

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

GRAND LODGE.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The position of honorary members in lodges has long been unsatisfactory, and certainly will not be rendered the less so by the decision arrived at by the last Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes. We have always held that honorary members hold no privileges beyond that of attending the lodge meetings and assisting in the work when requested, but that they could not hold office, or interfere in the general management of the lodge; and here we are agreed with the Board of General Purposes, and we presume, after the recent decision, we must say with Grand Lodge. But we entirely disagree with the principle that an honorary member must be a subscribing member to some other lodge. We are aware of the rule which says—

“A brother, who is not a subscribing member to a lodge, shall not be permitted to visit any lodge in the town or place where he resides more than once during his secession from the Craft.”

That rule was intended, and properly so, to prevent a brother partaking of the advantages of the Craft, who rendered no services in return. But is that the case with honorary members? We unhesitatingly answer, No. For what are honorary members elected? Dr. Oliver says:—

Any lodge may elect a brother who has rendered some essential service to the lodge, or distinguished himself by eminence in the Craft as an honorary member.”

If that be the case, surely, because the lodge to which a brother “has rendered some essential service” wishes to do him honour by electing him an honorary member, it cannot be fairly said that he has *seceded from the Craft*; and that it is which renders him unable to visit a lodge more than once “in the town or place where he resides”—a law which we regret to say in large towns, where there are many lodges, must be a dead letter; and in London we know it is violated daily, and the more especially by members of that profession of which the Grand Registrar is so bright an ornament. We do not accuse the brethren who violate the law with doing so knowingly, for there is not one in twenty who ever look into the “Book of Constitutions,” or, having done so, trouble themselves to remember its provisions. That, however, is altogether apart from the question now before us—the position of honorary members;

and to show how contradictory are ideas on the subject, we quote Dr. Oliver in full:—

“The constitutions of Masonry contain little information on the subject of honorary members. And we must, therefore, estimate their position by such analogies as may be found to apply to the circumstances of the case. Any lodge may elect a brother who has rendered some essential service to the lodge, or distinguished himself by eminence in the Craft as an honorary member; and may confer upon him, not an actual, but a past rank. The law is silent regarding his privileges: but we think the common sense view of the case would assign to such a one the same privileges in the lodge when he is present as are enjoyed by a subscriber—else of what value is the membership?”

“It is freely admitted that beyond the four walls of that individual lodge an honorary member can claim no Masonic immunities by virtue of such an appointment, because his name is not recorded in the Grand Secretary’s books, except the Grand Lodge itself admit him to that honour in its own body. But, after all, it may be doubted whether he would be legally competent to take any active part in the deliberations of the lodge by which he has been thus distinguished without the especial request of the W.M., who may be desirous of hearing his opinion on any particular question; and even then he may be incapable of voting, unless he actually contributes to the funds of the lodge by paying the customary dues; in which case he would cease to be honorary, and become a literal subscribing member.”

We maintain that the electing a brother an honorary member of a lodge for “essential service to the lodge” is as much an acknowledgement of those services as would be a testimonial, a purse of money, or otherwise, and perhaps somewhat more complimentary; but, indeed, it would be far from that if the brother were at once to be shorn of all privileges, and informed, “Mind, you cannot visit us a second time without you go and join another lodge;” and anything more supremely ridiculous could not be propounded, even by the Board of General Purposes, and will, as it deserves, be set at naught throughout the Craft.

Indeed, in places where there is but one lodge, the members are, by this decision, prevented from paying a graceful compliment to an old and worthy member to whom, perhaps, the lodge owed its very existence or preservation in the hour of difficulty, and who, when he is retiring from the world of life, would appreciate such a compliment higher than gold or diamonds, but who cannot accept it, as the officials of Great Queen-street hold that by doing so he “seceded from the Craft”—a bit of special pleading worthy only of the Quirks or Shirks of society. Again, do we not know how many lodges—how many circles of lodges—are dependent on one or two energetic brethren for their Masonic teaching; and are sub lodges to be debarred from acknowledging their services in the only manner in which it would be accepted? because, thereby, they would be virtually excluding

the brother from Masonry, and he will be held as having "seceded from the Craft."

As regards the fees to the Fund of Benevolence, that is another question; and whether they should be paid for honorary members or not we do not now intend to argue, though we are aware that a lodge, in recommending a petitioner to the Board of Benevolence, has to declare that the brother "hath been a regular contributing member, paying the stipulated subscription to this lodge." That, of course, means that *the brother and the brother only* shall pay his Grand Lodge dues, but how much further it goes is a moot point; and we know the late Grand Secretary, whom we regard as a far better authority than either of the present executive officers of Grand Lodge, held that the payment of any sum above the quarterage was sufficient, if set forth in the by-laws. In one lodge to which we belong there are four series of fees; "stipulated subscriptions:"—1st, ordinary members, £5 per annum; 2nd, musical members, £1 per annum, and surely their services are worth the other £4; 3rd, country members, £1 per annum, and the visiting fee whenever they attend a banquet; and 4th, honorary members, 10s. per annum being a "stipulated subscription," and, therefore, we suppose within the meaning of the law. We are not honorary members of that lodge, but we are of another, and through that lodge we always pay our quarterage to the Fund of Benevolence; indeed, we have paid more years' subscriptions to that fund than we are old.

The manner, too, in which the motion was brought forward at last Grand Lodge was altogether unsatisfactory. No notice had been given of any motion on the subject; and had it emanated from any brother below the dais we have no hesitation in saying it would not have been received. Then, again, it enacted nothing; indeed, the Grand Registrar distinctly stated it was not intended to enact anything—it was only a declaration of opinion, which the Deputy Grand Master explained would not legally bind anyone. If it does not, we would ask what is the use of the resolution? and whether Grand Lodge and the Board of General Purposes have not stultified themselves in the eyes of any reflecting brother?

We trust the subject will not be allowed to stop where it is, but that some brother will again bring it before Grand Lodge in such a form as shall finally decide the law, and render it legally binding on the Craft.

FREEMASONRY IN THE LEVANT.

We are indebted to the Naples correspondent of the *Freimaurer-Zeitung*, for a highly interesting account of the condition of Freemasonry in the Ottoman Empire. In reproducing the substance of this article, we do not, however, mean to endorse the whole of our contemporary's views.

In 1859, there was only one English lodge in Constantinople; a French one had been started, but had quietly expired for want of support, and owing to the bad elements it consisted of. The ambition of the English inhabitants led to the foundation of two more lodges, with a view of establishing an English Provincial Lodge for Turkey. After this, eight German brethren, dissatisfied with the arid forms of these lodges, established a German lodge under the auspices of the Hamburg Grand Lodge. The English Provincial Lodge opposed this step in a solemn protest, pursuant to the theory of district rights; but the objection was overruled by the founders, and the protestation laid *ad acta*. Encouraged by this show of energy on the part of the German brethren, the French and Italian Masons soon started lodges of their own.

A very good understanding prevails among the non-English lodges, a disagreement having only occurred with respect to the reception of new members. The Germania am Goldnen Horn Lodge made it a practice to refer to the French and Italian lodges respectively all those applicants not fully conversant with the German language, and claimed a reciprocity from the other lodges for German applicants, pointing out, more particularly, that each lodge must know its countrymen best. But the French and Italian lodges declined acceding to this demand, declaring themselves ready to receive any "respectable gentleman," irrespective of nationality; and thus many Germans joined more particularly the Italian Lodge, and the Germania was, of course, impeded in its progress. Notwithstanding this, the three lodges continue on excellent terms of friendship; a short time ago only, the Lodge Italia, in conjunction with the Fenice Lodge, of Corfu, presented Bro. Georg Treu, W.M. of the Lodge Germania am Goldnen Horn, with its honorary membership, for having laid before them a very practical project for the foundation of Greek lodges and a Hellenic Grand Lodge. A proposal has also been made by him to draw a complete net of lodges over the Orient, starting from Constantinople, with a view

to establish a link of fraternity amongst the various races, and cultivate Masonry in those quarters where it has been, up to the present day, entirely disconnected and isolated; every lodge existing separately, and without any participation in the general interests of the Craft. In consequence, however, of Bro. Veneziani, the W.M. of the Italia, supporting Bro. Treu's endeavours, it is to be expected that all the great centres of population in Turkey will soon have lodges of their own, in which the various Oriental races, Turks, Armenians, Greek, Bulgarians, Arabs, Roumanians, Russians, &c., will co-operate with their Occidental brethren towards a universal fraternisation.

It is to be hoped that a correspondence will be established amongst all the Levantine lodges, and the intellectual link being thus realised, a general congress of Oriental brethren brought about. Unfortunately, the English brethren are the most behindhand in these movements. They deem themselves superior to the *commun des mortels*, and keep aloof from the aspirations tending towards the redemption of the races of the East, and will not admit that any, even the slightest reform in the organisation of Masonry is due to the spirit of the time we live in. Bro. Scipione Salvotti, of Trient, the Orator of the Lodge Italia, who belongs to the Paris Lodge Renaissance par les Emules d'Hiram, and advocates its views tending to organise Masonry as a new religion, has just left Constantinople, resigning the office of attaché to the Italian Consulate in that town. On Bro. Salvotti's motion, the Italia submitted to the Florence Masonic Congress a new system of ten degrees, called "Rito Filosofico Italiano." The first four degrees of this scheme were as follows:—

- 1st. Elect of nature (eletto della natura).
- 2nd. Astrometer (Misuratore degli Astri).
- 3rd. Balanced by purification (Equilibrato della purificazione).

4th. Regenerate to abnegation and victory (Regenerato dal sacrificio e dalla Vittoria).

These degrees would correspond exactly to the 9th, 14th, 15th, and 18th degrees of the Scottish system of 33 degrees. According to Bro. Salvotti's plan, the ritual would be based upon a rational and scientific symbolism, tending to develop the fundamental laws of the natural sciences. The three highest degrees would be—

- 1st. Persistent in virtue (equal to the 30th Scottish degree).

2nd. Philaletes, or sublime adept of truth (32nd degree, Scot.)

3rd. Illustrious illuminated of reason (32nd degree, Scot.)

Bro. Salvotti has found a great many supporters for his new system among his countrymen in the East; the Lodge Italia would, no doubt, have adopted it had its promoter continued to reside in Constantinople.

ITALY.

The *Monde Maçonnique*, for December, publishes the following correspondence that has taken place between the new French lodge, Les Amis de L'Avenir, Jersey, the illustrious Bro. Garibaldi, and the Supreme Council of Palermo, at the time of Garibaldi's election as Grand Master, previous and subsequent to his resignation.

Orient of St. Helier, August 15, 1864, V.E.

The R. Lodge of the Amis de L'Avenir, to the most illustrious Bro. Joseph Garibaldi, Grand Master of the Orient of Italy.

Dearest Brother,—We hail with delight your election to the dignity of Grand Master of the Orient of Italy. The choice of the Italian lodges could not fall upon a man representing better than you do the spirit of universality, which is the essence of Freemasonry. Your nomination opens to us a new era, the era of Masonic unity, realised by the true fraternity of the rites. To open this era the man was called upon who has devoted his life to the propagation of our threefold principle, viz., Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; the citizen who has realised the unification of his native country merely as the first step towards the union of all nations.

In you is embodied the great Masonic tradition, from which the 18th century has elicited the revolution for the good of the world. Our lodge will be most happy, illustrious brother, to enter upon a fraternal intercourse with the Italian lodges, and to join its labours to their aspirations.

Please to communicate our wishes to the lodges of your circle, and to transmit to them the fraternal greeting which we send to you as the representative of the whole Italian Masonry.

(Signed)

PH. BAUDIN, W.M.

T. DELAMARE, S.W.

F. GIRAUDOT, J.W.

RONDEAUX, Speaker.

E. ALA VOINE, Secretary.

A. DESMOULINS, Keeper of the Seals.

In reply to this letter the Bro. Secretary of the

Lodge Les Amis de l'Avenir, received the following communication :—

Private Cabinet of the P.S.G.G.

Grand Master, Garibaldi.

To all brethren of the universal Masonic brotherhood, greeting,

I am most thankful to you for the complimentary expressions in which you have couched your delightful letter, dated August 15th. I shall direct the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of Palermo to enter upon a fraternal intercourse with your most respectable lodge.

To you, and to all the associates of the French *Democratia militans*, which is the hope of all mankind, I send fraternal greeting.

Your devoted,

G. GARIBALDI, 33°.

Orient of Caprera, Oct. 25th, 1864, V.E.

Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of Italy, of the ancient Scottish rite, adopted by the Orient of Palermo.

Palermo, Nov. 26th, 1864, V.E.

Dearest Brethren,—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that our Most Illustrious Grand Master, G. Garibaldi, has transmitted to us the original of the plate of your respectable lodge, bearing the date of August 15th last. We hail with happiness and delight your proposal to enter upon a friendly intercourse with the lodges of our circle, and we hasten to give them due notice of your intention; and we forward to you their titles, as shown in the enclosed roll. You may, dearest brethren, freely confer with them in future, and rest assured that they will be, like us, most delighted to exchange sentiments of mutual fraternity, and co-operate with you to bring about the realisation of our hearty wishes for the Masonic brotherhood.

Accept, dearest brethren, our fraternal salutations.

DOMINICO ZACCARIO,

L.G.M. *ad interim*.

A list of the fifty-one lodges of the circle of the Orient of Palermo, is appended to this communication.

ART AS APPLIED TO FURNITURE.

