

THE OUTCAST MOTHER

I've seen this dell in July's shine,
As lovely as an angel's dream,
Above—Heaven's depth of blue divine
Around—the evening's golden beam.

I've seen the purple heather-bell
Look out by many a storm-worn stone.
And oh I've known such music swell—
Such wild notes wake these passions lone—

So soft, yet so intensely felt;
So low, yet so distinctly heard,
My breath would pause, my eyes would melt,
And tears would dew the green heath-sward.

I'd linger here a summer day,
Nor care how fast the hours flew by.
Nor mark the sun's departing ray,
Smile sadly from the dark'ning sky.

'Then, I might have laid me down,
And dreamed my sleep would gentle be.
I might have left thee, darling one,
And thought thy God was guarding thee.

But now there is no wailing glow,
No gleam to say that God is nigh,
And coldly spreads the couch of snow
And harshly sounds thy lullaby.

Forests of heather, dark and long,
Wave their brown branching arms above.
And they must soothe thee with their song,
And they must shield my child of love.

Alas! the flakes are heavily falling,
They cover fast each guardian crest,
And chilly white their shroud is palling
Thy frozen limbs and freezing breast.

Wake up the storm more madly wild
The mountain drifts are tossed on high
Farewell, unblest'd, unfriended child,
I cannot bear to watch thee die!

MASONIC SPEECH OF AN INDIAN.

At a Masonic banquet given in Chicago, Ill., Ely S. Parker, a chief of the Six Nations, and a practicing lawyer of Galena, Ill., delivered a speech which is thus spoken of in an article published in *The Masonic Journal*: "One speech of the evening, as also an incident attending it, deserves more particular mention. It was that of Brother Sir Knight Parker, a grandson of Red Jacket, and his successor as chief of the Six Nations. He is a full blooded chief, but a highly educated, and eloquent speaker. I shall not attempt even an outline of his speech, for, if reproduced, it should be with its charms of action and utterance, which very few white men could equal. He spoke of himself as almost a lone remnant of what was once a noble race; of his struggles in coming forward to manhood, and seeing his race disappearing as the dew before the morning sun. As he found his race thus waning away, he asked himself, 'Where shall I go when the last of my race has gone forever? Where shall I find a home and sympathy when our last council fire is extinguished?'

"I said I will knock at the door of Masonry, and see if the white race will recognize me, as they had my ancestors, when we were strong and the white men weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge and found brotherhood around its altar. I knelt before the great light in the chapter, and found companionship beneath the royal arch. I entered the encampment, and found valiant knights willing to shield me here without regard to race or nation. I went further, I knelt at the cross of my Saviour, and found Christian brotherhood, the crowning charity of the Masonic tie. I am most happy to meet you in the grand councils of the gathering and sit with you at this festive

board to share these greetings and hospilities. I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, Masonic sympathies will cluster round my coffin, and drop in my lonely grave the evergreen acacia sweet emblem of a better meeting. If my race shall disappear from this continent, I have the consoling hope that our memory will not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in story, their memories remain in the names of your lakes and rivers, your towns and cities, and will call up memories otherwise forgotten."

"Few eyes could hold their tears as he poured forth in words like these the utterance of a full heart. Silence for a time prevailed after he sat down, when he rose and said: 'I have in my possession a memento which I highly prize—I wear it near my heart. It came from my ancestors to me, as their successor in office. It was a present from Washington to my grandfather, Red Jacket, when your nation was in its infancy. You will be glad to see and handle it, and I should do wrong were I not to give you the opportunity.' As he spoke thus, he removed the wampum from his neck, and drew from his bosom a large massive medal, in oval form, some seven inches by five, and it passed from hand to hand along the table. On one side of this medal were engraved, in full length, the figures of two chiefs; Red Jacket, in costume, presenting the pipe of peace, and Washington, with right hand extended, as in the act of receiving it. On the other side were the Masonic emblems, with the date 1792. If my memory is correct."

