

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

## ADJOURNMENT OF LODGES.

Our readers will perceive, by reference to a report of the proceedings of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge (No. 1066), held at West Hartlepool, that in consequence of the extent of the business of the evening, the initiations and passings were duly performed, and the raisings adjourned to the following evening. It is not our custom to remark upon the proceedings of private lodges, but an adjournment from one evening to another is so opposed alike to the laws and spirit of the Order, that we cannot help referring to it in order to guard other lodges from falling into a similar error. A Masonic Lodge is an emblem of the day, and is divided into three parts—how to be employed we need not tell the brethren—and with the closing of the lodge all business ceases, and cannot be resumed until the next regular period of meeting, unless a lodge of emergency be called in the meantime, for which provision is duly made, it being within the power of the W.M. at any time to summon such a lodge should he see fit. On the subject of adjournments, Dr. Oliver in his *Masonic Jurisprudence* says:—

“A lodge is incapable of being adjourned except at the will and pleasure of the Master, who has the sole power of regulating its motions. He may open and close it,—and when closed all business is brought to a legitimate conclusion; and he may call it from labour to refreshment for a time; but in this case he cannot finally close it until it has been resumed by returning from refreshment to labour. This power is distinctly admitted at every opening and closing by a public declaration that they are both effectuated solely “by the command of the Worshipful Master,” and that the lodge is called from labour to refreshment “at his will and pleasure.” The authority thus centring in himself alone, a motion by a private brother for adjournment cannot be entertained; because, as the members of the lodge have the undoubted disposal of all motions by a majority of votes, it is evident that the proposition of an act over which they possess no control, and which they cannot dispose of by vote, would be equally illegal and untenable.”

He then proceeds to speak of the closing of the lodge in the following terms:—

“The closing of a lodge is a matter of solemn importance. In the United States some appropriate portion of Scripture is usually read; but amongst ourselves it is neither enjoined nor generally practised. Many Masters substitute the closing passage of the ancient charges; which is to be commended as a very judicious practice. The legitimate ceremonies, however, being of ancient date and unquestionable authority, cannot, under any circumstances, be dispensed with; for if a lodge be not closed *in form*, the transactions will be divested of their legality.”

We have given the clause relative to adjournments in full, because by the insertion of the words “at the will and pleasure of the Master,” it might appear as though the Master had the power of adjourning from day to day, which is not the case, it being a portion of well-understood Masonic law, that when a lodge is once opened the brethren cannot separate until it has been legally closed, when, in the words of Dr. Oliver, “all business is brought to a legal conclusion.” And further,

he says, “if a lodge be not closed in form, the transactors will be divested of their loyalty.”

Of course we do not know whether in the case which has called forth these remarks, a lodge of emergency had been convoked for the Wednesday for the purpose of raising the brethren—because, if so, there would be no illegality on closing the lodge in adjourning it until the next evening—but if no notice of such lodge of emergency had been given, and the adjournment was determined on at the meeting of the lodge on the Tuesday, either with or without the consent of the Master, the proceedings are illegal, and all the business transacted “null and void”—and the brethren raised to the third degree should again go through the ceremony, or be at least re-obligated.

How stringent this law of non-adjournment is construed is shown by a reference to the proceedings of Grand Lodge in 1856, when, at the quarterly communication of September, considerable confusion having ensued principally in consequence of the manner in which a Prov. G.M., who was illegally in the chair, ruled the lodge, Bro. Warren moved its adjournment for a month, which was carried; and on the first of October the brethren met and transacted business, in spite of the protest of Bro. Beadon and other brethren that the proceedings would be illegal—it being, however, ruled by the *then* acting Grand Master—another Prov. G.M.—that business might be proceeded with, and the very brother commencing proceedings being another Prov. G.M. But what was the result? the M.W.G.M. convened a Grand Lodge of Emergency for the 19th of November, when he declared that the whole of the proceedings were null and void—and though we published the proceedings in full in our number of December, 1860—as many of our present readers were probably at that time not even members of the Order, we make no apology for reproducing the Grand Master’s speech in full, as it will there be seen that he laid it distinctly down that neither a private lodge or Grand Lodge has the power of adjournment, and that the lodge being once closed, no business could again be taken up, excepting at the next regular meeting, or a lodge of of emergency specially called for the purpose.

“The GRAND MASTER said—Brethren, I think it due to Grand Lodge that I should now state my reasons more immediately for calling this Grand Lodge, and I trust I shall be able to show you, in connection with those reasons, that I have taken this step simply, because, in my opinion, it was a step necessary to the faithful discharge of my duty. At the September Quarterly Communication the Grand Lodge passed a resolution that the Grand Lodge should adjourn to the 1st of October, and now I have to give my most decided opinion that such an adjournment was illegal (hear, hear), and that whatever proceedings took place at such adjourned meeting are null and void. (Hear.) Brethren, I will now state my reasons for coming to this decision. By the Book of Constitutions, page 19, article 7, the law states that there shall be ‘four Quarterly Communications in each year, viz., on the first Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, at which none shall be present but the proper members, without permission of the Grand Master, nor shall he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.’ But there is not one word in the Book of Consi-