At the last monthly meeting of the Bristol Society of Architects, Mr. C. S. Fripp in the chair, after Mr. E. W. Godwin had made some observations on the progress of the students' class,

Mr. H. Crisp read a paper on Art as applied to Domestic Furniture, of which we give an outline :—

The present century, he remarked, has witnessed a revival of art, and this revival has shown during the last few years a decided advance, generally speaking, in the right direction. But with all this little, if any, encouragement has been given

to the manufacture of art furniture, the public, as a rule, being quite satisfied to place themselves in the upholsterers' hands, thus being entirely guided and controlled in their selection of the articles they may require, as to what is the correct thing for this room or that room, by the opinions and assertions of a man who, though he may be a respectable and honest tradesman, is, with very few exceptions, no more competent to thus adjudicate than the veriest child. We may often meet with men, and women too, whose knowledge of the fine arts and whose opinions thereon pass current in the world, and sometimes happily right in their choice or judgment in such matters. But, when they come to the question of furniture, all they really know of the matter is what they want, and what they like or dislike, and for which likes and dislikes they can assign no better reason than that they do so like or dislike. What course, therefore, is pursued by those persons of otherwise good and cultivated views when they are called upon to furnish their houses, and in the building and decoration of which they have, perhaps, given evidence of the possession of cultivated minds? They go to their upholsterer, and, if they do not actually ask for his opinion, they tacitly allow themselves to be persuaded into this or that as "fashionable," "genteel," and "much in request." The result is that, instead of having their walls covered with stories on grounds of plain or diapered colours, you see large and unmeaning patterns, "the last new design," full of confusion and distortion. The same thing applies to their curtains, and hideous and senseless scrolls, and twists, and mouldings, and carving, and perhaps gilding and tasteless decorations, are seen in their massive and expensive furniture. It is really at times matter for wonderment who and where are the designers of all these tortuous twists and absurdities; and what makes the matter more offensive is that in many things, such as glass frames, cornices, &c., all this elaboration and show is but mere deception, consisting of composition work stuck on in different pieces, which many an innocent and unsuspecting purchaser, when too late, discovers to his surprise and cost. It is an easily proved fact that scarcely ever is an article to be found coming from a modern upholsterer's shop which can in any way obtain credit for possessing the commonest principles of good design. How often are to be seen articles of furniture, which, if left almost entirely to their own simple and necessary form of construction and framework, would be good in design and pleasing to the eye, but which are turned into shapeless and ugly objects by having the structure carefully concealed by all sorts of paddings, stuffings, carvings, and twistings. Take, for example, the puffed, and blown-out settees and couches in the fashionably-furnished drawing-rooms, and the common easy-chair of the present day. When we see our domestic architecture improving, why should the accessories to our dwellings

be, as a matter of art, so much neglected? Because, unfortunately, so little has the public eye been accustomed to, and educated in any good design or style of furniture, that, from want of knowing better, the prejudice in favour of the before-described upholsterers' trumpery is very strong: and so I expect that art in its application to furniture will have quite a battle to fight, and find but few friends. This, however, should not discourage us, but make us more determined to help it on, and as much as lies in our power we should embrace every opportunity of encouraging its growth by studying it in connection with every object, however trifling and inferior. Now, the question arises, how to introduce and make popular good designs, which may be generally adaptable and attractive as well as economical. In an economical point of view, until the carrying out of good designs became general, it is to be feared our modern furniture would have the advantage, especially when we consider the tempting advertisements to "those about to furnish," in which every article and requisite are fully described for a house of so many rooms, and the whole to be had for the extraordinary low price of £—. Now, the cheapness of this furniture depends on the regular trade system of its construction, one man making exclusively one portion of an article, and in only one pattern; another man another portion exclusively; and so on, machine-like, to the end of their lives. This daily habit enables each one to execute and turn out his part with much rapidity. Again, in this cheap furniture, which so much tempts the public, the very fact of deficiency of art helps the tradesman in selling at low prices, because much bad material and inferior work may be passed off when concealed by mere stuff, having no form or comeliness about it. Again, much of our modern furniture is admired because of the profusion of its so-called ornament, and which, from repetition, has acquired so firm a hold on the minds of ordinary men, that the profusion is taken for art. Now, it cannot be doubted that this error, so firmly rooted in the habits and customs of the century, would make a strong stand against the introduction of any common-sense system of design. "A gradual change from simplicity to complex forms and unlicensed ornament seems to be the fate of the fine arts." This may truly be said of our modern furniture as compared with that of olden times. The question, can the character of our furniture be improved? presents at first sight an almost overwhelming difficulty. For, "after the eye is accustomed to profuse ornament, simplicity is at the risk of appearing lifeless and insipid; and this would be the first Paynim knight to battle with in our endeavour to restore the ancient simplicity which was, and is, ever at the root of noble design. . . . The question naturally arises, how is an interest in our furniture to be created? The reply is—

1. To avoid all complexity of form, all elaboration,

all excess and profusion of ornament, thus starting on the real and only foundation of all art work—simplicity. 2. Let each part have, and as far as practicable show, a purpose, both in construction and ornament, and thus say what it has to say. Ornament may be of three descriptions—carved, inlaid, or painted. In either we may tell a tale or history, and so create immediate interest for the mind.

THE FORTHCOMING DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

A paper on "The Recent Progress and Present State of Industry in Ireland, and the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865," was read at the Society of Arts, on the 14th inst., by Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., President of Queen's College, Cork, and Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, at the request of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition which is to be held next summer in Dublin.

Sir Robert explained that the opportunity of organising the Exhibition has arisen from the fact that a number of gentlemen, including the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Guinness, and Mr. Dargan, possessing at once the inclination and the power, have undertaken to provide for the citizens of Dublin a great winter garden and buildings containing concert and lecture rooms, supplying, but on a smaller scale, the resources and enjoyments of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. An independent executive committee having been formed to organise and carry out an International Exhibition, the directors of the Winter Garden have most liberally placed their fine buildings altogether at the disposal of the committee for that purpose, and the executive committee have gladly availed themselves of this truly patriotic proposal. It has been arranged that all funds arising from the receipts above the payments of the expenses incidental to the Exhibition, shall be vested in a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, under whose direction the excess shall be applied to public purposes for the advancement of arts and sciences in Ireland.

The building is situate on the south side of Dublin, and in what may be considered the most fashionable quarter of the city; close to the terminus of the railway which leads to the beautiful mountain scenery of Wicklow. The space accommodation is very large. The principal portions of the Exhibition will be located in the great conservatories of the winter garden, constructions in glass and iron which rival the Crystal Palace itself in elegance of design, although, of course, much inferior in extent, and affording advantages as to supply of light and means of display which could not be surpassed.

Under these favourable circumstances, he continued, it may be hoped that, not merely on public grounds, but even on the lower but more directly practical basis of individual advantage, we may hope for the co-operation of the manufacturers of

Great Britain, who cannot fail to derive material benefit from bringing the products of their factories and workshops under the immediate cognizance of the Irish people.

The executive committee have good grounds for expectation that the industrial resources and products of our colonies and of the European Continental States, with scarce an exception, will be adequately represented on that occasion. Gentlemen of great activity and intelligence have visited, on the part of the executive committee, the governmental authorities and the industrial centres of the Continental States. They have been uniformly received in a most friendly spirit, and have received promises of active co-operation.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper—

Lord Powerscourt, as chairman of the Fine Art Department of the Exhibition, said he was happy to state that the prospects of the Exhibition in that department over which he presided were most encouraging, and he had no doubt that the artistic display in Dublin, in 1865, would be of a very attractive character.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald said, more than anything else with which he was acquainted, these Industrial Exhibitions demonstrated the fact that individual effort, in the present age, attained the largest results when it availed itself of the power inherent in the principle of co-operation; for such exhibitions depended on the co-operation of class with class, of country with country, and of man with man. He expressed his conviction that the principle inherent in these exhibitions was most powerful in its operation, and that the extent to which it might probably be felt was obviously impossible to estimate.

Mr. Hercules Macdonnell said, that as one of the executive committee, it fell to his lot to put himself in communication with foreign governments, and more particularly those of Southern Europe. In France he was happy to find that so able and enlightened a government gave its assistance and co-operation to the enterprise. Prince Napoleon, who was not only a prince, but a man of great talent and large experience in exhibitions, took up the matter warmly, and he (Mr. Macdonnell) had reason to think the opening of the exhibition would be honoured by his presence. Backed by the example of so great a nation, he next proceeded to Belgium, where, he was happy to say, he met with ready and almost enthusiastic co-operation. Thence he proceeded to Holland, where he met a very warm response, as well as at Frankfort, and in Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. He believed every country in Southern Europe would be represented in its arts and manufacturing productions.

Mr. Antonio Brady said he had been deputed to visit the north of Europe. He had taken the Scandinavian nations, and he also reported good results. The Swedish minister had especially re-

ferred to the excessive expenditure incurred in the last Paris and London Exhibitions. He was also met in many places with the idea that Ireland was a sort of Poland, in a state of anarchy and revolution, and there was no security for articles exhibited; and he was glad to find that Sir Robert Kane had given a very different and more truthful view of the general condition of the country. As regarded Denmark, the enlightened Government of that country, from the king downwards, had, after due consideration, promised hearty co-operation. The king, himself no mean artist, had promised to contribute to the Exhibition.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., said, he was not prepared to state in detail what the colonies respectively were prepared to do, but in general terms he might safely state that they were ready to respond to this invitation, and that the colonies of Great Britain would be properly represented in the capital of Ireland, as they had been in the capital of England.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., said, he hoped that the Managing Committee of the Exhibition would provide for that which was now attracting great attention in London, and which might be made an interesting feature of the Exhibition in Dublin, viz., an exhibition of the industry of workmen of Ireland, as a separate section.

Mr. William Hawes and other gentlemen, including the chairman, Lord Dufferin, K.C.B., also took part in the discussion, which closed by Sir R. Kane thanking the meeting for the favourable way in which the subject of his paper had been received.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORANGE AND FREEMASONS' LODGES.

In a mixed company I heard it asserted there was little or no difference between an Orange and a Freemasons' lodge. I did not answer, because I'm not one of the former, but should like to know if there is any truth in the assertion.—JUVE.—[We are not Orangemen, but we know, what all the world knows, that Orange lodges are religious-political bodies. You know Freemasons are not. Because they are both secret societies, that does not prove any similarity of opinion or practice between them. The very difference we have mentioned is so great as to insure our saying, without knowing what an Orange lodge is like, there can be little or no agreement between them.]

THE MYSTERY OF FREEMASONRY.

When did it first become popular to speak of the mystery of Freemasonry?—B. C.—[In mediæval times. There were many more mysteries besides Freemasonry. The "Art and Mystery of Cordwain-ing" was one. We should call such a one a shoe-maker.]

THE ROSE.

Why is a rose considered as an emblem of secrecy?—E. A.—[A kiss is often taken, and allowed, "under the rose." Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Vulgar Errors*,

says:—"When we desire to confine our words, we commonly say, they are spoken 'under the rose,' which expression is commendable, if the rose, from any natural property, be the symbol of silence, as Nazianzene seems to imply when he says:—

Utque latet Rosa Verna suo putamine clausa
Sic os vincla ferat, validisque aretetur habenis,
Indicatque suis proluxa Silentia labris.

And is also tolerable if, by desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and computation from the ancient custom in Symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roses about their heads; and so we condemn not the Germane custome, which over the table describeth a rose in the ceiling; but more considerable it is if the original were such as Lemnius and others have recorded—that the rose was the flower of Venus, which Cupid consecrated to Harpocrates, the God of Silence, and was therefore an emblem thereof, as is declared in this translation:—

'The rose is Venus' pride—the archer boy
Gave to Harpocrates his mother's flower,
What time fond lovers told their tender joy—
To guard with sacred secrecy the hour.
Hence, o'er his festive board the host uphung
Love's flower of silence, to remind each guest,
When wine to amorous sallies loosed the tongue,
Under the rose what pass'd, must never be express'd.'

And amongst other quotations we may include Mrs. Spencer's lines:—

'In the mirror of truth, prithee say, is it shown?
Or is it but guess'd by your fancy alone,
That pleasure, true pleasure, can only be known,
Sub-Rosa?' "

Some have asserted that, with reference to this attribute of secrecy, the rose was adopted, not only as a part of the blazon on the arms, but likewise as a cognominal designation of the fraternity of the Rosy-crucians—a sect of philosophers which appeared in Germany about 1614, and presently spread themselves through most of the countries of Europe, and out of which has sprung the present system of Freemasonry. The opinion that the rose was assumed as the symbol of secrecy, and the cross to represent the solemnity of the oath by which the vow of secrecy was ratified, is defended by a writer of great authority on the subject. The latter says, "the Masters of the Order hold out the rose (the secret) as a remote prize; but they impose the cross (the labour) on those who are entering." There are many other incidents connected with Freemasonry and the rose, which, for obvious reasons, must remain untold here.]

BROTHER JONATHAN.

We often call the Americans Brothers Jonathan, but few know that it was of Masonic origin, and arose thus:—"George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the American army in the Revolution, was a Mason, as well as nearly all his Generals. On one occasion, when the army had met with some serious reverses, General Washington called his *Brother* officers together to consult in what manner their effects could be best counteracted. Differing as they did in opinion, the Commander-in-Chief postponed any action upon the subject, by remarking, 'Let us consult Brother Jonathan,' referring to Jonathan Trumbull, who was a well-known Mason, and particularly distinguished for his sound judgment, strict morals, and having the tongue of good report."—Ex. Ex.

MASONIC PRIVATEERING.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Nov. 28th, 1812.)

Arrived, the schooner *United Sisters*, of Poole, Webb, master, from Poole, bound to Bristol with pipe-clay, was boarded and plundered about four miles of the Start Point, by *Le Furet*, French privateer of 18 guns, 140 men. Captain Webb was detained on board said privateer for two hours, during which time an Irish sloop, *Three Friends*, Bro. Captain Campbell, master, hove in sight, which was taken possession of also by the enemy; but both vessels and their crews were liberated on the masters signing the following article in the English and French languages:—

"CARTE D'ECHANGE.

