

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

THE INFLUENCE EXERTED BY DR.  
OLIVER'S WORKS.

The influence of the Rev. Dr. Oliver's writings on both the Craft and the uninitiated world, has not, we think, been sufficiently appreciated and acknowledged.

And, first, as regards the Craft, what mighty effects have been produced by them!

1. *A love of Masonic literature has thereby been fostered.* The majority of our brethren are still, it is to be feared, insensible to the beauties which lie hidden in Freemasonry, and which only an acquaintance with our extensive and interesting Masonic treatises can evoke and develop. Still a considerable and important minority are thoroughly imbued with a taste for literary research, and to these it is owing that "our savour is not abhorred" by the profane. Now such a desirable consummation is entirely to be attributed to the learned productions of our worthy Brother Dr. Oliver.

2. *Again: his writings have retained within the Order, men who otherwise would have seceded from it.* We have ourselves frequently heard brethren of high attainments express themselves thus: "We have been disappointed with Freemasons. We went amongst them, expecting to find some love for the literary department of their labours. What, however, has been the case? We have found them fully acquainted with all the mysteries of "the knife and fork," but utterly un-informed as to the history, the achievements, the literature of Masonry. We should have abandoned the Order long since in disgust, were it not for Dr. Oliver's writings. Therein we learn what Freemasonry is, and ought to be, not what it is represented to be by too many who, to their own injury, and certainly to that of the Order, are enrolled in it."

3. But it is not only literary men who, thanks to Dr. Oliver, are retained within the Craft. *Religious men are also kept in it,* by the "beauty of holiness," the sound, healthy, tone that pervades the whole of our worthy brother's writings. There is no cant, no hypocrisy in them, but there is about them the very atmosphere of that holy Book which lies open on our altars, and which Masons are exhorted to consider the unerring standard of truth and justice. Alas! how many of the

brethren there are, who evidence by their lives and conversations, that this exhortation falls unheeded on their ears. We believe that Masons, as a body, welcome heartily to their brotherhood, the ministers of religion. If we have any such amongst us, we are certain that it is to be attributed to Dr. Oliver who has incontrovertibly shown that there is no antagonism between Christianity and Freemasonry; that, on the contrary, the latter is the handmaid of the former, its truest and staunchest friend and helper, and that a good Mason must necessarily be a good man.

But important and salutary as is the influence which Dr. Oliver has produced by the labours of his pen on the Order, we believe that a great deal also of the respect and esteem in which that Order is held by the public at large, is to be traced to the same source. Such a work, as "the Star in the East," when put into the hands of an uninitiated candid inquirer, has a marvellous effect. We have frequently tested it. We have heard men railing against Freemasonry as silly or wicked. We have lent them the above work, and almost invariably found that the perusal of it has had the effect of converting the former enemy into a friend, and not unfrequently into a candidate for initiation. So also his "Apology for the Free and Accepted Masons," has induced the Clergy, in a great many instances, to cease from their opposition, and to open their churches to our yearly gatherings.

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

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

Let us thankfully avail ourselves of our brother's mental labours. Let every brother place them on his shelves, not for ornament, but for constant perusal and reference.

So convinced in the writer of this paper of the happy results that would accrue from a thorough acquaintance with Bro. Oliver's books, that he hopes to be permitted to propound ere long in the pages of this MAGAZINE, a plan whereby at least the younger members of the Craft may be stimulated to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," writings that (notwithstanding some blemishes, for nothing belonging to man can be free from imperfection) must exert a salutary influence on their understandings and their hearts, and thus advance the interests of our beloved Order throughout the world.

#### LYING FALLOW.

In the economy of nature it is provided that even the most productive fields shall occasionally take a period of rest, or, in the language of farmers, "lie fallow," that in due time the plough may again furrow the surface, and the golden crop require the labour and make glad the heart of the husbandman. The natural covetousness of the human heart would prevent obedience to this law of nature were it not that experience, the most persevering and expensive of schoolmasters, but the most thorough-paced in the end, has demonstrated that profit is found in compliance. In other affairs of life the same rule prevails; the hardest student is obliged to unbend his mind occasionally; the business man forgets now and again the heart-searing pursuit of gain, and letting the shop lie fallow he mingles with his fellows and becomes something better than a mere machine for grinding out dollars. The editor—ah! there is no fallow spot in the year for the knights of the quill. Summer's heat, and winter's cold are alike to them, their task is never finished, their toil ever beginning, and when they have rolled one month's stone up the hill, they must go to the bottom and begin again for the next. Theirs, however, is the exception which proves the rule. This law applies to Masonry, which is aptly likened to a vineyard, some parts of which must occasionally lie fallow that in the end they may yield more fruit. As a general thing we have been under too high a state of cultivation. We have applied the principles of heat and moisture in the shape of steam till we have forced an overgrowth which, although pleasant to behold, must in the end prove a source of weakness rather than of strength. We have pushed forward our vines rather to make

branches and leaves than bunches of satisfying fruit. In summer time the prudent master of a vineyard goes forth among the plants and trims out the *suckers* which detract from the strength of the vine and produce no fruit; but if we look through our Masonic vineyard we shall find a luxuriant crop of suckers sprouting forth from every joint, rioting in the general strength, but yielding nothing in return. In some places they call them non-affiliated Masons and the reader is at liberty to choose the designation he likes best. The principle is the same in either case. If the portion of our patrimony which encourages this untoward growth were left fallow for a while the result must prove a great benefit to the general crop.

In our pursuit of numbers we have very generally been too careless in the quality and kind of vines set out in our plantation. We have not taken sufficient pains to know whether the new plant was likely to bear leaves only or fruit in its season, and what kind of fruit. There is a long distance between the fox grape which hangs uncultivated from the forest branches and the purple Isabella filled with luscious juice which rewards the careful tiller. In our inconsiderate haste we have admitted too many fox grapes to occupy the ground that should have been occupied by a better article; better, many times better that the ground should have been without any crop.

The horticultural theory of fallow fields is not only that they rest after the production of their yield, but that by the influences of natural causes they are gathering those chemical principles necessary to successful culture. The same reason presents itself why our labours in the accretive direction should occasionally cease. While we devote our whole energies, exhaust our time and zeal in the mere aggregation of numbers, we may be likened to men who sow all kinds of seed broadcast without any regard to the fitness of things, or any hope but that there will be an abundant yield of green things. But if we were discreet farmers we should lay out our fields with a view to the future, we should not admit every claimant because of a plausible exterior or even an ardent desire to be within our fold, rather inquiring what he would give back for the place he occupies, and how much his advent would tend to promote the success of the cause entrusted to our supervision.

In Masonry, as in nature, lying fallow is not

necessarily lying idle. As the fields have other work to do besides continually bearing crops, so Masons have other work to perform beyond and above the continued exemplification of the ritual and the increase of numbers. While we rest from the labour of initiation there is a natural and appropriate opportunity for us to acquire those principles which underlie the institution, and which, being wrought into our daily lives and practice, fructify the mind and make it rich in those graces Masonry is intended to call forth and exemplify. At this season of leisure we may well apply ourselves to the acquirement of a greater knowledge of our art, that when again the time for labour arrives we may obey the call with hearts and minds prepared for a better exemplification of our tenets, a more practical elucidation of real Masonry, a stronger determination not to be satisfied with the same old routine of petition, ballot, and initiation, but with a zeal according to knowledge to make manifest that with us Masonry is a reality, encouraging the exercise of faith, but demanding the exhibition of works becoming the custodians of a great trust; becoming men to whom light has been given that it might shine in the darkness; becoming faithful stewards who desire to render a just account of the talent committed to their care. And so shall our fallow fields be justified by greater fruitfulness.—*Masonic Eclectic.*

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SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF BERKS AND BUCKS.

By the Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A., Prov. G. Chap.,  
Senior Curate of Kensington.

The sermon was preached from 1 Kings, xix., 13—"And after the fire, a still small voice."

The rev. brother spoke as follows:—"I need scarcely remind you, my beloved brethren, that these are the concluding words of that very sublime passage in which the Divine presence is represented as being made known to Elijah. The most terrific images from the natural world are first introduced, but merely for the sake of contrast, and to heighten the mysterious solemnity of the circumstance which follows. The prophet, we may suppose, witnessed the 'strong wind,' 'the earthquake,' and 'the fire' with emotions suited to the contemplation of those tremendous ministers of ruin; yet these were but material agents, parts of the constituted order of things—

the servants, not the Lord. It was not till the 'still small voice' signified the presence of another Being, distinct from nature, and speaking with the composure of irresistible power amidst all the confusion and havoc of the elements, that Elijah is described as awe-struck, and that he wrapped his face in his mantle and went out and stood at the entrance of the cave. But to comment on these circumstances would tend to weaken rather than to increase their effect. It will be more useful to notice some views of religion which may appear to be silently pointed at in this remarkable passage, and which are not unsuited to the special object for which we are assembled to-day. It is well to be cautious, lest we allow our imaginations to fasten upon Scripture our wandering fancies; yet in some passages more is doubtless meant than meets the outward eye and ear. The beautiful description before us appears to contain an intimation of the character of true religion, as opposed to superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other. In the first of these aspects we may suppose it specially addressed to the Jews, who, notwithstanding all the instructions of Moses and the prophets, were unaccountably prone to the lowest superstitions. In the time of Elijah particularly, there was a very general falling off from the true religion, and the altars of God were deserted for those of Baal. Now the rise of idolatry and superstition may very naturally be traced to that disposition, so deeply felt in unenlightened minds, of supposing every part of nature to be endowed with feeling and with a spirit; and as the unity and connection which run so beautifully through the whole plan are not so apparent as to arrest the attention of the barbarian, he will commonly be induced to regard every detached and separate appearance as the proof of a separate Being, which, according to the bent of his own mind, he will clothe with a gloomy character. It is also a feature in human nature to be inattentive to what is common, however great it may be in reality, and to bestow admiration only on what is new and surprising. The feeling of dread and apprehension, too, excited by unexpected exertions of terrible power, operates on the mind of uneducated man far more powerfully than that of gratitude for familiar and accustomed bounty; and he is more disposed to tremble before the destructive energies of nature than to confide in the mildness of its ordinary administration; hence

we may discover in what manner a plurality, or the belief in a number of gods, is so common a tenet in the superstitions of barbarous nations; why the Deity is supposed to be traced rather in the irregular convulsions of nature than in its steady uniformity; and in what way the mind is more inclined to fix on the gloomy and horrible than on the amiable and conciliating views of religion.

“The mind of untutored man looks for its gods in ‘the wind,’ in ‘the earthquake,’ and in ‘the fire,’ while it is deaf to ‘the still small voice,’ which speaks from every corner and crevice of creation. The Jews were, therefore, told that traces of God they might find everywhere, but He Himself was nowhere to be seen; that it is superstition alone which seeks to embody the Deity and to fix Him in any particular department of His works, or pre-supposes that He is chiefly to be found in the midst of noise and fury, and desolation; and that it is true religion and real philosophy which traces through all the mechanism of nature, and in all the course of events, silent marks of the Divine hand, which, without pretending to find Himself, bends before the footsteps of an all wise Creator and listens with stern composure to “the still small voice” that speaks from the harmony and the order of the universe! The inclination of the present time is not to superstition. Inquiries are made, and with admirable success, into the natural causes of things; and many appearances which, to the mind of a savage might seem miraculous, are found to follow from the common laws of nature. The proper tendency of such inquiries is to throw light upon the plan of the universe; to discover, the further they are conducted, more traces of infinite wisdom and benevolence in nature; and to confirm the proofs of revealed religion. But in some minds they have a different effect; and resting in second causes, some men seem to overlook the existence of the supreme cause of all. As if a person, examining a complicated machine, were to attribute the movement of certain portions to the working of other parts only, utterly forgetful of the wondrous motive power which put the whole in motion, and of the wise and skilful hand which guided, directed, and modified both parts and power. Not finding the Creator in the “wind,” the “earthquake,” or the “fire,” such inquirers as I have been describing are led to conclude that God is not everywhere to

be discovered in nature. Thus the errors of the so-called philosopher and of the uninstructed barbarian proceed on the same gross conceptions of religion—on the supposition that God, if anywhere, is, in a manner, to be seen and touched. The only difference is this—the savage fancies he sees Him, whereas the atheist is blind, or, what is far more likely, will not see. In opposition to both these delusions, the words of my text point out very beautifully the nature of the proofs that religion produces—“After the fire, a still small voice.” The general thought here expressed is, that God does not force Himself on our notice, at least usually. There is indeed a voice, and a voice which may at all times be heard. “Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge; there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard,” yet it is “a still small voice.” In fact, it is always heard, but men do not always attend to its import. There is not a man in existence who does not constantly perceive, and invariably act upon the supposition, that nature is an established system or plan; but few men consider as they ought, and some appear to forget entirely, that a plan, by the force of the term, implies a planner, an author, a designer. The very regularity of nature, the very constancy of its laws, too often make us lose sight of Him who ordered and disposes it. The voice is so unvarying in its sound, like the beat of the clock that marks the lapse of time, that it scarcely affects the ear. This reads us a great lesson. Let none of us fondly imagine that the voice has ceased to sound, because we have ceased to hearken—no doubt a time may come when we shall not hear “the voice of the charmer, charm He never so wisely”—or that the language of nature does not convey the same meaning, although we have forgotten the interpretation. And as in matters of belief, so also in practice, is this, “still small voice” both uttered and heard. It must contend with internal convulsions in the mind, the fury of the passions, worldly principles, and innumerable corruptions.” It must oppose the power of present objects, and point to the riches of a future inheritance. No wonder, then, my brethren, that it is so often not heard at all, or heard only to be stifled and overpowered. Yet, whether we hear it not, it speaks, and will make itself to be heard at one time or another. It will be heard in adversity, or in death if it is unattended to in the hour of prosperity, and in the thoughtless or

wicked presumption of life; or, even if we should succeed in drowning its voice entirely in this world, it will be heard as a 'voice of most just judgment' in the world to come. But do not the words of the text suggest thoughts bearing upon our present position as a nation?