tutions which provides, or gives power to Grand Lodge, *propria motu*, to adjourn. The Book of Constitutions, however, does provide for Grand Lodges of Emergency, and in page 21, article 10, you will find, 'the Grand Master, in his absence, the pro Grand Master, in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master, or, in his absence, the Grand Wardens, may summon and hold Grand Lodges of Emergency, whenever the good of the Craft shall, in their opinion, require it; the particular reason for convening such Lodge of Emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.' Now, Brethren, you will observe by that law that special instructions are given as to the mode of holding the Grand Lodges of Emergency, but not a word is said about the power of adjourning. I may go farther, and say that Private Lodges are governed by much the same laws as Grand Lodges, and that no meeting of a Private Lodge can be adjourned; but the Master of a Private Lodge may, and does convene Lodges of Emergency. We have heard it said that there were before Grand Lodge questions of the greatest importance, which demanded an adjournment of Grand Lodge, but I have looked carefully through the business of that adjourned Grand Lodge, and find no one of the questions analogous to the business of the last Quarterly Communication. I think it due to Grand Lodge that I should explain what I consider to be the real state of the case. In June, 1853, the Grand Master summoned a Grand Lodge of Emergency, owing to a pressure of business, and that Special Grand Lodge was called by command of the Grand Master. That is a course which differs entirely from the course pursued in September last, because the Grand Master was not in the chair, but Grand Lodge simply passed a resolution to adjourn the meeting, which they had no power to do. In 1854 (April 26) the summons states, that that being the day of humiliation, the grand festival cannot be held, and that the Grand Master had appointed the 29th of that month, and required the brethren to meet on the 20th, in order to adjourn till the 29th of the same month. This adjournment was moved and seconded, and done by command of the Grand Master entirely. The Grand Master had previously fixed the day to which the adjournment should be made, and it was adjourned in consequence of his command. I may state farther, that, looking over the minutes of Grand Lodge, it appears to me that 'adjourn' is a term when used with respect to Grand Lodge, the same as when used in the House of Commons. In that House the question is, 'that the House do now adjourn,' which means to the next legal day of meeting, and it is adjourned accordingly to the next day appointed by law for it to meet, and so when Grand Master adjourns, it means that it adjourns till the next Quarterly Communication. I am prepared to stand by my own decision on this point,—that when Grand Lodge adjourns it adjourns to the next legal day, unless a Grand Lodge of Emergency be called by the Grand Master for special business, and on which occasion no other business can be done except such business as appears upon the circular convening that Grand Lodge of Emergency. I have taken some pains to ascertain the law of the case, and I find that in my view of the law of the case I am supported by the opinions of the present Grand Registrar, the Past Grand Registrar, and the Grand Registrar before him (hear, hear); in fact, I have all the authorities with me. I think, therefore, in accordance with the obligations which I have taken an oath to perform,—viz., to adhere to the ancient usages of the Craft, and maintain the law as, in my opinion, it stands, I can only come to the painful resolution to determine that the meeting of certain members of Grand Lodge, held on the 1st October, was an illegal meeting, and that all the proceedings there were null and void; and now I call upon the Grand Secretary to take up the business of this evening at the point at which it had arrived when the Grand Lodge closed at its Quarterly Communication in September."

It is true that at the time we dissented from the Grand Master's interpretation of the law, as regarded Grand Lodge, that being a deliberative body—and not one for the performance of Masonic ceremonies—but we never had any doubt with regard to private lodges—

and the Grand Master, having decided against us, with respect to the former, we are bound as Masons to bow to his decision, until Grand Lodge puts a different construction upon the law, by a definite resolution—it having "the inherent power of enacting laws and regulations, for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them,"—though it is held that in case of a difference of opinion on their interpretation, the decision of the Grand Master is final and binding.

Of course we do not mean to infer that a lodge is bound to come to a decision on every question the first time it is brought before them; but if the decision be adjourned, it must be on some motion as this, that "the further consideration of the motion be adjourned until the next regular lodge," or until such time as the Masters may direct; but the lodge itself cannot, under any circumstances, be adjourned.

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## ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

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### GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The rebuilding of the parish church of Lindbridge, Worcester, is now nearly completed, it has been rebuilt from the foundation upon an enlarged and more elaborate plan, and consists of a nave and south aisle, with tower and spire at the south-west angle, chancel, vestry, and organ chamber, with a crypt under the latter for the purpose of warming the church. The style is Decorated. The walls are built externally with local stone, laid as random work, the dressings being executed in freestone. All the inferior constructional work and facings to walls are executed in Bath stone. The roofs are framed of oak, all the timbers being visible, lined with oak boarding, set diagonally, and covered externally with tiles; Croggon's felt is laid between the tiles and oak boarding. The sittings are all open, and arranged to accommodate nearly 400 persons. The floors will be paved with encaustic tiles. The south aisle is divided from the nave by a double arch, springing from carved corbels, and carried in the middle upon a shaft with foliated capital. It presents two gables to the south, with a three-light tracery-headed window in each. The nave has to the north three two-light tracery-headed windows, and a four-light window to the west. The chancel is divided from the nave by a wide arch, springing from enriched corbels. The east window of the chancel is composed of five lights, with tracery, and on the south side of the chancel are two-light tracery windows; the easternmost one finishing inside as a sedile. Between the two windows is a priest's door; an archway opens into the organ chamber on the north side. The tower is of three stages, the lowest being used as a porch. The next stage will be used as a ringing loft, and is approached by a geometrical stair. A canopied window admits light from the south. The uppermost stage will contain the bells, and on each face is pierced with a moulded and traceried two-light belfry window. From the tower springs a broach spire, pierced above the broach with four spire lights. All the windows throughout will be filled with painted glass.

The foundation stone of a new church for Orrel Litherland, and Ford, Lancashire, has been laid with great ceremony by the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton, on a plot of ground which his Lordship had given for the purpose, about a mile from the Seaforth station. The church is to be a cruciform structure, consisting of nave, 74ft. 6in. long and 31ft. wide; with north and south transept, each 12ft. long and 31ft. wide; chancel 22ft. by 14ft., vestry and recess for organ at the eastern end. There is to be an entrance porch on the south side of the nave, and a tower and spire

at the north-west angle. The tower and spire rise to a height of 100ft., with an attached octagonal stair turret, 53ft. in height. The roofs will be high pitched and open timbered, supported by eight hammer-beam principals, springing from corbels, and will be stop-chamfered, stained and varnished. The height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is to be 40ft. The walls are to be built of hammer-dressed coursed stone, with tooled dressings. The materials will be obtained from a neighbouring quarry, the use of which has been granted by the Earl of Sefton. The nave is to be lighted by six windows of two bays each, filled with geometrical tracery. In the chancel, each transept, and at the west end of the nave, there will be windows of five lights each, all filled with tracery of the Flamboyant character. The style is that of the flowing Middle Pointed. The estimated cost is £2500. Sittings will be provided for 420 persons, but the plan is arranged with a view to the extension of the accommodation by lengthening the transepts.

