

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865.

CHINA.

The last mail from China has brought home a highly-valued member of the Craft—Bro. Rawson, Past Provincial Grand Master; Provincial Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch; and Provincial Grand Commander of Knights Templar. It is now more than twenty years since Bro. Rawson first began to exercise an active part in Freemasonry in China, and we believe he has now taken of the brethren his farewell—at least, for some time to come. The record of the proceedings at that farewell, which we publish from the pen of our Special Correspondent in another column, shows how highly esteemed Bro. Rawson is amongst the brethren with whom it has been his lot to serve, and how they in some measure regret his departure from amongst them. We say in some measure, for however they may regret the loss of a brother and friend, the brethren cannot but feel that no better reason for the return of Bro. Rawson to his native land could be found than the performance of the filial duty to soothe the declining years of his aged mother. Let us hope that there may yet be many years of happiness in store for the lady; and that the son may not only contribute too, but share in, that happiness.

The return of Bro. Rawson to England may, and we hope it will, materially contribute to the interests of the Craft in China. He will be enabled to point out to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, from practical knowledge, of what little utility a Provincial Grand Lodge in Hong Kong is to the brethren of Shanghai and the surrounding districts, and the advantages which would accrue to the Craft by the constitution of another Provincial Grand district, as, should that not be done, it is clear that, ere long, there will be so many different jurisdictions in the district as to lead to confusion. Already have American and Scotch lodges been established, and Irish are talked of; and should not something be done to join the brethren closer together, before many years are past we may witness the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, and that merely because the home authorities have some crotchet as to the number of lodges which are necessary to constitute a Provincial Grand district, and decline to give the advantages of Provincial government in Shanghai, because the number of lodges in

Hong Kong, the seat of the present Provincial Grand Lodge, are too few to sustain the honour. If that be the case, it may be a good reason for transferring the Provincial Grand Lodge from Hong Kong to Shanghai; but it is certainly none for depriving the brethren of Shanghai of the privilege they claim. The truth is, we believe, there is ample room for the two Provincial Grand Lodges, and each would contribute to the prosperity of the other.

Bro. Rawson will be enabled from his position to fully explain the views of the brethren in China upon the subject, and we trust ere long one of the fruits of his return home will be the satisfying the just demand of our brethren in Shanghai. In the meantime, all who know Bro. Rawson will be glad to welcome him home, and all will join in the wish that he may long enjoy "the comfort and repose he has so well and nobly earned."

ARCHÆOLOGIC ITEMS FROM ROME.

The first impression of Rome received by the traveller who approaches by the new railway lines that sweep round the southern circuit of walls from the Tiber to the breach made in those battlemented structures for the railway ingress near the Diocletian Thermae, is striking, and in some degree novel, even for those familiar with the local aspects. So contrasted indeed is this city with other Italian capitals—in some respects so inferior as to refinement, comforts, civilisation, in others so uniquely and nobly distinguished—that one feels her outward physiognomy to be exceptional, strangely individualised as is her political destiny.

The resources of the Papal Government are even with the unfailing auxiliary of the "Peter Pence," reduced to lamentable insufficiency; yet the vigour with which public works, and restorations of the antique, have been carried on during the years ensuing since the dismemberment of these states, has been beyond the expectations even of friends, if not quite up to the level of deserts inferable from reports that always, in this quarter, partake of the grandiloquent, and almost always exaggerate. One result of the absolute denial of liberty to the press is, that its official organs cannot be trusted in regard to any claims on the gratitude or approval which may, or may not, be merited by authorities from a public only informed within certain limits of truth. The report lately published by the Ministry of Commerce, Fine Arts, and Public Works respecting restorations of monuments and civic improvements, from the beginning of 1859 to the end of 1864, though on the whole satisfactory, indeed honourable to this Government, is of a nature to raise ideas beyond realities, and is drawn up with

details that are not all to be easily verified; some (we cannot but suspect) open to *quasi* refutation. We read of repairs effected in the fortifications of Servius Tullius, as well as in the *Agger* called after that king (that rampart having been, in part, *broken* and levelled with the ground, for railway purposes, within the period contemplated); repairs of the Pyramid of Cestius (its apex restored after the ancient one had been struck off by lightning); of the Tabularium, the Circus Maximus, the Pantheon, the Tomb of the Scipios, the Colosseum, Forum of Augustus, the Arches of Constantine and Septimus Severus, the Column of Trajan, the Circus of Caracalla, the Portico of Octavia, the Aqueducts of Nero and Trajan, the Villa of Hadrian, the Thermæ of Titus and Caracalla, the Etruscan Tombs of Corneto (Tarquinii); and, moreover, the restorations of ancient ways—the Latin, Prænestine, Appian, Claudian, besides the uninterrupted continuance of excavations in Ostia, in the Palatine, and at Prima Porta, and site of the Villa of Libia. Fourteen churches restored, and nineteen embellished with new paintings, evince the activity in the interests of those monuments naturally most precious in the eyes of this Government; and in order to display the movement of commerce in art-objects within this period, tables were supplied, from which we learn, besides particulars referring to earlier date, that in 1863 the ancient paintings exported from these states represented the value of 116,427 scudi; the ancient sculptures, that of 213,130 scudi; the entire amount of these exportations in the Fine-art Department, during six years, more than 8,000,000 francs. High-sounding and imposing is the above list; but if we confront it with realities, we shall find many of its items refer to things so trivial, many of the assumed “public works” confined to details so insignificant as to justify the charge against the ministerial report, of almost fallacious wording. Nothing has been *restored* at the Thermæ of Titus or Caracalla, the Augustan Forum, or the triumphal arches, that can meet or declare itself to the eyes, without express particularisation of every stone renewed or polished, every letter fresh cut in the epigraph. At the Column of Trajan, as at the Arch of Constantine, the only undertaking effected has been the execution of casts from the historic sculptures, at the same time ordered by this Government for Rome, as by the French for Paris; and one may be amazed at the archæologic science of this report, in reference to the “Circus of Caracalla”—the ruins implied having been long known to every tyro since the distinct refutation of such misnomer, as the Circus of Maxentius, on the Appian Way. We visited that impressive scene, so picturesque in the Campagna solitude, a few days ago, for the first time after long absence, for perhaps the fortieth time since we first saw those interesting ruins, and certainly no *perceptible* traces of the restoring labours could we detect in any portion of the en-

circling walls, the extant *carceres*, the triumphal arch, or once-buried *spina*.

The discovery of an antique art-production pertaining to the highest order, is naturally an event to excite all attention, to become the subject of all talk and conjecture in this city, where other interests can be discussed so little at freedom; but it is long since any incident of the kind has made such sensation here as the exhuming, under the Pio Palace, of the magnificent Hercules statue, one of the priceless adornments of Pompey's Theatre, which has lately been removed from its original site for the requisite restoration (little more than 4 foot being wanted), by Tenerani, after which it is to have its place in the Vatican—we are not exactly informed in what locality of that museum. The Academicians of St. Luke, invited by the Pope to pronounce *ex cathedrâ* upon the merits and assignable value of this colossal work, dwelt some time on the rather subtle question whether it should be described of the highest or the best period in Greek art, the former definition having been, we understand, suggested by Mr. Gibson, but the latter unanimously adopted in the result. That theatre, connected with the curia of Pompey, which passed through such strange Mediæval vicissitudes, and became eventually, with the curia, temple, and portico belonging to the same aggregate, completely buried underground beneath a labyrinth of obscure streets, near the present Campo de' Fiori, has from time to time yielded wealth, even from its hidden recesses, to enrich the Roman museums with some of their most prized contents. The Belvedere Torso (also a Hercules); the Hercules with the infant Ajax, a Melpomene, a Euterpe (all statues at the Vatican), besides the celebrated colossus of Pompey, at the base of which “great Cæsar fell,” were alike found on the site once occupied by those splendid Pompeian buildings. In that Pio Palace, the fortunate discoverer of the *new* antique, Cav. Righetti, is having the works of excavation continued, whilst the Government is carrying on similar researches under the houses adjacent, with a view to laying open the ruins of the curia and portico. An inner court, presenting the scene of neglect and decay common to Roman palaces, is the area where labourers are now employed under Righetti's directions; and here we look down, at considerable depth, on remains of walls and pavement, from amidst which had been raised, just before our last visit, a female figure, headless, and indeed little more than a torso, in fine marble, and beautifully draped; turning from which spot to enter a chamber off this court, we see a multitude of marble fragments, some most precious in material, giallo and verde antico, porphyry, *fior di Persico*, Phrygian paonazzetto, &c., from the same locale where the Hercules was found; a variety of architectonic ornaments, antefixæ, and others very rich in character; masses of bronze in state of fusion (the evidence of injury suffered by fire), several terra

cotta drinking vessels of the coarser kind, probably from some *popina* near Pompey's Theatre, and a few busts of not common character, one supposed, from its deathlike aspect, to be a mask taken from the human original after decease; another, a female remarkable for the head-dress, with hair gathered behind in a net, like some of the Italian fashions still to be seen in rural districts

In the excavations in the Palatine the most important of late discoveries among the buildings of imperial origin is a massive substructure, reduced to but a few courses of square-hewn lithard tufa, isolated by its elevation on a quadrangular platform, referred by Signor Rosa to the Temple of *Jupiter Propugnator*, and to all appearance an edifice of republican antiquity. The last-discovered work of art noticeable for high merit, is a torso of a faun with a leopard-skin thrown over one shoulder, so grandly treated and firmly characterised in form as to have suggested the idea that this may be the veritable original by Praxiteles, often copied, and reproduced with more or less variation in several statues classed with the most valuable antiquities of Rome's museums.

A remnant of the Servian walls in eight courses, at different lengths, of square-hewn stone blocks, brought to light in works for levelling the uneven space before the Quirinal Palace—this structure belonging to a buttress that supported the slope above—is among late discoveries to notice; but condemned, we believe, to demolition for improvement of the approach to the papal residence. In levelling for a new street to reach the central railway-station, opposite the Diocletian *Thermae*, have been opened several chambers in the inferior brickwork of those ruins, a more conspicuous hemicycle, and a larger hall containing baths, with *verde antico* pavement; but these, it appears, must share the fate of many antiques brought to light in the course of works for utilitarian purposes during recent years, by being sooner or later destroyed.—*Builder*.

HISTORY OF A MILITARY LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Secretary of Bengal has issued a circular letter, making inquiries regarding the warrant and property of the Minden Lodge (No. 63), on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, attached to I.L.M.'s 20th Regiment. The warrant and property were brought down to Calcutta by a brother who, shortly after, became insane and was sent to England. The missing articles were left in Calcutta, but it is not known in whose custody they are.

To stimulate the prosecution of the inquiry which has been instituted in Calcutta, and also because it is sure to interest our readers in general, we have prepared the following abstract of a history of the

Minden Lodge, written by one of its former members:—*

The lodge was first organised eleven years prior to the battle of Minden, the warrant having been granted to Lord George Sackville and others in December, 1748, when the 20th Regiment was engaged in suppressing the attempts of the Pretender in Scotland. On the 1st of August, 1759, the regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Minden, and the lodge then received the name of the Minden Lodge. In 1775, the regiment was sent to Quebec, and surrendered to the Americans. It did not regain its freedom till 1783, when it was sent to England. It shortly after embarked for Halifax, and was subsequently employed in quelling the disturbances raised by negroes and brigands in Jamaica. In 1796 it landed at Plymouth, a complete skeleton, mustering only six officers, and seventy non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates. It was recruited in England, and divided into two battalions, consisting of more than 2,000 men, exclusive of officers. In 1799 it embarked for Holland, where it distinguished itself in several engagements, and was highly praised by Bro. Sir Ralph Abercrombie. In 1801 it volunteered for Egypt, where it again distinguished itself, and was thanked by Sir Eyre Coote.

Considering that the regiment had undergone such frequent changes, had engaged in such hard-fought battles, and had endured a long imprisonment, it is a matter of wonder that the warrant of the lodge, and even the remembrance of it, should not have been lost. Some brother, whose name, unfortunately, is not known, preserved it when almost everything else had been sacrificed.

On the 29th of March, 1802, a meeting of eighteen members took place at Victoriosa, in Malta, when Bro. Charles Whitten was installed into the Eastern chair. A year after, the number had increased to forty. The regiment took a part at the battle of Maida, and was praised for its gallantry by Sir John Stewart. It also took a part in the battle of Vimiera, and was in the rear-guard during the retreat to Corunna, where perished that noble Mason, Sir John Moore. In 1812, owing to the exertions of Bro. John Storey, the lodge resumed its labours. In 1810 an unsuccessful application had been made for a new or duplicate warrant; but, in 1812, a second application received more favourable consideration. The Grand Secretary, Bro. W. Graham, replied that the warrant would be revived without the payment of the usual fee.

In the following year, the regiment joined in the battles of Vittoria, Roncesvalles, and the Pyrenees, and was praised by Lord Wellington. In 1814 it suffered severely at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. On the 7th of July of the same year, it returned to Ireland, and the lodge held regular meetings, receiving an accession of members at almost every meeting. In 1819 the regiment sailed from St. Helena, and took the immediate charge of the duties over Napoleon. The duty being of a severe nature, and there being no proper building, no lodge meetings were held. In 1821 the regiment embarked for Bombay. A few days after landing at that place, the Senior and Junior Wardens died within a few hours of each other. The

* John Clarke, Serjeant-major, 1st Battalion, 20th Regiment, and Senior Warden of the lodge.

surviving members of the lodge fell off soon after by discharge, leaving the Worshipful Master (Bro. Hollinsworth) and three others, "the sole remains of a once numerous body." The Worshipful Master was further afflicted by the loss of an excellent wife after a protracted illness, and was himself ill for several months. The regiment was soon after removed to Cannanore, where the lodge received assistance from two lodges on the "Coromandel Grand Registry," Nos. 11 and 14. The lodge was resuscitated on the 19th August, 1824, and from that date till the 27th December, eighteen meetings were held. The number of members at the end of the year amounted to 27. The fees for Grand Registry and certificates were remitted to the Grand Secretary, with a donation of £5 to the Grand Lodge Fund. A Brother, Joseph Watts, of the Corinthian Lodge, who had lent a helping hand, was presented with a golden trowel and a purse of three goldmohurs. In 1825 the lodge opened at Poona, and "many officers of the regiment, noted for their high military position, literary attainments, and moral and religious character, sought and obtained admission." On the 24th October of the same year, the lodge assisted Bro. Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief, in laying the foundation-stone of a Masonic Hall. The brethren subscribed liberally from their private funds towards the erection of the building, and the lodge also voted a handsome donation. On the 4th January, 1827, a medal was presented to Bro. Hollinsworth, who had by this time risen from the rank of Sergeant-Major to be Lieutenant and Adjutant of the corps. The same year four officers of the regiment, who afterwards rendered great service to the lodge, were initiated. The widows and orphans of deceased brethren were entirely supported by the lodge, and large grants were frequently made to the Masonic Orphan Asylum in Dublin. In 1828, a brother who had been removed on duty to Tabreez, in Persia, forwarded a splendid silver cup to the lodge. In 1829 (the lodge mustering 60 members), the regiment was removed to Colaba. Bro. Lieutenant Henry Clinton was presented with a gold Royal Arch medal. In 1831 the regiment was removed to Belgaum, where a brother who had been convicted of fraud by a "committee of scrutiny," was expelled the Craft. His expulsion was considered by the regiment at large, and by the offender himself, a far greater disgrace than his reduction from the honourable position he had held in the corps. About this time the minute book of the lodge was enriched with copious extracts from lectures which had been delivered upon the symbols of Freemasonry. Lectures on "Man" were also delivered by Bro. Assistant Surgeon Moffatt. Bro. Capt. Taylor, on his departure for England, was presented with a handsome gold square. On the 21st December, 1836, the regiment encamped at Vingorla previous to embarking for England, and remained in camp a whole month. Hearing of their detention, Ensign A. G. Shaw, 22nd N.I., took a long and difficult journey to Vingorla, and petitioned the brethren for advancement in Masonry, who, of course, complied with his request.