"Those who have studied the history of this country can have done so to little purpose, if they have not marked the numerous fiery trials through which it has successively passed, the powerful invasions it has had to repel, the bloody and perilous wars in which it has been involved, the bitter and wasting internal strifes by which it has been rent, and last, though not least, the fires of religious persecution which blazed with awful brilliancy even in comparatively modern days. But, thanks be to God, we have fallen upon other and happier times. We have 'a goodly heritage.' 'The fire' has passed away; and 'after the fire' comes the 'still small voice,' the voice of peace and happiness, the voice of Him who stilled the troubled waters and caused this 'great calm.' Happily not a blade of English grass has been wet with the blood of friend or foe for many a score of years. We know nothing of the sickening horrors of war except by report. The sons of our soil, of every rank, go forth, it is true, to fight their country's battles, but nothing of the bloody field disturbs our sight. The 'peaceful lowings' of our land resound through valleys as peaceful. This blessed security has, I fear, tempted us to think lightly of war's ravages, and sometimes boastfully of our own position. It is well, therefore, that we should not 'be high-minded, but fear,' bearing in mind that 'the still small voice' that calms the waves and stills the madness of the people can speak in thunder too. We know that a mightier than earthly potentate reigns supreme over all the earth, and that He punishes nations for their misdeeds, for abuse of their gifts and misuse of their opportunities; and that such punishment must necessarily be inflicted in this present world. He has dealt so with other nations. Egypt was once the pride of the world, with its huge palaces, its gigantic mountains, and its mighty men of war. But Egypt has come to naught, and the traveller as he treads its ancient soil can scarcely conjecture the form and purpose of the relics that lie scattered around. Assyria and Babylon rose and ruled, surrounded by all the elements of human power; yet they were no more. Tyre, the proud city of the Eastern waters, is now a barren

rock, on which the fisherman dries his nets. Rome, whose iron foot once crushed the nations and trampled on the necks of kings, is no more what she was—her imperial sceptre gone, her ancient glories faded, her proud sons sunk so low that if you seek throughout the world a debased, disloyal, and dangerous populace, you will find it in modern Rome. And where is Greece? Ah! 'living Greece no more!' Not all the learning of her philosophers, the genius of her poets, the arts of the painter, sculptor, musician, nor yet the bravery of her warriors, could save her when the time of her probation had run out. Then, who or what are we, that we should vaunt ourselves on our greatness, or repose too much on our present security? But 'ascribe unto the Lord, O ye kindreds of our people, ascribe unto the Lord worship and praise'—'the voice of the Lord brought mighty things to pass'—for while it has, as we have seen, annihilated empires, it has spoken peace to our land and granted us a lot radiant with hope and promise. And not only 'after the fire' of past troubles in our own land, but amidst the fiery trials of other nations, is heard that 'still small voice.'

"Look out, my brethren, this moment on the nations of the earth, and say which of them is not troubled, if not actually threatened or distracted, by war. In several of these troubled nations, most civilised, have not these sunny days, with their blessings for the fruits of the earth and recreations for the bodies and minds of our people—have they not yonder dawned upon armed hosts, burning for fights, and compassing sea and land to work each other's destruction? O happy, thrice happy, ought we to be for our national as well as our industrial blessings. May the day be far away which shall put them in peril; yet, should it come, let us learn in peace to put our trust in Him who is the 'Protector of all that trust in Him, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy,' who alone is the 'glory of our strength,' and can protect us in the hour of danger. For, though the pursuits of peace, especially a long peace, have a natural tendency to lull the mind of a nation into a false security, and consequently a want of material preparation; still, in a country whose sovereign is a bright exemplar of public and private virtue, and whose throne is therefore 'established in righteousness' and fortified by love—whose institutions are free, whose people are united, and whose children are trained in the lessons and spirit of true religion,

sober truths, and proper self-reliance,—the spirit of genuine chivalry will never die. Ever as years roll on, the seeds of the true heroic are sown in the national heart, and though they lie dormant for generations, because, happily, not called into action, yet deep in the very genius of the popular character they will have their home, guarded as a solemn trust against the day of the nation's necessity, then to come forth, not in fury, because not in passion, but in dignity because in virtue, to uphold the right, to do justly, to love mercy, and to show before God and the world how, when duty gives the word, even the iron severities of war may be consecrated to the service of the Prince of Peace. Yes, my brethren, let us trust not in an arm of flesh, but in that living God, who of old shielded His people. What a glorious appeal was that which He made to His ancient Israel, through His servant Moses, (Deut. iv., 1—12), in the course of which the latter thus addresses them—‘And ye came near and stood under the mountain, and the mountain burned with fire unto the midst of heaven with darkness, clouds, and thick darkness. And the Lord spake unto you out of the midst of the fire; ye heard the voice of the words.’ Aye, heard a voice, but even to them it was a voice of thunder, to them spoken out of the ‘midst of the fire:’ to us it is ‘after the fire,’ to us it is a ‘still small voice.’ Oh, may we, brethren, daily learn to hearken to and heed that voice—its cheering encouragements, its divine pardon, its terrible denunciations, its glorious promises, its holy truths, its solemn warnings, and its final call—hear and heed it in prosperity, in adversity, in our chamber, and in the world, in our choice blessings, and in our sore trials, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, and in that day, after earthly kingdoms have come to nought, and earth itself has passed away, may it fall upon our ears in those well-known, and blessed words, ‘Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world.’”

#### THE SECESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

This important event in the Masonic world continues to excite much discussion and comment. The *Norfolk Reformer*, a Canadian contemporary, has an article on the subject, which we append *in extenso*. The article in question, it

will be seen, is strongly in favour of the act of secession. We here quote our contemporary:—

##### “THE GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

“Our Masonic readers will be glad to learn that this new organisation was not only recognised, but warmly welcomed into the family of Grand Lodges, by the Grand Lodge of Canada, at the recent annual meeting of that august body, at Montreal.

“The Fraternity in Nova Scotia had for many years been subject to the same grievances and delays which for so long a time had oppressed the Craft in Canada and destroyed their usefulness, and which, with other important considerations, led to the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge for Canada. Our brethren in Nova Scotia will probably have to submit to much opposition and possible contumely before they attain full possession of all the rights and privileges attached to the important position which they have assumed, but from what we know of the position, intelligence, and perseverance of the distinguished brethren who have initiated and who have the control of the new body, we entertain no doubt as to their ultimate success. The path of duty is not always the pleasantest, but it is invariably the safest; and as we know that the brethren composing the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia are actuated purely by their desire to promote the best interest of the Order in their province, we feel that we but express the universal desire of the great body of Canadian Masons when we earnestly pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may bless their efforts and crown them with deserved success.

“That those lodges which united in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia had undoubted authority for their act we consider unquestionable, and we feel it unnecessary at present to enlarge upon that point, further than to say that, at the time of the formation of the new body, the province of Nova Scotia was (Masonically speaking) unoccupied Masonic territory. It is true that Provincial Grand Lodges held under English and Scottish authority were in existence there, but those bodies were mere offshoots from their respective Grand Lodges, mere creatures of the will and pleasure of the Grand Masters of England and Scotland respectively. They could have been withdrawn or dissolved at any moment; they had no power to establish new lodges, and no authority beyond what was specially delegated

to them; neither did they, in any sense, occupy the province as a Masonic territory. The Masonic law upon this important and most interesting point has been clearly and fully established. In the discussion which occupied the earnest attention of the ablest Masonic minds, not only of this continent but of Europe, at the time of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, this question was carefully, earnestly, and learnedly considered and investigated. The dusty records of past ages were consulted, the precedents of more recent periods were examined, and every argument that the learning or ingenuity of those interested in the inquiry could bring to bear upon the subject was brought forward and discussed. We may say that the subject was exhausted, and the right of three or more warranted lodges (meeting on unoccupied territory, and following certain recognised Masonic precedents) to establish an independent Grand Lodge, was fully recognised and sanctioned.

"We have observed with much pleasure that the new Grand Lodge has already been recognised and acknowledged by several of her sister Grand Lodges, and we entertain no doubt but that, ere long, she will be similarly greeted by every Grand Lodge in the world. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland may for a time feel hurt at the separation from them of their colonial subordinates, but their love of Masonry, their knowledge of Masonic law, and the conviction which they must feel that such movements, when Masonically and properly carried out, are calculated to promote the true interests and objects of the Order, will soon reconcile them to what was an inevitable consequence.

"The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia having been thus regularly formed, constituted, and recognised, it follows, as a necessary sequence, that she now holds supreme and undivided Masonic jurisdiction in that province. No foreign authority (and, in the sense in which we write, the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland are included) can now issue warrants, grant charters, or exercise any Masonic authority within that territory. The supervision of, and the responsibility for, all Masonic acts and duties now devolves upon the new Grand Lodge, and we rely with confidence upon a faithful and conscientious discharge by her of the important interests and duties she has assumed. The day is not far distant when the important question of one Grand

Lodge for the whole of these British American provinces must come up for discussion and settlement; and we will conclude this present article by expressing, in the words of the learned and venerable Tucker, our earnest wish that we may yet see the Masonry of this continent firmly established on its own unsculptured Doric columns, as strong in its moral as are the pyramids in their physical strength."

Now, after making every allowance for local feeling, which often necessarily gives a partial tinge to discussion, we cannot help thinking that our contemporary is too sanguine as to the policy and expediency of the very serious step which has been taken by our brethren in Nova Scotia. We who are at a distance are more likely to look with calm and unbiassed eyes at the *casus belli*; and after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, we must adhere to the opinion that our Nova Scotian brethren have acted with rather too much precipitancy in the matter.

Grievances they may have had to complain of; inconveniences, it is true, may have arisen from the Grand Lodge of England. Granting all this, would it not have been more expedient (taking the lowest ground), and more accordant with the spirit of Freemasonry, which exacts obedience, prompt and un murmuring, from its members, to have manifested more calmness and consideration before proceeding to extremities? We feel quite sure that the Grand Lodge would have met the Nova Scotian Masons in a kindly and generous manner; would have taken into consideration any grievances that may exist, and done what is fair and right to redress them. There is no doubt that English Masons are desirous full justice should be done. Why, then, did not our brethren in Nova Scotia act more openly with us?

By the course which they have now adopted, they have, it seems to us, placed themselves, as Masons, in a most unenviable position. Heart-burnings, we fear, will arise, mutual recriminations be fostered, and things will, perhaps, be said on both sides, which, for the sake of Masonic charity, had far better be left unsaid. The uninitiated world will look on, and jeer, and whisper—nay, proclaim on the housetops to each other, "See how these Masons hate one another."

And all this might have been avoided.

Most sincerely do we hope that this matter will be brought to a happy conclusion, and that mutual peace and harmony may be established.

The Great Architect of the Universe, whom we constantly invoke in our lodges, who is "the author of peace and lover of concord," "makes even the wrath of man to please Him," and out of the material of relative evil frequently brings positive good. May it be so in this case!

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### GOETHE'S PANTHEISM.

Ω Φύσις εις σὺν πάντα, ἐν σοὶ πάντα, εἰς σε πάντα.

These words of the Emperor Marcus Antonius were, I have heard, in singular favour with Goethe. This is all the assistance I can give a brother who is making an inquiry respecting the illustrious German's Pantheism.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

#### THE HINDOO, THE POLYNESIAN, AND THE ENGLISH FREEMASON.

In answer to a correspondent, I say that the English Freemason regards the Hindoo declining to abjure Pantheism, as he would regard the Polynesian refusing to abandon his fetiches. The lodge is closed against the former as it would be closed against the latter.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

#### ENGLISH FREEMASONRY ESSENTIALLY MONOTHEISTIC ERRATUM.

See my communication, page 72 of the present volume. "The darkness" upon which a brother discants, in a long and somewhat strange epistle, will at once become "light," if for "*continues to*," he will read "*continues—to*." My worthy brother's critical talent is plainly all of one kind. The detection of a fault we find easy, but its emendation, although sufficiently obvious to most readers, he finds beyond his skill. My brother mentions another letter; it has not reached me.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### REFORM IN MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should have replied to the last letter of "A German Mason in Turkey," but that I thought it better to await the completion of his reforming programme before I again troubled you with any remarks, on the subject, the more so as I had on a former occasion fully stated my own humble objections, in all freedom of utterance, to any such needless and sweeping changes.