"*Le Corsair Le Furet, de Saint Malo, Armateur in Potier & Flarernbert, Capitaine Louis Marencourt.*

"It is hereby certified to whom it may concern, that I, Louis Marencourt, Captain of the French privateer *Le Furet*, captured on the 6th November, 1812, in the latitude of Start Point (owner, Thomas Hammond), Captain Joseph Webb, and that he, Joseph Webb, and crew of said vessel, have been provided with safe conveyance for England, and been released by me from the ship under my command, in which he was detained a prisoner of war, on the following conditions:—

"That I, Joseph Webb, above-mentioned, have hereby engaged my word and honour, and upon my oath, that immediately after my arrival in England I shall make every application in my power to exchange against me and my ship's company Bro. J. Gantier, taken on the 16th February, 1812, on board the French schooner *The Confidence*, and detained on board the prison ship *Crown Prince*, and now prisoner in Chatham; and that if I cannot succeed in liberating the aforesaid Bro. Joseph Gantier two months after the date of the present engagement, I shall repair to France to be a prisoner of war, as I should have been, had not Captain Louis Marencourt granted me my liberty. I engage myself, besides, not to bear arms, either by sea or land, against France or her allies, before the execution of the above-mentioned conditions, made *willingly and triple* at sea, on board the *Le Furet*, on the 6th November, 1812.

"JOSEPH WEBB,

"Captain of *United Sisters*, of
Liverpool.

"JAMES CAMPBELL,

"Captain of *Three Friends*, of Youghal
(M.M. No. 13).

"LOUIS MARENCOURT,
Captain *Le Furet*."

Copy of a Letter in the *Limerick Chronicle*, 17th February, 1813, from Captain Crawford, of his Majesty's ship *Modeste*, to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated at Spithead, the 7th February, 1813.

"SIR,—I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on Saturday morning last, off Scilly, a French schooner privateer was forced to leeward on the *Modeste*, by being chased by his Majesty's sloop *Wasp*, and I am glad to say the *Modeste* captured her. The privateer, so confident of her superior sailing, would not bring to, until her rigging and sails were much damaged,

and three of her men killed. I am happy in making this capture, as she is a remarkably fine vessel, has run two years, and has done much damage to our trade. Her name is *Le Furet*, of St. Maloes, commanded by Louis Marencourt, 170 tons, 14 guns, 98 men. She had left Abreval the day before.

"J. C. CRAWFORD, Captain.

"To John Wilson Croker, Esq., Admiralty."

Editorial Observation in *Chronicle* of the same post, 17th February, 1813.

In our fourth page will be found the capture of the *Le Furet*, French privateer, Louis Marencourt, commander, by the *Modeste*, British frigate, Captain Crawford. It will be recollected in what a praiseworthy manner Captain Marencourt behaved to Bro. Captain James Campbell, of the sloop *Three Friends*, of Youghal, and to Captain Joseph Webb, of the *United Sisters*, of Poole, for which he received the thanks of the Union Lodge (No. 13), No. 271, and Rising Sun (No. 952), of this City, which were transmitted to the Secretary of No. 79, Plymouth, as also several memorials to Government, through the Earl of Donoughmore, Grand Master. The Union Lodge voted a vase, value £100, with the following address, which, owing to Bro. Marencourt's speedy liberation, and subsequent death, could never be presented, and since adorns the altar of that lodge:—

"SIR AND BROTHER,—Impressed with feelings of the sincerest gratitude for your noble and disinterested conduct to Bro. Captain Campbell, of No. 13, and sympathising with you on your present captivity, we beg leave to convey to you our most unfeigned regard and highest admiration, and to assure you that no exertion on our part shall be wanting to procure you that invaluable gift, liberty, which you bestowed on a brother Mason when your prisoner. The consciousness of a noble action, Sir, is its own reward—that reward you possess in the fullest manner; and we shall receive the warmest gratification if we can in any manner add to that feeling, by requesting you to accept the assurance of our fullest esteem, and we beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of plate, as a tribute of our fraternal affection.

"THOMAS WILKINSON,

(Seal) W.M. of 13, and Mayor of Limerick.

"CHARLES S. GRACE, Secretary.

"To Bro. Captain Louis Marencourt."

The speedy liberation and subsequent demise of Bro. Marencourt prevented the fulfilment of the fraternal intentions of No. 13, and the vase ever since forms a most enduring symbol on their altar, and is the St. John's Box in all appeals to the sympathies of the brethren:—EX. EX.

SYMBOLS.

What is the best work that treats on symbols?—E. A.—[For devices and emblems, Jac. Camerar, *Symbol et Emblem*; and a work, the exact title of which we cannot find at the moment, *Christian Symbolism and Monography*, published at Frankfort in 1839.]

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR APRONS.

What is to become of all the aprons the Knights Templars have discarded?—P. E. C.—[Keep them like careful housewives keep their old fashions. Every

seven years brings a change; and when Masonic Knights Templar have grown tired of wearing a Masonic apron, then they will come into use again. There is nothing in the world so variable as millinery, and—

"Tho' fashions, they say, never live to be ancient,
Yet this whim, one day, will be found to be transient."]

THE NEW TEMPLAR COSTUME.

Does the new Templar costume prohibit the wearing of Craft and other jewels?—H.—[It decides that a cloak, sword, baldrick, collar of office, and the star of the Order, is the statutable costume. There is no permissive clause of any kind. The former are all that is required as necessary; consequently, any other decorations are unstatutable and unnecessary. Grand Conclave will look rather duller next May than it has ever done, unless some one moves the non-confirmation of the minutes on the ground of illegality.]

DOCTOR DODD.

What lodge did Dr. Dodd belong to?—E. F.

CHAUCER'S CRAFT KNOWLEDGE.

On this subject, since your notice last week, I have been curious enough to consult and read an old play entitled "Patient Grisell," written by Dekker, Chettle, and Haughton; and I must say that, although a P.M., I cannot find a scintilla of a notion that appertains in the slightest manner to any of the three degrees of Craft Masonry. If there is anything, pray enlighten me. You have raised my curiosity to a high pitch. Expound, I say, most learned pundit. "Let us not burst in ignorance!"—G. B., D.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE CALENDAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Not until a week ago did the "Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket-book" make its appearance, though it had been announced for publication in the first week of November. To most persons, this delay was of little consequence; but in my own case it produced considerable inconvenience, and it also gave trouble to country booksellers, who were obliged to repeat the orders to their London agents for six weeks' in succession. Last year great complaints were made in your pages of the changes that had been made in the form of the Pocket-book—nevertheless, these are repeated this year. It is to be feared, too, that accuracy is but little to be depended upon, if we may judge by a single instance. On page 88 is the following notice:—"The Calendar Committee deem it necessary to direct the attention of Masters of lodges and Principals of Chapters, to the necessity of communicating to the Grand Secretary any change in the day or place of meeting, so soon as the resolution shall be confirmed." On July 18th, 1863, it was determined to change the day of meeting of No. 958 from the last to the 3rd Tuesday in the month. This was confirmed on August 25th, and an intimation was sent to the Grand Secretary in compliance with the directions; it also appeared in the report in your pages. Finding that the correc-

tion had not been made in the Calendar for 1864, I again wrote to the Grand Secretary on the subject. Judge of my surprise at finding the error again repeated in the new edition of the Pocket-book for next year. I have done all I can, and now want to know what course to pursue in order to obtain a correction for 1866.

Yours obediently,

H. H., P.M. and Sec. of
St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958.)

Jersey, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE EARLY GRAND AND HIGH KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the MAGAZINE of December 17, "A K.T." gives lists of officebearers of the "Grand High Knights Templars Encampment of Ireland and K.R.C. No. 1," and of the "Early Grand Knights Templars Encampment," extracted from the 8th page of the *Fraternitium Excelsum*, or *New Ahiman Rezon*, edited by "A Worthy Brother," and published in Dublin in 1770. I have in my possession a copy of the above-named work, which was produced by a member of the Early Grand Encampment, in proof, as he said, of that body's existence many years prior to the generally supposed date of its organisation. But, unfortunately for my friend's argument, the 187th page of the volume in question contains a song—"The Freemason's Wish"—"composed, and set to music, by a brother for the Orange Lodge of Belfast," and to which is attached the following N.B.—"The music published in *Walker's Magazine* for February, 1785." Another proof that this volume was printed subsequently to 1770 is furnished by the 20th page, bearing a list of toasts, among which is one in praise of "The gallant Volunteers of Ireland." It is well known that the first regiment of Irish Volunteers was formed at Dublin in 1779. Again on pp. 196 to 202, inclusive, is contained a "Copy of the Chapter of Incorporation of Free and Accepted Masons (of England)." The act of incorporation referred to was not passed for a long period subsequent to 1770; so that these things considered, it appears to me that the edition of the *Fraternitium Excelsum* referred to by "A K.T." must be similar to that from which I have quoted. Perhaps your correspondent will have the goodness to examine his copy of the book in question, and through the MAGAZINE give the result of his examination. In his *dedicatory* remarks, the editor refers in laudatory terms to the Earl of Blessington's Masonic labours, and to "the year 1770" having recorded so much of his lordship's goodness as to lead the author to prefix the Earl's name to the work in the hope that this would recommend it to the Craft's patronage. I shall be glad to hear from "A K.T." as to whether his and my copy of the *Fraternitium* are of the same edition: "Dublin: printed for the lodges in England, Ireland, and America, and sold by Thomas Wilkinson, bookseller, No. 40, Wine-tavern-street."

Faithfully yours,

D. MURRAY LYON,
One of the Grand Stewards in
Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Ayr, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

METROPOLITAN.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 95).—At the regular monthly meeting held on Tuesday, December 20, at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, the lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Frank L. Goode, assisted by his Wardens and other officers. Bro. Hessing was raised to the third degree; Bro. Goodchild was passed to the second degree, and Messrs. William Jeune and Ingle Few were initiated. After the disposal of all business the brethren adjourned to the usual banquet; and as it was the last occasion of his presiding at the banquet, the W.M. tendered his thanks to the P.M.'s and brethren generally for their support during his tenure of office. He also urged from his position in the chair the support of the several Charities by the lodge. Bro. E. W. Davis, P.M., in proposing Bro. Goode's health, referred to the excellent manner in which the ceremonies have been conducted by him, the assiduity and zeal of the W.M. deserving the warmest thanks of the members of the lodge.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

EAST STONEHOUSE.—*Lodge Fortitude* (No. 105).—This lodge met on Wednesday, the 21st inst., in their spacious and elegantly fitted up room at the Prince George Hotel, for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the year ensuing; and it being understood that Bro. Phillips, P. Prov. G. Treasurer, would step from his retirement and perform the ceremony, there was a goodly muster, no less than twelve Prov. Grand Officers, eight of whom are members of the lodge, nineteen Installed Masters, one W.M. elect, and forty-five brethren being present, all of whom, entitled to witness the proceedings, expressed much gratification at the beautiful and sublime manner in which the ceremony was gone through. The W.M. selected—late its Senior Warden—Bro. Barnard Stoneman, bids fair to keep up the dignity of the chair in all its working; indeed, it is in this lodge that all its Masters and Past Masters are well up to the mark in taking any chair they may be called upon to fill, hence their ritual and ceremonies so correct, and the remark, "Go to Fortitude, and there you will see what Freemasonry is." A most gratifying point, also, is that all the junior officers, from their proficiency and attendance, have gained their regular steps, leaving only an Inner Guard to select, in which the W.M. has been most happy, particularly should physical powers ever be put into requisition in guarding his post. The following were the officers selected: Bros. B. W. Stoneman, W.M.; Thomas Ash, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, S.W.; Edward Ash, J.W.; Chapman, Prov. G. Reg. Treasurer; James Rowe, P. Prov. G. Treas., Secretary; James Cox, S.D.; George Hilson, J.D.; Charles Carey, I.G.; Rogers, Prov. G. Assist. Tyler, Tyler; Jackman, P.M.; and Bignell, Steward.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 80).—This lodge was opened on December 13th by the W.M., Bro. Andrew Skelling, assisted by his Wardens. The subsequent proceedings were of a highly interesting character, it being the night of installation. The lodge was more numerously attended than usual; several P.M.'s were present, as were also the W.M.'s and other brethren from the Phoenix, the Palatine, and the Williamson Lodges. Bro. Robert Sangster, P.S.W., the W.M. elect, was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Thomas Elwen, P.M. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers:—G. B. Morgan, S.W.; P. G. Hoistendahl, J.W.; T. Godfordson, Treas.; R. Hodgson, Sec.; S. J. Wade, S.D.; J. Wilson, J.D.; S. Wanless, I.G.; W. M. Laws, Tyler; D. P. Huntly and J. C. Heslop, Stewards. Refreshment followed, and a most harmonious evening was spent, auguring well for the success of the ensuing year.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Newstead Lodge* (No. 147).—The 102nd anniversary of this old York lodge was celebrated on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at the Assembly Rooms, Nottingham, a large

number of members and visitors being present. The lodge was opened in ancient form by the W.M., Bro. J. T. Carter. Bro. Jno. Mack was presented by Bro. Wm. Richards, P.M. and Treas. to receive the benefit of installation. He was accordingly installed into the chair of K.S. for the ensuing twelve months, the ceremony being performed by Bro. T. W. Robinson, P.M., in the presence of the following P.M.'s, viz.—Bros. James T. Carter, Jno. G. Woodward, William Richards, and Charles Pearce, 47; S. R. P. Shilton, 47 and 411; M. Vowles and Jno. Comyn, 411; T. Hickling, W.M. 411; H. Taylor, W.M. 402; J. C. L. Marsh, P.M. 402, P.S.G.W., and President of the Lodge of Instruction. The rest of the brethren were then readmitted, and the lodge reduced to the 2nd degree. The W.M. proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Jno. Hall, S.W.; W. A. Richards, J.W.; A. Cleaver, S.D.; F. Hall, J.D.; O. T. Weeks, I.G.; James P. Carter, P.M., Sec. The rest of the business being disposed of, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the George the Fourth Hotel to supper, after which the usual toasts were drank, and the brethren separated, having passed a very pleasant evening.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 302).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on St. John's Day, the W.M., Bro. Schaeppi, presiding, supported by all his officers and a goodly muster of brethren. The business of the evening consisted of a passing and raising, in which the W.M. was assisted by Bros. M. Rhodes, W. Gath, and T. Hill, P.M.'s. One of the pleasing features of the evening was the presentation by Bro. Dr. Taylor, P.M., of a testimonial, together with a Treasurer's jewel, to Bro. G. Beauland, for long and efficient services rendered to the lodge. Bro. M. Rhodes was unanimously appointed a member of the Charity Committee for the province for the ensuing year, with the voluntarily proffered services of Bro. W. Gath, P.M. The Rev. Chaplain, Bro. W. Fearnside, having read an appropriate chapter from Scripture, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired into the spacious refreshment-room to celebrate the Festival of St. John. The banquet was served up on this occasion in the usual sumptuous manner of this lodge, when the loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given from the chair, interspersed with glees from the musical brethren; after which an appeal from Bro. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., supported by Bros. T. Hill, M. Rhodes, and W. Gath, on behalf of the next Festival for the Widows' Fund, to be presided over by the R.W. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Prov. G.M. of this province, was heartily responded to by the brethren, and the sum of £125 was subscribed towards that Fund. Some complimentary toasts were given and responded to by the officers and visiting brethren, and the evening was concluded in a very agreeable manner.

DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 827).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Dewsbury, on Monday, the 19th inst., it having been removed from the Law Inn, Battly Carr, owing to the want of accommodation, and pending the building of a Masonic Hall of its own. The following brethren were present:—Bros. John Armitage, W.M.; William Richardson (W.M. elect), S.W.; John Lobley, P.M.; A. Wilson, P.M. and Prov. G. Purst., as J.W.; Rev. W. Appleyard, Chap.; Joe Fox, S.D.; James Wilson, as J.D.; Chas. Robt. Scholes, ex-mayor, as Hon. Sec.; Mark Newsome, I.G.; F. Aled, O.G.; Dr. Thornton, R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; Thos. Greenwood, Elias Holt, Thos. Chadwick, and a number of brethren; also visiting brothers—Rev. S. Vaughan, Harmony Lodge, Huddersfield; G. Fox and J. Spiking, P.M.'s, 208; H. Ingham, P.M., Trafalgar Lodge; and J. W. Bailey, W.M., Nelson of the Nile Lodge, &c. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, when Bro. Thomas Chadwick was duly passed to the second degree. The next business was the installation of Bro. W. Richardson, W.M. elect, into the chair of K.S. The installation ceremony was performed by the retiring W.M., Bro. John Armitage, who was then invested with the collar of I.P.M. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Richard Hewitt, S.W.; Joe Fox, J.W.; Rev. W. Appleyard, Chap.; Ephraim Fox, Treas.; Chas. Robt. Scholes (ex-mayor), Hon. Sec.; Dr. W. H. Thornton, S.D.; James Wilson, J.D.; Mark Newsome, I.G.; Capt. Blakeley, D.C.; Elias Holt and Thos. Greenwood, Stewards; Frank Aled, O.G. Business being concluded, the W.M. closed the lodge in peace and harmony at eight p.m., when the brethren retired to the refreshment-room, and a very agreeable evening was spent.

ROYAL ARCH.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Sacred Delta Chapter* (No. 216).—The regular meeting of this chapter took place on the 22nd inst., and was opened in due form by Comp. Laidlaw, M.E.P.Z., assisted by Comps. Gruner, as H.; Moore, J.; Marsh, P.S.; and full chapter. The minutes of last chapter having been read and confirmed, the ballot taken for Bro. M. Jarvis, of the Everton, being unanimously accepted, he was duly admitted and exalted to the degree of H.R.A.F.M., Bro. Marsh, P.S. of 249, acting as P.S. The lecture was given by Comps. Laidlaw, M.E.P.Z., and Green, H. The loyal and Masonic toasts were given by Comp. Grimmer, M.E.Z., and responded to by Comps. Laidlaw, M.E.P.Z., and Moore, J.; and "The Visitors" by Comp. Goepel, of Chapter 249, giving them some excellent advice in H.R.A. Freemasonry. The health of Captain Marsh, P.S., was given, thanking him for his kindness in coming and visiting, a very happy evening was spent.

SCOTLAND.

HOLYTOWN, NEAR GLASGOW.

At a general meeting of the brethren of Woodhall St. John's Lodge, No. 305, held in their lodge-room, Mason's Hall, Holytown, in September, it was mutually agreed to present Bro. William McMurdo with some tangible token as a proof of the esteem in which he is held as R.W.M., having filled that office for six years consecutively. Accordingly, a good number of the brethren of Woodhall Lodge, together with a deputation from Dalzell St. John's, No. 406, met on the evening of Friday, 25th Nov., Bro. Hugh Glen, ex-Secretary, acting as R.W.M. The lodge being opened in due form, from a previous arrangement, to demonstrate all honour to the worthy, the brethren formed into procession, accompanied with torchlights and a sax-horn band discoursing some of their best pieces, and went for and escorted their R.W.M., William McMurdo, from his residence at Mossend to the lodge-room, when the lodge was duly closed. After which, some of the brethren met with their wives and sweethearts, and conducted them into the commodious hall, where they sat down with the rest of the brethren to an excellent supper, provided by Bro. Robert Wyper, and served up in a style which reflects great credit on the host of the Masons' Arms. Bro. Glen occupied the chair, supported on the right by Bro. William McMurdo, the guest of the evening, and on the left by Bro. Wm. Baillie, the Senior Warden.

After the blessing was pronounced, and ample justice done to the good things before them, the cloth was removed, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts given with all their attendant honours.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the toast of the evening, and on rising said, Ladies and brethren, we now come to the special toast of the evening, "The health and prosperity of our worthy guest and brother, Wm. McMurdo;" but before drinking this toast we shall direct our attention to the special business of the evening. Well, ladies and brethren, I need scarcely tell you that our purpose in meeting here to-night is to pay a mark of respect to our much-esteemed Master and brother, Wm. McMurdo. I have known him for a good number of years, and I do not hesitate to say that I love and respect him. I highly esteem and much admire his many good and amiable qualities, both in a public and private capacity—always willing and ever ready to extend his intellectual aid whenever solicited, or wherever required within his sphere. I respect him for his tact and ability as a Master Mason, his proper conception and sound judgment of the science of the mystic art, and his earnest endeavours and discrimination in imparting the same to every candidate for Masonic information. And it is a well-known and tangible fact to all the brethren attending this lodge that the Masonic position (I might say the high Masonic position) which this lodge has acquired and still maintains is due to the zealous endeavours, unwearied exertions and diligence of our worthy brother, whom we are about to let understand that we have felt the benefit of his labours. For his sake I rejoice in this display of fraternal feeling and appreciation of the good results of his diligence and attention; and I greatly rejoice in, and congratulate this congregation of happy faces, whose very presence express their admiration of his worth. Meetings like

this have their own influence to stimulate each and all of us to follow and imitate that which is noble and good; and it is gratifying to reflect that we all conceive an exalted consideration of the object of this meeting, when we cease from our daily toil and bustle, simultaneously animated with the same desire to honour worth and reward virtue. Bro. McMurdo, seeing that we are met here to-night to demonstrate the esteem in which you are held, by presenting you with this merited token, consisting of a purse of sovereigns, I can assure you that the various subscribers to this gift have been actuated to do so from a due regard and high appreciation of your labours amongst them in the capacity of Right Worshipful Master, and the polite, unassuming, and unpretending deportment which characterises you in your frequent conversations. It affords me the highest delight to be the medium of conveying to you this demonstration of friendship, the value of which is not in itself, but in the brotherly love and good feeling evinced in this peculiar manner, as a proof that such friendship exists; and it is hoped you will accept of it in the same spirit in which it is given. In the name of the subscribers, may you live a long, honourable, and happy life along with your wife and family; may the results of your labours of love be crowned with success, and be all times duly appreciated; may good men speak well of you, your friends love you, your neighbours respect you, and the fraternity admire, esteem, and remember with gratitude all the perseverance and earnestness exhibited in the discharge of the duties of the various and difficult offices which you have held, and the exemplary actions which you have performed amongst them. And now, brother, I feel highly gratified in handing you this gift. Take it, and do with it whatsoever seemeth best for you to do.

The health and prosperity of Bro. McMurdo was then drank with enthusiastic cheering.

Bro. McMurdo then rose, and in reply said—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, it is with feelings that I will not now even attempt to analyse that I rise to respond to the sentiments in which your worthy chairman has seen fit to flatter me. It is true that we have been acquainted for many years; and since that acquaintance has ripened into intimacy it has flowed on uninterruptedly—is at the present time one of the chief pleasures of life, in the continuance of which I look forward in the hope that ultimately, perhaps, mutual benefit and instruction may arise therefrom; in short,

“I love him as a very brother.”

But, brethren, he has told you some things which, if I pass some of them over, I hope you will forgive me; the fact is, that the praises of one's self is a delicate field to operate in, and I know you will appreciate my motive if I let the most of them remain in “statu quo.” But “*e pluribus unum*,” he says he respects me for the tact and ability I display in imparting Masonic information. I was not aware, sir, till now that I was possessed of either of those characteristics; but having the honour of occupying the position I now do in this lodge, I believe it incumbent on me to perform the duties pertaining to that position with all the poor ability I possess. None present know better than I do my shortcomings in this respect. True, I have endeavoured to inculcate the principles of our Order (so long as I have had the honour of being your Master) into all successful candidates for that honour; and I must confess that I am put to the blush to think that, while I am doing so, I should be so deficient in the practice of them myself. Still, brethren, I do my best to maintain intact the principles of an institution whose boundary is the circle of civilisation, whose principles are justice, morality, and virtue; and, if antiquity is of any value, it is now the wonder of the world. It has seen the rise and downfall of Egypt, Babylon, Nineveh, and all the other nations of antiquity. It went with the unhappy Israelite into bondage, and solaced him as, with unstrung harp upon the willows, he sat by Babel's stream. It witnessed the advent of Emanuel; and when the disciple whom he loved became, through the infirmity of age, unable to perform his active apostolic duties, he thought it eminently suited to his holy office to give his influence to the extension of Freemasonry. But for the principles of our institution, brethren, I could not have spoken so of its antiquity. The mysteries exercised by us are strictly in keeping with the purest tenets of our holy religion. Of all our characteristics charity stands prominent, in the train of which follows truth, prudence, fortitude, &c. Any man not practising the above characteristics, and claiming to be a Freemason, is unworthy of the name. Your chairman, brethren, has also referred to the position of this lodge; and this position, which

he denominates a high one, he attributes to me. I am sorry to say, sir, I cannot plead guilty to the charge, or, if it is the case, I am in ignorance of it, and consequently merit no praise; and this the more so, as the good of the lodge was not my motive for becoming its Master; the fact is, that since I ascended the first step in the ladder of Masonry, now nearly eighteen years ago, I determined to be, if possible, Master of my mother lodge. The Master of a Masonic lodge appeared to me at that time (and it has not yet lost all its charm) something above the common lot of men, sitting like some enthroned magician surrounded by his familiars. To one he says go, and he goeth; to another, do this, and he doeth it; and no matter by what spirit they are pervaded, by one wave of his magic wand all are restored to order and harmony again. Well, I found that the object of my ambition was not to be attained by negligence, and therefore became a regular attendant of lodge meetings, and at the first election after my initiation was elected to the office of Junior Steward. For a good number of years I filled the most of the subordinate offices in the lodge, and was no less than four times on the list of candidates for Master, and was as often thrown over; it was the fifth time before I gained the coveted honour. But I was not disheartened: like the ancient Grecian who, when he was not elected one of the 100 representatives of the people, went home rejoicing that there were 100 better men in Greece than himself; so I was glad to think that there were brethren in the lodge better qualified to fill the honourable office of Master than your humble servant. I am now the twenty-third individual who has presided over this lodge. Of these thirteen have served one year, six two years, one four years, one six years, and your humble servant is now serving his seventh year. This list, brethren, is headed by the name of W. F. Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, M.P., and I fear that his mantle has descended upon unworthy shoulders. But, brethren, my chief object in rising, and which I must now come to, is to thank you, cordially thank you, for the honour done me to-night. Most of you must be aware that this is not the first time I have occupied the position I now do. I once before had to thank the brethren of this lodge in a similar manner, when, as their Secretary, I received from the hands of their then Deputy Master another tangible token of their esteem. What I have done to merit such renewed tokens of regard at their hands, I know not; but if anything were wanting to repay me for any trouble I may have taken in connection with this lodge, I find it in many of the faces now before me, as it is with them that I have spent most of my social, and, in some few cases, of intellectual intercourse, “when (as our chairman expresses it) we cease from our daily toil,” which I look upon as the brighter spots of my existence. Allow me again, brethren, before resuming my seat, to thank you for the unmerited token of respect now handed me by our worthy chairman. I accept it, sir, in the same spirit in which it is given, but have nothing to give in return but my warmest wishes for the welfare of the individual subscribers. To those brethren who have come from a distance to honour us by their presence, I tender my warmest thanks, and I wish health, long life, and prosperity to all worthy sons of old St. John's, Woodhall. May God bless her. The above reply called forth the toast, “The Woodhall Lodge.” The Chairman then proposed the Dalzell Lodge, coupled with the name of Brother Archibald King, R.W.M. of Dalzell. Bro. King replied. Song, toast, and sentiment were agreeably interspersed till after ten o'clock, when the brethren with partners opened the ball, and kept “tripping it on the light fantastic toe” till an early hour, each and all of them enjoying an exceedingly happy evening.

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 51).—The members of this lodge met together on Tuesday, December 27th, at four o'clock, according to custom, to install officers, when Bros. Andrew Carr was installed W.M.; John Reid, P.M., S.W.; and Alexander Faulkner, P.M., J.W. After the installation, the lodge was adjourned till the 28th, to advance candidates, and afterwards to sup together.

