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ROYALTY AND THE CRAFT.

THE Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M. is very likely to occupy the attention of the public for some time to come. There will, in fact, in the Masonic world, be hardly any other subject of general interest not only between now and the 28th April, the day fixed for the important ceremony, but for some considerable period after. It may be as well therefore to place our readers *au courant* of the past connection of the Royal Family with our Order. It is not, perhaps, generally known, even among Masons, that His Royal Highness is the *third* Prince of Wales of the Hanoverian family who has been a member of the Brotherhood. Twenty years only had elapsed since the revival of Freemasonry in 1717, when Frederick Prince of Wales, son of George II. and father of George III., became a Mason. He was initiated, during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Darnley, at an occasional Lodge, specially convened at the Palace of Kew, at which Dr. Desaguliers presided as W.M., and His Royal Highness passed at the same Lodge. At a subsequent Lodge, specially convened for the purpose, at the same place, a short time after, His Royal Highness was raised to the degree of Master Mason. This happened in 1737, but unfortunately the prince died in 1751, just at the time when his connection with the Craft might have been of essential service to it. In 1765, the Duke of York, according to Findel, became a Mason, at Berlin, while in the following year, during the Mastership of Lord Blaney, the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, brothers of George III., were initiated, the former at an occasional Lodge, holden at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, on the 16th February 1766, at which Lord Blaney presided in person; the latter at an occasional Lodge, at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's Street, under the presidency of General Salter. The rank of Past Grand Master was assigned to these Princes. In 1782 the Duke of Cumberland was elected Grand Master, the privilege being then for the first time granted to a Prince of the Blood of nominating a peer of the realm to be acting Grand Master. His Royal Highness continued to preside over the Order till his death in 1790, and was succeeded by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. In 1786, Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was initiated at Lodge 86, held at the Prince George Inn, Plymouth.—See *Preston's Illustrations*. He became W.M. of Prince of Wales's Lodge in 1828, on the death of the Duke of York, and on his accession to the throne, Grand Patron. On Thursday, 6th February 1787, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was made a Mason, at an occasional Lodge convened for the purpose at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall, over which H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master, presided, and H.R.H. the Duke of York was initiated at a special Lodge convened at the same place for the purpose, on the 21st November of the same year, the Grand Master again presiding in person, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales assisting at the ceremony of initiation. Grand Master His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland died in September 1790, about the last public act at which he assisted being the reinstatement, after a separation of ten years, of the Lodge of Antiquity in all its Masonic privileges. On the 24th November 1790, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was elected his successor in the Grand Mastership, appointing Lord Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, as Acting Grand Master, but it was not till the 2nd May 1792, when the Grand Feast was held at the Freemasons' Hall, that His Royal Highness was duly installed in his office. Mean-

time, it had been announced in Grand Lodge, 19th February 1790, that H.R.H. the Duke of Kent had been regularly initiated in the Union Lodge at Geneva, and that H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex had also been initiated at a Lodge at Berlin. The Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, and Gloucester, were also initiated, at a later period. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having subsequently been chosen Grand Master of Scotland, in 1806, remained Grand Master till 1813, when, being Regent, he resigned the position to his Royal Brother of Sussex, who soon after became Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons (1813). In 1813 H.R.H. the Duke of Kent was chosen Grand Master of the York or Ancient Masons, and it was by the united efforts of these two Dukes, of Sussex and Kent, that the healing of the great schism was at last happily effected. The career as Grand Master of H.R.H. Duke of Sussex, is it not written in the chronicles of Masonry? Suffice it that no one could have devoted himself more entirely to furthering the interests of the Craft. During his long reign of 30 years, Freemasonry continued to flourish, and our hope and expectation is that, under the beneficent reign of his Royal grandnephew, the present M.W.G.M., the success of the Order may be as prominent and as continuous as it was during the auspicious Grand Mastership of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

COUNT CAGLIOSTRO

THE history of imposture and popular delusion affords no instance of daring and successful swindling which can, in any degree, approach that of the subject of this article. Count Alessandro di Cagliostro, the self-styled pupil of the sage Athotas, foster child of the Scherig of Mecca, Prince of Trebizond, and Grand Master of the Egyptian Lodge of high Masonic Science, was probably the most finished scoundrel that ever left a mark upon the world's chronicles. His career has been the subject of much investigation; but, unhappily, the materials at the command of explorers have been meagre. An English "Life of the Count Cagliostro" was published by Stockham, Bond Street, 1787, but according to Carlyle, who is entitled to speak with authority, it deserves to be "spurned and torn into pipe matches." The *Mémoires pour le Comte de Cagliostro*, 1786, are, we believe, quite fabulous. The *Lettre du Comte de Cagliostro au Peuple Anglais*, which was published about the same period in London, is a mere string of falsehoods. A brief life of the Count, written at Rome, and translated into French in the year 1791, under the title of *Vie de Joseph Balsamo, connu sous le Nom de Comte Cagliostro*, is, we believe, a genuine document, although it was written by a stupid person, of whom Carlyle speaks scornfully, as the "wooden man." From this life, and from Carlyle's admirable essay, we derive the materials of our sketch. Cagliostro, or to use his real name, Joseph Balsamo, was the son of a small shopkeeper, and was born in a blind alley at Palermo, Sicily, in the year 1743. His parents were very poor, although they appear to have had relatives who were tolerably well to do. The boy, however, was permitted to play in the streets and alleys of Palermo, and soon developed a remarkable talent for every species of juvenile vice. He was a liar almost as soon as he could speak, and was as expert a thief as any of his age in the city. The father dying whilst Joseph was yet in petticoats, the charge of his education devolved upon a maternal uncle, who sent

him to school, and afterwards obtained him admission as a novice to the Convent of Cartigirone. Here he was entrusted to the keeping of the convent apothecary, and, under his care, the lad studied chemistry and alchemy, laying, indeed, the foundation for the Masonic and Medical quackeries for which he was afterwards famous. The discipline of the convent proved too severe for Balsamo, who was too lazy to work, but quite ready to eat whenever opportunity was offered for the indulgence of his vast carnal appetite. Punishment, admonition and fasting having had no effect upon the obdurate youth, he was expelled in disgrace, and once more he played the part of scoundrel upon town in the streets of Palermo. His career was now of the vilest. He became a pander, fortune teller and forger, until the city having become too hot to hold him, he retired to Naples, and ultimately to Rome, where he obtained a meagre subsistence by the sale of prints. At Rome he married Lorenza Feliciani, the daughter of a tradesman, and this lady afterwards figured in all his impostures as the Countess Seraphina. She was a handsome, buxom woman, and played the part assigned to her with great skill. From Rome the scoundrel fled to Venice, Marseilles, Madrid, Cadiz and Brussels. At each of these places he appeared as a real noble, the Marquis Peligrini, and finally casting this disguise, he assumed the title of Count Alessandro di Cagliostro, the famous physician, the restorer of youth, the discoverer of the beautifying water, and of the wine of Egypt, a love-philtre, concocted of cantharides. In the year 1776 the Count visited England, and obtained initiation into the primary secrets of Freemasonry. He is said to have joined a Lodge of low social rank, and, with his wife, who was also initiated, he passed through the grades of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, for the small fee of five guineas.

Masonry appears to have opened up a new field for the genius of Cagliostro; he is said to have purchased, of a bookseller, some manuscripts belonging to a man named George Crofton, in which some fanciful theories of Egyptian Masonry were set forth. Having mastered these, the Count, to use the language of Carlyle, proceeded to "blow with his new five guinea bellows; having always occasion to raise the wind." A vast scheme of high Masonic science was concocted, which was to renovate society, and place his followers on a level with the old sages and philosophers of the East. He promised to conduct his dupes to perfection, "by means of a physical and moral regeneration; to enable them by the former (or physical) to find the prime matter or philosopher's stone, and the acacia which consolidates in man the forces of the most vigorous youth, and renders him immortal; and, by the latter (or moral), to procure them a Pentagon, which shall restore man to his primitive state of innocence, lost by original sin. He maintained that this Egyptian Masonry was instituted by Enoch and Elias, who propagated it in different parts of the world; though, in time, it lost much of its purity and splendour. By degrees the Masonry of men had been reduced to pure buffoonery; and that of women had been almost entirely destroyed. Till, at last, the zeal of the Grand Cophta (so are the high priests of Egypt named), had signalled itself by restoring the Masonry of both sexes to its pristine lustre." The construction of the Pentagon, which was to abolish original sin, was a serious affair. On a solitary mountain, which was to be called Sinai, a pavilion, with twelve sides and three stories, was to be erected to be named Sion. In every side of this edifice there must be a window. Twelve Master Masons, each at a window, with Cagliostro in the midst of them, were to go through various formalities, fasts and vigils, until the divine Pentagon was obtained. Cagliostro declared himself to be the Grand Cophta or high priest of this system of Egyptian Masonry, and the most solemn acts of worship were paid to him. He professed to have authority over the Angels; he was invoked on all occasions, and everything was done by virtue of his power, which he declared to be immediately derived from God. No religion was excluded from the Egyptian society; but members of all sects were admitted; the belief in the existence of the Supreme Being and in the immortality of the soul alone being essential. The "brothers" who were elevated to the rank of Masters took the names of the ancient Prophets, while the women adopted those of the Sibyls. The ceremony of initiation, as described by Carlyle, is too lengthy and too ridiculous for quotation. Every expedient was adopted to terrify the novice, who was kept for twenty-four hours in a vault, lighted only by three sepulchral

lamps, which gave forth a dying glimmer. Phantoms trailing mortuary veils crossed the cell, and sank into caverns. Others, with garments dripping blood, and armed with swords, stripped the novice, and threw his garments upon a funeral pile, where they were burnt. Skulls grinned at the victim from the walls; a heap of skeletons in the centre of the vault formed a sort of altar, on both sides of which were piled books, some containing menaces against the perjured, others the deadly narrative of the vengeance which the Invisible Spirit had exacted. At the close of the ceremonial a trembling voice pierced the vault (that of Cagliostro himself), and articulated the formula of the oaths that were to be sworn, and the novice then rose up a closed member of the Grand Mystery of Egyptian Masonry.

Cagliostro, having made good his position as an apostle of the Craft, travelled, and was received with enthusiasm everywhere. The Grand Lodges of Europe flung wide their doors to him, and he was regarded as an honoured guest. He lectured on his system to the brotherhood, and expounded his mysteries in a language made up of half the dialects of the Continent. His talk was the poorest clap-trap, but it was received with awe and wonder. He founded his Egyptian Lodges in various cities of Europe, and drove a roaring trade in his Beauty Waters, Life Drops, and Secret Favours or Love Philtres. In the year 1780 he erected his Pavilion in St. Petersburg, but the police having some suspicions he was compelled to fly; and at Warsaw, where he attempted to form his Pentagon, he was exposed by a Count M—, who wrote a pamphlet, entitled "Cagliostro Unmasked." Not in the least dismayed by these reverses, the shameless villain made his appearance at Strasburg, where he lived in great state, and contrived to impose upon the Cardinal de Rohan, with whom he resided some time in the character of an honoured guest. The disturbed state of France however rendered his position anything but secure, and the Cardinal having been consigned to the Bastille, Cagliostro fled to Boulogne. In 1786 he again visited London, and resided in Sloane-street, where he drove his old trade with the Egyptian pills, and during his leisure composed his lying "*Lettre au Peuple Anglais*," in which his acts of benevolence and his unheard of persecutions are fully set forth. A curious copper plate etching,* which was published in November of this year, records a fact in the life of the arch-quack, which is worthy of special mention. It seems that on the 1st November, Cagliostro visited the Lodge of Antiquity, and supped with the brethren. The meal was a frugal one, costing but three shillings per head, wine and punch included. In the course of the evening a certain Bro. Mash, an optician, "instead of giving a song, performed the part of a travelling quack, which Count Cagliostro taking as if aimed at himself, he left the Lodge in dudgeon, highly displeased at the entertainment of the company." De Morande, the Editor of a French Journal, "*Le Courrier de l'Europe*," published in London, made it his business to attack and expose the impostor, who, finding his position untenable, again fled to Europe. After spending some time in obscurity, he entered Rome in May 1789, and had the audacity to set up his Egyptian Lodge under the very nose of the Pope. He was detected by the officers of the "Holy Inquisition," and lodged in the Castle of St. Angelo. Here he languished for eighteen months, and was then condemned to imprisonment for life, his manuscript of Egyptian Masonry being burnt by the common executioner. Four years afterwards Cagliostro was found dead in the prison of St. Leo.

Carlyle tells us that one of the most authentic documents preserved of him is the picture of his visage. It was, he says, "A most portentous face of scoundrelism, a fat, snub, abominable face, dew-lapped, flat-nosed, greasy, full of greediness, sensuality, ox-like obstinacy, a forehead impudent, refusing to be ashamed, and then two eyes turned up seraphically-languishing, as in divine contemplation and adoration, a touch of quiz too; on the whole, perhaps, the most perfect quack face produced by the eighteenth century. There he sits, and seraphically languishes, with this epigraph:—

"De l'Amé des Humains reconnaissez les traits :
Tous ses jours sont marqués par de nouveaux bienfaits,
Il prolonge la vie, il secourt l'indigence ;
Le plaisir d'être utile est seul sa récompense."

