

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

### GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

Through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Building Committee, we have this week had an opportunity of going over the new buildings in Great Queen-street, and were gratified to find them in a much more advanced state than we were led to expect by a casual view of the portion thrown open to the brethren on the evening of Grand Lodge; and, with moderate diligence on the part of the contractors, there is no reason why the most important portions should not be taken possession of for the business in the Craft before the close of the present Masonic season, notwithstanding the near approach of the time when Masonic business, as a rule, ceases in London—the Festival of the Girls' School being the last event of importance of the season.

On entering from Great Queen-street, we pass that portion of the building not yet commenced, and which is to include the library, reading room, and coffee room, and come almost immediately on the clerks' offices, in which every accommodation that can be required appears to have been considered and provided. We next pass on to the Grand Secretary's office and waiting-rooms for the brethren, beyond which are offices for the three Charities, and a noble board-room, not to be excelled in any establishment in London.

On the first floor, which will be reached by a handsome staircase now in course of construction, we arrive at the new corridor leading to the present hall, and hereafter to communicate with the new hall when required for Masonic purposes. This corridor is light and elegant, and immediately in connection with it will be the Grand Master's room, the Grand Officers' room, and other necessary apartments. On this floor there are also two very handsome and commodious lodge-rooms, with the necessary ante-rooms and appurtenances.

On the second floor will be two similar lodge-rooms, and on the third a much larger one, being forty-seven feet in length by, we believe, about thirty-five wide. Attached to this are rooms for taking care of lodge books, jewels, &c., for which boxes will be provided. There are also lumber rooms and a lift communicating with the basement, for lifting up and down the furniture of those lodges which desire to use their own furniture in preference to that to be furnished by

Grand Lodge, ample provision being made in the basement for its safe warehousing.

On the upper floor will be servants' bed-rooms, and on the basement their day-rooms, there being special staircases to avoid those devoted to the Craft being obstructed by the servants. There is also a strong fire-proof room for the books and documents, and every floor is amply provided with lavatories and other conveniences, the want of which has long been felt as a great drawback by those lodges held at the Tavern. The communication with the Tavern will be perfect, but with the exception of proceeding direct from their lodges to the banqueting rooms, the brethren will have no occasion to enter that building.

The whole of the works appear to have been admirably carried out, whilst the various decorations throughout the building are strictly Masonic, but at the same time beautifully chaste and simple.

### THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Annual Festival of this popular institution was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of the R.W. Bro. the Duke of Manchester, Prov. Grand Master for Northampton and Hunts., who was supported by a goodly gathering of Grand Officers and brethren. The proceedings of the evening passed off most satisfactorily.

We once more call upon the brethren to assist us in endeavouring to secure the election of two boys who have already gone to the poll SEVEN times without success, evidently from the want of some brother taking up their cause. The following are the cases as extracted from the balloting paper issued at the last election:—

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

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

In the seven ballots already taken, Crabtree has polled 143 votes, and Wilson 72, whilst something more than 500 each will be required to ensure success. We, therefore, urgently call upon the brethren, who have not pledged their votes to any particular candidates, to forward us their balloting

papers; and we remind them that the balloting papers for any of our Charities will be acceptable, as they can all be used to ensure the return of these friendless boys.

#### DEATH AND FUNERAL OF BROTHER P. J. PROUDHON.

One of the recent issues of the *Monde Maçonique* contains an obituary notice of this distinguished socialist, from which we extract the following particulars:—

France has lost an eminent author, the Craft one of its most distinguished adepts: Proudhon, who was initiated into our mysteries in 1847, died on the 19th of January, at two A.M.

Whatever impression the study of his numerous writings may have produced on the minds of our brethren, we have no doubt his loss will be keenly and cruelly felt; for Proudhon was not only a deep thinker and undoubtedly an honest man, but he was endowed with a great heart and noble character.

Proudhon was a cooper's son, born at Bésançon on the 15th July, 1809. He started in life as a working compositor, and in 1837 he went into partnership with Messrs. Lambert and Maurice, for the purpose of working a new typographical process. His first literary labours date from this period.

In 1840, he published his celebrated pamphlet entitled "What is Property?" and then successively the following works:—"Warning to Proprietors;" "On the Establishment of Order in Mankind;" "System of Economical Contradictions;" "Solution of the Social Problem."

Our readers will remember what excitement was created by this powerful mind, during the glorious epoch of 1848, when he edited successively the "Représentant du Peuple," the "Peuple" and the "Voix du Peuple." He was elected representative of the Department of the Seine, and in this capacity he made himself conspicuous by his motion for the creation of a general income-tax. Being held a prisoner of state at St. Pélagie, he married the daughter of a labourer, in 1850; the result of this union was the birth of three children, two of whom only remain to perpetuate his great name.

Since that time he published, amongst others, the following works:—"The Social Revolution demonstrated by the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of

December;" "Manual for Speculators at the Exchange;" "On Justice in the Revolution and Church;" "War and Peace;" "On the Federation Principle, and the Necessity of Creating a Revolutionary Party," &c. Two more works of his are in the press.

From the accomplishment of all these labours, and as the reward for such excessive exertions, which precipitated him into a premature tomb, Proudhon derived nothing but imprisonment, exile, and abuse. This is the destiny our civilisation keeps in store for those giants of thought, those pioneers of the future who, before the time arrives, lay the wide paths mankind shall travel upon.

His haughty self-sufficiency frequently caused him to be underrated and misjudged, even by those who seemed to be called upon to encourage and support him.

In a country in which every one seeks to place himself under the standard of a party, where men of all ranks seem to feel a pleasure in resigning themselves to their leaders, or to some tradition, Proudhon adhered firmly to his own opinions; he was controlled alone by his conscience. This splendid example, that deserved the admiration of all, was at first understood only by a very limited number of individuals. Thence arose many malevolent accusations and bitter reproaches; and a kind of complicity ensued between some of his followers and his real enemies, who were always anxious to heap calumnies upon him. But nothing could discourage him. Death only put a stop to his labours; he died, while in the full possession of his faculties, in the arms of his distressed wife and children. He did not allow the *curé* of the parish to see him, when he called on him a few days previous to his demise. "This man has done his duty," he said, "but tell him that I am not in need of his attendance. From you only I crave absolution," he added, addressing his wife.

The funeral, got up in a most modest style, was attended by some 3,000 persons of all classes of the population. The Craft was represented by a large number of Masons of both rites; amongst others were Bros. Massol, Colfavru, Roussel, Faurety, Members of the Council; Bros. Henri Brisson, W.M. of Lodge 133; Schœffer, Le Roy, Favre, P.M.'s of the same lodge.

Bro. Massol delivered the following address on behalf of the Order of Masonry:—"Proudhon, in the name of Freemasonry, I give to thee, as one

of its adherents, the last token of esteem and affection.

"Beloved Brethren and Gentlemen,—The man who rests in this tomb was great in mind. Every one may form for himself an idea, through his literary work, of the height of his intellect and the power of his dialectics, which have shattered to pieces many a prejudice. Few only, even of those who lived in close proximity to him, are aware how much indulgence for others, and real kindness, was to be found beneath the rough shell of this labourer's son of Franche-Comte."

Originality and firmness of purpose were distinctive characteristics of Bro. Proudhon: his mind never vacillated. Despite many temptations, he always remained pure; and throughout life he earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

He was born a proletary, he lived a proletary, he died a proletary—that is to say, he was always poor; indeed, so poor was he, that his funeral expenses had to be liquidated by means of voluntary contributions.

The love of justice was thoroughly embodied in him. He was one of those who chiefly contributed towards the building of the noblest work of our century—the foundation of moral truth free from superstition.

Those morals and principles which he considered the real guide for future generations were in him strongly exemplified during the whole of his life. No one was more imbued with the feeling of the dignity of man—no one advocated more forcibly the doctrine of respect for man's life: no one more than he impressed on all minds our holy motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"

A subscription list has been opened for the benefit of Bro. Proudhon's widow and children, who were left almost destitute. About 1,800 francs have been already subscribed by the Paris lodges, while the "youth" of Antwerp subscribed 1,000 francs, besides an annuity of 600 francs. We may add that further donations will be received by Bro. Massol, Member of the Council of the Order.

#### FREEMASONRY IN CHINA.

(From the *Friend of China*, Jan. 3.)

Freemasonry, during the year just ended, has made great strides in the north of China; and there is every likelihood, we hear,—now that there is a sufficient number of lodges in Shanghai to warrant an application for the boon—of this division being made a separate province. "A separate province!" we can imagine an uninitiated

reader saying, "What is that? How can Freemasons cut up the Empire into provinces without the Emperor's permission;" and will venture, in so far as it is correct to write on Masonic subjects in a public journal, to explain.

And first we may as well say, in regard to what is correct to write of Freemasonry, that anything of it may be written and published which is not calculated to violate obligations, to promote discussion, or leave the outer world to infer that Freemasons are wanting in unity and brotherly feeling among themselves. Freemasonry, in itself, is a system of religion in which the sole object of adoration is the Grand Architect of the Universe; and it is one of the peculiar beauties of the practice of this religion that Jew and Greek, Romanist and Protestant, Parsee and Mahometan may—being freeborn and of honest report—all kneel at the same altar, and take joint and several obligations on one volume of Sacred Law—the Bible!

In days of old—centuries back—when to expose too suddenly the results of exploration in the hidden mysteries of nature and science was to create anxiety in the public mind, and place the explorer in jeopardy of his life, the Masonic lodge was his ark of refuge—the brethren his protectors. The protection so excited, extended itself to the families of the brethren, and so originated the practice of that benevolence for which Freemasons are remarkable. As regards the secrecy of their meetings, in no pages of the world's history do we find that Freemasons have ever used it to indulge in plots against established governments. So far are they from this, that we have in newspapers from home by the last mail a pointed illustration of the fact that, when kings are in want of reliable assistance, they may appeal to no body of men with such certainty of success as to their brethren the Freemasons. Not that, in our idea, our royal brother the King of Prussia was right in letting it be known out of his Grand Lodge that he requested all brethren of the mystic tie to rally round him, as their Grand Master, and support him through the difficulties of his government, present and prospective.

Freemasonry, then, the general reader will see from this short preamble, is a system of religion in which all who worship one Supreme Being may join as brethren; and in order to its more efficient working, every country where Freemasonry is practised has its Grand Master, with officers around him practising functions as important as those pertaining to the government of some of the smaller European principalities. Prior to the past year the Grand Lodge of England alone was known in China—the first lodge working under its warrant being the Zeland, at Hong Kong, established a little over twenty years ago. The next lodge was the Sussex, at Canton, and after that the Northern Lodge of China, in Shanghai. It having been determined by a few of the shining

lights of the South that Canton shall never again be in a position to warrant the possession of a Masonic charter, first the warrant for a Royal Arch chapter was returned to the Grand Lodge, and afterwards the lodge itself was moved here as sister to that of North China; the same, during the past year, having been very efficiently worked by Bro. Parker, P.M. The third and last lodge under the Grand Lodge of England is the Tuscan, which was established in Shanghai during the summer of last year, and completed the trio necessary to enable the Grand Lodge of England to erect this quarter into a separate province, distinct from that of Hong Kong (called the Provincial Lodge of China), so far away that it is sometimes impossible for those here to obtain dispensations for certain necessary acts, the doing of which without such dispensation is unconstitutional,—that is to say, it is not in conformity with the tenets of our Masonic religion.

To revert to the opening line of the remarks, "Freemasonry in China made great strides in 1834," the Grand Lodge of England is no longer the dictator to all and several of every country. Our American brethren last year established a lodge of their own, under the designation of the Ancient Landmark; while, lastly, the Grand Lodge of Scotland has wisely seen fit to comply with the prayer of a sufficient number of the brethren, and grant the charter for a Scotch lodge under the designation of "Cosmopolitan"—this announcement bringing us to the object which we had in view when we took pen in hand, namely, to record the installation of its Worshipful Master and other officers.

To resume—we have three lodges in Shanghai under the Grand Lodge of England, one under the American, and one under the Scottish constitutions; and though, as we have said, England is not now the sole dictator in Masonry in China, all other lodges here are proud of possessing, in the person of the Right Worshipful Past Provincial Grand Master Rawson, a brother on whose experience and brotherly regard they can always depend when requiring, as we all require to the latest hour of our existence, instruction and advice. And we could not have a more perfect illustration of the harmony of Masonry under an efficient and respected chief, than the circumstance that all five lodges work under one roof, and have but one Tyler, Brother Phillips; whilst, as in the case before us, each lodge lends the other a helping hand when necessary.

The summons for assembling fixed 5.30 P.M. of Wednesday, the 28th December, at which hour the Northern Lodge of China was opened in ancient form by the Worshipful Past Master, Brother Dunlop (in the absence of the Worshipful Master, Brother Nutt, who arrived shortly afterwards), on the dais, besides Past Provincial Grand Master Rawson, and no less than six past or present

working Masters, an assemblage seldom seen; the number of brethren present in all being between forty and fifty.

Our contemporary of the *News* gives the following list of names of brethren present:—

Bros. Samuel Rawson, P. Prov. G.M. China; Robert F. Gould, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W. Andalusia; Charles E. Parker, Alfred R. Tilby, Ludovic G. Dunlop, P.M.'s; John Nutt, Henry A. Sidford, Charles M. Donaldson, W.M. elect; R. J. Fearon, S.W. Northern Lodge of China; R. S. Gundry, J.W. Tuscan Lodge; V. Seaman, S.D. Sussex Lodge; S. Oppert, S.D. Tuscan Lodge; E. J. Deslandes, J.D. Tuscan Lodge; J. Jacques, Sec. Tuscan Lodge; J. M'L. Brown, W. Tarrant, J. Thorne, Wood, Benjamin, Jeffrey, Keir, Hobson, and about twenty-five others.

The charter of erection having been read by the R.W. P. Prov. Grand Master, the lodge was consecrated in due form by Bro. the Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, acting as Chaplain; after which the W. Master elect, Bro. Charles Melville Donaldson, was installed by the Worshipful Past Master, Bro. Gould, Past Master of the Northern Lodge of China.

The Worshipful Master, Bro. Donaldson, then installed the following brethren to act as office-bearers of the Cosmopolitan for the ensuing year:—

Bro. J. G. M. Coghill.....	Depute Master.
„ John Wilson .....	Senior Warden.
„ W. Devine.....	Junior Warden.
„ James Hooper .....	Treasurer.
„ William Tarrant.....	Secretary (Interim).
„ T. S. Borradaile.....	Senior Deacon.
„ Robert Darling .....	Junior Deacon.
„ J. M. W. Farnham .	Chaplain.
„ F. Farr .....	Dir. of the Cers.
„ L. Segar.....	Inner Guard.
„ W. Phillips.....	Tyler.