ALFRED'S LODGE (No. 59).—The members of this lodge met in their rooms, Donegall-place, to commemorate the time-honoured anniversary of their patron saint. After the labours of the lodge were concluded, the brethren sat down to an ex-

cellent supper, provided by Bro. McElwee in his usual good style. The chair was ably filled by the W.M., Bro. Roche, and the vice chair by Bro. H. S. McCauley. After the good things had been disposed of, the usual loyal and Masonic sentiments were given, and received with the customary honours. Several Masonic and other songs were sung, and the health of the visiting brethren proposed and duly honoured. The brethren separated after an evening's enjoyment, characterised by peace, love, and harmony.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, the 20th inst., presided over by Bro. E. C. M. De Carteret, W.M., assisted by Bro. Mannan, acting as S.W., Bro. Jos. Stevens acting as J.W., in the absence of the regular officers, and Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. There being no candidates for either of the degrees, the I.P.M. worked the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sections of the first lecture. Bro. Watson proposed a gentleman for initiation at the next meeting in January. The lodge was closed at a quarter to nine, and the brethren having adjourned for refreshment, spent a pleasant hour together before separating.

INDIA.

(From the *Masonic Record of Western India*.)

BOMBAY.

LODGE CONCORD (No. 757, E.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, near the Baboolah Tank, on Saturday, October 15th. Present.—Bros. Dr. T. Diver, Master; Rev. J. J. Farnham, P.M.; G. S. Judge, Hon. P.M.; E. Leckey, S.W. and Treas.; R. Donaldson, J.W.; H. Prescott, Sec., and Dir. of Cers.; H. Avron, Offg. S.D.; G. Judd, J.D.; J. Thomas, Offg. I.G.; Seager, Tyler; Trenn, Farrow, Llewellyn, Mitchell, Ford, Claudius, Lamb, Harris, Johnson, Duffy, Grant, Burden, Powell, Young, Winckler, King, Phillips, Blake, and Dwyer. Visitors.—Bros. Newton, Cornforth, Gilbert, Rankin, Taylor, Whitley. The lodge was duly opened in the 1st degree, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Bros. Pearce and Phillips were then balloted for as joining members, and the result was clear. Messrs. Tucker, Rogers, Jones, and Proud were then balloted for as joining members, which, proving favourable, the above gentlemen, with Mr. J. Poyntz (who was balloted for a few months back), were duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. The lodge was then passed to the second degree, when Bros. Grant, J. Dwyer, Johnson, and Harris were examined and passed as F.C.'s. The Secretary then read two letters, one from Bro. Barton, and the other from the W. Master and brethren of Lodge Rising Star, expressing regret for their unavoidable absence, owing to the visit of Bro. Barton to Lodge Perseverance. The Secretary then, in a very neat and touching appeal, alluded to the demise of Bro. J. Roddle, and asked the W.M.'s sympathy for his widow and three children. On the recommendation of the W.M., the lodge granted an allowance of twenty rupees. There being no further business, the lodge was closed in peace with prayer at 8 p.m., when the brethren retired to a sumptuous banquet. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were proposed and drunk,—“The Queen and Craft;” “The Two Grand Masters of England and Ireland;” “The Provincial Grand Master of Bombay of both Constitutions, and the Sister Lodges working under them;” “The Newly-initiated;” and “The Visitors,” to which Bro. Cornforth in an able speech returned thanks. The health of the W.M. of Lodge Concord was then proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm, with the Masonic fire and chorus. The W.M., in his usual cordial style, thanked the brethren for the honour done him. Several merry and jovial songs were sung, and the company parted after having drunk prosperity to all distressed Masons. The last toast being “Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again,” all went home by 10 p.m. perfectly satisfied.

LODGE PERSEVERANCE (No. 371, S.C.)—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge met on Saturday, the 15th October, under most favourable and encouraging auspices, there being present Bros. J. Jamieson, W.M.; the Prov. G. Master, R. B. Barton; F. L. Brown, Prov. G. Substitute Master; J. Mackinlay, Prov. S.G.W.; J. Anderson, Prov. J.G.W.; A. T. Angus and J. H. Irvine, Prov. G. Ds.; and Framjee Cowasjee, as Prov. G. Marshal. Bros. E. Freeborn, S.W.; T. Wood, J.W.; C. Jones, Treas.; G. Brooks, Sec.; J. N. Haines, S.D.; E. Bailey, J.D.; J. Gillon, I.G.; J. C. Houghland, Tyler and Steward. Members.—Bros. Bonner, Firth, Donaldson, Patterson, Baird, Connell, Hammond, Mathews, Scott, Davis, Showell, Abbott, Maggs, Lockley, Gleaves, Affleck, Field, Seimler, Faulkner, Schmuck, Hodgart, Norris, Masson, Mackenzie, Hart, Starstedt, Hannaford, Vian, Read, Perret, Glover, Mayhew, Thompson, Shand, Anderson, Tallon, Greenwood, Riding, and numerous others. Visitors.—Bros. W. H. S. Crawford, C. White, Jackson, Higgins, Hornusjee, Pestonjee, Rustonjee, Cowasjee, Cowasjee Patell, Smith, Gray, Palmer, Phillips, and many more. The lodge was regularly opened, the summons convening the meeting read, and the minutes of the previous meeting put to the lodge and confirmed. The Prov. G. Master under Scotland was now announced; the W.M., preceded by the Wardens and Deacons, advanced to the entrance of the lodge, when Bro. Barton, accompanied by the above-named Prov. G.L. Officers, entered, and after the formal greeting, were requested to take their seats on the dais. The Prov. G. Master then inquired if any brother had any communication or complaint to make; nothing being forthcoming, all took their respective seats, and the business of the evening was proceeded with by balloting for Messrs. J. Malcolm and J. Reeves, which proving clear, they with Mr. W. Rigley, who had been favourably balloted for at the last meeting, were properly introduced and regularly initiated in due and ancient form. The W. Master said he regretted that the lateness of the hour should prevent the several brethren whose names appeared on the summons from receiving their degrees, but that to meet the urgency of the case, he would convene an emergent meeting for the working of the 2nd and 3rd degrees, and asked the brethren to select some suitable day for all parties, when the 24th October was fixed upon. There being no further business, the lodge was closed with brotherly love at 8.55 p.m., all retiring from labour to refreshment. After the obligatory toasts of the “Queen,” the “Two Grand Masters,” and “The memory of our late Grand Master,” had been drunk with the accustomed honours, “The Health of the Provincial Grand Master of Western India under Scotland, in conjunction with his Grand Officers,” was proposed by Bro. J. Jamieson, who remarked upon the pleasure it afforded him in being able to receive Bro. R. B. Barton and his officers under such favourable circumstances, and said that a visit such as this evinced a desire on their part to satisfy themselves as to the state of the lodges under their care, and of a ready willingness to promote the interests of Masonry, inasmuch as their condescension in being present this evening tended materially to further the success of Lodge Perseverance, by instilling an assurance that the working and other duties were being satisfactorily done, by averting any irregularities that might inadvertently creep in, and, by far the most important thing, by always keeping the officers and brethren on the alert and alive to their Masonic duties; the toast was most enthusiastically responded to. Bro. Barton rose and addressed the assembly on behalf of himself and his officers, and said it was true that he evinced a desire to satisfy himself as to the state of the lodges under his government, and that it was no condescension, in his opinion, but rather a wish to meet all well and happy, and to carry on a system of friendly system of friendly intercourse and equality which would lead to making no distinctions as to gentlemen and aristocratic Masons, as when we all meet, it is on a level; that like a piece of gold the oftener put in the fire the brighter and more brilliant does it each time come forth, so the oftener he made an official visit, he was the better able to learn for himself that all was peace, harmony, and order; that all were being dealt with fairly, and no *zoolum* was being practised upon any member; that all were striving for Masonry and its cause, of which he felt proud to say he had ocular demonstration, as the large assembly that evening fully testified; that the admirable way in which he found everything both in and out of lodge reflected great credit, and was indeed satisfactory in an institution such as ours is; that the brethren had rightly chosen one in whom to place implicit confidence, a proof of which confidence, and the success which had attended it, was

well exemplified this evening, all being order, all cordiality, all brotherly love. He then remarked upon the perseverance and long-standing, faithfulness, and steady progress of the W.M. of the lodge, he having served in every office of it, until he had now attained the summit of his ambition, which certainly did credit to so old and tried a Mason, and spoke well for one who had worked so hard for the past nine months in trying to preserve the *status* of the lodge, which he had managed so admirably and to the entire satisfaction of all the brethren; and as he had but a short time more to put in, he would take this, perhaps, the last opportunity, and call upon the brethren to charge their glasses and drink to the health of their respected Master, Bro. J. Jamieson, which was responded to with full honours. Bro. J. Jamieson replied by fervently thanking the Prov. G.M. for thus eulogising on his merits, and the assembled brethren for their cordiality in drinking to his health, and said he was indeed glad to find that the Prov. G.M. was so well satisfied with the manner in which the duties of the lodge were conducted, and the right genuine feeling exhibited by Bro. Barton towards him and to the candid manner he alluded to his services to the Craft, but that much that was said relative to the state of the lodge and to its prosperous condition was mainly due to the excellent officers with whom he was associated, who at all times showed a willingness to discharge the duties they owe to the lodge; and he was very happy to remark that with such officers alone was it that such order and good feeling was preserved without a ripple up to the present moment. To testify to their services individually would be out of place, as all deserved praise; but he could not let this opportunity pass without specially mentioning one from whom he had received able assistance, and by whose care and attention the funds of the lodge were guarded with the strictest integrity up to this very moment, and he was glad to bear testimony to the able services rendered by the Treasurer to the lodge, by the manner in which all his accounts and books were kept, and then called upon the brethren to drink to the health of Bro. C. Jones.—Bro. C. Jones replied by thanking the brethren for their ready response to the call of the W.M., and said he felt extreme pleasure at finding his services appreciated and so frankly acknowledged, and said he would strive to continue as he had commenced, and sat down amid loud applause.—Bro. T. Wood rose and responded to the toast on behalf of the office-bearers, thanking the W.M. for so kindly mentioning their services, and the brethren for so cordially responding to the call to drink their health.—The W.M. proposed “The health of the P.M.’s of Lodge Perseverance,” coupling therewith the name of Bro. J. Anderson; he then dwelt upon the many and valuable services rendered by them to the lodge, and expressed infinite pleasure at being able to stretch out the right hand of fellowship to them on such a favourable evening as this, and that particularly in the presence of their most worthy and highly respected Provincial Grand Master, with whom they had all so often spent pleasant evenings and repeatedly associated together. This toast, accompanied with full honours, was greeted most heartily. Bro. J. Mackinlay rose and thanked the W.M. and brethren in a few feeling words for exhibiting towards him such frank cordiality. Bro. J. Anderson also responded to the toast by saying that the sincere and cordial welcome afforded him on this occasion was a cause of immense gratification to him, as it was a pleasing sight to see so many together of his mother lodge; he regretted to say that he had not been attending those rooms as often as he should have done, but that he could adduce no other excuse than the pressing emergencies of his professional duties, which occupied such a considerable portion of his time, and requested the assembly to accept that as the apology for his irregular attendance. He felt great satisfaction at finding Lodge Perseverance in such a prosperous and flourishing condition under its present *régime*, the success of which prosperity was fully proved by the brilliant gathering he had the pleasure to bear witness to, and said it would afford him great pleasure to hear of the welfare of this lodge, and then thanked the brethren for their warm bumper.—Bro. W. H. S. Crawford now rose and expressed his regret at being a little too late to witness the working of the lodge, but felt very grateful to the W.M. for the kind manner in which his name had been mentioned in conjunction with the other Past Masters, and assured the brethren of the interest he always took in Lodge Perseverance, and thanked them for their cordial reception.—The W. Master next proposed “The Health of the Visiting Brethren,” assuring them of the great pleasure it gave him to see them, and of the

ready welcome and hearty reception that will always await them whenever they choose to visit the lodge. This toast was responded to by Bro. Jackson thanking the brethren for their kind reception of himself and the other visiting brethren.—The next toast proposed by the W. Master was that of the “Newly Initiated,” which was replied to by Bro. Ridley thanking the lodge for their acceptance of himself and the two others into the ranks of the Order, and said their ambition will be to prove themselves worthy members.—The J.W. now gave the finale. All then rose well and merrily pleased with the evening’s entertainment, and retired at about half-past eleven. We must say that the singing of several of our brethren was all that could be desired, as some of them exhibited a keen and remarkably good taste for music. Most of the singing was excellently well done, and the brethren should feel very thankful that they have such willing and obliging members in the lodge with such excellent vocal powers, which assists so materially in adding to the pleasures of the evening.—An emergent meeting took place on the 24th of October, Bros. J. Jamieson, W.M.; W. J. Mackinlay, P.M.; E. Freeborn, S.W.; T. Wood, J.W.; J. N. Haines, S.D.; G. L. F. Connell, Offg. J.D.; J. Gillon, I.G.; J. Houghland, Tyler. Members: Davis, Bonner, Showell, Field, Reeves, Patterson, Gleave, Magges, Bailey, Kennedy, Norris, Gliddon, Hammond, Doughty, Mackenzie, Hannaford, Starstedt, Malcolm, Lockley, Mathews, Thompson. Visitor: Bro. R. Donaldson. The lodge was duly opened, and the summons convening the meeting read. Bros. Malcolm and Starstedt advanced to the east, and after the usual preliminaries, were duly passed to the F.C.’s degree. Bros. Doughty, Hammond, Mannaford, Mackenzie, Malcolm, and Starstedt were then called to the chair, and after replying to the requisite questions were raised in due and ancient form to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The lodge was then lowered, and nothing further remaining to be done, closed with brotherly love at half-past eight o’clock.

CHINA.

SHANGHAE.