During its stay in India, the lodge had enrolled 150 members under its banner; but of these only 20 embarked for Europe. The cause of this was that several of the regiment (not less than 402) had volun-

teered for service in other regiments, and that many of the members of the lodge belonged to regiments of Native Infantry, or held appointments in the Indian Civil Service. The following are the details of the number 150:—

OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 6 Captains.
- 12 Lieutenants.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 3 Assistant Surgeons.
- 72 Non-commissioned officers.
- 1 Private.

OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

- 1 Judge.
- 12 Others of the Civil Service.
- 2 Chaplains.
- 9 Lieutenants.
- 2 Assistant Surgeons.
- 1 Ensign.
- 27 Non-commissioned officers.

Of those who had left England as members of the lodge, only one had returned to his native land.

Up to the 9th October, 1838, the "Superior Degrees" had been conferred under the old warrant of the lodge; but on that date a charter was obtained from the Grand Chapter for the exaltation of brethren to the Royal Arch degree.

In 1841 the regiment was sent to Bermuda; but the lodge did not meet till November, 1844. After that, no more meetings were held for eight years. The first act of the brethren on meeting, was to grant a donation to the widow and orphan of a deceased brother. In 1845, an excellent Masonic library was purchased. On the removal of the regiment to Hamilton, the brethren were very cordially received by the members of the Atlantic Phoenix Lodge (No. 271), of England. In November, 1845, a handsome "key stone" for the Mark Degree was presented to the lodge by the brethren of the Royal Sappers and Miners. On St. John's Day, the same year, the Sussex Lodge, the Atlantic Phoenix Lodge, and the Minden Lodge walked in procession to church, where service was performed by the Rev. Bro. Mantach, and a sermon was preached by the Venerable and Rev. Bro. Hoare. An anthem had been composed expressly for the occasion by Bro. Oliver. At four o'clock the brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, and several toasts were proposed, the band playing after each. The following were among the toasts:—"Sir Francis Austen and the Navy;" "Col. Hutchinson and the Army;" "Bro. Dr. Hunter," (P.G.M. of Scotch Lodges in the Bermudas); "Our Rev. Bro. Hoare;" "Mrs. Reid and the Ladies of Bermuda." In returning thanks for himself the Rev. Bro. Hoare stated that he had been a Mason forty years, and that for a long time he had presided over a lodge in Somerset, which was still working. After several glees and catches, the day's proceedings were brought to a close at nine o'clock.

On the 15th October, 1846, Bro. Captain South, who had been elected Master five times, was presented on the eve of his departure for England, with a richly embossed Past Master's jewel, surmounted by a Royal Arch jewel in miniature.

In December, 1846, a brother who had absconded

after incurring heavy debts, was expelled from the Order, and his name was reported to the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

In 1847 the regiment sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where several meetings were held. The regiment was soon after removed to Kingston, in Canada, and the lodge entered upon the second centenary of its warrant. On the 28th July, 1848, a centenary medal was struck for each member, bearing the names of the Master and Wardens, to whom the warrant had originally been granted, as well as the names of the members of 1848. On St. John's Day, the same year, Bro. South, having returned from Ireland, was installed into the Eastern Chair. The lodge then walked to St. George's Church, with Lodge St. John (No. 491) of England, and the Leinster Lodge (No. 283) of Ireland; 150 Masons in all, headed by the band of the 20th Regiment. In the evening, about ninety brethren sat down, in full Masonic costume, to a banquet at Bamford's Hotel. Several toasts were proposed, and a very good speech was made by Captain South, with the following extract, from which we will bring our historical sketch to a close:—

"I consider the centenary of a military warrant more peculiarly interesting than that of a civil one, which reposes quietly in the archives of a resident lodge. This precious relic has followed the fortunes of the regiment through every clime. Thrice has it crossed the Atlantic to the shores of this important continent. It has been the sanction under which men have been made Masons in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and has laid bare to them a conception of the beauties and excellencies of our Order. It has been everywhere with the regiment, sharing in all its dangers, and having, for one hundred years, braved the battle and the breeze. It stands there unscathed, except by the hand of Time, an interesting record of the fidelity, fidelity, fidelity of Masons!"—*Indian Freemasons' Friend*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

F. E. R. T.

[At the last Grand Conclave the majority present were much puzzled to know what a Maltese banner, bearing the enigmatical letters F. E. R. T., could mean. Various conjectures were hazarded, some amusing, others transcendental, but all agreed, at last, that it was another mystery the solution of which was desirable but improbable. The subject has been, privately, discussed over and over again, but the querists have always come to the conclusion that "it was no use, they couldn't explain it." We are happy to have the most satisfactory elucidation to place before our readers. A high Knt. Templar, who will be easily recognised by his initials, sends us the following, setting all conjectures and guesses at rest for ever].

Description of a Brass Gun from Malta, formerly the property of the Knights of Malta, now in the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich.

"No. 128. A brass gun from Malta, very much ornamented. On the chase, the Maltese cross, letters K K, and symbols. On the reinforce are the letters K K, and cypher, 'F. E. R. T.' These letters

F. E. R. T. are the initials of the words, "Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit"—'His bravery hath held Rhodes.' This was the motto adopted by the successors of the Duke of Savoy, after his successful defence of the Island of Rhodes against an army of Saracens, A.D. 1311. On the rentfield are the letters" [M. A. combined in one, followed by a P.—As we have no letter which will convey an adequate representation of the original, we have been obliged to substitute this explanation instead of the monogram.]—"The breech and cascabel are much ornamented; the end of the button resembles an animal's face. There is no date."—Extracted from the *Catalogue of the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich* by—H. C.

THE FREEMASONS' ARMS.

I have a copy of Lawrence Dermot's *Ahimian Rezon*, printed for the Author, and sold by Bro. Robert Black, Bookbinder and Stationer, in George-yard, Tower-hill, London, 1764.

It appears by the frontispiece the arms of the most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons are, quarterly, a Lion, an Ox, a Man, and an Eagle. Supporters, Cherubim. Crest, the Ark of the Covenant. Beneath the shield, square, level, and compasses. Motto, "Holiness to the Lord."

The Arms of the Operative or Stone Masons, are, on a chevron, between three towers, a pair of compasses extended. Supporters, others. Crest, a hand wielding a trowel. At p. xxxiv. Bro. Dermot says:—

The Freemasons Arms in the upper part of the frontispiece of this book was found in the collection of the famous and learned *Hebrew Architect*, Brother Rabi Jacob Jelindah Leon. This gentleman, at the request of the States of Holland, built a model of Solomon's temple. The design of this undertaking was to build a temple in Holland, but upon surveying the model, it was adjudged that the United Powers were not rich enough to pay for it, whereupon the States generously bestowed the model upon the builder, notwithstanding they had already paid him his demand, which was very great. This model was exhibited to public view, by authority, at Paris, and Vienna, and in London, by a patent under the Great Seal of England to Leon and Killigrew in the reign of Charles II. At the same time Leon published a description, of the tabernacle and the temple, and dedicated it to his Majesty. In the years 1759 and 1760 I had the pleasure of perusing and examining both these curiosities.

I see no explanation of the operative bearings; on the blank side is written:—This book belongs to Mr. William Moss, Comedian, now of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the management of West Digges, Esq., 1773, and likewise of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London, under the management of Samuel Foote, Esq., Oct. 26, 1773.—W. Moss.

This book was bought of William Moss by Thos. Kennedy, Shrewsbury, 1775.—J. How.

BRO. W. WILLIAMS'S "BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS."

The second part, both in quarto and octavo, of *The Book of Constitutions*, edited by Bro. W. Williams, contains the annexed notice:—"At the particular request of many members of the Craft this Second Part of the Book of Constitutions is pub-

lished, and will be delivered to the subscribers separately, that the lodges and Brethren may, so much the sooner, possess the Laws and Regulations of the Society. The First Part, containing the History of Masonry, from the earliest period to the end of the year 1815, with Preface and copious Index to the whole work, will be printed with as little delay as possible."

The foregoing is signed "W. Williams, Belmont-House, December 12, 1815."—Was the first part ever printed, or, if not, what has become of the manuscript?—HISTORICUS.

LIGHT AND THE MYSTERIES.

The revelation of light in two species, natural and spiritual, and its conflict with the power of darkness, is the fundamental principle of all the mythologies. It is the Indra or Vishnu of the Hindoos, the Osiris of the Egyptians, the Zeus of the Greeks, the Odin of the Scandinavians, and the Yang, or perfect substance, of the Chinese; as the fiery darkness in like manner is represented by the opposition of Ahrimanes, of Typhon, of Pluto, of Loki, and in the Chinese system by the principle Yu, designating imperfect matter. The analogy between the sun of this world and the rational light, on the one hand, and between materiality and mortal darkness on the other, causes the connection between theology and cosmogony in all the ancient systems; and it is this perpetual comprehension of two ideas in one symbol that has given rise to so much perplexity in the interpretation of the ancient fables. We see the confusion it causes in the following table, of the Heathen Trinity, taken from Cory's *Philosophical Inquiry* :—

It commences with the Orphic,—		
Metis.	Phanes or Eros.	Ericapæus.
Which are interpreted,—		
Will, or	Light, or	Life, or
Counsel.	Love.	Life-giver.
From Acusilaus,—		
Metis.	Eros.	Ether.
From Hesiod, according to Damascius,—		
Earth.	Eros.	Tartarus.
From Pherecydes Syrius,—		
Fire.	Water.	Spirit, or Air.
From the Sidonians,—		
Cronus.	Love.	Cloudy darkness.
From the Phœnicians,—		
Ulmus.	Chusones.	The Egg.
From the Chaldean and Persian Oracles of Zoroaster,—		
Fire.	Sun.	Ether.
Fire.	Light.	Ether.
From the later Platonists,—		
Power.	Intellect.	Father.
Power.	Intellect.	Soul, or Spirit.
By ancient theologians, according to Macrobius, the sun was invoked in the Mysteries, as,—		
Power of the World. Light of the World. Spirit of the World.		
To which may, perhaps, be added, from Sauchoniatho, the three sons of Genus,—		
Fire.	Light.	Flame.

Thus it will be seen that the Gentile Trinity was founded, in a metaphysical aspect, on the physical corporeality of Light, and made the chief analogy between matter and spirit. Hence the prevalence of Light in all the early mysteries.—AMANUENSIS.

THE SECRET OF THE LOVE.

Will some Cambridge brother kindly take the trouble to inform me whether the "Secret and Mys-

tery of the Love" is a Masonic allegory or not? for I find that in Caius College Library, No. 389, is a miscellaneous volume the eleventh tractate being *A briefe and profound or groundlie Treatise or Explication of the secrete or misterie of the Love*. It is comprised in folios 247 to 264. Such an act would be considered a favour by—MATTHEW COOKE.

FANCY PORTRAIT OF A FREEMASON.

What writer in the eighteenth century drew a fancy pen-and-ink sketch of a Freemason, of which the four lines appended formed part?

"For he, by geometric scale,
Can take the size of pots of ale;
Resolve by sines and tangents strait,
If bread and butter want in weight."

S. H.

THE SEMESTRAL WORD.

Does the practice alluded to below still obtain under the French system, or has it been abolished?—"In 1777, the Grand Orient of France first issued the semestral word, or countersign, changed every six months, and disseminated all over France." Hints, references, or experience, of this curious custom will be useful to—STUDENS.

DR. SETH WARD.

To what lodge did Dr. Seth Ward, the author of *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, belong? He was, with Sir Christopher Wren, and others, one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society.—F. R. S.

THE MASONIC CONGRESS OF PARIS.

Some years ago there was a Masonic Congress at Paris, at which it is presumed many and important questions of law, usage, and custom, were submitted by brethren from various countries. Was any report of the matters brought forward ever printed, and if so, in what form, and where can it be obtained?—LEX MASONICA.

DEMIT OR DIMIT.

In the Old Constitutions a Mason who retired from active participation in the duties of the Craft is said to "demit." Should not this be dimit, from the verb dimittere—to dismiss, to leave, to discharge?—ANTI-ANDERSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

GRAND LODGE PAPERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In reply to the inquiry of "Δ▽Δ" in your "Notes and Queries" of Saturday last, for a permission to refer to a set of Grand Lodge reports, I shall have much pleasure in leaving at your office in Salisbury-street my own set, which commences in April, 1844, on the day the present M.W.G.M. was installed, and is complete to the present time. The same volume contains also the Grand Chapter reports from 1849 to 1864.

Yours fraternally,

R. J. SPIERS, P.G.S.B.

Oxford, April 3, 1865.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The election of twelve boys into this school takes place on the 17th; and we take the liberty again to remind the brethren that we are seeking for support for two boys who have already gone to poll seven times without success, evidently from the want of some brother taking up their cause. The following are the cases as extracted from the balloting paper issued at the last election:—

CRABTREE, BENJAMIN TOWNSHEND. Born 6th March, 1853. His mother, Mrs. Alice Crabtree, is the widow of the late Samuel Crabtree, who met with his death, 3rd Jan., 1861, from an accident, while following his occupation of a builder, at the Victoria Railway Station, Pimlico, leaving five children, three of whom are entirely dependent upon the widow for support.

WILSON, ROBERT CHRISTOPHER. Born 5th October, 1852. His father, Bro. Joseph Wilson, aged 58, was formerly a chemist and druggist, of Kendal, but is now in poor circumstances, suffering from a diseased knee joint of 32 years' standing, accompanied with popliteal aneurism. Has a wife and six children, three of whom depend upon him for support.

In the seven ballots already taken, Crabtree has polled 143 votes, and Wilson 72, whilst something more than 500 each will be required to ensure success. We, therefore, urgently call upon the brethren who have not pledged their votes to any particular candidates to forward us their balloting papers; and we remind them that the balloting papers for any of our charities will be acceptable, as they can all be used to ensure the return of these friendless boys.

