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THE INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. THE  
PRINCE OF WALES.

AS might have been foreseen, the available space in the Royal Albert Hall, considerable as it is, is quite insufficient to meet the demands of the Craft to "assist" at the installation of the M.W. Grand Master elect. It is just possible the Hall will accommodate some 8,000 or 10,000 members, but applications for over 20,000 have been made. It is as clear, then, as the old arithmetical problem, that two into one will not go, that all who have sought admission will not obtain it. The magic "Open! Sesame!" will be the cry of many. Alas! that obedience to only a few is possible! We are by no means, then, surprised at the announcement which has been current in all the daily papers during the week, that only one Master Mason per Lodge will be permitted to be present. The Masters, Wardens, and P.M.'s of over a thousand Lodges alone make up a considerable number. Add to these Grand Lodge itself, including all the Provincial and District Grand Lodges, and representatives of foreign Grand Lodges, and we have at the very outset a most formidable array of Craftsmen. It will require no small amount of managerial skill to compose these various atoms into one homogeneous body. But though operative may, in a certain sense, long since have given rise to speculative Masonry, there are still among us very many who are quite equal to the fulfilment of this onerous task. Not only will Grand Lodge be opened in ample form, but all the minor details of the ceremony will be strictly observed, so that, metaphorically speaking, not even the most insignificant part of the edifice will be inconsistent with the general structure. As we have remarked already, this installation will be a cardinal point in the history of Masonry, and the day is not far distant when it will be our duty, as it will certainly be a source of pleasure to us, to lay before our readers a full account of this most interesting event.

Of course great disappointment is felt at the restriction which the necessities of a limited space have made imperative. No modification however of this restriction is possible, and the Committee of Management are desirous this fact should be made known as widely as possible, as also that any delay in replying to the mass of letters which pour daily into the office of our devoted Grand Secretary must not be imputed to any want of courtesy, but simply to the impossibility of meeting off-hand the present extraordinary pressure of business. The wishes and convenience of every one are being consulted, as far as possible, but our readers are aware that there is a limit to the possible even in Masonry.

THE GIRLS' AND BOYS' SCHOOLS.

IT is proper we should remind our readers that the elections to the vacancies in the Girls' and Boys' Schools are fixed for to-day in the case of the former, and for Monday next, the 12th instant, in the case of the latter. There are thirteen vacancies in the Girls' School, and thirty-one candidates, while, in the Sister Institution are six vacancies, but, unhappily, the number of candidates is forty-eight. For a reason, the force of which must be apparent to our readers, we offer no opinion as to the merits of the several claimants. To do so would amount

to an act of partisanship. We can only suggest that voters whose sympathies have not been already enlisted for a particular candidate or candidates, should give the case of each claimant, and all the circumstances which surround it, their most careful consideration. As the writer of a letter which appeared in these columns last week most conclusively points out, one fact or circumstance connected with the father of a boy or girl is not sufficient commendation of the case to the support of voters. The whole of his antecedents and all the circumstances must be conjoined, and then only will a voter be able to form a just idea who is or are the worthiest claimants for his support. We can only express a hope that the most deserving candidates may be chosen, and that in their future career, both at school and afterwards, those elected may prove worthy of the patronage bestowed upon them. A voter who has supported an elected candidate, feels doubly gratified when he learns that the after-progress in life of his *protégé*—or *protégée* as the case may be—has been an honourable one. A reflection—be it ever so faint—of this credit, shines upon him. On the other hand, the chosen candidate who plays his part honourably, in great measure requites the obligation he or she is under to the electors. But, though we are forbidden to speak of the claims of these or those candidates, we are justified in saying a few words as to the Institutions themselves, the excellence of their government, of the course of study pursued, and of the educational results attained.

And first—*Place aux Dames!*—as to the Girls' School. We will not weary our readers with a lengthy history of this admirable establishment, but a few facts may be of interest to them. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the merit of having originated this Masonic Institution rests with a most worthy member of our Craft of considerable eminence in his day. To the Chevalier Ruspini belongs the honour of having laboured successfully towards the establishment of an institution having for its object the maintenance and education of the daughters of indigent brethren, or such as had died in indigent circumstances. The late Bro. Ruspini was surgeon dentist to the Court of George III. He held, therefore, a position which enabled him to obtain the ear of men of commanding influence, of, in fact, the members of the Royal Family. At that time H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland was M.W.G.M.—the first, be it remembered, of our reigning family who enjoyed that high distinction. Chevalier Ruspini besought the influence of his wife, H.R.H. the Duchess of Cumberland, and successfully. He also enlisted the sympathies of the Prince of Wales, Prince William (afterwards William IV.), and other Princes, members of the Order, who promised, not only to lend the weight of their high position, but also actively to support the claims of the indigent orphan. The scheme was as successful as it was honourable, and on 25th March 1788 was instituted the Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School, so named in honour of the wife of our then Royal and M.W. Grand Master. A house was taken at Somers Town, in the New Road, and on 1st January 1789 fifteen children were admitted into it. The School is now situated at St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, while the number of girls is one hundred and thirty.

To enter into the details of the progress made in the course of the eighty and odd years that have passed since the Institution of this School is hardly desirable. But having spoken thus briefly of its origin, it is incumbent on us to add a few words as to the care and skill displayed in its management. The proficiency shown by the young pupils is in the highest degree creditable to those charged

with their instruction, as is evidenced by the success of several at the various local examinations recently instituted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Any one who has read the reports annually presented to the Craft, must have come to the conclusion that the finances of the School are managed as economically as they are wisely, while, as far as can be ascertained, the subsequent conduct of the children has been a credit to their instructors and the governors. That this may always be so, and that the Institution may go on increasing in usefulness, and so commend itself more and more to the active support of the Craft, is the wish of every Mason.

We must defer our remarks on the Boys' School till a more favourable opportunity presents itself.

## TYPES OF MASONIC CHARACTER.

WE have often derived instruction as well as amusement from the study of the varied types of Masonic character which we have met in the course of a long and chequered experience. The study of men indeed is always valuable mental discipline, but as we advance in life it becomes a positive pleasure to note the idiosyncrasies of those around us. Books do not always retain their power to charm, and he who has been the greatest reader in his youth, frequently finds that his library is little or no solace to him in his later years. But the great book of humanity has an intense fascination for us all. He who has learned to read men gets his knowledge at first hand, and is in no need of the laboured reflections of the essayist or the feeble attempts at character sketching which abound in modern works of fiction. An elderly man, who knows his Shakespeare, and who looks about him with his own eyes, is sure to see much that is of the greatest value which escapes the vision of those who have never trained themselves in the art of reading mankind. Our Lodge meetings afford ample scope for studies of this description, and for our own part we would rather read Masons than any other section of the *genus homo*. The brethren have their little foibles like other people. We, indeed, have ours, which, no doubt, are conspicuous enough to keen sighted persons, who wag their heads, and hint that so and so is a good fellow, but he has his weak points, and then follows a summary of the joints in our harness, which are no doubt numerous enough. We never object to criticism of this kind provided it is not malicious; our own remarks in this paper, and the articles which may follow it, are prompted by the greatest good feeling. We do not seek to wound, but merely to amuse, or perhaps instruct our readers, who, possibly, may at once admit the truth of the rough and vague outlines of character which we shall sketch for them. First of all let us notice that Masonic hero who always catches a novice by the button hole and proclaims the marvellous fact, for the hundredth time, that he has been a Mason for twenty years, and has never missed a Lodge meeting. He is an admirable person; the sort of man upon whose attendance a Master of a Lodge can always rely; whatever the condition of the weather may be he is sure to turn up. His familiar face is one of the institutions, so to speak, of the Lodge. You would miss it as much as the familiar bust or picture which greets your eye the moment you enter the sacred precincts. He is versed in Masonic law this regular attendant; and carries in his mind an unbroken tradition of the Lodge history. If he were to miss a single meeting he would lose, he tells you, the thread of the business, and could not readily tell us in what portion of the records a particular fact could be found. As a walking index, and a more or less sound legal adviser he is useful, and although the cynics say that he has never done anything for the Order, we are prepared to assert that his humble contributions to Masonic prosperity are not to be despised. A man whose very presence is almost sufficient to keep the Lodge warm is at all events a negatively good Mason. He is never an absentee, he is never in arrear, he never gets out of order. Some virtues of the positive type would possibly serve to sweeten his character, but all men are not born with genius or endowed with the desire to leave the world better than they found it. Our punctilious Mason is a good fellow in his way, and we gladly leave him in quiet enjoyment of the glory which may be squeezed out of his regular habits and his deep interest in the mere letter of the Craft.

Another type of Mason, whose doings have sorely exercised us, is the man who rushes eagerly after office, but who has not talent enough to fill the post of honour with credit to himself or advantage to the Order. He is one of your dunder-headed men, and can never acquire a perfect knowledge of his duties. He breaks down lamentably in ceremonial sometimes on critical and solemn occasions. Or in moments when a brilliant flash of genius lights up his mind, and he is disposed to rush glibly along the well-beaten road, some wag puts in an "aside," and the confident hero tumbles at once from high heaven to the nether bades. He is commonly a solemn sort of person, and when he speaks you imagine that he is extracting his words from some deep internal reservoir. You scarcely see any movement of the lips, but his low grumbling tones assure you that the machinery of his mind works through the agency of an intricate arrangement of cog-wheels. With all his faults, however, we like him much better than we do those brethren who readily catch the letter of Masonry, but never acquire its spirit; whose learning is no deeper than the lips, and who pour out, parrot-like, their superficial acquirements. Such men are apt to leave a disagreeable impression on the minds of thoughtful young Masons, who leave their glib mentors with the idea that Masonry after all is a thing of books and formulas, and not a set of principles which admit of infinite development. Further knowledge of Lodge proceedings soon, no doubt, removes this erroneous impression, but it would be better if it had never been produced. High qualifications for office are, no doubt, rare, but respectable mediocrity is, or should be, common enough, and great care should be exercised in the choice of brethren to fill prominent positions. If the officers are below par the Lodge suffers in prestige, and consequently in prosperity.

The enthusiastic Mason, whose enthusiasm is like the froth of ginger beer, is not a favourite with us. We value and appreciate enthusiasm of the true sort whenever we meet with it. It is a moral force of the most powerful and subtle kind, and those who possess it have done wonders for the cause. But our obnoxious enthusiast is all froth; there is no noble liquor under his creamy head. He takes to this or that subject as the fit seizes him, and never works long enough at any to make a lasting impression. His oratory is of the effervescent kind, and he deals naturally in well-worn platitudes, which have served again and again to give a dull point to still duller wit. He, however, rapidly reaches his climax. Some rough, but kindly brother, endowed with a strong tincture of common sense, gives him his first rebuff, and our frothy enthusiast at once sinks into a state of collapse, and disappears for a time from the scene of his labours. He now attends but seldom, and remains a dumb listener for life. Having never learned the English habit of giving and taking, he cannot feel any charity for the brother who so rudely set him down, but continues to cherish a small animosity, which is decidedly unmasonic. Of course, he would not do his supposed enemy any harm for the world. But he never applauds his sensible remarks, and votes against him on every occasion. He has had his *coup de grace*, but can neither die like a Briton, nor get thoroughly healed of the wound. His silence is, however, a decided gain to his Lodge, if he could only be brought to think so; since it is very certain that no institution has ever yet gained any permanent good from noise and froth.

The Mason who never will accept the decision of the majority, is of a type which may occasionally be met with in most Lodges. He has not learned the most elementary principles of the art of governing, and fancies that his own inclinations should constitute the only law that should control his conduct. He is the sort of man who will divide again and again upon a motion which must inevitably be carried, and he will do this as long as it is possible to couch amendments in fresh language. He loves faction, and is always sure, even when he is opposed by a host, that he must be right. The odd thing about him is that he is never, except by accident, on the side of the majority. If a wrong view of any question is possible he is sure to take it, and he consoles himself for his failure by the trite reflection, that men of genius are always in advance of the age in which they live. He plumes himself upon being a thinker, upon taking profound and philosophical views of questions which are submitted to his judgment. He is always sailing in the clouds, and he evolves his philosophy as well as his reasons from his inner consciousness. Nothing can be right that he dislikes, nothing can be

wrong that he loves. He is always a bore, but, perhaps, for pure boredom, he is surpassed by the brother who does not possess two ideas to rattle against each other in his vacant upper story, but who insists upon taking part in every debate. This gentleman never expresses an original opinion, and his speeches are always rehashes of the views of the speakers who have preceded him. He invariably rises late in the discussion, and then gives a masterly summary of the ideas of others. The brethren dread his monotonous drone, but he is not to be put down by any of the artifices which are usually employed by impatient hearers to cut short a prosy speaker. The drumming of impatient feet upon the floor only serves as a sweet and appropriate accompaniment to his dull flow of talk, and when he has finished he sits down with the air of a man who has added important thoughts to the stock of information before the Lodge. He, however, gives way like an Englishman to the will of the majority, and accepts its decisions with perfect loyalty. Such a man, if he knew the virtue of silence, might be a valuable addition to the strength of the Order. He is usually a good Mason, punctual in the performance of his duties, ready with his purse, and a good worker. His speeches are, however, trying in the extreme, and it is marvellous that he can find men patient enough to swallow such an "intolerable deal of sack," which is never tempered by anything solid. If he could hold his tongue he might pass for a wise man, but the unruly member tells the story of his mental vacuity, and every one votes him a bore.