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE (No. 501).—An emergency meeting of this lodge took place on the 3rd ult. at the Masonic Hall. Present: Bros. Parker, W.M.; Heard, S.W.; Gibbs, acting J.W.; Martin, Sec.; Fellowes, acting S.D.; Andrews, J.D.; Seaman, M.C.; Sidford, Org.; Phillips, Tyler; Ludlam, Warden; Oppert, Fitz, Birt, Saunders, Zeelandaar, Benjamin, Louis, Spencer, Nutt, Wheelock, Smith, Lamheri, Clapp, Talbot, Kelly, Roggers, Adams, Jacques, Stibolt, Jury, and Rawson, P. Prov. G.M. Visitors: Bros. Mercer, Prov. G.M.; Donaldson, Gould, Dunlop, Hill, P.M.’s; and Rodgers, McCready, Doyle, Powell, Everard, Anderson, Johnston, and Clifton. The lodge having been regularly opened, the Prov. G.M. was received in due form. The business of the evening consisted in the working of the third lecture, which the W.M. conducted very ably, assisted by his Wardens. Before closing, the W.M., in rising to express a hearty welcome to the Prov. G.M., stated that it was with a great degree of pride and gratification that he was enabled to greet him in his mother lodge, which, after its recent transplanting from Canton under his sanction, showed signs of such vigorous growth; and, alluding to the consistency and constant aim for the well-being of the Craft in China, which had always pervaded the acts of the Grand Master, he hoped that the lodges would long have an opportunity of working under the jurisdiction of one so well skilled, and so willing to discharge the duties of Provincial Grand Master. He spoke also of the good feeling existing among the various lodges at the Port, dwelt upon the many favours and attentions received from the Northern Lodge of China, and concluded by again expressing the pleasure which Bro. Mercer’s visit had given to the lodge, and a hope that it would be of frequent recurrence. The Prov. G.M. thanked the W.M. and brethren of the lodge for the kind manner in which they had received him, adding that it had indeed been to him a source of great pleasure to find the several lodges in Shanghai working with so much harmony and good feeling. He was glad to see that the Royal Sussex Lodge, towards which he could not but feel a yearning, as being his mother lodge, showed by its working that it had been worthily transplanted; and he trusted that it would long continue to so well illustrate and inculcate the principles of the Order. He expressed the great pleasure he had felt in the visits he had

made to the different Masonic bodies in the settlement, working both under the English and American Constitutions, and terminated his observations by saying, that although at present it was uncertain how long he should continue to hold the office of P.W.G.M., his connection with British Freemasonry in China would ever be a sweet and pleasant remembrance to him. After a few remarks from Bro. Gould (W.M. No. 570), in acknowledgment of the W.M.'s notice of the sister lodges, the lodge was closed.

Obituary.

BRO. CHARLES THOMAS DAVENPORT.

The funeral of this deceased brother took place at Tunstall Church, on Thursday, the 22nd inst. His remains were followed to the grave by the Tunstall Volunteers, several of the members of the Board of Health, about fifty of the Masonic body, amongst whom were several of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and a large number of spectators. The procession was a very solemn one, many shedding tears at the sad and depressing event. Deceased was a native of Tunstall, having, we are informed, been born and bred there. The following facts may be interesting:—

The deceased was initiated into Masonry in the Sutherland Lodge (No. 451), then 600 Burslem, on May 9th, 1849; in the year 1851 he filled the office of S.W.; and such was the ability and zeal he displayed, that in 1852 he was installed W.M. of that lodge, and re-elected to that high office in 1855, 1856, and 1859. The deceased also joined the Chapter of Perseverance of the Sutherland Lodge of Unity (No. 460), Newcastle, in the year 1855, and was First Principal of that chapter in the year 1859. In the year 1854 he was installed a Knight Templar in the Godfrey de Bouillon Encampment, Stoke-on-Trent; and in 1860 he was Eminent Commander of that encampment; on October 7th in this year, he retired from the encampment, and was nominated honorary member thereof, as an acknowledgment of his very valuable services. He was also elected an honorary member of the Chapter of Perseverance on November 17th, by acclamation, on his retirement. He also held high Provincial rank in this province, having been S.G.W. in 1858. He was highly esteemed and beloved by his brethren of every degree; being ever ready to lend assistance, when needed, with cheerfulness and alacrity. He was a member of No. 98, Burslem; No. 321, Crewe; of the Staffordshire Knot Chapter, 637, Stoke-on-Trent; Medical Officer to the Board of Health; Surgeon to the Tunstall Rifle Volunteers, and also to the Police force. An able and skilful medical man, he was also an active and intelligent citizen; benevolent to the poor, kind, frank, affable, and generous. It may be truly said—he was a living example of those virtues which should always characterise every member of the Craft, viz., brotherly love, relief, and truth.

The melancholy event has cast quite a gloom over the entire neighbourhood, and his death will be deeply felt by all who knew him; and it will be long—very long—before there fades away from the memory of many sincere friends, and attached brethren, the kindly greeting, the warm heart, the cheerful smile, and the delightful companionship of Bro. Charles Thomas Davenport.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A NEW ZEALAND SAWYER'S PHILOSOPHY.—We give the results of a conversation with one of these men, omitting the leading questions we addressed to him:—
“I have now been knocking about in these colonies for eleven years. I consider myself better off here than at home. In the old country your master will turn you off for a sour look, and when you have once got a bad name it will go hard with you to find another place. Here I am as good as my master, and he knows it; I can turn him off when I choose, and find as good a place to-morrow. I can make as much in a day here as I could do in a week in England. I have saved no money; what's the use? I once made £250 at the diggings in Australia, went down to Melbourne and spent it like a gentleman. Ah! it is a pleasant thing being a gentleman; I should like to have nothing else to do. I wore as good a coat as any of your officer fellows, and spent my money quite as freely. It lasted me five months; and it is a comfort to me that I never met a poor pal without standing treat. I met an old chum bound for New Zealand, and came down here with him for a lark. When I have made a little money, I go down to Auckland and spend it like a gentleman. It is not worth while going there with less than £60; it lasts me about a fortnight. Being a top-sawyer at the top of my profession, you know, I can make that sum in six weeks. I thus work like a man for nine months of the year, and live the other three like a gentleman. If I meet my master in town, I look him fairly in the face; why shouldn't I? Ain't I as good as he? I owe him nothing, and he owes me nothing; I have done my work, and he has paid me for it, so there's an end of the matter. What should I do if I were sick? Why go to the hospital, to be sure. But I never have been sick, and don't mean to be; it is not in our line. It wouldn't pay on no account. Oh, yes, I suppose I shall die some day, but then I won't make a long job of it. There will be no occasion to call the doctor or send for the nurse. I'll be crushed by a tree, or drowned in the river, the same as other sawyers. Neither my father nor my grandfather died in their beds, and I don't expect to either. When I die my comrades will dig a hole and bury me beneath some tall kauri tree, and the world will jog on as before. I don't bother my head about the rest; I suppose I shall fare as well as others. I have lots of poor relations in England, but they have no claim on me. They never did anything for me, and why should I do anything for them? If they want money, let them work for it, as I do; the world is wide enough for all. If they choose to stay at home and starve, that is their look out, not mine. I am not such a fool as to be earning money for them. Besides, I have always been a friend of peace, and don't wish to have them quarrelling about my money when I am dead.”—*Frazer's Magazine.*

FRENCH PATENTS.—On the whole, however, the peculiarity of the French genius of invention is ingenuity in very small matters. We cannot, in England, boast of having invented that doubtless most useful article, the “powder for facilitating walking.” This “powder” is surely not intended to be used or “taken” in the same fashion as the powder which (so Sir Walter Scott tells us in “Woodstock”) Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, knew how to compound for increasing the speed of horses. According to the novelist, the escape of Charles II. from Woodstock was due to the efficacy of “six balls prepared of the most cordial spices, mixed with medicaments of

the choicest and most invigorating quality," and which, being "given from hour to hour, wrapt in a covering of good beef or venison, a horse of spirit will not flag for five hours at the speed of fifteen miles an hour." But to return, the French have also a peculiar "apparatus for decanting liquids at table," and a patent for "seamless shoes." These last, we presume, are made either of gutta percha or cast iron. Then there is an invention, the *modus operandi* of which does not very clearly appear. It is a "mode of transatlantic conveyance for avoiding the loading and unloading of goods." By means of this invention merchandise may possibly be transported in a manner somewhat similar to that we read of in the fairy tales about the "wishing-cap," or in the "Arabian Nights," where a certain Persian prince, who sat him down on his carpet at the gate of Damascus at night, was at Bagdad in the morning—with his dressing-case and patent portmanteau, no doubt. Our French neighbours particularly excel in "improvements in artificial sets of teeth." We refrain from speculating as to whether the apparently great demand for these articles may not arise from their innumerable varieties of *bon bons* and similar sweet things.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

ARISTOCRATIC AMUSEMENTS FORTY YEARS AGO.—Mr. Grantley Berkeley, in his personal reminiscences, gives a pretty picture of society when George the Fourth was King. Thus he states:—A match had been announced in the papers between a small bull-terrier, belonging to the veteran pugilist, Tom Cribb, and a monkey, which was said to have a peculiar knack of killing dogs by bites on the jugular vein. "The news of the expected combat," says our author, "ran through society like wild-fire, and many of my friends invited me to make arrangements to see it." The match took place in Tufton-street, Westminster. "Perhaps," Mr. Berkeley candidly acknowledges, "a more blackguardly locality then this could not have been selected." Here is the account of the battle:—"In the centre of the pit was chained to a ring a large ill-looking monkey. There was nothing about him suggestive of an animal that had ever conquered, or that was boldly expecting a battle; he cowered to the floor, and seemed to wish that some hole would open into which he might creep for protection. On the other side the pit stood the burly form of Cribb, his beautiful milk-white bull-and-terrier bitch held under his left arm, his back being to the monkey, so that she could not see her foe, and his hand firmly clasping the dog's muzzle, keeping her jaws together, and her head in an upright position. 'Your manner is suspicious, Master Cribb,' I thought to myself. Time was then shouted, Cribb faced the monkey, loosed his hold of his dog, and with a spring she fastened on the back of the neck of her antagonist. The poor wretch gave himself up to punishment without an effort at retaliation, at times clasping his arms round the dog's neck, at others holding them firmly over his own eyes, apparently to shut out the view of his tormentor. Suddenly, and before the animals had closed for a second, and as the bitch worried the monkey round and round, as a swivel in a chain permitted her to do, out, and beyond the combatants for the distance of a foot or more, there began to form a circle of blood. At this sight, and the heat and roars of the pit, my poor dear friend, the late Seymour Bathurst, fainted away, and was carried out into the open air; others of my friends, equally sick of the spectacle, assisted in carrying him. Myself and many others, however, were resolved to see it out, my object being to detect an imposition, and to show that my opinion on the capabilities of the genus monkey was correct. The dog was then permitted thus to have it all her own way, till there was a very large pool of blood around her, and she showed slight symptoms of weakness. Then there arose a cry of 'Take her away! monkey and dog will be killed! make it a draw!' Cribb seemed to speak for a moment to a man supposed to own the monkey; a 'draw' was proclaimed,

and the champion picked up his bitch, and held her in his arms precisely as he had done before, and she ceased to bleed. Then there was 'such a getting up stairs,' or out of the fetid atmosphere of the pit, 'as never was seen,' Cribb remaining stationary to the last. 'Cribb,' I said in his ear as I passed, 'I'm down on it all; the monkey never bit your dog. You bled her in the jugular vein with a lancet before you put her down; I knew it when I saw the care you took of her jaws and head.' Old Cribb's jolly face put on a smile. 'Mum, sir's, the word—you knows it, but it makes a pit.' "

Poetry.

MAY.

BY WILLIAM BRADFIELD.

When the luscious "laylock" cluster
Nods above the garden wall;
When the hawthorn's living lustre
Spreads on every hedge for all;
When the bright laburnum flowers
Burst into a floral wreath,
Threatening with golden showers
Those who wander underneath—
Then is May, the maiden May
With love and gladness laden,
Tripping o'er the sunny way
A merry, merry maiden.

When the summer rays appear,
And the sun of Winter sets;
Blooms the chestnut, chandelier
With a hundred thousand jets;
When the tender leaflets gladly
Whisper to the fitful breeze;
And the ever-green ones, sadly
Emulate the other trees—
Then is May, the maiden May,—
The merry, merry maiden.

When the king-cup and the daisy
Wildly and profusely bloom;
When the honeysuckle lazy,
Languishing amid perfume,
Hangs its favours on the bramble,
With a wanton careless grace,
Gives a pleasure to the rambler,
Brings a smile into the face—
Then is May, the maiden May—
The merry, merry maiden.

When the cuckoo like an echo
With its note the ear deceives;
When the swallows pair, and flutter
Hither, thither, round the eaves;
When we gaze with eyes of pleasure
On the deep eternal blue;
When the dearest earthly treasure
Is for all and not the few—
Then is May, the maiden May—
The merry, merry maiden.

Strolling from the City's shadow
With a joy devoid of words,
To the Woodland, through the meadow
Where the flowers are and birds—
Thus the tables of my fancy
New and true impressions bear;
For 'tis May, the merry May,
Maiden of another year—
Smiling May, beguiling May
With love and gladness laden,
Tripping o'er the sunny way,
A merry, merry maiden!