I have now had the advantage of reading very carefully the two letters, in which our professedly distant brother records his views, and expresses his sanguine expectations, and yet I am sorry to add, that if anything were wanting to confirm my own opposition, and that of English brethren generally to such crude and serious innovations, it would be the language and the hardly concealed aims of your able and energetic correspondent.

Cover as he may skilfully his proposals, with the aid of well-chosen verbiage; conceal, as he does, the

real end and object of such changes under the spacious but effective claims of paternal consideration and universal toleration, what do his proposals amount to after all? Simply the entire surrender by English Freemasons of every leading principle on which English Freemasonry has happily hitherto been built up—the complete subversion, in fact, of those old and cherished landmarks to which both time and usage have served to hallow in the sympathies of every English Freemason.

I say nothing to-day about the high degrees, because officially we know nothing of them when we talk of our English Grand Lodge system.

They have plenty of able defenders who will, no doubt, uphold their claims to sympathy and support; and as many of my personal friends are high grade Masons, though I am not myself, I can protest with them against the great injustice of such remarks as these in the letter of "A German Mason":—"Opposed to the principles of sound progress;" "fostered variety and futile ambition, by puerile displays of ribbons and such like;" "variety displayed in high-flown titles and the idle display of meaningless decorations."

Such remarks are most unjust to my good and able brethren, who claim to find a value in the high degrees, and evince an entire misapprehension of what at any rate have ever been the motives of English Christian Masons.

With regard to the word Atheism, I adhere to the position I took up in my first letter, that unless we are prepared to adopt the views of an insignificant minority of foreign Freemasons, and proclaim unblushingly that it is an interference with the liberty of man to deny the right to any one to avow his disbelief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, we shall manfully uphold the dictum of our English Grand Lodge, which makes it impossible for an avowed Atheist to find admission into our Order.

In Germany where there is a great and wide-spread indifference to what we call in England "revealed religion," where positivism, and negativism, and Kantism, and Straussism, sway in succession many minds, there may not be much difficulty in the case, and the subject may "no longer rouse feelings or passions," but happily in England that is not yet the case; when it is, it will be quite time enough for my good brother in Turkey to reduce to one level of philosophic indifference the whole question of vital belief!

As regards the Bible question, which I regret to have seemed to treat "with so much animosity," I still remain of the opinion I formerly and freely ventured to express.

Having now been for twenty-four years a member of the English fraternity, and being fully acquainted with its working and its principles, and knowing also what I do of some parts of foreign Freemasonry, I feel justified in raising once again a warning voice against any proposal to tamper with what has been both its distinguishing feature and its undoubted safeguard.

Thousands of able, of learned, of tolerant minds have been attracted to an Order which has not been ashamed to begin and end its ceremonies, its labours, and its formulae, with the Bible, and any such exclusion of the Bible from our Masonic system as your



correspondent advocates would not only entail an entire remodelling of every portion of our ritual, but would as certainly drive from our ranks thousands whom we never could replace!

There is, practically, no difficulty whatever in the difficulties started by "A German Freemason." A member of the Society of Friends is, as I have myself seen, following the course of our law courts, and the "ordinances of the realm," admitted, on an affirmation, of the words of the *secreta receptio*; while a Chinese who is admitted as evidence in our courts by the breaking of a piece of pottery would, I believe, be so admitted by every wise Master in our lodges, and a Mahomedan on the Koran; at least, I should make no difficulty in doing so, because I thereby recognise what is most binding on the conscience of the person admitted. This is, however, only my own individual opinion, and I see no inconsistency, no want of toleration, as we ask none to join our Order, in requiring from all candidates alike the same condition of admission and reception. But it is a very different thing to ask us as English Freemasons to dispense altogether, for such exceptional cases, with what is so cherished and essential part of our system.

I hope the time is not far distant when all national Grand Lodges may meet together in a general assembly and sanction but one usage of "perfect points of entrance." But to endeavour to lay down for every Grand Lodge independent in itself the views of, after all, a minority of even foreign Masons, on the plea of philosophy and fraternity, and the moral power and the intellectual idea, and sweep away, by one bold stroke, the time-hallowed usages of the best and truest exponent of real and practical Freemasonry in the world, our own English Grand Lodge, together with English Freemasonry, requires a good deal ever to commend itself to the cooler and less excited judgment of English Freemasons.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,  
Yours fraternally,  
AN ENGLISH PAST MASTER.

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

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

DEAR SIR,—I have been looking forward to receive an announcement of some authorised plan for carrying out the suggestion made in your columns by a P.M. to present Bro. Farnfield with some mark of our esteem on his retirement from office after his forty years' service.

I hope to hear that the matter will be at once taken up with vigour, and a spontaneous offering from many brethren will certainly be the result.

Yours fraternally,  
THE MASTER OF A LONDON LODGE.

Aug. 29, 1866.

[Bro. William Smith, C.E., the proprietor of this MAGAZINE, writes us from Italy, where he has been for some weeks, to say that having seen with pleasure the suggestion of a P.M. upon the subject referred to above, he authorises his name to be placed on the list of those who are prepared to come forward with their spontaneous offerings in aid of the very laudable object in view.—ED. F.M.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

GRAND LODGE.

The following is the Agenda of the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge at the monthly communication, on Wednesday next, the 5th instant:—

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 6th June to be read, and put for confirmation.
2. The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:—  
The widow of a brother of the Lion Lodge (No. 312),  
Whitby ..... £10  
A brother of the Royal Lancashire Lodge (No. 116) Colne 30  
" " Sydney Lodge (No. 829), Sidecup ..... 50  
" " Lodge of Benevolence (No. 336) Marple 30
3. Report of the Board of General Purposes.

There is very little of importance in the report of the Board to be brought up on Wednesday. Clauses 1 and 2 are complaints preferred against lodges for irregularities. Clause relating to the new and much needed edition of the Book of Constitutions, will cause considerable satisfaction to the Craft; it is as follows:—

"3. The Book of Constitutions being out of print, the Board have ordered an immediate reprint thereof, and have embodied in the same, in their proper places, the new laws that have recently been passed by the Grand Lodge, and have also made such verbal alterations and transpositions of paragraphs as appeared necessary to render the sense more clear."

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 16th inst., showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £2,138 15s. 10d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £1,245 15s., to the Fund of General Purposes £271 0s. 8d., and in the Unappropriated Account £672 0s. 2d.

A letter will be read from Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, with respect to his father, the late Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.G.D.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—On Saturday, August 25th, at the "Green Man" Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark (Bro. C. A. Cathie's), the emergency meeting of this flourishing lodge was held. Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M., acted as W.M., in the absence of the W.M., Bro. J. C. Goody, caused by his being out of town. There were present, Bros. G. Morris, S.W.; T. J. Sabine, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M., Sec.; F. H. Ebsworth, S.D.; D. Rose, J.D.; M. A. Loewenstark, I.G.; G. Free, W.S.; W. Watson; H. Prouten; J. Trickett; E. Prince; M. Hornsey; R. Ord, and many others too numerous to enumerate. Amongst a very large number of visitors, whose names we were able to ascertain, were, Bros. A. H. Tattershall, S.W. 13, J.W. 140; H. A. Collington, P.M. 79, Sec. 140, W.M. 871; W. Noak, S.W. 140; W. Robinson, 147; Allender, 145; J. Terry, P.M. 228; R. Watts, P.M., P.Z. 185; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. 548, 733; J. W. T. Barrett, 871; R. W. Little, P.M. & Z. 975, &c. &c. The lodge was duly opened. A ballot was taken for Mr. F. Mew, and declared to

be in favour of his admission. A ballot was also taken for Mr. T. Paul, which was declared to be in favour of his admission. Mr. T. Hayes, who had been balloted for at a previous meeting, which was declared to be in favour of his admission, being present, was ably initiated into ancient Freemasonry. Next, Mr. F. Mew presented himself, and was also initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient freemasonry. The entire ceremony was given to each candidate separately. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. of two lodges, having asked the presiding W.M. whether he would kindly allow him to initiate the next candidate, Mr. T. Paul, who was a friend of his, permission was at once given him to occupy the chair, which he did in an efficient manner by ably and impressively initiating Mr. T. Paul into the sublime mysteries of the Order. Bro. F. Walters then resumed the chair, and, after the usual preliminaries were gone through in a superior manner, raised Bro. M. Hornsey to the third degree. It was duly announced that a brother, a P.M. of this lodge, who had some eleven years previously been a member, had, at the last meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence been relieved to the extent of £50. A poor member of this lodge had £3 voted to him. One gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next lodge meeting, on September 18th. Business being ended, the lodge was closed.

## PROVINCIAL.

### BERKS AND BUCKS.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The brethren having been invited to attend a Provincial Grand Lodge at the Masonic Hall, Reading, on Thursday, the 23rd ult., they mustered in force at noon, when the R.W.A. Prov. G.M. Bro. McIntyre proceeded to open the Prov. Grand Lodge in due form, which being done, the beautiful Masonic Anthem was sung by the brethren of the choirs of St. George's Chapel, Windsor and Westminster Abbey, accompanied by Bro. Strickland, Prov. G. Organist designate, on the harmonium, after which the business on the agenda paper was taken *seriatim*. It was proposed by Bro. W. Biggs, P.M., 1,101, and P. Prov. G.M. of Wilts, "That the Prov. G. Chaplain be requested to write a letter of condolence to the widow of the late lamented Bro. Hole, Prov. S.G.W. of the Province." The Masonic life and character of the deceased brother was eloquently illustrated, and the proposition was carried by acclamation. The investment of Prov G. officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The following brethren were appointed:—

Bros. Palmer, W.M., 771, Prov. S.G.W.; A. G. Williams, P.M., 414, Prov. J.G.W.; Gibbons, 209, Prov. S.G.D.; D'Almaine, 945, Prov. J.G.D.; Holder, P.M., 771, Prov. G. Sec.; Shrimpton, W.M., 948, Prov. G.D.C.; Ellis, 1,101, A. Prov. G.D.C.; Gotto, 948, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Wylly, 840, Prov. G.R.; Strickland, 414, Prov. G. Org.; J. Smith, 414, Prov. G. Purst. The Prov. Grand Stewards were all of the Reading Lodges, viz., Bros. Bradley, Hounslow, and Hurley, 414; Chancellor, Lyddon, and Weightman, 1,101.

After the transaction of the business connected with the province, the brethren marched in procession to St. Mary's Church, and here an excellent sermon (which will be found in another part of our impression) was preached by the Prov. Grand Chaplain.

#### THE BANQUET

Took place (by permission of the Mayor) in the Town Hall, which was gaily decorated with Masonic banners and mottoes, such as "Faith," "Hope," "Charity," &c. At the north end of the room were arranged a large and choice assortment of plants and flowers, which were kindly lent by Messrs. Sutton, Mr. Willes, Shinfield, Mr. W. S. Darter, and others. On the tables at intervals, were placed large and handsome bouquets, and the hall, when the company were assembled in their gorgeous dresses, presented a most pleasing *coup d'œil*. After dinner, for the first time in the provinces, ladies were admitted by ticket to the balcony, and they were supplied by Bros. Chancellor and Lyddon with fruits, wines, &c., and everything was done that would conduce to their comfort. The chair was taken by the R.W. Bro. McIntyre, Acting Prov. G.M. The dinner was supplied by Mrs. George, of the Queen's Hotel, and she gave, as usual, complete satisfaction. About one hundred sat down.

"Non Nobis Domine," having been sung by Bros. J. S.

Tolley, P. Prov. G. Org.; F. Marriott, of St. George's Chapel Windsor; and H. Whitehouse, of the Chapel Royal, accompanied by Bro. Strickland, to whom was confided the musical arrangements.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Queen and the Craft, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were duly honoured.

Song—Bro. Whitehouse. "Speed on my bark."

The CHAIRMAN said they had drunk the health of the sovereign of these realms, and her successor, supposing the time should come when she should depart from this life, and he should be in existence, and he would now ask them to drink "The Health of the Sovereign of the Masonic Order, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland." He was confident the mention of that name would make the blood thrill boldly to the heart of every Mason, because for twenty-three years had the Earl of Zetland presided over the destinies of the Craft, being each year re-elected by the unanimous suffrages of the Masons of England, and previous to that time he showed himself fit to govern, by his connection with the Duke of Sussex, and they might be assured of this, that no Grand Master, from the earliest times until the present, ever strove so hard, or succeeded so well, in gaining and retaining the affections of the brethren. It was the Earl of Zetland's peculiar characteristic of being able to draw forth latent talent, and when it had been drawn forth, to give it its due reward in the councils of Masonry. Everyone who attended the Grand Lodge of England knew that the youngest Mason had as good a chance, and even a better chance of making his sentiments known than his older brethren, because the Earl of Zetland was always desirous that new blood should be infused into the Order; thus, those who at first might think they had something new to propose, when they became better acquainted with the principles of Freemasonry, they found that they were what in reality they desired. He looked upon the Worshipful Master almost as the embodiment of Masonry, and its principles and virtues; and he endeared himself to every one by his kindness and affability. He would give them "The Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland."