Our ideal type of a Mason is the man who, although not a constant attendant at Lodge, yet contrives, by his wisdom and personal worth, to carry enormous weight in its councils. His proposals are always carried, and his speeches are characterised by a quiet dignity and grace which gives them a peculiar charm. When he rises to address the brethren you may hear a pin drop, and he concludes his pithy orations amid general regrets that he has said so little. Yet he possesses the rare art of saying much in a few words, and has thoroughly learned how to influence the minds of thoughtful men. He never deals in flights of oratory, or in that species of bunkum which passes for eloquence, but carries his point by the aid of well arranged facts and cogent reasoning. A man of this stamp is always a pillar of the Lodge which is so fortunate as to claim him as a member. He would, probably, shine in any station in life, and is as highly respected in the city for his probity and good judgment as he is in the Order for his studious regard for the true interests of Masonry.

Lastly, we must touch briefly upon the characteristics of the Mason who is conspicuous for benevolence. Happily, this type is common enough, but we have in our mind's eye, as the most perfect embodiment of the character, the brother who seldom makes speeches, but who works silently and steadily at the task he has set himself. We shall not chronicle the long roll of his good deeds, since a man of this stamp generally does good by stealth, yet when duty calls him to a prominent place, and he becomes one of the Stewards of the annual banquet in aid of the funds of the Asylum or Schools, he is always conspicuous for the large sum which he manages to collect for the Institutions. But his goodness is never one-sided, and he always remembers that true charity begins at home. His first care is for his wife and family, his second is for the Order, and his last for the world. When such a man dies, he requires neither panegyric nor epitaph. The good he has done lives after him, and is the most fitting monument of his fame.

## EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

BY A WANDERING FREEMASON.

### II.

THE scene changes with a stroke of Memory's magic wand: and as clocks strike eight, over a populous city, darkness is spreading her brooding wing. In an open space is grouped an orderly multitude of various types. There, in light-checked summer suit, lounges the observant Briton; blue-eyed Germans puff the silent pipe, Frenchmen and Italians, oiled and curled, exchange compliment or *badinage*; Mestizos, Zambos, Indians and Negroes of every

shade from pale olive to shining black, lounge and strut amid the shadows which quiver under the flaring rays of the street lights. In front, the façade of a venerable Church rears two towers into a starlit sky; on the pavement before it under festoons of coloured lamps, the restless crowd shifts to and fro. To the right, loom overhanging balconies from massive walls; on the left, an arch spanning over the street reveals a glimpse of the old bridge beyond. Groups of laced and moustachiod officers stand here and there, admiring and saluting many a Señora whose flowing skirts and seductive mantilla float daintily by. Their arch glances and restless fans display the practised wiles of native coquetry and grace: with those flashing eyes and rich braided tresses, not even the *houris* of the Musulman could hope to vie.

The crowd parts suddenly near the bridge, and through the throng of gazers the night patrol in long array, dash sparks from under sounding hoofs; the black cloaks thrown back show the steel breast-plates and crimson linings. As their plumes of red and white dance away in the distance, the crowd closes behind them. Hark! soaring gently upward, a tremulous music steals upon the ear, rising and falling as with a rustling breeze and fluttering as from a host of angels' wings; now it rises in continuous symphony, winding round and round, anon ascending as on a graduated scale. Every other sound is hushed amid the thousands listening round. Draw back! The strain is ended; while its dying cadence yet quivers in the still night air, rises clashing and resounding from cymbal and cornet a martial inspiring strain. Waking as from trance, eyes that had been veiled in mute attention glance startled up, hand and foot beat involuntary time to the reverberating tune. Next, to measured tramp, with standards waving over bayonets and shakos it moves loudly along. The band has passed and the white uniforms of the following battalion glide out of view; every heart beats high and every hand is clenched as the pavement trembles beneath their echoing tread. Then, coming from the other side, threading through the attentive crowd their even way, to the sound of the anthem caught up and continued by band after band, marches another regiment, and another, and another. As the sounds go ringing in the distance, the dark horseman in slouching hat and poncho inclines over the main of his motionless steed, the Padre on his fine sleek mule clutches tightly at the rein and listens with suspended breath; losing for brief moments present consciousness of worldly cares, until waking as from a reverie of heaven and truth, they realise that, like visions on a mirror, it has passed away.

Such were the impressions made by a scene which now, after varied experiences, might seem trite and tame. Something must be allowed for the enthusiasm of youth and the full zest of active health; something for the charm of novelty; something for an ardent imagination and a sudden plunge into luxury, pleasure and excitement, which threw over all a halo of romance and made the months I spent in Lima among the happiest of my life.

Arrived at the age of twenty-one, I had that day been raised a Master Mason in the Duke of Leinster's Lodge (No. 151 under the Irish Constitution), emerging at about 5 p.m. in rather a dazed condition from its solemn ordeal. Fortified with a dinner which only those cities can afford where excellent French cooks beatify native terrapin and venison, where *vino del pais* emulates the best Saunterne, where fragrant Huanuco Coffee is accompanied by the cigarillo, and the chase of "Italia" by the new "puro" (not dried up as we get it in Europe), I had strolled out to listen to the military music which soothed the Limenians twice a week by the Palace stairs. The native ear and taste carefully trained by German bandmasters, made these concerts not to be despised; combined with the chance of greeting pleasant acquaintances, perhaps of exchanging whispers with some fair innamorata, they were a treat looked forward to. But how can I describe the tranquil languor of the temperate yet tropical evening, the weird nooks and shadows beyond the fairy glimmer of coloured lamps, the fragrant air at the foot of the Andes; which aided the insidious swell of melody to steep the senses in delicious appreciation, like the

"languido encanto del ruido del mar"

that Zorilla sings of.

O'Scarum, a brother from the Lodge, accompanied me. We traversed the Plaza de Armas, noting the illumination of the Cathedral and the Colonnades over the marble

pavements (for it was a *Dia de Fiesta*), and pressing through the gaily-dressed citizens, arrived at Morny's Hotel.

The large Coffee room of a good Hotel in the West hardly has a prototype, that I know of, in Europe. Morny's somewhat resembled a club-room. It was the resort of the upper stratum of the foreign element and a rendezvous of various leading politicians of a literary turn. Decorated with taste, in scrupulous order, dotted with marble tables between columns of scagliola, with a handsome entrance and a gorgeous bar, its aspect was pleasing in the extreme.

My first acquaintance with O'Scarum originated in this wise. I was at luncheon in the ward-room of H.M. fine frigate "Topaze," one morning in Callao Bay, when a party of visitors came on board to be shown over the vessel. A buxom elderly lady, whose ears, wrists and bosom scintillated with diamonds, followed by a lovely Limenian, her daughter, came down the companion, and I naturally stepped forward to help them alight. "That's right, me boy, you marry the young lady and leave me the old one, she's worth two millions of Dollars," exclaimed a rich bass voice as the speaker in flaming uniform of the Artillery (the crack corps of the Republic), descended after them. He was a very handsome man; Apollo with glossy black moustache, dressed in white, crimson and gold. An introduction from the naval officer, their *cicerone*, ensued—"Major Harum O'Scarum, of the Peruvian Artillery." He spoke Spanish fluently, but was evidently English in the Irish sense of the word. I met him at the Lodge afterwards, and often admired his ready wit and calm audacity. He was, of course, a great favourite with the amiable and gay Limenians, seemed well educated, but was imprudent and voluble in speech. Talking of the British army one day, I was surprised at the bitterness with which he spoke of the conditions of its service and of the hardships inflicted on the rank and file. The key to this I found afterwards, when he openly confessed to having served as non-commissional officer in India, leaving his desertion to be inferred.

On the evening I now treat of, I was curious enough to improve the occasion and find out how he attained to his present position. As to his earlier adventures he was reticent, but outspoken as to his career after promotion to Lieutenant. "I was made Captain," said he, "in the little affair of General Burlon, who revolted with the army of the South, from the Presidency of General Palangana. Palangana started with the army of the North to encounter Burlon; after a series of masterly strategic movements he got hemmed up in a defile from which he could only escape at night by dismounting his cavalry. This was the cause of the only bloodshed during the campaign, when 3,000 horses were the unfortunate victims. Orders were thereupon transmitted to Fulano the Vice President, to hasten to the rescue with the garrison of Lima and all the reinforcements he could muster. Fulano had never seen a battle-field, and this requisition fired him with unwonted ardour: he placarded all the blank walls with proclamations, paraded his Levies in the Grand Square, and standing in the largest jack-boots I ever saw, made a heroic speech. I was subaltern in the army with which he marched out of the capital. We effected a junction with Palangana, who was still pursuing his complicated strategic movements upon the most scientific principles. After about six weeks the hostile armies came unexpectedly face to face on either side of a small river near Capablanca, and an engagement appeared imminent."

"The near approach of battle caused excitement, preparation and numerous orders from head quarters. But in the morning, great was our consternation to find that Palangana and Fulano, patriotically averse to witnessing the slaughter of their fellow-citizens, had disappeared. Hurried councils were held among the various responsible officers, and insubordination was rapidly spreading through the ranks; when a deputation under a flag of truce was announced from the insurgents. It seems that during the night, the Chiefs Burlon and Sotano, overcome by humane sensibilities similar to those of our own commander, had bolted also, leaving their subordinates no option but to surrender, stipulating for return to their various garrisons with the honours of war. This was conceded, general fraternisation and speechifying ensued and we joyfully retraced our steps to Lima, there to lay our laurels at the feet of the Cortes and await the next turn of events."

"Palangana meantime, with anguish in his soul and a careful disguise upon his person, had taken refuge on board a coaster bound to Callao; whence he intended to com-

municate with his family, prepare them for inevitable exile and save as much as possible of his fortune from confiscation by Burlon. A courier, however, announcing our victory, arrived a day before him; surprised by this agreeable news he discarded his disguise and entered the capital triumphant, with the honours and acclamations due to a victorious strategist, the saviour of his country. Promotions showered thickly on our return and I got my Captaincy."

"My present rank," continued the Major, "was not obtained so pleasantly, and Fortune had nearly deprived you of the chance of my valuable acquaintance. Palangana became very unpopular, and Chiripa, Governor of the Mining Districts, a great favourite with the Army, was plotting to upset him. I, amongst others, was induced to join the conspiracy, and our plans were being carefully laid for a charming Pronunciamiento; when the plot was discovered and the bubble burst. Some scores of us were marched pinioned to Callao and thrown into the dungeons of the Castle. The Cortes expressed the utmost abhorrence at our nefarious design and urged our condemnation without the form of court martial. It is true, Palangana planted my own battery right in front of the Hall of Congress, to stimulate their loyal indignation. He signed the Decree, which was read to us one Friday morning at noon and gave us twenty-four hours to prepare for death. That evening, the door of my cell opened to admit two aged Sisters of Mercy duly provided with rosaries and breviaries, precursors no doubt of the Prison Chaplain who would follow. The warder gone, one of these charitable creatures struggled in her ample garments with most unlady-like contortions and presented me with a revolver, saying *Rush out when you hear the Vesper bell*. They hurriedly departed leaving my door open, and entered the other cells, which the confederate warder opened. At about seven the Vespers sounded and out I dashed with the rest. The guards were mostly with us, we had but one struggle before the quarters of the Commandant, and the Castle was our own. The populace surged out armed, crying *Viva Chiripa*, niggers took pot-shots at nothing particular round the corners of the streets; the next day we marched to Lima, Palangana vanished, we were hailed by the Cortes as deliverers, and I got my Majority."

"I don't feel quite easy as to what's on the cards next, but I'm bound to be a General during the next five years."

Our chocolate was finished by this time, and over a parting brandy and soda I cordially wished O'Scarum his merited advancement, through as bloodless revolutions as possible. Said he, like Prim—

"O la Caja,  
O la Faja!"

*Either a Coffin or a Marshal's Sash!*

WALTER SPENCER.

## GREAT QUEEN STREET.

THIS locality is so intimately associated in the minds of every Mason with the Order to which he belongs, that little, if any, apology is needed for saying a few words as to its history. Most of our readers, doubtless, are aware that a book entitled *Old and New London*, one of those serial publications for which the firm of Cassell, Petter and Galpin so eminently deserves the thanks of the public, has been in course of issue month by month for more than two years. It is to this month's number of this valuable work that we are indebted for most of the following particulars.