The new church of St. Mary's, Low Dunsforth, Yorkshire, is built in nearly the same situation as the old structure, which was of smaller dimensions, and owing to its advanced state of decay unsafe, and was taken down to make room for the present church, which consists of a nave and chancel, a tower and spire are placed at the southern extremity of the nave. The porch is underneath the tower, and the vestry is on the north side of the chancel. The church is built of stone, and the roof is high pitched and open timbered. On each side of the nave the scriptural mottoes—"In everything give thanks," and "Ask and it shall be given unto you," are illuminated on zinc ribbons, and inserted in the walls. The chancel is fitted with stalls, and the pulpit is placed against the chancel arch on the north-east angle of the nave. The seats in the nave are open, and of oak. The floor of the nave is paved with red and black tiles of diamond pattern, the chancel floor is of encaustic tiles from Maw's manufactory. The pulpit is of Caen stone, and rests upon a base of alabaster with marble columns. It is hexagonal in shape, and upon the six faces are figures of St. Matthew, St. Luke, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The desk of the pulpit is supported by an angel with clasped hands and expanded wings. The font, which is placed at the south corner of the nave, is also of Caen stone, and rests upon an alabaster vase, with serpentine columns. The reredos comprises seven niches with marble columns. It is of Caen stone. All the carved stonework is by Mawer and Ingle, of Leeds. The windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass by Wailes. The east window is of three lights, the centre one being a representation of the crucifixion, with the Virgin mother at the foot of the cross, and beneath it Abraham offering up his son Isaac. The north side-light contains a figure of the Blessed Virgin, and the south side-light represents St. John the Evangelist, below the figure being the emblem of the Winged Eagle. There is a single-light window on the north side of the chancel, illustrative of Melchisedec offering bread and wine to Abraham after he had been fighting with the kings. On the side of the chancel immediately opposite, is a window of similar character, the painted glass with which it is filled being a representation of the feast of killing the lamb in the Passover; these two windows being emblematic of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Next to it is another window of stained glass. It is of two lights, the subjects being Christ blessing little children, and our Saviour meeting with Mary and Martha after the death of Lazarus. At the bottom of these lights are the scriptural mottoes, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and "Thy brother shall rise again," being a memorial window to two brothers. In the tracery of this window is the figure of an angel, with the motto "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

The High Church at Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire, after being closed for about fifteen years in a dilapidated and unsafe state, has at length been restored and added to, and was recently re-opened for divine service. The total cost of the works has been about £1500, most of which has been raised by voluntary subscription, the Church Building Society granting £150.

Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, has been consecrated. The new edifice is the third district church in Weston. It comprises a lofty nave, with clerestory, and two side aisles,

in the Decorated style. The plan of the building is cruciform. The arches on each side of the nave are supported upon sanded Pennant stone pillars, with stone bosses and caps. The roofs, which are of open timber-work, are stained oak colour. The east window, which is filled in with stained glass, has been presented by Mrs. Hayward, and comprises the history of the New Testament. The floor of the chancel is laid with encaustic tiles; and the pulpit and reading-desk are of carved oak. The seats are all open, and provision is made for about 600. The structure is circled with grey stone, with Bath stone dressings. At the south-west end is a tower, surmounted with a crocketed spire. The west window is filled in with stained glass, illustrating the history of the Old Testament from Noah to Solomon. The dimensions of the nave are 83ft. long by 21ft. wide, and 47ft. high; the side aisles are 54ft. long by 13ft. wide; transept, 25ft. long by 22ft. wide; and chancel, 21ft. long by 21ft. wide.

The foundation stone of a new church about to be erected at Shipton Gorge, Dorsetshire, has been laid. The old edifice, except the tower, has been pulled down, and a larger building is to be erected. The walls are to be constructed of a stone similar to granite, which is obtained from a quarry only a short distance from the village, and will be faced with Ham Hill stone, but the interior dressings will be of Bath stone. When completed it will be capable of accommodating a large number of persons.

The village church of Whitchurch, near Ross, Hereford, has been re-opened, after having undergone restoration on an extensive scale. The edifice has been enlarged, a new aisle having been added to the north side. A bell turret, containing two bells, has replaced the tower or steeple; the roof has been re-tiled, and now shows the timber-work; open seats, most of which are free, have been substituted for the old pews; and the pulpit, reading-desk, &c., are of varnished oak, with ornamental perforations. The work has cost between £800 and £900, and has been about ten months in progress.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church at the South Parade, Bath, has been laid by Bishop Clifford, of Clifton. The edifice is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and is partly erected. The design is of the Decorated style of Gothic architecture; the material, Bath stone. The length of the structure will be 106 feet, the width 66 feet, and the tower and spire 204 feet high. There will be no gallery, except an organ gallery, and it is intended to build the chancel at some future date. The foundation of a dwelling-house for the priests has been laid by the side of the church.

On Thursday, the 19th ult., the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel was laid at Tintern by Mr. Pethick, of Bristol. The chapel will erected in the Gothic style of the Decorated period, plainly treated, and is intended to accommodate about 160 people. The walls are to be of the stone of the neighbourhood, with Bath stone dressings; the timber of deal, stained.

The parish church of Chelwood, Somerset, has been restored. Instead of eighty sittings, accommodation has now been provided for 130 persons. In order to effect this, the chancel has been enlarged and re-seated. The works comprise a new roof to the nave, of high pitch, and a new south aisle, opening into the nave by three pointed arches, resting on circular shafts, and carved corbels. At the east end of the south aisle a vestry has been constructed, which opens by two arches into the aisle and chancel, which latter is enclosed by ornamental screens, and by which an organ chamber is likewise provided. A new chancel arch has also been constructed, and Gothic windows have replaced the old debased ones, both in the chancel and nave. The tower has been entirely rebuilt from the belfry stage, with new belfry windows and Gothic parapet, and a high pitched roof surmounted by ornamental and scroll work. In the tower is a new Gothic window, in which have been inserted some fragments of painted glass (without any special design), which were found in the ancient windows of the church. The floor is paved with ornamental tiles, the roof being constructed of fir timber, stained and open. The ancient Norman font has been restored, and placed inside

the north porch doorway. The seats are constructed of pine, and are open throughout. The chancel has been raised at the chancel arch, and again in the centre. The altar is erected upon a dais. The glass in the new east window has been painted by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. It is a memorial window to the late Colonel B. L. Tyler, of the 62nd Foot, who died before Sebastopol. In the centre is a representation of the Crucifixion, whilst on either side is a scriptural scene, introducing the persons of Mary and John. This window is the gift of the surviving brothers of the Colonel. The contract for the nave, porch, and new aisle was £420; for the works in the chancel, £115; and the partial rebuilding of the tower (irrespective of the painted glass), £85.