Proxies received will be acknowledged next week. All communications should be addressed to Bro. H. G. Warren.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—On Tuesday, the 21st of March, the usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Green Man, Tooley-street; Bro. Henry Moore, W.M., presided. Bros. J. C. Gooddy, S.W.; G. Morris, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; J. Donkin, P.M., Sec.; F. Walters, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; T. J. Sabine, S.D.; F. H. Ebsworth, J.D.; J. T. C. Powell, I.G.; E. N. Levy, I.P.M.; M. A. Loewenstark, W.S.; G. Free, C. A. Cathie, and many others assisted. Three raisings, three passings, and one initiation, which were admirably performed by the W.M., formed the business of the lodge. Bro. E. N. Levy then read his list of subscriptions to the Boys' School, which amounted to a large sum. The lodge was thereupon closed. A capital banquet was afterwards served, of which the brethren, who were joined by visitors G. Chapman, J.W. 147; J. Terry, P.M. 228; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. 548; and others partook, and spent a pleasant evening.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 79).—This old lodge held its regular meeting on Monday March 27th, at the Globe, Royal-hill, Greenwich (Bro. J. Moore's). The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. J. Hasler, supported by Bros. F. W. Ward, S.W.; S. Vinter, J.W.; J. C. Peckham, P.M., Sec.; Trill, S.D.; R. Boucey, I.G.; W. R. Orchard, P.M.; H. A. Collington, P.M.; T. Perridge, R. Lauder, &c. Bros. F. Walters, P.M., Dir. of Cers. 73, 147, Sec. 871; W. Noak, S.D. 140; E. W. Pook, J.D. 140; and G. L. Tilbrook, 871, were among the numerous visitors. Bros. Dupere and Coppinger were introduced separately, and passed to the F.C. degree in an admirable manner by the W.M. The by-laws were then revised, and the lodge was duly closed.

St. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 140).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, on Wednesday the 29th ult., when Bro. Smythe, W.M., initiated Mr. John Brown into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. Colston was also raised to the sublime degree of M.M., after which the W.M.

presented Bro. Hubbuck, the I.P.M., with a handsome jewel, for which Bro. Hubbuck returned thanks in an appropriate speech. Bro. Collington, P.M., then proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. F. J. Smith, Organist of the Crystal Palace Lodge (No. 472), for kindly presiding at the harmonium. Amongst the officers and members present were Bros. Smythe, Collington, Hubbuck, S. W. Badger, Tattershall, E. W. Pook, Noak, Hudson, T. F. Bennett, Blacknell, Temple, London. and F. J. Smith, 742. The lodge having been closed in due form the brethren then adjourned to Bro. Moore's, at the Globe Tavern, where a sumptuous banquet was provided and the remainder of the evening spent in harmony.

LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 147).—The meeting of this prosperous old lodge was held on the 8th ult., at Bro. J. Porter's, White Swan, Deptford. The lodge was opened by Bro. J. Bavin, W.M., assisted by Bros. J. Lightfoot, S.W.; G. Chapman, J.W.; G. Bolton, P.M., Treas.; C. Davis, P.M., Sec.; J. Patte, S.D.; W. Andrews, J.D.; J. Cavell, P.M.; F. Durrant, P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; H. Moore, W.M., 73; Chappell, Porter, Ponder, Wingfield, Roberts, Pitt, Shaw, and many others. Among the visitors we noticed H. A. Collington, W.M. 871, P.M. 140, 79; F. Wakefield, W.M. 548; J. Searle, W.M. 169; Bumstead, S.W. 548; and Perriam (Neptune Lodge, S.C.) Two brothers were passed and two gentlemen initiated. The by-laws were partially revised. The munificent sum of £15 was unanimously voted from the lodge funds for the relief of the widow of one of the late members, and it is gratifying to know that a like sum will probably be voted from another lodge, of which this deceased highly esteemed brother was a member. £1 ls. was also voted for the Girls' School, to be placed on Bro. H. A. Collington's list, the steward for the ensuing festival. The lodge was then formally closed.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 548).—On Tuesday, the 14th ult., this lodge met at the Wickham Arms, Brockley-lane, Deptford; Bro. F. Wakefield, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Bumstead, S.W.; Gale, J.W.; R. Welsford, P.M., Treas.; H. Bagshaw, P.M., Sec.; Carver, S.D.; Jones, J.D.; West, I.G.; Skinner and others. The visitors were, Bros. F. Walters, P.M. and Dir. of Cers. 73, 147, Sec. 871; H. A. Collington, W.M. 871, P.M. 140 and 79; Atwood, and some others. One brother was raised, and one gentleman initiated, and the work was well done. After the lodge was duly closed the brethren partook of an excellent banquet. The future meetings of this lodge will be held at the White Swan, High-street, Deptford.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday the 22nd ult., at the Royal Oak, Deptford (Bro. J. Stevens's). After the lodge had been duly opened by Bro. H. A. Collington, W.M., and his officers, Bros. J. H. Pembroke, S.W.; G. S. Hodgson, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M. and Sec.; J. S. Blomley, S.D.; J. Rosenstock, J.D.; the ceremony of four raisings was performed, each brother being introduced separately. The brothers raised were B. West, J. Truelove, W. T. Barber, and J. L. Tillbrook. The ceremony was given unabridged, including the lecture on the tracing board. Bros. M. Concanen and J. W. Sampson were passed. We may add that the business was faultlessly conducted by the W.M. The interest which he takes in Freemasonry is well worthy the attention of all the brethren. The lodge was formally closed, and the brethren partook of refreshment. Bros. J. Stevens, W. Andrews, W. H. Truelove, J. H. Wells, H. Stevens, G. Holman, and visitors A. P. Leonard, J.W. 619; D. Boyd 704; M. A. Loewenstark, W.S. 73; W. F. Ward, S.W. 79; W. Shaw 174; W. B. Roberts, J.W. 181; H. Child, 192; and J. Terry, P.M. 228, were also present.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—Union Lodge (No. 310).—In the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Bro. Morrow, the W.M., the lodge was opened, on the 28th of March, by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., P.G.S.B. of England, assisted by the officers of the lodge. Bros. Eddy and Dean were passed to the second degree by the acting Master with great care and precision. Business over, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, under the presidency of Bro. F. W. Haywood, P.M.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 48).—This lodge was opened on Monday, March 27th, by Bro. W. Bryden, assisted by Bros. Loades, P.M. as S.W.; B. Hugal, J.W.; and the rest of the officers. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened to the second degree, and the chair taken by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., P.G.S.B. of England, and the W.M. elect. Bro. B. Hugal was duly presented by Bros. W. Bryden and Jamieson to the Installing Master, who explained to him the proper qualifications of those elected to the chair. The laws were also read to him and he promised obedience to them, and was duly obligated as W.M. elect to the chair. After the lodge had been opened to the third degree a past master's lodge was opened, and in the presence of Bros. R. J. Banning, P. Prov. J.G.W.; F. P. Form, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; A. Clapham, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. Scott, Loades, Bryden, Jansen, Johnson, Lambton, Besterfelt, Smith, Heaword, &c., the W.M. was duly invested and installed into the chair of K.S. in ancient form and duly saluted. The brethren in each degree saluted the new master, and he was proclaimed in each degree, and appointed the following officers, investing each with the collar of their offices, viz.: Bros. W. Bryden, I.P.M.; J. Thompson, S.W.; Allen, J.W.; J. Heaword, Treas.; Newlands, Sec.; Hunter and Elliott, Deacons; Newcastle, I.G.; J. Curry, Tyler. After which the Installing Master delivered impressive charges to the W.M., the Wardens and to the brethren generally, which was listened to with marked attention by all. The ceremony of installation over, the business of the lodge consisting of three gentlemen who were proposed and seconded at last regular meetings, two joining members were balloted for, and in each case was unanimous. The report of the finance committee showed a good balance in the hands of the treasurers, two-thirds of which was agreed to be deposited in the bank increasing their reserved funds to £50, with a good balance in the hands of the treasurer for current expenses. The lodge was closed in solemn form and the brethren adjourned to banquet which was served up in most excellent style and done justice to by the brethren, who numbered nearly 40. After grace the loyal and Masonic toasts were done full justice to, Bro. A. Clapham responded to the toast of the Provincial Grand Master and his officers past and present, Bro. Lambton for the Provincial Grand Master and officers of Northumberland. The Installing Master in feeling terms proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," one of his Masonic children to whom he had given all the degrees, and had great pleasure in being present to place the cape-stone that day by placing him in that high position to rule over so great and deservedly respected lodge, the oldest in the province. This toast was received with full Masonic honours. In a neat and suitable speech the W.M. returned thanks, assuring the members that if they would co-operate with him he would do his best to merit their approbation at the end of his year of office, thanking them kindly and proposing "The Health of the I.P.M. Bro. William Bryden," who had twice served the office of master of this old lodge. This toast was done full justice to and replied to by Bro. Bryden in a truly Masonic speech. "The Officers of the Lodge and the Treasurer." Bro. J. Heaword, responded for himself and brother officers. The W. Master proposed "The Sister Lodge, No. 424, and their W.M.," who had honoured them on this festive occasion. Bro. Besterfelt acknowledged the toast inviting the brethren of Lodge Industry to visit the Borough Lodge, of which he was Master, promising them a hearty reception. Bro. Thompson returned thanks for the visitors, Bro. Jansen for himself, and Bro. A. J. Banister for the Masonic Charities, explaining the claims of each to the sympathies of the brethren, and hoping that 48 Lodge would still progress in the cause of charity. The last toast brought one of the most pleasant meetings to a close that has been held for a long time. The enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the capital songs of Bros. Martin, Simpson, Elliott, Pearson, Stottee, and others, and the brethren separated at ten o'clock, most of them being present at the lodge when opened at four o'clock.

NORFOLK.

KING'S LYNN.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 107).—The usual monthly meeting of this ancient lodge was held at the Globe Hotel, Lynn, on Monday, the 3rd inst., being the second lodge held under the present W.M. There were present Bros. Webster, W.M.; Kennedy, P.M.; H. Pridgeon, S.W.; Chas. Ives, J.W.; G. Sadler, S.D.; A. Sherreff, J.D.; and W. Banks, I.G.

Visitors:—Bros. Wigmore, P.M. 809; Rev. G. Thompson, Chap. 809; Patrick, S.W. and W.M. elect 809, Wisbech; and Gai-thwaite 985, Long Sutton. The lodge was opened in the first degree, when the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Mr. F. Beck, a candidate for initiation, which proved unanimous in his favour. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. Clarke (who had already shown his proficiency) was regularly passed to the degree of F.C. Bros. Walker and Mills, having shown their proficiency in the F.C. degree, were requested to retire, when the lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bros. Walker and Mills were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then resumed in the second degree, when Bro. Sherreff, J.D., gave the tracing board in that degree in a very superior manner. The lodge having been lowered to the first degree, Mr. Beck, being in attendance, was regularly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, the whole of the work being done by the W.M. in a manner highly creditable to himself and pleasing to the brethren, who were present in goodly numbers. After a gentleman had been proposed for initiation, the lodge, which had been conducted in peace, was closed in harmony, and the brethren retired from labour to refreshment, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent at the festive board.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

CYRUS CHAPTER (No. 21).—A convocation was held on Tuesday, the 28th ult., at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. Present—Comps. Harrison, M.E.Z.; How, as H.; Churchill, J. A ballot was taken for the admission of Bros. J. C. Bayley, of the Britannic Lodge, Richard Strong, and George Borlase Childs, of the Maybury Lodge; and Bros. Bayley and Strong being in attendance they were received and exalted into Royal Arch Masonry. The entire ceremony was gone through and the duties of the M.E.Z. and P.S. were most efficiently discharged by Comps. Harrison and Williams. There were several visitors present. The usual excellent banquet, under the good management of the Treasurer, Comp. Barringer, followed.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Chapter of Union* (No. 310).—This chapter was opened on the 29th ult. at the Masonic Rooms, Barwise-court, by Comps. C. J. Banister, P.G.S.B. of England, 1st Principal; F. W. Hayward, 2nd Principal; and Routledge, P.M.E.Z., as J., in solemn form. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. G. Clark, F. Pearice, R. Hodgson, and T. Wilson, being unanimously elected, were exalted to the H. R. A. Degree by the 1st Principal with great care and earnestness. The lectures were delivered by each Principal; Comp. G. G. Howard performed his part as P.S. most ably. Amongst those present were Comps. Rev. Cockett, Edwd. Bushier, M. Fisher, G. Carrick, J. Wheatley, Lothian, Slack, Johnson, Dee, &c. Twenty certificates were signed in open chapter. The following companions were then elected Principals for the year ensuing: Comps. P. W. Haywood, to Z.; L. Blocklock, to H.; J. Morrow, to J. Business over, the chapter was closed at six o'clock.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Liverpool Rose Croix Chapter*.—This sovereign chapter was opened in the Temple, Hope-street, on Friday, the 31st ult., by the M.W. Sov., Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, 30°, assisted by his officers. Sir Knts. Samuel White and Edward Bushier having presented a petition, were received and perfected into this sublime degree by the M.W. Sov. with his usual care. Several letters of apology were received from members explaining cause of non-attendance. It was proposed by the High Prelate, Sov. Prince Blain, seconded by Sov. Prince Pierpoint, and carried unanimously that the M.W. Sov. do continue in office for another year, that the Princes may have the benefit of his experience, which was kindly accepted by him. The chapter was closed in solemn form, at six o'clock.

THE LOVE OF MONEY.—The love of money is a vertiginous pool, sucking all into it to destroy it. It is troubled and uneven, giddy and unsafe, serving no end but its own, and that also in a restless, uneasy motion.

MARK MASONRY.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge* (No. 60).—This lodge was opened at the Masonic Rooms, Barwise-court, on Wednesday, March 29th, by Bro. C. J. Banister as W.M., assisted by the W.M. Bro. F. W. Hayward, the S.W., J.W., and a full attendance of the brethren. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Gawith, of Kendal, being properly proposed was duly presented and advanced to the degree of Mark Master by Bro. C. J. Banister, P. G. O. of England. Bro. G. G. Hayward acting as Deacon. This degree is progressing well in Carlisle, and bids fair to be one of the best in the north of England. Several brethren having to leave town by railway the lodge was closed, and they departed happy to meet again. Bro. Morrow, S.W. was nominated W.M. for the next year.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed Lodge*.—This lodge was opened at the Freemasons' Hall, Newgate-street, on Wednesday, March 22nd, by the S.P.W.M., Bro. C. J. Danister, P.G.O., assisted by the officers of the lodge. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. There were no candidates present, although several are on the books. The rest of the business having been disposed of, a candidate was proposed for advancement, and the lodge closed at eight o'clock. A social hour was spent in the refreshment room.