Great Queen Street was so named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, and occupies the site of the footpath, which anciently separated the south part of the fields between Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn, or Aldersgate Close, from the northern division—later known as White Hart Close—which extended to Holborn. In Elizabeth's reign the footpath had already become a roadway, but even as late as 1593 no houses were built upon it, none appearing in Norden's Map of Westminster of that date. In Speed's map, however, it appears the commencement of the Street is indicated. But building, at first, went on slowly. In 1623 there were only 15 houses on the south side, which was then open to the country, while the north side is of later date. At one time it was called Henrietta Street, in compliment to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. After the Reformation, a new era of building set in, and the houses on the south side



were finished from, it is said, the designs of Inigo Jones and his pupil Webb. According to an authority quoted by the author of "Haunted London," we are told, "Inigo Jones built Queen Street, at the cost of the Jesuits, designing it for a Square, and leaving in the middle, a niche for the Statue of Queen Henrietta. 'The stately and magnificent houses' begun on the north side, near Little Queen Street, were not continued. There were fleurs-de-luce placed on the walls in honour of the Queen." In the time of the Stuarts it was, according to Leigh Hunt, "one of the grandest and most fashionable parts of the town. The famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury died there. Lord Bristol had a house in it, as also did Lord Chancellor Finch, and the Conway and Paulet families." Mr. Parton tells us in his "History of St. Giles," "the appropriation of each house to its respective inhabitant is, however, a matter of uncertainty, no clue whatever being to be found among our parish records, nor, indeed, any mention made of them to guide our inquiries." Evelyn speaks of George Digby, second Earl of Bristol, as having lived in the Street, and among other occupants are included the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Lauderdale—two of the five members of the celebrated "Cabal" ministry—Waller the poet, Colonel Titus, author of "Killing no Murder," which so disturbed the stout heart of Cromwell. The Earl of Rochford lived in it in 1733, and about the same time Lady Dinely Goodyer and Mrs. Kitty Clive, the actress. Sir Martin Ffolkes, the first President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, was born in it in 1690. The Gordon riots in 1780 may be said to have had their rise here, the first meeting in support of Lord George Gordon's petition to Parliament having been held in Coachmakers' Hall on 29th May of that year. On 6th June the house of Mr. Justice Cox in Great Queen-street was burnt by the mob. No. 51 is now the office of Messrs. Kelly and Co. the well-known printers and publishers of the London Directory. At No. 52 lived Sir Robert Strange, the eminent historical engraver and adherent of the young pretender, and here he died in 1792. John Opie, the Academician, also resided here, as did James Hoole, the translator of Tasso, at No. 56, where he died 1813; Sheridan, and Worlidge, an artist of ability. On 1st May 1775, the foundation stone of Freemasons' Hall—the first money expended on which was raised by a Tontine—was laid by the Grand Master, Lord Petre, the Architect being Thomas Sandby, one of the original members of the Royal Academy. On a plate deposited within the foundation stone is the following inscription.—See Smith's *Use and Abuse of Freemasonry*, or Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*.

ANNO REGNI GEORGIJ TERTII QUINDECIMO,  
SALUTIS HUMANE MDCCLXXV. MENSIS MAII DIE PRIMO.  
HUNC PRIMUM LAPIDEM

AULE LATOMORUM  
(ANGLICE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS)  
POSUIT

HONORATISSIMUS ROB. EDV. DOM. PETRE, BARO PETRE DE WHITTLE,  
SUMMUS LATOMORUM ANGLIE MAGISTER;

ASSIDENTIBUS  
VIRO ORNATISSIMO, ROWLANDO HOLT, ARMIGERO,  
SUMMI MAGISTRI DEPUTATO;  
VIRIS ORNATISSIMIS JOH. HATCH ET HEN. DAGGE  
SUMMIS GUBERNATORIBUS;

PLENOQUE CORAM FRATRUM CONCURSU.  
QUO ETIAM TEMPORE REGUM, PRINCIPUMQUE  
FAVORE STUDIOQUE SUSTENTATUM MAXIMOS  
PER EUROPAM HONORES OCCUPAVERAT  
NOMEN LATOMORUM.

CUI INSUPER NOMINI SUMMUM ANGLIE CONVENTUM  
PRÆESSE FECERAT UNIVERSA FRATRUM PER ORBEM  
MULTITUDO.

E CÆLO DESCENDIT  
*Gnôthi Seuton.*

THO. SANDBY, ARM. ARCHITECTURÆ PROF. R.A.A.  
ARCHITECTUS.

On the 23rd May of the following year, this Hall was dedicated by the same Grand Master, Lord Petre, in the presence of a vast concourse of brethren. Freemasons' Tavern, known for the number and importance of the public meetings held within it, was built in 1786, by William Tyler. Considerable alterations and enlargements have been made since this period, but into these we need hardly enter. On or near the spot now occupied by the Wesleyan Chapel, east of the Tavern, David Garrick was married, by his friend the celebrated Dr. Franklin, to "Eva Maria Violette, of St. James's, Westminster, a celebrated dancer." Among theatrical celebrities living in this street, may be mentioned Miss Pope and Lewis the comedian, while at No. 74, now part of Messrs. Wyman and Sons

Printing Office, died, in 1826, Edward Prescott Holdway Knight, the comedian, commonly called "Little Knight." About this time, at Messrs. Wyman's establishment (then Messrs. Cox and Co.'s), Leman Blanchard was a printer's reader, working side by side with Douglas Jerrold, the Editor of *La Belle Assemblée*. The press at which Franklin worked, as a journeyman pressman, in London, in the years 1723-6, formerly stood in Messrs. Wyman's office for many years. It is now in America, having first passed into the hands of Messrs. Harrild and Sons, who parted with it to a Mr. J. V. Murray of New York, on condition that he would secure for them in return a donation to the Printers' Pension Society of London. The condition was so liberally fulfilled that the Committee of the Printers' Pension Society were able to initiate the "Franklin Pension," worth ten guineas per annum. At Messrs. Wyman's was done all the printing relating to our possessions in the East, for the East India Company.

Thus much as regards the past history of this thoroughfare, in which are situated the Hall of the Grand Lodge of England, and the Head Quarters of our various Masonic Charities.

## CAGLIOSTRO.

A PROPOS of a recent article of ours, a frequent correspondent has forwarded the following translation of part of a correspondence between the rank impostor Cagliostro, as Grand Master of the Egyptian Rite, and the Lodge of Triumphant Wisdom, at Lyons, constituted by him, of the one part, and the Fraternal Convention, summoned at Paris 15th February 1785 by the Philaletheans, of the other. The whole correspondence is, as we are aware, far too long to be reproduced in these columns. We give, therefore, only the letters written by Cagliostro himself and the Lodge of Triumphant Wisdom. Those of our readers who are curious as to the history of this man will find the original in *Acta Latomorum*, Vol. II., pp. 92-127.

MANIFESTO OF CAGLIOSTRO, 1st OF THE YEAR 5555.  
(1st MARCH 1785).

The unknown Grand Master of the true Freemasonry hath turned his regards on the Philaletheans, and the two invitations they have issued amongst the body of their Craft. Touched with their piety, profoundly moved by the sincere avowal of their wishes, he deigns to extend the hand of fellowship towards them, and is prepared to shed a ray of light on the darkness of their Temple. The existence of an only God, who forms the groundwork of their faith, the native dignity of man, his power and his destiny,—in a word, everything which they believe, the unknown Grand Master is willing to make manifest to them. It will be by acts and deeds, and the evidence of their senses, that they will know God, man, and the spiritual intermediaries created between the one and the other—a knowledge, of which the true Masonry offers the symbols, and to the attainment of which it indicates the path. Let, then, the Philaletheans embrace the dogmas of this true Masonry; let them submit themselves to the guidance of its supreme chief, and adopt its constitutions. But first, the sanctuary must be purified, and the Philaletheans must learn that light can descend only into the Temple of Faith, not into the Temple of Doubt. Let them devote to the flames that useless mass of archives they have accumulated. It is only on the ruins of the tower of shame that the Temple of Truth will arise.

LETTER FROM THE LODGE OF TRIUMPHANT WISDOM,  
DATED 6TH APRIL 1785.

To the glory of the Great God. In the name and by the power of the Grand Master of the Order. The Lodge of Triumphant Wisdom, Mother-Lodge of the Egyptian Rite, Orient of Lyons, to the Lodge of United Friends, Orient of Paris, greeting, strength, and happiness.

Very dear Brethren,—There are Masons, on whom you have never cast your eyes, whose fraternal voice dares to say to you, "Search no more." We have seen unchangeable truth seated amidst the ruins of doubt and of systems. You will see it, very dear Brethren, descend into your Lodge the instant you abandon to the fool who builds on the sand those numerous materials which possess no value, except in the motive which induced you to collect them. Ah! happy Philaletheans, bless the day you attracted the kindly notice of our Master, when he addressed to you the words of joy and comfort contained in the writing herewith we send you in his behalf. His goodness opens to you the road that leads to knowledge. To-day men full of hopes and desires; to-morrow you will have become men of knowledge, and satisfied. Do you, dear Brethren, conform to the rules which the unknown chief of the true Masonry has ordained for

ns. Send us deputies clothed with sufficient powers, and we shall hasten to fulfil the wishes of our Master, in giving them the instruction you need, supported by such real and obvious proofs as he deigns to offer. May we soon see you in our fraternal arms, which are open to embrace you! We shall feel a livelier enjoyment of our happiness if it is permitted us to share it with you. Such are the feelings and wishes, very dear Brethren, of your affectionate Brothers. (Signed) *St. Costart, Vénérable; Magneval, substitut du Vénérable; Bessière, Grand-Inspecteur, &c., &c.*

LETTER ADDRESSED BY CAGLIOSTRO AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS COUNCIL TO THE CONVENTION, 13TH APRIL 1785.

In the name and to the glory of the Eternal. We have offered you the truth, and you have scorned it. We have offered it of our pure love for it, and you have rejected it from a love for forms. But of what avail are forms which have no basis to rest upon? Can you raise yourselves to God and a knowledge of yourselves by the means of a Secretary and a Convention? Is a Secretary neglectful of his duty—do days and days elapse, when the heart is filled with a pure and earnest longing after truth? Justify not yourselves, for we are not offended. If, for the purpose of raising you up, we have sent you back in the presence of our subjects, then bethink you how—if you will not raise yourselves—will you come to us. We give, and you would prescribe to us how and to whom we must give. You would guide us in the path in which you have not yet made the first step. See, too, how your proceedings are embarrassed. You take six weeks to reply to our plain and simple proposals, while we need a single day only to reply to the labour of six weeks. We withdraw, then, our offers, and thus perish all those scruples and doubts which your forms inspire in you. Think of the slight glimmering of light which you have seen, and may the Great God, in whose name we work, set straight your labours, and preside over your counsels! Given at the Orient of Paris, this 13th day of the 2nd month of the year 5555. Signed with the hieroglyph of *Cagliostro; Montmorency, Prince de Luxembourg, Grand-Maitre Protecteur; Laborde, Grand-Inspecteur; Sainte-James, Grand-Chancelier; De Vismes, Grand-Secrétaire.*

LETTER OF CAGLIOSTRO TO THE CONVENTION OF PARIS, 28TH APRIL, 1785.

Why yield to your interpretation of unchangeable words? We have been willing to give, and in giving we have prescribed conditions. Think you these conditions are mere whims of the moment? Have we not made subordinate to their literal execution the hopes you have latterly received from our lips. Those conditions are the utter destruction of a vast accumulation of archives. If you have none, then it is not to you we would exhibit proofs. Know that we labour not for one man, but for all mankind; that we would root out error, not from one only, but from all; and that this alliance is formed, not against one isolated deceit only, but against the whole arsenal of lies. It is a whole body of men which has asked for light. This body has certain archives, which it has made the subject of debate between it and those who have accepted its project. It is these lying archives we have set a price upon. It is throughout the whole of this body that we have excited a desire for truth; but such has been the fate of the fraternal letter from our children of Lyons, accompanied by the expression of our behests, that this packet, addressed in accordance with the directions of the Philaetheans, in a doubtful style, has found many to receive it, but no one to reply to it. And that because a subtle difference of opinion exists among you as to the preservation of the archives, so that those who have them in their keeping hesitate over our offers, and those who appear before us hesitate as to the archives. What then? Those who have collected around this monument of folly cannot re-unite themselves about the pillar of wisdom. Well! If there is not among you a body which unites the wish to avail itself of our proposals to the power to fulfil the conditions we impose, settle your own differences. We are not come to reconcile you, and look upon you as *Amis-Réunis*, of I know not what class, and as part of I know not what convocation; and if you separate yourselves, you delegates of a portion of such assembly, bear in mind that the hopes we have held out to you, and which we hold out to all reputable persons, is to be admitted after apprenticeship, according to our ritual and the delays prescribed by it, into the Mother Lodge, founded by us, and not a promise to make known, without apprenticeship, those proofs we have offered to, and marked out for, the representatives of a body, whose duty it is to offer up, as a sacrifice to truth and humanity, its worthless accumulation of archives. If we are not understood in the simplicity of our conditions, how shall we be understood in the fulfilment of our pledges? We abandon, then, a work dear to our heart; and if the Great God deigns to pardon a society of men which refuses His light, may He blot out from your memory the recollection of our offers, and its own folly!

LETTER FROM THE LODGE OF TRIUMPHANT WISDOM TO THE CONVENTION OF PARIS, 29TH APRIL 1785.