* A copy of this very rare print is in the possession of Bro. W. Spencer, and forms a part of the unique collection of Masonic treasures to which we have already referred in these columns, and upon which Bro. Spencer so justly prides himself.

OBJECTING "ON PRINCIPLE."

WE knew a man once who admitted everything—with a qualification or proviso. "It's a sultry day!" we have said to him—thermometer 90deg. in the shade. "Well—yes—but there's an occasional breath of air"—there had not been one for a good twenty-four hours—"which makes it very pleasant." Or, "Nice wine this!" over a glass of '34 port—genuine, not 34s a dozen. "Yes, but—I should have liked it fruitier." Or, again, Pretty girl, Miss—"nose perfectly straight, be it remarked. "Yes, but her nose is too *retroussé*. Sometimes, we fear, we outraged his sense of propriety not a little, as thus:—"This would be a magnificent wine, were it just a *little* more fruity"—same '34 port—"Yes—well—but it is almost too fruity, to my taste." "But, my dear fellow, you said the very reverse yesterday of the very same vintage." "Ah! but they are a little different." "Not at all, both '34." "Ah! but—" and we laughed, and he got angry, till he had taken another glass, and the subject was changed.

"How absurd!" says the reader. "Just so," say we. How very absurd that a man could never venture on a downright opinion about even the most trivial matter, but he must add some qualification, some petty reservation. And how absurd it is to find men objecting to even the simplest and most reasonable proposition, as they say, "on principle." "I vote we have a new punchbowl," says a member of the Jolly Tiplers, at one of their club meetings, "It did very well when we mustered some five and twenty members, but we are nearer fifty now. We have plenty of funds, and it is a great nuisance having to order a fresh brew so often, so I vote we have a bigger one." "I oppose the proposition, on principle," says old Cantanker. Now, what on earth does old Cantanker mean by "on principle?" He would not, perhaps, be able,—he is not, when closely pressed, found able—to explain his meaning. It may be the idea of a bigger bowl emanated from old Hilarious, a glorious adept in punch making, who is careful in his brewing, nicely blending all the materials together, so as to extract from them that perfectly balanced compound of lemon, sugar, spirit and the other etceteras, which the wise man calleth punch, while old Cantanker likes an extra slice of lemon. This, of course, explains "the principle" of the latter's opposition. Or, perchance it was Tim of the Open Hand, who thinks money should be spent if people can afford it, while old Cantanker is a bit of a screw. Or, it was proposed early in the evening, when other business should have come before the Club; or late in the evening, when the business had been disposed of. Or peradventure old Cantanker's punch was, even for him, a little too acid, or his stomach a little out of order; in short, any number of "peradventures" may be suggested in explanation of this opposition "on principle," but in nine cases out of ten we never heard a valid reason given for it. We take it that when a man objects on principle, he means, "I object, because I object," which is, to say the least, womanish.—"I don't like that Mr. Jones, my dear," says Mrs. Tomkins to her inferior half. "Why not, my love?" asks Tomkins, "Because I don't," says Mrs. Tomkins, and her inferior half subsides into nothing.—We understand a man objecting, on principle, to profusion, to cruelty, to scurrility, or, in fact, to anything worthy of objection. This is not the kind of principle we are questioning, but the petty opposition which even the worthiest, the most modest, or the most reasonable proposal invariably encounters from men of whom old Cantanker is a type. These are the very men who would originate what they object to, had it occurred to them in time. They support, on principle, what emanates from A; they oppose, on principle, the very same suggestion if it emanates from B. In their petty narrow minds they can always find some principle of objection. Now it is a case of personal pique; or, if that were likely to be too apparent to others, there is a time, place, or circumstance ever ready for them to fall back on as a justification for their opposition; to explain this principle they generally escape by the means of some poor prevarication or equivocation. Give a reason—not old Cantanker forsooth, any more than Falstaff did, not even on compulsion. "No; were I at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. Give you a reason! if reasons were as plentiful as blackberries I would give no man a reason on compulsion, I." "On Principle" is added, therefore, in such cases to give an air of respect-

ability to an objection that is worthless, that is absolutely meaningless when any attempt at analysing it is made.

These are not imaginary people, these Cantankers. In every society they are to be met with, urging their frivolous opposition to whatever is found reasonable. We find fewer of such men, perhaps, among Masons, for Masons are, generally speaking, liberal-minded, ready always to adopt a good broad view of things, and contemning what is frivolous and petty. But, even in the Lodge, they are to be met with occasionally. They have not had the courage to cast out the old leaven of pettiness with which their otherwise liberal souls are animated. They have gained but little, or, indeed, almost nothing, by intercourse with the open-handed, sensible Brother. All through life they have opposed everything they did not originate, or which originated with whom they think the wrong person, till even the light of Masonry is powerless to cure them. They have objected "on principle" so long, that objection has at last become the guiding principle of their lives. We never hear a man rise to object "on principle," but we are reminded of the inimitably-drawn picture, described by a certain Mr. Samuel Weller, of the miserable-minded man "as killed his-self on principle." He "saved his money on principle, and wore a clean shirt every day on principle, never spoke to none of his relations on principle"; "had his hair cut on principle vunce a fortnight"; and ate "four crumpets every night for fifteen years on principle." At last, falling ill, he calls in the doctor, who tells him to forego crumpets. Not he. He is told, in answer to his inquiries, that three shillings' worth will kill him. Accordingly, "next morning he gets up, has a fire lit, orders in three shillins' worth o' crumpets, toasts 'em all, eats 'em all, and blows his brains out"—as Sam explains to the astonished Pickwick, "in support of his great principle, that crumpets was wholesome, and to show that he wouldn't be put out of his way for nobody."

SECRECY.

PERHAPS the strongest objection urged by the enemies of the Masonic Order against its existence, arises from the fact that it is essentially a secret institution. Secrecy is, indeed, a most important keystone of the great edifice; but surely no rational mind can ever be brought to hold that secrecy is in itself criminal. The broad Catholic principles which bind and govern the brotherhood are all well-known, all public property, and any man may know them if he will but read. True, the working of the Craft is the great enigma of which the world is ignorant, as indeed it ought to be, for no man has a right to a prying interference in the affairs of his fellow-men. It may seem ridiculous to a thinking mind, to dispute seriously a proposition in itself absurd, but unhappily there are people who often yield to the influence of a subtle train of reasoning without a moment's consideration of the false and deceptive basis whereon it rests.

To begin then, at the beginning—is secrecy a crime? Is not the mind of every man a secret volume, concealed from the eye of his fellow-man? Where is the human breast that is not, to some extent, the repository of secrets? Has not the tongue of man been condemned a thousand times for its imprudent and unnecessary utterances, where it has once for its silence? How often have we not heard men commended for their wisdom and discretion, when the secret of that wisdom and discretion was simply a closed mouth and a silent tongue?

Why, in the name of reason, should the secrets of an orderly and benevolent community dishonour it, when every well-regulated family maintains its secrets and its honour unimpaired? Every government under the sun, no matter what its nature, has its secrets—secrets which it is bound to keep from the people, at least for a time, or it would fail in its purposes, perhaps in its very being. Surely, then, secrecy in itself can be no crime, for as long as a secret is honourably kept peace reigns, virtue is protected, truth lives, character is preserved, and the whole public welfare is safely guarded. "But," our enemies will say, "your secrets are foolish, injurious, subversive of order, mutual confidence and good government;" and by a process of argument, as false and illusive as the proposition whereon it is founded, they go on heaping up vilification and slander against an institution, the very nature of which precludes the possibility of investigation. Groping on, in their ignorance and darkness failing to comprehend and control, they labour to subvert and destroy. As well might they strive with tongue and pen to uproot the time-worn landmarks of that ancient Eastern clime, at once the cradle of the human race, the birthplace of Masonry, and the theatre of an immortal tragedy. How mean in spirit and contemptible in nature must that man be, who traduces, who slanders

a man or woman he does not know, or who pours the vials of his vindictive wrath upon a house or an institution that he has never been in. And yet, they will tell you, "Oh! it's a secret society and cannot be good." Not good, forsooth, because it has secrets. Not good, because it keeps its affairs to itself, and never prys into those of its neighbours? It is secret, and secrecy is a crime." Then is government criminal, society criminal, people criminal, the world a crime, yea, even the boundless universe itself one vast crime, since its limitless depths hold an infinity of secrets, that the mind of man can no more penetrate nor comprehend than it can control.

But, to return to more familiar things, does not every man of sense know that all artists, mechanics and tradesmen have their secrets of trade and business, which they keep to themselves? What artist or photographer will initiate you into the mysteries of his studio? What merchant or man of business will publish his ledger and correspondence, and what writer will tell you the sources of inspiration on which he draws? Every trade, every business and every profession has its secrets, and is not this their unquestioned right? Who will forfeit his reputation for common sense by asserting that there is aught wrong in maintaining such secrets? How often daily do we see the legend "No admittance here except on business," and what but that is written on the portals of the Masonic temple? If such policy were made universal would not the whole world have greater quiet and happiness? How often in life does the soft tongue of hypocrisy tell the secrets which, though true, lead to envy, hatred, misery, broils and death? Indeed it is the publication of the secrets of human littleness and human weaknesses that destroys confidence, makes disturbances, creates enemies, and breaks many of the thousand ties which should bind men together.

There are men, who, in their ignorance of life's true philosophy, appear to think that all evil should be exposed and all misery be made public. Were such men wise, were they discreet, in a word, were they Masons, they would know that the grace of Charity, when properly exercised, would enable them to save a soul from death and hide indeed a multitude of evils. But no, they must go out and publish in the highways and from the housetops every fault of their neighbours, making every imaginable addition in order to demonstrate how zealous they are in the causes of truth and morality, as voluntary policemen to protect society. Why, the very world is filled with slanderers and traducers of this sort, who actually make their living of the innocent and unsuspecting, whom they fear to tatters and destroy in order to get their places. Such men are never Masons, and are always to be found foremost in the ranks of those who incessantly condemn and belie our Order and its principles. Against us, however, they are harmless, but against society they are moral cut-throats—the meanest banditti with which the world is cursed.

Secrecy—why it is our safeguard, our bulwark against such, and indeed, "a pillar and tower of strength." Were the secrets of the Masonic Order paraded before the eyes of the world to-morrow, they would make Freemasons, as such, not one bit better, nor the world at large not one jot happier. And under such circumstances, what guarantee could we take from those who, not knowing us, persist in abuse and vilification, that, when they knew as much as we know, they would even then acknowledge that something good come out of Israel after all. The Mason works in secrecy and silence, but not in darkness; for, whether on the floor of the Lodge in the midst of his brethren, or doing his duty in the busy haunts of the work-a-day world, the Light of an All-seeing Eye is ever present, and the sublime assurance that "who so walketh in this Light shall not walk in darkness" continually before him. His labour may indeed be secret, but the fruits of that labour can be no secret to the eye of reason and justice. Since the primal fall of man from the perfection in which the Great Architect of the Universe created him, men have been good and bad, false and true; and since the building of Solomon's Temple, Masons have been good and bad, false and true—but take a true Mason, and if you find not God's noblest work, an honest man, an upright, generous, liberal, sincere and truthful man, then, indeed, is secrecy a crime, our mighty edifice built on a foundation of sand, and its ancient existence a fabled dream.

Judge us by our fruits. Boasting is anti-Masonic, and if we were not Masons, we could afford, like our enemies, to be uncharitable—yes, indignant, and point to the widow relieved, housed and protected, the orphan fed, clothed and educated, saying: Gentlemen, this is the work of a Secret Society.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are, of all known remedies, acknowledgedly placed in the front rank, on account of their soothing and calmative effects in nervous irritability, restlessness and depression; locally also in irritable and painful ulcerations, abscesses, fistulars, hemorrhoids, carbuncles, and phlegmous pimples and blotches on the skin. These soothing and calmative properties are exactly those which are necessary, not only temporarily to alleviate pain and suffering, but also to bring about, in the blood vessels, and irritated tissues of the affected parts, that equable action, without which no permanent or effectual cure can be perfected. Throughout the universe these remedies have now established and maintain their reputation, for by their use thousands have been restored to health when all else had failed.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 67 Barbican, E.C.

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Forty Years of American Life. Second Edition. By T. L. Nichols, M.D. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1874.

