M., and Bro. Haddock was advanced to the dignity of a F.C., after which Mr. Henry B. Saudall and Mr. Jacob Platan received the benefits of initiation. Business concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet-table, which, in addition to a full attendance of the brethren of the lodge, was graced with the presence of the following visitors:—Bros. W. Farnfield, P. Assist. G. Sec.; W. Willey, W.M. No. 9; M. Scott, W.M. No. 765; W. Winsor, P.M. No. 15; H. Potter, P.M. No. 11; T. W. Goldsboro', P.M. No. 998; G. Willey, No. 171; J. Atkinson, No. 256; R. W. Dunn, No. 34; T. Parker, No. 34; and J. G. Marsh, No. 28. The toasts, "The Queen and the Craft," and "The Grand Master," having been duly honoured, the W.M. proposed "The Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master," together with the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present, associating with it the names of Bros. W. Farnfield, P. Assist. G. Sec.; J. Smith, P.G. Purst.; and T. Lewis, Assist. G. Purst.; to which Bro. W. Farnfield suitably replied. The health of the new W.M. was proposed in glowing terms by Bro. T. Peters, the I.P.M., and most enthusiastically responded to, auguring well for the prosperity of the lodge, under the direction of Bro. W. H. Farnfield. Bro. Peters, in proposing the toast, took occasion to refer to the fact that he was preceded in office by a Farnfield—brother of the present W.M.—and there was another member of the same family, one of the brethren for whom all had the strongest

regard, away on the seas; so that the name of Farnfield was a "household word" in the Royal Albert Lodge. The W.M., in proposing "The Health of Bro. Peters, the I.P.M.," presented him, amid the cheers of the brethren, with a P.M.'s jewel, which had been unanimously voted to Bro. Peters by the lodge. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. Goldsboro', Prov. G.M. for Wales, who congratulated the brethren upon the successful working of the lodge, and the unanimity and harmony which prevailed amongst them. The health of Bro. Smith, P.M., as the installing officer, having been honoured, the toast of the P.M.'s was proposed, and cordially responded to by Bro. J. A. Farnfield. After the usual other Masonic toasts had been given, the "Tyler's Toast" was drunk with that ceremony peculiar to the Craft, after which the brethren separated.

## PROVINCIAL.

### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

**LIVERPOOL.**—*Temple Lodge (No. 1,094).*—The annual meeting for the installation of the W.M., Bro. J. Mercer Johnson, was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, on the 10th instant. In addition to a good number of members the following visitors were present:—Bros. Thomas Wylie, Prov. G. Reg., Prov. G. J.W., &c.; Rev. H. Vernon, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. Dr. Page Fairfield Laidlaw, Prov. G.S., P.M.; Grimner, P.M. and P.Z. 216; Stephens, Prov. G. Deacon, Cheshire; Jones, W.M. 249; Pastor, W.M. 203; Rowson, P.M. 203; Richard Williams, 605; Henry Jones, 605; Dod, 292; Bagg, 241; Armstrong, Prov. G. Purst. and P.M.; &c. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the ballot taken for Mr. Edward Jones, who was duly elected, and being in attendance was initiated into Freemasonry, the working tools in the degree being given by Bro. Joseph Killest Smith, J.W., in a very impressive manner. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Richard H. D. Johnson, W.M., after the usual preparatory ceremonies, was duly installed in the chair of K.S. Bros. James Mercer Johnson, the W.M. of Lodge 1,094; Hamer, Prov. G. Treas.; and Crane, P.M., assisted in the same. The W.M. having been proclaimed by the Installing Master, and saluted by the brethren in the three degrees, appointed his officers:—Bros. R. H. D. Johnson, P.M.; J. K. Smith, S.W.; Sheldon, J.W.; Jos. Wood, Treas.; Thomas Marsh, P.M., Sec.; George Dyke, S.D.; Richard Williams, J.D.; D. W. Winstanley, I.G.; Boucher, M.D., Henry Pearson, Richard Danson, and J. R. Robinson, Stewards; Ball, Tyler.—Bro. Johnson, P.M., addressing the officers on the duties of the same. The brethren were called from labour to refreshment. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the W.M., Bro. Thomas Wylie, Prov. G. Reg., in responding to the Prov. G. Officers of West Lancashire, after thanking them for the many acts of kindness received from the members of the Temple Lodge, said that the more they looked into the principles and teaching of Freemasonry the more they loved Freemasonry in general, and the volume of the Sacred Law in particular. Bro. Wylie eloquently advocated our Masonic charities, giving some good advice to all present. The W. Master's health having been proposed by Bro. Johnson, P.M., and having been well received, the W.M. thanked the brethren sincerely for the compliment they had paid him, and regretted that he was not able to devote as much time as he wished to in furthering the good of Freemasonry, the W.M. thanking Bro. R. H. D. Johnson, P.M., for his kindness in conducting the ceremony of installation, for he was sure all of the lodge unanimously approved of the same good working of the day. The W.M., in a speech full of beautiful and high sentiment, proposed "The Masonic Charities of the Order," coupling Bro. Hamer's, Prov. G. Treas., health with it. Bro. Hamer thanked the W.M. very much for associating his name with those great institutions of our Order, and explained the merits of each, calling upon all present to support them, and that of the West Lancashire Educational Institution the most. The "Visiting Brethren" was proposed by the W.M., with thanks for their kind services. Bro. Grimner, P.M., of Lodge 216, responded with true Masonic spirit, expressing the pleasure it afforded him and the visiting brethren to visit them. He was much pleased with the good working of the lodge, and hoped at no distant time to be again able to visit them. Bro. J. K. Smith, S.W., proposed "The Health of the newly-initiated brother." Bro. E. Jones was extremely grateful to the brethren