The business of the evening having been satisfactorily got through, the lodge was then closed in due form.

We are bound to say that we hail this establishment of a Scotch lodge in China with a good deal of satisfaction, and have no doubt but in the Grand Lodge of Scotland the brethren will be well represented by their newly appointed Proxy Master, Bro. John M'Gaan, of the Mother Kilwinning Lodge. That the exertions of a Proxy Master are requisite to keep the lodge properly represented, seems necessary—the date of the charter being in March last, whereas it only came to hand by the mail which reached us a week before Christmas. The consequence of this delay was that, of seven officers named in the charter signed by the Earl of Kinnaird as Grand Master, on the death of the Duke of Athol, only two were here ready to do their duty—two having died, and the others having left the settlement either for their native land or other parts of the far east. The great difficul-

ties, however, are all over; and in the zeal, experience, and discretion of so expert a Craftsman as Bro. Donaldson, Masonry in general has good assurance that it will prosper and become more and more respected.

#### HAMILTON PLACE, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Ever-growing Tyburnia is naturally impatient to get to still-increasing Belgravia without passing and encountering the straits and terrors of the Park-lane end of Piccadilly. The life of the great Duke of Wellington was more than once endangered at the Gloucester House corner of Park-lane; the poet of the "Pleasures of Memory," who enjoyed his daily walks in and about the Green Park and Piccadilly, dreaded the same terrible crossing, with its cross-fire of carriages, cabs, heavy waggons, and butchers' carts. It is now worse than it was when, compelled by my daily occupation, I shot the crossing with a ready stop. What "shooting the bridge" in a boat at Old London Bridge was to our forefathers, shooting the Park-lane crossing of Piccadilly is to their great grandchildren of the year 1865.

The Hon. William Cowper has a Cowper's "Task" before him in endeavouring to satisfy the requests—nay, demands—that are made upon him to relieve Park-lane of some of its ceaseless traffic. Hack cabs, it is thought, might be allowed to diverge from the lane into the park at Stanhope Gate, and lessen the traffic the other way by entering Hyde Park at Hyde Park Corner, and making their exit at Stanhope Gate. But the Chief Commissioner turns a deaf ear to their arguments and entreaties, and insists on keeping the park as it is—a private, not a public carriage thoroughfare.

It was said, sarcastically, and in some respects truly enough, by Gifford, the editor of the *Quarterly*, that Old London Bridge would not be taken down until either an alderman or a cargo of turtle were lost beneath it.

Caroline, Queen of George II., spoke of shutting up St. James's Park, and converting it into a noble garden for the palace of that name. "She asked my father" (Horace Walpole used to relate) "what it would probably cost." "Only three crowns," was the reply.

What, we will ask and reply, will her Majesty Queen Victoria gain by opening to public carriages a part of Hyde Park? Our Lady the Queen will save the lives and limbs of many of her subjects, and endear herself additionally to all of them.

I have already had occasion to refer to the great Duke of Wellington, and the dangers of the Park-lane crossing, and in doing so, have had thus pleasantly produced to recollection an anecdote of the Iron Duke truly characteristic of the man. The principal records of England were stored for security in the Norman Chapel of the great White Tower of the Tower of London, and in the vaults of the White Tower were deposited a Waterloo-

sized supply of "villanous" gunpowder. We may fairly assume that no sane man with an addiction to field sports would keep his title-deeds in his gun-room; but what was the field-Marshal and Constable's reply,— "Oh, if the powder is in danger, I must see to that; you can possibly afford to lose your records, but I cannot afford to lose my powder,"—a reply at once sensible and humorous.

After this prelude and, I trust, not unpleasant digression, I shall rush into the middle of my subject.

In the House of Commons, a week but since, on the second reading of the "Piccadilly and Park-lane (New Roads) Bill,"

Sir J. Fergusson, on rising to ask for some explanation from the representatives of the Metropolitan Board of Works, said, "There were two questions which he should like to have answered. Some years ago a bill was introduced by Lord Llanover, then Chief Commissioner of Works, for this purpose, but it was abandoned in consequence of the law officers of the Crown, the present Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice of England, having given their opinion that its provisions would violate the rights of the Crown tenants. He should like to ask the Chief Commissioner how it was that this measure was better worthy of support than that which was then abandoned. It was true that since that time Parliament had sanctioned an interference with the rights of Crown lessees in the case of the Thames embankment, but in that instance great concessions of land were in return made to the Crown tenants; and, even if that had not been the case, it could hardly have been argued that because the rights of such persons had been interfered with in one case they were ever afterwards to be entirely disregarded. He should further like to know why the Chief Commissioner of Works had, since last year, changed his mind upon this subject. In a letter dated July 2, 1864, and addressed to the Metropolitan Board, the right hon. gentleman objected to the transformation of Hamilton-place into a thoroughfare, on the ground that it was not wide enough to accommodate the traffic which it was intended to carry through it, and that the alteration would be an expensive and uneconomical measure. He should like to know whether Hamilton-place had grown wider since last year, or why the right hon. gentleman had changed his mind."

Our only M.P. architect (and he is always in his place when architecture is asked about, and up to the question before the House) spoke, in the course of his remarks, as follows:—

Mr. Tite did not wish to enter into a discussion of estimates, which he admitted were matters of considerable uncertainty, but he appealed to the plain sense of the House whether it was not obvious that the alteration of Hamilton-place, with its six houses on one side and two [?] on the other, must

be a cheaper operation than the destruction of Gloucester House and others behind it. Four plans had been suggested for meeting the evil which the Bill sought to remedy. One was that the Chief Commissioner of Works should, with the authority of the Crown, permit carriages to pass through the park, but that the right hon. gentlemen had refused, and, he thought, properly refused, to permit. The second was the extension of South Audley-street into Piccadilly. But if any one looked at the map he would see that the line of South Audley-street directly impinged upon Gloucester House, and therefore such an alteration could not be made at a cost of less than £300,000 or £400,000; besides which, the northern entrance to Audley-street was a quarter of a mile from the Edgware-road, the direct access to the Paddington Station, from which came the great bulk of the traffic which now crowded Park-lane. On these and other grounds, therefore, the Metropolitan Board abandoned the idea of prolonging South Audley-street. There remained, then, two plans; one for the opening up of Hamilton-place, and the other for the widening of the south end of Park-lane. It was true that Hamilton-place was narrow at the upper end, but by the purchase and rebuilding of two houses it might be enlarged without great expense; while, according to the estimates which had been made, the widening of Park-lane would involve a sacrifice of at least £100,000 of public money.

Mr. Cowper, with his hearty Hertfordshire air, was heard in reply. Park-lane was the only direct thoroughfare which lay between the north and south of the district which extended from Church-lane, Kensington, on the west, to Berkeley-street on the east. The traffic which passed through it was to a great extent that of two great railways, which was forced through a passage not more than 18ft. wide, so that one or two heavily-laden vans were sufficient to block it up completely, while it was exceedingly difficult for three ordinary vehicles to proceed along in a parallel line. Now, his opinion was, that the best course to adopt with a view to remedy that state of things, was to widen Park-lane; but the Metropolitan Board, who seemed to have only lately awakened to a sense of their duty in the matter, were of opinion that the enlargement of the southern end would involve a larger expenditure than they ought to undertake. He himself thought the board were rather too timid in this matter; but the majority having decided against the adoption of the plan which he had just mentioned, the alternative lay between doing nothing at all and accepting the proposal contained in the bill under discussion. He would not oppose the introduction or second reading of the bill.

After others had spoken, the bill was read a second time.

The "We are seven" houses in Hamilton-place,

Piccadilly, were, when first erected, thus inhabited:—

No. 1 (west side, end of Piccadilly),—

Dr. Smallbrooke,

Lord Montgomery (*also* "Coilsfield, Ayrshire," Burns's "Ye banks and braes and streams around the Castle of Montgomery").

In 1813 this house was inhabited by Lady Catherine Tylney Long:—

"Long may Long Tylney Wellesley Long Pole live."

But *long* she did not live here; and No. 1 is dropped by Mr. P. Boyle, "Fashionable Court and Country Guide Office, Vine-street, Piccadilly," made "for the use of Porters in the Hall, Servants, &c.," and, let me add, whose now *scarce* Guides of fifty or sixty years since supply very pleasant reading for lovers of the past in the present day.

This No. 1 passed to Lord Foley in 1814, and in 1818 to Lord High Chancellor Eldon, great-grandfather of the present earl, and Crown tenant of No. 1.

No. 2. The first owner I can find of No. 2 is Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford—Charles James Fox's and Sir Richard Westmacott's Duke of Bedford. Strange, that owning so large a portion of West-end London as the Russell or Bedford family owned and owns, our ducal Russell should have his London house *not* on his own property. From Hamilton-place the Duke of Bedford of 1819 removed to No. 13, St. James's-square, still away from his own vast London property. And who was the Duke of Bedford's successor in No. 2? Why, Earl Gower, the first Marquis of Stafford and the first Duke of Sutherland. The duke died in 1833, and the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Sutherland in her own right retired from stately Stafford House, and passed the remainder of her London life in pleasant No. 2. This countess in her own right was, I may observe, an accomplished artist.

No. 3 was first inhabited by Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, from 1810 to 1816 or 1817, when Lord Foley, of Witley Court, in Worcestershire, "came into possession."

No. 4 was first inhabited by Bingham, Earl of Lucan, from whom it passed, in 1814, to the great Duke of Wellington, whose London house it was when the Battle of Waterloo was won by his fine genius for war. I wish I had been aware of this fact when compiling my "Handbook of London." From the Duke, No. 4 passed to Lord Grenville; next to Mr. Labouchere, the father of Lord Taunton; next to Mr. Bevan, the banker; next to the *bibliopole*, Mr. Grenville, whose fine library, bequeathed by him to the British Museum, was well taken care of—at classic No. 4.

No. 5 was the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham. The Marchioness, the influential favourite of George IV., was living here in her dowager days, when the first gentleman

in Europe, and the last of the Georges, was in his grave. How different the retiring thoughts of the Dowager Marchioness, in No. 5, from those of the Dowager Duchess in No. 2.

No. 6 belonged to the Earl of Belmore, a Lowry-Corry by birth, and an Earl in the Irish peerage. The Earl of Belmore, of 1865, lives in Eaton-place.

No. 7 was the residence of another Boyle, Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, from whom it passed to Mr. Philip John Miles, of Leigh Court, near Bristol, whose collection of pictures of the Italian school was and is widely and deservedly famous. This same No. 7 was afterwards inhabited by the late Mr. H. A. J. Munro, of Novar, and the rooms refitted with another fine collection of pictures. Here were to be seen the celebrated "Madonna dei Candelabri," of Raffaele, some noble landscapes by Turner, and a View of Venice, by Bonnington—a masterpiece in every sense of the word. No one house, that I can call to mind, has held two private collections of pictures equally famous as were once to be seen in noisy, yet secluded, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly.

And have I not proved, I will ask, that this quiet little "place," of seven houses, through which it is now proposed to turn the traffic running to and from Tyburnia and Belgravia, is one very rich indeed in pleasant and "perhaps" undisturbed associations?—PETER CUNNINGHAM, in the *Builder*.

#### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### THE JEWISH TEMPLES.

What is known of Solomon's Temple, and were there two or three of them?—D.—[The Temple of Solomon has been for ages a stumbling-block to antiquaries, critics, commentators, and divines. Unlike other buildings of greater or lesser antiquity, no remains of its existence are to be found that may corroborate any hypothesis as to the style of its architecture, its materials, or its dimensions. The first Temple at Jerusalem, built by Solomon, and emphatically called after him, Solomon's Temple, which, with the addition "in all its glory," became a standard of perfection for beauty, wealth, or splendour, was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, on the ninth day of Ab, nine hundred years after the rebellion of the Israelites, under Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, against Moses on the same day of the before-mentioned month. The palaces, public buildings, and the Temple of Solomon were laid in dust and ashes, and the walls of the city totally demolished, on the fatal ninth of Ab, in the year 588, B.C., or in the year A.M. 3338.

The second Temple, which was built upon the ruins of the first by Zerrubbabel and his associate Joshua, with the assistance of Phœnician workmen, was commenced B.C. 534, the work interrupted, because the Samaritans were not allowed to co-operate with the Jews; stood still to B.C. 520, and was completed B.C. 516. During the wars B.C. 175 to 163, it was pillaged and desecrated by Antiochus, and dedi-

cated to Jupiter Olympus. Judas Maccabæus restored the worship, and purified it B.C. 156, and Herod the Great stormed, and took it, B.C. 37. Herod rebuilt it, hence it was called Herod's, or the third, Temple about 21 years B.C., and was finally destroyed in the war under Titus, A.D. 70, by a Roman soldier, who threw a firebrand into that portion of it which the Jews themselves had not consumed, and which Titus had himself endeavoured to extinguish. The Emperor Julian, A.D. 363, undertook to rebuild the Temple, but was, after great preparation, compelled to desist from his attempt, by flames of fire which burst out of the foundations. There have been many instances in which writers have confounded all three temples, and actually brought in their accounts of Ezekiel's visionary temple, writing of the three temples and the latter as if they were all one and the same structure. There are several Solomon's Temples recorded as existing in India, and whenever and wherever a mystic origin has been desirable for any sect, party, or society, Solomon's Temple has been a favourite foundation from which to date their origin. We have no desire to be involved in a Temple controversy, and advise our correspondent to search out the matter indicated for himself.]

##### THE NEW LIGHT AT THE PYRAMIDS.

I am keeping a sharp look-out on Mr. Piazza Smith's doings at the Pyramids, and send a scrap of information thereon. A letter has been received from Professor C. P. Smyth, reporting the progress of the Egyptian Expedition. The Professor says, writing from the East Tomb, Great Pyramid:—"The magnesium wire light is something astounding in its power of illuminating difficult places. With any number of wax candles which we have yet taken into either the King's chamber or the grand gallery, the impression left on the mind is merely seeing the candles and whatever is very close to them, so that you have small idea whether you are in a palace or a cottage; but burn a triple strand of magnesium wire, and in a moment you see the whole apartment, and appreciate the grandeur of its size and beauty of its proportions. This effect, so admirably complete, too, as it is, and perfect in its way, probably results from the extraordinary intensity of light, apart from its useful photographic property, for, side by side with the magnesium light, the wax candle flame looked not much brighter than the red granite of the walls of the room. . . . Whatever can be reached by hand is chipped and hammered and fractured to a frightful degree; and this maltreatment by modern man, combined with the natural wear and tear of some of the softer stones under so huge a pressure as they are exposed so, and for so long duration, has made the measuring of what is excessively tedious and difficult, and the concluding what was, in some cases, rather ambiguous."—††

##### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR COSTUME.