Ballad—"Shylie Bawn," by Bro. Marriott, which was repeated at the request of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was one that brought them nearer home, because it enabled them to call upon some of the brethren who were present to respond to it. Of late years the Grand Master had been assisted in his duties by a nobleman, who by his transcendent talent, and at the same time by his assiduous attention to the duties that devolved upon him, and he was well known and respected by the members who attended the Grand Lodge, and more especially by those who had seen him acting as the Grand Master for the province of the West Riding of Yorkshire,—had won the respect of all the Masons. He had always been capable of discharging the duties of his office, and most earnestly and faithfully had he acquitted himself. He had shown himself an able president in the absence of the Grand Master, and had been most willing at all times to render assistance when it was necessary, and was a strenuous supporter of the Charities of the Craft. He had endeared himself to all those who had come in contact with him, and had given abundant assistance to the poorer brethren. He had never failed, when requested, to aid their noble institutions. At an anniversary festival which would take place in the ensuing year—which was dear to them all, because the younger members of the female sex were interested—Earl de Grey and Ripon had promised to take the chair, and he had no doubt, that fact, would ensure abundant success to the funds of the institution. The other officers of the Grand Lodge were well known to all the members present, more especially as he saw the Grand Lodge represented by two veterans in the Craft. He saw Bro. Spiers, their P.G. Sword Bearer, a brother as well known in the provinces as he was esteemed in the Grand Lodge, and who was a P.M., and on all occasions came forward to render them all the assistance in his power. The other brother to whom he had alluded was of the same rank in the Grand Lodge of England, and who had devoted his time and energies in promoting the welfare of the girls' school. He went from lodge to lodge, and province to province, urging them to support that excellent institution, and by his own untiring zeal he showed that he had the interest of the Craft at heart, and more particularly the institution with which he was connected. He would not say more than to remark that those two brethren were a sample of the other officers of the Grand Lodge, and if they were

all equal to them the brethren would be of opinion that the Earl of Zetland, in his distribution of officers was not unmindful of the interests of the Craft. He would propose "The health of the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the Grand Officers past and present, and connect with the toast the name of Bro. Spiers."

Bro. SPIERS briefly returned thanks, and said he hoped the applause which had been given at the mention of their names was an indication that the brethren were satisfied with the manner in which they discharged their duties. That meeting had been a very successful one, and they must all feel proud of their connection with this province.

Glee—Bros. Marriott, Tolley, Strickland, and Whitehouse.

The Rev. and W. Bro. R. J. SIMPSON, said that they were now supposed to be in true Masonic secrecy. It had been supposed that love's request was confined to that relation which existed between the female sex and their own. He would like to tell the ladies, if they had been permitted to be present on that mysterious occasion, that love was not confined to that relationship, for when he found a man giving up his time, his professional skill, his energies and his time to support the cause of the widow and orphan, and the aged, and every other work connected with national prosperity, with everything that would promote the happiness of his fellow man, he would say unreservedly, and without affectation that he loved that man. He did say, and he claimed it, that there was a love surpassing the love of woman; he meant that deep veneration which a man had for anyone who really and truly, heartily and manfully did his duty. He was once tempted to go to the bar himself, but he did not like to do so, because he found that an advocate had sometimes to say that which his heart did not quite approve. He was happy on that occasion to hold a brief of a very different character, one which he perfectly approved of, and with which he heartily and thoroughly agreed. He was very willing to be the advocate, and for a moment to connect himself with that mission to which their Worshipful Master belonged. He did most heartily and thoroughly propose "The Health of the Right Worshipful and acting Grand Master of the province of Berks and Bucks." He believed that Bro. McIntyre devoted all the energy and even more than his spare time permitted, to benefit Masonry in this province. He would not indulge in praises in the Worshipful Master's presence, as there was nothing so humiliating to a man of true and high feeling as to listen to his own praises, but he was sure that they would with heart and voice drink "The Health of Bro. McIntyre."

The toast was drunk with three times three.

The CHAIRMAN said he returned them thanks with the very deepest amount of satisfaction and thankfulness for the kind manner in which they had been pleased to receive the toast on this occasion. In 1862, the M.V. G. Master thought fit to place this province in his charge, and since that time he had presided at their annual gatherings, and he was very glad to see that in each succeeding year the prosperity of the Craft had increased in no inconsiderable degree. That was not so much owing to him as to the presiding officers who came amongst them, and to the innate love which existed in the Craft. They were assembled there with a true fraternal feeling, resolved to overlook each others failings, but at the same time to promote the prosperity of Masonry. There was not the slightest doubt that the principles which were inculcated in their lodges must make them better men than they would otherwise have been, and encouraged those who required encouragement to walk in a proper path of life. He knew that some persons supposed that the secrets of Masonry were a myth, but he would tell them that was an entire mistake. Freemasonry was a reality: it was to live honourably, to act properly to their neighbours, and to discharge their duty in every relation of life. These were the purposes of Freemasonry, and the secret of it was

"To scorn the false and to love the true,

To do to others in the fullest sense what others ought to do."

Song—"Love's Request," Bro. Tolley.

Bro. C. J. PALMER then proposed "The Health of the Right Worshipful the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Bro. McConnell," whom he very much regretted was absent on that occasion.

Bro. Dr. WOODHOUSE acknowledged the toast. He said when he traced the past history of Masonry in this province, he might say it was first begun by a few individuals who met at the Woolpack, in this town, occasionally, and supped together. The Master of the lodge was the landlord of the hotel, and seeing in what a position Masonry was then placed he (Dr. Woodhouse) determined to rescue it from that sad state. He was elected

Master of the lodge, and he said to the brethren that he had a duty to perform to them as well as to the Craft, and that he had no objection to their having suppers, but they must pay for them out of their own pockets, instead of applying the subscriptions to that purpose. He did not say that the satisfactory result he saw that night was through his humble efforts, because he attributed that to the innate value of the Craft, and to the excellent principles of Masonry; but he was glad to see such an assemblage around him, and also to know that they had in Reading not only the Lodge of Union, but also a new scion in the Greyfriars Lodge, which he hoped would emulate the old lodge in its past experience, and avoid the errors which had been attendant upon it.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Health of the Reverend and W. Bro. R. J. Simpson, late Provincial Grand Chaplain." He alluded in feeling terms to the satisfactory manner in which Bro. Simpson had always discharged his sacred duties; to his kindness of feeling, and he assured him that he had the kind regards and hearty good wishes of all the members of the Craft in this province, and concluded by presenting him with a purse of money, as a small and lasting memorial from the brethren.

Bro. SIMPSON, who was much affected, said he most truly thanked them for the kind present he had received, every atom of which should be sacred, and devoted to purposes akin to the noble objects of their glorious institution. He would not put it to any selfish purpose, but still he felt selfishly grateful for the honour and compliment they had paid to him, which he should remember to the last moment of his life.

Glee—"Push the red wine."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Health of the Past and Present Prov. G. Officers," and coupled with the toast the name of Prov. G.S.W. Palmer.

Song—"Basque Muleteer," by Bro. Bradley, which was encored and repeated.

Bro. PALMER briefly acknowledged the toast.

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in proposing the next toast, which was very apropos to the members of the Craft who were inhabitants of Reading. They knew as visitors they were extremely glad to meet with such a hospitable reception from the two lodges as had been extended to them that day. When the province was first placed in his charge there was in the county of Berks five lodges, and now there seven. One of the new lodges was at Abingdon and was now in a flourishing condition, and the youngest daughter of the Craft was the Greyfriars Lodge which was very prosperous. He hoped they would not be too proud in their growth, like big babies. He knew that the new lodge had done its very utmost to get on, and it was a very proper and kindly rivalry, for the Greyfriars said to his elder sister, "Let us go side by side, and work with each other; we have no antagonistic feeling;" and he would say to the Lodge of Union, "Take care of your younger sister, and don't get tired of your charge too soon, and you will be rewarded in the future." Both lodges were well represented by Bros. Sellar and Ivey, and he hoped they would go hand in hand in promoting the true principles of Masonry, and that each brother of the one lodge would look upon each brother of the other lodge as a true and esteemed friend. He would propose "The health of Bros. Sellar and Ivey, and prosperity to the Union and Greyfriars Lodges, and might they long continue rivals in doing good and promoting the objects of Masonry."

Song—"Sweet Mary of the Vale," by Bro. Marriott, which was encored and repeated.

Bro. SELLAR, W.M., responded to the toast in brief but appropriate terms.

Bro. IVEY, W.M., of the Greyfriars Lodge, said the W. Bro. stated that he felt quite overpowered by the noble response made by the brethren of this and adjoining provinces to the exertions of the committee for their reception on this momentous occasion. He would not detain them with a long speech, but would just give a little of his Masonic experience. What induced him principally to become a member of the fraternity was the circumstance of his being asked by a gentleman from India, whom he much esteemed, where the Masonic lodge was held. The impression on his mind that so excellent a man was a Freemason prompted him to make some inquiries respecting the institution; the result of which was that he obtained the consent of a brother to propose him, and he was duly elected. Since that time the more he saw of the science of Masonry the more beautiful it appeared to him. Bro. Ivey then gave several illustrations of the truly fraternal feeling that

existed among them; and said he recollected an incident in the Peninsula war, when the commander-in-chief had sent orders for a certain portion of the army to cross a river without delay, leaving everything in camp: the General instantly gave orders for the march. His servant, an Irish brother, said he might as well take the plate chest, without being incommoded, but he was commanded to leave it. He then said he would put his card on it, in case it should be lost; immediately fastening his Grand Lodge certificate to the chest, and left it. The next morning a flag of truce was observed on the opposite side of the river, the bearer of which announced that some gentleman had left a chest behind, and he was to send for it. There was the chest found, safe and unopened, with the certificate tacked on the top as it had been left by the servant. In his short experience of Masonry he found there were parties who wished to join the fraternity—not of a favourable opinion pre-conceived of the institution, but from a desire to know the secrets, and nothing else. These brethren usually retired from the Craft in a similar manner to the fox leaving the grapes—with a sneer. They found so much of the secrets of Masonry as the little rustic boy discovered when he cut open his mother's bellows to find out where the wind came from. On behalf of the "Big Baby"—the Greyfriars Lodge—he begged to return his sincere thanks, and he hoped the perfect success of this meeting was a prelude to many others in different parts of the province.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Masonic Charities," and coupled with it the names of Bros. Patten, and Binckes.

Song—"The Village Blacksmith," by Bro. Whitehouse.

Bros. Patten and Binckes in responding to the toast, spoke of the advantage of the institutions with which they were connected, and made an earnest appeal for continued and further support.

Bro. W. Biggs, P.M. (No. 1101), said: Having taken on himself the responsibility of representing this province as steward for the Girls' School at the next festival, the R.W. A. Prov. G.M. would allow him to thank him for the kind way in which he had introduced the subject to the notice of the brethren, and the manner in which he (the A. Prov. G.M.) had mentioned his name in connection with it on undertaking that important office, the more so at the present time, considering the especial object they had in view at the next election, when he should require all their aid, all their support, and all their sympathy on behalf of the child of one who was held in the highest estimation, not only by the members of his lodge, but throughout the entire province. The R.W. A. Prov. G.M. had been pleased in the exercise of his official authority and in recognition of services rendered to the Craft at the last Provincial Grand meeting to confer on their late beloved brother the highest honour the Craft could give or this Grand Lodge could bestow on any of its members—that of Senior Grand Warden of this province—since which time it had pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove that brother from amongst them, leaving a bereaved wife with eleven children to mourn the loss of one of the most affectionate of fathers. It behoved them to ask themselves what was their duty with regard to those dear children, and the answer was to be found in every brother's heart: they must be regarded as a legacy left by their departed brother as a sacred trust placed under their charge. He would ask what was the value of the decorations with which they were honoured; this this purple and gold, these ornaments and jewels, unless they carried that priceless jewel which, he trusted, beats in every Mason's heart,—he meant charity, without that it was but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. Charity, ever lovely in itself, was the brightest gem that could adorn their Masonic profession; it nourished and cherished,—and happy was the man that had sown in his heart the seeds of benevolence. He fearlessly asserted that in no institution had those seeds been more plentifully sown, carefully nurtured, and brought to greater perfection than in their Masonic institutions, of which they were all proud, and which, he trusted, would ever maintain the same high reputation they did at the present time. He did not feel the same gloomy forebodings that were entertained by some brethren, that the Order was making such rapid strides that the claims on their institutions would become beyond their means of support. That was a doctrine from which he entirely differed. He would not say "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," but sufficient unto the day would be the requirements thereof. He would tell the brethren, in support of his argument, that the amount announced at three annual festivals in 1857, amounted to only £4,458, and in 1865 to

over £12,000 at these festivals; but, nearly £20,000 during this year flowed into their Masonic exchequer for charitable purposes; and was not this financial statement in greater excess than their numerical strength? Should Masonry retrograde? Certainly not: it was placed on too firm a basis—built on too solid a foundation for the winds of prejudice or error to prevail against it. He could only say as their steward, representing this province at that anniversary, he asked for the cause he had taken in hand for the interest of that child, whose father's last letter he ever penned, was one to himself, asking him to do what he could for a child in which he was interesting himself, as he was too ill to attend to it; and this letter was written within one week of his death, thereby showing that his last moments were devoted to the doing unto others what he (Bro. Biggs) trusted they would now do unto him. He said for the cause of this child, whom he hoped to see elected at the next election into this school, that every Mason would rally round him to place such a sum on his list as would be a credit to this province, and an honour to that profession of which they felt proud to call themselves members.