for drinking his health. He had no doubt they did the same kindness to every new brother, and held the hope that every man who joined the Craft would become a good and honest Mason. He found himself in a strange position, and he had not known what to do, but what he had heard he trusted would not be thrown away upon him. He had found good fellowship—he would do all he could to become a good brother. The W.M. proposed “The P.M. of Lodge 1,094, Bro. R. H. D. Johnson.” Bro. Johnson returned thanks for the kindness in which his name had been received, and said it was very gratifying to him to receive their approbation and esteem, and, although he had passed the chair, he would not lessen his zeal in the cause. The lodge was planted in a good soil, and brought forth fruit abundantly. “The Health of the Officers” followed, and was responded to by Bro. Smith, S.W., and Bro. Sheldon J.W., after which the lodge was closed.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 471).—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the regular monthly meeting of the members of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Great Dock-street, and, as usual, a large number of the Craft attended. The principal business was the initiation of two candidates and passing two others. The candidates initiated were Capt. Herman Goltfried Haasloop Werner, of Rotterdam, master of the *Jonea*, of that port, and Mr. William Northcott, of Newport. The W.M., Bro. B. Thomas, took the chair, and was most ably assisted by Bro. Hellyer, P.M., the latter brother administering the obligation and explaining the principal parts of the ceremony to Bro. Werner in Dutch. In fact, we may venture to assert that nowhere in the principality could another English brother be found who could more effectually perform the ceremony in Dutch than Bro. Hellyer. The brethren present listened attentively, and at the conclusion Bro. Hellyer, P.M., was warmly congratulated as a Mason and a linguist of no ordinary capacity. Two brethren, Bros. Rowe and Phillips, were then passed as F.C.’s, and the W.M., Bro. Thomas, intended going through the third degree, but Bro. J. H. Scott being the only candidate for that sublime degree present, and it now being near ten o’clock, the raising was adjourned till the next meeting, when, we are told, there will be at least five or six to take that beautiful degree. The Newport brethren have lately purchased a splendid organ from Bro. Bell, of Bristol, which has been fitted up in the magnificent hall room, and on this occasion Bro. Groves, Prov. G. Org., who presided, assisted by a first-class choir, favoured the brethren with a capital collection of appropriate chants, &c. This organ will be used regularly for the future. The Secretary then introduced a petition from Bro. Clement Zoneh (formerly of Newport—now an inmate of the London Hospital) to the Board of Benevolence for relief. It appears Bro. Zoneh was initiated in the *Silurian Lodge*, 471, in November, 1845, and subscribed thereto as long as he remained here; but he has lately been visited with severe illness and losses, and his wife and daughter are now totally destitute. On the motion of the Secretary, Bro. W. Williams, seconded by Bro. Evans, P.M., two guineas were ordered to be sent to Bro. Zoneh by the Treasurer, and the petition having been duly backed, was signed by the majority of the *Silurian* brethren present, in the manner prescribed by the “Book of Constitutions,” and ordered to be forwarded to the proper authorities. Three candidates were proposed for admission at the next meeting, and the lodge was closed in harmony at 9.55 p.m. We hear it is the intention of the R.W. the Prov. G.M., Bro. John E. W. Rolls, to hold a Provincial Grand Lodge meeting early this summer at Monmouth.

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

##### GUERNSEY.

MARINERS’ LODGE (No. 168).—The ordinary monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, on Wednesday, the 27th ult. The chair was taken by Bro. Smythson, W.M., at a quarter to eight, though the hour named on the summonses was seven. The lodge was opened in the first degree with only three of its members present, namely, the W.M., Bro. Wakley, acting as I.P.M., and Bro. Brown, S.W. There were, however, many visitors—Bros. Dr. Hopkins, P.M. 43 and 958, acting as J.W.; Draper, P.M. 243, acting as I.G.; Thompson, P.M. 587 Jewell, W.M. 491; Pow, 1,003; Davis, 244; De Nigris; Sarchet,

84; Luke, 243. The minutes were read and confirmed. There was no business on the circular, and about half an hour having been occupied in considering several claims for pecuniary assistance, the lodge was closed at half-past eight, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room.