SOME of our readers may perhaps have had the good fortune to read this pleasantly written work when it made its first appearance some ten years since. But even to such this re-issue in an altered, and, as the author suggests, in an improved and more compact form, will be very welcome. An old and genial friend, who reappears after a long absence, with something additionally genial about him, is sure of a hearty reception. But if the renewal of an old acquaintance is a source of pleasure, still more proud are we when we contract a new friendship with one so calculated to interest and entertain us as the author of this admirable volume, or rather with the volume itself. With all our insular prejudices, as strongly engrained in us as ever, we English grow daily more and more proud of our American cousins, as we love to call them. National jealousies still animate the two governments, but no one is more sure of a cordial reception in American society than an Englishman, for they are proud of the old country. Nor is an American long a stranger among Englishmen. Once the ice broken, and the *mauvais quart d'heure* of meeting has past, the two get on capitally together. Again, American humour, through it sounds somewhat strange at first, grows upon us by degrees. We soon get accustomed to it, and like it, and probably the works of such humourists as the late Artemus Ward, Bret Hart, and others are as much read, and as often quoted in England as they are in the United States. The first edition of *Forty Years of American Life*, met with an excellent reception, at the hands both of English reviewers and English readers, and we have no doubt whatever, that the present issue will obtain an even greater amount of popularity. We could offer several reasons for our statement, but one will suffice. The book is so capitally written, and so impartially, so conscientiously. He describes the life and habits of the American people, so far as we know, faithfully and temperate, neither exaggerating their faults, nor unduly exalting their virtues. Nor is his narrative truthful only. It has the merit of being written in an eminently pleasing style, so that he must be a very dull reader who cannot extract amusement or instruction from well nigh every chapter. The plan of the book is simple. In the earlier chapters are described the habits of the Americans. Then follow sketches of their most important cities and towns; then of amusements, of the press, of literature, the arts and sciences, politics, and politicians. Then is given a brief summary of the late war, the causes and its results, with a chapter on "The Future of America." There is, too, a Supplement, under the title of "Additamenta," and the volume closes with a carefully compiled index of names of persons and places. So much for the manner in which the work is arranged. As to the matter, we are at some loss how best to convey to our readers a full idea of its merits. Dr. Nicholls is a most genial writer. He gives plenty of statistics, plenty of dry matter of fact information, about the wonderful growth of large cities, of the amazing development of American resources, of the material wealth of the country, and the industrial energies of its people. But what in the hands of many writers would be a dull matter of fact narrative, is, in the instance before us, enlivened by abundant anecdote, quaint description, and dry humour. In the chapter on "The Spirit of Seventy-six," the reason why military titles prevail to such an extent in the States is thus accounted for:—

"If my father rose rapidly to the post of colonel, he did not hold it long. There was no pay, and no perquisites, but the glory and the expense increased with the elevation; so he prudently declined to be made a general, and resigned to make way for others. Many resign on being made captains; others, with a shade more of ambition, attain the title of major, while those who can afford the expense become generals, and those titles they always retain. This is the reason why every American of any account has a military title. They pass through some of the grades, and then resign, and are clear of military duty. It is a mode of exemption. In a year or two a man gets the title of captain, and is for ever free from service. Then hundreds of young men are appointed on the military staffs of governors or generals, and all these, after a nominal service of one or two years, retain their titles. In America it is safe to call any decent man—a stage driver or ostler—captain; and any gentlemanly person—a railway conductor or tavern keeper—major or colonel."

The following anecdote, in connection with a Fourth of July meeting, is worth quoting. It occurred during the Harrison Hard Cider campaign at Saratoga:—

"The meeting was very large; several counties assembled. Conspicuous on the platform was a group of white-headed revolutionary soldiers, whom the orators duly celebrated, and who were giving their support to the hero of sundry Indian battle fields. One of the orators, not content with the customary allusions, determined to have something more effective, and addressing one of the venerable patriots said:—

"You fought in the glorious war of Independence?"

"Yaas," said the old man, with a German accent; "Yaas, I vas in te var."

"This white-headed veteran was in that glorious contest for our liberties, fellow-citizens, and here he is, ready to fight or to vote for them once more. And now, my venerable friend, who was your commander? What general did you serve under in that great struggle for freedom and independence?"

"General Burgoyne!" was the honest answer; which, after a moment of consternation, was greeted with a shout of laughter."

As illustrating the love of Americans for any thing new, and the eagerness with which any new idea or sensation is worked up, we

are told, at p. 32, in reference to Dr. Spurzheim and the new system of phrenology introduced into America about 1834, "Phrenology became the rage. Plaster-casts of heads, and lithographs marked with the organs, were sold by thousands. There was a universal feeling of heads. Lecturers went from town to town, explaining the new science, and giving public and private examinations. Periodicals were published to promulgate the new philosophy, and a library of phrenological books was rapidly published. I have no doubt that in a few years after the advent of Dr. Spurzheim, there were more believers of phrenology in the United States than in all the world beside." So it was with Mesmerism, so with Physiology, so with Biology, and so it is now with Spiritualism.

Of drunkenness, which is touched upon in the chapter on "Religion and Morality," we have a very rational explanation as to why it so extensively prevailed, and of the violence of the reaction which set in against drinking, even of the most innocent character. Liquors were cheap, there being no excise on spirits and wines of native manufacture. "Cider was free as water." No wonder then, when everybody invited everybody to drink on the most trivial occasion, that great numbers of people, many of the highest ability and position, fell into habits of drunkenness. "There were drunken lawyers, drunken doctors, drunken members of Congress, drunken ministers, drunkards of all classes, if one may classify a people who claim to be 'free and equal.'" The reaction set in. A temperance movement was begun, and culminated in the Maine Liquor Law, the wisdom of which act, however, does not seem very apparent to Dr. Nichols, who not unjustly thinks it led to much secret drinking, much smuggling, and a general disrespect for law.

The chapter on American "Peculiarities and Eccentricities" will delight every class of reader. Many are already familiar with Yankee eccentricities of speech, but more of them are collected together in this chapter than are generally to be met with in so small a compass. The western vocabulary, in the author's opinion, is even more copious than that of the Yankee proper, in evidence of which the following:—

"A Western man 'sleeps so sound, it would take an earthquake to wake him.' He is in danger 'pretty considerable much,' because 'somebody was down on him, like the whole Missouri on a sandy bar.' He is a 'gone coon.' He is down on all 'cussed varmints,' gets into an 'everlasting fix,' and holds that 'the longest pole knocks down the persimmons.' A story 'smells rather tall.' 'Stranger,' he says, in bar hunts I am numerous.' He says a pathetic story sunk into his feelings 'like a snagged boat into the Mississippi.' He tells of a person 'as cross as a bar with two cubs and a sore tail.' He 'laughs like a hyena over a dead nigger.' He 'walks through a fence like a falling tree through a cobweb.' He 'goes the whole hog.' He raises 'right smart of corn,' and lives where there is a 'smart chance of bars.' 'Bust me wide open,' he says, 'if I didn't bulge into the creek in the twinkling of a bedpost, I was so thunderin' savagerous.'"

"In the south-west," continues Dr. Nichols, "is found the combination of Western and Southern character and speech. The South-western man was 'born in old Kaintuck, raised in Mississippi, is death on a bar, and smartly on a painter fight! He 'walks the water, out hollers the thunder, drinks the Mississippi,' 'calculates' that he is 'the genuwine article,' and that those he don't like 'aint worth shucks.' He tells of a fellow 'so poor and thin, that he had to lean up agin a saplin to cuss.' He gets 'as savage as a meat-axe.' He 'splurges about,' and 'blows up like a steamboat.'"

The quaintness of American expression is no doubt familiar enough to Englishmen. A case in point is the evidence of a witness in a life insurance case, when the death was caused by the blowing up of a steamboat on the Ohio. "The witness knew the missing man. He saw him on the deck of the steamboat just before the explosion. 'When,' asked the lawyer, 'was the last time you saw him?' 'The very last time I ever set eyes on him,' said the careful witness, 'was when the boiler burst, and I was going up, and I met him and the smoke pipe coming down!'"

Barnum, of course, is introduced as one sort of a model Yankee. The following adventure of his, is not, we are told in his published autobiography.

"He was on his way up the river from New Orleans, where he had been to spend the winter in some speculation. Some of the sporting gentlemen, who make their home on the river, engaged in the favourite betting game of poker, a bluff or brag game, in which the skill consists in managing so as to have the best cards, or in boldly betting on the worst. It was hard, we think, to beat the great showman in either, but luck was against him, and he was dead broke. He landed at a small town in Mississippi, where he found the chances of winning money at play very small, in consequence of a revival of religion that was going forward. But 'P.T.' had more than one string to his bow. Not long before this time he had been a preacher, as it happened, a Universalist. He announced his profession, and obtained a place to preach, but found his creed anything but popular. The Southerners are orthodox in their religious notions, and like strong doctrine. The revival was attracting crowds to the Presbyterian meeting house. Something had to be done, and the exhibitor of dwarfs and prima donnas was equal to the occasion. He dismissed his small and indifferent congregation, walked over to the Presbyterian meeting, and announced the astonished and delighted assembly that he had been converted from his errors. There was great rejoicing; he was invited to preach, was rewarded with a good collection, resumed his voyage, and had good luck at poker all the way to St. Louis."

It must be pleasant travelling on a first class Hudson river boat, which, we are told, "is more than four hundred feet long. Its paddle wheels are sixty feet in diameter. It draws only four feet of water, and glides along one of the finest rivers in the world, through scenery of ever varying beauty and grandeur, at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. A thousand passengers are

lounging in the grand saloons, or reading under the awnings on the promenade deck; but there is no crowd. When the dinner-bell rings they all find seats at the long ranges of tables in the great cabins. They are served with every luxury of the season, from soup and fish to the fruit and ice cream. And the trip of one hundred and sixty miles, including the dinner, has cost seven shillings. I have known it to be as low as five—less than the cost of a very poor meal at an English hotel."

But the American cannot be a pleasant fellow-traveller—as regards his spitting propensities at all events. He is refined, no doubt; polite to ladies, giving them always the best seats in theatres and on the cars, but too many of them indulge in this odious habit of spitting, so that in any public vehicle and place of amusement you are liable to this nuisance.

One more sketch and we have done. The recognised hero of the Texan War of Independence—General Sam. Houston was, says Dr. Nichols, "an extraordinary character. A few months after his marriage with the daughter of an ex-Governor of Tennessee, he abandoned her, without giving a reason, and went to live among the Cherokee Indians, beyond the Mississippi, by whom he was adopted as a chief. In Texas he was known as an inveterate gambler, a drunkard, a liar, whose word could never be trusted, and, as I have been assured, was as great a coward as he was a rascal. His adopted Indian fellow citizens gave him the name of 'Big Drunk.' But he was tall, handsome, plausible, eloquent in the highest degree, and swore with equal profanity and sublimity—swore as a Homer or a Milton might. This man, who was often seen dirty, drunken, living with a band of Indians and squaws, borrowing half-a-dollar of any stranger who would lend it, and losing it the next moment at the gaming-table—so utterly debased, and so utterly cowardly and dishonest, had yet that gift of eloquence by which he could control the people as he willed, and induce them to elect him to the highest offices in their gift."

"General Houston late in life married a young and beautiful wife, who had influence enough to make him a teetotaler, a Church member, and a respectable member of society."

It is impossible to give more than an idea of the vast amount of valuable information, as well as genuine fun, which is to be met with in these pages. Dr. Nichols, too, is an excellent hand at describing scenery as well as people, so that the reader will glean much, not only of the American people in different of the United States, but of the principal towns, rivers, mountains, &c. With these remarks we take leave of Dr. Nichols, with hearty thanks for the agreeable hours we have spent in the perusal of his narrative. We only hope he will be able to fulfil the promise he makes in his preface, and that we may shortly renew our acquaintance with him by the medium of his "Twelve Years of English Life, with Insular and Continental experiences."

Le Monde Maçonnique for February and March contains, besides the usual budget of news of French Freemasonry, a very interesting account of the progress of the Craft in Peru, "*Le Mouvement Maçonnique au Pérou*," an address to Initiates, "*Discours aux Initiés*," and a capital London Letter by Bro. H. Valleton.

The Scottish Freemasons' Magazine (Part 6) contains, among other contributions, an excellent article on "Progress in Masonry" and "Music VI by Bro. J. B." "The Diary kept by Bro. John Peters R.W.M. Royal Arch Lodge, No. 153, Pollokshaws, during a pleasure trip extending over 14,000 miles," will interest many. The present number has a Supplement, containing many items of Masonic Intelligence, for which the ordinary limits of the periodical were hardly sufficient.

The visit of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs to the City of London Lodge, which, by an unfortunate transposition of dates, was stated last week to have been fixed for Saturday, the 13th instant, will be paid this evening, and is looked forward to with great interest, as a most important event in connection with Freemasonry in the City. It was stated at the Lodge, on Saturday, that the arrangements were already completed, that a considerable number of eminent members of the Craft would be present, including a number of present and past Grand Officers, besides representatives of Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, and in America. The Lodge will be opened punctually at 4 p.m., in the Pillar Room, and the banquet will take place in the Large Hall, at six o'clock. The band of the Grenadier Guards will perform a selection of music during dinner, and several eminent vocalists will enliven the intervals between the toasts with glees and songs.