IRELAND.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY IN BELTURBET.—On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., the Royal Arch Chapter attached to Masonic Lodge No. 300 assembled, according to ancient usage, in the Town Hall, Belturbet, for the purpose of exalting four candidates to the companionship of the Royal Arch degree. The exaltation ceremony, which commenced shortly after seven o'clock, was conducted in the most solemn and impressive manner by Comps. Frazer, of 794, Newblin, and Patterson, of 881, Clones. At the termination of the exaltation ceremony, the companions adjourned to Miss Stewart's hotel, where there was an excellent supper provided for the occasion. The chair was ably filled by Comp. Matthews, and the vice-chair by Comp. Kelly. After the charter toasts of the evening had been duly honoured, Comp. Kelly gave the health of the visiting brethren in an exceedingly able and interesting speech, in which he adverted to the principles of the Craft, showing, by happy and appropriate illustrations, that he was thoroughly *au fait* in the subject he was handling. Comp. Kelly concluded by congratulating the members of the Belturbet Lodge on having secured the efficient aid of Comps. Patterson and Frazer in the working of their present Royal Arch Chapter. Comp. Patterson responded in an admirable speech. The next merry meeting was then pledged, and the companions separated.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, March 21st, at the Masonic Rooms, under the presidency of Bro. E. C. M. de Carteret, W.M., assisted by Bro. C. Le Sueur acting as S.W., Bro. Joseph Stevens acting as J.W., and Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, a resolution was passed, of which due notice had been given, making an alteration in the by-laws, with a view to abolish fines for the late arrival or absence of officers of the lodge, the enforcement of which appeared to have been a source of annoyance to some of the members. A ballot was taken for the admission of Mr. Theophilus Le Cappelain as a candidate for initiation. This proving unanimously favourable, Mr. Le Cappelain was introduced, and subjected to the usual ceremonial by the W.M. in excellent style. The ordinary charge was delivered by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M. During a casual absence from the room of the I.P.M., a letter from him was read, containing several suggestions in reference to the lodge, offering a carpet of Masonic pattern for the acceptance of the brethren, which he had purchased from the Royal

Alfred Lodge on its removal to the Temple, and recommending that the lodge should buy two pillars surmounted with globes, from the same quarter, which he had caused to be placed in the room for inspection. Resolutions were passed offering a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Dr. Hopkins for his handsome present, and for the purchase of the pillars, as suggested. Thus this new lodge may be considered as having completed its Masonic furniture, which is above the average in completeness and quality, nothing being now deficient but such articles as are necessary for the banqueting table, many of which have been provided. The W.M. rose three several times to make inquiry respecting further business; and nothing being offered except the nomination of a candidate for initiation by Bros. Surguy and Holt, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony and with solemn prayer at a quarter to nine. The brethren then adjourned for refreshment and an hour's social intercourse; several addresses were delivered in connection with the toasts, and at a quarter to ten all the brethren were on their way to their respective homes. It may be added, that in the course of the evening an announcement was made that the arrangements for a lodge of Mark Masters under the jurisdiction of the Grand Mark Lodge of England were nearly complete, and that the installation of Bro. Dr. Hopkins as the First W.M. was fixed for Monday, April 10th, and that he would be happy to receive the names of any candidates for advancement, the result of which was that several brethren expressed their wish to take the degree.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 590).—The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the Temple on Thursday, March 30th, Bro. C. Le Sueur, W.M., in the chair, assisted by Bro. P. E. Le Sueur, S.W., Bro. Binet acting as J.W., and Bro. Dr. Hopkins acting as P.M. About seventy brethren were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. After ample testimony as to character had been given by Bros. Schmitt and Binet, a ballot was taken for Mr. J. Le Goupillot, son of the excellent Treasurer of the lodge, as a candidate for admission into the Order, which was unanimous in his favour. Bro. Ph. Baudains, jun., having passed a satisfactory examination, was entrusted, and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge having been resumed, Bro. Manuel brought forward a case of distress, which was referred to the committee for dispensing the Provincial Fund of Benevolence; he also recommended some special arrangements, beyond what are now usual, for paying honour to strangers visiting the lodge, and called attention to the committee appointed some time ago for the purpose of determining on some plan for the consideration and discussion of Masonic subjects, with a view to the instruction of the brethren beyond the mere rituals and ceremonials of the Craft, which appeared not to have entered on its labours. The W.M. pointed out that many circumstances had combined to prevent anything being done, but promised shortly to take the necessary measures. Mr. J. Le Goupillot was introduced and duly initiated as an E.A. by the W.M., who performed this and the previous ceremony in a manner rarely if ever surpassed, distinguished alike by fluency, impressiveness, and readiness in the execution of all the details. The officers being equally efficient in their respective duties, as a matter of course the brethren were attentive and silent, thus adding to the solemnity of the occasion. Here, as in other lodges, the opening of the new Mark Lodge was announced, and the W.M. gave an inducement to the brethren to become candidates for advancement by stating that he, his Wardens, and all his officers not already Mark Masters, would come forward to take the degree immediately after the installation of Bro. Dr. Hopkins as W.M. on Monday, April 10th. The nomination of a gentleman for initiation by Bro. Chevalier ended the business of the evening. The lodge was closed at a quarter to ten, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room for refreshment.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 877).—On Monday, March 26th, this lodge having given up its rooms in Grove-place, St. Helier, met for the first time in the Temple, for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the next year. The hour being an inconvenient one, and there being no other business, the attendance was but scanty. The lodge was opened by the Prov. G.M., and the chair was then occupied by Bro. Adams, who had kindly undertaken to perform the ceremony. Bro. Westaway was presented as the W.M. elect. The charges having been assented to, and the other necessary forms complied with, a board of installed Masters was formed, consisting of Bros. Hammond, Adams, Le Couteur, Gallichan, Dr. Hopkins, and others, by whom Bro. Westaway was formally installed, proclaimed, and greeted as W.M. The board having been closed,

the remainder of the ceremony was proceeded with, including the addresses to the W.M., to Bro. Dr. Le Cronier, S.W.; Bro. La Quesne, J.W.; and the brethren present. The lodge was then closed by the new officers. It may be added that there now remains only one English working lodge in Jersey which does not meet at the new Temple; that both the Royal Arch Chapters are held here; and that two others in course of formation, as well as the new Mark Lodge, will assemble at the same place. This will, it is hoped, secure success to this really great undertaking.

NORTH AMERICA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

This anniversary no true son of the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

fails to celebrate, either by deed or thought, whether he remains in "the land o' cakes," or has expatriated himself an exile in a foreign country. In the British colonies, or foreign lands, the Scottish celebrations are by special associations and societies among themselves, and in such forms as assimilate with the usages of the people among whom they have cast their lot. They have their public dinners where the participants glow with memories of "Auld Scotia," and the conversation flows plentifully in praise of the glories of both highlands and lowlands "frae Maiden-kirk to John O'Groat's."

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, under Scottish jurisdiction, was held in Freemasons' Hall, Halifax, at high twelve, when the following office-bearers for the ensuing Masonic year were duly installed:—

Bro. Jas. R. Graham	Dep. Grand Master.
" N. G. Smith	Substitute Master.
" W. H. Davies	S. G. Warden.
" Rob. Breckin	J. G. Warden.
" Rev. Geo. Boyd	Grand Chaplain.
" Thos. P. Studd	Grand Treasurer.
" Geo. Fraser	Grand Secretary.
" Edw. R. Harrington	S. G. Deacon.
" Henry J. Marshall	J. G. Deacon.
" John McCulloch	Grand Jeweller.
" James Fortune	Grand Bible Bearer.
" James McCuish	Grand Sword Bearer.
" Augustus Allison	Dir. of Ceremonies.
" Arthur Cowie	Dir. of Music.
" James Graham	Grand Architect.
" J. M. Armstrong (Burns Lodge)	Grand Stewards.
" Thos. Balfour (Burns)	
" Geo. S. Brown (Athol)	
" J. E. Keating (Athol)	
" E. L. Coleman (Keith)	
" F. W. Fishwick (Keith)	
" Albert M. Payne (Scotia)	Grand Pursuivant.
" Robt. Stather (Scotia)	
" John M. Hay	Grand Tyler.
" John M. Taylor	

In the evening a grand banquet was held under the banners of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in the Halifax Hotel, and attended by a large number of the Craft and their guests.

The Provincial Grand Master, Bro. the Hon. A. Keith, occupied the chair. Among the guests were his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Vice Admiral Hope, Major General Doyle, Commander of her Majesty's forces in the provinces, his lordship the Chief Justice, and his worship the Mayor of the City of Halifax.

The following is the programme of music performed at the banquet by the fine band of the 16th regiment:—

1. Overture to Bayadere..... Auber.
2. Selection from the Opera "Tancredi" ... Rossini.
3. Scotch Quadrilles..... Julien.
4. Selection from "Trovatore" Verdi.
5. Potpourri Musical Tour through Europe Gounradi.
6. Galop, Jagers Lust Gungl.

WELL may we love the beautiful and stately spring, whose robe-folds are valleys, whose breast-bouquet is gardens, and whose blush is a vernal evening.

AMERICA.

We cannot say that the following is interesting, but as it is so long since we have received anything from America, we gladly publish it from the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 5th ult., to show that Masonry is still alive amongst our transatlantic cousins:—

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA F. AND A. M.

J. Q. A. Fellows, of Marion Lodge, No. 68, Grand Master.
Edward Barnett, of Ocean Lodge, No. 144, Deputy Grand Master.
George A. Pike, of St. James Lodge, No. 47, Senior Grand Warden.
John Booth, of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 59, Junior Grand Warden.
Henry R. Swasey, of George Washington Lodge, No. 65, Grand Treasurer.
Samuel M. Todd, of Marion Lodge, No. 68, Grand Secretary.
John G. Dunlap, of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 59, Grand Chaplain.
Aaron Harris, of Louisiana Lodge, No. 102, Senior Grand Deacon.
John A. Stevenson of Dudley Lodge, No. 66, Junior Grand Deacon.
Joseph T. Hornor, of Marion Lodge, No. 68, Grand Marshal.
Thomas Cripps, of Marion Lodge, No. 68, Grand Sword Bearer.
A. Goldman, of Ocean Lodge, No. 144, Grand Pursuivant.
M. A. Calongne, of Perseverance Lodge, No. 4; C. F. Huft, of Orleans Lodge, No. 78; Rene Gutierrez, of Concord Lodge, No. 3; J. F. M. Fondard, of Foyer Macconique Lodge, No. 44, Grand Stewards.
Gustavus Sontag, of George Washington Lodge, No. 65, Grand Tyler.

M. E. GRAND R. A. CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Henry R. Swasey, New Orleans, Grand High Priest.
H. Regenburt, Farmersville, Deputy Grand High Priest.
H. P. Buckley, New Orleans, Grand King.
Geo. W. Munday, Clinton, Grand Scribe.
Robert Coburn, New Orleans, Grand Treasurer.
Samuel M. Todd, New Orleans, Grand Secretary.
John G. Dunlap, New Orleans, Grand Chaplain.
John A. Stevenson, New Orleans, Grand C. of H.
Wm. H. Holland, New Orleans, Grand P.S.
T. Goldman, Baton Rouge, Grand R. A. C.
J. Stafford, New Orleans, Grand M. 3d V.
M. A. Calongne, New Orleans, Grand M. 2d V.
H. Hamburger, New Orleans, Grand M. 1st V.
G. Sontag, New Orleans, Grand Guard.

GRAND COUNCIL OF R. AND S. MASTERS OF LOUISIANA.

Samuel M. Todd, M.P. Grand Master.
J. Q. A. Fellows, P. Deputy Grand Master.
Wm. G. Bradford, P. Ill. Grand Master.
J. Stafford, P. Grand Conductor of Work.
John A. Stevenson, Grand Captain of the Guard.
Henry R. Swasey, Grand Treasurer.
Joseph P. Hornor, Grand Recorder.
John G. Dunlap, Grand Chaplain.
John Booth, Grand Conductor.
Thomas Cripps, Grand Steward.
G. Sontag, Grand Sentinel.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND APPENDANT ORDERS.

Sir J. Q. A. Fellows, R.E., Grand Commander.
" Samuel M. Todd, V.E., Deputy Grand Commander.
" Fulgence Ricau E. Grand Generalissimo.
" W. P. Coleman..... Captain General.
" H. R. Swasey..... Prelate.
" E. M. Ivens..... Senior Warden.
" Wm. G. Bradford Junior Warden.
" E. Blessey Treasurer.
" Jos. P. Hornor Recorder.
" John C. Smith Standard Bearer.
" Thos. Cripps Sword Bearer.
" Isaac T. Hinton..... Warden.
" Stephen S. Selleck Captain of Guards.

GRAND CONSISTORY SUB. PP.: 32ND DEGREE A. A. RITE OF LOUISIANA.

J. Q. A. Fellows, 33rd Ill. Commander-in-Chief.
 Henry R. Swasey, 32nd Ill. Deputy Commander-in-Chief.
 Joseph Santini, 32nd 1st Lieut. Commander.
 Thomas Cripps, 32nd 2nd Lieut. Commander.
 Samuel M. Todd, 33rd Grand Chancellor.
 H. Edwards, 32nd Grand Treasurer.
 W. P. Coleman, 33rd Grand Minister of State.
 B. da Silva, 32nd Grand Architect.
 C. G. De Grijalva, 32nd Grand Hospitaller.
 Jos. P. Hornor, 32nd Grand Master of Ceremonies.
 J. H. De Grange, 32nd Grand Standard Bearer.
 Bruno De Lucas, 32nd Grand Captain of Guards.
 Gustavus Sontag, 32nd Grand Tyler.
 Zebulen M. Pike, 32nd Grand Assistant Tyler.

CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI.—ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE (No. 510).

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

The homeward mail conveys from China (one of the earliest provinces of Masonry in the far East) Bro. Samuel Rawson, P. Prov. G.M., P.G. Supt. R.A., and P.G. Commander of Knights Templar. To none, more than to this worthy brother, is the Craft indebted for the high position it occupies in the estimation of the cosmopolitan band of foreign residents attracted to the flowery kingdom either by the *ama sacra fames*, or by the laudable desire of increasing the mercantile relations of foreign powers with the Chinese Empire, and penetrating beneath the stolidity which is on the surface of every celestial mind, to demonstrate practically to the observant race with whom they are brought in contact, the superiority of the Christian religion and mode of life, over the pagan rites and Confucian tenets hallowed to them by time-honoured traditions.

A somewhat sudden departure placed it out of Bro. Rawson's power to comply with the wishes of his numerous friends, and he entertained at a separate farewell banquet by each of the Masonic bodies in Shanghai, and by consent a compromise was effected, whereby a General Masonic Dinner, open to all members of the Sussex and Northern Lodges, the Zion Chapter, and Celestial Encampment, took place, under the banner of the Royal Sussex, the senior lodge in China, and that which Bro. Rawson, some twenty-one years previously, had worthily ruled as Master.

An emergency meeting of the Royal Sussex was called for Saturday, the 4th February; and the lodge being duly opened, R. W. Bro. Rawson was received in form.

The brethren were then summoned to refreshment, the arrangements of the stewards being most admirable. The walls of the refectory were gaily adorned with lodge and chapter flags, whilst Templar banners, dotted here and there, marked the presence of numerous knights, who for the nonce were appareled in the less imposing garb of the Craft. Present:—Bros. Parker, W.M.; Holdsworth, S.W.; Gibbs, J.W.; Rawson, P. Prov. G.M.; Nutt, W.M. No. 570; Lidford, W.M. No. 1027; Donaldson, W.M. Cosmopolitan Lodge (Scotch); Gould, Dunlop, Underwood, Tilby, Mercer, Yonge (Colonel 67th Regt.), Markham, Rev. C. Bileher, Seaman, Hoff, Fearon, Jamieson, Maitland, Kahn, P.M.'s and others, in all about seventy-five brethren, sat down to dinner.

The Rhenish band played during dinner.

On the removal of the cloth, the W. MASTER introduced the first toast, as one requiring no preface or introduction, and gave, therefore, "The Queen and the Craft."