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Whatever peculiarity of feature may have marked former seasons of pantomime, there is one characteristic appertaining to the year of grace 1864 which is not only unprecedented, but the employment of which as an attraction could never have entered into the imagination of the wildest speculator of popular amusements. Heretofore the perfect use of the two nether limbs, in man or woman, had been considered indispensable on the stage, while the limbs themselves were regarded not merely as ornaments but as positive conveniences. To walk with freedom, ease, grace, and firmness was thought as necessary as to articulate smoothly and with distinctness, and to achieve the former two legs were adjudged as needful as the combination of tongue, lips, and teeth to realise the latter. More particularly did all observation and experience lead to the conclusion that to the dancer the possession of two legs was one of the most essential requirements of his art. Science, moreover, in the laws of motion and gravitation, was wont to instruct us in the impossibility to the human animal of progression without violence when the ordinary number of lower limbs was wanting, and mechanical ingenuity suggested and necessity recommended the wooden leg or crutch as an equivalent. But knowledge, art, science, and utility, it would seem, have all this while been labouring under a delusion; and that one leg is enabled to do the office of two, and do it completely, we have now abundant proofs in the performances of three one-legged artists who were introduced to the British public for the first time on Monday evening at the Royal Theatres, Covent-garden, Her Majesty's, and Drury-lane respectively. In the first appeared the celebrated and unique one-legged dancer, Donato, who has excited astonishment in nearly every capital on the Continent, and who exacts terms for his services equal to those of a Taglioni or a Carlotta Grisi, as he receives from the English Opera Company—so we understand—no less a sum weekly than £240, with £40 extra for every morning performance. Up to the present time of what could be effected in dancing with one leg people had not the least idea—modern opinion inclined to pronounce that not much could be accomplished with two. There is no doubt that Signor Donato is a phenomenon, or he would not have obtained such a reputation, or have commanded such exorbitant salaries. The single-limbed candidate at Her Majesty's Theatre performs one of the clowns in the harlequinade, and is proclaimed "graceful and agile," and is called Capello. The curtailed professor at Drury-lane Theatre is a "one-legged dancer," and, like his abridged brothers, Donato and Capello, rejoices in an Italian name ending in "o," his patronymic being Tescano. "Signor Tescano, the talented one-legged dancer," we are told, "has obtained great celebrity on the continents of Europe and America." He introduces into the Drury-lane pantomime his extraordinary Pas de Nations, in which he displays the standards of Austria and Mexico, which were presented to him by the Emperor Maximilian on the occasion of his appearing before his Imperial Majesty on the 5th of September last.

Which of the three will hop himself into the greatest renown we cannot say, but wish each of them the success he merits.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The busy B's have been this Christmas as busy as ever. Messrs. Byron, Blanchard, Burnand, and Brough have, no doubt, all been hard at work, but the first-named gentleman seems to have distanced his competitors. Over and above the many pieces he has composed for the usual metropolitan theatres this season, it is to him that the Christmas piece at Her Majesty's owes its being. The Opera House in the Haymarket has not hitherto been famed for pantomimes. Henceforth, however, it may at Christmas time aspire to rank with any of the West-end theatres. Mr. Harrison has for the time forsaken music, and given himself and his house up to the seductions of tinsel and red fire, big masks, and clowns, and columbines, and sprites. On Monday night he produced a pantomime on a scale nearly as great as that which has for years been the delight of play-goers at Old Drury. It is called "The Lion and the Unicorn were Fighting for the Crown," and we venture to predict for it a success as great as it merits demand.

The reader has perhaps noticed in the advertisement of Her Majesty's the strange words, *Eidos Acides*. What can it mean? It means one of the most surprising optical illusions yet produced. In the famous ghost patent there is seen on the stage the figure of one who is not on the boards. Here we have the converse of that illusion. A character really on the stage is, without moving, made instantaneously visible and invisible, or may be made to appear in any stage of vapouriness. To Mr. Joseph Maurice we are indebted for this effect, which is one of the most curious modern inventions.

Miss Furtado plays *Robin* very well, and Mr. John Rouse represents *King Roaryborealis* with his wonted vigour. Mr. Endersohn is a capital *Plutkejus*, or toady of the King. In a word, the Christmas pantomime at Her Majesty's will be one of the most popular of the season.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

The pantomime here has been supplied by the zealous and indefatigable Brothers Grimm, under the superintendence of Mr. Augustus Harris, the stage manager of the theatre. The outline of the popular fairy tale is for the most part adhered to, but some deviations have been made in the details of the plot. The transformation scene is perfectly unique and dazzling beyond description. It represents the Fairy Chronometer, where each figure on the dial changes into a flying fairy, and shows how rapid is the flight of the hours when passed in pleasant company. In this scene Mr. T. Grieve, who has painted the scenery of the pantomime, has achieved one of his greatest scenic glories. A loud summons from all parts of the house brought on Mr. Grieve, and another loud call made Mr. Augustus Harris appear. The harlequinade, with the Paynes, jun., as Harlequin and Clown, and the veteran Paul Herring as Pantaloon, was replete with whimsical changes, and the Wimbledon Review scene introduced the great one-legged dancer, Donato, whose dexterity has astonished the playgoers of the European capitals. Of Donato we can only say that he is a real wonder, and that he is quite equal to his reputation. His success was immense. No pains and no cost have been spared to render this pantomime one of the most brilliant ever produced on the stage.

DRURY LANE.

The pantomime at this theatre is founded on a popular story, variously told in various languages, and is called

"Hop o' my Thumb, and his Eleven Brothers; or Harlequin and the Ogre of the Seven Leagued Boots." It is supplied by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who has written the Drury-lane pantomimes for several years past. In the course of the performance, the most dazzling effects are produced, and the numerous and beautiful changes which appear before the transformation of the characters is effected puzzles description. The Clowns were Messrs. H. Boleno and C. Lauri; Pantaloons, Messrs. W. A. Barnes and J. Morris; Harlequins, Messrs. J. Cormack and S. Saville; and Columbines, Madame Boleno and the Misses Gunniss. Senor Tusciano was a spirited one-legged dancer. We may further state that Mr. Beverley received a rapturous recall for the transformation-scene; that Miss Lydia Thompson—an immense favourite at Drury-lane—was received with acclamations, and created a furor in a dance medley; and that Master Percy Roselle exhibited very remarkable talent in his performance of Little Hop o' my Thumb.

HAYMARKET.

It is generally pleasant to revisit the scenes of former triumphs—more pleasant, still, to re-enact them on the old stage. Lord Dundreary is back again at the little theatre in the Haymarket, playing in two most preposterous pieces which he alone renders bearable by his fine acting. If there be in existence anything more absurd than the story of "Our American Cousin" it is the plot of "David Garrick;" but even this is distanced by the aggregation of impossibilities in "Dundreary Married and Done For."

We are assured that "Princess Spring Time; or the Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter," is "essentially a Christmas fairy tale, and not a broad burlesque." It is adapted from the only fairy tale by the Countess d'Aulnoy hitherto left untouched by dramatists; and though we have no means of knowing how far Mr. Byron has deviated from the original, the piece, as it is put upon the stage, seems so thoroughly suited for dramatic representation, that it is a wonder it has not previously been brought forward at the footlights.

What with "David Garrick," and "Dundreary" in his new form; Mr. Byron's pieces; Mr. Compton's, Miss Moore's, and Miss Keeley's acting; and Mr. O'Connor's scenery, it will be hard upon the Haymarket if it do not receive its full share of the Christmas patronage of the playgoing public. There are some things of which we never tire; and good acting, such as is always to be found in Bro. Buckstone's company, is one of them.

ADELPHI.

Bro. Webster was content to rest on his new piece of "The Workmen of Paris," and the farce of "The Area Belle," in which Bro. Toole again made his bow, for his Christmas attractions, and they appear to have been sufficient.

ST. JAMES'S.

Miss Herbert, who has just assumed the management of this favourite house, opened her Christmas entertainments on Monday evening with a new classical extravaganza, entitled "Hercules and Omphale; or, the Power of Love," by Mr. Wm. Brough.

The burlesque is founded upon amours of Hercules, and is, as usual, replete with innumerable far-fetched puns. It is exceedingly well put upon the stage. The scenery is good, and the costumes exclusively classic, which give, as may be supposed, a most novel and extraordinary effect to the ballet scenes. The story is admirably worked out, although perhaps not exactly in accordance with the poets. The scenery is by Mr. Telbin and assistants. The dances are arranged by Mr. Milano, and the music composed by Mr. Wallerstein. Among the best scenic effects are the brilliant view of the Palace and Gardens of Omphale, Omphale's Bower, Apotheosis of Hercules and Omphale.

LYCEUM.

The performances here have been "My Wife's Out," "Ruy Blas," and a farcical Oriental extravaganza, entitled "Bear-faced Impostors." "My Wife's Out" was nicely put upon the stage, and capitably acted by Messrs. Widdicombe and Charles, Miss Percy, and Miss Lavenue. "Ruy Blas" followed with the usual cast, Mr. Fechter sustaining the principle part with his accustomed power and energy. The performance were brought to a close by a farcical Oriental extravaganza entitled "Bear-Faced Impostors," certainly one of the most laughter provoking trifles that has been put upon the stage for some time. Brief but irresistibly funny in its plot and materials, the acting of Mr. Widdicomb, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Garden, and Mr. Raymond has made it a most marked success.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. F. C. Burnand is the author of an extravaganza produced at this theatre on Monday, which most deservedly met with a reception highly flattering to the author. The title of this Christmas piece is "Cupid and Psyche; or, as Beautiful as a Butterfly." It is founded on the well-known story told by Apuleius, which the author followed with a closeness that makes the representation remarkably interesting. Of the scenery, which is by Mr. Hawes Craven, we cannot speak in adequate terms of praise, nor do justice to its splendour in our description. The second scene represents a range of gigantic rocks, which is most effectively painted. This gradually changes to "Cupid's Botanical Gardens," one of the finest sets, perhaps, ever placed on a stage. It represents a garden of gorgeous splendour, and so delicately manipulated, that the entire stage appears hung with lace and roses. This scene elicited murmurs of admiration and rounds of applause. The last scene, too, the "Palace of Hymen, in Olympus," is equally gorgeous, and should be seen to be appreciated. The piece throughout worked without a hitch, and at the conclusion Mr. Burnand was vehemently called for.

ASTLEY'S.

The Christmas novelty here is entitled "Harlequin Jack Sprat; or, the Three Blind Mice: Great A, Little A, and Bouncing B; the Cat's in the Cupboard, and She Can't See." We are at once introduced into Tom Tidler's gold and silver grounds, where his workmen are employed in digging up the precious metals that lie scattered about in the matrix, and in piled-up heaps, in rich profusion. After which the story is carried merrily on to the close. None of the topics which excite the public attention most in the present day were passed over without giving birth to a joke of some kind or other; and when the curtain fell on the last scene of all—the Palace of the Happy New Year—it was in the midst of an uproarious manifestation of approval from all parts of the house.

STRAND.

This *bijou* theatre has been nightly crowded, the attraction being the Christmas piece or novelty, which was an entirely new and original burlesque extravaganza by Mr. Henry J. Byron, founded on the celebrated Adelphi drama, and entitled "The 'Grin' Bushes; or the 'Mrs.' Brown of the 'Missis'-sippi." The parody on the "Green Bushes" is admirably sustained throughout, and the dialogue abounds with numberless puns and witticisms which keep the audience in continuous roars of laughter. In this instance there is nothing partaking of vulgarity in the slightest degree; there is not an expression breathed that can offend the ears of the most fastidious. As an extravaganza it is a perfect specimen of its class, and the piece is enacted in a manner which reflects the highest credit on each performer engaged.

In prosperity it is the easiest thing to find a friend; in adversity it is of all things the most difficult.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family remain at Windsor. It is reported that her Majesty will open Parliament in person.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The decline in the metropolitan mortality has been but of short duration. Last week the deaths rose again to nearly 80 over those of the week preceding, and to an excess of 133 over the estimated average of the last ten years. The fatal cases were chiefly from bronchitis and from typhus fever. The births for the week were 1,847, which is just 11 below the estimated average number.—Monday was universally observed as the true Christmas holiday. Business in London was suspended, and shops were closed, and labour came to a general standstill. In the early part of the day the streets were crowded, despite the dull cheerless aspect of the sky, and the keen biting east wind. Family groups were wending their way to various places of amusement, and among others the Crystal Palace enjoyed a large amount of the general patronage. In the evening the theatres were filled to overflowing to witness the new pantomimes which the managers had provided.—It is pleasant to note an increasing demand for labour, as shown by that sensitive gauge of industrial activity—the Poor-law Board's return of pauperism. Last week, taking the cotton unions generally, very nearly 2,000 persons were struck off the rates. Strictly speaking, a larger number went off, namely, 2,610, but, as several unions increased at the same time, 1,970 paupers less was the net result. The unions that decreased most, and the numbers by which their lists were lightened are these:—Ashton-under-Lyne, 610; Blackburn, 260; Burnley, 440; Bury, 300; Preston, 110; Rochdale, 220; Stockport, 300; and Todmorden, 120. Of those unions which, standing on the opposite side of the account, exhibited a total increase of 670, Chorlton, had 110; Manchester, 350; and Skipton, 110 more paupers than in the second week of the present month. The adult able-bodied paupers decreased by 1,060; and the out-door relief is at the present time upwards of £2,000 per week less than at Christmas, 1863. Since things took a favourable turn, four or five weeks ago, the pauperism of the district has diminished by 8,800.—The Christmas examinations of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich took place last week, before their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Arthur, accompanied by a brilliant staff. The examination gave great satisfaction, and several commissions and prizes were awarded; but his Royal Highness seriously warned the young men against the repetition of some irregularities that occurred in the course of last half-year.—It may be inferred from an after-dinner speech delivered by the Duke of Cambridge that no sensible reduction will be made next year in our naval and military establishments. He said that in a time of peace people were disposed to cut down the army and navy, with the view of lowering the taxes, "but," he remarked, "for commercial, and not for military reasons, I am convinced that the best investment you can make is to leave well alone, for, believe me, if by the means I have described you were now to take off a little taxation, the chances are that you would have to pay double and treble the amount of this gain hereafter."—Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, has arrived in England. According to a semi-official statement made some time ago, his lordship has come home on leave of absence on account of the state of his health. There is, however, a report current that he will not return to America, but will exchange places with the British Ambassador at Vienna.—When the French frigate *La Danae* visited Sunderland, a few months ago, the officers and crew were received with un-