Bro. Headon, the retiring W.M. of the City of London Lodge, has announced the highly-gratifying intelligence that his list, as Steward for the next Festival of the Girls' School, to be held during the month of May, already exceeds the sum of 170 guineas.

CLUB HOUSE PLAYING CARDS.—Mogul Quality, picked 1s 3d per pack, 14s per dozen packs. Do. seconds 1s per pack, 11s per dozen packs. If by post 1½d per pack extra. Cards for Piquet, Bézique, Écarté, &c., Mogul Quality 10d per pack, 9s per dozen packs.—London: W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican, E.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

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THE BENEVOLENT ASPECT OF FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letter in last week's issue, from a "Past Master," entitled, "The Benevolent Aspect of Freemasonry," has touched upon a point I have been anxiously waiting to see advocated in your admirable CHRONICLE.

I would indeed be glad, with your correspondent, if more brethren subscribed to our excellent Institutions, but the fact that there are many who do not do so does not arise from indifference, or from any desire on their part to withhold a liberal hand.

Masons, when properly appealed to, will, and do give handsomely; their flow of charity may suffer delay, it is not lost, and only waits a genial opportunity "to awaken and again roll onward."

Your correspondent says, that the payment of the trifling sum of one shilling per week will enable a brother to have a voice in the government of our noble Institutions, but he does not say *how* it may be done; and as there must be a large number of our brethren who would be glad to subscribe to those Institutions in such an easy manner, I think, Sir, that the method of conducting the associations (by which the Life-Governorships are obtained) cannot be too widely known, so that they may spring up wherever Masons are found in sufficient numbers and willing to aid our Institutions.

Having had some years' experience in the formation and working of these associations, I venture to give your readers an outline of the rules by which they are governed, and also to show what has been done through their instrumentality for the good of our Institutions.

In the first place, permit me to render honour where I believe it to be due, by recording the fact that the originator of these associations is our esteemed Bro. N. Wingfield, Vice-President of the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons, and Widows of Freemasons, and upon the Rules which he and his colleagues framed, those that govern many similar associations were formed.

1. Each Association should have a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, a good working Committee and Secretary.

2. The object of each Association is to obtain for its members a Life Governorship in one of the Royal Masonic Institutions.

3. The meetings should be once a month, and the subscriptions not less than one shilling per week.

4. When the Treasurer is in possession of ten guineas, a Life Governorship shall be drawn for, the successful candidate having the privilege of selecting to which Institution the sum shall be paid in his name, or he may, if he wish, transfer his draw to a member about to become a Steward at either of the Festivals.

5. Any member in arrears one month not allowed to participate in the draw.

6. A promise in writing to be given by the successful member to pay the remaining portion of his subscription.

7. No brother to be admitted a member except by payment of all subscriptions that may have accrued since the commencement of the Association.

8. Any member six months in arrear to forfeit all money paid in by him.

9. Any member dying before completing his subscription, all sums paid in by him shall be returned to his representatives (if desired) as soon as convenient; if the member deceased had obtained a Life Governorship, then as soon as its transfer can be effected.

One Association to which I belonged consisted of 116 members, out of which twelve only were defaulters, the other 104 obtained their Life Governorships. The total sum paid in by the members in four years amounted to £1,065, the working expenses for the same period £13 11s 2d. During the existence of the Association three deaths of members occurred, and the amounts paid in by each were returned, without any deduction, to their widows or children.

Sufficient has been stated to show what good can be done by earnestness and combination, and I sincerely hope that by your kindness in spreading abroad these facts, that brethren will be induced to set going many of these Associations, and thereby render to our Institutions that aid they require, and which they justly deserve.

I am, Sir and Bro., yours truly and fraternally,

JNSH.

APPOINTMENT OF STEWARDS FOR THE FORTHCOMING INSTALLATION.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I notice that at the forthcoming installation of the Prince of Wales as M. W. Grand Master it has been considered desirable to appoint an additional number of brethren to assist the Executive, and that accordingly each Lodge in the metropolis will have the opportunity of nominating a Steward for that purpose. Now, I think, seeing the large number of brethren in the provinces, and the certainty that all the large centres of industry will be very numerously represented at His Royal Highness's Installation, some recognition of Provincial Lodges should also be made.

I suggest to the Officers of Grand Lodge that each Province should also have the privilege of nominating Stewards, the number to be regulated by the total of members in the various Lodges constituting

the Province. It would then be a matter for arrangement and adjustment by the respective Provincial Grand Masters and their officers, and the brethren elected as Stewards would, I feel certain, render valuable aid at the Albert Hall. I do not write in any spirit of jealousy, but because it seems to me that this is an occasion when Provincial and London Masons should act unitedly, and I trust no insidious distinctions will be made.

Yours fraternally,

P.M. AND PAST PROV. OFFICER.

Portsmouth, 15th March 1875.

ASSISTANCE TO MASONIC CHARITIES.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It would perhaps, have been better had "A Lover of Fair Play" sufficiently informed himself of all the facts of the case. Evidently actuated by the best of motives, he impulsively rushes into print without giving the subject due consideration. He seems to confound the "Benevolent Association," possibly first suggested by our excellent Bro. Terry, with the scheme which emanated from Bro. Constable, of issuing a number of tickets at 1s each. In the Associations, of which I am glad to state there are now a goodly number, both in London and the provinces, each member subscribes 1s per week, and when a sufficient amount has accumulated a Life Governorship is balloted for. Bro. Constable on the contrary had I believe 4,000 tickets printed, which he disposes of at 1s each. The whole of this sum will be divided into amounts for Life Governorships, and all will be balloted for on a stated day. Bro. Terry's introduction of the Associations encountered no opposition, Bro. Constable's drawing scheme was at first strongly disapproved of, but its beneficial effects were so manifest that similar methods of assisting local and Masonic charities have since been adopted in Ireland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and, I have no doubt, in other places.

I am however inclined to think that neither Bro. Terry nor Bro. Constable care very much upon whom the merit of originator is bestowed. Their aim, I take it, is to assist the charities. The noble pursuit of such labour of love is sufficiently rewarded in the consciousness of duty well done, and they can well afford to dispense with "the shadow of a great name."

Yours fraternally,

E. GOTTHEIL.

ERRATUM.—The sum mentioned in Bro. Gottheil's letter, which appeared last week, as having been contributed by Grand Lodge to the Patriotic Fund was, by a typographical error, stated as £4,000, whereas the amount was £1,000.

TICKETS FOR THE INSTALLATION.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The subject nearest our hearts at this moment is the Installation of the M.W.G.M. Naturally, every Mason is anxious to be present, and the question arises where shall the necessary room be found? Now the Royal Albert Hall, large as it is, will only accommodate a given number of persons, and we think we are within the mark if we state that the number of applicants for admission will exceed the number admissible in the proportion of two to one. Under these circumstances, it is clearly desirable that some judgment should be exercised in forwarding the applications for admission to Grand Secretary. Brethren should make up their minds, at the earliest opportunity, whether they can, and if so, will go—assuming, of course, the Open Sesame falls to their lot; otherwise, if every one puts his name down as willing to go, who would like or may be able to go, the number of applicants will be abnormally swelled, and the difficulty proportionately increased of distributing tickets in anything like a fair proportion. Only those who can and will go should return their names to the W.M.

Yours fraternally,

P.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and communications must be addressed to the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

P.M. FROM AUSTRALIA.—We regret the inconvenience caused you; we are endeavouring to make such arrangements as will obviate these errors.

WEST END.—Many thanks for your communication. We will endeavour to comply.

A. B. C.—Our attention has been directed to the announcement.

L. L. D.—The Provinces will nominate two Stewards each.

LIFEBOAT ENDOWMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	£3	3	0
Strong Man Lodge, No. 45	...	...	1	1	0

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the Freemason's Chronicle Publishing Company Limited will be held at the Office of the Company, 67 Barbican, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

In view of the approaching Easter holidays, and the excitement caused by the recent failures, the course of business this week has been materially interfered with. Nothing could have transpired to cause greater disturbance in the Money Market at the present time, than the suspension of such a firm as J. C. Im Thurm and Co., the worst of it is, in such cases, that smaller houses are brought down in the crash with the larger, and, unfortunately, no one knows where it will end. It so happened that the event which caused all this disturbance has been expected for some time, so that City people were not taken quite so much by surprise, and to this may be owing the calmness with which the news was received. The announcement, and its probable effects, affords abundant food for speculators, of course not only here but abroad, where the extensive transactions of the firm in question were largely directed. A great deal of exaggeration will naturally, at such a time, find its way into circulation, but the state of affairs will, it is hoped, turn out more satisfactory than appears at present to be expected. Whether the stability of commercial progress in France will be further strengthened by the change of Ministry, remains to be seen, but this much we do know, that some extraordinary movements have lately taken place on the Paris Bourse. Speculation has been indulged in to an extravagant extent, and the latest report is that two large operators have had to appeal to their creditors; with what result we have yet to learn. That money has been accumulating in Paris to an enormous total everybody knows, hence the mania that has seized upon a section of the community for speculation, to be followed by the usual re-action.

Consols show no material change, although the condition of prices is weaker than before.

The market for foreign securities has been effected more by the advices from Paris than by anything else; the tendency is far from strong, and operations are conducted with an extra amount of caution.

British railway stocks, like other classes of securities, have been sensitive and affected by the same causes, viz., the recent commercial failures; the extra holiday traffic will, no doubt, bring increased receipts, and we may possibly see a considerable improvement in the price current before long.

Most of the American obligations remain without feature, although telegraph rates have declined, as have also Hudson's Bay shares.

It appears, from a parliamentary return just issued, that in the year ending the 30th September last, 31,778,474 lbs. of sugar were consumed in breweries in London, and 47,279,293 lbs. in the provinces; 820,173 lbs. in Scotland, and 6,140,457 lbs. in Ireland, making a total consumption in breweries of 86,018,397 lbs.

The annual general meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society will be held on the 31st instant. It will be proposed to raise the capital from £30,000 to £60,000.

We find, from the returns that are forthcoming with regard to the trade in Australian meat, that a remarkable amount of steadiness has characterised the trade in preserved meats during 1874. The importations for 1874 were 13,270 tons, valued at £751,709, as against 13,061 tons, valued at £733,848, in 1873—and 17,601 tons, valued at £906,680, in 1872. This increase in the importations during 1874 was owing to the quantities received from various new fields of production; for, although many of the meat preserving companies in Australia and New Zealand ceased or slackened operations, new establishments have been formed in South America, Canada, California, Texas, and other portions of the United States, the produce of which have more than counterbalanced the deficit in the supplies from the Antipodes; and as the quality in most cases is good, and the prices realised satisfactory to producer, there is every prospect of shipments from these places during the coming year continuing very large.

The North British Railway dividend is officially announced at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum for the half year, against *nil* at the corresponding period of 1873.

The Hamburg American Steam Packet Company and the German Transatlantic Steamship Company have resolved upon amalgamating their business so far as regards the traffic to and from America.

The Committee of Inquiry into the scheme for constructing a tunnel between France and England has held a sitting, and adopted the tariff for goods and passengers proposed by M. Michel Chevalier. The construction of the tunnel itself is only a matter of detail.

The second yearly report of the Silber Light Company (to 27th February) shows that after deducting expenses, and writing off 10 per cent. for depreciation, and £500 (equalling 20 per cent.) of preliminary expenses, there remains a net profit of £8,509. A dividend is recommended for the year, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will leave £431 to be carried forward.

The London and North Western Company propose to create an additional capital of £2,075,000 perpetual five per cent. preference

stock, to be offered to the proprietors of ordinary stock. It is understood that the stock will not be offered to the proprietors at present, but probably some two or three months hence.

The annual report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, to be submitted to the meeting on the 2nd of April, states that £824,941 net was received in premiums, and £455,999 paid in losses in the fire department alone. A third of the profit is set aside as a special reserve, and a dividend of 30s declared on the paid-up capital, 12s 6d of which was paid last October. The sum of £108,407 is carried to "rest" account as undivided profit, making, with the special reserve aforesaid, a total fund in the fire department of £827,238. In the life department 873 new policies were issued, insuring £672,177.

The following statement shows the receipts for traffic on the undermentioned railways for the past week, as compared with the corresponding week in 1874:—

Railway.	Miles open. 1875	Receipts.	
		1875 £	1874 £
Caledonian	737		
Glasgow and South Western	315½	15,550	15,228
Great Eastern	763	40,305	39,348
Great Northern	517	52,788	47,571
Great Western	1,525	93,366	95,611
Lancashire and Yorkshire	430	61,218	59,901
London and Brighton	376½	23,011	22,035
London, Chatham and Dover	153½	14,893	13,893
London and North Western	1,582½	156,968	155,328
London and South Western	—	29,503	28,650
London, Tilbury and Southend	45	1,361	1,267
Manchester and Sheffield	259½	29,544	28,256
Midland	944½	107,338	100,143
Metropolitan	8	9,090	8,674
" " District	8	5,132	4,273
" " St. John's Wood	1½	480	483
North British	839	39,112	35,752
North Eastern	1,379	116,196	114,964
North London	12	6,854	6,658
North Staffordshire Railway	190	9,653	9,646
" " Canal	118	1,721	1,682
South Eastern	350	26,992	28,477

He that departs from the Lodge with his heart untouched by the light of our Institution is not a true Mason. He may be trimmed and squared, the workmen may have polished him until his illumined mind sparkles with the rays of intelligence, but the builders daub with untimpered mortar, and their edifices will soon show the imperfect material.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM.