Air,—“God save the Queen.”

The W. MASTER, in next proposing "The Health of the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. and the Officers of the Grand Lodge,"

alluded to the credit and ability with which the distinguished nobleman at the head of English Masonry had for many years discharged the duties of his high position.

Air,—“Fine old English gentleman.”

The W. MASTER thought the toast he had now to propose would be naturally suggested by those which had preceded it, and the ideas naturally turned to those ruling bodies of other countries which regulate the affairs of our Constitution, and seem to continue and complete that circle of Masonic union and fraternity which surrounds the globe—"The Grand Lodges of other Countries;" long may they, with us, in fraternal union, peacefully disseminate and extend the principles of our Order.

Air,—“Home, sweet home.”

The W. MASTER then called upon the brethren to do honour to "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master," stating that the recent visit of this right worshipful brother to Shanghai had afforded an opportunity of witnessing an interest in the success of the Craft and its working, only corroborative of the activity exhibited by him throughout his entire term of office. For the beneficial working of the Craft in Shanghai, representation had during the past year been made to the M.W.G.M. for the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge in Shanghai; and it may be that, ere long, we shall see some change in the administration, which might confer the benefit of the actual presence of a Provincial Grand Officer. Meanwhile, we can but express our appreciation of the faithful manner in which our R.W. Bro. Mercer has performed the duties of his high office, and should he carry out the intention of retiring from the chair, he will carry with him from the scene of his labours the hearty good wishes of all those who have lived under his Masonic government.

Air,—“Grand March.”

In giving "The Army and Navy," the W. MASTER observed that this toast was always received with enthusiasm in every country, and would call forth a response from one who was a worthy sample of those virtues and endowments which ennoble the profession he followed.

Air,—“Red, white, and blue.”

Bro. Colonel YONGE acknowledged the compliment in a few well-chosen words, and asked permission to propose "Prosperity to the Shanghai Volunteers."

Bro. Dr. GELLE responded for the French Navy.

Bro. MARKHAM, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Captain Shanghai Mounted Rangers, responded as follows for the Volunteers:—Worshipful Master and Brethren—I confess that I was unprepared to respond to the toast so kindly proposed by Colonel Yonge, and so enthusiastically responded to by the brethren present, but I trust that the depths of my feelings will make up for the deficiency of the preparation, and that I may be enabled to intelligibly express my sense of the honour done me. The gallant colonel has been pleased to pass very high encomium on the Shanghai Volunteers, and I trust that they will, in future times, continue to merit the encomia of Colonel Yonge's successors; and, I am sure, that it will be circumstances over which they have no control alone will prevent their doing so. Amateur soldiers are always glad to receive the approbation of professionals, and it is most gratifying to receive so high a meed of praise from one so experienced as the noble proposer of the toast. Brethren in arms ourselves, it is most pleasing to see the fraternal spirit extended to us by other bodies. Again I beg to thank you most heartily for the toast.

The W. MASTER then spoke as follows.—Brethren, the next toast is one which I am sure you will receive with full glasses and hearts; and although it may be with a touch of sadness in our breasts at the thought of parting, it will be with a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction to do honour to our much-esteemed and respected guest of the evening. It is hardly necessary for me to do more than mention the name of Bro. Rawson to call to the mind of one and all of you a record of a life in the East full of devotion to the interests of our Institution. Landing in Hong Kong in 1844 he was one of the first members of the first Masonic lodge in China—the Royal Sussex Lodge—and filling the office of W.M. the following year, the minutes of the lodge mark a zealous and active discharge of his duties, a recognition of his services to the cause being received by him from the Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1846, by his appointment to the office of Provincial Grand Master. A year later we find him establishing the first chapter, and his services to Royal Arch Masonry are acknowledged by his appointment to the post of Provincial Grand Scribe E. After many years of usefulness in the south, he brought to Shanghai the same

activity and energy, and under his fostering hand the Celestial Encampment of Knights Templar has been instituted, and our Most Eminent Comp. Rawson is appointed Provincial Grand Commander. Thus, year after year, have we seen him with untiring hand and energy, fostering and building up our noble Order; and now having received the highest honour which lies in the power of the Craft to give within this province. Having ably fulfilled the duties of head of Freemasonry in China, we now give him the crowning honour, the undying laurel to carry with him from the scene of his labour—the testimony of his brethren to a faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties. I give you "Health and happiness, and God speed to Bro. S. Rawson;" and after a safe and pleasant passage to his home in Old England may he long live to enjoy the comfort and repose he has so well and so nobly earned.

Air,—“Auld Lang Syne.”

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm,

Bro. RAWSON, who upon rising was the subject for vociferous cheering, replied,—Brethren, believe me I am deeply sensible of the honour you have done me to-night in the assembly of so many of my brethren, and the cordial manner in which my name has been received. Five years ago I landed in this place, literally, in a Freemason's language, poor and penniless, but by the kindness which I have met with on all sides, and from brother Masons, I am now in a position to look forward to a speedy return to my native land. In saying this, however, I should not wish to have it thought that it was to Masonic influence that I am indebted for this, I am glad to say that I never have been obliged to solicit aid from Masons, but I merely mention it to thank those of my friends who are here for the kindness they have ever manifested towards me. It is true, as the Worshipful Master has just said, that I was one of the first members of the Royal Sussex Lodge in Hong Kong, and, although I cannot claim it as my mother lodge, it was the first lodge in which I served the office of Worshipful Master, which has enabled me to succeed to those higher honours which, as the Worshipful Master so justly observes, are the highest which can be bestowed within the province, and which are to be a source of great pride. In this way I feel towards the Royal Sussex Lodge, and its success, far too deep an interest for me to represent. I assure you that I shall always bear in remembrance the many happy hours I have spent in it working, and always look to hear good accounts of it. I thank you very sincerely for the kind manner in which you have received my name and the many kind attentions which you have manifested for me, and also for the good wishes which you have been so kind as to express towards my better-half, and those little ones I hope soon to see. From my home in Old England I shall turn with pleasure to the remembrance of you and yours, and I wish you all success and happiness, and the various lodges a continuance of that prosperity which the records of the past four years affords.

Bro. RAWSON, having assumed the gavel, then gave “The Health of the Worshipful Master,” characterising his mastership of the Royal Sussex Lodge as a most successful period of office, and stated that with considerable experience in Masonry he had never yet met any brother more capable of efficiently performing the varied duties of lodge, chapter, or encampment, than Bro. C. E. Parker.

Air,—“He's a right good fellow.”

When the plaudits of the brethren had subsided,

The W. MASTER in returning thanks said,—Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I beg to return you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health, and for the very flattering mention which has been made of the little that has been in my power to do to advance the interests of our institution. Whatever I have done has been with the wish to serve an institution of which I am proud to be a member, and which I feel to be one well deserving of the attention and thought of every man. I must again thank you for your kindness, and assure you that it is with a feeling of great pride that I can hope that my conduct has met with your approbation, and at the same time look forward to see our glorious Order continue the successful course it has held for the past four years.

The W. MASTER next said,—Brethren, I wish now to propose to you the health of our sister lodges. The old Northern Lodge of China, so long established, and which has given to the world so many bright patterns of Freemasons, is one which affords a

good example for imitation; and during the past twelve months we recognise a lodge under the American Constitution, ably presided over by our Bro. Hill, one under our own Constitution, which bids fair to give a generous rivalry to its elder sisters under the hand of our W. Bro. Lidford, and one under the Scotch rule, whose future course is vouched for by the mention of the able and experienced W. Bro. Donaldson, who occupies its chair. With our best wishes for the success and prosperity of these bodies, let us cultivate that generous rivalry which shall act as an incentive to a faithful devotion to the interests of our Order, and I now give you “Success and Prosperity to Sister Lodges of Shanghai, coupled with the name of the able Officer who now presides over the oldest resident Lodge, Bro. Nutt.”

Air,—“Merry Masons.”

Bro. NUTT, in responding to the toast, said,—Worshipful Master and Brethren, I feel deeply sensible of the great honour which you have done me in coupling my name with the toast of the sister lodges, and on behalf of the Northern Lodge of China and other lodges, beg to return you my heartfelt thanks. It is most gratifying to see the harmony prevailing among the several lodges; and so long as we have such noble examples as the late Masters before us, I have no doubt that Masonry will continue to flourish. I beg heartily to endorse everything that has been said in testimony to the good services which R. W. Bro. Rawson has conferred upon us, and I will only add Godspeed, and wish him a happy meeting with his family circle.

The W. MASTER then continued,—Following the toast just given, I beg you will now join me in wishing success to the two other bodies in Shanghai who have joined with us to-night in paying a tribute to our brother who is about leaving us—the Zion Chapter and the Celestial Encampment. With this toast I shall couple the names of two whom we have long known in our lodge-room, and who have carried to their other positions the same energy and industry which Blue Masonry has ever received from them. With the first I would mention the name of the able Bro. Dunlop, and with the second that of our Bro. Markham. Success and prosperity to their respective bodies—I give you “The Zion and Celestial.”

Air,—“Tanfrer.”

Bro. DUNLOP rose and said,—Worshipful Master and brethren,—On behalf of the companions of the Zion Chapter and myself, I have to thank you most sincerely for the cordial manner in which you have received the toast just proposed, evincing, as it does, that spirit of harmony and brotherly love which should always exist among Freemasons, and which, it is pleasant to think, is so apparent in Shanghai. I have, however, a peculiar satisfaction in rising as principal of the chapter to return thanks on this occasion; and I am sure that every companion here present must consider himself fortunate in being able to bear a part in this tribute to our esteemed Bro. Samuel Rawson. If Royal Arch Masonry is in a prosperous and flourishing condition in Shanghai; if the working of the chapter is, as we hope it is, satisfactory and decorous, we owe it all to Comp. Rawson. He founded the chapter; he worked it; he has attended, I believe, its long meetings; and to him we are indebted for all we know regarding the tenets, principles, and working of the Order; and, therefore, the toast you have so kindly received is really an additional honour done to the distinguished guest of the evening, and as such I heartily thank you for it. I cannot conclude without again wishing Bro. Rawson God-speed, a pleasant voyage home, and a happy reunion with all his friends.

Bro. MARKHAM, E.C., Celestial Encampment, spoke to this effect,—Worshipful Master and Brethren, in rising to respond to the last toast, that of the celestial encampment, coupled with my name as E.C., I feel mingled feelings of pride and pleasure in responding; pride in my position, and pleasure in the opportunity it gives me to enlarge on the virtues of sturdy knights, to whom in so great a measure we owe the origin of our encampment here. I feel it is true that I have not words sufficient to adequately express his merits, and as these merits have already been so eloquently enlarged upon, some may think that it is unnecessary for me to say more upon the subject; but I cannot leave him without hoping that every knight in my encampment will emulate the zeal that has raised P. G. C. Rawson to his present proud position, and the enjoyment of his well-deserved laurels. The highest degree at present working in China, I trust that we shall be the pioneers of still higher advances in the art and mysteries of Freemasonry, and I hope that our present little band will go on steadily increasing a band of brothers in arms for the furtherance of

good and the destruction of evil until the glorious success of the millenium changes the celestial nature of our encampment to reality!

The W. MASTER then went on to say,—For the next toast you require full glasses, for it will be coupled with the name of one who has rendered many and great benefits to us. Coming amongst us but a few years since, he has already taken that position his qualifications so fit him to feel, and I feel bound to transfer to him the most of that kind praise which you have been pleased to lavish upon me, as it has been by his kind instruction, assistance, &c. The records of the doings of our Past Masters present to us a worthy example for imitation; and I feel sure that with the memory of the great service by our Bros. Spence, Danlop, Underwood, and Gould, we cannot fail to be inspired with a portion of their spirits. I will give you, therefore, "The Health of the Past Masters, coupling with it the name of Bro. Gould," who has just finished his successful term of office as W.M. of the Northern Lodge of China.

Air,—*"Cujas Animum."*

Bro. GOULD said,—That the last speech of the Worshipful Master had exhibited in a strong light his excessive modesty. Bro. Parker had had a most arduous period of office, and it must be most gratifying to leave his lodge in so flourishing a condition, and concluded by a few observations regarding the importance of young brethren attending lodges of Instruction.

The W. MASTER, again rising said,—I will now call upon you to join in good wishes for one whose life is devoted to the propagation publicly of those principles of thought and action which we, as Freemasons, take to be the foundation and strength of our Masonic union. But lately come amongst us we have had but little opportunity of meeting him Masonically, but I have no doubt, from the interest he has expressed in our welfare, and his presence to-night, that we shall find in him one who will boldly uphold the interests of Freemasonry and afford to our Masonic friends the reflection that the clergy are willing to give their endorsement to the high aims and objects we strive at. I give you "Long Life, Health, and Prosperity to our worthy Chaplain of the evening, Rev. Bro. Butcher."

Bro. Rev. C. BUTCHER replied,—Worshipful Master and Brethren, I cannot express the pleasure it gives me to be present on this occasion, one of the pleasantest evenings I have passed in Shanghai. There are three eras in Masonry:—The first is that connected with the remote period of which we hear so much in the ceremonies of our lodges when the great edifice of the Jewish Church was raised; the second is in the middle ages, when we find a strange phenomenon. Those were times of darkness and ignorance, but they produced the most splendid examples of architectural magnificence the world has ever seen. For these the world has to thank the guilds of travelling Freemasons who, going from place to place, designed those masterpieces of art, the cathedrals of England and the continental countries of Europe, which our age can only essay to imitate and cannot attempt to rival. But though the Freemasons have ceased to labour on such works as these are they an idle and useless body? Though we have ceased to be "practical" and are instead "speculative" Masons, have we not functions still? I point to men like the honoured guest of to-night to prove the value of our institutions. The maxims of brotherly love, relief, and truth, are foundations on which the moral edifice is erected, and to build up a truly Christian character is surely as noble a work as to enrich and adorn a material building of stones and marbles. Thus much generally speaking. As the clergyman of this place, it is a matter of profound regret to myself that we are to lose "the good grey head that all men knew, the voice from which (speaking as Masons), the voice, I say, from which their omens all men drew." I regret this loss because I had hoped to see our P. Prov. G. M. Rawson lay the foundation stone of our new church with that pomp and pageantry which the Craft so well know how to display on such an occasion; but yet I would not ask him to stay a day, for I know the cause which calls him away earlier than he intended to go—I know that he hastens home to gladden the declining years of his mother. I need say no more, except that I hope, as the Chaplain of Shanghai, to labour as far as my poor powers admit for the good of all, and as a Mason to help the Craft in every way. I thank you for the kindness with which you have received my name. I have shown why I believe the Church does wisely and well to connect itself with our Constitution and Order.

The W. MASTER continued,—The next toast will be to those who have joined with us to-night in our banquet, and whom we

have much pleasure in bidding welcome. I shall couple the toast with the name of Bro. Morell.

Air,—*"Let us be happy together."*

Bro. MORELL having responded,

The W. MASTER proceeded,—As we are just entering upon a new year of our lodges, let me now propose to you the health of the officers appointed to work our respective bodies. I give you good wishes and health to our officers for the ensuing year, coupling the toast with the name of the two Senior Wardens, Bro. Holdsworth and Bro. Fearon. They have already given us a proof of what they can do, and I feel sure that their presiding officers will find able and zealous supporters in them. I give you "The Officers of this Lodge and the North Lodge of China, coupled with the names of Bros. Holdsworth and Fearon."