What is the correct costume of Knights Templar?—ALBINE.—[If you mean Masonic Knights Templar, a cloak, baldric, sword, and star of the Order. That is the new saluteable dress. Some contend you may add to it whatever you please, as "permissive" costume. Therefore, if their notion be correct, you are quite at liberty to do as you say—"go in the parti-colours of a mediæval fool," either on Dr.

Doran's authority or Mr. Douce's. Templar military is totally beneath your notice. Go as a gentlemen, and adopt the salutable costume.]

#### IT CAN'T BE HELPED.

"The novice cried, 'It can't be helped, it can't be helped!' He had become one of many who, in their unwitting gaiety, had committed himself to certain vows, oaths, and promises he found it hard to fulfil. The brethren urged him to proceed on his way, but he held back and repeated, 'I've seen enough; it can't be helped, it can't be helped!'" What does this allude to?—P. P.—[We should imagine to some rhapsody which, when written, was so foolish that if no one knew what it meant it does not matter. "It can't be helped."]

#### MESMERISM AND FREEMASONRY.

Has mesmerism, or clairvoyance, ever had any connection with Freemasonry?—A READER OF BULWER'S *Strange Story*.—[Read the novel again carefully, and form your own opinion. Mesmerism was largely discussed by Freemasons in the latter portion of the last century. We know of an entire volume of letters from all parts of the globe, to an eminent Freemason, in which mesmerism, Swedenborgianism, and Freemasonry are the all-pervading subjects. In this correspondence all three are identified the one with the other; and there are other occult sciences brought to bear on the Order. We dare not publish any such extracts as you recommend, because we should raise such an outcry that our time would be swallowed up in a never-ending controversy. There are more things on earth than is dreamed of in many systems of philosophy, and what you mention is one of them. Ask for a private letter at your post-office, in your own name, "left till called for." In it you will find the address of a brother you may correspond with in the North.]

#### "MASONRY THE HANDMAID OF RELIGION."

I want to trace the origin of the pert saying so often made use of by brethren, not the best informed, that "Freemasonry is the handmaid to religion." Who will help an ENQUIRER?

#### BRO. SPENCER'S MASONIC LIBRARY.

Is it a fact that Bro. Spencer is about to dispose of a valuable library of Masonic books out of the Craft?—STUDENS.—[We believe Bro. Spencer is in treaty to sell the library you refer to to the authorities in Bedford-row. A century hence, when Grand Lodge may, it is to be hoped, be a little more intellectual, the memory of those who failed to secure them will not be cherished quite as warmly as all connected with its management might wish. Time works wonders, and Grand Officers are no more infallible in their reputation than simple folk.]

#### GRAND SHOCKS.

How many kind of Grand shocks do Masons recognise?—W.—[You shock us by expecting a categorical reply.]

#### WREN'S "PARENTALIA."

Does Christopher Wren's *Parentalia* give many Masonic incidents in Sir Christopher's life?—STUDENS.—[No.]

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Is Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, a brother Mason?—C. D.—[We believe, but are not sure, that he has been initiated yet. We hope not; and can hardly believe any Mason would delight in slaughter as he has done.]

#### THE YORK SECTIONS.

How many sections are there in the Old York Lectures?—A. Y.—[Six in part one, three in part two, seven in part three.]

#### WHAT ARE THE LANDMARKS?

We are all told to preserve the landmarks of the Order. In my lodge, in a provincial town, they reckon some things landmarks which several London brethren say are not landmarks. Will you, or some of your correspondents, define what are landmarks? and thus set at rest the doubts of—A NEW BROTHER.

#### ROSIERUCIANISM.

I should like to see what likeness there is between Rosierucianism, as popularly understood, and Freemasonry. How is this to be done?—\*.—[Read *Dogme et Rituel de la Haute Magie*; and *La Magie et l'Astrologie*.]

#### THE CHAPTER OF ARRAS.

Did the Chapter of Arras, mentioned by Clavel, Thory, &c., ever grant documentary diplomas?—A. +. \*.—[It did. We have seen one.]

#### PORTRAIT OF BRO. DR. CRUCEFIX.

Is there a portrait engraved, or painted, of the late Brother Dr. Crucefix, and where can it be seen?—  
—, —.

#### LODGE BANNERS.

E. W. would be much obliged by descriptions of lodge banners—not coats of arms—used in the various lodges both metropolitan and provincial.

#### CHRISTIANITY OF THE MARK DEGREE.

When I was in America I saw several candidates advanced as Mark Masters. I took a note of the passages of Scripture used, which were Psalm cxviii., 22, Matt. xxi. 42, Mark xii. 10, and Luke xx. 17. These texts are all essentially Christian, and explain the tendency to christianity in the Mark degree.—MALLET AND CHISEL.—[The texts prove nothing. If the Mark degree has a Christian tendency, what can the legend of the degree have to do with the completion of Solomon's Temple and Hiram Abiff? If it is Christian, then it is an anachronism. If Jewish, then the texts are sadly misapplied. Seeing the entire ritual is not more than eighteen years old, and differs in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America, this is not to be wondered at. The Masons in the north of England still stick to their old Mark degree, at hangman's price, and on the Continent it is scarcely known. In America, there are very many extraordinary degrees practised, and the Anglicised-American working, lately introduced in certain quarters, is not for the better.]

To a human heart, after the apoplectic crushings of a down-pressed youth, the most violent pulses of joy are heavier than the movements of pensive sadness.



## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The sixty-seventh Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was celebrated on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., in the Freemasons' Hall, and was attended, as usual, most numerously by the members of the Craft. The list of Stewards represented 85 lodges, 58 of them being contributed by the lodges of the metropolis. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, R.W. Prov. G.M. for Northampton and Hunts, occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Col. Bowyer, P.G.M. Oxford; Augustus Smith, P.G.M. Cornwall; John Havers, P.G.W.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; G. Plucknett, S.G.D.; Llewellyn Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; G. W. R. Potter, P.G.D.; John Hervey, P.G.D.; John Hopwood, P.G.D.; S. B. Wilson, P.G.D.; B. Head, P.G.D.; J. Udall, P.G.D.; A. W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cers.; T. Fenn, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Symonds, P. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Nicholas Bradford, P. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; W. Young, G.S.B.; G. Patten, P.G.S.B.; R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B.; W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; J. Dickie, G. Purst.

The cloth having been cleared, grace was sung in a most admirable manner by the boys of the school.

The CHAIRMAN said,—Brethren, the first toast which is given by all good Masons, and indeed in every assemblage of Englishmen, is the health of our beloved Sovereign, whom we rejoice to find is gradually recovering from the affliction under which she is suffering, and is once more showing herself amongst her subjects; and I hope in time she will be able to perform all those duties with that grace which has endeared her to all classes of her subjects. Brethren, I give you "The Health of our Queen." (Loud applause.)

The National Anthem then followed, the solo parts by Madame Parepa.

The CHAIRMAN,—I have great pleasure in proposing a toast which is only second to the one which you have just received. I have to ask you to drink the health of the Prince of Wales, who will, when the time shall unfortunately arrive, be the successor of his mother. At the present time he possesses all the tastes and feelings of an English gentleman; and I hope that when he grows older he will also acquire the tastes and feelings of older men; but at the present time I think his mother has reason to congratulate herself on the qualities and good reputation of the future heir to the throne. Brethren, I give you "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." Drunk with the most enthusiastic cheers.

Song—"The Nightingale's Trill," by Madame Parepa; the music by Bro. Wilhelm Ganz, which was rapturously encored, but for which Madame Parepa substituted "Sing, birdie, sing," also by Bro. Ganz.

The CHAIRMAN,—I have now to propose to you a toast, to which anyone present is more competent to do justice than myself, as I am but a comparatively young man and inexperienced Mason, and consequently cannot so well appreciate the merits of our Grand Master as you can yourselves. I, therefore, cannot do better than leave it in your hands, with the recommendation of his great name, and his reputation throughout the world of Masonry. I propose to you "The Health of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of Freemasons." (Loud cheers.)

This was followed by a duet, "The moon is raised," from

"The Lily of Killarney" (Benedict), by Bros. Wilson and Walworth.

The CHAIRMAN,—Brethren, I have now to ask you to drink the health of the noble Earl, the Deputy Grand Master, who supports and assists the Grand Master most efficiently in his duties, and takes the place of our Grand Master in his absence—I mean the Earl de Grey and Ripon. (Hear, hear.) It is unnecessary that I should say anything in recommendation of him to you; because it is not only as a Freemason that his name is known throughout the country, for he has well served his country and his sovereign in other respects than as a Mason in both Houses of Parliament, and as Under Secretary for War. In that office, and ultimately as Secretary of State for War, he has served well (hear, hear), and has carried out, in parliamentary and official life, the same conduct which he has evinced as Deputy Grand Master. I beg to propose "The Health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master," and to couple with it the other Grand Officers. (Cheers.)

Bro. AUGUSTUS SMITH, M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M. of Cornwall, and Chairman of the Board of Stewards, said,—It is my duty, brethren, on behalf of our Deputy Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and also on the part of the other Grand Officers here present, to return thanks for the compliment that has been paid us, and for the manner in which that toast has been proposed; and it is my duty on this occasion myself to return thanks for Earl de Grey, our Deputy Grand Master. I also assure you, further, it is with sincere pleasure that I undertake that task, for we truly regard that nobleman. Those who know him in his private capacity as a Mason, as a nobleman, or as one well known throughout the kingdom as Secretary of State, not only for his talents, but the amiable manner in which he carries his duty out, will cordially appreciate the toast connected with his name. On behalf of myself and those in the same position as we are, the Grand Officers of the lodge, I beg to thank you for the manner in which the compliment has been paid us.

Song—"The little fay," by Miss Julia Elton, which was encored.

Bro. Col. BOWYER, Prov. G.M. for Oxfordshire, said,—Brethren, I have great pleasure, as well as a great duty, to attend upon these occasions. I confess that it is generally accompanied with a sort of apprehension that upon me would devolve that not very comfortable merit of seniority—the duty of proposing one of the principal toasts of the evening (hear, hear); and although I could wish that that merit should fall into better hands for your sakes, yet no brother can propose the toast that I am about to give with more cordiality and fraternal esteem than I do. (Hear, hear.) I feel less diffidence upon this occasion than I do upon others where I have the honour to propose these toasts, because I know that the merits of those brethren who so kindly fill the chair at these meetings will require no words from me in proposing that health to induce you to receive it with that cordiality and regard, and that fraternal gratitude that this toast is regarded with; and, therefore, in proposing the health of the nobleman who fills the chair this evening, I am sure I need say nothing to induce you to receive it as I propose it. Whenever public or private duty is concerned, there the Duke of Manchester never fails to be present (hear, hear); and when such noblemen devote their time, their position, and their talents to the merits of Freemasonry, we may rest assured that the interests of our Order—the Charities of our Institution—will never fail. I am quite sure that you will prove upon this occasion that you are grateful for his presiding over you—that you will receive his health with all that cordiality and personal regard that it deserves, and that you

will thank him for the honour and kindness he has done in presiding. Brethren, I most cordially and fraternally propose to you "The Health of our Noble Chairman, the Duke of Manchester." (Drunk with Masonic cheering, with one cheer more.)

Bro. the DUKE of MANCHESTER, who, on rising, was most warmly received, said,—Brethren, I am sincerely thankful to you for the cordial manner in which you have received my health, and especially for that last cheer, which was given spontaneously, and without a leader. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Certainly it amply repays me for any little trouble it has given me, for the honour of presiding here has sufficiently repaid me. I trust I may on all occasions, when similar duties call me into fellowship and association with my fellow countrymen, always equally deserve their good wishes. (Hear, hear.) I need not say that it is gratifying to any one to earn the good feelings of his countrymen; but it is especially gratifying for an English nobleman to see the hearty way in which he is received by his fellow subjects, and compare it with the feelings which I am afraid do not exist in other countries. We are proud and delighted, because we are fellow countrymen and fellow subjects in every sense of the word. We have no privileges for anyone to be jealous of, and I am sure all English noblemen are anxious to do their duty (hear, hear, and applause), and legitimately and honourably to fill the position in which birth has placed them; but whatever the circumstances, I am very grateful for the way in which you have received the toast of my health. (Cheers.)

Bro. the Duke of MANCHESTER then rose and said,—Brethren, I have now to propose to you the toast of the evening, and I am sure, in the presence of the boys brought up in our Institution, it will require very few words from me in order to secure for the sentiment a cordial greeting; for I am sure you all desire the prosperity of the Institution which has now for some years nurtured and educated these youths. (Hear, hear.) I must say that the appearance of the boys does great credit to the Institution, and I trust that the interesting spectacle before you will alike open your hearts and your purses. (Cheers.) I am sorry to say that, personally, I am unacquainted with the merits of your Institution, except from beholding the boys that are educated in it; but I take leave to say that, from all I have seen and heard, it appears a most admirable one. (Applause.) The system of education is evidently good, and I am glad to see that classics and mathematics are equally balanced, for I am one of those who think that, in some schools too great a preponderance is given to classics, for I do not think that classics strengthen the mind to the same extent as mathematics. But I have, at the same time, no doubt that some minds are better qualified for classical than mathematical learning, and, in such cases, the special qualities of the mind should be encouraged and promoted; but still, for the general business of life, I should think mathematics preferable to classics. I confess that I know almost nothing of Roman history, and nothing of Latin, and, indeed, nothing of Greek either, except what I may have learned during the last few years, and which I set about acquiring in order to enable me to read Homer in the original text. (Cheers and laughter.) I did very well without such knowledge previously at the same time a man cannot become a distinguished orator or writer except he has become familiar with the great models of antiquity; but unless a man wishes to follow literary pursuits or to take a prominent position in the debates in Parliament, the class of education I have ventured to indicate is, in my opinion, the best; and, therefore, any boy will find it more to his advantage to have his mind strengthened by mathematical and geometrical studies. (Hear, hear.) I believe, and I daresay you are all better informed on the point than myself,

that the sum of £15,000 is required before the new building can be started, clear of debt. I have no doubt that it must be the wish of all Freemasons that the noble School for Boys should be free from debt. (Loud cheers.) This is, doubtless, one of the principal objects of the fraternity—one of the three principles you have in view in associating together; and I earnestly trust that by the exertions of the fraternity it will be freed from debt as soon as possible. (Cheers.) I am sure all must be anxious to do all in their power to assist in so worthy an object. And now, having seen the boys educated in the school, and having enjoyed, I hope, a very good dinner, and a pleasant evening, let me venture to make one suggestion, that every one present should, on the spot, give the school, in addition to their subscriptions, half as much as the price of the dinner ticket. That would, I apprehend, yield about £100 additional to the Institution. (Cheers.) At any rate, whether you adopt my suggestion or not, permit me to ask you to drink "Prosperity to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys."