To the Glory of God, &c.—Very dear brethren, what, in the eyes of

wisdom are the vain formalities of custom? The Convention hath issued circulars of invitation. The Council of Philaetheans have convoked you. The Philaetheans looked for the aid of divine Providence which is more powerful than the preparations of human power. That confidence did them honour and Providence has crowned their expectations, for the voice of truth is come among them. But in falling on their ears it hath re-echoed to yours, for they had associated you with themselves in this happiness. But you have not listened to that voice, and because the truth has not descended into your midst, you have refused to make one single step in order to ascend to it. You ask us to communicate our light, as if we had not offered to do so. You will have it communicated in your own fashion, as if the true doctrine excluded regulations, good faith, and prudence. You ask us preliminary questions, while we have been willing to prove to you by the irrefragable evidence of the senses that we are thoroughly imbued with knowledge. You call us back into the porch of the temple, while we have spoken to you of the inmost centre of the sanctuary. Thus, then, you prefer words to deeds, the uncertainty of disputations to the certainty of facts. Unhappy state of human nature! Our very knowledge misleads us. This Council of the Philaetheans is only willing to be indebted to its labours for what it could obtain from the first advances of the Philaetheans. Sad and painful feelings will henceforth take the place of those delightful sentiments to which our hearts had already delivered themselves. We shall never pour into the bosom of our brothers those consoling rays of light which are the charm and happiness of our days. Truth in giving to us the power of enlightening from his torch him who seeks and values it, does not allow us to flash it in the eyes of him who neglects or rejects it. We remain, very dear brethren, your very affectionate brothers, &c.

Orient of Lyons the 29th day of the second month of the year 5555.

Your letter only reached us on the 24th.

LETTER FROM CAGLIOSTRO TO THE CONVENTION OF PARIS, THE 30TH APRIL 1785.

To the glory of the great God.—Why is the lie always on the lips of your deputies, whilst doubt is constantly in your hearts. Excuse not yourselves. I have already written to you, you have given me no offence. God alone can decide between you and me. You say you are in search of truth. I offered it to you, and you have rejected it with scorn. Since you prefer a mass of books and silly manuscripts to the happiness I destined for you, and which it is your duty to share with the elect; since you are without faith in the promises of God or his ministers on earth, I abandon you to yourselves, and I tell you in simple truth it is no longer my mission to instruct you. Miserable Philaetheans, you sow in vain, for you will only reap tares!

Our correspondent adds:—

I do not feel myself competent to offer any opinion as to the authenticity of the correspondence of which these letters form part. In the edition I have of *Acta Latomorum* of the year 1815, it is described as *Une Correspondance inédite de Cagliostro*. Some of your readers, perhaps, may have something to say on this question. But undoubtedly they are interesting and, if authentic, contain evidence that Cagliostro was one of the greatest imposters that, to use your own words, "ever left a mark upon the world's chronicles."

## SONG.

ON THE INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AS

M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND.

BY BRO. DR. J. E. CARPENTER, P.M. 284 AND 1196.

I.

Ye Brethren of the mystic rite,  
To greet your Royal Prince prepare,  
The word is passed, the sign is right,  
Behold! he fills the ancient Chair!  
The Chair the wisest King of old—  
Great Solomon—once deigned to fill,  
Our grand construction to unfold,  
Called by the universal will.

II.

Again, as in the days of yore,  
The Widow's Son our work designs;  
His skill the Temple raised before,  
We follow, working on his lines.  
True to our old Masonic fame,  
Long may our lofty columns stand,  
Graced by our Albert Edward's name,  
Made firmer by his ruling hand!

## REVIEWS.

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

—:—

*Here and There among the Alps.*—By the Hon. Frederica Plunket. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1875.

THIS is a pleasantly written narrative of a ramble by two ladies among the Alps, not rivalling, of course, in interest, the thrilling accounts we often read of Alpine climbing; such, for instance, as ascents of Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn, and other of the very loftiest peaks; but showing what ladies, possessing the requisite energy and nerve, may accomplish between the two extremes of laborious audacity, on the one hand, and the stereotyped progress with which the ordinary tourist is generally contented, on the other. Having engaged a good guide, and having provided themselves with all the necessary equipments for their journey, the Hon. Frederica Plunket and her sister set out on their tour of exploration, and, in the course of their wanderings, they contrived to see and do a great deal more than nine-tenths of the visitors to these delightful regions have even the courage to attempt. They ascended the Matterberg and the Tschingal Pass, the Diorolegga Pass and Piz Morteratsch, the Monte Confinorle and the Stelvio Pass, the Itochnarry, the Pfandelseharte, and other peaks and passes too numerous to mention. They occasionally experienced some disappointments, which they bore with unflinching good temper, and some difficulties, which they surmounted with a zeal and energy that would have done credit to more seasoned mountaineers. Ascents of 8,000 and 10,000 feet, were accomplished without the slightest hesitation, and the slight *contretemps* the travellers met with in some places were made the subject of merriment. Rough and ready fare, scant accommodation and the like, were of no account whatever. How they fared may be judged from the following brief sketch, at p. 23:—

"Taken separately, the component parts of our luncheon would not sound inviting. A rather hard knapsack for a seat, snow for a footstool, and, for food, some very dry bread and an antiquated chicken, a good deal burned, whose limbs had to be torn asunder by main force, and whose flesh was about of the consistency of Swiss carved wood. These delicacies were washed down with some wine and snow, and the meal was complete; but the sauce which accompanied it, giving relish to the whole, was not prepared by human hands, is indescribable, and can only be tasted and enjoyed by those who have earned it with a hard morning's work on the Upper Alps."

The travellers had a great desire to ascend Piz Morteratsch, but experienced some difficulty at first in finding the needful guide. The first called in gave his opinion that it was unfit for ladies. The snow was "so frightfully soft," "No lady could stand the fatigue of it," "Even the strongest men cannot lead for more than a quarter of an hour at a time, but have to go to the back to rest." Nothing daunted, however, they called in one Christian Grass, who, like doctors, "gave quite a different opinion from that of his fellow-practitioner." "No difficulty on the snow," said he, but the rocks were steep. So the ascent was accomplished without any serious difficulty. "It is, however," adds the author, "not an expedition to be recommended to ladies, unless they are used to mountain work, and have steady heads, in which case it is a very pleasant piece of climbing, and the snowy summit affords a magnificent view." A climb of over 12,000 feet and by ladies whom we usually designate as the weaker sex! But some gentlemen found on the summit appear to have got through their task with less ease and comfort—true they were not Englishmen. Says the author: "they did not seem to have liked the ascent much, and sighed a good deal over the recollection of its fatigues. One of them informed me, in a melancholy voice, that he weighed 200 pounds. Not being up in Swiss weights, this presented no definite idea to my mind, so, not knowing exactly what to say, I put on a face which I meant to be expressive of sympathy, but I afterwards remembered that I had on a linen mask at the time, and that it must, unfortunately, have been lost upon him completely."

The author thinks the Eugadine over-praised.

"A fortnight spent in the Eugadine did not much alter the first impression it had made upon us. We still thought its scenery over-praised, and its climate unpleasant. The air there certainly is peculiarly light and bracing; but it is not very agreeable to be frozen every morning, baked at noon, and perished at night, nor to rise, as we did one morning in August and find a white world all round. Then the situation of Pontresina, though by far the best in that district, still appeared to me rather badly chosen, for though close to the Bernina chain, it is so placed that scarcely any of the most beautiful peaks are visible from it. As a centre for excursions it has, no doubt, great advantages, and to those who can walk well enough to penetrate into the recesses of the magnificent chain at whose base it lies, it is a most attractive spot."

However, if the scenery was not what they expected, they seem to have been agreeably disappointed in other respects. They had heard, for instance, a great deal about the incivility of the inhabitants, but "certainly at Samaden and Pontresina we found every one with whom we came in contact very obliging and friendly." "The prices, too, far from being exorbitant, as we had been led to expect, were, we thought, very moderate." The food, if not *recherché*, was wholesome. In short, ramour, as far as their experience went, proved false in regard to this as to many other matters.

The book, we repeat, is pleasantly written, and ladies who may contemplate a tour among the Alps this summer, and are not afraid of roughing it a little, may read with advantage the record of the Hon. Frederica Plunket and her sister's experiences, especially in the matter of equipment and guides.

## 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.

## FREEMASONRY NINETY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—A few days ago I was looking over a bundle of waste paper and old books, and after I had cleared away a lot of rubbish, only fit for the fishmonger to wrap his herrings in, I came across a "backless book," purporting to give an account of the life of Joseph Emperor of Austria. After perusing several pages, my attention was fixed upon the copy of a curious document referring to Freemasonry in that country in the year 1783. In these days of Popish prohibition and Princely recognition of the Craft, the contents of the page before me had special interest. It was only a few days previously that I had read your comments on the splendour which is likely to accompany the Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of England, and I could not help picturing to myself the great contrast between the Emperor Joseph and the present heir to the throne of England. Thinking that the proclamation to which I refer will be of interest to the Masonic body, about to be still closer allied to royalty, I have pleasure in forwarding you a copy of it. It reads as follows:—

"Whereas, in all well regulated States, nothing should, within a certain description, be permitted to subsist, without being confined to some particular rule and order, I have thought it necessary to enjoin what follows:—

"The assemblies of men called Freemasons, of whose secret I am as completely ignorant, as I have at all times been adverse to inquire into their mysteries, are daily increasing even in the smallest towns. Such meetings, left entirely to the discretion of their members, and subject to no kind of direction, may occasion many excesses, equally injurious to religion and good morals; as also induce the superiors, in consequence of a fanatical fellowship, to deviate from the strict path of rectitude, in regard to those who are their dependents, but not initiated into the mysteries of their Order; and, in fine, occasion great and needless expenses. Already have other powers forbidden all such assemblies, already have the members been brought to exemplary punishments, because their secrets were not universally known. Although I am myself very imperfectly in the confidence, it is enough for me to know that some good and benevolent acts have been performed by the Masonic Lodges, to provide in their favour better than has been done in other countries; therefore, although I am a stranger to their constitution, and to what is transacted at their meetings, these shall, nevertheless, be countenanced, under the patronage of the State, as long as they shall do good; therefore, the Freemasons shall enjoy a formal toleration, upon their submitting to such regulations as shall be prescribed by me."

The writer of the book comments upon the above proclamation as follows:—"This fulmination against a social and charitable institution, of the nature of which the Emperor professed he knew nothing, gave little trouble to the Brothers of the mystic Order in the Austrian dominions, and their Lodges continued to be held as if no such edict had appeared. In Bavaria, however, the case was very different; for the Elector there put down all the Lodges without reserve, and not only compelled every member of the Fraternity to confess his being such, but to renounce the Order upon oath, on penalty of fine or imprisonment. One motive for these denunciations of a harmless institution was the hatred which the Elector, and his friend the Emperor, had conceived towards Frederick the Great, who patronised Freemasonry, and was the terror of his neighbours."

The same book gives a brief account of a visit, by Prince William Henry, to Plymouth, in the year 1786. During his stay in that town His Royal Highness "became a member of the society of Freemasons; being initiated in due form in the Lodge, number 86, then held at the Prince George Inn, in that town."

I remain, yours respectfully,  
WM. H. HATTON.

Stalybridge Reporter Office, 3rd April 1875.

## HONOUR ITS OWN REWARD.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The fact of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having been elected M.W.G.M. and the approaching installation about to take place on the 28th instant has been productive of a vast amount of good to the Craft. Many of our brethren, who had been content to be classed as brother Masons, now regret they had not attended Lodges of Instruction to render themselves eligible to fill the offices of Wardens, and ultimately reach the summit of ambition—the Master's chair. The same applies to the distinctive badges worn on the breast. The Master's Jewel is presented for efficient working, but the Charity Jewel is paid for by the wearer, with pride and satisfaction, under the knowledge that he is fairly entitled to it, from having done good service to the Charities. If the brethren will look to the columns of your valuable paper they will there see how eager members are in every Lodge to send a Steward to those three Charities, clearly showing that the brethren, on their initiation, do not forget the first principle on which our Order is founded, viz.: Charity. Great credit is due to those young Masons who have represented the Charities; they may look back, in after years, and see the good they have done for the aged and the orphans. The seeds of charity, once implanted, can never be eradicated, and other charities will be equally benefitted by their exertions.

I am, yours fraternally,

A PAST MASTER.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—This evening, DON GIOVANNI. On Monday, LA FAVORITA. On Tuesday, A GRAND OPERA. On Thursday, L'ELISIR D'AMORE. On Friday, LES HUGUENOTS. At 8.30 each evening.

**HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.**—This evening, FIDELIO. On Tuesday, MARTHA. On Thursday, LUCREZIA BORGIA. At 8.30 each evening. On Monday, at 8.0, OTHELLO.

**HAYMARKET.**—At 7.30, A FAIR ENCOUNTER, DAVID GARRICK and THE LITTLE TREASURE.

**ADELPHI.**—At 7.0, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and the BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

**PRINCESS'S.**—At 7.30, 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, INTRIGUE. At 7.30, OLD SAILORS. At 9.15, INTIMIDAD.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S.**—At 7.45 (last nights), SWEETHEARTS and SOCIETY.