The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in the parish of St. Mary Major, Exeter, was consecrated on the 24th ult. It consists of nave, 66 feet by 24 feet, lighted by four geometrical windows, and having a bell-turret over the west end; north aisle, 57 feet by 11 feet; chancel, 22 feet by 16 feet, having a recess for the organ; also a vestry on the north side. The building is of Early Decorated character, of Pocombe stone and Bath stone dressings. It contains accommodation for 413 worshippers. The font is of Caen stone, supported on five shafts of serpentine marble. The outlay exceeds £1,700.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### MARK MASONS.

Do the Mark Masons holding warrants from the Grand Chapter of Scotland, admit into their lodges brethren who take the Mark degree in lodges holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of English Mark Masons? And do the latter admit the former as visitors?—P.P.

#### IRISH LODGE SEALS.

Can any brother furnish me with an impression of an Irish lodge seal? I am desirous of seeing one.—Ex. Ex.

“TO WHAT VILE USES MUST WE COME?”

The following is too good to be lost, so I send it you from amongst my scraps.—Ex. Ex.:

“A real good Mason, fond of a joke withal, narrates the following:—I was one day riding by the farm of a neighbour who was a member of my lodge, and on looking towards the stable discovered my brother, apparently in good earnest, making the grand hailing signal of distress with much vehemence. I rode up as fast as I could, but observed as I got nearer that he did not seem to suffer very much, though he seemed surprised at my energetic approach, and asked me, very coolly, what was my hurry. I felt a little foolish at being sold in that way, concluding, by that time, that the mistake was mine. Upon asking him what he meant by giving such signals as that, he seemed at first surprised, and then, laughingly, said that he always secured himself against the hiccoughs in that way.”

#### BRO. HAVERS'S TESTIMONIAL.

I hope you will excuse me, but I am only a juvenile, and I don't know if you will print my, perhaps, stupid inquiry; but I understand from your report of the last Grand Lodge meeting that the Craft—it can't be said with the M.W.G.M. and the principal Grand Officers at its head—but the Craft did recognise Bro. Havers's services, and that a piece of vellum—where others have had plate—was to be presented to him, but I can't find out what the inscription was to be, or who composed it. If you know, pray let us all know.—A New J.W.—[No inquiry is stupid that elicits information of any kind, for “a little chink lets in much light,” and our columns are as open to the Tyler of No. 10,000 as to the M.W.G.M. himself. We do not think the subject of your query at all stupid, on the contrary, we are inclined to think the entire document should have been submitted to Grand Lodge. At present we have no copy of it, but when we can obtain it it will, of course, appear in another and more prominent department of THE MAGAZINE.]

#### THE SECRETS OF MASONRY.

What are the real secrets of Masonry? Do they consist of everything Masons are taught, or are they confined to words and signs only?—ELTON.—[The secrets proper to all

Masons are to keep the mysteries entrusted to them without violation; *i.e.*, not to communicate the signs, tokens, and words belonging to the several degrees. If this were not so there is scarcely a Mason living that has not broken his O.B., because they frequently quote portions of the ceremonies and lectures, both in print and in general conversation.]

#### PUTTING MASONS TO SLEEP.

What is meant by the term “putting Masons to sleep?—WIDE AWAKE.

#### ELOCUTION FOR MASONS.

*French* having taken up the bad reading of the clergy, is there no one who could do a similar good for the delivery of Masons, particularly W.M.'s of lodges?—C.E.

#### THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

By a reference to page 132, dated August 17th, it will be perceived where the summary of this book was discontinued. I now resume it at the next meeting, October 28th, 1725. It recites that the Society met, by its fundamental constitutions, at the Queen's Head near Temple bar, which sign Bro. Thomas Oliverson did, out of respect to the Society, pull down, on the coronation day and put up a new one, painted by their well-beloved Bro. James Parmentier, that of the Apollo. The visitor was Wm. Norwood from the Lodge at the Doctor Butler's Head in Grand Street. On the 10th of November, 1725, they resolved to meet weekly instead of fortnightly, and every member was to pay half-a-crown each night as before. It was also resolved that Bro. Cotton was to draw up a proper instrument for Bro. Parmentier to sign for painting the picture, before referred to, which instrument was to specify the price and dates of payment, and it was further resolved that Bro. Charles Cotton “do get the said instrument drawn and executed forthwith.” John Atwood, from the lodge at the Fleece, near Temple Bar, was the visitor. On the 18th of Nov. 1725, it was resolved “that no public suppers shall be provided for the society without the express order of the president.” But the most curious and unaccountable resolution follows, which is worthy of being extracted verbatim as it is impossible to conceive what it could be required for, unless to provide for one of the brethren, it is—“Resolved, that a ship be built for the use of this Rt. Worpfull and Highly Esteem'd Society not exceeding in burthen 100 Tunns nor in price fitted out to Sea One thousand pounds to be paid out of the Publick Treasury. Ordered that our Bro. Francis Galpine doe contract for building the same as soon as possible and that our said Bro. Francis Galpine goe Commander thereof.” They were to meet for the winter half year at 5, and break up at 10. It was also ordered that Bros. J. Parmentier, Jun. and Bro. Thos. Barton were to attend to be admitted perfect members of the society. On the 24th of Novr., 1725, Bro. John Atwood, Esqre., Petitioned, and was accepted, as a member. It was also resolved “that the induction of Bro. James Parmentier, and Bro. Thos. Barton be suspended till further order.” Visitor, from the lodge at the Dolphin, in Tower Street, John Liell. On the 2nd of December, 1725, Visitors, from the lodge at the Free Masons Coffee House, in Belton Street, Henry Sadier, from the lodge at the Queens Head, Hollis Street, Phil. Hordern. But now comes an entry which must interest every one who knows anything of the management of the craft, and affords a very pretty example of the submission to lawfully constituted authority in those days. The MS. states, “A letter dat. the 8th Instant from Bro. Geo. Payne, Junr. Grand Warden directed in form to this Society inclosing a letter from the Duke of Richmond, Grand Master dat. likewise the 8 Instant directed to the presid. and the rest of the brethren at the Apollo in which he Erroneously insists on and Assumes to himself a pretended Authority to call our Rt. Worpfull and Highly Esteem'd Society to an account for making Masons irregularly for which reasons as well as for want of a Due Regard Just Esteem and Omitting to Address himself in proper form to this Rt. Worpfull and Highly Esteem'd Society ORDERED That the Said Letters do lye on the Table.” After such cool assumption comes a copy of a letter from the President in which he presents the Society with the parts of seven musical productions, and a violin and bow, the former made by a celebrated maker named Edward Pamphilon. Wm. Wharham, James Brotherton,