The toast was very cordially received, and responded to with all the honours.

### METROPOLITAN.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 45).—This ancient lodge held high holiday on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at their usual place of meeting, the Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane. There was a large muster of the brethren and a numerous assemblage of visitors, amongst whom might be recognised some of the most distinguished members of the Craft. After raising to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Briant, Tunstill, and Alexander, the retiring Master, Bro. W. Y. Laing, proceeded to install his successor, according to ancient custom, into the chair of K.S. The newly-installed Master, Bro. J. F. Booser, next appointed, invested, and ably addressed his officers as to their various duties. His staff stands as follows:—Bros. F. Jacob, S.V.; H. Hales, J.W.; Campion, S.D.; Vass, J.D.; T. Claisen, I.G.; Bradley, Tyier. The Master commenced his year of office most felicitously. His first act was to initiate Mr. Kohnstamm into the mysteries of Freemasonry, which he did most ably. An excellent banquet, exquisite vocal displays, and affectionate farewells closed a delightful gathering.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—Lodge St. Aubyn (No. 954).—EMERGENCY.—In pursuance of the desire of several brethren of the lodge, proposing candidates under the emergency clauses of the constitution, the W.M. convened a lodge on Monday, the 27th ult., at seven p.m., when, on approved ballot, three of the four candidates were regularly introduced and initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry, requesting to be enrolled as members of the lodge. The W.M. passed two E.A.'s to the second degree, and having brought forward some matters of business, named on the summons, which were discussed and disposed of, the lodge was closed with prayer. A large number of visiting brethren were present, and returned thanks for the reception they had met with at the hands of the brethren of 954.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—CONSECRATION OF THE ROWLEY LODGE (No. 1051).

This beautiful ceremony took place on Friday, the 3rd inst., under the presidency of the V.W. Bro. Captain Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Prov. S.G.W., who had most kindly undertaken the duties, in the unavoidable absence of the R.W. the D. Prov. G.M., Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart.

For fifty-five years there has been but one Masonic lodge in Lancaster—the Lodge of Fortitude, now No. 281; and of late years the roll of its members has been very lengthy, so lengthy that it seemed desirable to some of the brethren that some of the younger branches of this Masonic family should migrate,

and leave breathing room for those who, from old affection, preferred to remain in the home in which they first saw the light. No un-Masonic feeling dictated this desire, and no brother who has become a member of the new lodge has withdrawn his name from the roll of the parent lodge. As will be perfectly understood, it was not alone to make breathing-room for the members of the Lodge of Fortitude that these brethren resolved upon the formation of a new lodge. They had in view the rewards of a more active career for themselves, and the certainty of bringing within the pale of the Craft brethren who had become somewhat apathetic in their interest in it; while they believed that they should also find recruits among worthy men who have hitherto stood aloof from Masonry. The roll of the new lodge on Friday was tangible evidence that part of these aspirations had not been delusive, for it contained the names of more than one brother who had not for many a long day been in lodge; and the first labour of the newly-installed Master was to add to the roll a name that will do honour to the lodge. After the resolution to found a lodge, came the gravest consideration of the name by which the lodge should be called; and without a dissentient voice it was resolved to call it the Rowley Lodge; and why? because Bro. the Rev. Joseph Rowley was the Chaplain of the Lodge of Fortitude, and when he died in January of last year, he had been sixty-nine years a Mason, and his lodge believed him to be then the oldest Freemason in the Queen's dominions. These seemed indisputable reasons for following the good Masonic rule to give a new lodge a name allusive to the maternity whence it sprang, and to prefer to all others the name of one distinguished in the Craft; hence the new lodge was called the Rowley Lodge, and hence the brethren of the new lodge have been gratified by the presentation of a splendid Bible, the gift of Miss Rowley, the daughter of that most worthy brother, their patron.

Punctually at four o'clock, the presiding officer opened a lodge at the Masonic lodge-room at the Music-hall in Lancaster, Bro. Captain A. C. Mott, Prov. G. Steward, P.M. of Lodge 241, occupying the chair of S.W., and Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., P.M., that of J.W.; besides whom there were present Bros. J. H. Younghusband, Prov. G.S.B., P.M.; Thomas Wylie, P. Prov. G. Sec.; C. D. Banister, P.G. Sword Bearer of England, and P. Prov. G. Officer of the provinces of Durham, Northumberland, and West Lancashire; Rev. John Dunkley, Prov. G. Chap.; T. M. Shuttleworth, Prov. G.S.; the W. Masters of the Lodge of Fortitude (No. 281), Lodge of Furness (No. 995), Union Lodge (No. 129), in the provinces of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and many others distinguished for their position and interest in the Craft. Bro. Dean, P.M., presided at the organ, ably supported by Bros. Yeatman, Wood, Unsworth, and Kermish, whose services rendered the ceremonies beautiful and solemn beyond description; suffice it to say, that rarely, if ever, was a consecration so perfect and so imposing witnessed in West Lancashire. The merit of this perfection must be attributed mainly to the ability of the officers of Provincial Grand Lodge who conducted the ceremonies, and to whom the ritual must be now becoming pleasantly familiar; for such is the progress of Freemasonry in the province, that this is the sixth new lodge opened in it during the past twelve months. Without attempting to describe the whole ceremony, we will record that Bro. Captain Starkie, as presiding officer, delivered an able address to the brethren on the nature of the duties about to be performed, and that the Rev. Bro. Dunkley, Prov. G. Chap., pronounced his oration solemnly and impressively, leading the way to the interesting ceremonies of the sprinkling of corn, wine, and oil, the sweet savour of the incense, and the dedication and constitution of the lodge.

Bro. Captain Starkie delegated to Bro. Younghusband the duty of installing Bro. Arthur Hausbrow, P.M., Worshipful Master of the new lodge, a duty which was performed most ably and effectively, and the W.M. was then saluted by the brethren in the three degrees, according to ancient custom. Bro. Hausbrow then proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Henry Ball, S.W.; William Henry Bagnall, J.W.; Wilson Barker, Treas.; Dean, P.M., Org. The lodge then resolved itself into a lodge of emergency and the ballot being declared clear, John Daniel Moore, M.D., was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, by Bro. Hausbrow, W.M.

Immediately on the closing of the lodge, the brethren hastened to the hotel of Bro. Sly, the indefatigable host of the King's Arms, where a banquet had been prepared worthy of the

occasion, comprising, as it did, every possible delicacy of the season. It would be unfair to print the sumptuous bill of fare here, where its readers would but be mocked by the empty names of the good things. Not so those who read that bill of fare as they sat down to partake of them, for they were all there in perfection and abundance, doing that credit to Bro. Sly's establishment which its long established reputation demand.

The toasts proposed from the chair were "The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., and Earl de Grey and Ripon, M.W.D.G.M.," ably responded to by Bro. Banister, P.G.S.B. "Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, and Sir Thomas George Hesketh, R.W.D. Prov. G.M.," acknowledged and enlarged upon most pleasingly by Bro. Wylie, P. Prov. G. Sec. "Captain Starkie, V.W.P. Prov. S.G.W., the Presiding Officer of the day, and the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge," which Bro. Younghusband, Prov. G.S.B., in replying to, made the medium of much gratifying information upon the welfare of the province. The musical brethren, with Bro. Dean presiding at the piano-forte, discoursed sweet music in honour of each of these toasts, and created some amusement by the glee of "The Mighty Conqueror," as the air appropriate to the next toast, that of "The Rowley Lodge," proposed in most complimentary terms towards the lodge and its first Master, by Bro. Younghusband. "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. Williamson, the worshipful mayor of the ancient and loyal borough of Lancaster; by Bro. Dr. Barber, P.M., on the part of the Lodge of Furness; by Bro. Howe, W.M. of the Lodge of Fortitude; and, though last not least effectively, by Bro. Basher, W.M. of the Union Lodge, who so admirably described how he had made amends for not being at home to receive his invitation, by coming in person to accept it, that he received the unwonted honour of being declared with chorus loud and full a "jolly good fellow." "The Health of the newly-initiated Bro. Dr. Moore," was the last toast of the evening, and that having been replied to, the brethren separated, sorry to part, happy to meet again.

At the desire of the W.M., the brethren sat down to the banquet without aprons or insignia of office. The services of the Tylers were dispensed with, and the needful attendance of waiters proceeded, uninterrupted by the occurrence of honours at which they could not have been permitted to be present. The brethren were unanimous in their approbation of this course of proceedings; and it is very humbly suggested to the Craft that lodges would very much consult their own comfort if they followed this good example generally, when banquets are held out of the lodge-room. There are, of course, occasions on which this would be improper; but in the great majority of instances the exhibition of aprons and insignia only affords gapesped to the idlers about an hotel, and perhaps a grin on the face of some unworthy cowan; while it does no good, and incommodes the brethren themselves. It now only remains to hope that a good work, so well begun, may be zealously proceeded with, and continue in prosperity until time shall be no more.

WARRINGTON.—Lodge of Lights (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the last Monday in February, at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. G. Greenall, M.P., Bro. H. B. White, P.M., S.W., presided, and was supported by Bros. John Bowes, I.P.M., as S.W.; W. Smith, J.W.; C. Pettitt, Master of the Ceremonies; J. G. Higginbottom, R. G. Stringer, R. Gibbons, W. K. Walmsley, B. P. Coxon, W. H. Spring, J. Brown, J. Maxfield, P.M.; Dr. Pennington, G. Blackhurst, J. Worthington, W. Ahern, and J. Robinson, Tyler. The lodge was opened by the acting W.M. according to ancient form, when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Bowes assumed the chair of K.S. Bros. B. P. Coxon and W. H. Spring being candidates for the third degree, and having given proof of proficiency, were entrusted, and retired. On being readmitted, they were raised to the sublime degree by Bro. Bowes. The lodge was then resumed in the first degree, when Bro. John Brown, a candidate for the second, gave proof of proficiency, and retired. On readmission, he was passed by Bro. H. B. White. The lodge was now closed down to the first degree. It was resolved that a committee should be formed, to be designated the Lodge-room Committee, who were to have full power to make arrangements for renting and letting, and other matters connected with the lodge-rooms. Bro. the Rev.

R. Garland, *L.L.B.*, was proposed as a joining member, and a gentleman was proposed as a candidate for the mysteries. After some other routine business, the lodge was closed in harmony.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—*Pomfret Lodge* (No. 360).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., under the presidency of Bro. Butler Wilkins, *W.M.*, when, the minutes of the last lodge night having been read and confirmed, the *W.M.* proceeded to pass Bros. Comber and Whitehouse from the first to the second degree. A ballot was then taken for Mr. Edmund Roberts, of Weedon, and this being unanimous he was afterwards initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, the *W.M.* again performing the ceremony with great ability. Mr. James Hughes, of Northampton, and Mr. John Underwood Stanton, of Northampton, were afterwards proposed as fitting persons to become members of the Order, and the lodge was adjourned to the first Thursday in April. Bro. R. Bridges, 254, Ipswich, was a visitor.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

##### CONSECRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY MASONIC HALL AT OXFORD.

On Friday, February 24th, the University Masonic Hall, which has been erected for the Apollo University Lodge, was consecrated and dedicated by the Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, Colonel Henry Atkins Bowyer, in the presence of about 150 brethren.

The new hall, designed by Bro. E. G. Bruton, is situated at the west end of the Assembly Room of the Clarendon (late Star) Hotel, which has been shortened to the extent of about 27ft. It is a handsome vaulted room, of 52ft. in length, and 26ft. in width and height. The walls are formed into panels by pilasters, placed at intervals along the walls: upon these rest fluted brackets, which run into and break up a bold cornice at the springing of the vaulted ceiling. This ceiling is temporarily finished in blue plaster, and is nearly semicircular in section. The vault line is only broken by the ribs of the roof, which are painted in rainbow tints. The pilasters are raised on a deep plinth, and a raised platform runs along each side of the room. At the semicircular end of the room is a dais, and in the centre of this there is a space still further raised by two more steps, to form a throne, and this, the place of the principal seat, is surmounted by two Corinthian columns on pedestals. The centre of the floor is laid with tessellated pavement, having a handsome fringo-like border, with tassels at the corners. The room being seldom used in the day-time has only a lantern light in the centre; but at night it is lighted by about a hundred jets of gas, raised on each side just above the cornice. The heating is by means of hot water in pipes running under the platforms. The room was temporarily furnished, but new furniture of walnut wood is in process of manufacture, from the design of the architect. The seats and backs will be covered with crimson embossed velvet. Besides the lodge room proper there are waiting rooms, robing rooms, and other conveniences. These are situated between the lodge and Frewin Hall passage, in which the entrance is situated. This is immediately opposite the University Union, and the approach is by means of a handsome staircase. There are likewise two banqueting rooms—one 63ft. by 31ft., and the other 33ft. by 20ft.; but as the banquets are served by the Clarendon Hotel Company, the brethren have not the exclusive use of these rooms.

The brethren assembled in the lodge room, the vessels of consecration, kindly lent for the occasion by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Alderman Spiers, having been placed on a table in front of the *W.M.*'s pedestal, covered. The lodge was opened in the first degree by the *W.M.* of the Apollo Lodge, Bro. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave; after which the Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M., and the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge entered the lodge in their order, marshalled by the Directors of Ceremonies.

The *W.M.* having vacated the chair, the Prov. G.M. occupied it, and appointed his Wardens *pro tem.*

The *W. Master* then requested the Prov. G.M. to dedicate the University Masonic Hall agreeably to ancient form.

The Prov. G. Master directed the Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. Rev. James Cattlow, *M.A.*, of St. John's College, to proceed with the ceremony.

The Prov. G. Chaplain commenced by reading a passage from Scripture, taken from 1 Kings viii. 22—30.

The following anthem was then sung by the brethren, the musical arrangements being made under the direction of Bro. Handley, Prov. G. Organist, assisted by several musical brethren:—

Hail! universal Lord,  
By heaven and earth ador'd,  
All hail! great God!  
Before Thy Name we bend,  
To us Thy grace extend,  
And to our pray'r attend,  
All hail! great God!