**GAIETY.**—This evening, THE TEMPEST.

**GLOBE.**—At 7.0—THE GUINEA STAMP and BLUE BEARD.

**ST. JAMES'S.**—At 7.45, BRIGHTON and CONRAD AND MEDORA.

**ROYALTY.**—At 7.45, A GOOD NIGHT'S REST. At 8.15, LA PERICHOLE. At 10.15, TRIAL BY JURY.

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

**CHARING CROSS.**—At 7.30, DRAWING THE LINE. At 8.15, THE NEW MAGDALEN.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**—At 8.0, LES TRENTÉ MILLIONS DE GLADIATOR. **ALHAMBRA.**—At 7.15, THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS. At 8.0, WHITTINGTON.

**CRITERION.**—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS, &c.

**COURT.**—At 7.30, SHORT AND SWEET. At 8.20, LADY FLORA.

**SURREY.**—At 7.0, THE SECRET. At 7.30, this evening, Tuesday and Thursday, HAMLET; Monday, Wednesday and Friday, OTHELLO.

**PHILHARMONIC.**—At 8.0, THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

**SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.**—HAMILTON'S NEW EXCURSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—This Day, CONCERT. On Tuesday, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. On Thursday, Second of the new Series of English Plays. Exhibition of Carriages and Harness, April 14 to 23 inclusive. Open daily. AQUARIUM, PICTURE GALLERY, &c.

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**ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.**—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, at 8.0.

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PRESIDENT, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April 1875, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution, to Elect a Treasurer for the year ensuing; to Elect Twelve Brethren, being Annual or Life Subscribers, as members of the General Committee for the year ensuing; to Elect two Trustees of the General Fund; to Elect two Trustees of the Sustentation Fund; to Elect Eight Boys from an approved list of forty-eight candidates.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.

Office, 6 Freemasons' Hall, W.C., 3rd April 1875.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION  
FOR AGED FREEMASONS.

ELECTION IN MAY 1875.

The Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of

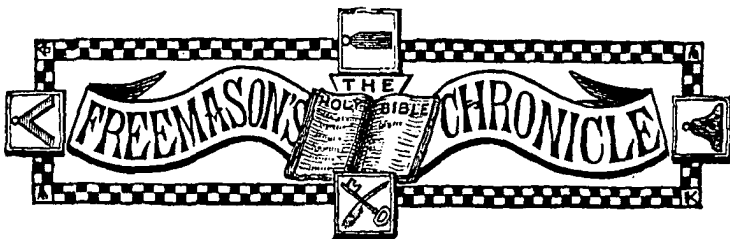
JOHN BECKETT,

Over 72 years of age.

BRO. BECKETT was initiated in the "Strong Man" Lodge, then No. 53, now No. 45, on the 7th day of March 1839. Served the offices of Wardens and W.M., was exalted in the "Mount Sinai" Chapter, and served the Junior offices. Joined the "Dalhousie" Lodge, No. 865, and is still a Member.

Severe losses in business and particularly through a fire, which occurred in 1868, which destroyed a large amount of property (the produce of the labour of years), so reduced him as to occasion the present application. From his increased age and affliction his strength is much impaired.

This case is strongly recommended by W. Bro. J. C. PARKINSON G.D. England, D.P.G.M. Middlesex, P.M. and P.Z. of several Lodges and Chapters, Reform Club, Pall Mall, and many other influential members of the Craft.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

## OUR WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENT has met again after the Easter Recess, the House of Commons on Monday, the Peers on Thursday, when they had a brief sitting, and the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Bills passed their first stage. But nothing specially interesting has marked the proceedings of the former. On Monday, a brief discussion took place as to the Manufacture of Ordnance, and further progress was made with the Estimates. On Tuesday, Mr. Holms moved a resolution in connection with Brewers' License Duty, but the House differed with him to the extent of 203 to 83, and passed to the Bank Holidays' Amendment Bill, which went through committee, but not without opposition from Mr. James, who did not grudge giving people holidays, but objected to this particular measure, as doubtless he would have objected to any other on the same or other subject, "on principle." The House afterwards went into Committee on the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers' Bill. On Wednesday, the afternoon was wholly occupied in discussing the principle of the "Women's Disabilities Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Forsyth Q.C., one of the Members for Marylebone. The title is suggestive, at first sight, of something eminently disagreeable. A Bill to amend and extend their "abilities" would seem to be natural. But there is, or was nothing seriously objectionable in the short title—*Vox et preterea nihil*. It would have enabled some among them to vote, a privilege they do not now enjoy. We see no reason why ladies who can bear all the responsibilities of managing a household should not have the right of voting at Parliamentary Elections. The House of Commons, however, appears to have decided otherwise, by a majority of 187 to 152. On Thursday, Mr. Whalley, in the absence of Dr. Kenealy, drew the premier's attention to two cases, in one of which Judge Lawson, at the Limerick Assizes, and in the other, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn had impugned the verdicts of juries. Mr. Disraeli replied very happily, that he had the greatest respect for the fine old British institution, trial by jury, but, like the honourable member for Stoke and Mr. Whalley, he did not think



juries were always infallible. Mr. Disraeli subsequently moved a resolution, expressing the very high sense which the House of Commons entertained of the eminent services rendered by Lord Charles Russell, during the seven and twenty years he had held the post of Sergeant-at-arms, a post he has just resigned. The Marquis of Hartington, as leader of the Opposition, seconded the resolution, which it is almost needless to add, was carried *nem con.* The rest of the sitting was occupied with the details on the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill. Sir C. Adderley, as President of the Board of Trade, led off, while Mr. Norwood, member for Hull, and Mr. Brassey respectively moved and seconded an amendment, which however was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Plimsoll, among others, supported the bill, but announced his intention of moving certain amendments in Committee. An attempt was made to get the debate adjourned, but the proposal found little favour, and at length the second reading was accepted without discussion. The House soon after adjourned.

As usual, Royalty has been active and doing good work. On Thursday H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh presided at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum. There is something almost Masonic about the character of this Institution, which has been established now but little short of fifty years. Its object is to provide a home, board, and clothing for destitute children of both sexes, whose parents moved in middle or upper-middle classes, and without regard to trade or profession, district or religion. There were present to support the Duke, H.R.H. Prince Christian, the Marquis of Hertford, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen anxious to promote the welfare of the Asylum. In the course of the evening the secretary announced a list of subscriptions, including donations from the Queen, the Duke, and Prince Christian, to the amount of £1,250. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales presided at the opening ceremonial of the new building erected for the use of Merchant Taylors' School. The head-quarters of this school have till quite recently been located in the narrow thoroughfare called Suffolk-lane. Its new premises are erected on the site of the old Charterhouse School, which, about two years ago, migrated to Godalming in Surrey. In honour of Tuesday's ceremony the retired, not to say somewhat dingy, neighbourhood of Charterhouse Square, the Dead Meat Market, Farringdon-street, and the streets adjacent were a little livelier than usual. In all directions were lines of carriages bringing up those who had been fortunate enough to receive invitations. Among the most distinguished guests were H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Ely and Rochester, Lord and Lady John Manners, several of the Aldermen, a tolerable sprinkling of members of Parliament, and others. The proceedings were briefly opened by the Master of the Company, Mr. J. Coysgarne Sim. Then the Clerk read an address, thanking the Prince for his gracious presence. His Royal Highness next declared the building open, after which the head monitor, Mr. Montague Sherman, recited a Latin Ode of Congratulation, with admirable emphasis. Medals commemorative of the event were then handed to their Royal Highnesses, and to each of the other members of the Royal party, the Prince of Wales graciously giving one of them to the Monitor. The Archbishop then read a prayer, appropriate to the occasion, and pronounced the benediction, when the assembly moved from the Theatre to the Assembly-hall, where a most *récherché* lunch had been provided, Messrs. Ring and Brymer being the caterers. Toasts, of course, were proposed in terms more or less felicitous, and responded to with loud applause, the health of the Prince of Wales being, in this respect, naturally the most favoured. Before quitting the Hall, the Prince asked for, and no doubt obtained, an additional week's holiday for the boys, to be tacked on to this summer's vacation. After this the guests dispersed to their homes. Thus this ancient school will be able to extend greatly its sphere of usefulness, for the premises now opened will accommodate 500 boys. May it prosper, in the future as in the past! Founded in 1561, it already boasts a long list of eminent men, such as Archbishop Juxon, Lord Clyde, the poet Spenser, &c. In the ages to come may it turn out many men as eminent.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales were present at Chatham, for the purpose of taking the chief part in another most important ceremony, but one of an entirely

opposite character. True, we may reconcile the difference on the principle *si vis pacem, para bellum*. Still one cannot help remarking that at Chatham the Princess consecrated a huge iron-clad to the purposes of war, the Archbishop invoking a blessing on those "who in this ship now or hereafter commit their lives unto the perils of the deep;" while the day previous the Prince had formally opened new schools "for the better education and bringing up of children in good manners and literature." But to pass from such reflections to the Royal visit to Chatham and its object, which was the launch of a splendid warship, named Alexandra, in honour of the fair lady who presided so gracefully at the ceremony. The inhabitants, of course, turned out *en masse*. The streets were everywhere gaily decorated with flags and banners of all sorts and sizes and nationalities. There were several triumphal arches, the railway bridge of the London, Chatham and Dover Company was a mass of brilliant colour, and some 5,000 of the garrison—soldiers, seamen and marines—lined the route by which the Royal visitors proceeded to the Dockyard. There they were received by the First and other Lords of the Admiralty, and at once moved to the scene of action. The christening having been performed, the ship moved slowly into the water, amid cheers, and to the well-nigh inaudible strains of "Rule Britannia." The Royal party, which included the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, then lunched, with the other distinguished visitors, at the house of Captain Fellowes, and shortly after returned to London.

On Thursday the Duke of Cambridge presided at the Annual General Meeting of the friends and subscribers to the Royal School for Daughters of officers of the army, held in the Royal United Service Institution. There were present the Marquis of Hertford, Generals Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., Sir W. Codrington, Adams, Boileau, Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., Sir T. G. Logan, &c., and Bishop Claughton. The report spoke in the highest terms of the character of the School and the proficiency attained by the pupils, the opinion of the Cambridge examiner being cited in evidence of the excellent system pursued generally. In the matter of expenditure, the outlay last year had exceeded the receipts by £700, leaving a total deficiency of £1,100. Regret was also expressed at the deaths of three valuable supporters of the School, Rev. Charles Kemble, F.M. Sir William Gomm, and General Sir J. Hope Grant. Some alterations, notably one raising the minimum age of admission from 10 to 11, in the rules were suggested. The Marquis of Hertford moved, and Sir William Codrington seconded the adoption of the report. This having been agreed to, and a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness for presiding having been moved and carried with acclamation, the proceedings came to an end. The day previous, the United Service Institution was the scene of another meeting, at which Major-General Sir R. Warde, R.A., gave a highly-interesting lecture "on the best practical method for ensuring efficiency in the army, and for obtaining an effective and reliable reserve, having regard to the existing feeling in the country on the subject."

A Mr. Thomas Codey, mineral water manufacturer, of Whitfield Street, St. Pancras, appeared a day or two since at the Marlborough Street Police Court, in obedience to a summons, issued at the instance of the parish authorities, for allowing the discharge of offensive matter into the sewers. The evidence adduced by the parish and the defendant was very conflicting, but Mr. Knox, after mature consideration, made an order that defendant should take immediate steps to discontinue the nuisance complained of. This action of the St. Pancras authorities is highly to be commended. No pains should be spared to make this huge metropolis of ours, with its net work of sewers, as sweet and wholesome as possible. The health of the inhabitants is or ought to be of paramount importance. Just as we are taking measures to protect the lives of those "who go down to the sea in ships," so it is necessary to protect the lives of those whose duty takes them down into the sewers.

The charge against Dr. Kenealy of libelling Mr. Thomas Wright, sub-editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, was partly heard at Guildhall, before Sir F. W. Truscott, on Friday last. Mr. Wright was examined and cross-examined at great length by the member for Stoke, at whose instance the further hearing was adjourned to the 20th inst. Meanwhile Dr. Kenealy is "starring" it in the provinces, and almost daily there appear flaming accounts of his enthusiastic reception at the various towns he visits. But of what

class are these enthusiastic admirers of the doctor? Are they intelligent? Is their enthusiasm worth heeding? their judgment worth relying upon? We doubt it.