and John Cock, petitioners to become members were made Masons in order to be admitted, and Bro. Isaac Thuret, a member of the lodge at the Temple of Solomon was also elected a member. It was also ordered that Bro. James Parmentier be paid £26 5s. 0d., on account of the picture, being the first instalment of one hundred guineas which he had agreed to take for the same. On the 23rd of December, 1725, the visitors from the lodge at the Horn, in Westminster, Fras. Sorell, Senr. G.W., Alexr. Harding, M.L.,\* and Ch. Delafaye. Bro. Harbin, one of the directors, was paid £10 19s. 3d. for binding the music-books given by the President. Bro. Shuttleworth, also a director, paid £14 5s. 6d. for copying Music, and Resolved that the society subscribe for 36 prints of the Building of Solomon's Temple, to be published by Bro. James Parmentier. Ordered that the following musicians be paid, viz., Mr. Charles Pardini, Mr. Francesco Barsanti, Mr. D. Boswillibald, and Mr. Gustavus Scarpettini, The Clothing bill £3 6s. 6d., was also ordered to be paid, as well as Bro. Thomas Oliverson (a Member and Host) whose bill was £11 4s. 3d. New clothing and an entertainment was also ordered to congratulate the new President to be elected on the 30th.—MATTHEW COOKE. (To be continued.)

#### MASONIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Are we ever to have a Masonic museum and library? There must be plenty of curious jewels, furniture, dresses, books, and pictures in the possession of lodges and brethren who would be anxious to make such presents. Suppose you were to open a column headed "Donations for the Museum and Library," and I think the result would startle our apathetic executives who are continually in want of a good snubbing to keep them to their work.—SENEX.

#### MASONIC CALENDERS.

What foreign countries and British Provincial Grand Lodges have published Masonic calendars, guides, and such books of information?—EX. EX.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES.

Several photographs of well-known Masons have come under my notice. I should like to form a catalogue of all that have been so taken, in Masonic costume, and would ask the readers of "Masonic Notes and Queries" to state any they know of.—A.

#### HEBREW GRAND OFFICERS.

Can any one inform me the names of Hebrew brethren who have, at any period, held Grand Office, and point out what those dignities were?—CHETH.

## Literature.

### REVIEWS.

*Shakespeare, his Times and Contemporaries.* By GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.—Stokesly, the Author.

We have received Part I. of the second edition of this work, corrected and enlarged by the author. It is always difficult to speak of any work from its early numbers, and though this is a second edition, our difficulty is not lessened inasmuch as we have not seen the first—but so far as the matter before us will enable us to judge (it being principally introductory) the author has entered upon his task with the greatest reverence for the genius of Shakspeare—entering upon his task with a determination to make his work as complete as possible. Bro. Tweddell may by some be considered to be given a little too much to "hero worship," but it must be remembered that he has a hero to worship of which every Englishman may feel proud, and whose genius has been felt and acknowledged throughout the civilised world. The work commences well, and when completed there can be no doubt that it will prove not only a pleasing but a useful addition to the library shelves.

\* Query—Does L.M. mean Late Master, answering to our P.M. ?]

*Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible.* S. O. Beeton, Strand.

We have received the second number of this excellent family Bible, which fully redeems the promise made by the first number. Genesis is completed, and the notes to it are especially valuable, being remarkably full and accurate.

*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* for October.

This number, like its predecessors, is full of light and genial reading—instruction being fairly blended—as the *Domestic History of England*, and beautiful birds—with amusements, whilst the fashions and patterns of fancy work are worth more than the cost of the whole. We copy the following curious legend from the notes of the month—which probably will be new to the majority of our readers—many of whom no doubt would have been inclined, under similar circumstances, to make the same choice:—