The Architect then delivered to the Prov. G.M. the implements of his profession, entrusted to him for the erection of the building, and announced that he had completed the work according to the plans and specifications which were agreed to by the brethren.

The Prov. G. Master expressed his approval of the architect's conduct, and the following anthem was then sung:—

Psalm cxxxiii.

1. Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is: brethren, to dwell together in unity!
2. It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard: even to Aaron's beard, and went down to the skirts of his clothing.
3. Like as the dew of Hermon: which fell upon the hill of Sion.
4. For there the Lord promised his blessing and life for evermore.

The Prov. G. Officers formed in procession, the elements of consecration being carried by the D. Prov. G.M. and the *W.M.*'s of Lodges Nos. 340 and 357, Bros. C. T. Hawkins and Cave. During the procession, solemn music was played on the organ, except at the intervals of dedication.

The circuit of the lodge having been made, and the Prov. G.M. having reached the East, the *W.M.* of Lodge No. 357 presented the vessel containing corn to the Prov. G.M., who sprinkled the lodge with the corn, the Prov. G. Chap. reading Psalm lxxii. v. 16:—"There shall be an heap of corn in the earth high upon the hills: his fruit shall shake like Libanus and shall be green in the city like grass upon the earth."

The Prov. G. Master then said: In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom be all honour and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Masonry.

Then followed the musical response by the brethren—"Glory be to God on high."

The second circuit of the lodge being made, the *W.M.* of Lodge No. 340 presented the chalice of wine to the Prov. G.M., who sprinkled the lodge with the wine, the Prov. G. Chap. reading Numbers xv. 7:—"And for a drink offering thou shalt offer the third part of an hin for a sweet savour unto the Lord."

The Prov. G. Master then said: In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom be all glory and honour, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to virtue.

Then followed the musical response by the brethren, "Glory be to God on high."

After the third circuit of the lodge, the D. Prov. G.M. presented the vessel containing oil to the Prov. G.M., who anointed the lodge with oil, the Prov. G. Chaplain reading Exodus xxx. 25, 26—"And thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment after the art of the apothecary; it shall be an holy anointing oil. And thou shalt anoint the tabernacle of the congregation therewith, and the ark of the testimony."

The Prov. G. Master then said: "In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom be all honour and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to universal benevolence."

Then followed the musical response, "Glory be to God on high!"

The Prov. G. Chaplain offered up the following consecration prayer, the brethren all standing:—

"Almighty Architect of the Universe, we Free and Accepted Masons do here solemnly dedicate and consecrate ourselves and this building, where we are now assembled, to the service of Masonry, and the practice of virtue and universal benevolence. We have erected it in Thy name; sanctify it, we beseech Thee, by Thy presence, as Thou didst Thy holy temple at Jerusalem. May it prove a refuge to the destitute; and from the foundation to the capstone may it be the resort of truth, honour, and virtue. As the sun rises in the east to open and enliven the day, so may the station of the *W.M.* in the same quarter be a station of righteousness and spiritual instruction to the brethren. As

the sun sets in the west to close the day, so may the S.W., at the close of our periodical labours, not only see that every brother has his due, but also that he may be improved, and his mind enlightened, by Masonic instruction from the chair. Grant, O Thou Most High, that the chief corner-stone of this, our building, may be holiness to the Lord; and whenever we assemble here for the sacred purposes of Masonry, may we be guided by the rules and precepts contained in Thy holy tracing board; and may they lead us, through all the devious scenes of this chequered state of existence, to a home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Then will Freemasonry be made subservient to the practice of our religious duties, and help us forward towards that Grand Lodge above, where we hope to meet our Christian and Masonic brethren in perfect happiness, when the scenes of this world shall be closed, and the pass-word of Fidelity, Fidelity, Fidelity shall for the last time be pronounced over our graves."

Musical response, "So mote it be!"

The Prov. G. Master then seasoned the lodge with salt, the Prov. G. Chaplain reading Leviticus ii. 13;—"And every oblation of thy meat offering thou shalt season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt."

The Prov. G. Master then declared the hall duly consecrated and dedicated according to ancient form.

The ceremony concluded with the following anthem:—

Revelations xv. 3.

"Great and marvellous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty! Just and true are Thy works, O King of Saints. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory, and honour, and power; for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created. Hallelujah!"

The Prov. G.M. then vacated the chair, and the W.M. of the Apollo Lodge resumed it.

The W.M. having been re-elected for the second year, all the brethren saluted him, and he was proclaimed according to ancient form by the D. Prov. G.M.

The W. Master then appointed and invested his officers for the year as follows:—

Bro. D. G. Bruce-Gardyne, Trinity College .....	S.W.	
" T. F. Dallin, B.A., Fellow of Queen's College...	J.W.	
" Rev. J. Cattlow, M.A., Fellow of St. John's .....	Chaplain.	
" W. Thompson, P.M. ....	Treasurer.	
" W. W. Harrison, P.M., M.A., Brasenose Col....	Organist.	
" B. A. Galland, Lincoln College .....	Secretary.	
" P. A. Latham, Brasenose College .....	S.D.	
" E. Handley, Magdalen College .....	J.D.	
" L. G. Robbins, Trinity College .....	S. M. of Cers.	
" P. B. Bernard, Oriol College .....	J. M. of Cers.	
" J. Bradford, New College .....	I.G.	
" Green .....		
" Smith-Barry .....		
" Hardy .....		
" Holden .....		
" Stewart .....		
" Bayle .....	} Stewards.	
" Beal .....		
" Reiss .....		
" Voules .....		
" Tetley .....		
" Savile .....		
" W. Stephenson and W. T. Bacon .....		Tylers.

Charges were then delivered by the D. Prov. G.M. to the Wardens, and to the brethren. The lodge was then closed in due form and order.

The anniversary festival was then celebrated with a banquet in the Clarendon Assembly Room, the W.M. presiding over a party numbering about 130, and including Bros. Sir John Warren Hayes, P.G. Chap.; Rev. G. E. Robbins, Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, Capt. Peyton, and many other old members of the lodge; also Bro. Clarke, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a large assemblage of Oxford brethren.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

ABERAVON.—*Asun Lodge* (No. 833).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 2nd inst., when there were present Bros. H. Ll. Pritchard, W.M.; W. Ll. Powell, P.M.; Edward J. Morris, P.M.; D. Longdon, S.W.; Jno. Felton, J.W.; Jno. Jones, jun., Sec.; M. Tennant, S.D.;

T. Daniel, J.D.; W. E. Chalinder, Dir. of Cers.; McOwen, Org.; Ed. Jones, I.G.; Smith, Jones, Morgan, Davies, Welsh, Williams, Jenkins, Presse, Hopkins, and others. After confirmation of the minutes, the ballot was taken for Mr. John Lewis, of Bridgend, as a candidate for admission, which resulted in his election; after which Messrs. Robert Evans and Thomas Popkin were initiated by the W.M. into the mysteries of the Order, and Mr. John Lewis was afterwards initiated by Bro. Edward J. Morris, P.M. In the course of the evening Bro. Edward J. Morris, P.M., made an earnest appeal to the brethren on behalf of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, informing them that he had accepted the office of Steward (the first from this province) for the approaching anniversary festival, with a view of inducing increased support, and of strengthening the voting power of the district. The brethren responded liberally to the appeal; and on the motion of Bro. M. Tennant, S.D., ably seconded by the W.M., it was resolved to subscribe £2 2s. annually from this lodge, in addition to private contributions. Bro. Morris stated that the Swansea and Cardiff lodges had contributed most handsomely to his list, as had also the P.G.M. and D.P.G.M., and added that he anticipated a most successful termination to his exertions. The lodge being closed, the brethren, as usual, adjourned to supper at the Walnut Tree Hotel, where a pleasant evening was passed.

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—The bi-monthly meeting of this large and flourishing lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Bute Docks, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. The W.M., Bro. W. H. Martin, was supported by Bros. Jno. Willans, S.W.; M. Davies, J.W.; P. Bird, Treas.; W. H. Moreton, P.M., Sec.; B. Jenkins, S.D.; H. Allen, J.D.; T. G. Glass, I.G.; R. S. Fisher, Org.; R. Evans, D. Davies, J. Dalziel, F. Ware, &c. The minutes of the preceding lodge having been read and confirmed, the W.M. brought under the notice of the brethren the case of Edwin Price Jones, a candidate for election into the Boys' School in April next, the first nominee from this province. His father, Bro. Captain Matthew Jones, was very well known to many brethren of the lodge, a P.M. of the Lodge of Benevolence (No. 489), and at the time of his death an officer in the Indefatigable Lodge (No. 237), and of the chapter attached thereto. So great is the interest felt in the case, that for the first time in the history of the province a Steward was sent up to the Festival on Wednesday last, a precedent which it is hoped and intended, however, to follow for many years to come. The W.M. read a communication from the Steward, Bro. E. J. Morris, P.M. 237, P. Prov. G.D., acknowledging the receipt of twenty-two guineas, the contribution of the brethren of this lodge to his list, and announcing that the total amount received by him up to that time was nearly £180, a result considered highly satisfactory for the first attempt. Ballots were taken for Messrs. Husman and Coleman, both of which proved satisfactory, and the former being in attendance, was initiated into the E.A. degree in due form and according to ancient custom. The ceremony was carefully conducted by the W.M., and the charge eloquently delivered by the S.W. Two applicants for charity having been relieved, and a candidate proposed, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony shortly after nine o'clock.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

WAKEFIELD.—*Lodge of Unanimity* (No. 154).—This lodge held its regular meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, on Monday evening, the 6th inst., at seven o'clock. The Rev. Charles Camidge, M.A., W.M., presided, assisted by his officers, and Past Masters John Gill, Frederick Lumb, W. W. Glover, Martin E. Naylor, J. L. Fernandes, jun., and Henry Smith, of the Lodge of Hope (No. 302), who filled the Junior Warden's chair, in the absence of that officer. Bro. Thomas Aked, Ensign in the 4th West India Regiment, was examined in the first degree, and for his proficiency therein was ordered to be passed to the second degree, which ceremony was performed by Bros. John Gill and Martin E. Naylor, P.M.'s, Bro. E. P. Shaw giving the working tools. Bro. Fernandes, Sec., was ordered to apply to Grand Lodge for an F.C. certificate for Bro. Ensign Aked, his E.C. certificate having been lost, with all his effects, on board the *Armenian* screw steamer, on the Arklow Bank, on the night of January 24th. It will be remembered that Bro. Aked and some forty others were hanging on to the rigging of the unfortunate ship during the whole night, after the ship had settled down into fifty feet of water, and the breakers constantly endangering their being washed

off. So narrow was the escape of Bro. Aked that, when the fore part of the ship broke up, the foremast fell, dragging the topmast of the mainmast with it, which struck him on the chest, severing his pencil-case in the centre. At nine in the morning they sighted a steamer, but were mistaken for a schooner, having only two masts left and all sails set. Happily this steamer came across one of the boats, and finding they had left about forty poor creatures to perish, the captain humanely resolved to try and save them. Happily he was in time. Having got so far away, it was not till three in the afternoon (ten hours they had been clinging to the rigging) when the first boat reached the sufferers. Happily, the boat was enabled to return safely twice, and rescued the whole of the party. An hour after the mast had disappeared. Bro. Aken sails for his station on the Coast of Africa again on the 24th proximo. He has the sympathy and good wish of all. The lodge was closed at half-past eight, and at nine the brethren mustered in the banquet-room, where an excellent supper was served, and at half-past ten they retired.

BRADFORD.—*Pentaplex Lodge* (No. 974).—A meeting of this lodge was held in the rooms of the Lodge of Hope (No. 302), on Thursday evening, the 2nd inst., at seven o'clock. Present—Bros. Arthur Briggs, W.M.; W. Gath, P.M. as S.W.; J. F. Leeson, J.W.; Rev. H. J. Burfield, M.A., Chap.; H. O. Mawson, P.M. Treas.; Goldschmidt, S.D.; E. Carbutt, J.D.; Richard Wrigley, I.G.; Watson, O.G.; Michael Rogerson, C. H. Taylor, M.D., Manoah Rhodes, P.M.'s; Henry Smith, P. Prov. G.D.; Richard Read Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; Charles Semon, Joshua Walmsley, and George Beanland. The Secretary read several communications and an apology from Bro. D. Little, S.W. Bro. Walmsley passed a satisfactory examination in the first degree, and was afterwards passed to the second degree, in which ceremony the W.M. was assisted by Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M., Bro. Henry Smith explaining the working tools. Bro. Charles Lees of the Lodge of Hope, was proposed as a joining member. A beautifully illuminated parchment scroll was exhibited for approval, it being intended as a testimonial to Bro. William Foster, P.M. of Hornby Castle, as an acknowledgment of his munificence in furnishing the lodge at its formation. A letter of thanks was ordered to be written to Bro. Edward Walker Shaw, on his leaving Bradford for an appointment in Torquay. The business being ended, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at nine o'clock. The greater part of the brethren then adjourned to the refreshment room, where an excellent supper was served, and on the cloth being removed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN.