The racquet contest for the Public Schools' Challenge Cup came off at the court attached to Prince's Club, Hans Place, Sloane Square, on the 2nd and 3rd inst. The players were C. W. Kemp and H. P. Bouverie (Harrow), D. Lane and J. Oswald (Eton), C. H. Sargeant and F. W. Heather (Rugby), H. R. Webbe and H. L. Ellis (Winchester), G. C. Snow and A. T. Allen (Haileybury). The umpires were Messrs. C. F. Buller and R. D. Walker; Pairs, more commonly known as "Punch," marking. The result was as follows:—First round Eton beat Harrow, Winchester beat Rugby, Haileybury a bye. Second round:—Winchester beat Haileybury, Eton a bye. Final:—Eton beat Winchester and thus secured the cup for this year. On Saturday Lillie Bridge was the scene of a great bicycle contest, the competitors being Stanton, whose reputation, as a bicyclist stands high, and Cann, who had two minutes start allowed, and the stake £50. The distance to be travelled was thirty miles. Cann kept his start for the first five miles, and when 12 miles had been accomplished Stanton had only gained 23 secs. In the thirteenth mile Cann had to dismount as one of his treadles had shaken loose, thus enabling Stanton to gain a further 20 secs. This, in each succeeding lap, he contrived to increase, till in the 20th mile he caught and passed him. After lapping Cann in the first three miles, the latter gave up, and Stanton was ordered to stop at the 24th mile. His time was 88 min. 14 sec. On Monday St. Paul's School held its annual athletic meeting on the same ground. The band of the 1st Middlesex Engineers was present, and there was a strong muster, especially of sisters, to witness the several contests. The events were divided into three classes, according to age. Jackson received nearly all the honours in the first class, Wall and Lemon in the second, and Menzies and Vickers in the third. Shearman, from scratch, won easily, in 55 $\frac{3}{4}$  sec. the Old Pauline Quarter Mile Handicap, J. S. Luke, 30 yards, being second.

Saturday last being the first day on which the Tower of London was thrown open to the public, not far short of 4,000 persons, chiefly of the highly-respectable hard-working classes, for whose benefit the concession is made, availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the "lions" of the place. We do not, of course, mean "lions" to be taken literally, though, in former days, lions and bears and other formidable beasts were kept there, but the regalia, the armouries, the axe and block, the instruments of torture, and such like objects of interest. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, whose history of this ancient fortress is familiar to our readers, was present, and did his best to explain to those who accompanied him the structure of the buildings, their uses, and the associations connected with them. There will be two days set part every week for this free admission of the public, namely, Monday and Saturday.

The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Venice, to meet his Royal Brother of Italy, King Victor Emmanuel is now *un fait accompli*. Everything passed off most admirably. The weather was fine, the pageantry was magnificent, the dinners, balls, receptions, visits, and the review of troops, each and every, was a grand success. The history of Venice has been very varied within the last eighty years. It was governed by a Doge till 1798, when it was handed over to Austria by the first Napoleon, and Austrian it remained till 1866, having, in 1848, made a vain effort to achieve independence under the guiding influence of Manin. It is now an integral portion of the Italian kingdom, Italy being happily no longer what an eminent Austrian statesman described as "a geographical expression." The news from other parts of Europe is of little interest; but, at the beginning of March, Buenos Ayres was the scene of a terrible riot, the Jesuit College having been assailed by a mob of from 10,000 to 30,000 persons, set on fire with petroleum, and burnt to the ground. Some of the priests were killed, and others wounded. The Archbishop's Palace was also sacked. The Government have declared the province to be in a state of siege for the ensuing thirty days.

The Annual meeting and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Masonic Female Orphan School will take place, under the presidency of the M.W.G.M. of Ireland, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn K.G., on Monday evening, the 19th inst., at the Exhibition Palace. Admission will be

by tickets, which are obtainable only by the governors of the Institution. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Bro. Fred. Godfrey, will perform during the evening.

A grand Masonic ball, in honour of the installation of His Grace the Duke of Abercorn K.G., as M.W.G.M. of Ireland, is announced to take place on Friday next at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, under the patronage of Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The fifth annual ball in aid of the City and Metropolitan Police Orphanage was held on Thursday evening, 1st April, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, City. The ball was under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. D. H. Stone, Col. Henderson, C.B., Col. Fraser, C.B., and a very numerous and influential committee. Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Bro. Sheriff Shaw, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Shaw, Bro. Capt. Sewell, Capt. Skey, Eccles, Edis, Moore, Lieut. Kent, C.C., Bro. Walford, Major Bowman, Mr. Supt. Foster, and above 500 friends were present. In the large room the band, under the direction of Mr. Dickenson, of the A division, discoursed sweet music, and in the smaller room Mr. Cohen's band also did good service. The company then adjourned to supper, under the able presidency of Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis, who gave the usual loyal toasts, regretting the absence of the Lord Mayor, who had been chairman of the Police Committee for eleven years. Bro. Sheriff Shaw, in a very eloquent speech, responded for the "Corporation of the City of London." Bro. F. Kent, C.C., acknowledged the toast of the evening, the "City and Metropolitan Orphanage." Bro. Capt. Sewell, in brief, but appropriate terms, responded to the toast of the ladies. Dancing was then resumed, under the able direction of the honorary M.C.'s, Bros. T. Butler, J. Meekham and Foulger. The company separated at an early hour. It was remarked that this ball was a great success, the Sheriffs and the company liberally subscribing to the Charity. Great credit is due to Mr. Supt. Foster and Inspectors Bailey, Tillcock, Harrison, Everett and Carter for their exertions to secure the comfort of the visitors.

Bro. Jas. Terry P.G.S.B. (Herts), Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, will work the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation at the New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, on the 21st instant, when it is expected a numerous attendance of the brethren will be present on that occasion.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. D. H. Stone, the Lady Mayoress, and Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis were present on Saturday evening at the Gaiety Theatre to witness the drama of "Rose Michel."

From the *Western Weekly News* we learn that warrants, under the signature of the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of England, have been issued for the formation of two new Masonic Lodges in Cornwall, one at Newquay and the other at St. Colomb. The Newquay Lodge, numbered 1528, will be called the "Fort Lodge," and Mr. William E. Mitchell, of The Fort, will be the first W.M. The St. Colomb Lodge will bear the title of "Duke of Cornwall," and is numbered 1529; Mr. Thomas Hawken, S.W. of Lodge "One and All," Bodmin, will be the first W.M.

Application has been made for a warrant to establish a new Lodge, at Dunmow, in the Province of Essex, to be named "The Rosslyn Lodge," after the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, Past Grand Master of Scotland, who resides in the neighbourhood. It is proposed to hold the meetings of the Lodge in the Town Hall, Dunmow. This will increase the number of the Lodges in Essex to 16, and will be the fifth which has been constituted during the last four years.

We understand that a very fine portrait of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as M.W. Grand Master in full Masonic costume, seated upon the throne in which his installation will take place, is in course of preparation. No expense is

being spared in its production, so that it may not be unworthy of the great event it is intended to record, nor of its august original. We are informed that the highest talent is employed upon it, under the superintendence of Bro. J. Harty, of Lodge 1201. This will prove an enduring memorial of our triumph over the unmerited criticisms and too confident prophecies as to the decadence of our Order, which were so rife amongst our detractors last year. The price of India proofs, a limited number of which only will be issued, and which will be guaranteed by a stamp, is £1 1s, and of ordinary copies 10s 6d to subscribers only. Application should be made either to Bro. Harty, of 9 Barnard's Inn, Holborn, or to Spencer and Co., 23A Great Queen Street, W.C.

The death occurred, on Monday last, of Mr. A. R. Bristow, Solicitor to the Admiralty, to which post he was appointed in 1862. He formerly represented Kidderminster in Parliament. It is announced that the vacancy thus caused will not be filled up for the present.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe P.G.M. of Cornwall, has decided upon holding this year's meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Callington.

The season at Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, will commence this evening, with the performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, Mdlle. Titiens enacting the rôle of Leonora. Bro. Sir M. Costa will, as we announced last week, resume his post as director of the music and conductor.

The programme of arrangements for the season 1875-6 at the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, has been issued. It is full enough to justify a lengthy notice, which, accordingly, we shall give next week. Suffice it, for the present to say, that everything has been done to make the season an attractive one, and we have not the slightest doubt that the efforts of the directors will be successful.

By the time our present number is in the hands of our readers, Captain Boyton will have started from Dover on his trip across the Channel to Boulogne. According to the latest arrangements, the Pier authorities have given him permission to start from any part of that structure he may select, at eleven o'clock on Friday night; and it is expected he will reach Boulogne Pier between 1 and 3 p.m. this day. It is a venturesome journey, but it is expected Captain Boyton will achieve a victory. The Royal Humane Society is watching the proceedings with intense interest, and rightly, for a greater boon to our sailors and those who so often risk their lives in rescuing shipwrecked people from the jaws of death cannot be imagined. We wish Captain Boyton a prosperous journey across "the silver streak" of sea.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of March do not show any improvement in our export trade, the total value being £18,606,223 against £20,100,814 in the corresponding month of 1874, or a decline of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while, compared with that of 1873, the falling off is equal to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This result is in great measure due to the large decrease in the shipments of coal and iron, the quantity of the former being nearly 2 per cent. less than in 1874, while in iron there has been a small increase in the raw material, which, however, is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the manufactured article, which has fallen off nearly £600,000, leaving a deficit on the total of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Machinery has increased in value nearly 10 per cent., woollen cloths, in quantity,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., worsted stuffs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and jute goods  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while cotton-yarn has declined  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., haberdashery 7 per cent., and silk manufactures 17 per cent.

The usual weekly return of the Bank of England, issued yesterday, shows a large decrease in the reserve, resulting from the payment of dividends, the which commenced on Tuesday, yet the proportion of reserve to liabilities has increased  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from  $34\frac{1}{2}$  last week to  $35\frac{1}{2}$ . No change was made in the rate of discount. Consols are quoted 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 93 $\frac{3}{4}$  for money, being an increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$  as compared with last week.

The return of the Banker's Clearing-house for the week ending 7th

April, shows that £120,213,000 in cheques and bills passed through that establishment.

The imports show an increase of 4 per cent., being £30,920,747 compared with £29,748,844 in March 1874. The chief feature in this part of the return is a very large import of raw cotton, the arrivals being 1,834,539 cwts. against 1,273,241 cwts. in March last, or an increase of about 44 per cent. The quantity of wheat was 29 per cent. less, while tea was 32 per cent. more than in March 1874.

At a general court of the proprietors of the Bank of England, held on Tuesday, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs was elected governor, and Mr. Edward Howley Palmer deputy governor for the ensuing year. Mr. John Francis retired on Thursday from the position of chief accountant to the Bank of England, a post he has held for the past five years. He is well known in the City as the author of the "History of the Bank of England," and other works. Mr. Henry Gerald Aylmer was appointed as his successor, and Mr. Thomas William Innes deputy accountant.

Advices from Paris state that all idea of the issue of a new French loan this year has been abandoned.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Delhi and London Bank Limited, held on the 7th inst., a dividend of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum was declared, the net profit for the half year, including the amount brought forward, being £10,021.

A dividend and bonus, making  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the year, was declared at the meeting of the Anglo-Foreign Banking Company Limited, held on Thursday, the reserve fund being increased by £32,000.

The net profit of the Bank of British North America for the year 1874 is stated to be £109,925. It is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been declared by the directors of the Bank of Alexandria; one of 6 per cent. on preference, and 5 per cent. on ordinary shares, by the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company Limited, and one of 5s per share for the quarter ending 31st March last by the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company Limited.

The English Railway Market has been exceedingly buoyant during the week, the principal changes being increases of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in Metropolitan District,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in London and South Western,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in Midland,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  each in South Eastern and London and Brighton Deferred,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in North British,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in Metropolitan, 2 each in Manchester and Sheffield and Lancashire and Yorkshire, while most others exhibit an increase; Chatham and Dover show a decrease of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Canadian and Foreign Railways generally show little difference from last week.

Mr. James M'Henry, in a circular issued to the proprietors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, briefly sketches the history of the undertaking, and states that his efforts have saved the property, but proven the absurdity of dependence on the Erie Railway Company. He adds, that companies even more powerful than the Erie are willing and anxious to exchange traffic, &c., over the several systems, that the reconstitution of the company is under discussion, and that "a railway passing over inexhaustible coalfields, and through districts producing ten million barrels of petroleum annually, and connecting the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio must, sooner or later, under a well-directed management, prove a prosperous concern."

A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was recommended at the meeting of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company Limited. The profits, after deducting interest on debentures and debenture stock amounting to £113,148. The report of the Recife and San Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company Limited, to be presented to the meeting on the 13th inst., announces the proposed payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum, leaving £1137 to be carried forward.

The report of the National Life Assurance Society shows that the policies issued during 1874 were 10 per cent. in excess of those issued in 1873; the Assurance Fund now represents £664,590. The new policies issued by the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company during the past year were 945 in number, yielding in premiums £7,318; the total income of the year was £116,423, and the accumulated fund is now £574,230.

At the meeting of the London and County Provident Institution, held on 7th inst., it was stated that the revenue of the society for the past year was £2,586, being an increase of nearly 40 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The report of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company shows an available total of £2,897. The dividends for the year 1874 of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company Limited, amounted to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, the reserve fund now stands at £75,453.

At the half-yearly meeting of the South Metropolitan Gaslight and Coke Company, held on the 5th inst., a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared making 10 per cent. for the year.

The accounts, subject to audit, of the Australian Meat Agency (Tallerman's) Company Limited shew a balance sufficient to pay the usual dividend of 10 per cent.