FREE-MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons, assembled on Tuesday in New York. The address was delivered by M. W. Grand Master, John L. Lewis, Jr. From this we learn, that at the commencement of the present century there were 91 lodges, with a membership of about 5,000, in a population of 588,603.—In 1810 the lodges had increased to 172, with a membership of 8,600, in a population of 961,848. In 1820 there were 295 lodges, (numbered to 328,) and a membership of 15,000, in a population of 1,372,812. This decade witnessed the tornado which swept over the States, so that in 1830 the number of Lodges, which in 1825 had run up to 480, with a membership of over 20,000, was but 82 and a reliable membership scarcely exceeding 3,000 in a population of 1,913,131. In 1840 the institution began to exhibit symptoms of resuscitation, and brethren awakened from the blight and persecution of the ten preceding years as from a terrible dream. The number of Lodges then was 79—22 in New York, and 57 in 14 counties west of the Hudson River, with but about 5,000 members, in a population of 2,428,921. The increase was slow but steady, to the year 1850, when there was 172 Lodges, in the three Grand Lodges then existing, with about 12,000 members, and the population of the State then was 3,097,394. At the present time (1860) there are 432 working Lodges, (numbered to 477,) and a membership of over 30,000, and the population is computed at about 4,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the ratio was in 1800 one to every 117 inhabitants; in 1810, one to 111; in 1820, one to 91; 1825, one to 80; 1830, one to 637; 1840, one to 485; 1850, one to 258; and in 1860, one to 133—and it should be borne in mind that there are computed to be in the State, 5,000 unaffiliated Masons, who are recognized as such, making the ratio to be one in every 114 inhabitants—a state of prosperity fully equalling that of the best days of the fraternity. The speaker proceeded to state that in the past ten years the fraternity had doubled that noble charity, the Hall and Asylum Fund; had participated in the successful operations of the several Boards of Relief, and laid the foundation of a library; had undertaken the project of a Masonic History of Jurisdiction, (of which the Grand Master proposes to lay a plan before the Grand Lodge.) We have, continued the speaker, gained a world-wide fame for

our admirable reports on foreign correspondence; we have fostered a taste for masonic literature, and we have conducted our financial and business affairs with such system and success, that, year by year, we have added to our strength.

AN INCIDENT OF 1794.

In 1791, during the blockade of Port au Prince, by the English, it was thought proper to send flag of truce to the Commissioner, Southonax, demanding a surrender of the place. The mission, from the character of the man, was dangerous, but it was readily undertaken by Captains Gillespie and Rowley, of the navy, both of whom were fired at in attempting to swim to the shore with their swords in their mouths. They, however, landed without being injured, but were made prisoners, and hurried before the Governor, who had so little regard for the customary usages of civilized warfare as to charge these gallant officers with being spies, and threatening, in that sullen mood, to put them to death. In this critical moment, Capt. Gillespie, perceiving some emblem of Freemasonry about the person of the Commissioner, and being himself a member of that fraternity, a sudden thought occurred to him of making one of the signs peculiar to the Order, and that in a way which could not be overlooked by the most republican. The intimation being, luckily understood, an instantaneous change took place in the countenance and deportment of the Governor, who behaved with the greatest respect to the two officers, and though he gave a positive refusal to their demand, he ordered a sumptuous repast to be prepared for their refreshment. From his preceding conduct they were apprehensive of some treacherous design, and declined the entertainment; on which Sansonax, who guessed the motive, immediately began to eat and drink, to convince them their fears were groundless. Being satisfied by this action that no injury was intended under this appearance of courtesy and hospitality, both gentlemen accepted the invitation, after which they were conducted to the port, and conveyed in a boat to the squadron.

Jay Bridge, M.E.

Masonry, says an exchange, is a language by which men of all nations, kindred and tongues are united in one band of brotherhood. To specify the advantages which have resulted to individuals and to the community from the institution, would be but to give a particular history of it from its first establishment to the present day.

How often has its benign influence relieved the way-worn traveller, and sent him on his way rejoicing; how often has the shipwrecked mariner owed his salvation from a watery grave to the grand hailing sign of distress which has spoken to his faithful brethren on the shore louder than the wind and the waves. Nay, even in the din of battle, the first joy of the combat, when ferocity rages and mercy sigls farewell, has the spirit of Masonry interposed, saved the uplifted sabre, and spared the blood of the prostrate victim.

"Let a Lodge be put regularly in possession of the monthly masonic literature, and let another Lodge, though possessing the same advantages with regard to the Ritual and scholastic acquirements, be deprived of it, and the difference between them will be perceptible to the slightest observer. A large majority of the members of our fraternity, we apprehend, do not justly appreciate the importance to themselves and family of a well conducted masonic newspaper or magazine; and we believe there are many Lodges in every Grand Lodge jurisdiction that do not regularly receive a periodical of any kind. Were the Masters of such Lodges aware that they are depriving themselves and their members of information and privilege that would have an important bearing upon their present and future prosperity and usefulness in life, they would not longer live in the neglect of a duty so important as that of furnishing themselves with