Air,—*"Tubal Cain."*

Bros. HOLDSWORTH and FEARON having replied,

The W. MASTER proceeded,—The last that I shall give you is one which I know every Mason will hail with full glasses and beating hearts. The Entered Apprentice is taught in his first song that—

"Who can more the ladies adore,

Than a Free and an Accepted Mason."

And I give you bumpers to the health of the fair ladies of Shanghai. The counsellor, the sympathiser, the friend, the companion; brethren, honour to our ladies—may their number increase; and I will couple with this toast the names of our youngest Master Mason Bro. Murrill.

Air, *"Here's a health to all good lasses."*

Bro. MURRILL replied in the following words,—You do me too much honour, Worshipful Master, in thus calling upon me, unpromising and unsophisticated bachelor that I am, and "youngest of the Master Masons present," to respond to that dearest and noblest of all sentiments, chosen and reserved by time-honoured custom for the crowning bumpers of the feast, and pledged in the oldest, purest draughts, accompanying emblems of her love, devotion, faith and virtue. If the grandest of "creation's lords" (?) are doubly honoured when their names and titles are coupled with one of those of gentler accent, how can an humble, undeserving mortal like myself be expected to rise and bear away the blushing load you heap upon me in thus coupling my name with that of the whole fair sex? The ladies, or woman! In its broadest, grandest sense, there's melody in the sound—soft as the lullaby that hushed our infant slumbers, sweet as the voice of the playmate that prattled by our side, and pure and gentle as the loving accents that cheer our path through life. In all its phases and variations, how fond the associations its mention awakens, how dear to our hearts are the scenes it recalls; beautiful as angel chords to which our heart strings blend in harmony. It is to us the song of the past and the epic of the future. Yes, it is honour, indeed, to be called upon to respond to such a toast; and while I thank you for the compliment so gracefully bestowed, I only regret my utter inability to do justice to the subject. But it is a duty I would not shun; that summons I must obey as long as one drop of manly blood courses through my veins, and a sense of gratitude or the memory of a mother's love warms and inspires my soul. The gallant knights of old were ne'er so proud to rush to battle or enter the lists as when the cause of "love and beauty" called to arms. Let us, so far from falling short of their noble example, show by word and deed that the true index of civilisation is now, as it has ever been, the standard of respect and deference due to woman; and, to prove this fact, I would proudly point to our own fraternity, who are as deservedly famous throughout the world for their gallantry and devotion, as they are pre-eminent and distinguished for their virtues and attainments. Woman! our protectors in childhood, our guides in youth, our companions in manhood, our solace in age, a friend that clings to us when others fail, and when dark clouds hang o'er our path, and the future looks gloomy and desolate, that "love-lighted watch-fire" shines brighter and brighter as the shadows thicken around it; and when the storm is over, her cheering smile is the rainbow of promise that assures us all is not lost, and that better days and fairer skies are dawning. Poets have sung her praises; the best, the noblest earth can boast have vied in manly strife to do her honour and express their admiration of her virtues; but woman's love was a theme too high for mortal tongue, and was never reached till God in His manhood called her "Mother." Her sphere, though different and varied from that of man, is none the less noble or exalted, fitted as it is for the display of those lovely Christian virtues that distinguish,

adorn, and immortalise her sex, and its proper fulfilment is as inseparably connected with the destiny and progress of her nation as the acts and policy of her sturdier compeers. "Show me," it has been said of a nation, "the mothers, and I will write you the history of its sons." Woman, through the gentle influences of her nature, exercises a power greater than the command of man. We all admit its magic sway, and are not unwilling or ashamed to own our proud allegiance. If we would have witnesses to prove that she is not wanting, but rather excels, in those traits of character that constitute the basis of true valour and ardent patriotism, let history speak; it will not plead her cause in vain. The names of Elizabeth of England, Isabella of Spain, Josephine and Martha Washington will live while history lives; and the memory of those brave and noble mothers and daughters who, when their country calls, strap the knapsack on the back of husband, son, and lover, and give up all they hold most dear to the sacred cause of patriotism, is embalmed as a holy treasure in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. Who, too, during the dark hours of the Crimean campaign, when grim Death from his stronghold in the Malakhoff and Redan's bloody heights hurled his messengers insatiately upon the allied force hovered like an angel of mercy around the camp, binding the wounds of the suffering soldiers, and soothing with hopeful whispers the fleeting moments of her dying comrades? Did ever England boast a better sovereign than she who now graces the British throne, and waves, like a fairy wand, a sceptre of love o'er a people who delight to obey her? Let us, then, if we would preserve inviolate those great principles of honour, truth, and fidelity that are the basis of an institution—while virtue, and constancy, and loveliness are cherished, while the sacred names of mother, sister, and wife are held dear to us, while we honour the past and have hopes for the future, while we reverence and worship the Gracious Giver of all good things—let this, His last, His noblest, His most perfect gift, be loved, honoured, cherished, and protected, not alone for her intrinsic worth, but also on account of that sacred pre-eminence to which Divine authority entitles her. I beg to give you, in closing, "The Damsels of our own Day." May we, the young men, prove ourselves as worthy of them as they are of their mothers.

The Tyler's toast brought the evening to a close.

ROYAL ARCH.

SHANGHAI.—*Zion Chapter* (No. 570).—The regular meeting of this chapter took place on the 3rd February, at the Masonic Hall. Present—Comps. Rawson, Prov. G. Supt.; Dunlop, Z.; Gould H.; Parker, J.; Nutt, P.S.; Martin, Scribe E.; Tilby, N.; Lidford, Org.; Bennett, Huntingdon, Hoff, Jamieson, Maitland, Seaman, Coutts, Des Laudes, Holdsworth, Wheelock, Jordan, Johnston, Markham, and Phillips, Janitor. Bros. Clark, J. E. D. Jamieson, Coghill, Lloyd (570), and Gundry (1027) were duly exalted. The following companions were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Gould, Z.; Parker, H.; Nutt, J.; Dunlop, Treas.; Fearon, G.S.; Holdsworth, Scribe E.; Markham, Scribe N.; and Phillips, Janitor. The Prov. G. Supt. then rose and stated that it would be the last occasion of his visiting the chapter previous to his departure for England. As the hour was growing late he would refrain from a long speech, but he wished to express hearty good wishes to all companions generally, and to the Zion Chapter particularly. Comp. Dunlop, M.E.Z., said he was quite sure the chapter had learned with regret that their respected Grand Superintendent was on the point of leaving China. He would not now detain the companions, as they would probably muster in force to do honour to Comp. Rawson at the farewell dinner to be given to him on the following day. He concluded by moving "That to mark the high esteem in which the Provincial Grand Superintendent was held by the chapter the sum of fifty guineas should be voted from the funds towards such suitable testimonial as might hereafter be approved of, to record the chapter's thorough appreciation of his merits." This motion was seconded by Comp. Gould and carried unanimously. The Prov. G. Supt. said that the gift thus tendered had taken him altogether by surprise, and he was at a loss to express his grateful acknowledgments in befitting language. He begged to accept the office with feelings of pride; and looking back upon his connection with the chapter, it seemed to him that the magnificent present just voted to him, would, amongst other emblems presented during former years, serve to assure his friends that his humble efforts to promote the welfare of the Craft had secured him the affectionate regard

of his fellow workers. On the motion of the Prov. G. Sec., seconded by Comp. Markham, the three Principals were constituted a committee to revise existing code of by-laws. All business being concluded, the chapter was closed in ancient form at 12.10 a.m.

KNIGHT'S TEMPLAR.

SHANGHAI.—*Celestial Encampment*.—A meeting of this encampment took place on the 20th January. Present—Sir Knts. Rawson, Prov. G.C.; Parker, E.C.; Gould (P.E.C.); Prelate; Markham, 1st Capt.; Nutt, 2nd Capt.; Martin, Reg.; Warder, Des Laudes, Dunlop, Underwood, J. Coutts, G. Coutts, Donaldson, P.E.C.; Huntingdon, Hiall. Sir Knt. Markham, 1st Capt., was then duly installed Eminent Commander. Comps. Jamieson, Oberweg, Holdsworth, and Mitchell were admitted and installed knights of the Order. The following are the officers for the year:—Sir Knts. Dunlop, Prelate; Hogg, 1st Capt.; Fearon, 2nd Capt.; Wilkinson, Expert; Martin, Reg. Sir Knt. Parker, P.E.C., in an eloquent speech, proposed that the jewel of a Prov. G. Commander should be presented to Sir Knt. Rawson to mark the recognition by the encampment of his truly valuable services to Templar Masonry in the far east. The E.C. seconded this motion, which was carried enthusiastically, and after a most touching response from Sir Knt. Rawson the encampment was closed.

INDIA.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

LUCKNOW.

LODGE MORNING STAR.—The brethren of the above lodge met on Tuesday, the 27th December, St. John's Day, to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint. The brethren assembled at seven p.m. Bro. F. Jennings, P.D. Prov. G.M. of Bengal, having been announced, was received at the entrance and escorted to the dais in the east, when Bro. Macgremnan expressed to him the wish of the brethren that he should preside. On his complying with the request, Bro. Macgremnan made over the hiram to him. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. Charles Rushton was advanced to the second degree in due and ancient form. Bro. C. B. Goode, S.W. of the lodge, who had been unanimously elected Master for the ensuing year, was then installed in the eastern chair, the following brethren composing the board of Installing Masters:—Bros. F. Jennings, J. F. Macgremnan, Major Simpson, and M. O'Meally. The hiram having been made over to Bro. Goode, that brother proceeded to elect and invest his officers with the badges of their respective offices. His Highness Bro. Sundeer Sing, Maharajah of Kuppeorthulla, K.S.I., and his brother, were visitors of the lodge, but were obliged to retire, owing to the indisposition of the former from excessive fatigue in paying and receiving visits of ceremony and state during the day. The lodge having been successively reduced, it was closed at ten, p.m., when the brethren and their guests adjourned to the banquetting hall, where a sumptuous repast had been provided for the occasion. It being a gala week in Lucknow, and many of the brethren having friends and guests who had come into the station from different places, to be present at the exhibition, excuses were tendered for non-attendance; but about thirty in all sat down at table. After removal of the cloth, Bro. Goode proposed the three first toasts, which were duly responded to in such style and warmth as none but Masons can receive and reciprocate. Bro. Macgremnan proposed the health of the outgoing Master, Bro. Major Baring, who had left the station with his regiment, coupled with that of the new Master of the lodge, Bro. Goode, and the newly invested officers. Bro. Goode returned thanks in a brief speech, expressing a hope that as the brethren had done him the honour to elect him their Master for the ensuing season, they would also afford him their cordial and united support both in the working and in the general management of the lodge. For himself personally, he would always be found at his post to do his duty to the best of his ability and judgment. Bro. Goode then asked the brethren to help him in disposing of the last toast of obligation, viz., "To all poor and distressed Masons, wheresoever dispersed, a speedy relief to their several wants and necessities," which was drunk in silence. Bro. Macgremnan having been requested to open

the harmony of the evening favoured the brethren with the "Entered Apprentice's song." Bro. Macginnan begged to call on all present to charge their glasses, which being done, he said he would not tax their patience with a lengthened speech, or such was not absolutely required. He felt certain that every brother would unite in assisting him, by heartily responding to the toast he was about to propose. There was present among them that evening a very distinguished member of the Order—one whose name was familiar to every Mason in Bengal and the provinces—one whose untiring zeal and exertions for Craft and Royal Arch Masonry had been over and over again universally acknowledged and appreciated. He (Bro. Macginnan) owed much to this distinguished brother in being the means of helping him some four years ago, when last in Calcutta, in conjunction with that truly good man and Mason, the late Grand Superintendent and officiating Grand Master of Bengal, Bro. Hoff, to convey to the province of Oudh the first dispensation for working a Royal Arch chapter—a want which then was most seriously felt by many brethren here and in the N.W. provinces. Lodge Morning Star and Chapter Ramsay, therefore, he need hardly observe, were under infinite obligation to Bros. Hoff and Jennings. He was glad that an opportunity had now presented itself, in the meeting of the latter brother in their hall, to express, in his presence, the delight and pleasure it afforded all to meet and welcome him among them. Bro. Macginnan then proposed the health of Bro. Jennings, which was drunk with rapturous applause and all the grand honours. Bro. Jennings replied in a neat and effective speech, enjoining all to work well together, and assist their newly-elected Master in the important functions of the office to which they had called him to the best of their ability. Several songs and toasts then followed. The last song of the evening having devolved on Bro. Macginnan, that brother thought he could do no better, considering the occasion and the circumstances, than to favour them with "Burns' farewell to his Masonic brethren," the last verse of which was ingeniously rendered specially applicable and effective in honour of Bro. Jennings' visit and approaching return to Calcutta, eliciting the warmest applause and enthusiasm of all present.

RANGOON.