## 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.

## SATURDAY, 10th APRIL.

Quarterly General Court, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12 (Election).  
108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.  
1361—United Service, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey.  
1446—Mount Edgecumbe, Swan Tavern, Bridge-road, Battersea.

## MONDAY, 12th APRIL.

Quarterly Meeting Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12 (Election).  
5—St. George and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall.  
29—St. Albans, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
90—St. John's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
136—Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.  
185—Tranquillity (Emergency), City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.  
193—Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
222—St. Andrews, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.  
957—Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.  
R. A. 22—Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.  
R. A. 1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.  
40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, High Street, Hastings.  
68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth.  
88—Scientific, Red Lion, Petty Cury, Cambridge.  
104—St. John's, Wellington Hotel, Stockport.  
105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.  
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, South Shields.  
292—Sincerity, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.  
314—Peace and Unity, Militia Mess Rooms, Preston.  
661—Fawcett, New Masonic Hall, Seabam Harbour.  
949—Williamson, Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.  
1021—Hartington, Royal Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness.  
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Leeds.  
1250—Gilbert Greenall, Masonic Rooms, Warrington.  
1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester.  
1408—Stamford and Warrington, Drovers' Inn, Stalybridge.  
R. A. 151—Unanimity, Freemasons' Hall, Wakefield.  
R. A. 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Wakefield.

## TUESDAY, 13th APRIL.

96—Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
198—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
211—St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
228—United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.  
235—Nine Muses, Queen's Hotel, Cork-street, Bond-street.  
548—Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.  
834—Ranelagh, Clarendon Arms Hotel, Hammer-smith.  
917—Cosmopolitan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.  
933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
R. A. 145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.  
R. A. 185—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.  
80—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.  
93—Social, Freemasons' Hall, Norwich.  
241—Merchants, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
333—Royal Preston, Royal George Hotel, Fullwood.  
371—Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, Maryport.  
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Wakefield.  
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cuckfield.  
764—Hour of Refuge, Masonic Hall, West Hartlepool.  
1213—Bridgewater, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles.  
R. A. 289—Fidelity, Leeds.  
R. A. 537—Zion, 1 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.  
R. A. 72—Grosvenor, Bar's Hotel, Chester.  
K. T.—Almeric de St. Maur & Geoffrey de St. Omer, Palatine Hotel, Manchester.

## WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL.

Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.  
3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall.  
9—Albion, Regent's Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street.  
11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.  
13—Union Water'oo, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.  
15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall.  
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth.  
238—Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
749—Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse.  
1017—Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.  
1260—Hervoy, Freemasons' Hall.  
1305—St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood.  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping.  
54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale.  
84—Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.  
86—Loyalty, Royal Hotel, Prescott.  
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne.  
117—Salopian, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury.  
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bolton.  
191—St. John, Frowley Hotel, Bury.  
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike.  
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Oldham.  
281—Fortitude, Athenaeum, Lancaster.  
287—Unanimity, Dog and Partridge, Stockport.  
320—Loyalty, Junction Inn, Mottram.  
323—Concord, Golden Ball Inn, Stockport.  
325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.  
368—Samaritan, George Hotel, Sandbach.  
369—Limestone Rock, Swan Hotel, Clitheroe.  
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley, Yorks.  
430—Fidelity, Queen's Arms, Dukinfield.  
461—Fortitude, Queen's Arms, Newton Moor.  
484—Faith, Gerard's Arms Inn, Ashton-in-Mark.  
589—Harmony, Wheat-sheaf Inn, Ormskirk.  
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms, Glossop.  
654—Peveril of Peak, Crown Hotel, New Mills.  
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn.  
820—Lily Lodge of Richmond, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond.  
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, Salford.  
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Pontefract.  
1004—Athol, Douglas Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man.  
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford.  
1052—Callender, Public Hall, Rusholme.  
1061—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley.  
1140—Ashton, White Hart Hotel, Cheadle.  
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley.  
1470—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans.  
M. 145—Constantine, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.

## THURSDAY, 15th APRIL.

23—Globe, Freemasons' Hall.  
49—Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street.  
55—Constitutional, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street.  
63—St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall.  
169—Temperance, White Swan, High Street, Deptford.  
179—Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street.  
181—Universal, Freemasons' Hall.  
733—Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.  
813—New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.  
1287—Great Northern, King's Cross.  
1506—White Horse of Kent, 33 Golden-square.  
R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.  
42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Bury.  
56—Howard, Town Hall, Arundel.  
71—Unity, Masonic Hall, Lowestoft.  
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.  
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury.  
267—Unity, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield.  
268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Huddersfield.  
283—Amity, Swan Inn, Haslingden.  
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.  
332—Virtue and Silence, White Lion Inn, Hadleigh.  
336—Benevolence, Jolly Sailor, Marple.  
337—Candour, Commercial Inn, Uppermill, Yorks.  
343—Concord, King's Arms Hotel, Preston.  
344—Faith, Bull's Head, Radcliffe.  
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn.  
531—St. Helen's, Hartlepool.  
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford.  
605—Combermere, Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe.  
816—Royds, Spring Gardens Inn, Warble, near Rochdale.  
940—Philanthropy, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.  
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Salford.  
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Leeds.  
1227—Upton, Spotted Dog Tavern, Upton, Essex.  
1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby.  
R. A. 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.

## FRIDAY, 16th APRIL.

6—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.  
201—Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.  
975—Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.  
R. A. 92—Moir, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.  
152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
830—Endeavour, Queen's Arms, Dukinfield.  
993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme.  
1108—Wharfedale, Private Room, Westgate, Otley.  
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Leeds.  
1389—Fenwick, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.  
R. A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield.  
R. A. 837—Marquess Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon.

## SATURDAY, 17th APRIL.

Audit Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall.  
715—Pannure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.  
1361—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Hackney.  
1425—Hyde Park, 1 Craven-road, Paddington.  
149—Peace, Masonic Hall, Meltham.  
308—Prince George, Bottoms, Eastwood, Yorks.

## EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY.—41.—St. Luke, Freemasons' Hall.  
TUESDAY.—36.—St. David, Ship Hotel, East Register Street.  
" 405.—Rifle, Freemasons' Hall.  
WEDNESDAY.—160.—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 62 Nicholson Street.  
THURSDAY.—48.—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.  
" 226.—Portobello, Royal Hotel, Bath Street.  
" R. A. 152.—Perseverance, Lodge Room, 86 Constitution Street.  
FRIDAY.—R. A. 83.—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**United Industrious Lodge, No. 31, Canterbury.**—The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, 1st April. Present—Bros. Capt. P. H. Knight W.M. in the chair, George Johnson S.W., Doctor B. Browning J.W., J. E. Wiltshier S.D., W. Tice Organist, R. F. Shand I.G., John R. Hall P.M. Hon. Sec., Charles Hallum P.M., Major Umsall P.M., J. Coppin P.M., P. Higham P.M., Rev. L. G. H. Mason, David Collard, J. G. Shanks P.M. 189 P.P.J.G.W. Devon, and several more brethren. The minutes of the last Lodge night were read and confirmed. The gavel was then placed in the hands of Bro. John R. Hall P.M., and Doctor W. H. Longhurst, the Organist of Canterbury Cathedral, who had previously been regularly proposed, balloted for, and unanimously elected, was initiated according to ancient custom. A committee, consisting of the W.M. and the Wardens, was appointed to confer with the St. Augustine's and the Royal Military Lodges for the purpose of fixing the day and making such arrangements as might be found necessary for holding a banquet to celebrate the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales being installed as M.W.G.M. Some other business was transacted, and the Lodge was closed in due form.

**Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.**—This Lodge held its regular weekly meeting on the 5th inst., at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green. There were present Bros. Halford W.M., Stock S.W., Cook J.W., Hill S.D., Read J.D., Crawley I.G., Beckett Preceptor, Foxcroft Hon. Secretary, and a numerous gathering of the brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of the last Lodge meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. rehearsed the first and second ceremonies in a very able and impressive manner, the Lodge was then resumed to the 1st degree. Bro. Defriez was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Killick Secretary. It was unanimously ordered that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Foxcroft, for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of Secretary during the past three years, and a pair of elegant vases were presented to



him in recognition of his services. In acknowledging these, Bro. Foxcroft said that, although retiring from active duty, his heart would always be with the Lodge. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded Bro. Gardner for his services in connection with the testimonial presented to the late Secretary. Bro. Stock was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed his officers in rotation. The Lodge was then closed in due form.

**Lodge of Faith, No. 141.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, 30th March, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bros. J. Kennett W.M., Waygood S.W., M. Davis J.W., W. Stuart P.M. Secretary, Mallett S.D., Scott J.D., Dairey I.G., and P.M.'s Thomans I.P.M., Peever, Carter Treasurer, Hopwood, Cobham and Taylor. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Pillbrow, Steng and Chambers were raised to the third degree. Bro. A. Isaacs was passed to the second degree, and Mr. G. Field was initiated. It was then proposed and carried that in future the initiation fee should be seven guineas; joining fee four guineas; for foreign members five guineas; visiting fee seven and sixpence; and on installation nights fifteen shillings. Bro. Carter P.M. and Treasurer was unanimously elected Steward for the installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Bro. Hopwood P.M. was elected to serve as Steward for the Girls' School, and Bro. D. Barnett for the Boys' School. The Lodge was then closed.

**Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.**—This flourishing Lodge held its meeting on the 5th April, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street City. Bros. S. Hickman W.M., A. Dodson S.W., L. Lazarus J.W., L. Auerhaan, E. P. Albert P.M. Secretary, Miller S.D., A. Auerhaan I.G., and O. Roberts I.P.M., Berkowitz P.M. and Chaplain, I. Abrahams, and H. M. Levy. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. Hertzberg was passed to the second degree. Bros. Samuels and Harris were raised to the third degree. Ballots having been taken for the admission of Messrs. Rutherford, Louisson, Poole and Mayers, those gentlemen were duly initiated by the W.M., to whom great credit is due for his perfect working, every ceremony being carefully and impressively delivered. It was proposed that in the event of only one ticket for the Installation Ceremony being issued to the Lodge, that it be given to Bro. L. Auerhaan, the respected Treasurer. A sum of £3 3s was voted to Bro. L. Abrahams P.M., who is a Steward for the Boys' School. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to slight refreshment. The W.M., who very ably presided, proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts—that of the toast of the Newly Initiated was, in a very appropriate and pertinent speech, responded to by Bro. J. Rutherford, in a manner that shewed his appreciation of the solemnity of the ceremony. Bros. Louisson and Mayers followed, and the W.M. stated that those brethren who had been initiated, had severally given the sums of £2 2s and £1 1s each, and he also informed the brethren that Bro. A. Botibol, who was but a young member of the Lodge, had given the sum of £2 2s, constituting him a V.P. of the Fund, also that the Treasurer, Bro. L. Auerhaan, had given the sum of £2 2s. Bro. O. Roberts I.P.M., in proposing the toast of the W.M., said, he was one who had performed his duties in a most efficient manner, and he was regarded by every brother in the Lodge with respect. The W.M. briefly and appropriately responded. Bro. Mayers, No. 25, responded to the toast of the Visitors, who were Bros. S. J. Howells 1182, Cohen 205, Beadell 15, Saul 120, Phillips 205, Carpenter 1182, Mayers 25. The toasts of the Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary, and the officers were given, and the Tyler's toast concluded a very agreeable evening. Bros. Mayers, Fitchell and Beadell contributing to the harmony.

**Bank of England Lodge, No. 263.**—This highly esteemed and harmonious Lodge met at the Albion Tavern, 8th April, under the presidency of Bro. F. Miceli W.M. There being no regular business before the Lodge, an animated discussion took place with respect to applications for tickets to the approaching Installation of the M.W.G.M. The Master Masons drew lots for the solitary ticket which, it was understood, would be disposable among them, and Bro. Haly was the fortunate winner. The chances of the approaching elections for the Charitable Institutions were discussed, and the claims of the worthy Bro. P.M. Graves, a Vice President of the R.M.B.I., were warmly urged upon the members, the Lodge being pledged to his support. After the usual sumptuous banquet the meeting separated. Three visitors honoured the occasion with their presence.