DOYLE’S LODGE OF FELLOWSHIP (No. 34).—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the members of this lodge assembled for the monthly meeting, under the presidency of Bro. Guilbert, W.M., assisted by Bros. James Gallienne, D. Prov. G.M.; Dr. Collette, I.P.M.; Sparrow, P.M.; Hutchinson, P.M.; Stickland, P.M.; Smithard, P.M.; Churchouse, P.M.; Martin, S.W.; and James Gardner, J.W. All the other officers were in their respective places. There were also present as visitors:—Bros. Jaboneau, Orator of 590; Dr. Greig; Smythson, W.M. 168; W. Le Page, 243; Dr. Hopkins, P.M. 43 and 958, and several others. The ceremonies were conducted with musical accompaniments, the vocal parts being taken by P.M.’s Churchouse, Smithard, and Dr. Hopkins, the former presiding at the harmonium. The lodge was opened at 7.20 by the W.M. The minutes having been read and confirmed, Bro. Nicolls was examined as to his proficiency, and the result being satisfactory, he was entrusted, and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, the candidate was readmitted, and passed to the rank of F.C. by the W.M. The lecture on the second tracing board was given by the D. Prov. G.M., with his usual accuracy and ability. The lodge was then closed in the second degree, and no other business offering, was finally closed at 8.30. The brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room for refreshment, after which the usual routine of Masonic toasts were given, those of the D. Prov. G.M. and W.M. being received with great enthusiasm, and appropriately responded to. The D. Prov. G.M. gave the toast of “The Visitors,” enlarging especially on the excellent qualities of Bro. Japoneau, as a good specimen of a French Mason, who, in many respects, resembled the friars of old, in his happy, cheerful conviviality, his jolly personal appearance, indicative of a contented mind, his fine intellectual head, and the kindly disposition of his heart; but differing from them in one respect, namely, that he was endowed with great powers of eloquence, as befitted the Orator of a distinguished lodge. The D. Prov. G.M. also commented on the assistance kindly rendered by Bro. Dr. Hopkins during his temporary residence in Guernsey, through whose instructions the officers had been made perfect in their respective duties, and musical arrangements had been introduced; thus the proceedings of the evening had given him entire satisfaction and great pleasure. He desired to take this opportunity to express his personal and grateful thanks, as well as those of the members, for the useful services of Dr. Hopkins, which would cause his name to be long remembered among the Craft in Guernsey after his departure, and he called on the brethren present to join in hearty wishes for his future happiness and welfare—a sentiment which was enthusiastically received by them. These brethren subsequently responded, Bro. Japoneau, as a French Mason, though now affiliated to a lodge in Guernsey, alluding to the international Masonic meeting to be held at Paris in June, and, on behalf of his countrymen, offering a most cordial welcome to English Masons. At about ten o’clock a portion of the brethren withdrew, the others remaining a short time longer for social intercourse.

##### JERSEY.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 877).—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday 26th ult., at the Masonic Temple. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. Dr. John Le Cronier, D.P.G.M., W.M., assisted by Bros. A. Schmitt as I.P.M.; Ph. W. Lequesne, S.W.; M. Galliehan, P.M., J.W.; W. Adams, P.M., Sec.; Ed. D. Le Conteur, P.M., Treas.; W. J. Eckford, S.D.; Wm. H. Long, W.M. 958, as I.G.; H. L. Manuel, W.M. 590. The assemblage of members and visitors was very fair, among the latter we noticed Bros. J. Fauvel, W.M. 245; W. T. Pugsley, P.M. 245; John Oatley, S.W., 590; and others. The minutes of the previous lodge night was read and confirmed, and a ballot was taken for Bro. R. W. Cumming, and declared unanimous in favour of his admission as a joining member. The business of the evening consisted in the installation of M.W.M. elect, and investiture of officers. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Thereupon the W.M. requested a brother to perform the ceremony of installing his successor, and immediately vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Wm. Adams. Bros. J. Le Cronier and E. D. Le Conteur then presented Bro. Ph. W. Lequesne, W.M. elect, to the Installing

