

occupation of the French. They arrived in that capital on May 1st, 1805, and on the morrow morning, while at a French restaurant, were astonished at hearing the long roll beaten and the place surrounded by Spaniards in revolt. The two friends made their escape from the house and had reached an alley, when a musket ball struck Gerard's companion dead. Dazed, the Brother instinctively gave the Masonic sign of distress. Immediately a man in a military cloak emerged from the house whence had come the fatal shot, took Gerard by the hand and bade him, in French, to follow him, leading him to a stable in another alley, where they corroborated their Masonic relationship. The stranger gave the doctor a flask of brandy, and, asking him to remain a moment, went out, locking the door. In five minutes the Brother returned with a Spanish hat and cloak, and conducted Gerard, thus disguised, through various streets, until they reached the outside of the city. Pointing out the road to be taken to reach the French camp the stranger took leave of the surgeon, saying: "Brother, I am an English lieutenant; my name is Henry William Seaton; our countries are at war; still, should you ever find yourself in a position to return a service to a countryman of mine, remember Brother Seaton."

They never met again, and, despite extraordinary exertions on Brother Gerard's part to be informed as to his saviour's fate, he never heard of him until an English captain, taken prisoner on the eve of Waterloo, informed the grateful Frenchman that Brother Seaton had died at the Cape of Good Hope, towards the close of 1812, a major in the British Army.—*New Zealand Mail*.

LEAVE THE GIRLS ALONE.

The most celebrated lodge in Masonic annals was undoubtedly that of the *Nine Sisters* (Muses) at Paris, originated by the great philosopher Helvetius, who, however, died before it

was fairly constituted. It was the fashion of those days to place Masonic lodges under tutelage of Romish saints, which the scientists of the proposed lodge declined doing, and were refused a constitution. In 1776, however, the lodge was instituted, but, when at zenith of its glory, it suffered a partial eclipse. To commemorate the birth of one of Marie Antoinette's children, the lodge determined upon holding a session of adoption on March 9, 1779, to which were invited all the magnates of the court. After introduction of the ladies was to be initiation of a female candidate; then oratorical exercises; after that a grand banquet, with martial music, to close with a ball, at which it must have been edifying to witness members like Franklin, Lalande, Condorcet, Houdon and Jos. Vernet tripping the light fantastic toe. The affair was not a success, for the courtiers took possession of the hall and turned the reunion into an orgy. Finally, says the Marquis of Bachumont, in his *Memoirs*, an incident occurred to augment the trouble. The initiate was the niece of the Royal Farmer-General, who, finding the girl, against her family's will, among the Masons, made a complaint to the King against them for treating her indecorously. The Government was raving upon the subject, and would listen to no defence. The lodge was closed; but in 1783 a reversal of the decree was obtained, and since then the lovers of the Muses have left mundane women severely alone.—*Masonic Chronicle*.

NO ATHEIST CAN BE A MASON.

This is a deducible from the fact that Masonry is based upon a belief in God. No man who, looking up into the blue of heaven and contemplating unbounded space, denies that there is a heaven, and contemplating unbounded space, denies that there is a heaven of heavens, and that there is a God who dwells there, can ever be a Mason. Such a man may deceitfully gain ad-