Our respected Bro. the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided on Thursday evening at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood. After the toast of the Queen had been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Asylum," and, in the remarks which followed, mentioned that the number of inmates in the Asylum was 600, and pointed out that, although the number of applicants each year was upwards of 200, they were only able to select 40. He also stated that the committee were compelled to appeal to the public for support, as the Asylum was somewhat in arrear. The Secretary read the list of subscriptions for the evening, which amounted to £2293. The other toasts included those of "The Chairman," "the Board of Management," "The Sheriffs and Corporation of the City of London," "The Ministers of Religion," "The Ladies," and "The Stewards." During the evening a selection of vocal music was given, under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury, the artistes being Miss Annie Sinclair, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Kingsbury, and Mr. Farquharson. Mr. H. Harker officiated as toastmaster.

The London School Board, however much good it may be effecting educationally, is evidently falling into the ill-graces of Vestries and ratepayers. The amount of money that is being expended in the erection of New Schools has a disturbing influence on the minds of many. People know there are already Schools in most of the localities where new ones are being erected by the Board, at the expense of the ratepayers. They naturally ask, why not utilise the old schools and save our pockets? By all means build new schools where there are none already existing, but why multiply them. We ask likewise—Why?

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—A FAIR ENCOUNTER, HOME and THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

ADELPHI.—This evening, at 7.0, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

PRINCESS'S.—ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

LYCEUM.—At 6.50, FISH OUT OF WATER. At 7.45, HAMLET.

OLYMPIC.—At 7.0, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER. AT 7.30, THE TWO ORPHANS.

STRAND.—At 7.0, FARCE. At 7.20, OLD SAILORS. At 9.15, LOO AND THE PARTY WHO TOOK MISS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 7.45, SWEETHEARTS and SOCIETY.

GAIETY.—This evening, SELECTIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

GLOBE.—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET and BLUE BEARD.

ST. JAMES'S Will open Saturday, 27th inst., under the management of Miss Litton. BRIGHTON and CONRAD AND MEDORA.

ROYALTY.—At 7.30, A GOOD NIGHT'S REST. At 8.0, CRYPTOCONCHOIDSYPHONOTOMATA. At 9, LA PERICHOLE.

VADEVILLE.—At 7.0, A WHIRLIGIG. At 7.45, OUR BOYS. At 10, A REGULAR FIX.

CHARING CROSS.—At 7.30, MR. JOFFIN'S LATCH KEY. At 8.15, THE NEW MAGDALEN.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This evening, at 7.30, FAST COACH and COMIC OPERA.

ALHAMBRA.—This evening, at 7.15, THE TWO BONNYCASTLES. At 8.0, WHITTINGTON. On Monday, Mr. J. Baum's Grand Farewell Benefit.

CRITERION.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS, &c.

COURT.—At 7.30, SHORT AND SWEET. At 8.30, LADY FLORA. I

SURREY.—This evening, THE TWO POLTS, ABRAHAM-NA-POGUE, and CRUSOE THE SECOND.

PHILHARMONIC.—OPERA.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE.—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE. This evening, last of the season.

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP, &c., every Evening until Wednesday (last night) at 7.0, and Monday, and Wednesday at 2.0.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This Day, CONCERT, BILLIARD MATCH, &c. On Tuesday, OTHELLO. On Good Friday, Sacred Concert. Open daily, AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, &c.

POLYTECHNIC.—STAR WATCHING AND THE TRANSIT OF VENUS; THE MYSTIC SCROLL; CHEMICAL MARVELS; THE ISLE OF WIGHT AND ITS LEGENDS, &c. Open at 12.0 and 7.0.

EGYPTIAN (LARGE) HALL.—Dr. LYNN, at 3.0 and 8.0.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—MASKELYNE AND COOKE, at 3.0 and 8.0.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED at 8.0. Thursday and Saturday at 3 only.

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THE MASONIC AND MILITARY ORDERS OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE, K.H.S., AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

THE SECOND ANNUAL RED CROSS BALL will take place, under the auspices of the Grand Council, at WILKS'S Rooms, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, the surplus funds to be devoted to the Masonic Charities and the Grand Almoner's Fund.

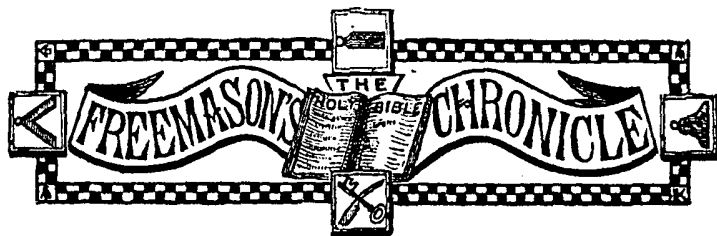
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Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock.

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Offices: 17 GREAT JAMES STREET, BEDFORD ROW, W.C.
10th March 1875.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

WEEKLY RECORD.

ONCE in the full swing of work, and there are few assemblies which get through their duties more thoroughly or more expeditiously than the British Parliament. Fancy motions occasionally obstruct the performance of more useful labour; but we need not grudge noble Lords and Honourable Members a certain amount of latitude, so that they may have at least an opportunity of airing their special theories about nothing in particular. It pleases them, it pleases their friends or constituents, and it harms nobody. In the House of Lords on Friday last, the Duke of Richmond introduced a measure in connection with agricultural holdings in Ireland, which was subsequently read a first time, and the second reading of which is set down for an early day after Easter. On Monday the Land Titles and Transfer Bill advanced a stage further; the report of amendments relating thereto being accepted. Lord Selborne endeavoured to get a clause inserted to the effect that registration on sales of fee-simple should be made compulsory after three years, but he failed in his attempt, being beaten, on division, by 39 non-contents to 15 contents. At Tuesday's sitting, the Earl of Carnarvon moved the second reading of the Pacific Islanders Protection Bill, the object of which is to regulate the labour traffic in the Pacific, and put an end to the atrocities which have been committed there by unscrupulous persons. After a few words of approval from the Earl of Kimberley, the motion was acceded to. The rest of the evening was devoted to Lord Lyttelton's Increase of the Episcopate Bill, which passed the final stage, after a long and somewhat straggling debate. On Thursday Lord Chelmsford brought up the subject of the Marriage Laws, and suggested that the Report of the Royal Commissioners on those laws should not be consigned to the limbo of embryo legislation. The Lord Chancellor pointed out that certain of their recommendations would meet with opposition, and declined to hold out any prospect of immediate legislation. Lord Selborne offered a few remarks, and the House shortly after adjourned.

The House of Commons had, as usual, a somewhat prolonged sitting on Friday, a day set apart for the discussion of all kinds of odds and ends of motions. Thus Mr. Rathbone brought under notice the necessity there is for a better consolidation of Acts of Parliament. Then Sir J. M'Kenna introduced the subject of the incidence of Imperial Taxation in Ireland, but the Government and the House failed to participate in the honourable baronet's views, and his motion therefore fell through. Next came the question of Marine Insurance, anent which Mr. Brassey was desirous that a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the subject should be appointed, but the Government saw no necessity for any such appointment and the subject dropped. Then Ireland came again to the front. Mr. O'Connor Power

thought the time had arrived when all Irish State prisoners might be released, but the Government differed with the honourable gentleman, so, for the present at least, the State prisoners will remain in *state-u quo*. The remaining item of importance was a motion by the Home Secretary for the introduction of a Bill to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to create a new Bishopric of St. Albans. The motion and subsequently the first reading were agreed to, and soon after the House adjourned till Monday, on which day the most important business transacted was the partial advancement through Committee of Mr. Hardy's Regimental Exchanges Bill. Great opposition was offered to its progress, but the Government were too strong, and the various amendments were in turn defeated, the debate being adjourned to a morning sitting on Tuesday, when the Committee resumed the consideration of the measure at 2 o'clock, as arranged. The debate was very animated, and Mr. Gladstone took a very conspicuous part in it, speaking with his wonted fervour. Mr. Hardy replied, and, on division, the Government carried the day by 259 to 168. Clause 2, which had been so bitterly fought over was then agreed to, as after another division was clause 3, and the Bill emerged from Committee, and was ordered to be reported. At the evening sitting Mr. Anderson moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Currency, but his views found little favour with the House, and his motion was rejected by nearly 3 to 1. On Wednesday, Mr. Goschen, who, if not a high authority on Naval tactics, has a sound knowledge of Banking, moved the second reading of the Bankers' Act Amendment Bill. The importance of the subject was fully recognised, and the debate was a highly instructive one, all the most eminent financial members of the House, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Lubbock, Dr. L. Playfair, and others, taking part in it. It was afterwards arranged, at the instance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Bill should stand over for the present and that meanwhile a Committee of the House should be appointed to inquire into the matter. On Thursday the House went into Committee on the Artizans' Dwellings Bill after an abortive attempt of Mr. Cawley to get it referred to a Select Committee. Several amendments were offered, but were rejected, and when sundry of the clauses had passed, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed. The Regimental Exchanges Bill was then read a third time. In Committee on the Mutiny Bill, some twenty-five clauses were agreed to, and the Chairman again reported progress. A Select Committee on the Corrupt Practices Prevention and Election Petitions Acts was then appointed, and soon after the House rose.

Last week we chronicled the death of an eminent military officer, Sir J. Hope Grant. This week the same duty again devolves upon us, but in the case of F.M. Sir William Gomm, there is this consolation, that he had long passed the allotted span of life, and had attained the very highest rank in his profession. He died, in fact, full of years and full of honours, having been born in 1784, joined the Army in 1794, at the early age of ten, and having seen his first active service in the Expedition to the Helder in 1799 when he was yet only fifteen years of age. He became Captain in 1803, served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and was actively engaged during the whole of the Peninsular War, for his services in which he had received the gold cross, with one clasp for Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and the Nive, and the silver war medal with six clasps, for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro and Nivelle. Sir William also served in the Waterloo Campaign, as assistant Quartermaster General to Picton's division. For these services he was made a K.C.B., received the medal and the second class of St. Ann of Russia. He subsequently held commands at Jamaica, at the Mauritius, and as successor to Sir Charles Napier in India. In 1863 he became Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, to which regiment he had been transferred in 1814 for his distinguished services in Spain and Portugal. In 1868 he received the *baton* of Field Marshal, and in 1873 succeeded Sir George Pollock as Constable of the Tower of London. Though in his 91st year, Sir William Gomm was an active and vigorous man both mentally and physically. Thus has passed away one, of the few remaining survivors of the great war, the brother-in-arms of the late Duke of York, Earl Cathcart, Sir John Moore, Duke of Wellington, Sir W. Picton, and who entered the service when it yet contained men who

had fought under George II. at Dettingen, Clive at Plassey, and Wolfe at Quebec.

The crisis of our annual Blue fever terminates to-day. For years past it has been the duty of journalists to record that London just before Easter is blue all over. The male section of London humanity, indeed, may be said to be black-and-blue all over, to a greater extent even, though more agreeably so, than a whole host of railway passengers who have been just a little shaken and contused. In most years, even the *Winds blew*, as in duty bound, at the period of the Vernal Equinox. However, the symptoms are not by any means unpleasant. As to the fair sex, the more blue they look, the more we admire them—Masonically and Platonically, of course. No need for the Frenchman of Leicester Square to exclaim, either in anger or in wonderment, *Morbleu!* for a fresh crop of Indigo would almost be needed in order to make us seem more blue than we are. There has even been more blue sky than usual in this somewhat melancholy climate of ours. As to the cause of all this blue mania—the aquatic rivalry of Oxford and Cambridge—we can only repeat what we said last week in the way of prophecy—Blue wins, that's certain. The important question is, which Blue? We will answer this question next week—if, at least, any one is still ignorant of the result of to-day's contest. Yesterday, of course, Lillie Bridge had its special dose of the fever, but at the moment of writing the exact nature of the symptoms, whether favourable to the Light or the Dark, cannot be recorded. There has also been a blue Chess contest—result, as to ourselves, not yet known; and we presume there will be the usual blue Billiards and blue Racquets, though doubts exist as to the former, at least as a public contest.