Master to receive at his hands the benefit of installation. He received the usual address, and gave his assent to the ancient charges, and having taken the O.B. as regards the government of the lodge, the lodge was opened in the third degree. The brethren below the rank of W.M. were then called upon to retire, and a board of Installed Masters having been opened, the presiding officer duly installed Bro. Lequesne in the chair of K.S. as W.M. of Royal Alfred Lodge for the ensuing year, and invested Bro. J. Le Cronier with the jewel of I.P.M., lucidly explaining the import. The whole of this interesting and impressive ritual was worked with great accuracy and effect amidst an assemblage of nine P.M.'s. The brethren were re-admitted, and the newly-installed W.W. duly proclaimed and duly saluted in the three degrees. The W.M. then proceeded to appoint his officers for the year, and invested those who were present as follows:—Bros. W. Gallichan, S.W.; E. D. Le Couteur, J.W.; W. J. Eckford, S.D.; W. Adams, Sec.; Smith, I.G. Bro. S. Le Cronier was unanimously and by acclamation elected to the office of Treasurer. Let it be observed, *en passant*, that the W.M. was warmly congratulated on his deserved promotion to the highest station that a lodge can bestow on any of its members; who briefly addressed the brethren, assuring them of his firm determination of discharging the duties of his office to the best of his abilities, appealing, at the same time, to his officers for their faithful co-operation. The lodge was closed at six o'clock in love and harmony.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 590).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday 28th ult., at the Masonic Temple. The lodge was opened in ancient form by Bro. H. L. Manuel, W.M., assisted by Bros. C. Le Sueur, I.P.M.; J. Oakley, S.W.; A. Viel, J.W.; A. Schmitt, P.M., Sec.; H. Le Goupillot, Treas.; J. T. du Jardin, P.M.; J. Durell, P.M.; Ph. Binet, P.M.; Ph. Starck, I.G. The assemblage of members and visitors was, as usual, very numerous; amongst the latter we observed Bros. W. T. Pugsley, P.M. 245; H. W. Long, W.M. 958; J. O. Le Sueur, J.W., 491, &c. The W.M. requested Bro. J. T. du Jardin, P.M. to perform in English the ceremony of passing two candidates to the degree of F.C., who, in assuming the chair, begged Bro. Ph. Binet, P.M., to act as J.W., and G. J. Renouf, as S.D. Bros. N. W. Moyse and A. G. Cantall were examined as to their proficiency, and having satisfactorily acquitted themselves were passed out for preparation. In the interim the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Moyse and Cantall were severally re-admitted, properly prepared, and duly passed to the degree of F.C. Freemasons. The working tools and the tracing board were lucidly explained by the Acting W.M. The lodge was thereupon lowered to the first degree. The chair was now assumed by Bro. Le Sueur, who informed the brethren that the next business on the agenda was the initiation of Mr. J. W. Buesnel, previously admitted. After all the preliminary formalities had been disposed of the candidate was initiated into the E.A. degree in due form; the ceremony being most impressively and ably conducted by the acting W.M. and his officers. No further business requiring to be transacted, the lodge was closed in solemn form and perfect harmony at a quarter to ten o'clock; after which the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and the rest of the evening was spent in that instructive and harmonious manner which ought ever to characterise all well-conducted lodges of Freemasons.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 877).—The first monthly meeting of this lodge after the installation of the new officers was held at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday, April 9th. There was a large attendance of visitors, in number about 18, among whom were Bros. Col. Miller, Sergeant Barrow, 244; John Oatley, J.W., 590; Croad, 590; Davis, 244; Dr. Hopkins, P.M., 43 and 958, &c. The lodge was opened at a quarter to eight by Bro. P. W. Le Quesne, W.M., assisted by Bros. Dr. Le Cronier, I.P.M., and D.P.G.M., M. Gallichan, S.W., Dr. Smith, P.M., acting as J.W., till the arrival of Bro. E. D. Le Coutour, P.M., the appointed officer. The minutes were read by Bro. Adams, P.M., Sec., and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. Thos. Cooke Burnell, who had been regularly proposed for initiation, which proved unanimous in his favour. He was then introduced, properly prepared, and duly initiated by the new W.M., who performed the ceremony in a manner very creditable to one who was presiding in the lodge for the first time. The explanation of the working tools and the delivery of the charge were undertaken by the D.P.G.M., who discharged the duty in a very impressive manner. A committee was appointed to revise the By-laws, and no other business offering, the W.M. closed the lodge at nine o'clock.

## INDIA.

### BOMBAY.

LODGE STAR OF INDIA (No. 1,062).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 7th February; there were present Bros. W. C. Penson, W.M.; Rev. J. J. Farnham, P.M. and Treas.; E. W. Keiley, S.W.; F. D. Parker, J.W.; J. Thomas, Sec. and Org.; Alfred Swift, S.D.; W. S. Wetherell, J.D.; H. J. P. Thomson, I.G.; J. W. Seager, Tyler, and many other brethren. After the ordinary business had been disposed of, the W.M. having requested Bro. Farnham to retire, stated that as the worthy founder and P.M. of the lodge was about to depart for England, on account of his health, he wished that his services to the lodge might have some suitable recognition. He regretted that the funds of the lodge were not in a state to justify anything of an expensive nature being done; but he would propose that a gold bar be presented, with a short inscription, and that the P.M. be requested to wear it on the ribbon by which the P.M.'s jewel he already wore was suspended. This was carried, and was also resolved that a suitable inscription on vellum be presented. It was proposed that the brethren subscribe to present some more substantial mark of their esteem to Bro. Farnham, but on its being mentioned that a more general movement had been set on foot, with this object, it was resolved that the brethren of this lodge join in that. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet at half-past eight p.m. We believe that the W.M. of Bro. Farnham's mother lodge, the Jordan (No. 201), is to be written to and requested to procure a suitable bar or clasp, and to present it in the Jordan Lodge.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON CHAPTER (No. 73).—The installation convocation of the above chapter was held on Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Green Man, Tooley-street, when there were present Comps. F. Walters, M.E.Z.; J. W. Halsey, as H.; and Alfred Avery, J. Bro. J. Norrish was exalted, and a Board of Installed Principals having been formed, Comps. J. C. Goody, was installed J.; Alfred Avery, H.; and E. N. Levy, M.E.Z. Then Comps. F. Walters was appointed S.E.; A. D. Loewenstark, S.N., Treas.; A. P. Leonard, P.S.; T. J. Sabine, First A.S.; G. Morris, Second A.S.; James William Avery, Dir. of Cers.; M. A. Loewenstark, W.S.; and W. Y. Laing, Janitor. The night of meeting was altered to the fourth Thursday in the month. Two brethren were proposed for exaltation at the next meeting, and a massive P.Z. jewel was presented to the retiring M.E.Z., together with the Charity jewel, with the bar, to which he was entitled. The P.Z. jewel bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Comp. Frederick Walters, P.Z., by the voluntary subscriptions of the members of the Mount Lebanon Chapter (No. 73), as a mark of their respect and esteem, and in recognition of his valuable services as one of the founders and their second M.E.Z., A. L. (No. 5,867), April 11th, 1867." The inscription certainly might have been grammatically expressed, but we suppose it answered its purpose. The P.Z. in a suitable speech, acknowledged the compliment paid him by the presents, and reminded the companions that he was Steward for the next Festival of the Girl's School. The chapter was then closed, and the usual good banquet followed. Visitor: J. W. Halsey, H. 507.