"Goose Fair" is held in the ancient town of Nottingham. Even before Queen Anne was dead, it was so numerously attended that Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim, and who had written to his royal master to advise him to persevere in the war, as the island seemed to be drained of all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, was induced, on witnessing this gathering, to change his opinion and his counsel, and to confess that he had seen sufficient men in one English market-place to conquer the whole of France. Even in these days, on each anniversary of the gala, excursion trains bear crowds of eager pleasure-seekers to the town of stockings and lace, and the roads leading thereto are thronged with what might be called *populous* vehicles of every description. The circumstances which caused Goose Fair to receive so peculiar a title are as follows:—Once upon a certain time there was a certain squire, whose experience of wedded life was such as to induce him to vow that his only son, who had been motherless from his infancy, should never so much as cast eyes upon one of the fair sex until he arrived at that uncertain age known as "years of discretion." This praiseworthy intention was carried out with the greatest scrupulosity, inasmuch that the young hopeful arrived at the time when most youths imagine that they put away childish things, and was in ignorance (happy or otherwise, just as you please) of the existence of the daughters of Eve. Chroniclers are silent as to the mode in which this was brought about; and, as we ourselves have not sufficient knowledge of ways and means to enable us to offer any valuable hints to aid in the elucidation of its mystery, we must beg our readers to allow us to continue our story without requiring us to comment or speculate thereon. It was, then, in the month of October, 1—, that the squire conceived the fatal idea of introducing his son to the enjoyments of Nottingham fair. It was a perilous expedition; but it was possible that the youth's early education would render him wholly insensible to feminine charms, and that he would accord no more notice to the gentler sex than to the gingerbread, "learned pigs," giants, dwarfs, and elecampane which would offer their many attractions. So they departed. The busy scene was new to the young man, and his eyes wandered wonderingly from one thing to the other, until at length they rested upon a fine hat and feathers—ay, and upon the owner thereof into the bargain. "What is that, father?" was the query resulting from the examination. "A Goose, to be sure," was the sure reply. "And this? and that? and these? and that?" continued the son, growing excited as crowds of gaily-attired and merry, laughing maidens passed them by. "Geese, boy—all geese," quoth the culpably satirical or wilfully mendacious parent, who immediately drew the attention of his charge to more instructive objects, and strained every nerve to hit on some all-absorbing device which might effectually prevent his thoughts from straying on forbidden ground. In such attempts the day grew old, and it was time to think of returning home. "Well, Joe," said the squire, "choose something for a fairing. What would you like?" Joe did not hesitate. He looked delighted, and astonished his parent by exclaiming, "A goose, please, sir!" This story getting wind, the mart (it is said) was ever known as the "Goose Fair;" and, although we will not vouch for the veracity of this origin, we must confess (and we think that some will be inclined to agree with us) that *si non e vero e ben trovato*.

*The Boys' Own Magazine* for October. S. O. Beeton, Strand.

This month's number commences with an excellent tale, entitled "The Cinque Ports' Warden," which has the advantage of being founded on fact, and being illustrated by some excellent views in Dover. Manly exercises—gymnastics must recommend itself to the whole of the youth of England as

giving plain directions for exercises which must tend much to their future welfare. Indeed the number is full of excellent articles, and to prove that "the Normans and Saxons," of which we have before expressed a favourable opinion, is something more than a mere tale, we extract the following graphic description of the death of William the Conqueror:—

When stretched on a bed, from which he felt there was no probability of his rising, William reflected seriously on his past life, and regarded many actions in a very different light from that in which he had been in the habit of viewing them during the years of health and vigour. Eager to make atonement, he caused money to be given to the poor, and to be sent to the religious houses of England and Mantes to rebuild the churches which, by his orders, had been burned. At the same time he ordered the prison-doors to be opened, and freedom to be given to captives, among whom were Wulnoth, brother of Harold; Morkar, brother of Edwin; and William's own brother, Ode of Bayeux. It was now Wednesday, the 8th of September, 1087, and the Conqueror became aware that he was on the point of passing that bourne from which no traveller returns. But still he seems to have remained somewhat unconvinced of the vanity of sublunary greatness. Ordering the officers of his household to repair to his chamber, he, weak as he was, delivered an harangue of some length on his military achievements, dilated on the renown he had acquired as a ruler of men, and dictated his last will to his sons. Robert Curthose was at Abbeville; but William Rufus and Henry Beauclerc were by the bed of their dying father. "I leave Normandy," said the Conqueror, "to my eldest son, Robert, in accordance with the wishes of the Normans; but wretched will be the land subject to his rule. As for England, I leave it to no one, because I acquired it by force and bloodshed. I replace it in God's hands, wishing that my son William, who has ever been obedient to me, may, if it please God, obtain that kingdom and prosper in it." "And," said Henry, stepping forward and speaking with energy, "what, then, will you give me, my father?" "Give thee?" replied William; "I give thee five thousand pounds in silver from my treasury." "But," said Henry, "what can I do with the money if I have neither house nor land?" "Be content my son," answered the Conqueror, "and have confidence in God. Allow thine elder brothers to precede thee. Thy time will come after theirs." This scene having been enacted, William awaited that pale spectre which comes with impartiality to the cottages of the poor and the castles of kings. Nor was his patience severely tried. At sunrise, on Thursday morning, he awoke from the feverish slumber in which he passed the last night his spirit was to spend on earth. It was bright and clear; the rising sun shone on the storied windows of the priory, the bells were ringing, and the monks were singing a Latin hymn to the hour of prime. "What means that noise?" inquired William, in faint accents. "They are ringing prime at the church of St. Mary," was the answer. "Ha!" faltered William; and then, adding, "I commend my soul to Mary, the Holy Mother of God," he raised his hands to Heaven, and instantly expired.

*The Boys' Own Library—Wild Sports of the World, No. 6.*  
S. O. Beeton, Strand.

We can add nothing to what we have formerly said in commendation of this work, which must become a favourite with every boy into whose hands it falls.

*Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New Granada, Equador, Peru, and Chili, with Observations on the Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other Monuments of Peruvian Nations.* By WILLIAM BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S., &c. Trübner & Co., Paternoster-row.

This is a remarkable work, and one that evidences a large amount of talent and industry in its composition. The author states that the publication of the "*Manual of Ethnological Enquiry*" in 1852, gave him "methodical instruction on the subject of ethnology," and he certainly appears to have turned it to the best advantage. The main object of Mr. Bollaert appears to have been to examine and separate the pre-Muisca from the Muiza civilization of New Granada and the pre-Incarial from the Incarial of Peru—also describing the early history of Quito before it was conquered by the Incas. In pursuance of his plan, he commences

with an interesting history of the Chibchas or Muscas, translated from the French work of Col. Acosta, describing the geography of the country, now known as New Granada, and which we believe to be quite new to the English readers. Interesting as this history is, our space will not permit us to follow it in detail; but we extract the following as to the origin of the belief in the El Dorado which, in the early part of the Spanish conquests in America, led so many from their homes to seek for that, which, excepting through the sweat of the brow, has ever proved as great a delusion as the philosopher's stone.