On Friday last Professor Abel lectured at the Royal Institution, on the very important subject of "Accidental Explosions." In the course of his observations the learned Professor pointed out that most accidents of this kind were traceable to causes which might have been foreseen or guarded against. This is so, undoubtedly. A man sits smoking his pipe on a barrel of gunpowder, and people are not all surprised at his being blown up. A miner goes to work with a naked light, and half-a-score, or, it may be, half-a-hundred poor fellows are blown into eternity. It is a great service, of course, to show why it is in these and similar circumstances that explosions occur. It would be a still greater service if anyone could point out a means of compelling people who have to do with explosives to be more careful. What we should like to know is, not how or why explosions occur, but how to make them, humanly speaking, impossible. One class of explosions Professor Abel did not touch upon—explosions of temper. This is a subject of great interest, especially to married people. Given, for instance, a Xantippe for a wife, will the learned Professor tell us the amount of suasive force that must be expended by the husband in order to prevent her temper from exploding more than once a day, or, if possible, not at all. Again, does good come from blowing people up; if so, how much, of what kind, and to whom—the blower up or the blowee up?

Mr. Macfarren has been appointed to succeed Sir Sterndale Bennett, both as Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge, and as Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. At the first concert, in St. James's Hall, of the latter since the accession of the new principal, the programme, out of respect for Sir S. Bennett, was composed entirely of his works. The performances of the students, both vocal and instrumental, both choral and solo, showed a very high degree of culture. The Hall was well filled, and the audience were highly pleased both with the programme selected and its interpretation.

Dr. Manning, and certain other ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church, have been raised to the dignity of Cardinals. It is even rumoured, on what authority we know not, that Cardinal Manning may attain a still greater eminence, and succeed the present occupant of the Papal Throne. In such a case he would be the second Englishman who has achieved such a distinction. The first was Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare), who was elected in 1154, and died, after a brief reign of five years, in 1159.

The chief item of news from France is not political, but commercial. There have been some heavy speculations on the Bourse, and heavy losses in the matter of time bargains. One speculator is said to have lost upwards of half a million sterling. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier has succeeded M. Buffet, the new Premier, in the

Presidency of the Assembly. We hear also that it is proposed to raise the yearly salary of the President of the Republic from £24,000 to £80,000, a very necessary increase, we should say, for one occupying so high a position as Chief of the State. More fighting in Spain, the Carlists having attacked the Alphonsist's positions, and been beaten. Meantime, there is rumour of a Convention. As to the first piece of news, we can only say *tant pis*, as to the other, *tant mieux*. From Italy we learn that the approaching visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph is exciting great interest. Not unnaturally, seeing that Austria and Italy were sworn enemies less than twenty years since. Victor Emmanuel and the Austro-Hungarian sovereign are to meet at Venice—Italian, politically speaking of course, only since 1866. The last member of the Austrian Imperial Royal Family, who visited Venice, was the generous, but ill-fated Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. There is also some talk of a visit to Italy by the Emperor of Germany. Last year such an event was mentioned, but His Majesty's health prevented its being carried out. If the visit should take place this year, and the improved health of the Emperor renders this increasingly probable, it will be made in May, and Milan will be the trysting place of the two monarchs. Strange that the quondam enemy of Italy should be an earlier guest of its sovereign than its old ally of 1866!

We learn from *Le Monde Maçonnique* that Bro. Joseph Aillet, captain of the Cilaos, has been the means of saving Captain Reid and the crew of the ship *Industry*, burnt at sea in the autumn of last year. Captain Reid and his men had taken to their boats, and were picked up by the French vessel, on board of which they were most carefully and kindly treated, and afterwards landed at Réunion. H.M. Consul Perry, on receiving news of this service, lost no time in offering reimbursement for the maintenance of the English crew, but Captain Aillet refused the offer, with thanks, whereupon Consul Perry officially conveyed to him, through the Governor of the Island, the thanks of Her Majesty, not only for having saved the lives of so many of her subjects, but likewise for his generous disinterestedness in declining compensation. This letter of thanks has been published in *le Journal Officiel de l'Île de la Réunion*.

The light cavalry of the Honourable Artillery Company held their annual dinner on Wednesday evening, at the Criterion, Piccadilly. Captain Garrard presided, and a goodly muster of this ancient corps were present. The banquet was of a *recherché* description, and was served *à la Russe*. The health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Colonel and Captain-General of the regiment, was drunk with immense enthusiasm, the toast of the "Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company," which was appropriately responded to by Captain Field, being similarly honoured. Captain Garrard acknowledged the toast of "The Light Cavalry" in genial terms, and soon after the company dispersed. The private band of the Company enlivened the proceedings, under the direction of their efficient bandmaster, Mr. Sprake, and there were several excellent songs sung between the toasts.

The eighteenth annual assault of arms of the Hon. Artillery Company's Athletic Club was held the same day. The programme included wrestling, fencing, boxing, single-stick, sabre *v.* bayonet, and other displays of athletic skill, the principal performers being Professor Waite and Messrs. Wace, H. Field, Jones, Gotto, Lemaire, Cudly and others. Everything passed off admirably.

In consequence of the installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having been appointed to take place on the 28th of April, Bro. Constable's drawing for Life Governorships to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls is unavoidably postponed to the following Wednesday, 5th of May.

St. Patrick's Day passed off admirably in Dublin. Castle Yard was again thrown open to the public—as in former years—who flocked in considerable numbers to witness the ceremony of trooping the colours, and to listen to the strains of martial music. A squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards enacted the former, while its band, with that of

the 2nd Foot, provided the latter. On the balcony of the Viceregal apartments were, besides His Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Georgina Hamilton, the Lord Mayor and Mrs. M'Swiney, Sir Arthur and Lady Olive Guinness, together with most of the members of the Viceregal household. At 1 p.m. the band played the National Anthem, and the crowd dispersed. St. Patrick's Ball at the Castle was also a brilliant success, there being a very numerous attendance of the *élite* of the Dublin fashionable world.

The Grand Lodge of California exercises authority over 198 subordinate Lodges, with an aggregate membership of 10,725 brethren.

Her Majesty has conferred the Albert Medal of the second-class on Lieut. the Hon. Francis Robert Sandilands, R.N., of the "*Audacious*," for his gallant conduct in rescuing the ship's Corporal, who had fallen overboard and seemed incapable of helping himself. Lieut. Sandilands was on the bridge at the time the latter fell overboard, having had the first watch, and being in conversation with the officer of the middle watch. Without the slightest hesitation, Lieut. Sandilands leaped into the sea, the height being 24 feet, swam to him and kept him afloat for a good quarter of an hour, till eventually both were picked up, but the unfortunate Corporal was insensible, and died very soon after being got on board again. The ship was under steam at the time, and it was dark. Some delay, too, occurred in getting the lifeboat clear of the slings, nor was Lieut. Sandilands able to reach the life buoys, which were let go. It is seldom a decoration of this kind is so well merited.

We understand that there is a movement on foot, in Rhode Island, by some of the more active members of the Craft, to form a Relief Association for the aid of sojourning brothers. Good.—*Freemason's Repository*.

The ceremony of installation will be rehearsed in the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, 193, at Bro. Chard's, Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, E.C., on Wednesday 24th inst. 7.30, by Bro. John Constable P.M. 182.

Some good boxing and wrestling for the Amateur Championship was witnessed on Thursday at Lillie Bridge, the prizes being sundry challenge cups, the gift of the Marquis of Queensbury, while the individual winners receive a small silver medal as the memento of their success. The judges for boxing were Messrs. H. J. Chinnery, E. B. Michell, and D. Moffat, and for wrestling Messrs. J. L. Stirling and J. G. Chambers. Giles won the light weight championship boxing, in the final tie beating Deuereaz, last year's champion; Douglass, the middle weight; and Highton the heavy weight championship. In the wrestling there was but a single encounter, Mr. Squire, of the German Gymnastic Society, meeting Mr. Winthrop of Cambridge University, a giant of 16 stone. It was a very game struggle on the part of the former, but the odds in weight and strength were too much for him, and he had to succumb to the Cambridge man.

A military funeral is an event of rare occurrence. Indeed, we cannot call to mind the case of a single officer of high rank being thus interred since the Duke of Wellington, in 1852. On Saturday, General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., was carried to his last resting place, in the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, there being present the 1st Dragoons, 1st Foot (Royal Scots), the Edinburgh Volunteers, a battery of the R.A., and a detachment of the 9th Lancers, the deceased General's Regiment. The coffin was placed, as usual, on a gun-carriage, with the sword, hat, and epaulettes, together with his medals and decorations, these being interspersed with wreaths of *immortelles*. The troops marched with reversed arms, the bands played the dead march, and the R.A. at the Castle fired minute guns. The streets along the route followed by the procession were densely thronged with people, all the shops were closed, and the flags on the public buildings were half mast high. After the service of the English Church had been read, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the artillery fired a salute of 15 guns. The pall bearers were Generals

Sir John Douglas (Commanding in Scotland), Sir Archibald Little, F. C. A. Stephenson, Anderson C.B., Primrose, and M'Cleverty. The principal mourners were Mr. C. T. C. Grant (of Kilgraston), Lieut. Col. F. Grant (son of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.), and Sir George Home, Bart., and there were present likewise, to do honour to the deceased, Major Russell, on the part of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Colonel Macdonald, on behalf of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Biddulph, on behalf of the Queen, &c., &c. Unfortunately, an accident happened during the passage of the cortège, which ended in the death of one person, and more or less serious injuries to several others.

Members of the Craft will receive, with deep regret, the announcement of the death, which took place on Monday last, at the age of 55, of our esteemed Bro. G. Pymm, P.M. Belgrave Lodge, P.M. Harrow Lodge, and W.M. of the Star Lodge, lamented deeply by his sorrowing wife, children, and numerous Masonic and private friends, to all of whom he had endeared himself by acts of charity and his genial disposition.

Bro. J Fitzgerald, chef d'Orchestre at the Strand, whose musical arrangements have given such general satisfaction to the frequenters of this bijou theatre, will retire from his post at Easter. He has accepted an engagement with Miss Lydia Thompson, to conduct and compose the music at the Globe Theatre, and likewise to accompany her *troupe*, in the capacity of musical director, on their provincial tour, when the London season is ended.

At the Vaudeville, Bros. D. James and T. Thorne, in Bro. H. J. Byron's Comedy, "Our Boys," nightly create roars of genuine laughter. Bro. Thorne also sustains the principal rôle in "A Regular Fix." In fine, every character in the various pieces performed at this popular house is most ably delineated by its representative.

Mr. Benjamin Lumley, who was for many years manager of the Royal Italian Opera in the Haymarket, died on Wednesday night last, at his residence, No. 8 Kensington Crescent, at the age of 64 years. The deceased gentleman will be best remembered in connection with his introduction of Jenny Lind to the British public.

On Thursday Lord Hampton delivered the inaugural address at the Institution of Naval Architects. He remarked that, since their last meeting, the report on unseaworthy ships had been presented, and though there might be considerable difference of opinion as to the substance of the report, he imagined they would all agree with him as to the importance of its recommendations. Among the suggestions of the Royal Commission, to which his lordship drew attention, may be mentioned the importance of improving the discipline on board merchant ships, a system of improved Courts of Inquiry into the loss of, and damage sustained by merchant ships, and that the Marine department of the Board of Trade should not only not be neglected, but should be improved, and as much as possible strengthened. On the last point Lord Hampton was most urgent, considering that the Royal Commission had earned for themselves a title to the warmest gratitude of the country. The report of the Council was read and accepted, and it was stated that the financial position of the Institution was eminently satisfactory. The meeting ended with the usual formalities.

Convict Mitchell appears to think that his election to Parliament by Co. Tipperary redounds greatly to his credit and that of the electors. We doubt it. There can be no doubt, however, as to the dishonour which inevitably falls upon the Parliament of the United Kingdom, that such election should be possible.

We have been informed that an extract we published from *Pomeroy's Democrat* last week, had previously appeared in the *Freemason*. So much the better for the matter quoted.

THE DRAMA.

Re-opening of the Court Theatre—Nicholas Nickleby—Round the World in Eighty days.