**Temperance Lodge, No. 739.**—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 8th April, at the Masonic Rooms, New-street, Birmingham, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. P. Rhodes, supported by his officers and a goodly attendance of members and visitors. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The regular business of the summons was then proceeded with, and the ceremonies of passing and raising were well rendered. After the supper, which was served in capital style, there were given the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

**Dalhousie Lodge, No. 860.**—The Installation meeting of this flourishing Lodge was held on Thursday, 8th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, Bro. H. W. Dalwood W.M., W. Bristo P.M. as S.W., Wallington J.W., and P.M.'s R. Thompson, Bates, Underwood and Senecal. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. C. F. Oxley No. 910 and W. J. Smith were elected as joining members. Two gentlemen were balloted for to be initiated at the next meeting. The auditor's report was adopted, showing the Lodge to be in a very satisfactory state. A sum of five guineas was

voted to be placed on Bro. White's list, who is Steward for the Girls' School, on the next anniversary festival, the 11th of May, on which occasion the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. D. H. Stone, will take the chair. A Board of Installed Masters was then formed, and Bro. Wallington, W.M. elect, was presented to the Lodge and duly installed into the Chair by Bro. Jas. Terry P.G.D.C. (Herts), in his usual careful and impressive manner. On the conclusion of the addresses, he was warmly congratulated. There were seventeen W.M.'s and P.M.'s present to witness the ceremony; Bro. Seymour Smith, Organist 742, giving his valuable services at the harmonium. The newly installed W.M. then appointed his officers as follow:—Bros. H. W. Dalwood I.P.M., Knox S.W., Allen J.W., H. W. Dalwood I.P.M. Treasurer, C. F. Littell P.M. Secretary, White S.D., Mason J.D., Dodson I.G., Wiege D.C., Cheshire W.S., Seymour Smith Org., and Gilchrist Tyler. The selection of the officers gave great satisfaction to the members. The Lodge was then closed until October, and the brethren, 52 in number, sat down to a very sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Clemow and superintended by Bro. Smith. The W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. That of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M. was received with great enthusiasm, Bro. Bristo P.M. singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," the brethren joining in chorus. Bro. the R.W. the Earl of Carnarvon Pro. G.M., and also that of the R.W. the Earl of Skelmersdale M.W.D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers, being also received with feeling, showing how the names of those brethren, and their various Masonic qualifications, finds an echo in the breast of every true Mason. Bro. Seymour Smith then sang a very humorous buffo song. Bro. Dalwood I.P.M. rose and said he had been entrusted with the gavel to propose the next toast, that of the W.M., who had worked every office satisfactorily, from W.S. to W.M. He was pleased to see him in the chair, a position he is well qualified to fill (cheers.) The W.M., in reply, said that Brother Dalwood's remark in referring to him would be an incentive and also a pleasure to him to do all he could for the comforts of the brethren. He had attained the summit of his ambition in reaching the chair, and he thanked the brethren for their kind expressions; he hoped to be spared to be ranked as one of the Past Masters. He then proposed the next toast, the Installing Master, Bro. Jas. Terry P.M., who was the first Master of the Bardett Contts Lodge. Every brother was pleased to see him; and with his health he would couple the Masonic Charities. Bro. Terry was well qualified to fill the responsible office he held in connection with the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution; in fact, it could never have a better representative. Bro. Dodson I.G. then sang "Nil Desperandum." Bro. James Terry P.M. P.G.D.C. Herts, returned thanks. He felt it a great pleasure to instal the W.M., and he hoped the W.M., on his retirement, would instal his successor. On the next occasion they had a Steward to represent the Girls' School, and he was sure every Mason would do his utmost. From £27,000 to £28,000 annually had been given to the Masonic Charities, and on the last Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution it had received £7000, and he hoped the Girls' School would receive even more than that amount. At the election, on Saturday, there are thirteen girls to be admitted, eight boys on Monday, and thirty-seven on the list of the aged. He concluded his eloquent speech by asking the brethren to support Bro. White as a Steward for the Girls' School. He told them that a small amount given by each brother would enable the Charities to flourish, and he hoped the occasion of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would result in raising such amounts that many candidates who were unsuccessful would have the good fortune to be admitted to participate in the benefits of the Charities. (Cheers.) Bro. Wright P.P.G.S.D. Herts., returned thanks for the visitors in a very eloquent speech. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Master, and alluded to the services rendered by those brethren, he mentioned their names seriatim. Bro. Littell P.M. and Secretary returned thanks. The W.M., in feeling terms, presented Bro. Dalwood I.P.M. with a very elegant gold Past Master's Jewel, with suitable inscription. It had been honestly deserved and fairly won, and he hoped at the expiration of his year of office he might receive the same amount of satisfaction. Bro. Dalwood I.P.M. returned thanks for the valuable gift. He hoped, when he looked upon it, it would be a pleasant remembrance of his association with the Dalhousie Lodge. The W.M. in proposing the toast of the officers of the Lodge, paid them a compliment for their perfect working. Bro. Cheshire S.W., responded, and was followed by Bros. Allen and White. The Tyler's toast concluded a very delightful and harmonious evening. The visitors were Bros. G. A. Read 1364, Driscoll P.M. 30, T. Distin (Phoenix Lodge), Allen 733, J. Smith P.M. 49, J. Miller 65, G. Free P.M. 73, Holb 928, J. Linzell P.M. 1237, J. Terry P.G.D.C. (Herts) Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Seymour Smith 742, O. Dittmar 1365, Hill 1278, Gross 1278, Ashburner P.M. 1278, Wright P.P.G.D. Hertfordshire, G. Ward Verry P.M. 554, 1278, 1385, Jackson 179, H. M. Dalton 1365, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Taylor 101, Stanley 941, Crawley P.M. 174, Cox 1257, Moore 1365. During the evening Bro. Seymour Smith proved himself an able accompanist, and Bros. the W.M. Wiege, Rein, W. Bristo, Wright, and others contributed to the harmony. Before separating the brethren expressed their satisfaction for the agreeable evening passed.

**Aberystwith Lodge, No. 1072.**—At the regular monthly meeting of this Lodge, which was held on Thursday, 1st April, at the Belle Vue Royal Hotel, Aberystwith, Bro. G. T. Smith, of that town, estate agent and auctioneer, the senior P.M. of the Lodge, was presented with a handsome and valuable testimonial, consisting of an elegant Past Master's jewel in gold and blue enamel, a massive solid silver tea service of very chaste design, and a handsome marble mantel clock, surmounted with a bronze equestrian group. Bro. Smith has held the office of Worshipful Master four times; he has likewise filled the offices of Grand Secretary, and Senior Grand Warden for the Province of the Western Division of South Wales.

**Excelsior Lodge, No. 1155.**—The usual monthly meeting of

this Lodge was held at the Sydney Arms, Lewisham, on Thursday, 1st April. Bro. Bear, the Worshipful Master, was in the chair. Bros. Hore S.W., J. Roper J.W., Smith, Welstead, Turnbull, Landragin, Bromert, J. Bates, Watson, Wilson, Scott, Bro. Past Master Moore, C. G. Dilley Secretary, Carver P.M., and several others. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last regular meeting, also the Emergency Meeting held on the 22nd March, were read and confirmed. The only business before the Lodge was the election of W.M., Treasurer and Tyler. The S.W., Bro. Hare, was elected to fill the Master's Chair for the ensuing year. Bro. G. Bolton P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, the Tyler was also re-elected; the bye-laws were read, and the Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a most excellent banquet, provided by the host, Bro. Watson. The visitors were Bro. G. Brown P.M. 169, Bro. Tibbles 169, Patey P.M. 147.

**Upton Lodge, No. 1227.**—An Emergency Meeting of this Lodge was held at the Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex, on 2nd April, Bros. G. Levick W.M. in the chair, B. Picking P.M. S.W., G. E. Slee J.W., D. Posener S.D., Lyon J.D., G. Brown I.G., F. C. Kinnear W.S., R. Bolton P.M., G. Bratton P.M., G. T. English P.M., R. W. Goddard P.M. Secretary, J. Wayland Treasurer, Bros. Merralls, Brooks, Andrews, H. Isaac, Tuhill, T. Leonard, H. Hart, White, Oldroyd, J. Vause, Tremlett, Witherstone, &c. Visitor—Bro. Senior, Finsbury Lodge 851. The Lodge was opened, and a ballot taken for Messrs. J. Pyle, A. Jugla, W. Chalfont and W. Odell, which was unanimous in their favour. Messrs. Pyle, Jugla and Wibrow, who had been elected in October last, were then initiated into Freemasonry as E.A.P.'s; this being the whole of the business for which the Lodge was called, it was closed and adjourned till the third Thursday in April.

**Golden Rule Lodge, No. 1261.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street, on Tuesday, 6th April. The chair was taken by the W.M., Bro. W. M. Smith, supported by Bros. Williams S.W., Abner Torkington J.W., P. Godfrey S.D., Longley J.D., T. James I.G., Bro. J. Harris P.M. Hon. Secretary, Bros. W. S. Fabian P.M. D.C., F. Deane, J. Levy, Emden, and several others. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. Simpson for initiation, which was unanimous in his favour, and he was initiated accordingly. Bro. Emden answered the usual questions, and retired. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Emden was passed to the degree of a F.C. The Lodge was opened in third degree, and Bro. Deane was raised to the sublime degree; the Lodge was resumed to first degree, and closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. There was only one visitor present, Bro. Pierce Egan, the novelist, of St. Andrew's Lodge, who returned thanks for the visitor's toast.

**Asaph Lodge, No. 1319.**—The members of the above Lodge met on Monday, the 5th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, early in the day, to enable members who are of the musical and theatrical profession to pursue their professional avocations, and yet not be debarred from rendering themselves proficient in Masonic duties, many of whom have passed the various chairs with credit. Bro. Frewin W.M. was in the chair, W. Reed as S.W., W. A. Tinney I.G., Ed. Swanborough D.C., and P.M.'s C. Coote P.M. P.G.O. (Middlesex), J. M. Chamberlin and Jas. Weaver P.P. G.O. (Middlesex.) The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. Coles was passed to the second degree. The working deserves especial praise. A notice of motion was given that the Lodge be removed. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated.

**AID TO HAPPINESS AND HEALTH.**—Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances, induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, with indisposition for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him send at once for a box of Holloway's Pills, which will free him from his sufferings, and speedily recover his usual healthful feelings. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

THE DRAMA.

**London Assurance—Rank and Fame—The Guinea Stamp.—Hamlet at the Surrey.**

**ROSE MICHEL**, at the GAIETY, has had but a short-lived career, and *London Assurance* now reigns in its stead. The adaptation appears to have been a very indifferent one, and a play which might have run 200 or 300 nights has, therefore, to be shelved at the end of a few days. *London Assurance* is a very welcome piece at all times, and the public who stayed away from the French melodrama may be induced to patronise the genuine English comedy. Mrs. Gladstones appears as Lady Gay Spanker, and Mr. Maclean plays, in a becoming manner, the character of Sir Harcourt Courtley.

At the STANDARD a great success has been achieved with an adapted French melodrama entitled *Rank and Fame*, from *L'Officier de Fortune* of Messrs. Adeins and Rastaing. The plot of this play is of a most complicated, but at the same time, most exciting and interesting character, the *Deus ex machina* being a kind of secret society or *Vehmgericht*. The piece is well cast, the principal parts being allotted to Messrs. Dewhurst and Howard Russell and Miss Furtado.

*The Guinea Stamp*, a dull and commonplace comediotta, has been chosen to succeed *Lady Audley's Secret* at the GLOBE THEATRE. The chief parts are played by Mr. Lionel Brough and Miss Rachel Sanger, but little kudos is, we fear, to be made out of either impersonations.

The revival of *Hamlet*, as now being played at the SURREY THEATRE, seems to be almost as successful as at the Lyceum. Mr. W. Creswick is nightly received most enthusiastically. The Ghost of Mr. Henry Marston has always been recognised as one of the best delineations of that veteran actor. He is well described as belonging to the "old school," and it is a great treat to those who followed both Mr. Creswick and Mr. Marston through their careers at Sadlers Wells, to have again the opportunity of seeing those gentlemen together. *Othello* is announced for next week, and here again both will have an opportunity of appearing in characters in which they have made their reputation.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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.<br>1875 | Receipts. |           |
|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  |                     | 1875<br>£ | 1874<br>£ |
| Caledonian . . . . .                   | 737                 | 53,117    | 48,973    |
| Glasgow and South Western . . . . .    | 315½                | 16,617    | 14,784    |
| Great Eastern . . . . .                | 763                 | 47,981    | 48,974    |
| Great Northern . . . . .               | 517                 | 52,150    | 48,957    |
| Great Western . . . . .                | 1,525               | 100,322   | 104,621   |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .     | 430                 | 67,708    | 69,173    |
| London and Brighton . . . . .          | 376¼                | 31,887    | 32,174    |
| London, Chatham and Dover . . . . .    | 153¼                | 18,850    | 17,776    |
| London and North Western . . . . .     | 1,582¼              | 169,511   | 163,724   |
| London and South Western . . . . .     | —                   | 37,974    | 39,862    |
| London, Tilbury and Southend . . . . . | 45                  | 1,846     | 1,556     |
| Manchester and Sheffield . . . . .     | 259½                | 29,992    | 28,886    |
| Midland . . . . .                      | 944½                | 188,122   | 111,738   |
| Metropolitan . . . . .                 | 8                   | 9,528     | 8,230     |
| "    "    District . . . . .           | 8                   | 5,107     | 4,219     |
| "    "    St. John's Wood . . . . .    | 1¼                  | 497       | 426       |
| North British . . . . .                | 839                 | 41,508    | 38,874    |
| North Eastern . . . . .                | 1,379               | 123,097   | 124,156   |
| North London . . . . .                 | 12                  | 7,280     | 6,658     |
| North Staffordshire Railway . . . . .  | 190                 | 10,150    | 11,050    |
| "    "    Canal . . . . .              | 118                 | 1,461     | 1,550     |
| South Eastern . . . . .                | 350                 | 38,075    | 40,900    |

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