ROSE OF DENMARK CHAPTER (No. 975).—The consecration meeting of the above new chapter was held at the White Hart Tavern, Barnes, Surrey, on Saturday, the 4th inst., E. Comp. Savage, P.G.S.B., officiating as consecrating Z., assisted by Comps. Watson, P.Z., as II.; Cottebrune, as J.; Buss and Cotterell, P.Z.'s, and several other Past and Present Principals. The companions below the chairs having been admitted, the M.E.Z. called upon the acting S.E., Comp. Little, to read the petition, and also the charter of constitution, which was accordingly done, and the minutes of two preliminary meetings of the petitioning companions also read and approved by Comp. Savage. The consecration ceremony was then proceeded with by the Eminent Companion in the chair, and was rendered throughout by Comp. Savage with that solemnity and impressiveness for which he is justly famed. He was worthily seconded in the course of the ceremony by the Eminent Companions filling the subordinate chairs. The M.E.Z. then requested the companions who were not installed Z.'s to retire, when Comp. J. Brett, P.Z. 177, was duly installed into the 1st Principal's chair. Comps. W. H. Hubbard and R. W. Little were then introduced, and severally installed into the chair of J.; after which the former retired, and Comp. J. Little was installed as the 1st II. of the new chapter. The other companions being then admitted, ballots were taken for nineteen brethren to be exalted, and for two joining members,

Comps. Gratton and Dixon, all of which proved unanimous. The following brethren were then regularly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry:—Bros. J. Terry, P.M. 228; A. A. Pendlebury, 174; T. Peters, J.W. 907; C. Willcox, C. Page, J.D.; A. Squire, E. Goddall, all of 975; and J. A. R. White, 177. The election of officers was the next business, when Comp. Terry was chosen as S.E.; Wilson, N.; Buss, P.Z., Treas.; Oliver, P.S.; Fredk. Smith, 1st Assist. Soj.; Pendlebury, 2nd Assist. Soj.; Gratton, Dir. of Cers.; and Peters, Wine Steward. Several propositions were then made for the next meeting, after which the M.E.Z. proposed a vote of thanks to Comp. John Savage for the admirable manner in which he had performed the ceremonies of consecration and installation. This being seconded was carried by acclamation. The chapter was then closed according to ancient form, and the companions adjourned to the banquet. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the M.E.Z. proposed "The Newly-Exalted Companions," to which Comp. TERRY, S.E., responded in a very appropriate speech. "The Health of the Visitors" followed. Comp. WATSON, in thanking the companions, expressed the great gratification he had experienced in witnessing the excellent working of the three chairs that evening. Everyone knew how beautifully Comp. Brett carried out his duties, but he (Comp. Watson) was not prepared to find such efficiency as had been evinced by Comps. Little and Hubbard, and he must therefore congratulate the Rose of Denmark Chapter on having three such Principals.—Comp. LITTLE, H., then rose and called upon the companion to join him in drinking "The Health of their M.E.Z.," who, notwithstanding a severe cold, had so well and worthily fulfilled the duties of his high position both in the chapter and at the banquet.—The companions having cordially responded to the toast, the M.E.Z. thanked them for the compliment, and expressed his regret that through indisposition he was not able to enjoy himself so thoroughly as he could wish; at the same time he thanked them one and all for the kindness and good feeling shown toward him, and wished health and prosperity to all.—The M.E.Z. then proposed "The Health of the 2nd and 3rd Principals," warmly expressing his admiration of their proficiency, the more especially as he could claim both as his pupils in Royal Arch Masonry, and he felt sure that every member of the chapter was proud of the way in which they performed their respective duties. Comp. LITTLE, H., expressed his grateful acknowledgments to the M.E.Z. and companions, and rejoiced to see so many healthy shoots of the Rose of Denmark Lodge transplanted and thriving in the Rose of Denmark Chapter. He sincerely trusted that no thorns might spring up among them, no elements of dissension or discord check their growth, or mar the beauty of the mystic structure which they had that day raised, but that every companion in the chapter would cultivate the glorious principle of Freemasonry, by practising one to another kindness and brotherly love.—Comp. HUBBARD, J., also thanked the companions, assuring them that, although not so well known to some, he hoped to merit the approbation of all by carefully and conscientiously discharging the duties of his office.—"The Health of Comp. Buss, P.Z. and Treas.," was the next given, and elicited the applause of the brethren.—Comp. Buss replied, and expressed his gratification at the confidence evinced by the members in electing him to the position of Treasurer of the chapter. It would be his constant care to promote their comfort in every way consistently with economy, as, of course, every one knew there were many expenses to be met in a new body, whether a lodge or chapter; and he, therefore, trusted to have the support of every companion in the performance of the responsible duties attached to his office.—The toast of the Officers was responded to by Comp. OLIVER, P.S., who in the course of his remarks stated his belief that the chapter would prove to be one of the happiest in the Order, as the right men were in the right place; but hoped it would never become a numerous chapter. There were at present on the list for exaltation as many as would place the chapter upon a prosperous footing; and he sincerely trusted that a careful selection of candidates would be made, so that the members might never become so numerous as to forget one another's faces—(laughter)—which he knew was often the case in large lodges and chapters.—"The Health of Comp. Willcox," the host, was then given; and the Janitor's toast brought this happy meeting to an end. The visitors were Comps. Wilson, P.Z. 25; J. Cotterell, P.Z. 820; C. A. Cottebrune, Z. 177; Dickie, Z. elect 177, and H. 742; Sisson, H. elect 177; B. P. Todd, J. 382; C. P. Payne, N. elect 177; R. Daly, 188; Dr. Dalton, 25; T. Wescome and F. J. Cox, 657.

## YORKSHIRE (WEST).

WAKEFIELD.—*Wakefield Chapter* (No. 495).—This chapter held its regular meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 7th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. There were present, Comps. F. Lumb, Z.; Henry Smith, as H.; John Gill, J.; Reland Childe, as Scribe E.; W. H. France, as Scribe N.; Thomas W. Few, P. Soj.; Daniel Wilson, Francis Walker, Joseph Sykes, and others. The chapter being declared open in due form, the minutes of last chapter were read for confirmation. The following officers were duly proposed, seconded, and carried for the ensuing year:—Comps. Fred. Lumb, Z.; John Hill, H.; Thos. W. Few, J.; Thos. Senior, Scribe E.; Daniel Wilson, Scribe N.; W. H. France, P. Soj.; Wm. Henry Gill, Treasurer; J. Sykes, Janitor. Propositions were received from Pontefract. The next meeting was ordered for Tuesday, April 4th, at six o'clock, for the purpose of installing the new officers. The business being concluded, the chapter was closed in harmony at 8.30.

## MARK MASONRY.

## DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—*Lodge St. Aubyn* (No. 64).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge, under the Grand Lodge of England, was held at four p.m. on Monday, the 27th ult., to ballot for a Master Mason of Lodges 201 and 998. The ballot being satisfactory, the candidate was introduced and advanced to this degree. Several minor matters of business was brought before the lodge and disposed of, and the lodge closed with accustomed prayer.

## SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Langley Lodge* (No. 16 S.C.)—The regular monthly meeting of the above lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, 6th inst., the W.M., Bro. W. J. Gaskell, P.M. 36, presiding, supported by Bro. R. F. Langley, P.M., assisted by Bros. T. G. South, P.M.; E. J. Thomas, R. Robinson, N. Marks, M. Marks, F. Ware, &c. After the lodge had been opened in solemn form, and the minutes of the preceding evening read and confirmed, ballots were severally taken for Bros. Rowlands, P.M. 364; W. H. Martin, W.M. 960; T. G. Glass, 36; M. Davies, 960; and R. R. Watkins, 36, all of whom were unanimously received. Bros. Rowlands, Glass, and Davies being in attendance, were admitted, and having undergone a satisfactory examination, and proved themselves duly qualified, again retired for preparation. When properly passed they were re-admitted, and duly advanced to the ancient degree in the most correct and impressive manner, the legend being admirably given by Bro. E. J. Thomas, P.M. 36 (S.W. *pro tem.*), and the lecture by the W.M. A candidate for advancement was proposed, and the lodge closed in ancient form until the first Monday in April, emergencies expected. At half-past nine the brethren met at Bro. Cousins, Angel Hotel, where an excellent supper had been provided by the W.M.; after full justice being done to which the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," "The Principal of the Scottish Grand Chapter," "The Founder of the Lodge" (responded to very feelingly and eloquently by Bro. Langley), "The Worshipful Master," "The Officers," "The newly-advanced Brethren," &c., were given and ably responded to, and a very enjoyable evening spent.

## BAHAMAS.

## GRAND TURK, TURKS ISLANDS.

TURKS ISLANDS' FORTH LODGE (No. 647, E.C.)—At the installation meeting of this lodge, which, in accordance with its by-laws, took place on Tuesday, December 27th, the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, an unusually large number of brethren were present. Bro. W. C. Moxey, a P.M. of the lodge, having been again elected W.M. for the ensuing year, was duly installed into the chair of K.S. by the retiring W.M., Bro. Thos. Ockenden, who had filled that position for the last two years. The W.M. invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. H. J. Murray, S.W.; A. Omler, J.W.; Thomas Ockenden,

P.M. (who had been elected at the last stated meeting), Treas.; T. J. Godet, Sec.; J. H. F. Bruns, S.D.; J. A. Durham, J.D.; A. P. Darrell, I.G.; and A. Francis, Tyler. The labours of the evening being concluded, the brethren adjourned to their refreshment-room, where a sumptuous banquet awaited them, which had been prepared under the direction of Bros. Murray and Bruns, who had been specially appointed for that purpose. The brethren having done ample justice to the good things provided for them, the usual toasts, commencing with "The Queen and the Craft," were then proposed, and drunk in due Masonic form. The healths of the W.M. and the I.P.M. were proposed in very eulogistic terms, and drunk with great enthusiasm. The proceedings of the evening were much enlivened by the vocal abilities of some of the brethren; indeed, it may be said of all, for every one joined most heartily in the National Anthem, and this happy meeting was brought to a close at an early hour.

## CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

## SHANGHAI.

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA (No. 570).—The installation meeting of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, on St. John's day—the ceremony being conducted by the retiring Master. The following are the officers for 1865:—Bros. Nutt, W.M.; Gould, P.M.; Fearon, S.W.; Jamieson, J.W.; Maitland, S.D.; Wallace, J.D.; Smith, I.G.; Birdseye, P.M. Treas.; Lloyd, Sec.; Phillips, Tyler. A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was passed unanimously, and, in acknowledgment, Bro. Gould, P.M., dwelt on the indefatigable exertions of the late Secretary, as having materially conducted to the satisfactory position of the lodge.

TUSCAN LODGE (No. 1027).—The installation ceremony of this lodge, started in June of last year, through the exertions of Bros. Cornelius Thorne, P.M. and R. F. Gould, W.M. Northern Lodge of China (No. 570), took place on St. John's day, 27th December, at the Masonic Hall at half-past four in the afternoon. Amongst the brethren present were Bros. S. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M.; R. F. Gould, Northern Lodge of China (No. 570), W.M. elect; J. Donaldson, Cosmopolitan Lodge, W.M.; C. E. Hill, Ancient Landmark, American, W.M.; A. R. Tilly, Tuscan Lodge, W.M., and a large number of visiting brethren and members of the lodge. Bro. H. A. Suford, S.W. and W.M. elect, was installed by Bro. Gould, and the various offices in the lodge were filled by the W.M. as follows, after the brethren had saluted the W.M. according to ancient custom:—Bros. O. R. Crockett, S.W.; R. S. Gundry, J.W.; Jas. Jaques, Sec. and Treas.; Emil Oppert, S.D.; E. des Landes, J.D.; D. A. Emery, I.G.; Phillips, Tyler. The charges were very ably given by the Installing Master, Bro. Gould, W.M. It was then proposed by Bro. A. R. Tilly, P.M., and seconded by Bro. H. A. Suford, W.M., that Bro. S. Rawson, P. Prov. G.M., be placed on the list of honorary members, on account of the zeal he has always displayed in forwarding and promoting English Freemasonry in China, &c. This was carried *nem. con.*, and Bro. Rawson, in suitable terms, acknowledged the compliment and accepted the nomination. The thanks of the lodge were tendered by the W.M. to Bro. Gould, W.M. of the Northern Lodge of China, for the able manner in which the ceremonies were conducted, and after thanking the visiting brethren for their attendance, the lodge was closed at 6.15 p.m. in ancient form, the brethren separating in peace, harmony, and brotherly love. The lodge furniture, jewels, and regalia, furnished the lodge by Bro. R. Spencer, London, and in use for the second time, were extremely admired. The Tuscan now numbers over thirty members on its books.

NATURE is loved by what is best in us. It is loved as the city of God, although, or rather because there is no citizen. The sunset is unlike anything that is underneath it; it wants men. And the beauty of nature must always seem unreal and mocking until the landscape has human figures.

## INDIA.

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

## MASONIC MEMS.

We understand that Bro. H. Prescott, the indefatigable Secretary of Lodge Concord and a member of Lodge Perseverance, has been appointed Proxy Master of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, Poona, to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland.

We understand that the Royal Arch companions belonging to Lodge Rising Star contemplate immediately applying to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland for a charter for opening a chapter in connection with the above lodge.

The Chapter Faith and Charity, at Kurrachee, has presented Comp. Mackersey, Grand Scribe E. of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, with a handsome piece of plate.

## BOMBAY.

LODGE CONCORD (No. 757, E.C.)—The regular meeting of this well-conducted lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday, the 17th December last. There were present—Bros. T. Diver, W.M., in the chair; J. J. Farnham, P.M.; Alfred King, as S.W.; T. Donaldson, J.W.; H. Prescott, Sec. and Dir. of Cers.; H. Avron, as S.D.; G. Judd, J.D.; J. Lockley, as I.G.; J. Thomas, as Org.; J. W. Seager, Tyler; besides numerous brethren, members of the lodge and visitors. The lodge was duly tyled and opened in the E.A. degree. The minutes of the last regular meeting were then read and confirmed. Bro. Diver was re-elected unanimously (not one dissenting voice) as the W.M. for the year 1865. Bro. Alfred King was elected Treas., and Bro. Seager, Tyler. The ballot for Bro. Page was declared clear as a joining member. Messrs. Winckley and Salisbury were then balloted for, and the result being clear, they were duly initiated. The lodge was then passed to the F.C. degree, when about eight brethren were examined as to their proficiency and passed to this degree. The lodge was then lowered. The W. Master then said—Brethren, I feel proud and thankful for the high honour you have conferred on me by re-electing me as your Worshipful Master. The only day which I consider a happy one is when we meet here together. I thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and I hope perfect harmony will ever dwell within these walls so long as I am the Worshipful Master. Bro. Prescott then said, to mark a deep sense of the gratitude of the lodge, he would propose that a sum of ten guineas be presented in the name of this lodge to the Masonic Girls' School, and that the name of Bro. Dr. Diver be sent in to become the life governor. He would remark that Bro. Diver, ever since he had the chair, had been regular and punctual in his duties to the Lodge of Instruction and to the Standing Committee. He could hardly find words to say how sensible and thankful brethren felt to their Worshipful Master. The proposition was duly seconded and carried unanimously by acclamation and applause. Four or five brethren presented each a share of 50 rupees to the Lodge Charity Fund, the W.M. having promised 500 rupees. The lodge closed at half-past eight p.m. in perfect harmony, when the brethren retired to the banquet prepared for them. The cloth having been removed, the first toast of obligation was proposed and drunk, "The Queen and the Craft." The second toast was then proposed and drunk, "The Three Grand Masters of England, Scotland, and Ireland." The next was for the two Provincial Grand Masters, Bros. G. Taylor and R. B. Barton, which the Worshipful Master said should be drunk with bumpers. The toast of "The Newly Initiated" was then proposed. Bro. Salisbury returned thanks. The Rev. Bro. J. Farnham then proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," which was greeted with cheers and drunk with Masonic chorus. The W. Master said he was overpowered, he could not say one word more than he had already said. The brethren of the lodge, the visitors, and all brother Masons were so good and so kind to him that he could only say he was very much obliged to one and all; but he added that the best thanks of the lodge were due to the officers, and he would therefore propose their health, which was drunk with due honours. Bro. H. Prescott then rose and said—Worshipful Master and brethren, I am sorry the task of returning thanks has fallen to my humble lot. I would rather that our able and jolly Bro. Lecky was present only for this evening; but as he is not here,

and Bro. Junior Warden, too, has gone home, I have now no other alternative but to rise and return thanks on behalf of the officers, in the first place to the Worshipful Master and then to the brethren for the honour done them this evening. I am of opinion that unless the head was sound the members would be weak. They had an able and a worthy Master over them, and the prosperity of the lodge is alone due to him. It was the happiest day of my life to have had the honour of serving under such an able ruler, and could enumerate the many amiable and noble qualities of the Worshipful Master; but time is flying, and I would, before taking my seat, thank every individual brother, member, or visitor, for the harmony and good feeling which now exists in Lodge Concord. Bro. Diver deserves the most praise for working with a true spirit of harmony and brotherly love. "The Health of the Visitors" was then proposed, which was responded to by a visiting brother in an able speech. Several songs were sung, and the Company separated.