ON Saturday last the popular little COURT THEATRE re-opened its doors, under the management of Mr. Hare. That intelligent and painstaking actor must have felt extremely gratified by the splendid house his programme had attracted, and by the warmth and enthusiasm manifested by the audience throughout the evening. The *pièce de résistance* was a three-act comedy, entitled *Lady Flora*, of a strong Robertsonian cast, and written by Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Better than the majority of the Robertsonian imitations, this comedy is still not altogether satisfactory. The plot is weak, even for modern comedy, and the pulse of the audience is but seldom and feebly stirred during the performance. The intrigue of our old English, the passion of modern French comedy, are here conspicuous only by their absence. There is, however, a capital fund of humour pervading the play, and the characters are drawn with artistic skill. Mr. Coghlan has certainly done the utmost that could be done with such scanty materials. The story may be narrated in a few words:—Lady Clara, a high born damsel, betrothed from childhood to the scion of an equally noble house, discovers that her affianced is not her match in point of intellect. George de Chavaunnes, indeed, though good-natured, and amiable of disposition, is not clever, and some of the things he says strike Lady Flora as stupid. She also, at the same time, finds out that a certain Mr. Armytage, a poor Oxford tutor, possesses the very cleverness her fiancé lacks. Ultimately the high-born damsel declares for poverty and brains in preference to wealth and no brains. The story is so simple, that it is difficult to imagine, at the first blush, how three acts could possibly have been built upon it. Nor is the slightness of the plot counterbalanced in any way by the number and variety of its incidents. These also are singularly few in number. The play, in fact, may be said to depend entirely upon effective characterisation and clever dialogue. Seen at the Court, however, this almost plotless play can hardly fail to be enjoyed by all who witness it. The acting throughout is of the highest order, and all the characters, in the hands of the artists engaged for them, are exquisite full length portraits, which all who look upon must admire. Foremost of all, of course, comes Mr. Hare, who, in the Duc de Chavaunnes, gives us a picture worthy of being classed with his former creations, Prince Perovski and Beau Farintosh. Every detail has, probably, been carefully studied, yet the whole appears so consistent and natural, that one altogether loses the personality of the actor in the character he depicts. Lady Flora herself comes next, in the person of Miss Madge Robertson. No more charming actress of comedy than Miss Robertson is to be found on the English stage, and Lady Flora is one of her most charming impersonations. The good-natured, but stupid George de Chavaunnes, finds an apt representative in Mr. John Clayton, who never fails to make a hit if half an opportunity be afforded him. The clever Mr. Armytage is well portrayed by Mr. Kendal, and the remaining characters are ably sustained by Messrs. Kelly and Kemble, and Miss Amy Fawsitt. Mr. Hare has unquestionably made a successful *début* as a theatrical manager, and we heartily wish him success.

At the ADÉLPHI, Nicholas Nickleby is underlined, for this evening, with an exceptionally strong cast, which includes the names of Messrs. Emery, Fernandez, Clarke, Belmore, Terris, Shore; and Mesdames Lydia Foote, Hudspeth, and Harriet Coveney. We trust to be able to criticise the performance next week.

Round the World in Eighty Days, a spectacular drama, based on the eccentric story of MM. D'Ennery and Verne, has been produced at the PRINCESS'S, and bids fair to prove one of the greatest attractions of the present season. Those who have read *Le Tour du Monde en 80 Jours* will be, of course, familiar with the gist of the story, and consequently with the plot of the piece. Suffice it that while the story, though eminently amusing, and offering several excellent opportunities for a skilful arrangement of incident, is hardly capable of being worked up into what we generally expect in a drama, we know of few which afford better or more frequent occasion for a spectacular display. The story, be it remarked, is not without interest, but we are on the lookout principally for brilliant and effective scenery and splendid costumes, and we do not look in vain. No doubt, when the stiffness, which is part and parcel of such a piece during its earlier representations, has been somewhat toned down, the public will highly appreciate the play. The version at the Porte St. Martin was a success, and we see no cause or impediment why this should not be so. From these remarks it will be apparent that the acting is only a secondary consideration. Nevertheless the several parts are well sustained. Mr. Henry Sinclair well delineated the character of Milford, and his cockney servant, Ready, was an admirable exhibition of humour on the part of Mr. Brittain Wright. Mr. McIntyre as Spread eagle made a good American, and Mr. Glover was also good as Fix. The Misses Helen Barry and Carlisle were respectively Aonda and Nema, other female parts being assigned to Misses Macdonald, Murray, and Cicely Nott. The great success of the piece was the *fête* of the snake charmers, the figures being very graceful, and the dancing of Mesdemoiselles Dorel and Gosselin admirable. The Eccentric Club Palace was very magnificent, indeed, the scenery throughout was more than usually good.

CHINESE CARVING.

FOR Sale, an elaborately carved Set of Ivory Chessmen. The Kings stand 8½ inches high, the other pieces in proportion. Knights and Pawns on horseback, all mounted on stands, with concentric balls. Can be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican, E.C.4.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be greatly obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the kingdom would favour us with a copy of their summonses each time of issue.

As Friday of the ensuing week happens to be Good Friday, we have not thought it prudent to insert the usual fixtures, lest we should be unwittingly the means of misdirecting any of our readers. It is within our knowledge that many Lodges have adjourned their meetings, which otherwise would have fallen on Good Friday, rather than assemble on that day.

SATURDAY, 20th MARCH.

- 715—Panmure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
1329—Sphinx, Camberwell.
1361—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Hackney.
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, No. 1 Craven Road, Paddington.
149—Peace, Masonic Rooms, Meltham,
308—Prince George, Bottoms, Eastwood.

SUNDAY, 21st MARCH.

- 51—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale (Instruction.)

MONDAY, 22nd MARCH.

- 4—Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall.
26—Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
28—Old Kings Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
183—Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
902—Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
905—De Grey and Ripon, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
R. A. 25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
48—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, West-street, Gateshead.
68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
102—Unanimity, King's Arms, North Walsham.
302—Hope, Masonic Hall, Bradford.
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebdon Bridge.
827—St. John's, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury, Yorks.
909—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.

TUESDAY, 23rd MARCH.

- 14—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
92—Moirs, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
186—Industry, 2 West Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster.
205—Israel, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
259—Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
1158—Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walsworth.
1196—Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate.
1348—Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
R. A. 21—Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
R. A. 46—Old Union, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley.
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
448—St. James', Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.
R. A. 124—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Durham.

WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH.

- Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, at 6.
2—Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.
212—Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
507—United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
754—High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
1056—Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
117—Salopian Lodge of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury.
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury.
210—Duke of Athol, Nottingham Castle Inn, Denton.
266—Naphtali, Masonic Rooms, Market-place, Heywood.
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester.
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
387—Airdale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley.
750—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cleckheaton, Yorks.
934—Merit, Church Inn, Whitefield.
1119—St. Bede's, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow.
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, York-street, Cheetham, near Manchester.
M.M.—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton.
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Newcastle.

THURSDAY, 25th MARCH.

- General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
22—Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
34—Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
60—Peace and Harmony, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.
65—Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
66—Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
99—Shakespeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
766—William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
R. A. 177—Domestic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
R. A. 236—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
R. A. 766—William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
M.M. 32—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
K. T.—Plains of Mamre, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley.
39—St. John the Baptist, Masonic Hall, Exeter.
78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton.
100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Great Yarmouth.
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Darlington.
215—Commerce, Commercial Inn, Haslingden.
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn.
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton.
367—Probity and Freedom, Bull's Head Inn, Smallbridge, near Rochdale.
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton.
904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Westgate, Rotherham.
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
971—Trafalgar, Commercial-street, Batley, Yorks.
1118—Fraternity, Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-road, Stockton-on-Tees.
1159—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyne-road, West Gorton, near Manchester.
R. A. 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale.
R. A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse, Hebdon Bridge, near Halifax.
K. T.—Fearnely, Masonic Temple, Dewsbury.

SATURDAY, 27th MARCH.

- 1207—West Kent, Forest Hill Hotel, Forest Hill.
1462—Wharnclyffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—349—St. Clair, Freemasons' Hall.
TUESDAY—151—Defensive Band, Alexander Hall, Cockburn-street.
R. A. 40—Naval and Military, Freemasons' Hall.
WEDNESDAY—112—St. John, Fisher-row, Royal Hotel, Musselburgh.
THURSDAY—392—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Kent Lodge, No. 15.—The Installation Meeting of this ancient and rapidly increasing Lodge was held on the 10th inst., at Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street. Bros. H. Martin W.M., J. Giles S.W., J. Pinder J.W., R. E. Barnes P.M. Secretary, supported by the Officers and Past Masters. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Mr. S. Horwitz was initiated. Bro. W. Seward No. 780, and Treasury No. 1501, was elected a joining member, the report of the Audit Committee was read, the installation of the W.M. took place. The ceremony was capitally done by the retiring W.M., Bro. Martin, who announced his intention of acting as Steward for the next Festival of the Girls' School. The W.M. then invested his officers, and the Lodge being closed, a banquet followed, superintended by Bro. Knill. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, also that of the W.M., Past Master, Wardens, &c. Bro. James Terry returned thanks for the visitors, who were Bros. Richard Cain 1475, Hicklin 507, Wiggin P.M. 140, Bromet 1155, Major 217, Levy 188, and Turner 140.

St. John's Lodge, No. 90.—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, on Monday last. Bro. N. Wetherel W.M. occupied the chair, supported by Bros. W. B. Snelling S.W., W. W. Venn J.W., J. Eglesse P.M. Treasurer, J. Griffin P.M. Secretary, W. R. Stephens P.M. D.C., W. Stormer S.D., J. G. Robson I.G. P.M.'s J. S. Adam, I. D. McDougall, J. P. Griffin, Bros. J. Kelsey, J. Simonds, G. Thorne, W. P. Brown, P. Coard, W. Knapp Henderson, J. Pearce, W. P. Margetson, W. Colpoys, J. A. Meyrick, J. A. Allison and J. L. Cross. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last Lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. Cresswell having answered the usual questions, retired, and the Lodge being opened in 2nd degree, this brother was passed to the degree of a F.C. The Lodge was resumed in 1st degree and closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

Chapter of Sincerity, No. 174.—A meeting of this Chapter was held at the Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars, on Thursday, 4th inst. Present Companions G. F. Cook Z., V. R. Rawley J., T. L. Mather S.E., R. W. Goddard S.N., Huggett P.S., E. C. Mather 1st A.S., L. A. Lewis 2nd A.S., P.Z. J. Terry, Bulmer, J. Bellerby, Companions Clayton, Appleby, and several others. The Chapter was opened in due form, and the minutes of last Convocation were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Bro. H. Cox P.M. 742, and Bro. J. N. Pimm of Lodge No. 1349, which proved unanimous. Neither of these brethren being present, the Chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to Banquet.

Caveac Lodge, No. 176.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on the 13th instant, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, Bro. T. A. Nairne P.M. occupied the chair, in the absence of the W.M. through indisposition, W. M. Goss as S.W., J. B. Sorrell J.W., P. Browne P.M. Treasurer, E. T. Dorey P.M. as Secretary. W. J. Stride I.G., J. R. Sorrell I.G., C. Browne P.M., M.C., and P.M.'s Besley, Foreman and Jones. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. One brother was passed to the 2nd degree, and the acting W.M. shewed his Masonic knowledge by giving the Lecture on the tracing board, in the 1st degree.* Bro. P. A. Nairne P.M. was selected to act as Steward on the occasion of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the 28th instant. The Lodge was then closed, and a very excellent banquet was given, provided by Brother W. G. Jennings. The acting W.M. ably presided, and gave the usual toasts. Bro. F. Walters P.G.P. (Middlesex), A. Williams W.M. 57, and H. Faija 1425 were present as visitors.

Domestic Lodge, No. 177.—This Lodge, which rapidly increases in numbers, and is so justly celebrated for its working, held its usual meeting on the 12th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Bros. G. Everett W.M., A. Treadwell S.W., J. Willing jun. J.W., J. Smith P.G.P. Treasurer, T. Williams Secretary, W. Palmer S.D., J. Buscall J.D., G. Clarke I.G., P.M.'s Adams P.G.P., J. Brett P.G.P., Tims, H. F. Smith, F. Kent, Walford, and Bros. Plummer, Scard, Montague, Mumford, Bensley, Norris, Spink, Scales, Harris, Durham, Richards, Turner, Orchard, Hancock, Knott, Willis, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Isenstein, Marriott, Turner, Herbage and Gibson, having shown their proficiency, were raised to the 3rd degree; Bros. Aley, F. H. Plummer and Robinson were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Mr. T. G. Wells was balloted for, and duly initiated. Notice of motion

* It is much to be regretted that these Lectures are not more frequently heard in the various Lodges. It would be very beneficial, not only to the newly initiated, but to old Masons, very many of whom tell us they have never heard the different Lectures there delivered. Other brethren would have opportunities of becoming acquainted with these beautiful and sublime rituals, upon which the principles of our Order are founded, and they would also acquire a better knowledge of the duties required of them, in their social relations with their fellows.—EDITOR FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

was given by the W.M. "That the usual summer Festival take place in the month of July, and that ladies be invited," which was carried. In addition to the officers of the Lodge, Bros. Kent P.M., Sergeant, Scard, Prenderleith and McLean were elected on the Committee. A sum of 10 guineas was voted, on Bro. Ferguson's List, for the Girls School, and £10, on the List of Bro. F. Kent P.M., for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The W.M. was nominated, for approval of Grand Lodge, as Steward, on the occasion of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Lodge was then closed, until October, and the brethren (97 in number) sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Clemow, and superintended by Bro. Smith. The W.M., in eloquent terms, proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, that of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M. being received with acclamation; these were duly honoured. The W.M. was characterised as a good working Mason, and one who was worthy to occupy the chair. The harmony of the evening was well sustained, and the brethren separated. The visitors were Bros. J. Boyd P.G.P., Gardener W.M. 1381, Tucker J.W. 435, Cramp 618, Parry 49, Walls 141, Minns W.M. 811, Koch W.M. 838 and 1421.