"At the period when the chief of Guatavitá was an independent one, he made, annually, a solemn sacrifice, which for its singularity contributed to give celebrity to this lake, even to distant lands, and was the origin of the belief in the El Dorado; in search of which, so many years and so much money was thrown away. On the appointed day, he anointed his body with turpentine (resin), then rolled himself up in gold-dust; thus gilded and resplendent, he embarked on the raft, surrounded by the Xeques, and in the midst of music and singing of the crowds covering the declivities, arrived at the centre. The chief deposited the offerings of gold, emeralds, and other precious objects, and he, at the same time, threw himself into the waters to bathe. At this moment, the neighbouring hills resounded with acclamations. This religious ceremony being over, they commenced dancing, singing, and drinking. In their monotonous songs they repeated the ancient history of their country, and what they knew of its deities, heroes, battles, and other memorable events, which were thus transmitted to posterity. At the door of the chief's dwelling, who presided at the feasts, sat two naked Indians, playing upon the chirimía, a wind instrument, sad and shrill, covered only with a fishing net, which was the symbol of death, for, they said, we should never lose sight of death, especially in times of rejoicing."

After describing the Panama railway, which has reduced the passage between British Columbia and England from six months to forty days, and the vast riches of the district in former times, and much of which remains yet to be developed, we have the following accounts of recent discoveries of various objects of gold in Chiriqui in Indian graves or huacas.

"Much excitement was lately occasioned at Panama by the accidental opening of Indian graves in the Chiriqui district, 150 miles distant, and the discovery therein of large quantities of golden images. As there are supposed to be many thousands of these graves equally wealthy, hundreds of persons had gone thither, and thousands of dollars worth had been taken out and sent to Panama.

"A bat, with outspread wings and legs, having a dragon-like head, surmounted by four horns, curling inwards, of the purest gold, and weighed six ounces. A frog with large protruding eyes, the eyeballs being enclosed in the sockets like the balls in sleigh balls; this is alloyed with copper, and weighed about two-and-a-half ounces. Has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth and dragon-like teeth, and weighed about two ounces. An idol of hideous and obscene conception, with legs and arms extended; the head flat, having a fan-like crown at the back, a wide open mouth, and a hooked nose, under which curls something like the latest form of moustache. This weighed about two ounces, and was of pure gold.

"Besides these, there were a frog, an eagle, very small twin frogs, an armadillo, and a small bell.

"The accounts we continue to receive of the wealth of the huacas, in golden images, are every day growing more wonderful. A bat has been found of very fine gold and great weight; also a "gold woman." It is the poorer class of people who are turning up the graves, and selling the gold images at from 3 to 4 dollars the ounce. These tombs are of great extent, some of them having contained many hundreds of bodies. The gold is contained in earthen vessels, by the side of the body. The ground where the huacas are is covered with trees, and it was by the falling of a large tree, growing out of the top of a mound, that the deposits were discovered. The roots of the tree took with them the earth and mason-work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed, which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it. Many of these golden objects reached London, but soon found their way into the melting pot.

"In November, this year, Messrs. Pixley and Co. allowed me to examine five thin circular gold plates, from Chiriqui, weighing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. The largest had seven circular embossments (these had been battered, and any figures that may have been there were obliterated), and was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter; two were  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter; the other two  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; these were plain. The plates appeared to be alloyed with silver, and probably used as breast plates."

In speaking of the antiquities of New Granada, Mr. Bollaert says,

"I am rather surprised that larger numbers of monuments, some of more ancient nations than those first seen by the Spaniards, have not been met with. Perhaps dense tropical forests cover many such remains, and are awaiting the footsteps of the emigrant, or the enthusiastic antiquarian explorer."

Much valuable information is then given relative to these antiquities collected from various authentic sources, many of which we are tempted to describe, and are only prevented by the necessities of space, as were we to extract all that we should desire from this antiquarian's and historian's most interesting volume, we should fail to do justice to it in a dozen notices of such a length as our space will afford. We have next an explanation of the Musica Calendar—showing that the Musica counted with their fingers—twenty being their limit, which being represented by "the word gueta (house, or the time of sowing) included all the property and happiness of this nation;" they then recommenced and went to twenty twenties, "the various meanings of the numbers in their language alludes to the phases of the moon, agricultural operations, and the superstitions of its idolatry"—and by this means they were enabled to divide their seasons and years (which consisted of 20 moons), &c.

We pass over a highly interesting description of Panama, and some observations on and specimens of the Chibotra, Musica or Mosca, and other languages, to follow the author to Quito—which certainly comes nearer to an El Dorado than almost any land on the earth—but it is now in want of properly well-directed labour to turn its riches to good account. Mr. Bollaert says—

"The Republic of Ecuador is divided into three natural parts by two parallel chains of the Andes. The centre division being on an average level, much more elevated than the others, from 5000 to 11,000ft., possesses an equal and agreeable climate, a clear bright atmosphere, and is the seat of the chief cities.

"The eastern and western slopes of the Cordilleras are densely covered with every species of timber, including a large mahogany, out of which the Indian scoops his canoe. The cotton and indiarubber plants grow wild, as also cocoa, canelo (called by some cinnamon), coffee, the guayusa or tea plant, vanilla, tobacco, indigo, orchilla, wax palms, copal, storax, spices, dyes, sugar-cane, rice, maize, quina or cinchona bark, cedron, &c.—indeed, a paradise for the botanist. In the more temperate parts, there are large grazing and arable farms.

"As to mineral productions, they are in abundance; the entire range of the Cordilleras abound with gold and silver, and copper. Gold is also found on the banks and in the channel of every river which has its source in the high lands."

This district is considered to be rich in emeralds, and for one product of the district alone, the bark of the Chinchona or quinine, the British Government is said to pay £60,000 a-year. The city of Quito was taken from the Indians by Belalcazar in 1533—the original nation having been long extinct, having been conquered by the Cara nation about the year 1000, who, in their turn, were subjugated by the Incas of Peru. In this part of his work, Mr. Bollaert expresses his surprise at his not being able to meet with the emerald at Guayaguil, and its being now apparently almost unknown in the district, as at the conquest they were so abundantly found in the Ecuador, adding, "this gem cannot have disappeared, but awaits intelligent searchers, particularly as we know their geological position." He also describes the Ecuador Land Company, of the prospects of which he has the highest confidence, and observes, "not only colonisation and commercial establishments are the objects of the company, but also scientific researches, and they will represent various scientific societies in England and on the continent"—and certainly, no matter what may be their success in their commercial character, there can be no doubt that in the latter they have a rich and varied field before them.