## INDIA.

BOMBAY.—*Keystone Chapter* (No. 757).—The regular meeting of this chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Monday, the 12th February. Present:—Comps. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, P.Z.; Alfred King, Past P.Z. and H.; J. Anderson, Past P.Z.; H. H. Avron, P.J.; Trenn, Scribe E.; &c. The chapter having been duly opened by the Principals, the companions were admitted. The minutes of the last regular meeting having been confirmed, Comp. Farnham proceeded to instal Comp. H. H. Avron, first into the chair of H., and then into that of Z. Comp. Gumpert, the H. elect, not being present, Comp. Alfred King then proceeded to instal Comp. E. Parker into the chair of J. The companions were then admitted, and the several officers were duly invested.

## MARK MASONRY.

## CHANNEL ISLES.

**JERSEY.**—*Cæsarean Lodge* (No. 74).—The quarterly meeting was held on Monday, April 8th, at the Masonic Temple, St. Helier. By request of Bro. Benham, W.M., the chair was taken at a quarter past seven by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M., who had come to the island for the purpose of rendering assistance, and to take leave of his esteemed Masonic friends before returning to reside permanently in England. He was assisted by Bro. Grimmond, acting as I.P.M., Bro. J. Durell, S.W., Bro. Gaudion, acting as J.W., Bro. Long, M.O., Bro. Leat, S.O., Bro. Rogers acting as J.O. The lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes were read by Bro. Pugsley, Sec., and confirmed. On the proposition of Bro. Benham, according to previous notice, an alteration in the by-laws for a reduction in the fees for advancement and joining was unanimously agreed upon. A ballot was taken for four brethren as candidates, which was unanimous in their favour, in addition to six previously received by ballot. Of these, however, only two presented themselves, namely, Bros. Luce and Boudier, who were duly advanced as Mark Masters by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, who, at the conclusion of the ceremony, gave the traditional history as contained in the lecture on the degree. Bro. Paskins was proposed as a joining member. No other business offering, about 20 remained to partake of refreshment. The W.M. presided, the usual toasts were duly honoured, several addresses were delivered, and, after a most agreeable social meeting, the party separated at about ten o'clock.

## MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

## SCOTLAND.

**145TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GLASGOW KILWINNING LODGE** (No. 4).—On the evening of the 11th instant a select party of members and friends of this ancient lodge met in St. Mary's Hall to celebrate the 145th anniversary of that old and prosperous lodge. Bro. Lillie, R.W.M., occupied the chair. Bros. Bruce and Larke, S.W. and J.W. respectively, discharged the duties of croupiers. The chairman was supported on the platform by Bros. Skinner, P.M., Broadbent, Malcolm, Steel, Sinclair, Easton, &c. After the company had partaken of refreshment, admirably served by Bro. John Forrester, the chairman gave the usual preliminary toasts, which received Masonic honours, coupling the name of Bro. Macpherson with the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers." Bro. Macpherson, he was proud to say, was one of the Indian heroes who had fought with Outram, Havelock, and Lord Clyde; and who, in addition to three medals gained in the great Indian campaign, had the honour to wear the Victoria Cross, the highest reward of merit a soldier can possess; besides, he had been complimented five times for his bravery in the field. Bro. Macpherson feelingly replied. The time-honoured Masonic toasts of the "Grand Lodge of Scotland," and "The Grand Lodges of England and Ireland," were given and accepted with hearty goodwill. "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow," "Visiting Brethren," "The Past Master," and "Prosperity to the Glasgow Kilwinning," coupled with the name of the R.W.M., were all in turn equally honoured, while "The Ladies" was humorously given by Bro. Thorburn, and replied to by Bro. Teale. Several of the brethren, during the intervals between the toasts, enlivened the meeting with songs and recitations, and after the tables were removed the company enjoyed three hours' dancing to the excellent music of Bro. Banks and party. The evening was a very pleasant one.

## MEETINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27TH, 1867.

Tuesday, April 23rd.—**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS**, at 8.