Lodge of Justice, No. 147.—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 10th inst., at the White Swan Tavern, Deptford. There were present Bros. J. Roper W.M., Andrews P.M. S.W., Speight J.W., Church S.D., Waterman J.D., Partington I.G., Bros. Wyatt, Freeman, Blyton, Skelton, Clarke, and several other brethren. Past Masters G. Bolton, G. Chapman, Batt, and C. G. Dilley. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. G. Chapman, which was favourable. The Lodge was opened in 2nd degree, and Bro. Wyatt having answered the usual questions, retired. The Lodge was opened in 3rd degree, and Bro. Wyatt was raised. The Lodge resumed in 1st degree, and Bro. Freeman proved his proficiency in that degree and retired. The Lodge being resumed in 2nd degree, Bro. Freeman was passed to the F.C. degree. The Lodge was resumed in 1st degree, and Mr. G. Chapman was initiated into Freemasonry. The Lodge was then closed, and adjourned till the second Wednesday in April.

Tranquillity Lodge, No. 185.—Bro. John Horth Ross W.M., presided at a meeting of this Lodge, on Monday, the 15th inst., at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C. The Wardens, Bros. J. D. Barnett and D. Posener, P.M.'s Saul Solomon, Bloomfield, Gluckstein and Gottheil, as well as a goodly number of members, were present. The principle business before the meeting consisted in passing Bro. George Downing to the second degree, and of initiating Messrs. Rowley and Jumper. Both ceremonies were exceedingly well performed by the W.M., of whom the Lodge has every reason to be proud. His genial temperament secures him faithful friendship, whilst the intelligence with which his various duties are performed, creates lively admiration. Bro. Constable, the I.P.M., in nominating the W.M. to serve as one of the Stewards at the coming Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, said he thought that any honour accruing to the Lodge should be vested in the W.M. during his tenure of office, more especially when a W.M. such as Bro. Ross presides, who, in every respect, merits the greatest consideration at their hands. There were only two visitors, namely, Bro. W. F. Papprell 180, and Bro. Jacob Norton, of Boston, U.S. That talented Brother, whose writings on Masonic subjects are well known and appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic, received quite an ovation. There were some members in the Lodge who had known him in former years, for Bro. Norton had been a resident in London, and great pleasure was expressed at the re-union. Bro. Bilby, the much respected Organist, who is very rarely seen at the banquet table, stayed on this occasion to partake of refreshment, and Past Master Solomon embraced the opportunity to compliment that Brother upon his musical talents, and to thank him, in the name of the brethren, for the important services he is always ready to render the Lodge. Bro. Bilby had also shown that evening that he was an accomplished vocalist, Bro. Solomon therefore hoped to have the pleasure of Bro. Bilby's society with greater frequency. During the evening it was incidentally mentioned that a report appeared in the *Standard* of the 15th inst., informing the readers that Bro. Headon, W.M. of the Great City Lodge, had collected £170 on behalf of the Masonic Girls' School, for which Institution he is about to stand Steward. This is cheering news, and Bro. Headon deserves hearty applause for his efforts in the cause of charity. It is also extremely gratifying to announce that Bro. Constable I.P.M. has on his List for the same Institution no less a sum than £227, the whole of which has been placed in a deposit bank. This amount has been collected entirely by personal solicitations, and has nothing to do with the monies accumulating from the sale of his 1s tickets. If there are a few more such hardworking Stewards, the coming Festival cannot fail to be a success.

Royal Union Lodge, No. 382.—This prosperous Lodge, which is now approaching the ripe age of fifty years, held its Installation gathering on Monday, the 15th instant, at the Chequers Hall, Uxbridge, when the members mustered in strength, and were ably supported by the brethren of the Province of Middlesex and a host of Masonic friends. The duties of the Lodge, which were of an exceptionally heavy character, were ably carried out under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. W. H. Swallow, who was well supported by his various officers. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. The W.M. then initiated two gentlemen into the Order. The Lodge was then opened in the 2nd degree, and Bros. Clayden and Meadows were passed to the degree of F.C. The Lodge was then opened in the 3rd degree, and Bros. Gee, Hoepfner, Wells and Moxted were raised. The W.M. elect was then introduced, and a board of Installed Masters being formed, Brother E. Cornelius Woodward S.W. was duly installed in the Chair of K.S., the whole of the ceremonies being conducted by Brother Swallow, in a

most effective and satisfactory manner, the delivery of the various addresses calling forth the repeated plaudits of the brethren assembled. Bro. Coulton sen. acted as D.C. The W.M. then appointed his officers as follow:—Davis S.W., Swallow J.W., Colman Treasurer, W. Coombes P.M. Past Prov. G.S.B. Secretary, Holliday S.D., Webb J.D., Hawkins I.G., W. Smith P.M. Director of Ceremonies, Longstaff Tyler. The newly elected W.M. soon gave the members of his Lodge an intimation that he meant the duties of his office should be energetically carried out, and was very happy in the few remarks he made to each brother he selected for office. The Lodge was then resumed in 1st degree, and Messrs. Allen and Wallis were initiated by the W.M., Bro. Woodward, who conducted the ceremony in a perfect manner. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Town Hall, where a banquet was provided. The heavy duties of the day, however, had somewhat curtailed the time, and the usual toasts, loyal and Masonic, were somewhat hurriedly got through. Amongst the brethren assembled we noticed Bros. Laxton W.M. 1238 S.G.D. Middlesex, T. H. Palsford W.M. 1158, A. Barrell W.M. 1446, W. H. Green 1310 P.G.D.C. Middlesex, C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., T. R. Gibson 1446, W. J. Ferguson P.M. 177, Morrell P.M. 111, W. Jones P.M. 765, T. W. Allen P.M., Frederick Binckes P.M. G.S. Secretary of the Boys' School, Rosenthal P.S.W. Middlesex, Rev. Bro. Holden, &c. The brethren were entertained during the banquet by the enlivening strains of an excellent band, conducted by Bro. C. Folkey. The visitors were greatly pleased, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the manner in which the various officers of the Lodge exerted themselves to look after their comforts.

Lodge of Montefiore, No. 1017.—A numerous assemblage of the members of this Lodge met on the 10th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. Bros. J. Grunbaum W.M., J. Blum S.W., J. Lazarus P.M. as J.W., L. Jacobs Treasurer, E. P. Albert P.M. Secretary, Gulliford S.D., Albu J.D., Ring I.G.; and P.M.'s S. V. Abraham, De Solla I.P.M., and Pollitzer, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Russo Dranberg, M. Levy, Hand and Zappert were raised to the 3rd degree; Bro. Proust was passed to the 2nd degree; Messrs. Morritz Levy and Henry Keppa were initiated. The Lodge was then closed, and an excellent banquet followed. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and routine toasts. He also provided a delightful concert. Miss Amanda Holmberg, a Swedish cantatrice, sang a song, composed by Bro. Wilhelm Ganz P.G.O., charmingly; Herr Warrenrath, a very excellent tenor, Mr. Moss and Bro. S. Webb, of the Royal Italian Opera; also Bro. Van Biene, the celebrated violoncello. Bro. M. De Solla conducted the musical arrangements, and Miss De Solla accompanied on the piano. Altogether a very harmonious evening was passed. The visitors were Bros. L. Alexander P.M. 188, Hogan P.M. 205, J. Constable P.M. 185, Lumley, No. 1, May, Lyons 1227, B. Woolf 177, J. Norton (America), &c.

Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 1178.—An emergency meeting of the above Lodge, was held on the 11th inst., at the Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey. There were present Bros. C. Deakin W.M., J. Ruse S.W., J. A. Smith J.W., F. H. Ebsworth P.M. Treasurer, F. Walters P.G.P. (Middlesex) Secretary, W. Batchelor S.D., W. T. Lover J.D., F. Garbett I.G., J. Stock M.C., G. J. Grace, J. H. Harmsworth, A. Goodman, and J. Wootton Past Masters. The Lodge was opened, and Mr. J. L. Bell was initiated into the Order. It was then unanimously carried that the Lodge be removed to the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated, there being no banquet.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 1261.—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, Regent Street, on Tuesday last. There were present Bros. W. Wellen Smith W.M., Williams S.W., A. Torkington J.W., F. Bigg P.M. Treasurer, J. Harris P.M. Secretary, P. Godfrey S.D., Longley J.D., T. Millington I.G., Dr. Cross M.D., P.M., Bros. Levy, Curtiss, James and several other brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of previous Lodge were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. W. Emden, which proved in his favour. Mr. Emden and Mr. G. J. Simpson, who had been balloted for on the previous Lodge night, were then initiated into Freemasonry as E.A.F.M. The Lodge was opened in 2nd degree, and Bros. Levy and Curtiss having proved their proficiency in this degree, were intrusted and retired, and the Lodge having been opened in the 3rd degree, these brethren were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.'s. The Lodge was resumed in 1st degree, and there being no other business, was closed, and the brethren adjourned to Banquet.

The St. John of Wapping Lodge, No. 1306.—A meeting of this prosperous Lodge was held on Wednesday, 10th March, at the Sun Tavern and Hotel, High Street, Wapping, under the presidency of Bro. William Beck W.M., assisted by Bros. Mand S.W., Jackson J.W., Pallett S.D., Poore J.D., Bonto I.G.; there were also present Bros. W. Mann P.M. and Treasurer, Bro. Dawson P.M., Bros. Fortescue, Boon, Rac, Leftly, Willets, Williams, Townsend, Timmins, McDougal, R. Hayward, &c. Visitors—Bros. Moss and J. Hayward. The business transacted was raising Bro. Wells, passing Bros. Tyer, Vcal, Roberts and B. J. Wheeler, and initiating Messrs. Graham, Wood, Cox, and J. M. Wheeler; the long and arduous work being very ably performed by the W.M. This being the night of election of W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. William Mann P.M., the founder of the Lodge, after a lapse of 5 years, was re-elected W.M. by a large majority. A £10 10s jewel was voted to Bro. William Beck, the retiring W.M., for the very able and courteous manner he had presided over the Lodge for the last twelve months. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to a banquet, where the usual toasts were given, and an agreeable evening passed.

Halsey Lodge, 1479, St. Albans.—The members of this Lodge met at the Town Hall, St. Albans, on Wednesday, 17th inst., under the presidency of Bro. J. Lowthin W.M., H. Edwards S.W., G. Askew J.W., A. Godson S.D., &c. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. passed Bro. Hall to the second degree. The brethren next proceeded to the election of a W.M. for the ensuing year, for which office Bro. G. Askew was duly selected. The appointment of a Treasurer was the next business, and Bro. Palin was unanimously chosen for that office. Bro. Kirby was re-elected Tyler. A committee was then appointed to audit the accounts for the past year. After other Masonic business, the brethren adjourned to the "Peahen," where the usual banquet took place, and a most convivial evening was spent; Bros. Debenham, Reynolds, Godson, &c. contributing to the entertainment of those assembled.

The Alexandra Lodge, Hornsea, No. 1,511.—It will be recollected that, about three months ago, a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was established at Hornsea, near Kingston-upon-Hull, a dispensation having been granted by the Earl of Zetland, the R.W. Grand Master of the Province. The progress made by this young Lodge has been most marked, and the manner in which the working is carried on reflects the highest credit on the W.M., Bro. Thomas Oates, and his staff of officers. The interior fittings have now been completed, and the Lodge presents an unique and elegant appearance. A superb suite of furniture has lately been added, and rare and valuable copies of the Holy Bible have been presented by Bros. William Shepherdson, H. J. Amphlett and John Shuttleworth. A handsomely mounted chart of Masonry, prepared by the deputy Grand Master of the Province, Bro. John Pearson Bell M.D., has also been presented to the Lodge by Bro. Charles Lewis. A large number of names have been presented of persons desirous of joining the Lodge; but we are pleased that a wise discrimination is being exercised as to the admission of members. The object aimed at seems to be to gain a select body of working Masons, rather than to secure merely numerical strength; and the admission of several clergymen and gentlemen of influence in the Holderness district augurs well for the future prosper-

perity of this young and excellent Lodge. At a regular meeting, on Wednesday, the interesting ceremony was performed of raising three brethren to the sublime degree, which was done in the presence of a goodly muster of the members; and the working was gone through in a manner that was highly creditable to all who were entitled to take part in it. Arrangements were made for the representation of the Alexandra Lodge at the forthcoming installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of England; and Bro. H. E. Voight undertook to attend as a Steward, from the Lodge, at the Anniversary Festival of Masonic Charities, next May.

"PSYCHO," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

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Farewell morning and evening benefits will take place on Monday next at the Alhambra Theatre on the occasion of the retirement of Bro. John Baum from the management. The programme comprises "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear by permission of Bro. F. B. Chatterton; "The Rough Diamond," A Miscellaneous concert by Mr. Lindsey Sloper, &c.; Two acts of the Opera Bouffe, "Wittinaton," comprising "The Grand Barbaric Ballett;" comic ballet by the Lauri family, and a new Operetta, "The fifteenth of October."

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