"The Visitors" and "The Ladies," were proposed and acknowledged, and the party then separated.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, on Monday, the 27th ult. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. G. Greenall, M.P., S.G. Warden of England, Bro. J. Bowes, P.M., Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., presided in the East, and was supported by the following brethren, viz., Bros. W. Mossop, as S.W.; R. G. Stringer, P.M., as S.W.; Rev. J. N. Porter, S.D.; D. Finney, J.D.; C. Ekkert, Org.; and Bro. J. Holloway, Dr. Pennington, W. Richardson, T. Jones, G. J. Higginbottom, W. Savage, A. S. L. Leonhardt, P. Pearce, J. Plinston, H. Cunningham, R. Gibbons, G. Woolf, W. Woods, C. Wood, J. W. Wood, J. Wood; J. Robinson and J. Johnson, Tylers. Visitors:—Bros. A. H. Beckett, R. Wright, both of 758; and J. G. Hughes, 1055. The lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes read and confirmed. The acting W.M. announced the receipt of letters of apology for non-attendance, from the W.M. and his two Wardens, Bros. H. B. White, P.M.; S. Thewlis, P.M.; and A. Warings. The ballot was then taken for Mr. C. Wood and Mr. J. W. Wood, as candidates for the mysteries, which proved unanimously in favour in each case. The gentlemen being present, were introduced and initiated in due form, according to ancient custom. A number of Grand Lodge certificates were delivered and duly signed. The receipt of a Grand Lodge agenda paper was intimated. The W.M. then announced the death of Bro. W. Akern, when it was resolved that the lodge do go into mourning for the next three months. Bro. A. H. Beckett, of Lodge No. 758, was proposed as a joining member, and a gentleman as a candidate for initiation. The W.M. then called upon Bro. Rev. J. N. Porter to give his promised lecture on "The Archives of Freemasonry," which was listened to with marked attention. At its close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Porter. There being no further business the lodge was closed with the usual solemnities at nine o'clock.

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—*Lodge of Faith* (No. 484).—The regular meeting of this lodge took place at the Gerard's Arms Hotel, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. The chair was occupied by Bro. T. Stone, W.M., who was supported by Bros. Summer, P.M., S.W.; J. Stone, P.M., J.W.; Dr. Pennington, P.M., Hon. Sec.; Shaw, Brewis, &c. Visitors:—Bros. J. Bowes, P.M. 148; and D. Finney, J.D. 148. The lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, when the minutes of the last regular lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. J. Fairhurst being a candidate for promotion, and having proved proficient he was entrusted and retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Fairhurst re-admitted and passed to the degree of a P.C. At the request of the W.M., the ceremony was performed by Bro. Bowes, P.M. The lodge was closed in the second degree. The brethren then discussed the desirability of removing the lodge to the Legh Arms, Newton, for the convenience of the members. It is to be hoped this proposition will be carried, for Ashton is most inconveniently situated. On the conclusion of the business the lodge was duly closed, and the brethren separated in harmony.

## ROYAL ARCH.

**METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.**—The weekly meeting of this Chapter was held on Tuesday, the 28th Aug., at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. The ceremony of exaltation was duly rehearsed; the officers being Comps. Little, Z.; Penny, H.; Levander, J.; Tanner, N.; Turner, P.S.; Hamilton and Nicholson, Assist. Soj. The first and second clauses of the 3rd section, were then ably worked by Comp. Brett, President, assisted by the companions present. The following companions were elected joining members, viz., Comp. F. Walters, M.E.Z. 73, Morris, 73, Pitsch, 188, Marks, 185, and F. K. Stevens, 20, and the Chapter was closed in ancient and solemn form.

## LANCASHIRE (WEST).

**LIVERPOOL.**—*Liverpool Chapter* (No. 216).—This flourishing chapter held a convocation on Thursday, the 23rd ult., at six o'clock in the evening, at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street. The first chair was filled by Comp. Laidlaw, P.Z., supported by Comps. Hamer, as H.; Philips, J.; McKune, P.S. Jarvis, S.E.; assisted by Comps. Armstrong and Marsh. Visitors Comps. Goepel, 86; Jones, 249, &c. Bro. Geo. Turner, P.M., of Lodge 86, was exalted to this degree. The lectures were given from the several chairs, and the whole ceremony was conducted in a way which gratified all present. The chapter was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly responded to. The health of the three chiefs of the chapter was given by Comp. McKune, and duly responded to by Comp. Laidlaw, M.E.P.Z., who said that it gave him great pleasure to do all he could to support the chapter and assist in the good working of the same. The health of Comp. Turner was given and duly responded to. The visitors' toast was next given, coupled with the name of Comps. Jones, 249, and Goepel, 86, who returned thanks, and said they were much pleased with the good working of this flourishing chapter. A very happy evening was spent.

## SCOTLAND.

## DUMFRIESSHIRE.

**THORNHILL.**—Bro. F. Bennoch, a P.G. Steward in the Grand Lodge of England, was recently the guest at an entertainment given in Thornhill, by the R.W.M. and other office-bearers of St John's (No. 252). Bro. Bennoch as a Freemason is well-known and highly respected in England. He appears also to have warm-hearted Masonic friends in Scotland. In introducing the toast of the evening at the re-union above referred to, the R.W. Bro. Adam C. Hislop, made the following remarks, which were cordially indorsed by the assembled brethren:—"Brethren, —We should have been wanting in our duty had we allowed to pass the present opportunity of tendering to our distinguished brother on my right our hearty congratulations on the occasion of his present visit to Thornhill. It is scarcely necessary that I should advert to the honourable position which Bro. Bennoch occupies in literary and commercial circles: with this all of us are familiar, and feel a real pride in being able to claim him as a native of Dumfriesshire, and to hold him up to the youth of the county as a model, whether we view him in the character of a man of business, a poet, or as a private gentleman. But in another capacity, and in an especial manner, is he endeared to the present company. He is united to us in the covenant of Freemasonry—is bound more closely to us of St. John's by the tie of honorary membership, and not only so, but our sympathies are drawn still more closely towards him as having made Two Hundred Two-and-fifty the subject of verses in which our historian, in common with ourselves, has not failed to discover the genuine ring of a fraternally-poetic genius. Bro. Bennoch: permit me in the most homely, unaffected, but withal respectful way now to bid you welcome to the bosom of this social gathering of what may justly be termed a very small section of your Masonic friends and admirers in and around Thornhill; and I trust that a re-union with the brethren of St. John's may for many years to come occupy a place in the retrospect of incidents in connection with your annual visit to your native country. Brethren; pledge a bumper to the health of our honoured and ever welcome friend and brother, F. Bennoch."

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

## GUERNSEY.

**MARINERS' LODGE** (No. 168).—On Thursday August 16th, an emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall. The business of the evening was conducted by Bro. Smythson, W.M., assisted by Bros. Wakley, S.W.; Brown, J.W.; and Dr. Hopkins, P.M.; who was requested to take the chair of I.P.M. The lodge having been opened in the 1st and 2nd degrees, Bro. England was examined as to his proficiency, and having given satisfactory proof thereof, was entrusted and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and the candidate having been reintroduced was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by the W.M., who also communicated to him the traditional history. Bro. Dr. Hopkins also gave a lecture on the tracing board. The lodge was resumed in the 1st degree, and finally closed at ten o'clock.

On Wednesday August 22nd the regular monthly meeting of the same lodge was held. The first chair was occupied by Bro. Smythson, W.M., that of S.W. by Bro. Whakley, and that of J.W. by Bro. Dr. Hopkins. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of two previous meetings were read and confirmed. Bro. Warr was examined as to his proficiency, entrusted and dismissed for preparation. Bro. Dr. Hopkins at the request of the W.M. took the first chair, and opened the lodge in the 2nd degree. The candidate was readmitted and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Heury was then examined as to his proficiency, and having been entrusted, retired for preparation. The lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and on his readmission he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, who also gave the traditional history. The lodge was resumed in the 1st degree, and no other business offering, was finally closed at half-past nine. The brethren as usual retired to the banqueting room for light refreshment.

## CANADA.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## MEETING OF GRAND CHAPTER.

The annual convocation of Royal Arch Masons of Canada was held at St. Catherine's, on the 14th ult. In the absence of E. Comp. T. D. Harrington, Grand Z., E. Comp. W. M. Wilson, P.G.Z. presided. The attendance was larger than usual, nearly all of the subordinate chapters being represented. The report of the several Grand Superintendents indicate that caputular Masonry is in a very prosperous condition. A most interesting report referring to correspondence with twenty-four sister Grand Chapters was presented by E. Comp. Seymour.

The following annual address was read:—

*Address to the Most Excellent the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada.*

Greeting:

Companions.—I regret exceedingly that I am not able to meet you this year in convocation. It is a great disappointment to me for several reasons, not the least of which being, that I am prevented forming one of a band of companions, who can seldom arrange to meet together and exchange their hearty congratulations, except at our annual assemblages, to which I have always looked with much true anticipatory pleasure. But the termination of Parliament, and important measures passed by the legislature at once coming into effect, render it impossible for me to absent myself from my duty as a public officer. I have, therefore, requested Most Excellent Companion W. M. Wilson, your respected Past Grand First Principal, to preside for me over your deliberations, on this your ninth annual convocation.

Once again it falls to my lot, companions, to call upon you reverently to return humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for sparing us to confer together,—for our prosperous condition,—and for His many blessings poured out upon us, and this favoured portion of the British dominions.

As I had the pleasure of doing last year, so I am now enabled to state, that I know of no serious breach of harmony existing between our chapters or companions. I have, on the contrary, good reason to believe that all are working in unison, and that a quiet continuous growth of prosperity exists in our Order. My work has been light in consequence, having been confined

principally to granting certain necessary dispensations, and replying to questions relating to capitular jurisprudence.

I have granted a second dispensation in favour of St. Mark's Royal Arch Chapter, to be holden at Trenton, C.W., which had not commenced working at the time of our last annual convocation, but which Right Excellent Companion Fowler, Grand Superintendent for the Central and Prince Edward District, has now formally opened and constituted according to ancient usage.

I have also granted a dispensation for the Manitou Royal Arch Chapter, to be holden at Collingwood, C.W., the petition for which came to me duly and constitutionally recommended. The Right Excellent Companion Harris, Grand Scribe E., opened and constituted this new subordinate.

I recommend Grand Chapter to confirm these two new Chapters by warrant.

The several other dispensations granted by me have been ordinary ones coming under—Sections 6, 17, and 18 "Of Subordinate Chapters," in the new book of Constitutions, and deemed by me to be necessary for the well-working of the chapters interested.

For more full details of the progress of our Order in the respective districts, and the condition of your several subordinate chapters, I refer you to the annual reports of the Grand Superintendents,—which I take for granted those really important officers have furnished to the Grand Scribe E. for your information, as they are bound to do by the Constitutions and General Regulations. Without them no reliable statistics can be compiled.

I refer Grand Chapter to the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Scribe E., for information as to the state of our finances. The accounts sanctioned at the annual convocation have been paid.

It is with sincere pleasure I am able to declare that with all our sister grand bodies our communications and relations are of the very kindest description. Such of their proceedings as have been received, have been handed to Right Excellent Companion Seymour, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, who, with his accustomed assiduity, has again, at much personal inconvenience, given them his careful attention, and prepared a report for publication with our own proceedings.

The new constitution, under the excellent supervision of your Grand Scribe E., is printed and distributed, a cause of congratulation to us all. As regards the Royal Arch work, sanctioned by Grand Chapter, it would be well if it were exemplified during this Convocation, inasmuch as I discover that it is not even yet generally understood and adopted. Should this suggestion meet your approval I have requested E. Comp. Seymour to act for me in this behalf, assisted by Grand Scribe E. It is of importance that our Subordinate Chapters should no longer be left to their own resources, but that all should work alike. It is a matter for regret that the income of Grand Chapter, will not, as yet, bear the payment for a Grand Lecturer, whose periodical visits would do an infinite amount of good.