Wednesday, April 24th.—**SOCIETY OF ARTS**, at 8.

## THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen drove out on the afternoon of the 10th inst., accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Christian. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess

Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove out on the morning of the 11th inst. The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Christian, drove out in the afternoon. Her Majesty and Princess Louise walked and rode on ponies on the morning of the 12th inst. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Christian. Her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, walked in the grounds on the morning of the 13th inst. Her Majesty, the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, went by special train on the Great Western Railway to London in the afternoon, and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Her Majesty afterwards returned to Windsor Castle. The Queen drove out on the 15th inst., attended by Lady Churchill. The Queen and Princess Beatrice rode on ponies in the Home Park on the morning of the 16th instant.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—The HOUSE OF LORDS on the 11th inst. was occupied for some time in a discussion on the bill for guaranteeing the railway loan to Canada. Lord Lyveden took exception to the measure, which was defended by Earl Russell and the Duke of Cambridge. Eventually the bill was read a third time and passed. There was a brief conversation in reference to agricultural gangs, after which the House adjourned.

—The HOUSE OF COMMONS had a long list of questions to dispose of before it arrived at the great question of the evening, that of Reform. Among these questions was one put by Mr. Bernal Osborne, as to whether Lord Stanley had received any communication from Spain in answer to his late despatches to the Government of that country. Lord Stanley's reply was, that he had received a communication in reference to the *Tornado* which was not of a very satisfactory character, but as to the more serious question, that of the *Queen Victoria*, he had received no reply as yet to his last despatch.—The manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer answered two or three questions which were put to him by different members in reference to the Reform Bill, indicated very fairly the character of what was immediately to come. To a plain question of Mr. Warner's he answered with sneers. Mr. Rearden was flatly told that the Government Bill for reforming the representation of the people in Ireland would include a clause legalising voting papers; and to Mr. Hibbert, who wished to know whether the Government would accede to his amendment in reference to compound householders, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to give any satisfactory answer. He indicated, however, that the two points upon which he was resolved to make a firm stand were personal payment of rates and what he called adequate residence.—These matters being disposed of, the House had a repetition of one of those scenes which it witnessed more than once last year. Under the plea of wishing to further the cause of Reform and if possible during the recess of bringing about a compromise, Earl Grosvenor proposed that the consideration of the bill in committee should be adjourned until after the Easter recess. His argument was that there would be but one night for the discussion of the measure before the Easter holidays, and that no good purpose would be served by merely entering upon such a discussion. A long and sharp conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Bernal Osborne fiercely attacked Earl Grosvenor's suggestion, declared that he was in collusion with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and insisted that the proposal was simply another attempt to burke Reform. An appeal was made to members who had notices on the paper to allow them to be set aside in order that the discussion, if necessary, might be continued. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, however, who had a notice in respect to the affairs of Spain, utterly refused to give way. Eventually, after speeches from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr.

Henley, and others, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his desire that the House should go on with the discussion at once. Before he sat down he indicated his intention not to accept the amendment of which Mr. Gladstone had given notice. Earl Grosvenor then withdrew his proposition, and the House went into committee.—Mr. Darby Griffith sought to interpose between the House and the discussion which it was most anxious should take place on Mr. Gladstone's motion, but he did not obtain many hearers. As soon as he sat down Mr. Gladstone proceeded to move his amendment, in a speech moderate in tone, but thoroughly firm as to the duty of those who wished to see a good Reform Bill passed. He avowed that the object which he had in view was—first of all, to pass a good Reform Bill; and, secondly, if possible, to pass it through the means of the present Government. The second consideration, however, must give way if it was not consistent with the due carrying out of the first. He then proceeded to discuss at some length the propositions of the Government in respect to compound householders, and declared that they would create invidious distinctions. He therefore moved his amendment, the effect of which is to do away with the personal payment of rates. The Solicitor-General was put up to reply, but was not very convincing. In the debate which followed The O'Donoghue made a capital speech against the bill. Sir W. Heathcote, a Conservative, announced his intention to support the amendment, and Mr. Herbert, a Liberal, announced his intention to vote against it.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The health of London is improving, there being a decrease on the average number of deaths of 109. The numbers for the last four weeks were 1731, 1601, 1453, and 1372. The annual rates of mortality in 13 of the principal towns last week were per 1,000 of the inhabitants as follows:—Hull, 17; Bristol, 18; Birmingham and Sheffield, 22; London and Leeds, 23; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25; Liverpool, 28; Manchester and Salford, 29; Edinburgh, 30; Glasgow, 34; and Dublin, 35.—The eloquent and luminous legal ruling of the Lord Chief Justice of England has not succeeded in inducing the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court to allow a full trial of Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand. The bills which had been preferred against these gentlemen were ignored by the jury. The country, however, has the less reason to regret this, seeing that it has obtained so magnificent an exposition of the British law as that which the Lord Chief Justice gave.—John George Conde and his wife were brought up at the Central Criminal Court, on the 11th inst., charged with having wilfully murdered their child, William Conde, aged twelve. The accused couple lived at Bromley. The family seemed to have lived in a state of much distress. The deceased was represented to have been marked out as the object of the most heartless unkindness and neglect. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the female prisoner. The father of the deceased was acquitted.—The division list shows how completely Mr. Disraeli owed his success to defections from the Liberal party. No less than forty-four Liberals voted with the Government. This number is arrived at by the aid of "Dod," but certainly two members, if not more, out of these forty-four ought not to be classed as Liberals. They are, it is true, described in "Dod" as Liberals, but they never vote other than with the Tories. The two to whom we allude are Mr. M'Evoe and Mr. Corbally. The number is thus reduced to forty-two. But Mr. Smith-Barry and Lord Dunkellin paired in favour of the Government, and thus the actual number of Liberals whose votes on ordinary occasions may be counted upon for the Liberal side, and who went over to the Tories, is forty-four. There were, besides, nineteen Liberals absent—some from illness, but more, we fear, from a