LODGE PERSEVERANCE (No. 351, S.C.)—At the regular meeting of this lodge which was held on the evening of the 15th December last there were present—Bros. J. Jamieson, W.M.; J. Mackinlay, P.M.; J. Hodgart, P.M.; E. Freeborn, S.W.; J. Wood, J.W.; G. Brooks, Sec.; C. Jones, Treas.; J. Haines, S.D.; E. Bailey, J.D.; J. Gillon, I.G.; J. Houghland, Tyler. Members—Bros. S. Patterson, Irvine, Firth, Thompson, Scott, Connell, Sims, Mathews, Fletcher, G. Patterson, Calloway, Bonner, Sarstedt, Doughty, King, Hodgart, Lockley, Gleaves, Field, Seimler, Bowman, Perret, Mayhew, Tallan, Riding, Read, Ford, Davis, Anderson, Prescott, Faulkner, Grey, Showell, Masson, Abbott, Maggs, Stephens, Fellows, Mackenzie, and a great many others. Visitors: Bros. J. Farnham, F. C. Mehta, Young, Smale, Moosa Khan, Mathews, King, Symes, Mackay, &c. The lodge being duly opened and the routine business completed, the ballot for the election of a W.M. was proceeded with, the result being in favour of Bro. N. W. Oliver. Bro. C. Jones was elected Treasurer on the proposal of Bro. Wood by a show of hands. The ballot was then taken for the initiation of six candidates. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Billington, Abbott, Elder, and Reeves, who had previously passed a satisfactory examination, were passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was then lowered and other routine business gone through, which completed the work of the evening. Several of the long-expected diplomas which were kindly brought out by Bro. Hodgart, and to whom a vote of thanks was passed, were distributed. The expediency of getting up a purely Masonic ball was warmly discussed; but, on the proposal of Bro. Freeborn, a ball was proposed under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of Bombay. There being no further business, the lodge was closed with prayer.

## ROYAL ARCH.

SERIAL LODGE OF EXCELLENT MASTERS.—This lodge met on the evening of the 19th December last, for the purpose of initiating two brethren who had previously taken the preliminary degrees, but who were unavoidably prevented from taking this degree at the last meeting of the lodge. There were present—Bros. J. Irvine, W.M.; E. Freeborn, S.W.; C. Jones, J.W.; G. Brooks, Sec.; G. L. F. Connell, S.D.; J. Gillon, J.D.; H. Whitrow, I.G.; J. Houghland, Tyler. Members: Bros. H. Brown, F. C. Mehta, S. J. Moogan, K. R. Cama, T. Davis, H. Avron, J. Lockley, H. P. Framjee, J. J. Lammah, M. C. Murzban, M. M. Manockjee. The lodge being properly opened, Bros. H. Showell and Ardaseer Jamsetjee were admitted and regularly initiated as Excellent Masters, and the lodge closed in due and ancient form.

CHAPTER PERSEVERANCE (No. 71, S.C.)—The regular quarterly meeting of the above chapter was held on the evening of the 19th December last, there being present—M.E. Comps. J. Irvine, Acting P.Z.; E. Freeborn, J.; C. Jones, H. E. Comps. G. Brooks, Scribe E.; H. Whitrow, N.; G. L. F. Connell, P. Soj.; F. C. Mehta, 2nd Soj.; J. Gillon, 3rd Soj.; J. Houghland, Janitor. Comps. H. Bowman, Merwanjee Manockjee, T. Davis, Jejeebhoy Jehaugheer Lammah, K. R. Cama, Lockley, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Sorabjee Jejeebhoy Moogana, members. The chapter being formally opened, and the other routine business completed, Bros. Ardaseer Jamsetjee and H. Showell were admitted in due and ancient form and regularly and properly exalted to the Holy Royal Arch degree. There being no further business before the chapter it was duly closed at half-past eight p.m., with solemn prayer. M.E. Comp. J. Anderson was admitted an honorary member of this chapter by a show of



hands. This esteemed companion has rendered singularly valuable services to Chapter Perseverance, and we heartily congratulate the members of this old chapter on their selection of so worthy a companion, and for the high honour thus conferred on one who assisted them in their difficulties. This is certainly a true mark of the esteem Comp. Anderson is held in by the members of the chapter.

CHAPTER KEYSTONE (No. 757, E.C.)—An emergent meeting of the above chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall, near the Baboala Tank, on the 14th December last, when the following were present:—M.E. Comp. J. Anderson, Z. V.E. Comps. A. King, H.; J. J. Farnham, J. E. Comps. A. Cumming, Scribe E.; C. E. Mitchell, Scribe N.; Comps. R. Donaldson, offg. P. Soj.; H. Reading, 1st Assist. Soj.; C. Burden, offg. 2nd Assist. Soj.; W. G. King, Janitor. Comps. Wood, Connell, Trenn, Avron, Stovin, Fowler. The Principals having entered the chapter and opened it in due form, the remaining companions were admitted, and the chapter declared open for the transaction of business. The summons convening the meeting was read. The following companions having been duly proposed, seconded, and balloted for, were exalted to the Holy Royal Arch degree in due and ancient form:—Bros. S. Glover and C. Blake, of Lodge Concord; and J. W. Warter, of Lodge Truth. There being no further business before the chapter, it was closed in love and unity.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. JOHN PURDY.

It is with extreme regret we announce the decease, on the 24th ult., of one of the oldest and most esteemed brethren in the Craft, the W. Bro. John Purdy. He was the oldest member of the Strong Man and Universal Lodges. He was also instrumental in obtaining the warrant for the Yarborough Lodge, and in instructing the various officers in their duty. At its consecration by the V.W. Bro. Morris, P.G.W., on behalf of our deceased brother, the Rt. Worshipful the Earl of Yarborough, D.G.M., and also on the occasion of the Earl's visit in the following year, and again at the consecration of the Yarborough Chapter, when, on behalf of the Earl the R.W. Bro. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire, installed the Principal in the three chairs, Bro. Purdy arranged all the ceremonies, with music, &c., to the great satisfaction of the brethren and companions present. He was a liberal supporter of all our Masonic Charities, as far as his circumstances would permit. He was very learned in the ancient rites and ceremonies, having been on intimate terms with Bros. Goldsworthy, Barnes, Aldous, &c., and was at all times ready and willing to give instruction in any degree of Masonry to any brother who showed a desire to learn.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

#### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The drama of "The Streets of London," which has remained the prominent attraction for over 200 nights, is now preceded by a new farce entitled "Heart-strings and Fiddle-strings," by Mr. David Fisher, in which he plays the principal character, a professional violinist, bearing the the name of *Mozart Ludwig Von Beethoven Smith*. In pursuit of a young person, to whom he has been paying attention at Brighton, he arrives at the shop of a perfumer in Oxford-street, plays the fiddle on the first-floor, blunders into the belief that the object of his affection is already married, gets mistaken for a woman in disguise, and ends a series of preposterous extravagances by playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March on the top of a chair to celebrate the nuptials of those he has grouped below. Mr. Fisher is very amusing, and cleverly performs a concerto on the violin. Mr. R. Cathcart and Mr. C. Seyton, the twin brothers *Thompson*, who keep the perfumer's shop, create a deal of fun. Miss Hetty Tracy is a lively and pretty representative of *Miss Kate*,

the florist, who has clandestinely married *Mr. John Thompson*, and Miss Emma Barnett vivaciously personated *Emma Wilkinson*, the teacher of music, who becomes the congenial matrimonial partner of *Mr. Beethoven Smith*. A strong claim to be remembered in the cast is put forward by the exceedingly vigorous and natural embodiment of a shop boy, who has only a few ejaculations to make a part out of, but these are so well given by the urchin to whom they have been entrusted that one may fancy the small boy should be hereafter heard of as a great actor. The audience are kept in roars of laughter throughout the piece, and Mr. Fisher's performance on the violin is nightly *encored*.

#### MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED.

The new entertainment at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, entitled "A Peculiar Family," is from the pen of Mr. William Brough, and will be produced on Wednesday next, the Gallery being closed on Monday and Tuesday to ensure completeness in its representation. We shall thus be deprived of the morning representation of the "Soldier's Legacy" on Tuesday. The "Sleeping Queen" is advertised for Saturday next.

### LITERARY EXTRACTS.

"GIVE ME YOUR NOSE, SIR."—The respected Mr. Lammle was a bully, by nature and usual practice. Perceiving, as Fledgeby affrights cumulated, that conciliation by no means answered the purpose here, he now directed a scowling look into Fledgeby's small eyes for the effect of the opposite treatment. Satisfied by what he saw there, he burst into a violent passion and struck his hand upon the table making the china ring and dance. "You are a very offensive fellow, sir," cried Mr. Lammle, rising. "You a highly offensive scoundrel. What do you mean by this behaviour?"—"I say!" remonstrated Fledgeby. "Don't break out."—"You are a very offensive fellow, sir," repeated Mr. Lammle. "You are a highly offensive scoundrel!"—"I say, you know!" urged Fledgeby, quailing.—"Why, you coarse and vulgar vagabond!" said Mr. Lammle, looking fiercely about him, "if your servant was here to give me sixpence of your money to get my boots cleaned afterwards—for you are not worth the expenditure—I'd kick you."—"No you wouldn't," pleaded Fledgeby. "I am sure you'd think better of it."—"I tell you what, Mr. Fledgeby," said Lammle, advancing on him. "Since you presume to contradict me, I'll assert myself a little. Give me your nose!"—Fledgeby covered it with his hand instead, and said, retreating, "I beg you won't!"—"Give me your nose, sir," repeated Lammle.—"Still covering that feature and backing, Mr. Fledgeby reiterated (apparently with a severe cold in his head), "I beg, I beg, you won't."—"And this fellow," exclaimed Lammle, stopping and making the most of his chest, "This fellow presumes on my having selected him out of all the young fellows I know, for an advantageous opportunity! This fellow presumes on my having in my desk round the corner, his dirty note of hand for a wretched sum payable on the occurrence of a certain event, which event can only be of my and my wife's bringing about! This fellow, Fledgeby, presumes to be impertinent to me, Lammle. Give me your nose, sir!"—"No! Stop! I Beg your pardon," said Fledgeby, with humility.—"What do you say, sir?" demanded Mr. Lammle, seeming too furious to understand.—"I beg your pardon," repeated Fledgeby.—"Repeat your words louder, sir. The just indignation of a gentlemen has sent the blood boiling to my head. I don't hear you."—"I say," repeated Fledgeby, with laborious explanatory politeness, "I beg your pardon."—Mr. Lammle paused. "As a man of honour," said he, throwing himself into a chair, "I am disarmed."—*Our Mutual Friend*. By Charles Dickens.

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty still continues at Windsor, and will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Monday. The Prince of Wales held a levée at St. James's Palace on Wednesday. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Princess, left Windsor Castle that he might officiate on her Majesty's behalf at St. James's Palace. The levée was very numerously attended. Prince Arthur, *en route* for the East, paid a visit to the Emperor of the French at the Tuileries at the close of last week. On Tuesday his Royal Highness was at Turin.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 2nd inst., Lord Stanhope presented a petition from the Trustees of the British Museum setting forth the utter inadequacy of the present space for the accommodation of the rapidly-increasing national collection. The noble Earl gave notice at the same time of his intention to bring the whole subject before their lordships on a future occasion.—On Friday, the Royal assent was given, by commission, to an Irish law bill; and the Government measure conferring upon the County Courts equitable jurisdiction in cases involving small amounts was, after some discussion, read a second time.—On Monday there was no business worthy of notice.—On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor made a statement in reference to Mr. Leonard Edmunds—a case which has excited some interest. He described how, in 1864, an inquiry was instituted into the conduct of that individual as Clerk of the Patents and Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents. Mr. Edmunds had declared that he courted inquiry. When the commissioners reported, they stated that Mr. Edmunds had received, and not accounted for, public moneys to the extent of £2,681, and they urged that he should be removed from the offices. His lordship then, having consulted with his brother Commissioners of Patents, informed Mr. Edmunds that he must before them answer the charge made against him. In reply to this he asked leave through his solicitor to resign, and after consulting with the Master of the Rolls, he (the Lord Chancellor) permitted him to do so. He was informed further that the opinion of Lord Cranworth and Lord Kingsdown would be taken as to whether, under the circumstances, he should be allowed to continue in his offices of Reading Clerk to the House of Lords and Clerk of the Private Bills Committee. Mr. Edmunds expressed a hope that Lords Cranworth and Kingsdown would not be consulted on the matter. He (the Lord Chancellor) had sent the papers to those noble lords, but on this request desired that no further proceedings should be taken in the matter until Mr. Edmunds had put in his answer. That answer was put in, and to his (the Lord Chancellor's) surprise, Mr. Edmunds paid in £7,872, although his defalcations had only been stated at £2,681. A second report, however, said that Mr. Edmunds still owed £9,100. To that report Mr. Edmunds had not replied, though he asserted that the £7,872 (the amount paid in) covered all that he owed to the Treasury. He (the Lord Chancellor) then consulted the Government as to whether he ought not to state these facts to the House of Lords, and it was thought he ought. He caused an intimation to that effect to be conveyed to Mr. Edmunds, and on the night when he proposed to make it, a petition from Mr. Edmunds was put into his hands praying leave to resign, and asking for a pension. The committee to which the petition for a pension was referred sat at a time when the Lord Chancellor was unable to attend it, and he could not bring his mind to pursue Mr. Edmunds before that committee with all the facts. The Crown law officers had decided that the alleged defalcations were matter for civil proceedings, and if it should turn out that Mr.