The near accomplishment of the confederation of the dominions on this continent of our beloved Queen, God bless her, naturally causes me to invite your attention to the formation of a Grand Chapter of British North America, and to suggest that that communication be at once entered into with our companions of the maritime provinces on this matter, so interesting to us all, and all Chapters bailing from the old country, should be cordially invited and urged to become members of the confederation.

Before concluding, companions, permit me to offer to your notice two subjects of sincere congratulation, as I consider them. The first is the successful accomplishment of the marvellous task of uniting the old and new worlds by the Atlantic Telegraph. Already has the small but wonder-working wire, embedded as it is in the profound depths of an ocean, been the medium of messages of peace and good will between Great Britain and the United States of America; and as it has brought these two powerful, closely allied nations into, what may be called, speaking distance of each other, why should it not be the means of making the brethren and companions of our ancient Order, in the two hemispheres, more intimately known to, and all the better able to help each other? May it prove so! May it be another means of diffusing through men's hearts, and throughout the world that glorious proclamation issued more than eighteen centuries ago, "Glory to God in the Highest! Peace on Earth—good will towards men!"

In the second place, I think it is a fit subject on which to congratulate Freemasons, members of an Order, in which loyalty to their sovereign and country is and should ever be considered as second nature (as declared in its ancient charges) on the discomfiture of a set of lawless men, who, under the pretence of righting Ireland's wrongs, meant murder, robbery, and other mischief to Canada. It is a matter of congratulation that these misguided men (Fenians) were thrust off the soil they were polluting by an entire population whose strong boast is that they are subjects of such a sovereign over hearts, as well as dominions, as Queen Victoria.

In conclusion, I beg to offer my hearty thanks to the several Grand Superintendents and Grand Officers for their support and assistance during the year that has passed. May peace continue to bless our common country—and may the great Architect of the Universe spare us to meet again happily, and continue his blessings to us and all belonging to us, and prosper these our present proceedings.

So mote it be.

T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, Grand Z.

Ottawa, 6th Aug., 1866.

The following are the Grand Officers elected for the ensuing year:—

#### GRAND OFFICERS.

M. E. Comp.	T. Douglas Harrington, Grand Z.
R. " "	William B. Simpson, Grand H.
" " "	Thomas McCracken, Grand J.
" " "	Thos. Bird Harris, Grand Scribe E.
" " "	H. A. Sims, Grand Scribe N.
" " "	John S. Bowen, Grand Prin. Soj'r.
" " "	John W. Murton, Grand Treasurer.
" " "	Wm. M. Jamieson, Grand Registrar.
" " "	John Sweetman, Grand Janitor.

#### GRAND SUPERINTENDENTS.

" " "	Charles Kahn, London District.
" " "	Thomas Duggan, Hamilton District.
" " "	David Curtis, Wilson District.
" " "	James Adams, Toronto District.
" " "	L. H. Henderson, Prince Edward District.
" " "	E. H. Parker, Central District.
" " "	Thomas Milton, Montreal District.
" " "	H. L. Robinson, E. Towns' District.
" " "	Thomas Lambert, Quebec District.

In the evening at 9 o'clock the members of Grand Chapter were the guests of their companions of Mount Moria Chapter at a banquet, given in honour of the meeting, at the Stephenson House.

The next annual convocation will be held at the city of Ottawa.

### Obituary.

BRO. JOHN AMERY, P.M., P.M.E.Z., K.T.

It is our painful duty to record the death of this most worthy brother. The Freemason of Bath and the Province of Somerset have been thus suddenly plunged into the deepest sorrow, and at this moment it may be truly said,—

"Now is the stately column broke,  
The beacon fire is quenched in smoke,—  
The trumpet's silvery sound is still,  
The 'Warden' silent on the hill."

He did not aspire to be a Stephen Barton Wilson; still the interest he took for years in Masonic proceedings and in the success of our Charities, made him a great preceptor in another way. It is unnecessary for the writer of this notice, who was intimately acquainted with him for thirty-five years, to speak of his many excellent qualities, either as a citizen or a brother. As a firm and true friend, hospitable, charitable, kind to all, he will long be affectionately remembered. He never left a duty unperformed, nor a promise unfulfilled; and from him no friend or brother ever sought aid in vain.

Only a few days before he died he went from Bath to Hastings, as his friends thought, in excellent health,

and while there engaged in a work he so much loved. After a brief illness it pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to take him to himself. His death was so sudden that before those who now so deeply mourn his loss could reach the scene, his spirit had passed away.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."  
He died on the 25th August, 1866.

REVIEWS.

*The Bards and Authors of Cleveland and South Durham and the Vicinage.* By GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL, F.S.A. Scot, &c., &c. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square. Manchester: Abel Heywood, Oldham-street.

The fifth part of this work contains the biography of Thomas John Cleaver, President of the Stockton Literary Club, and a local poet. Bro. Tweddell furnishes some specimens of Mr. Cleaver's poetry, which produce a favourable impression of his powers and taste. They are entitled respectively "Night," "The Street Wanderer," and "Honour and Dishonour." There is a great deal of true poetic feeling in the second of them, as, for instance, in the following passage:—

"How sweet the thought! that your reclaiming hand  
Should guide the pilgrim to a better land—  
That she, the outcast and the vice-defiled,  
Should learn again the virtues of the child;  
Live hence the life unsullied by a blame,  
And bless the hand that rescued her from shame.  
Such deeds shall be rich treasures on her way,  
To soothe and brighten many a future day,  
Calm the sad heart, your lonely hours employ,  
For mercy brings its recompensing joy;  
And memory bears no moment half so dear,  
As when compassion dries the mourner's tear!"

The Chaloners, a family of celebrity, have a considerable portion of space devoted to them in this number.

There is also an interesting memoir of the Rev. Henry Foulis, B.D., "one of the best and most skilful controversial writers of the seventeenth century."

Bro. Tweddell is doing his work well, and we wish him every success in the prosecution of his literary task.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The following interesting notice of the one-hundredth anniversary of the opening of this theatre, which was celebrated on Monday, the 20th ult., is from our contemporary the *Eva*.

Whilst upon this subject of the centenary of the opening of this theatre we may add that it is pretty generally agreed the present management are in error in their announcement, and that 1765, and not 1766, was the year of the opening of the theatre.

However, "*Revenons a nos Montons*," we now give the notice of the performance of the 20th ult., and the chronological notes of our contemporary:—

The hundredth anniversary of the opening of this theatre, once called the "Aquatic," was celebrated last Monday by the revival of F. Dibden's pantomime, "Mother Goose; or, The Golden Egg." The custom of the stage no longer allows of this special entertainment in the summer months; but the lessee's bold resolve to try the experiment seems to have been completely successful. The house was crowded, and much of the turmoil peculiar to Boxing Night reigned in the upper regions. The genius of Joe Grimaldi ren-

dered pantomime acceptable at any time, and the motley dress was once familiar in the dog days as it now is at the Christmas season. "Mother Goose," in which the greatest of clowns won much of his popularity, was originally produced at Covent-garden Theatre, on the 26th December, 1806, and ran to the end of the season—ninety-two night from the above date. The cast we subjoin, as it may prove acceptable to many of our readers:—

Mother Goose .....	Mr. SIMMONS.
Colin (afterwards Harlequin) ...	Mr. KING & Mr. BOLOGNA, junr.
Avaro (afterwards Pantaloon) ...	Mr. L. BOLOGNA.
Squire Bugle (afterwards Clown). ...	Mr. GRIMALDI.
Beadle .....	Mr. DENMAN.
Landlord .....	Mr. BOLOGNA.
Woodcutter .....	Mr. TRUMAN.
Oddfish .....	Mr. MENAGE.
Woodcutter's Wife .....	Mrs. WHITMORE.
Cabin Boy .....	Master SMALLEY.
Columbine .....	Miss SEARLE.

The pantomime was placed upon the stage (without the usual grand processions, &c.) under the direction of Mr. Farley, and the music was supplied by Mr. Ware. The dances were invented by Bologna; and the scenic artists of the theatre were at that time Phillips, Whitmore, Hallogan, and Grieves. Phillips's five scenes were *Mother Goose's Habitation, a Country Inn, Inside ditto, Market Town, and a Grocer's Parlour.* Hollogan painted *A Village, Storm and Sunrise, Hall in Avaro's House, Grocer's Shop—outside, and Submarine Pavilion.* Whitmore's scenes were *St. Dunstan's Church, Entrance to Vauxhall Gardens, Interior ditto, and Mermaid's Cave.* The Woodcutter's Cottage, Pavilion by Moonlight, and Flower Garden were supplied by Grieve.

The success of "Mother Goose" was unparalleled, though Grimaldi himself entertained but a very small opinion of either the pantomime or his own part. On its eighty-second representation, June 9th, 1807, the actual receipts of cash exceeded four hundred pounds a night for the first forty-five representations. The pantomime at Drury-lane the same season was a failure. It was called "The Enchantress; or, Harlequin Sultauro," and was produced on the 23rd of December. The custom of anticipating Boxing Night, which occasionally creates astonishment at the present day, is, after all, no modern innovation. Grimaldi was constantly before the audiences of the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells; and Dibdin's great pantomime was then brought out in the year 1810. The cast of that date and of last Monday we transcribe from the bill:—

FIRST CAST AT SADLER'S WELLS IN 1810.		THE PRESENT CAST IN 1866.	
Mother Goose	Mr. LANGASTER.	Mother Goose	Mr. J. A. CAVE.
Colin .....	Mr. ELLAR.	Colin .....	Mr. F. WATTS.
Avaro .....	M. L. BOLOGNA.	Avaro .....	Mr. L. EDWARDS.
Squire Bugle	Mr. GRIMALDI.	Squire Bugle	Mr. W. BRUNTON.
Cabin Boy ...	Mastr. MATTHEWS	Cabin Boy ...	Master STEVENS.
Beadle .....	Mr. DENMAN.	Beadle .....	Mr. BAKER.
Landlord ...	Mr. BOLOGNA.	Landlord ...	Mr. CARTER.
Woodcutter..	Mr. TRUMAN.	Woodcutter..	Mr. WILTON.
Sergeant ...	Mr. BANKS.	Sergeant ...	Mr. BELTON.
Gardeners ...	MESSRS. DAVIS, DICK, & MORELLI	Gardeners ...	MESSRS. RICHARDS MAYNARD, & GIBSON.
Waiters .....	MESSRS. BAKER & GRIFFITHS	Waiters .....	MESSRS. TOMKINS, & WALRON.
Oddfish ...	Mr. MENAGE.	Oddfish .....	Mr. JAMES.
Colinotto ...	Miss SEARLE.	Colinotto ...	Miss J. SUMMERS.
Clown .....	Mr. GRIMALDI.	Clown .....	Mr. LAURENCE.
Pantaloon ...	Mr. BARNES.	Pantaloon ...	Mr. G. SKINNER.
Harlequin ...	Mr. ELLAR.	Harlequin ...	Mr. C. PAULO.
Columbine ...	Miss SCOTT.	Columbine ...	Miss E. BRANDON.

We have now merely to remark upon the performance of the pantomime in its present form. Mr. Cave plays *Mother Goose*. *Squire Bugle* was personated by Mr. W. Brunton with no lack of pantomimic humour, and Miss Julia Summers was a vivacious *Colinette*. Now that Burlesque openings are the rule, it is a veritable novelty to find the sense expressed by action only; and, as a matter of course, the ordeal through which the performers pass is, in proportion, severe. The clown, Mr. J. W. Lawrence, is perfectly at home in comic business, and was cordially received by the Sadler's Wells public on Monday. Mr. G. Skinner was probably in a pantaloons' dress for the first time, and, under these circumstances, was tolerably proficient. Miss Etty Brandon has the advantage of a pleasing appearance, and of Mr. C. Paulo as harlequin we must speak in terms of unqualified praise. A more graceful dancer is seldom seen, and Mr. Paulo is exactly the figure for harlequin. Master (?) Stevens danced a hornpipe with a freedom, spirit, and admirable effect which drew down a complete storm of applause, and compelled him to repeat it. The pantomime was superintended by the veteran Tom Matthews, who was led on by Mr. Cave at the fall of the curtain. The masks were supposed to be fac-similes of the originals, and the general arrangements faithfully copied.

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

The Paston Letters recently discovered have been sold to the British Museum.

Mdlle. Carlotta Patti will make her appearance at Covent Garden next week.

A translation of the Iliad into English hexameters by Sir John Herschel is announced for publication.

A small pen-and-ink sketch by Raphael in the collection of the late Dr. Wellesley, of Oxford, has been purchased for the British Museum for £600.

The British Archaeological Association has held its annual meeting at Hastings during the week, under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester.