deliberate desire not to vote. The Liberal losses under these two heads was, then, sixty-three. Of the Conservatives, six voted for the amendment, and five were absent, making eleven in all. This statement makes clear the cause of Mr. Disraeli's victory. He has successfully fished both sides of the House. During the recess we shall probably hear something of what the country has to say on the matter.—The Princess Christian, on the 14th instant, gave birth to a son at Windsor. At latest accounts both the mother and the child were doing well.—The strike of engine-drivers on the North Eastern Railway is occasioning an immense amount of inconvenience in the district. The directors are endeavouring to get men wherever they can, and they have succeeded so far that a few trains have been able to run. Proceedings which have been taken against some of the men do not appear to have been successful.—The chief boating event of the year—the aquatic Derby—the race between the Oxford and Cambridge eights, took place on the 13th inst. For the seventh consecutive year Oxford won the race. Only, however, this time, after a most gallant struggle, by half-a-length. The weather was very unfavourable. There was heavy rain and much wind. These drawbacks, however, did not prevent the gathering of even more than the usual crowd, and the display of large quantities of blue ribbon—light and dark—by those who favoured one or other of the crews.—Easter Term began on the 15th inst. The Lord Chancellor, as usual, entertained the judges at breakfast. The business in the law courts subsequently was without any special interest.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has good reason to believe that Lord Stanley has received from Spain a favourable answer to his despatch respecting the *Queen Victoria*. This was the case in which his lordship demanded restitution of the ship and compensation for her detention. The *Tornado* case stands on a wholly different footing.—It is reported that Mr. Brand has acted for the last time as whip for the Liberal party, and that after Easter Mr. Greenfell Glyn will take the duties of the office. He is most likely to have heavy work. For though the Tory newspapers affect to believe that the Reform Bill is safe, it is quite certain that there will be some strong attempts to amend it before it passes through committee. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to a gentleman at Guildford, in reply to a vote of confidence passed in him at a public meeting in that town. Mr. Gladstone, while pointing to the division on the 12th inst. as throwing doubts on his ability to lead a Liberal party, declares his resolution to uphold the principles for which he contended. There can be little doubt that he will have both the sympathy and the support of the country in this course.—Mr. Brand has written a letter which now fully explains the occurrence. It was he who obtained from Mr. Owen Stanley the statement which Mr. Bernal Osborne read to the House, and it was at his request the member for Nottingham took up the subject. Mr. Brand's justification is unanswerable. "It seemed to me," he said, "that if Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were in favour of the concession, it was not right that the knowledge of that most important fact should be confined to those members to whom Mr. Dillwyn might exhibit the memorandum; and I thought that the House was entitled to a public declaration from the Government upon a question of such vital importance." Colonel Taylor will most probably not attempt to reply to this cogent view of the subject.—There was a most distressing scene on the 16th instant, at the execution of James Loughurst, the young man who had murdered a little girl near Guildford, under circumstances of great atrocity. The execution took place at Horsemonger-lane Gao