LODGE STAR OF BURMAH.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 10th December, at the lodge rooms of the Victoria in Burmah Lodge (No. 832), owing to the new Freemasons' Hall, Rangoon, being decorated for consecration on St. John's Day. At this meeting, the W.M., George O'Donnell, was unanimously re-elected to fill the Eastern Chair for the ensuing year (1865). Mr. W. Finerane, who had passed the ballot on a previous occasion, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and Bro. R. C. Baldwin was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. A vote of thanks was passed to the W.M., officers, and brethren of the sister lodge, for the use of their rooms for this night.—An emergent meeting was held at Freemasons' Hall, Rangoon, on Saturday, December 24th, the W.M. Bro. George O'Donnell presiding; Bro. Robert Berrill, officiating as S.W., and Bro. C. Pascal being the J.W. The W.M. initiated Mr. William Simons into the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry, passed Bros. J. H. S. Bransom, barrister-at-law, and F. W. Harper, merchant, to the second degree, and raised Bros. Nowrojee Burjoojee and Thomas Bacon to the sublime degree of M.M. After a heavy night's work, the lodge was closed at five minutes to twelve.—On St. John's Day, 27th December, 1864, the brethren of Lodge Star of Burmah (No. 614) and Victoria in Burmah (No. 832), assembled in the lodge rooms of the latter lodge at a quarter before six, to instal Bro. J. Wilkins, M.D., as W.M. of Lodge Victoria for the ensuing twelve months. The ceremony of installation was conducted by Bro. Col. A. S. Greenlaw, P.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of England, assisted by a board of Installed Masters, consisting of Bros. George O'Donnell, Capt. Duncan, Capt. Newmarch, and Nanabhoj Burjoojee. After the installation, Bro. Dr. Wilkins invested Bro. Sampson with the badges of office of S.W., and Bro. Major Ricketts with those of the J.W. The other officers also having been invested, the lodge was closed at 7 a.m., when the brethren proceeded to consecrate the new Masonic Hall. Another meeting of the lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, the 11th January, at 7 p.m., precisely, Bro. George O'Donnell, W.M., presiding. The other offices were filled by Bros. R. Berrill, S.W.; Stuart Porter, J.W.; James Cotton, S.D.; William Hall, J.D.; and George Luckett, I.G. Captain Baker, commanding ship *Pudsey Dawson*, having been

duly proposed and seconded, was balloted for, and the ballot proving favourable, was initiated by the W.M. into the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry. The W.M. read to the lodge a communication from Bro. Greenlaw, P.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of England, asking the lodge to join in an application for an independent Provincial Grand Lodge, to be called the Provincial Grand Lodge of British Burmah, stating such reasons as he considered made the application advisable, and also one likely to be successful. As the discussion that took place showed the brethren of the lodge were not in favour of the proposition, the W.M. decided that the question should lie over until the next regular meeting, in order that it might be fully considered. Two candidates for initiation, Mr. James White and Mr. Sarkies Manook, passed the ballot successfully, but not being present, were not initiated.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

FAST AND SLOW SPEAKERS.—"Movement is as important in elocution as in music. The effect of the finest piece of music will be injured if played or sung faster or slower than the composer intended. Indeed, if the alteration of the movement be great, it may be utterly spoiled. In like manner the grandest poem or the most eloquent speech, however well delivered as regards other elocutionary points, will lose much of the proper effect by being uttered either too fast or too slow. Most speakers are always fast or slow, and some always in the extremes. The movement should be more or less fast or slow according to the thought or feeling expressed by the words. This fastness or slowness may affect but a single word, a phrase, or a whole sentence, and sometimes be sustained throughout a long passage The extremes of speaking very fast and speaking very slow are equally disagreeable to the hearer, and both very injurious to the speaker. The very fast speaker is seldom distinct in his articulation; the hearer misses half of what he says, and has not time to understand and appreciate the words which he does hear. While the hearer is reflecting on some fine thought, probably but partially understood through its indistinct utterance, the speaker is several sentences in advance. The orator's health must suffer, because from this rapid utterance the lungs have not due time afforded for supplying themselves with fresh wind; and, consequently, they will often be almost empty while the speaker is uttering a sentence, which is most injurious, and apt to cause spitting of blood and pulmonary consumption. On the other hand, the very slow speaker is wearying to listen to, especially if his thoughts are scanty and commonplace. He may be a very good parish priest, but he becomes a tedious bore in the pulpit, and too often the good effects produced by even the bad reading of our sublime Liturgy are marred by an extremely slow delivery of the sermon. Some persons who utter their words at a moderate rate, nevertheless make their delivery very slow by too many and too long pauses. This, although tedious to the listener, is not injurious to the speaker; indeed, it may be necessary for one who, like Hamlet, is "fat, and scant of breath." Others dwell upon every syllable, by which the delivery becomes extremely slow. This is very injurious to the health, and causes great exhaustion."—C. W. Smith's *Clerical Elocution*.

THE ORATOR THE HOUSE WONT HEAR, AND THE ORATOR THAT HAS THE EAR OF THE HOUSE.—The Speaker sat, urbane and courteous, with his eyes turned towards the unfortunate orator; but no other ears in the House seemed to listen to him. The corps of reporters had dwindled down to two, and they used their pens very listlessly, taking down here a sentence and there a sentence, knowing that their work was naught. Vavasor sat it out to the last, as it taught him a lesson in those forms of the House which Mr. Bott had truly told him it would be well that he should learn. And at last he

did learn the form of a 'count out.' Some one from a back seat muttered something, which the Speaker understood; and that high officer, having had his attention called to a fact of which he would never have taken cognizance without such calling, did count the House, and finding that it contained but twenty-three members, he put an end to his labours and to those of poor Lord Middlesex. With what feelings that noble lord must have taken himself home, and sat himself down in his study, vainly opening a book before his eyes, can we not all imagine? A man he was with ample means, with children who would do honour to his name; one whose wife believed in him, if no one else would do so; a man, let us say, with a clear conscience, to whom all good things had been given. But of whom now was he thinking with envy? Early on that same day Farringcourt had spoken in the House—a man to whom no one would lend a shilling, whom the privilege of that House kept out of gaul, whose word no man believed; who was wifeless, and childless, and unloved. But three hundred men had hung upon his words. When he laughed in his speech, they laughed; when he was indignant against the Minister, they sat breathless, as the Spaniard sits in the critical moment of the bull-killing. Whichever way he turned himself, he carried them with him. Crowds of members flocked into the House from libraries and smoking-rooms when it was known that this ne'er-do-well was on his legs. The Strangers' Gallery was filled to overflowing. The reporters turned their rapid pages, working their fingers wearily till the sweat drops stood upon their brows. And as the Premier was attacked with some special impetus of redoubled irony, men declared that he would be driven to enrol the speaker among his colleagues, in spite of dishonoured bills and evil reports. A man who could shake the thunderbolts like that must be paid to shake them on the right side. It was of this man, and of his success, that Lord Middlesex was envious, as he sat, wretched and respectable, in his solitary study!—*Can You Forgive Her?* by Anthony Trollope.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting held recently for the announcement of the annual prizes, Bro. R. Phené Spiers, eldest son of Bro. R. J. Spiers, D. Prov. G.M. Oxon, had awarded to him the Soane Medallion with £50, for the best design for a Royal Academy of Music, in a series of seven large drawings, including two elevations, two sections, ground floor and first floor plans, and perspective view. This is the tenth distinction which Bro. Spiers has gained since February, 1862, the principal of which are:—

1862, March.—From the Royal Institute of British Architects, the book prize, a magnificently illustrated volume by Cockerell, of the Temples of Egina.

1863, March.—From the R. I. B. A., the President's prize of £10 10s., with an extra medal of merit.

December.—From the Royal Academy the first-class silver medal and a series of books. At the same time, the gold medal, a series of books, and a scholarship of £25 per annum for two years.

1864, February.—Was placed first in the voluntary examination at the Royal Institute of British Architects in the class of distinction.

December.—From the Royal Academy the Travelling Studentship, with an allowance of £100 for a year.

1865.—From the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Soane Medallion with £50.

During the first two years of this period, Bro. Spiers was engaged in the practical duties of his profession at Mr. Digby Wyatt's office, London, and on the new East India Office; and last year he spent seven months in Italy and Sicily. A series of the drawings and sketches during that tour were submitted by him to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 9th ult., at Marlborough House.

Poetry.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

Aut viam inveniam, aut faciam.

It was a noble Roman,
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker
Before the castle, say:
"They're safe in such a fortress;
There is no way to shake it!"
"On, on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks her temple,
Content to gaze and sigh:
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it
Who says with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is learning your ambition?
There is no royal road;
Alike the peer and peasant
Must climb to her abode:
Who feels the thirst of knowledge,
In Helicon may slake it,
If he has still the Roman will
"To find a way, or make it!"

Are riches worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought;
With wishing and with fretting
The boon cannot be bought.
To all the prize is open,
But only he can take it,
Who says, with Roman courage,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

In love's impassioned warfare
The tale has ever been;
That victory crowns the valiant—
The brave are they who win.
Though strong in beauty's castle,
A lover still may take it,
Who says, with Roman daring,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Tom Taylor's adaptation of Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s'Amuse," under the name of "The Fool's Revenge," has been revived at this theatre. "The Fool's Revenge," was first performed about ten years ago at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and ran for a considerable number of nights. The drama affords Mr. Phelps an opportunity of displaying the versatility of his talent to eminent advantage, the character of *Bertuccio* bearing two phases of a totally opposite kind—the man of stern passions, goaded on to the very edge of endurance by mal-treatment, and the court buffoon, who mocks and scoffs at everybody and everything. To preserve the verisimilitude of such a character is no easy task. Mr. Phelps's vehemence is always a strong point in his acting, while there are few who surpass him in the expression of suppressed emotion. Thus his best scene in "The Fool's Revenge" is that with his daughter in the second act. What can more forcibly describe the passions that shake *Bertuccio* than the exclamation of his daughter (screaming and hiding her face), "Father, do not look so at me?"

The brief and passionate utterances of the distracted father serve merely to give colour to the stern repose of the scene. Now, it is the want of this quality in his "motley" scenes that render them less effective than they might otherwise be. Sarcasm is never so cutting as when delivered with perfect calmness and self-possession. The forced gesticulation and querulous impatience with which Mr. Phelps gives out the cynical jokes of the jester somewhat mar their effect. In the last scene, in which, in the midst of his fury at having discovered that he has betrayed his daughter into the snare in which he had expected to entangle his enemy, he tries to wheedle the attendants and others to admit him into the fatal chamber, there is too much wheedling and not sufficient rage and madness. At the fall of the curtain Mr. Phelps was called forward in an uproar of applause. The child-like simplicity of the character of *Fiordelisa* exactly suits Mrs. Herman Vezin, nor do we remember ever to have seen her play or look better. Mr. Edmund Phelps was the lover, *Scraphino*. The part is all straightforward work enough, but the actor being young, handsome, of a gentlemanly demeanour, and a favourite with the fair portion of the audience, a fitter representative of the character could hardly have been found. The rest of the parts were respectably filled.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The art-treasures of this always attractive building have just been increased by a remarkable acquisition. A collection of porcelain, jade, jewels, silks, furs, and Chinese curiosities, formed by Captain de Negroni out of the contents of the famous Summer Palace at Peking, is now on view in a substantial pagoda erected for the purpose in front of the French court. The variety and value of the articles thus exhibited will be understood from the announcement that they are nearly five hundred in number, and are estimated to be worth more than three hundred thousand pounds. At the time the allied forces were advancing on their victorious march towards Peking, Captain de Negroni was in command of a French regiment at Yuen-min-Yuen, a kind of Chinese Versailles. It was here, it will be remembered, the Summer Palace of the Emperor was sacrificed to the wrath of the allies, who had encountered such terrible proofs of the perfidy of their foes, and it was then the captain had the good fortune to acquire, by gift and purchase, the highly interesting materials for the present collection, which is now for the first time exhibited in public. Amongst such a multitude of objects, each worthy of the closest inspection, and all possessing distinct claims to attention, it is obviously impossible to do more than indicate some of the more prominent attractions. The bare list of the articles in the collection reads like a page from the "Arabian Nights." Many will here probably see for the first time specimens of that highly-prized stone called "jade," which, if wrought up by an artist in an unsatisfactory manner, dooms him to instant decapitation. A fine example of ingenious carving in this equally hard and beautiful substance will be found in the model of the celebrated Imperial junk, where the poetic mind of the artificer is displayed in the poise of the

rowers, the table covered with fruit and flowers, and the miniature birds at the side. The specimens of porcelain, or artificial jade, are evidently of the finest manufacture, and many are masterpieces of ceramic art. With the European jewels, presented at various times to the successive emperors, some singularly ingenious devices will be found associated. The two little birds who sing and flutter in their golden flagree cage, by means of mechanism composed of two thousand five hundred distinct pieces, will make the tiny warbler that used to attract such large audiences at the last Exhibition shut itself up into its box with a diminished head. The connoisseur in gems will behold a profusion of rubies and other precious stones, but his special admiration will, no doubt, be centred in a splendid sapphire, said to be the largest in the world, weighing 742 carats, and valued at £160,000. A great curiosity, which only to gaze upon would have gladdened the heart of the 'Tra-descants of the seventeenth century, is a little bottle containing the essence of crocodile, which is reported to be the strongest stimulant in existence, and, when used, terminating life through the excessive action of the emotions. The only other bottle of crocodile essence is said to be in the hands of the Sultan of Turkey, who, it is to be hoped, considers the rarity more ornamental than useful. The philosopher may ponder over a curious history of the illustrious Confucius, said to have been composed in the lifetime of that great reformer; and the imagination may find inexhaustible food for speculation in the meaning of those quaint pictures illustrative of domestic customs and religious ceremonies, which, through such a series of strange chances, have been thus unexpectedly revealed to the gaze of barbarians. The collection is, indeed, singularly interesting, and must prove exceedingly attractive.

FINE ARTS.

DRAWINGS OF PAINTED GLASS.

The late Mr. Charles Winston, of the Middle Temple, apart from his duties as special pleader, found leisure and uncommon energy for the study of ancient painted windows. The Archæological Institute has done honour to his memory by an exhibition of 770 of the drawings which he made of curious pictures on glass preserved in churches, cathedrals, and old mansions in various parts of England. Mr. Winston was a zealous antiquary, and something more. Faithful transcripts of so many objects of interest speak for his industry; the goodness of the drawings themselves attest his taste and genius as an artist. His researches and widely-extended labours were not given to the revival of an ancient art in a spirit of pedantry. While he gloried in the quaint designs and imperishable lustre of the old glass, his aim was to combine with these qualities the refinements of high art, fair-proportioned forms and shapes, and lifelike delineations of passion and sentiment. We learn from an able preface to the catalogue, written by Mr. J. B. Waring, that in addition to his drawings and writings on his favourite theme, Mr. Winston made many experiments with the view to improve the manufacture of glass, and that he rendered much practical service in this way, as practical men have borne witness.

Those who take a deep interest in the productions of the old limners on glass, with their quaint ornamentation, arms, portraits, and effigies, would do well to visit the rooms of the Arundel Society, in old Bond-street, where the drawings referred to, so ably illustrating the history of glass painting, may be seen, properly classified.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family are still at Windsor. The Prince of Wales held his third levée for the season. As in the case of the former levées, it was announced that the presentations to his Royal Highness would be held equivalent to presentations to her Majesty in person. The levée was numerous and brilliant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the **HOUSE OF LORDS** on Thursday, 30th ult., Lord Kinnaird brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, providing that all metalliferous mines should be placed under the Mines Inspection Act.—On Friday the Colonial Naval Defence Bill was read a third time and passed; and the other orders having been disposed of, with the exception of Lord Shaftesbury's motion concerning Houses for the Poor, nothing of importance took place.—On Monday a long discussion took place on the motion for the second reading of the Public Schools Bill. The majority of the speakers objected to the measure as it stood, and Lord Derby, while offering no opposition to the second reading, suggested that it should be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill was read a second time, and several other measures were advanced a stage.—On Tuesday, Lord Granville, in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, said Lord Russell had instructed our agents in Russia to collect and publish all the information they could obtain respecting the terrible plague which is now travelling westward.—Petitions were presented from Harrow and Rugby schools, and from the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, praying to be heard by counsel against the Public Schools Bill. Lord Clarendon said the measure would be referred to a select committee.—In the **HOUSE OF COMMONS** on Thursday, the 30th ult., some opposition was offered to the committal of the Courts of Justice Concentration Bill, on the ground that the site selected was an unsuitable one, but ultimately the Bill passed through committee.—On the order for going into committee upon the Courts of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, introduced by the Government, Mr. Whiteside moved, by way of amendment, that this Bill be referred to a select committee, to which he proposed that his own bills should be referred, the committee to be empowered to take evidence. After some observations by Sir G. Bowyer and a reply by the Attorney-General, upon a division the amendment was negatived by 68 to 30, and the House went into committee *pro forma*.—On Friday, Mr. McMahon gave notice of a resolution affirming the desirableness of a complete assimilation of the laws of England and Ireland.—In reply to a question from Mr. Caird, Mr. Milner Gibson said the Government intended to try a "voluntary" plan for the collection of agricultural statistics in Great Britain.—Mr. Villiers, in answer to a question from Mr. W. Egerton, said it would not be practicable to introduce clauses in the Union Chargeability Bill to give powers to guardians to re-construct unions.—In reply to Mr. O. Stanley, Lord Clarence Paget said the Admiralty had received no proposal for another Arctic expedition.—The Attorney-General, in reply to a question, defended the appointment of Mr. H. J. Stonor—a gentleman who once figured prominently in an election for Sligo—to a County Court Judgeship.—Mr. Newdegate called attention to the statements which had been made in the French Senate, and in French journals, as to the probability of the Pope seeking refuge in England, and asked whether, considering the peculiar relations in which Roman Catholics stood towards his Holiness, it would be conducive to internal harmony and the peace of Europe to permit him to take up his residence in this country. Lord Palmerston replied that it was only an assumption of Mr. Newdegate's that the Pope would be obliged to