bounded hospitality. This circumstance was brought under the notice of the Emperor, and his Majesty has forwarded a handsome gold box to Mr. Allison, who was mayor at the time the *Danae* was lying at Sunderland. The box was presented to Mr. Allison by the French Vice-Consul, at a meeting of the Town Council last week. Accompanying the imperial gift was a letter from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who says that such manifestations as the welcome given to the officers and seamen of the *Danae*, "cannot but strengthen the bonds of friendship which so happily unite France and England, and contribute to the development of the good understanding between the two countries."—At a large meeting of the iron trade, held at Birmingham, it was decided to give notice of a reduction in the wages of puddlers and millmen. Most of the great iron districts of the country were represented at the meeting, and it is understood that the ironmasters will stand by one another in the event of any attempt on the part of the men to resist the present decision by a strike. It is held by the masters that a reduction of wages is rendered absolutely necessary for the present state of the market for iron.—Lord Wharnccliffe has published the correspondence which lately took place between himself and Mr. Adams, relative to the money raised at Liverpool for the relief of the Confederate prisoners in the North. Mr. Adams "very cheerfully" complied with Lord Wharnccliffe's request to forward to Mr. Seward his lordship's application, that an agent might be allowed to distribute the £17,000 raised by means of the Southern bazaar; but he could not avoid expressing the wish that the efforts of the Confederate prisoners' friends had "extended to the ministering to the mental ailment not less than the bodily sufferings of these unfortunate persons, thus contributing to put an end to a struggle which otherwise is too likely to be only procrastinated by your labours." Mr. Seward's "indignation letter" has told all England the result of the application; but Lord Wharnccliffe states "that the refusal of the Federal Government will not practically affect the distribution of the fund, for which, unhappily, we can find but too many recipients."—A case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice, at the Guildhall, where the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was a defendant, and appeared as a witness. It appeared his Highness had engaged a Sikh soldier as a falconer, who had come with him to England. Two years ago he left his Highness's service, and now brought an action for salary, for loss of caste, for the loss of prize money which he might have gained if he had remained a soldier, and sundry other charges, which the Maharajah, on being called upon, declared were most exorbitant, besides which the plaintiff had himself broken the contract entered into between them. The jury stopped the case, but the counsel for the Maharajah stated that his Highness was still willing to pay the plaintiff's passage to Calcutta.—A short time since Mr. Gutierrez, chaplain of her Majesty's ship *Resistance*, was placed under arrest for declining to report to the captain whether or no one of the officers complied with an order for compulsory attendance at an extra church service. The sequel of the story shows an extraordinary piece of Admiralty red-tapeism: The chaplain is "publicly" censured for his contumacy; but at the same time a "private and confidential" letter has been sent to all captains instructing them not to engage chaplains to carry out their punitive regulations, as the chaplain ought to be the friend of every one on board.—Two young men, named Feast, brothers, who have been several times before the Lord Mayor on a charge of conspiring to defraud an Australian merchant in some consignments of pickles, have been committed to Newgate for trial.—

At the Sussex Sessions a boy of eighteen, named Matley, was charged with forging a cheque for £50, with the signature of the Rev. Mr. Roper, of Hove, near Brighton, to whom he acted as amanuensis. It appeared that the rev. gentleman was nearly blind, and that the boy was employed to fill up the body of his cheques, but Mr. Roper always contrived to write the signature himself. In the case of the forged cheque it was alleged that the signature and body were both in the prisoner's handwriting; but there was some doubt on the point, and as no portion of the money could be traced to the prisoner the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.—Major Lumley, a retired Indian officer, was charged at the Mansion House with challenging Mr. L. Desborough to fight a duel. The firm of which Mr. Desborough is a member had, it seems, been attending to a matter of "very great delicacy and importance" on behalf of the Major; but some difficulty appears to have arisen respecting the bill of costs which the gallant officer was requested to meet. One or two "scenes" took place, and the Major sent his friend, Sir John Louis, with a letter to Mr. Desborough, asking him to apologise or fight. Mr. Desborough declined to do either, and the Major replied by a threat to give him "a sound and wholesome flagellation, whenever and wherever the chance of administering the same presents itself." Major Lumley admitted that he had sent the challenge, but denied the complainant's version of the quarrel. He has been committed for trial.—On Monday, at Derby, a man named James Potter was charged before the magistrates with the murder of his wife. The unfortunate woman had been found in bed the preceding day, stabbed in the breast, and dead, the weapon which the murderer used appearing to have been an old sword cane. Some unfounded feeling of jealousy seems to have been the prompting cause of the tragic deed.—From Sheffield a murderous outrage is reported. On the evening of Friday week a gentleman named Burnaby, residing in one of the suburbs of that town, was attacked by garotters, who, finding that the "hug" did not prove effectual, beat their victim with bludgeons in the most barbarous manner. Mr. Burnaby's injuries are of the most serious character.—An Italian who had been turned out of a public-house in Gray's-inn-lane, on Saturday night, visited the place again on Monday night, intent on revenge. He stabbed four men, one of whom, Michael Harrington, has since died, while a second, Alfred Ribbeck, is not expected to recover. The murderer is in custody.—In a brawl at Hove, near Brighton, on Sunday morning, a man named Coombe, deliberately shot a labourer, named Shaw, who died instantaneously.—At Aldershot, the body of a pensioner, has been found, bearing marks which leave no doubt that he died a violent death.—On Tuesday the convicts Charles Brough and Richard Hale underwent the last penalty of the law for the crime of murder in front of Stafford gaol. Brough's victim, it will be remembered, was George Walker, a broken-down farmer, seventy-four years of age, and living near Audley. Hale was convicted of the murder of his illegitimate child at Cosely, having for his accomplice a woman named Baker, who is in the meantime respited in consequence of pregnancy. Hale persisted in protesting his innocence to the last, but his wretched companion had previously made a full acknowledgment of his guilt.—The man Wane, who murdered Amelia Blunt at Chadwell Heath, was executed at Chelmsford on Tuesday. He confessed his crime.—The inquest on the body of the woman Atkinson, who was battered to death by her husband, a pitman, in the county of Durham, about three weeks ago, has been brought to a close; and we venture to say that a more terrible story has never appeared in an English newspaper. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Atkinson, who is in custody.

—There seems to be a run of ill-luck just now in the matter of railways. Another accident has occurred, this time at the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway. Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning a goods train was shunted from the main line to a narrow-gauge line in the centre of the station, but unfortunately the "points" which had been closed to admit its passing on to the line were left in that position. When, therefore, a parcels train which was to pass the station without stopping came up to the spot, it, too, passed upon the mid line, and dashed into the stationary train. Much damage was done to the engine, the waggons, and the goods, but the driver and stoker escaped unhurt, and fortunately there were no passengers.—An inquest has been held on a railway fireman, who died from the injuries he received on the Brighton Railway a short time ago. It appeared that on the day of the accident the deceased was with a train going to Leatherhead, when it was found that the rails were too slippery for the wheels of the engine to bite. The fireman was about to throw sand upon the rails, but on passing along the side board of the engine to get at the sand box his foot slipped, and he fell under the engine, which passed over his legs, and severely injured him. The jury recommended that the sand box should be more within reach of the engine-driver, and returned a verdict of Accidental Death.—The boiler of a locomotive engine belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company exploded on the Silkstone coal branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, on Saturday, and the driver, Henry Montgomery, was so seriously injured that he died on Sunday morning.—Lieutenant Baultree, of the 15th Regiment, and Ensigns Vernon and Blunt, of the 9th, were swept away and drowned while attempting to pass a ford near Gibraltar, on the 13th instant. The driver of the car in which they were riding, and the postilion, were also drowned.—Captain Hopkins, of the 15th, being the only member of the party who escaped.—A terrible accident has occurred at the new rolling mills, Hartlepool, by which two men were killed and six seriously injured. The calamity was caused by the fall of a large travelling crane.—A Christmas party of five persons nearly lost their lives at Bradford, on Monday, by poison. They had mixed bellibore powder, instead of ginger, among some warm ale, and soon after the whole of them showed symptoms of having been poisoned. Medical aid was procured, and happily in the course of the day all but one were out of danger.—A case of shocking cruelty to a fox was investigated at the Hyde petty sessions. The defendants were a publican, named Harrison, and a man Etchells. They were both convicted, Harrison being fined £4, and Etchells £2, with the alternative in each case of two months' hard labour.—A very sad case of death from starvation in Homerton has been examined into by the coroner. A poor old woman, who had been a domestic servant for 40 years, lived by herself, and though reduced to the extreme of misery, refused to make known her wants to anyone, even to her sister, who was in comfortable circumstances and showed every disposition to help her. There could be no doubt that the poor old woman persisted in her honest pride, and starved to death rather than seek charity from anyone.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Government have taken a measure which will do more to convince Europe of its pacific intentions than a thousand fine expressions. A Paris letter informs us that all the men at present on leave have received notice that they are placed on the reserve, and that this order will apply to nearly 120,000 men. As the army of occupation at Rome is also to be greatly reduced, the report now positively made that there is to be no loan will probably prove to be

correct. It is said that the legislative session will be deferred to the second week in February, and that the Budget will be immediately submitted to it. Much warm discussion has been excited in Paris by a speech of M. Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, delivered at a banquet given to the Municipal Commission. The master of the improvements—the pulling down and the rebuilding—performed in Paris wishes to reconcile the tax-payers to this mode of disposing of their contributions to the public revenue, and to the system by which control over the expenditure of the money so contributed is denied them. Perversely they refuse to perceive the privilege they enjoy in being relieved from all care or anxiety in the matter of disbursement, and fondly imagine that under a system of accountability a more economical disposition of the municipal finances might be effected. M. Haussmann, on his side, thinks the ratepayers most unreasonable, and that the beautifying and transforming of their city ought to compensate them sufficiently for any such trifling consideration as the contribution of a little filthy lucre to an object so grand.—The “encyclical letter” recently issued by the Pope is stated to contain eighty propositions condemning various errors, religious, philosophical, and political. Among them are the opinions that society should be governed without making any distinction between the true faith and heresy; that liberty of conscience and public worship are essential to well-organised government; that the will of the people constitutes a supreme law and a true right; that the Church has not the right of punishing those who violate her laws; and that there is any hope of the eternal salvation of those who do not belong to the true Church.—The Spanish Cortes have been opened. The speech from the Throne was perfectly silent on the late Ministerial crisis and the San Domingo question. It expressed a hope that the Peruvian question would soon be adjusted, and denied that Spain had any ambitious projects upon the South American Republics. It also says that “the general condition of the monarchy, considered in all its extent, is not very satisfactory, and to remedy this I shall lay before you a bill of great importance.”

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta and China mail has arrived, but the details of the advices are not very interesting. The Indian Government had issued a proclamation annexing to the British dominions the lowland territory of Bhootan known as the Bengal Dooars, and so much of the highlands as may be needful to command the hill passes leading into the new British districts. It was said that great dissensions had broken out among the Bhootanese chiefs, whose intense quarrels were thought likely to prevent them from offering any vigorous resistance to the English.—The successful commencement of the actual campaign with the people of Bhootan has been since announced by a Calcutta telegram received at the India Office. This telegram, which is dated the 12th inst., states that the fort of Delamakote, situated in a very strong position, has been taken by the British troops, with the loss of only two officers and fifty men, of whom ten were killed by a casual explosion of gunpowder.—According to statements published by the Paris journals, the Japanese government has agreed that a sum of £720,000 shall be paid by the Prince of Nagato to defray the expense of the European expedition which demolished his fortifications at the Straits of Simonosaki, and that a port on the inland sea shall be opened to European trade.

AMERICA.—Important news has been brought by the *Hansa* from New York. The Richmond journals of the 16th instant stated that on the 14th instant General Sherman carried by storm Fort Macallister, a fortification on the Ogeechee river, some fifteen miles south-west of Savannah. The port was only

occupied by a garrison of 150 men, but its occupation enabled General Sherman's army to communicate with the Federal fleet, and “necessitated the reinforcement of Savannah.” A Federal steamer which left Charleston Bar on the 14th instant had brought to New York a report that General Sherman, after eight hours' fighting, had taken the City of Savannah, with 11,000 prisoners; but the *Richmond Examiner* stated that up to the 13th inst. the Federal army had made no attack on Savannah, which was defended by a triple line of works. The railway communication between Savannah and Charleston apparently continued to be intercepted by the Federal corps under General Foster; for the Savannah journals stated that General Foster advanced towards Coosawhatchie on the 5th inst. and burned a bridge, but was “twice driven back” by the Confederates. A naval and military expedition, under the command of Admiral Porter and General Butler, sailed from Fort Monroe on the 12th inst., and was supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be destined for Wilmington. Official reports from General Thomas, who commands the Federal forces at Nashville, stated that on the 15th instant he attacked the left of General Hood's army, and drove it from the river below the city for a distance of eight miles, capturing 1,000 prisoners, 16 guns, and a quantity of stores. Fighting continued during the whole of the 16th instant, and General Hood's army was routed. General Thomas drove the Confederates from all their entrenched positions, and captured from 3,000 to 5,000 prisoners, and from 30 to 40 cannon. The Federal General Stoneman had made a raid in the Confederate General Breckenridge's rear, and, after capturing Bristol, Abingdon, and Glade Springs, in Western Virginia, was marching towards Saltville. The discharge of the St. Albans raiders by the Montreal Court was said to be held wrong by the law advisers of the Canadian Government, and warrants had been issued for their re-apprehension. Stipendiary magistrates had been appointed by the Canadian Government to take cognisance of breaches of international law on the frontier. Major-General Dix had ordered the Federal commanders on the frontier to shoot any raiders if they could, to pursue them into British territory if they should venture to take refuge there, to capture them there if possible, and not to surrender them to the British authorities, but to send them for trial by court-martial at New York. Resolutions denouncing the conduct of the Canadians, and “directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government payment for all cargoes and ships destroyed by British piratical vessels,” had been introduced into Congress, and referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs. According to the *New York Times*, the Brazilian demand for satisfaction for the seizure of the *Florida* was “insolent in tone;” but Secretary Seward's reply “is firm and conciliatory, does not endorse the seizure, and expresses a desire that the matter should be fairly and satisfactorily adjusted.”

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. R.—We have not time at present to attend to your wishes.
D. D.—We never heard of the brother named.
X. Y. Z.—The same as those of Grand Officers, without the circle. No. 2. We will give you the names in our next.
E. J. M.—The M.C. below the S.D., the Stewards anywhere. No. 2. East, South, West.
K. S. is thanked.
J. H.—With our next issue.

G. A. S.—You will find your question answered in No. 262.

B. A.—Decidedly not.