When the prisoner was brought out to be pinioned he wrestled with the turnkeys, and the pinioning had to be done while he was held down on the ground. When he got to the scaffold he refused to stand under the beam, and after much struggling in the sight of the crowd, he was held in position until the rope was adjusted and the bolt drawn. The scene was horrible.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Paris journals assure us that there will be no war about Luxemburg, for that a peaceful solution of the difficulty is about to be found. The *Etendard* says that this is not to be effected by the neutralisation of the Grand Duchy. Such a proposition, it declares, will have no chance of being accepted on either side of the Rhine. Our Berlin correspondent says that the opinion there is that although war may be averted for the moment, it is certain to come. Count Bismarck is anxious for peace, and believes in the chapter of accidents for its maintenance. Count von Moltke, on the other hand, would prefer immediate war, for the very sufficient reason that he believes Prussia, in her present state of preparedness, would have three chances to one over France. In his opinion, if the war be postponed till next year, France will be quite ready, and then the chances would be rather against Prussia. This, of course, is only gossip. But we may be sure—that if Count Bismarck wills peace, peace there will be.—No time is being lost in the consolidation of Germany. The Bavarians have given further proofs of their satisfaction with the treaty which makes them one with the North German States. On her side, Prussia is anxious to have the changes made in her constitution by the North German Parliament ratified. For this purpose the convocation of the Prussian Chambers is to be hastened as much as possible. Hesse-Darmstadt has placed itself in respect to Prussia in the same position as Saxony.—There have been, it seems, rumours that Russia and Prussia are in negotiation for the transfer to the latter of all Poland to the Vistula. The *North German Gazette* declares that these reports are untrue, and adds that they are only put into circulation for the purpose of inciting the French against Prussia.—Austria, having apparently got Hungary satisfactorily settled, finds a new difficulty with Bohemia. There has been something very like a row in the Bohemian Diet. Not less than ninety of the members, after protesting against certain irregularities in the late elections, threw up their posts, and left the Chamber. Then followed such a scene of commotion that the President had to order the galleries to be cleared.—Spain seems to be in a frightful condition. Everyone who ventures in any way to question the acts of the Government is punished immediately. Five of the magistrates of the Superior Tribunal who had, in the Senate, voted in favour of the motion expressing regret at the measures taken by the Government against Marshal Serrano, have been removed from their office. The Minister of the Interior, Gonzales Bravo, has not only justified the Government, but declared that the repressive measures will be continued as long as the opposition to the Government continues.—The value of the telegrams from Constantinople, as to the Cretan insurrection, may be judged of by the news lately published. We have been assured, times out of count, that the insurrection has been put down. Yet we have a telegram from Athens which not only speaks of the insurrection as successful, but adds that the Cretan National Assembly has proclaimed religious toleration, the equal rights of Turks and Christians, and security for the property of both. Oddly enough, Constantinople bears testimony partly confirmatory of this news. A telegram from there says that Omar Pasha has left with 1,500 picked men for Crete, to strike a decisive blow at the insurrection. If the insurrection were put down, why should it need a decisive blow?

The telegram adds that when Omar Pasha's mission to Crete is accomplished he will proceed to take the command of the Turkish army on the Greek frontiers. We strongly suspect that if he does not go to the Greek frontiers until he has put down the Cretan insurrection, he will not get there for some time yet to come.—The report grows stronger that the Luxemburg question is likely to be settled peaceably. The manner of the settlement is curious. It is that the Duchy shall be annexed to Belgium. It is said that England has proposed this, and that Russia and Austria approve of it. The story is extremely improbable. Another equally improbable report is raised by an article in the *Débats*, the effect of which is that Prussia covets Holland, and is likely to annex that kingdom. In all probability, no such idea has ever occurred to Prussia. The Germans do not want Holland; but they are determined not to allow France to have Luxemburg. The South German papers, while pointing out that if war were to ensue between France and Prussia their country would be the chief battle-field, declare that no German will ever for a moment listen to a proposal for Prussia to evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg.—We learn by telegraph that the Italian Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, has found Admiral Persano guilty of disobedience, incapacity, and negligence. He is condemned to retire from the service, to be degraded from the rank of admiral, and to pay the costs of the trial. This is a heavy punishment.—At the revolution in Hayti, the success of the conspiracy arose from the unwillingness of President Geffrard to consent to any further effusion of blood. It does not seem clear that the insurgents had any special grievance demanding redress; on the contrary, the proclamation of the Provisional Government is singularly vague. But although President Geffrard, after having triumphed over so many plots, has at last abandoned the field to his adversaries from a chivalrous desire to prevent a further sacrifice of the lives of his countrymen, it will be impossible to blot out the record of a Government which, according to the testimony of every well-informed English traveller, has been singularly wise, moderate, and successful for a period of ten years.—There is no definite information in reference to Luxemburg. It is clear, however, that the assurances given by the French papers that a satisfactory solution was probable, do not find much belief in France. The *Avenir National*, which told of extensive war preparations, and the movements of great quantities of war material to the eastern frontiers of France is, it seems, to be prosecuted for publishing false news. But the same story is told by several other French papers, and it appears to be the merest affectation to pretend that in the way of war preparation nothing particular is going on.—We publish a story to which a contemporary gives currency. It is that France has sounded Austria as to the course she would take should war break out between France and Prussia. Baron von Buest is reported to have replied that Austria would remain neutral until she saw which Power offered her the best terms, and then she would take sides. This is very unlikely to be true. There is, however, no doubt that the Austrian press speaks of Prussia in anything but kindly terms. The *Paris Presse* says that there are rumours of the resignation of Count Bismarck, in consequence of differences of opinion between him and the King. The latter, says the French paper, is unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxemburg in principle. Of course, the inference is, that Count Bismarck is willing to consent to the evacuation in principle, and that is a thing which we cannot believe. The whole story is most likely a fabrication.—Signor Ratazzi has made a speech in the Italian Chambers, in which he appears to have been intentionally vague with reference to the composition and policy of his Ministry. On most general principles, however, Signor Ratazzi will walk in the footsteps of his predecessor. He will insist upon maintaining the September Convention, and resist all but the most necessary measures for centralising power in the hands of the Government. His financial policy yet remains to be disclosed.