leave Rome; and, as to his Holiness establishing himself in England, such a step would be at once "a political solecism" and "a political anachronism." The noble lord seemed to hint, in accordance with the suggestion made to the Pope personally some time ago by Mr. Odo Russell, that if compelled to quit Rome, everything would be done to make his Holiness comfortable, if he chose to settle at Malta.—Mr. Maguire moved for a select committee to inquire into the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland—a motion which was seconded by Mr. W. E. Forster. After some discussion, Lord Palmerston suggested that the inquiry should be confined to the operation of the Acts passed in 1860, for enabling tenants to enter into arrangements with their landlords in reference to the improvement of farms. This suggestion was adopted.—On Monday, Lord Palmerston pronounced a high panegyric on the statesman whose death the whole country mourns. "Mr. Cobden's name," said the noble lord, "will be for ever associated with great and disinterested services to his country, and I am sure that there is no man in this House who does not feel that it has to regret the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, and the country the death of one of its most useful servants. Mr. Disraeli followed, in an eloquent speech, in which he did reverent homage to the memory of the great free-trader. He described Mr. Cobden as without doubt the greatest political character that the upper middle class of this country has as yet produced;" adding that he was "an ornament to the House of Commons, and an honour to England." After a few remarks from Mr. Bright, who seemed to be deeply moved, the House passed on to the orders of the day.—Lord Hartington stated that in the judgment of the War Office, there is no "adequate reason" why volunteer officers should be exempted from serving on juries.—On Tuesday there was no House.—On Wednesday notice was given by The O'Donoghue that, on Tuesday, the 24th, he should move an address to the Crown for a charter of incorporation to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.—The Metropolitan Houseless Poor Bill passed through Committee, after an amendment had been introduced, on the motion of Mr. Ayrton, to make it a permanent measure.—On the motion of Colonel Taylor, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for South Shropshire, in the room of Lord Newport, called to the House of Peers by the title of the Earl of Bradford.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of England made a sudden advance last week. In London and the nine other largest towns the deaths amounted to 3,327, or thirty-two in the thousand, which was an increase of three over the previous week. Of these the deaths in London were 1,676, or more than 100 over the ten years' average. Manchester had the unenviable pre-eminence in death last week, but it is explained that the return included all the inquests held during the quarter, though only now registered. Its neighbour town of Salford stands lowest. The births were 4,264, of which 2,166 occurred in London.—The last week of March has closed, according to the return just issued by the Poor-law Board, with a diminution of pauperism in the cotton manufacturing unions. During the week in question 1,030 persons went off the Guardian's relief lists; of that number 510 were adult able-bodied paupers. The Ashton-under-Lyne union decreased 500; Chorlton, 290; Manchester, 160; Preston, 120; and Rochdale, 111. In all, fifteen unions decreased 1,600; seven experienced no change; and six increased in the aggregate 570. The largest figures noticeable in the last class relate to Blackburn and Burnley, both unions having increased by 140, and Haslingdon by 130. The Guardians disbursed £5,964 in outdoor relief, or £226 more than they expended during the week im-

mediately preceding the last.—The revenue returns for the quarter and for the financial year have been published. The result must be regarded as satisfactory. The Customs and the property tax, which were both reduced last year, show a deficit on the whole year—the former of £660,000, the latter of £1,126,000. But the Customs are rapidly recovering their former position; indeed, there is a small surplus on the quarter just ended; and all the other items, except the miscellaneous, show an increase. The Excise has increased to the enormous extent of £1,351,000 over the amount of last year. The result of the whole is that there is an increase on the last quarter of £188,062, and on the whole year of £104,473.—Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P., died in London on Sunday last. Though for many years continually in the thick of political strife, Mr. Cobden made no enemies. His singular abilities and his transparent honesty won for him the respect of his opponents, while his services in the cause of free trade have endeared his name to the great mass of his countrymen.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by a large number of peers and members of Parliament, on Tuesday proceeded by water to Crossness Point, below Plumstead, calling on the way at Barking Creek, where they inspected the Northern Outfall, which has been in operation since August last. At Crossness the Prince of Wales examined the works and started the powerful engines which henceforth continually raise the sewerage into the reservoir whence at high tide it flows into the river to be carried, it is hoped, far beyond the possibility of return to pollute the Thames above bridge.—The prizes for the more skilful of the exhibitors at the South London Exhibition were distributed at the Lambeth Baths, where the Exhibition had been held, on Saturday; and, according to arrangement, Lord Palmerston went across the water and distributed the prizes. There were about 300 exhibitors, who passed in review before his lordship, and received their awards at his hands, though it was observed that some who received only commendations did not very highly appreciate them. At the close his lordship addressed the meeting in his usual lively style, reminding those exhibitors who had not obtained prizes that though at the Derby only one horse could win, still the beaten horses were the better for their training, and would win prizes elsewhere. The meeting was also shortly addressed by other gentlemen, and the proceedings closed by singing the National Anthem.—An interesting exhibition of fine arts and articles of *virtu* has been opened in the Windsor Town Hall for the benefit of the Windsor and Eaton Literary Institution. The committee have been favoured with loans of the most rare and valuable articles from her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and most of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and the consequence is that the exhibition has proved so attractive as to compel the committee to keep it open longer than they first intended. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Helena and Louise, attended by their suite, visited the exhibition, mingling freely with the company that at the time thronged the rooms, and evidently much pleased with all they saw.—The Easter muster of volunteers at Brighton will be placed under the command of Sir Robert Walpole, the commandant at Chatham. The brigadiers will be taken, as is usual, from among the most distinguished officers of the volunteer corps. The railway arrangements devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, traffic manager of the Brighton line, and the corps of Railway Engineer Volunteers will, for the first time, have their services brought into requisition.—The Hon. F. Byng presided at a meeting in the St. James's Vestry Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday

evening, in furtherance of an industrial exhibition by the working men of West London. Mr. Morell, the secretary of the movement, stated what had been done, and announced that Mr. Gye had granted the use of the Floral Hall at the Italian Opera for the purposes of the exhibition.—The *Scotsman* states that the reports of the Lords' Committee in the Edmunds case will be laid on the table forthwith. Our contemporary professes to be able to state that the report will entirely exonerate Lord Brougham, while "it seems nearly certain that Mr. Edmunds will come out of the inquiry in a worse light than when he went into it, and that Mr. William Brougham will not be in an enviable or unclouded position." As for Lord Westbury, he is pronounced to be "in considerable danger."—The dispute in the iron trade has not been confined to Staffordshire. The Scotch masters also determined on a reduction of wages, and as the men refused to submit another strike was the consequence. At a meeting of the workmen at Glasgow on Monday last, however, it was agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and steps are to be taken to have that done in concert with the masters. The lock-out in South Staffordshire is now at an end. At a meeting of the metropolitan trade delegates held on Wednesday night, Mr. Potter, who was in the chair, announced that the masters in South Staffordshire had put an end to the lock-out—their works were to be re-opened, and the men were to resume work at the lowered rate of wages at which they left off, but without signing any document to the masters.—A case of some importance to railway companies in the metropolitan parishes has been before the Lord Chief Baron, at Kingston. The parish of Newington indicted the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company for building bridges over the thoroughfares without taking sufficient precautions for the safety of passengers in the streets. The principal objection was that steps were not taken to deaden the noise of trains passing, whereby horses were frightened and lives endangered. Before witnesses were called, the Lord Chief Baron suggested that this was rather a case for the arbitration of some scientific persons than the verdict of a jury, and both parties agreed to this suggestion, and to refer the matter to arbitration.—Another apprehension of an innocent man, bearing a strong resemblance to the Shrewsbury affair, except that the acting policeman was not a rogue but a fool, took place at York, when an officer of the army named Crum, was arrested on the charge of having forged a cheque for £1,500, on a bank at Buxton. It was to no purpose that Captain Crum gave up his letters and other documents for examination in order to prove the mistake under which they laboured. They marched him off to Buxton, where, of course, the blunder was discovered, and he was set at liberty.—A War Office clerk, named Browne, who was very seriously injured by the collision in the Blackheath tunnel, in December last, brought an action for compensation against the South-Eastern Railway Company, at the Kingston assizes, on Friday, and the jury awarded him the sum of £5,550.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at Erith on the bodies of three of the unfortunate youths who were drowned some time ago by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the training ship *Worcester*. After hearing a good deal of evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—The man Fisher, who was convicted a few days ago at Bath of the murder of his wife, has been respited.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—On Friday the amendment in favour of the freedom of the press was brought forward in the French Corps Legislatif, and gave rise to a very spirited debate. The amendment was ultimately rejected, but there was the large number of 63 votes in its favour. The opponents

to it numbered 187. On Saturday the amendment in favour of electoral meetings was discussed and rejected by 233 against 17 votes. The first paragraph of the address was then adopted. —The news of the death of Mr. Cobden was received with great regret in Paris, where the lamented gentleman was well known and had numerous friends. All the journals pay a tribute of respect to his memory. The official *Moniteur* concludes a long article in his praise with the following expression:—"Cobden was able to understand France, and he loved her. She will never forget him." In the Corps Legislatif also the event was referred to in terms of genuine feeling. "This death," said M. de Roquette, "is a misfortune not only for England, but for France herself, who will sincerely deplore his loss, and share the deep regret it causes." "Yes," responded another deputy, "let England know that our regret is unanimous." Some modification in the press law is understood to be contemplated by M. Lavalette, by which an incriminated writer will have an opportunity of defending himself before the official warning is shaken over his head. Anxiety is beginning to be felt in the French capital on account of the plague now raging in Russia, and represented to be making a movement eastward.—According to a Turin letter, a military convention has been concluded between France and Italy for the purpose of authorising the Italian troops to enter the Papal territory in pursuit of brigands, and the French to pursue brigands from the Pope's dominions into the Italian provinces.—The Spanish Chambers on Saturday adopted the bill for the abandonment of Santo Domingo by a large majority. The Government will no doubt take an early opportunity of withdrawing all its forces from the island.—The American Minister at Lisbon has lost no time in demanding "satisfaction" for the cannonade opened upon the Federal steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento* by the Portuguese forts. The American commanders have denied that they were about to leave the Tagus in pursuit of the Confederate ironclad *Stonewall* when fired upon, and affirm that they were merely preparing to change their anchorage. This, we presume, is the ground upon which the Portuguese Government is called upon to give "satisfaction," to dismiss the Governor of Fort Belem, and to honour the American flag with a salute of twenty-one guns.—Monte Video has surrendered to the Brazilian General Flores, who is said to have temporarily assumed the Presidency of Uruguay. This event, says a letter from Lisbon, "has resulted in the re-establishment of peace."—The semi-official *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg asserts that the reports of the appearance of the Siberian plague in that city are unfounded. The illness which prevails at present is described as having no epidemic character; and it is stated that only the poor people who neglect sanitary regulations are suffering from any unusual attacks.

AUSTRALIA, CHINA, &c.—By telegraph from Suez we have intelligence from Melbourne to February 23. Hostilities had recommenced in New Zealand, and in a conflict with the rebels a detachment of British troops nearly suffered a defeat. The rebels had murdered and decapitated one of the members of the Provincial Council. It is to be hoped that the report that the rebel leader William Thompson had surrendered to General Carey, will prove to be well founded.—Many of the Chinese provinces are still in a very disturbed state. The Mahomedans had succeeded in capturing two towns, and the Chinese garrison at Hungchow had mutinied.

AMERICA.—The announcement of two sharp actions in North Carolina constitutes the chief military news brought by the *Peruvian* and *City of Washington*. In both these actions—of which the accounts proceed from despatches transmitted to

Richmond by Generals Johnston and Hardee—the Confederates claim the victory. In the first—which occurred on the 16th ult. at Averysborough, a town or village on the Cape Fear river, and on the high road from Fayetteville to Raleigh—General Hardee states that he defeated General Sherman, who was repulsed from the Confederate position, and estimates the Federal losses at 3,000 men while the Confederate loss is said not to have exceeded 450 men. In the second—which occurred on the evening of the 10th ult. near Beutonsville, a little town or village not very far from the southern bank of the Neuse river—General Johnston states that he attacked and defeated the Federals and captured three guns. The Federals, who appear to have formed part of General Schofield's corps, fell back upon reinforcements, and then renewed the engagement, which lasted until nightfall, and on the following morning they were found to have intrenched themselves. General Johnston states that the Confederate loss was "small," but apparently makes no estimate of the Federal losses, and observes that "a dense thicket prevented active operations." It was reported in the North that Generals Sherman and Schofield had formed a junction, and that General Schofield's corps now constituted the right wing of General Sherman's army. It was also rumoured that the Federals had occupied Goldsborough, which the Richmond journals admitted to have been evacuated by the Confederates. Both General Lee's and General Grant's armies were stated to be "ready to move;" but no attempt had apparently been made by either. Gen. Sheridan was asserted to be "preparing another movement for the purpose of intercepting Gen. Johnston's retreat." It was reported that a strong Federal corps, under the command of General Thomas, had commenced its march from Knoxville, in East Tennessee, for Western Virginia. A body of 10,000 Federal cavalry had begun a "raid" from Eastport, in Mississippi, with the object of destroying the remaining railways in Alabama and Mississippi. A rumour that the Confederates had evacuated Mobile, and that the city had been occupied by the Federals, had been transmitted from Memphis; but it was no doubt unfounded, as it was also stated, probably by telegrams published in the Richmond journals, that Mobile was expected to be attacked by land and sea on the 22nd ult. Some companies of negro soldiers had already been organised in Richmond, and it was said that the Confederate General Kirby Smith had armed and trained 25,000 negroes in Texas and Arkansas. The Confederate Congress, before its adjournment, had empowered President Davis to "borrow"—meaning apparently to take from the banks—3,000 dollars in coin for the support of the army. It had also issued an address to the Southern people, declaring that a conquest of the Southern Confederacy is "geographically impossible," and expressing confidence that independence will be achieved. President Lincoln was visiting General Grant at City Point, "for the sake of his health," as it was said; but his visit had caused a "renewal of peace rumours."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bros. WEBSTER and AYRE are thanked.

J. S.—We have forwarded your letter to the brother named.

K. S.—It is impossible for us to tell you what prospect you would have of becoming a Grand Master.

BETA.—Send us the paper to which you refer.

T. G.—Received with many thanks.

W. A.—Your communication shall appear next week.

W. B.—Decidedly not.