One of the attractions of the Paris Universal Exhibition of next year will be a prize of 10,000*fr.* for the best singer in the world.

The National Gallery has just acquired a superb Rembrandt, "Christ Blessing Little Children," a work about five and-a-half feet upright. The price was £7,000.

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., of the Custom House, and formerly Fellow of All Soul's, is about to publish in a collective form his contributions in verse to the "Cornhill Magazine," "Once a Week," the "Shilling Magazine," &c.

The *Star* Flaneur says that the *Globe* under its new management will be published at the reduced price of twopence, and that the editor will be Mr. Mortimer Collins. The new management will not begin till October.

A Berlin publisher has begun issuing a translation of the war correspondence in the *Times* both from the Prussian and Austrian camps. The work, when complete, will cost 3*s.*

It is stated that the volume of Mr. Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," which excited so much deserved

indignation for its indecent sensuality, has been withdrawn from publication, either by Messrs. Moxon or the author.

The newspaper press of Spain is in a state of sad decadence. Five have disappeared within the year. The number of political journals in Madrid is now 15. Two years ago there were 40.

Burn's Cottage is, says the *Ayrshire Express*, to be sold by private contract. The necessities of the Ayr Incorporation of Shoemakers compel them to dispose of the most valuable property in their possession—"the auld clay biggin."

The *Albany Banner* reports that the exploring party have discovered the remains of the long-lost Dr. Leichhardt, who has been most anxiously looked after for so many years.

General Lee will publish, during the coming winter, his history of the Confederate campaigns in Virginia, including a recital of the principal general operations of the Confederates.

The proposed visit of the British Association to Exeter has been met with very liberal encouragement, and in a few days the Mayor of Exeter will head a deputation to invite the celebrated scientific body to make Exeter their meeting-place in 1868 or 1869.

The 100th anniversary of the Saddlers Wells Theatre has been celebrated by the revival of the favourite pantomime of "Mother Goose," originally produced in 1806, and which is so closely connected with the farce of "Grimaldi."

M. Terrell, who accompanied the Duc de Luynes to Palestine in 1865, has addressed a paper to the Academy on the chymical composition of the waters of the Dead Sea. The inland lake has generally been considered untenanted by living creatures, but M. Terrell states that near Sodom he distinctly saw a number of small fish that seemed to thrive very well.

The "Table Talker" in the *Guardian* says:—"Mr. G. A. Sala's papers on "The Streets of the World" are to be renewed in Miss Braddon's new magazine, 'The Belgravian.'" According to the Flaneur of the *Star*, these articles were announced for appearance in the "Dublin University Magazine," but actually first saw light in the "Welcome Guest," and were continued in "Temple Bar;" so that this is the fourth serial with which they have "flirted." The serial tale, by the editor, which will occupy the chief place in "The Belgravian," and is, of course, sensational, will be appropriately entitled "Birds of Prey." One of the promised features of "The Belgravian" is good English. How far the prospectus encourages us to hope for this rare quality we hope we must not judge from the position of the word only in the following paragraph:—In its pages papers of sterling merit will only appear.

S. D. Stuart makes an appeal to the people of England for subscriptions to help in the endowment of Washington College, in Lexington, Virginia, over which General Lee is president. The college was originally endowed by Washington. £30,000 is required to add to the endowment of the institution, a sufficient sum to repair the ravages of the war, and to provide a proper salary for the new president, who has hitherto declined to accept all offered testimonials. A third of the £30,000 needed for the college has



been already contributed in the States, another third is expected through the returns of the new harvest; and for the remaining third an appeal is made to the liberality of England.

## Poetry.

### OLD MASONIC SONG.

King Solomon, that wise projector,  
In Masonry took great delight;  
And Hiram, that great architector,  
Whose actions shall ever shine bright.  
From the heart of a true honest Mason  
There's none can the secrets remove;  
Our maxims are justice, morality,  
Friendship and brotherly love.

Then who would not be a Freemason,  
So happy and social are we;  
To lords, dukes, and princes we're brothers,  
And in every lodge we are free.

We meet like true friends on the level,  
And lovingly part on the square—  
Alike we respect king and beggar,  
Provided they're just and sincere.  
We scorn an ungenerous action;  
None can with Freemasons compare.  
We love for to live within compass,  
By rules that are honest and fair.

Then who, &c.

We exclude all talkative fellows  
That will babble and prate past their wit—  
They ne'er shall come into the secret,  
For they're neither worthy nor fit.  
But the person that's well recommended,  
If we find him both honest and true,  
When our lodge is well ty'd we'll prepare him,  
And like Masons our work will pursue.

Then who, &c.

There's some foolish people reject us,  
For which they are highly to blame;  
They cannot show any objection  
Or reason for doing the same.  
The art's a divine inspiration,  
As all honest men will declare;  
So here's to all true-hearted brothers  
That live within compass and square.  
Then who, &c.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold drove in the Home Park on the morning of the 23rd ult.—The Mayor of Windsor, attended by the Town Clerk, had the honour of presenting to the Queen an address of congratulation from the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor upon the marriage of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Churchill, the Lord and Groom in Waiting and the Master of the Household. Her Majesty, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle, in the evening, at a quarter before seven o'clock, for Balmoral.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lady Churchill, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Sir Thomas Biddulph, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Dr. Jenner, Mr. Sahl, and

Mr. Legg, arrived at Balmoral on the 24th ult. at three o'clock.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, went out on the morning of the 25th ult. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by Lady Churchill, went out driving.—The 26th ult. was the anniversary of the Prince Consort's birthday. The Prince and Princess of Wales came to luncheon with the Queen, and the two young Princes, Albert Victor and George, visited her Majesty in the afternoon. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, went out in the afternoon.—The Queen, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, went out on the morning of the 27th ult. In the afternoon her Majesty went up Craig Cluney with Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The return of the Registrar General for the week ending Saturday, August 25th, was issued as usual last night. We are glad to find that the decline of mortality from cholera and diarrhœa which might have been inferred from the daily reports, is confirmed. The deaths registered in the week from cholera were 265, and from diarrhœa 129. In the five preceding weeks the deaths were—cholera: 346, 904, 1,053, 781, and 455—diarrhœa: 221, 349, 354, 264, and 194. At Liverpool the deaths from cholera during the last eight weeks have been—4, 19, 45, 87, 101, 126, 157, and 143, showing therefore a decrease last week of 11, as compared with that which preceded it. The annual rates of mortality for the week ending August 18th, in London and twelve other large towns were per 1,000 as follow:—Bristol, 13; Hull, 19; Salford and Dublin, 20; Birmingham, 21; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 23; London, 25; Sheffield, 26; Manchester, 29; Newcastle-on-32; Leeds, 34; and Liverpool, 54. The daily return of deaths registered on Sunday and Monday last does not show much alteration. The number registered on those days from cholera is 53, or 26½ each, and from diarrhœa 28, or 14 each. The deaths for the last seven days were as follow:—Cholera: Tuesday 51, Wednesday 36, Thursday 38, Friday 35, Saturday, 36, Sunday and Monday 26½ each.—Diarrhœa: 27, 14, 17, 19, 22, and 14 each. Divided into districts, the deaths on Sunday and Monday were—Cholera: west 1, north 3, central 3, east 36, and south 10—Diarrhœa: west 2, north 7, central 4, east 8, and south 7.—Mr. Laing has addressed his constituents at Kirkwall. He does not seem to have had a very rapturous reception. The greater part of his speech was devoted to a justification of the course he took in respect to the Reform Bill. His explanation was not very consistent. First, he objected to the Reform Bill because it was incomplete, and not sufficiently comprehensive. Afterwards, when the Distribution of Seats Bill was brought in, he supported the Government as a compromise. Now, however, he is convinced that the present state of things is to the last degree satisfactory, and he sees no reason for a change. At Devonport, Lord Eliot and Mr. Montague Chambers have also met their constituents, and given expression to opinions very different to those of Mr. Laing.—The Reigate disclosures as to bribery pale altogether before those at Yarmouth. The witnesses at the former place most of them said they had been promised sums of £5 by enthusiastic friends of Mr. Gower, but they had received nothing. A witness named Hamblin stated how he set about getting up evidence against Mr. Gower. He went down to Reigate and announced that he had come to settle old scores, and that those to whom money had been promised on account of the election were to apply to him. Of course he had a number of applicants.—On the 23rd ult., there was an inspection of the works of the Metropolitan District Railway by which the inner circle line of railways is to be completed. The

inspection was of a highly satisfactory character. The works are making great progress, and there can be no doubt that when the line is completed it will afford very great facilities for those who have to travel between the City and the West-end.—The cattle plague is now much decreased and seems likely soon to be extinct. The number of attacks reported for the week ending the 25th ult. was 127, against 161 in the previous week. The disease broke out in twenty farms during the week. In the previous week thirty-three new outbreaks were recorded.—We learn by telegraph that the Queen and Royal family arrived at Aboyne at noon on the 24th ult.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has consecrated three colonial bishops. These were the Rev. Andrew Burn Suter, to the diocese of Nelson, New Zealand; the Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, to the diocese of Dunedin, New Zealand; and the Rev. Samuel Robinson Waddelov, to the dioceses of Grafton and Armsdale, New South Wales.—At Great Yarmouth the inquiries of the commissioners are being directed to the bringing to light what the liberals did in the way of bribery. Mr. Brogden, one of the defeated candidates, has been examined, and stated that he spent £6,000, on the election, of which he estimates £5,700 were spent in bribery. And yet, with these things within the knowledge of every one, men like Mr. Laing can be found declaring the condition of our representative system the best that can be hoped for.—The clearances necessary for the carrying out of the Holborn Valley Improvements have, it appears, been the cause of a good deal of distress among the poor residents of the adjoining neighbourhood. It was only the other day that the action of the authorities caused a riot in a court off Holborn; and last night the aggrieved parties assembled in the open air, in a place called Bleeding Heart-yard, Holborn, and protested in rather strong language against the wholesale evictions that have taken place. A letter was read from Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, sympathising with the poor people, and proffering his Parliamentary services in their behalf. There certainly appears to be very little doubt but that the luckless inhabitants of the lanes and courts in question are sad sufferers by the Holborn Valley Improvements.—A curious case of libel was heard on the 24th ult. at the Marlborough-street Police-court. John Alexander, a man who had been an in-patient at the Middlesex Hospital, was charged with libelling Mary Ann Dean, a nurse in the hospital. He had made a statement to the medical officers of the institution in which he charged Dean with immoral conduct in the ward in which she was nurse. She was called at the police-court, and gave a complete denial to the charge. Eventually Alexander was committed for trial.—The Bribery Commissioners at Yarmouth, Totnes, and Reigate, continue their unsavoury work. We have got little more than the introductory chapters of the Totnes story, but they are sufficient to show the thoroughly debauched political boudition of the place. Reigate is comparatively pure by the side of Totnes and Yarmouth. There is at least a pretence of work being done for sums paid in the Surrey town; but at the other places plain unblushing buying of votes is the rule.—There was an execution at Manchester on the 25th ult., the first that has taken place in that city since 1798. The criminal was Burrows, the young man who was found guilty at the last Manchester Assizes of the murder of an Irish labourer employed by his father, who, it will be remembered was a farmer, living at Hopwood, near Rochdale. The unfortunate man never denied his guilt, and he appears to have been very penitent. No doubt from the rareness of such an occurrence in that part of the country the horrible performance was witnessed by close upon 40,000 persons.—There was a very frightful

accident on the Great Eastern Railway, the 25th ult., near to Ely. The train was one which carries passengers at cheap rates from Peterborough to Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Near to Ely, while rounding a curve, the engine left the rails and ran down an embankment. The carriages were heaped upon each other in fearful disorder. The driver of the engine was killed, and several of the passengers were much injured.—Early on the 26th ult. a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Holland and Hannan, builders, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury. The premises were stored with great quantities of valuable materials, most of which were of a highly combustible nature. The fire spread to several houses and shops in the vicinity, and was not subdued until after burning for several hours. The damage done is very great.—Birmingham has shown how much it is in earnest in respect to Reform. The scene witnessed in the great hardware town on the 27th ult. was a stirring one even for those who remember the old pre-Reform Bill enthusiasm. Not merely did the working men of Birmingham leave their work to be present at the proposed demonstration in favour of Reform, but the populous district about sent in great contingents the out-door gathering. A procession was formed to Brook fields, where the meeting was held, and thither flocked thousands upon thousands of earnest men, until it is estimated that nearly two hundred and fifty thousand persons had gathered at the appointed place. No less than ten stands had been erected, from each of which speeches were delivered. Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman Sturge, Mr. Edmond Beales, and other gentlemen were on stand No. 1. The scene during the time the speeches were being delivered was one which will be long remembered. The proceedings were marked by the greatest earnestness, and the resolutions passed were strong and outspoken for Reform. In the evening a meeting was held at the town-hall to present addresses to Mr. Bright and Mr. Scholefield. The great building was densely crowded. The addresses warmly recognised the services of the two honourable gentlemen in the cause of Reform. That to Mr. Bright was eloquent in its description of the services the hon. gentleman had rendered. Subsequently both Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright spoke. Mr. Bright pointed to the meetings of that day as affording the strongest stimulus to renewed exertions in the Reform cause, and as affording the most triumphant refutation of those who had said the people were not in favour of Reform. The proceedings were altogether of the most enthusiastic character.—Mr. Edmond Beales, at Birmingham made a statement which, had it been made by any other man, would have been received with distrust. It was that, owing to his exertions in the cause of Reform, he was no longer revising barrister for Middlesex.—Some rather serious rumours are afloat respecting the condition of the engine and driver of the train which ran down an embankment of the Great Eastern Railway on the 25th ult. with such damaging and fatal consequences. The engine appears to have had a very indifferent reputation. It is said that it has previously been the cause of killing a number of persons, and it is also stated that the driver, although a sober and well-conducted man, had habits of driving which were not of the safest kind. All these matters will, of course, be thoroughly sifted at the inquest.—Another man is in custody charged with complicity in the great stamp robbery at Manchester. This is Charles Leeson, the landlord of a beershop in the Kennington-road. The evidence against him is chiefly that of a commissionaire, who swears he saw Leeson in company with the man Batt already committed for trial on the day when Batt went to the Stamp Office in