Edmunds owed more than he had paid, the pension would be taken in satisfaction. After briefly stating that he had appointed two of his relations to two of the offices held by Mr. Edmunds, his lordship moved that the whole matter be referred to a committee for inquiry. The Earl of Derby said he understood that Mr. Edmunds, instead of handing over the fees he received to the Treasury, had placed them in a deposit bank, and received the interest on them, and that when the claim was made he returned the whole sum on deposit. He (Lord Derby) thought there had been haste in reference to the resignation of Mr. Edmunds as Reading Clerk. After some conversation, the committee was agreed to.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 2nd inst., Mr. Baines, in reply to a question from Mr. Collins, said he was willing to postpone the second reading of the Borough Franchise Bill until the 25th of May.—In answer to Mr. Laird, Lord Hartington said the Government had no exclusive right over the Armstrong shunt guns, and guns upon that principle had been made by Admiral Porter at Fort Fisher.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. H. Baillie moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether Her Majesty's ships are at present armed in a manner suited to the necessities and requirements of modern warfare. Sir John Hay seconded the motion, submitting that the royal navy was so badly armed that it was practically unfit to meet "any of the navies of Europe or America." Lord Hartington opposed the motion. He pointed out that a parliamentary committee would not possess the necessary practical knowledge of the subject; but his main objection was that the Government had been, and was, doing its duty in the matter. It was impossible in the present state of things to adopt definitely any one of the numerous rival systems of ordnance which were being pressed upon the attention of the Government; but he felt no hesitation in affirming that the English navy was as well armed as any navy in the world. After some further discussion the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 57 to 29.—On Friday, Mr. Layard, in reply to a question from Mr. Shaw Lefevre, said that Her Majesty's Government were entirely opposed to the principle laid down in a minute of instructions issued some time ago by the Government of the Confederate States, with reference to the disposal by Confederate cruisers of neutral vessels and cargoes without any adjudication by a prize court. It would not, however, conduce to the interests of the public service to state what steps the Government had taken in regard to the subject.—Mr. Newdegate moved for a select committee to inquire into the character and increase of conventional institutions in Great Britain. He submitted that these religious houses were "mere sinks of iniquity and corruption," and referred to several cases which, in his opinion, showed the necessity for the investigation he proposed. Mr. Hennessey opposed the motion, and declared the cases cited by Mr. Newdegate to be mere inventions. After some remarks from Mr. Neate, Sir George Grey opposed the motion, contending that no public advantage could arise from the appointment of a committee. The motion was rejected by 106 votes against 79.—On Monday, Mr. Villiers stated, in reply to Mr. Mitford, that the Bill for the renewal of the Poor-law Board would include provisions for carrying out the recommendations of the Committee with respect to unions and parishes under Gilbert's Act. Lord Stanley put a question to the Government with respect to the alleged defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, formerly of the Patent Office and Reading Clerk to the House of Lords. The Attorney-General said Mr. Edmunds had paid £7,870 into the Treasury, but the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the matter alleged that there was a further deficiency of £9,000.

Mr. Edmunds had hinted that he could give an explanation of this further alleged deficiency, and if that explanation did not prove satisfactory, proceedings would be taken for the recovery of the amount. Mr. Danby Seymour and Sir J. Elphinstone called attention to the circumstance that the House of Lords had granted a retiring pension of £800 a-year to Mr. Edmunds, and that the vacant clerkship in the House of Lords had been conferred upon one of the Lord Chancellor's sons. Mr. Gladstone was obliged to admit that Mr. Slingsby Bethell stood in the relation of son to Lord Westbury; and as to the pension, the grant would come before the House in the Estimates.—Mr. Bentinck moved a resolution, affirming that the Government ought to frame regulations for the better management of railways, but the motion was opposed by Mr. Milner Gibson, and negatived without a division. Lord Clarence Paget, in moving the Navy Estimates, entered into a long explanation of the various votes. In the course of his statement he said there were now thirty iron-plated ships, either complete or in such a state of forwardness that they could, in the event of an emergency, be got ready by the end of the year. He referred to various classes of ships which the Admiralty proposed to build, and said the House would be asked to sanction measures for securing increased dock accommodation. After a short discussion, the Committee reported progress.—On Tuesday Sir F. Kelly moved, "That in any future remission of indirect taxation, this House should take into consideration the taxation on malt, with a view to its early reduction and ultimate repeal." He had no wish to stop the reduction of the income-tax, or to place fresh taxes on articles of general use, in order that the malt duty might be repealed. But his object was to put forward the claims of those who now suffered under the malt tax, in order that relief might be afforded to them when the financial condition of the country would allow it. He supported his claim on free-trade principles. Sir Robert Peel had said that if they had free trade in corn it must be extended to agriculture, and the farmers must be allowed to make and consume their own malt. He proceeded to contend that the malt duty raised the price of beer considerably without bringing a corresponding sum to the revenue of the country. He alluded to the reductions of duty on corn, paper, tea, and other things, and contended that malt had as good a claim as any of them. He believed if the duty were abolished the people would brew beer for themselves, which they might do for 4d. a gallon, and this would tend materially to lessen the intemperance in the country. The cultivators of land had sustained great injury from legislation, and this measure should be passed in justice to them. Sir E. B. Lytton seconded the motion. Mr. Neate moved the following amendment:—"That, considering the immunities from taxation now enjoyed by the owners and occupiers of land, they are not entitled to any special consideration on account of the pecuniary pressure of the malt tax; and that if, on other grounds, that tax should be reduced or abolished, compensation to the revenue should be sought, in the first place, by withdrawing from land property the advantage it now has over other property in the shape of a total exemption from probate duty and partial exemption from succession duty and income tax." He showed that the land had already great immunities, and contended that the malt tax need not be removed. After some discussion, Mr. Neate withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Hardeastle moved the previous question. On a division, Mr. F. Kelly's motion was negatived by 251 votes to 171.—On Wednesday, Lord R. Montagu moved the second reading of the River Waters Protection Bill. He wished the bill to be sent to a select committee, that it might be fully examined. He pointed out at considerable length the manner in which many of the rivers

and streams of this country are poisoned by the sewage of towns and the refuse of manufactories being poured into them. This killed the fish and prevented the water from being fit for drinking purposes. The beds of the rivers had, in many cases, been raised by the rubbish thrown into them. In London we were drinking the sewage of 800,000 people, and there was no way of preventing this except by turning the sewage on to the land. Filtration and deodorisation were out of the question. They had been tried, and failed. When the sewage was thrown on the land, however, it was effectually filtered and deodorised, and it was the evidence of all competent witnesses that this could be done without injury to the health of the people. Sir G. Grey did not believe that the evils now existing from the pouring of the sewage into the rivers were so great as had been represented; but he believed that when the country was convinced of the value of sewage as a manure there would be much less difficulty in dealing with the question than existed at present. He objected to the Bill because it placed an almost unlimited power in the hands of inspectors, and gave the most extensive and important powers to the protection boards. He believed it would involve almost every district in large expense. He hoped the Bill would not be pressed to a second reading. Mr. Jackson moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Briggs seconded the amendment. After a long discussion, Lord R. Montagu consented to withdraw the Bill.—The Sewage Utilisation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—The Prisons Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality in London, and throughout the country generally, has greatly decreased during the last week. The general average over the principal towns in the United Kingdom was last week 28 per 1,000, in place of 31 per 1,000 in the week previous. Of these towns Birmingham had the lowest average, London, with Bristol, was next, and the highest of all was Liverpool. The total number of deaths in London last week was 1,482, which is rather under the ten years' average of 1,489. The births amounted to 2,242 which is considerably above the average of 2,115. All the diseases have been less fatal during the last week.—The favourable aspect of the returns issued by the Poor-law Board last week has not been maintained. The cotton manufacturing unions generally exhibit an increase of pauperism, comparing the fourth with the third week of February. Seventeen unions have more paupers on their books; eight unions are the same, and three only show any decrease, and that but of trifling amount. The result is a net increase of 2,620. Ashton-under-Lyne union has increased 220; Blackburn 230; Bury, 130; Chorley, 170; Chorlton, 380; Manchester, 320; Oldham union, 260; Preston union, 320; and Rochdale union, 190. The adult able-bodied increased in the week by 1,170. The money expended by the guardians as outdoor relief last week was £6,203, or £130 more than in the preceding week.—The *Gazette* contains the official announcement that Sir Frederick Bruce, who lately returned to England on leave of absence from his post as our ambassador at Peking, has been appointed our ambassador at Washington, in place of Lord Lyons, resigned.—The *Gazette* also announces Her Majesty's gracious permission that Admiral Kuper and other officers in command at the recent operations in the Straits of Simonosaki may wear the insignia of the French Legion of Honour and the Dutch order of William of the Netherlands.—It is announced from the Horse Guards that the Earl of Lucan is to have the colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards, vacant by the death of Lord Combermere, while Major General Lawrenson succeeds to the 8th

Hussars, which Lord Lucan gives up. Lieut.-General Hall succeeds to the 19th Hussars, vacant by the death of General Pattle; Major-General Sabine becomes Colonel Commandant of the Artillery in the place of General Cobbe, deceased; and Lieut.-General Sir H. R. Ferguson Davis succeeds to the 73rd Foot, vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Jones.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Stanley, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. G. C. Glynn, Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Ayrton, Sir Rowland Hill, Captain Galton, Mr. Maclean (President of the Institution of Civil Engineers), and Mr. Edward Hamilton are the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the railway system of the United Kingdom.—The winter meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The report was read, after which his Royal Highness addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the flourishing condition of the Association. Their funds were more prosperous, and their members more numerous than ever. The branch associations had also increased, and there was every prospect that, large as was the sum spent in prizes at the last Wimbledon meeting, the sum for the ensuing year would be larger still. The resolutions proposed were unanimously agreed to, and his Royal Highness having been again elected president, the meeting adjourned.—A most graceful tribute to the value of the services rendered to the country by Sir Rowland Hill was paid on Tuesday evening. A deputation of gentlemen representing the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool presented to Sir Rowland, at his own house, three pictures as a testimonial of the high estimation in which they hold his improvements in the postal arrangements of the country. Sir Rowland had been consulted on the form which he would desire the testimonial to take, and selected pictures by Stansfield, Creswick, and Cook.—An interesting meeting was held at Lambeth Palace on Wednesday last—the Bishop of Winchester in the chair—to concert measures for the increase of church accommodation in the diocese, more especially in the three rural deaneries of Southwark, Lambeth, and Streatham. The Bishop, in his address, stated the amount of church extension that had taken place since his accession to the see, and the need there was for still greater extension. He pointed out the rapid increase in the population, and the wants of wealthy residents among them, showing the need for help from the outer districts. The meeting was also addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Cubitt, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Broderick, and others, and at the close a handsome subscription was raised, including £2,000 from the bishop himself.—The Rev. W. L. Thornton, president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, died in London on Sunday.—The suit instituted by the Bishop of Norwich against the Rector of Claydon for officiating at Brother Ignatius's monastery—an unlicensed and unconsecrated place—was terminated in the Court of Arches on Monday. The reverend defendant has been condemned to pay the costs, and “admonished” not to repeat the offence.—A singular case was decided on Tuesday in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart. A Mr. Bailey had an account with the Messrs. Wilsons, bankers, in the midland counties. Mr. Bailey's son was started in business, and it is alleged that he forged his father's name to bills to the extent of between £6,000 and £7,000. On these being shown to the father he expressed great alarm, and gave the bankers an assignment over his estate on condition—so it was alleged—that his son should not be prosecuted. Mr. Bailey now sought to cancel this assignment on the ground that it was extorted from him by undue pressure, and the Vice-Chancellor taking

that view of the case, ordered the deed to be cancelled.—The Messrs. Barry and their workmen, who have been in custody for some weeks, and several times examined, on a charge of attempting to defraud various insurance offices, were again brought before Mr. Alderman Stone, when several of the witnesses were recalled to complete their former testimony, and some new evidence was taken. At the close a further remand was asked for, and then for the first time the magistrate entertained the application to admit them to bail, exacting, however, heavy sureties.—The prisoners charged with the great City burglaries were again brought up before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday. The evidence as to their capture was repeated, and various articles of jewellery, which had been disposed of in different quarters and recovered by the police, were now produced and recognised by their owners. The prisoners were again remanded, the Lord Mayor refusing an application for the discharge of two of the women. Two more gold watches were recovered from the river on Saturday, which were recognised by Mr. Walker as part of the property stolen from his shop in Cornhill. The police have arrested another man charged with being concerned in the robberies. He now calls himself Johnson, but he has passed under various other names, and among the thieves he has long been known as “Carrotty Fred.” When told that he was charged with being concerned in the late jewel robberies, he replied, “I know nothing about them; I have done nothing of the kind for the last ten months.—The trial of Gregorio Moggi for the manslaughter of Harrington, of whose murder Pelizzioni had already been convicted, took place in the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Byles. The evidence given even by the same witnesses differed in some degree from that which was given on the former trial, and a remarkable feature in the case was that the condemned man was himself brought forward as a witness. His statement was that he was knocked down by the English party directly he entered the room, and he did not know who used the knife, but certainly he did not. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the judge sentenced him to penal servitude for five years. Pelizzioni has been reprieved, and is to receive a free pardon.—Atkinson, the Durham pitman, who beat his wife to death in a manner which excited so much horror at the time, was found guilty of wilful murder at the Durham assises on Saturday last, and sentenced to death.—The Irish papers report the shocking death of Mr. Edward Senior, the Irish Poor-law Commissioner, who was killed on Tuesday afternoon in attempting to cross the Great Midland Railway, at a level crossing, about two and a half miles from Dublin. It is painful to add that the catastrophe was owing to the indiscretion of the unfortunate gentleman himself, who was warned that a train was due, but he persisted in crossing, and even pushed the porter aside who attempted to stop him. He was caught by the advancing train, and was shockingly mangled. Death, of course, was instantaneous. Mr. Senior was in his fifty-eighth year, and had been connected with the administration of the Irish Poor-law since its first introduction into the country.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- R. S.—Will please forward us his name in confidence.  
 J. W.—According to recent decisions, all degrees must be conferred by, or in the presence of, an installed Master.  
 M. M.—We believe not.  
 G. S.—We don't believe that there is any truth in the report.  
 J. S.—Certainly not.  
 W. M.—Next week.