Somerset House to get one of the stolen stamps allowed for as a spoiled stamp. The commissionaire says the prisoner and another man accompanied Batt to the door of the office, and there Leeson took out of his pocket a piece of paper which he gave to Batt, who went with it into the office. The prisoner is remanded to Manchester.—A case in the Westminster police-court, on the 28th ult., gives us a fresh instance of the arbitrary manner in which the Commissioners of Police override the law. A recent Order in Council empowers vestries in London to employ an undertaker, whose business shall be to remove the bodies of those who have died of cholera to a place provided for them. A death occurred in a street in Chelsea, and the undertaker went to the house to remove the body, but was prevented by several men who were there. He applied to the police for assistance, which was refused. Thereupon Mr. Lahee, the clerk to the vestry, applied to Mr. Selfe, at Westminster police-court, for an order to compel the police to give the required help. Mr. Selfe said he had no power to order the police, and asked why assistance was refused. An inspector in court produced an order from the Commissioners of Police prohibiting "the force" from giving assistance summarily in cholera cases. Mr. Selfe made some very proper remarks on the impropriety of such an order, and finally, under the powers of a recent Act of Parliament, gave Mr. Lahee the required authority. The conduct of Sir Richard Mayne in thus arbitrarily overriding the law is all the more reprehensible because, under the recent Public Health Bill, the head of the police in every town is made a chief agent in the carrying out of sanitary measures.—If Mr. Adderley does not receive a remonstrance from his Ministerial chiefs, he has their knowledge of his weakness to thank for it. Irritated, as it seems, because Mr. Bright will not notice him, he has written to the *Times* a letter which that journal puts into small type. In it Mr. Adderley discovers a mare's nest, and shows his want of understanding. He quotes part of what Mr. Bright said at Birmingham about Canada and other colonies repudiating the Derby principle of finality, and then goes on to say—"There are distinguished Parliamentary leaders from the North American Provinces at this moment in London, who could better inform Mr. Bright's audience that in these provinces, as also precisely in the other colonies adduced for illustration of the charms of universal suffrage, it happens that it has been tried, condemned, and reverted from, even by Parliaments elected by it." Now, had Mr. Adderley ordinary powers of perception he would have seen that Mr. Bright never for a moment advocated universal suffrage. The "Derby principle," which, as he truly said, is repudiated by Canada and other great colonies, Mr. Bright carefully described as one by which more than five-sixths of the people are to be persistently excluded from the right of voting for members of Parliament. Will Mr. Adderley's distinguished Parliamentary leaders from the North American colonies say that the franchise in Canada is as restricted as in this country? If, as we are certain, they will not, where is Mr. Adderley landed? But he may go further, and inquire whether in Nova Scotia universal suffrage does not obtain, and whether there the Conservators are not its principal supporters?—The Lord Chief Justice declines to reappoint Mr. Beales as revising barrister for Middlesex this year, expressly on the ground that he has taken so prominent a part in the recent Reform demonstrations. His lordship is careful, however, to say that he is convinced Mr. Beales' political opinions would not prevent him from doing justice in his court; but he thinks the people might have a different opinion. Mr. Beales' reply

is manly and dignified.—The bribery commissions maintain their interest. Those at Totnes and Lancaster are especially piquant. A fellow named Harris professes to have made a clean breast of it at Totnes, and, as a local paper justly says, if he is not a wholesale and scandalous liar, there are very few electors in the borough who are not wholly corrupt.—Four young lads were drowned at Brighton on the 29th ult. They were scholars in the school of Mr. Taylor, of Brighton, and went under his care to bathe. The tide was low, and they got out some distance to a bar, between which and the shore the sea seems to have come up rapidly. An alarm was made that a boy was drowning, and Mr. Taylor went to his rescue, and got him ashore. This was not one of Mr. Taylor's pupils. For the time those who were on the bar were forgotten. When the excitement was over the four lads were not to be seen. In endeavouring to cross the deeper part they had been drowned. Two bodies were recovered.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A story is set afloat that the cession of Venetia to Italy is not quite so certain as has been thought. According to this statement Austria is willing, but France insists that the wishes of the Venetians shall be ascertained by universal suffrage. It is expected that this will result in an expression of opinion that Venetia should be a separate State, and in such case she is to be made into a separate State. The probability is that there is not a word of truth in this. The Emperor of the French has given no indication whatever of a desire to interfere with the unity of Italy. Moreover, we believe that if the votes of the people of Venetia be honestly taken, they will be found to be almost unanimously for union with Italy. The Austrians it seems, are doing their best to strip Venice of her art treasures before they leave her. In Prussia there seems every likelihood that the annexations will be effected without any interruption. It is said there is a cabal against Count Bismarck, and that his removal from the Cabinet is sought for. The King is hardly likely to yield to any such suggestion. He must know far too well that Count Bismarck is just now the surest guarantee of Prussian greatness. The Chamber of Deputies has agreed upon its address to the King. The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague, on the 22nd ult., and has been sent to Vienna for ratification. The fact is gratifying enough; but it has lost much of its interest since we know sufficiently the terms upon which peace is concluded. It is not likely that Austria and Italy will have any difficulties. It is said that negotiations are progressing favourably, and as soon as Austria can move her "furniture" out of Venice, the bride of the Adriatic will be handed over to her Italian wooer. If we may judge by an extract from a semi-official Berlin paper, the Prussian Court is desirous not to have Italy spoken of too harshly. Some of the German papers have not been very cautious in this respect recently. They have abused Italy and its Government roundly.—A telegram from Shanghai speaks of some successes of the Nyenfei; says there is a civil war in Japan, and that two French bishops and seven priests have been massacred in the Corea.—By Atlantic telegraph we learn that President Johnson has abandoned the Fenian prosecutions.—The China has arrived with news from New York to the evening of the 16th instant. M. Vallandigham has withdrawn from the Philadelphia Convention. The delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina entered the Convention arm in arm, amidst cheers for President Johnson and the thirty-six loyal States. Several resolutions were passed declaring the Union and the constitution to be restored, and that representation could not be refused to any State by either Congress or

Government, and tendering "sincere" support to President Johnson. Cholera, while abating in New York, is stated to be raging fearfully through the west and south-west. Eight cases of cholera had occurred on board the *Bavaria*; she was accordingly placed in quarantine upon her arrival.—Prussia, in making peace with Austria, did not neglect her ally, Italy. One of the stipulations of the treaty of peace is that Lombardo-Venetia shall be handed over to Italy with no more onerous condition than the responsibility for the State debts. This is only what was to be expected. But it is by no means clear that all difficulties are thus removed. It is said that the Italian representative in the negotiations with Austria is authorised to demand the restitution of national relics and objects of art which Austria has carried away from Venetia, including the iron crown of Lombardy. This statement is made on the authority of the *Nazione*.—The King of Prussia has received the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies appointed to present the address to him. The speech of His Majesty is remarkably characteristic. It is a mixture of pious words, obstinacy, and self-sufficiency. "Now," says his Majesty, in effect, "you see how right I was when I set you all aside and carried out my plans without you. I shall do the same again if I think it necessary; but after such an address as this the occasion will not arise." And with that the deputies were bowed out. Oddly enough, Count Bismarck scarcely goes far enough in his annexation policy for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. They demand an immediate personal union of the annexed States with Prussia. He does not want to have the Prussian constitution introduced into the annexed States with Prussia. He does not want to have the Prussian constitution introduced into the annexed States just yet. His object, however, appears to be to leave himself and the King more liberty in dealing with the States. He does not object to the introduction of the Prussian constitution into them a year hence. The Saxons do not seem to be satisfied with the position in which they are left by the peace. A meeting of the Liberal National party has been held at Leipsic, and a resolution passed declaring it to be desirable that Saxony should be incorporated with Prussia. If that should be impossible, then all the military government should be in the hands of Prussia, and the legislation in civil and commercial affairs in the hands of the Government of the Confederation.—The Empress of Mexico has gone to Italy. She has been well received at Turin and Milan.—A telegram from Paris gives rather a curious piece of news. It is that a message from Vienna has been received in Paris to the effect that Prussia insists upon having control of the Saxon military forces, which Saxony opposes. Austria agrees with Saxony, and has given her plenipotentiary at Prague instructions to that effect. A week or two ago such a piece of news would have roused a good deal of curiosity. Now it will most likely be properly set down as a fable. Austria cannot afford to quarrel with Prussia just yet. She has enough to do with her own concerns.—If we are to believe the account given by telegram of an incident which occurred at St. Cloud, the relations at present existing between France and Spain are of a very satisfactory and friendly character. Replying to a speech made by Senor Mon, when that gentleman presented his credentials as Spanish Minister to the French Court, the Emperor is reported to have expressed his deep sympathy for the Spanish nation, and his sincere friendship for Queen Isabella.—The West India and Pacific mails have arrived. Among the passengers in the mail steamer to England was Sir Henry Storks. Sir J. P. Grant had arrived in Jamaica and had been well received. Sir Henry Storks received an address before

leaving, and in reply prophesied a prosperous future for Jamaica. At the date of the departure of the mails, great preparations were being made at Peru to celebrate the anniversary of the country's independence. The British barque *Nemesis*, bound for England, with a cargo of guano, had been wrecked off the island of Malden. The captain and crew saved themselves, but had to spend fifty-three days on the island. The town of Monte Christo, in Ecuador, had been destroyed by fire, and property valued at half a million of dollars destroyed.—The Italians have begun to act on the treaty of peace. It is said that the Italian Minister of War has ordered the disbanding of all troops belonging to the second category of the class of 1845. A letter has been published from Mazzini, declaring that he will not accept the amnesty which has been extended towards him.—Austria is now beginning to feel again the pressure of her pecuniary difficulties. An Imperial decree has been issued empowering the finance minister to issue obligations, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., to the amount of fifty million florins, and State bonds for ninety million florins. This is the way in which the Prussian indemnity is to be paid, though we may be sure Count Bismarck will not be satisfied with Austrian paper money. It is said that in the new Hungarian Ministry Count Andras, vice-president of the Lower Hungarian Diet, will occupy a prominent place.—The principal points in the treaty of peace agreed to by Austria and Prussia appear to be only a repetition of the peace preliminaries, with a slight variation in the wording. The only important modification is made in the clause respecting the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein. By the alteration it is stipulated that six months' notice must be given before either party can withdraw from the Convention. Immediately after the ratification of the treaty of peace the Prussian troops will commence evacuating Austrian territory. Indeed, Prussia seems already to have taken steps towards that end.—The Empress of Mexico has arrived at Miramar. On her way through Italy she was received with much attention by the Italian royal family.—Rumours have been current for some time that negotiations were about to be opened between the Pope and the King of Italy. An Italian paper denies the truth of this—or, rather, it says that no overtures have yet been made to Florence by Rome. That may be, and no doubt is, strictly true; but that negotiations will be opened shortly seems inevitably. French volunteers are going to Rome to take the place of the French troops which are leaving there. The Pope, however, will scarcely put much trust in these.—A late telegram seems to show that the Turks have not yet been successful in their campaign against the insurgents in Candia. The plan of the Sultan's general was, if possible, to surround the rebels and thus to starve them into submission. In this he has failed, and the rebels are fortifying themselves more strongly. Meantime a general emigration of the Christians, who are not in arms, is taking place to Greece.—The Brazilian Minister at Lisbon is dead.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

H. W. (CANDLESTICKS FOR A LODGE).—Those which you purposed presenting would not be suitable. They need not necessarily be wholly of wood, but they must be in accordance with the regulation as to design. "Any pattern" would not do. This, however, no doubt, will not lessen the estimation in which your thoughtfulness and consideration will be held by the Lodge.