Passing from Quito, we come to Peru and Bolivia, or, as it was formerly called, Upper Peru. We need not follow the conquest of Peru by Spain, in 1530, nor trace its history during the time it was held by that country to 1821, but it certainly does not appear much to have improved its position politically in that period, for whereas in 290 years it was held by the Spaniards it only had forty-four governors,

whilst in the last forty it has had upwards of twenty, and expended too much of blood and treasure, though there is no doubt that it is now one of the first, if not the first, of the South American republics—and that principally through its guano. Of its products Mr. Bollaert says:—

"Peru produces, in its various climates, all the fruits, grain, and vegetables cultivated in different countries, independently of those which are indigenous; the latter including many of exquisite flavour, such as the chirimoya pine and falta.

"The transandine region is most interesting for the abundance of its productions. In its immense forests are ornamental woods in great variety, also the Peruvian-bark tree, cocoa, coffee of fine flavour, coca, sarsaparilla, vanilla, &c.

"The mineral kingdom of Peru is celebrated for placers and mines of gold, mines of silver, mercury, and copper; some lead, sulphur, and coal is met with, as well as quarries of various marbles. Important are the gold washings of Carabaya, the silver mines of Pasco, Puno, Gualgayoc, and Guantajaya; the mercury mines of Guancavelica and Chonta; the salt, nitrate of soda and borax beds of Tarapaca; the salt pits of Huacho and Secbura. The guano deposit on the coast is a source of considerable revenue."

And Bolivia is equally rich in natural products.

At Cuzco was found an Inca zodiac of gold, a most valuable memorial of antiquity, which is thus described by Mr. Bollaert:—

"I will now describe what I suppose to be an incarial lunar calendar or a zodiac; it is of gold, and on a circular plate. The outer ring is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, the inner ring 4 in. There are apparently four holes on the inner ring, so as to fasten it on the breast of an Inca, priest, or amauta (astrologer or learned man). There are apparently twenty-four compartments, large and small, including three at the top, a triangular gateway, on its right a small space with two circles and three lines; on the left three lines, and two upright ones joined. At the bottom are two spaces; figures were probably here, but looks as if worn away.

"I will advert to the centre portion first. It is surmounted by the prongs of a trident, (our Aquarius is sometimes represented with a trident); on each side are four small circles; there are other four on the nose, and two more on the sides, at the base of what may be intended as pillars or ears; the circles may represent the bases of the stone pillars used as gnomons by the Incas for determining the solstices. Two large eyes, teeth showing the canines, and eight angular points; the last may be intended for the sun's rays; the whole figure represents the face of the sun.

"Underneath the eyes are two faces, these may represent the first Inca and his sister-wife, the reputed children of the sun.

"Description of the Zodiac in connexion with the Lunar Months of the Incarial Calendar.

"1. *December.* (Raymi, a solemn dance.) The first month; it began with the winter solstice. In the space is a face or sun, a small diamond-shaped figure underneath it, and another to the right. In this month was held one of the four principal feasts of the year. The Inca Peruvians counted the months from the 20th, 21st, or 22nd, according to the solstices, until the same day of the following month, so that December included twelve days of January, or from one new moon to another.

"2. *January.* (Huchhuy-poccoy, from small, and to ripen, because the corn began to form small ears.) Here is a space with an oblong figure, a quarter of a moon, and four small circles.

"3. *February.* (Hatun-poccoy, from hatun, great.) The corn began to increase in size. There is a ladder-like figure, two straight and two waved lines.

"4. *March.* (Paucar-huaray: paucar, beauty of flowers; huaray, figuratively, to unfold a carpet of flowers.) Here are two small spaces, one with three strokes, a half-moon figure and two circles; in the other, a square oblong and two circular ones.

"5. *April.* (Ary-huay, or an ear of corn with grains of various colours.) In this month began the grain harvest; there was dawning, and deep libations of chicha. Here is a face with an angular projection, and an oblong figure difficult to describe.

"6. *May.* (Aymuray, because of the conveyance of the corn to the public granaries.) Here we have the sun's face and two diamond-shaped figures.

"7. *June.* (Inti-Raymi, from inti, the sun, and raymi, dance.) In this month was the third solemn feast. They rested from labour, giving themselves up to pleasure and enjoyment. Here is a sun, diamond underneath it, a diamond on left side; a square in the corner enclosing two small circles.

"8. *July.* (Anta-asitua: anta, copper; asitua, great dance.) This began the summer solstice; they cultivated the land and prepared it for sowing. Here is a pear-shaped figure, a curved line, and an angular one, and three strokes.

"9. *August.* (Capac-asitua: capac, powerful.) They sowed corn, potatoes, &c. Here are two longitudinal lines, and two cross lines;

also, a pear-shaped figure, a curved line, an angular one, and three strokes.

"10. *September*. (Umu-Raymi : umu, head.) In this month took place the enrolling of those liable to be taxed, and the verification of the prior register. It was also called Coya-raymi, for now the coyas, or princesses, and others married. Here are two small spaces, one with two diamond-shaped figures, the other with a diamond, quarter of a moon, and two curved lines.

"11. *October*. (Aya-marca : aya, a corpse, and marca, to carry in arms.) Now was celebrated the feast of the dead. The potters made large vessels for the chicha. In each house this beverage was made and drunk at the feasts of the following months. Here is a different sort of face of the sun, and a quarter of the moon.

"12. *November*. (Capac-raymi : capac, rich ; raymi, to dance.) This space is similar to the first month. Dancing and drinking were carried to great excess. They represented tragedies and comedies composed by the Amautas. The Haravec or poet composed the haravi or melodies, and cachus, songs."

A few paragraphs further on he says:—

"It has been suggested to me, that what I consider to be a zodiac may be a talisman. The Peruvian Indian had his piripiri or charms, equal to the talisman. They consisted of the Bezoar stone (biliary calculi of the llama family) ; yaruvies, or small black and red seeds, worn as preventives against colds and coughs ; loadstone, worn by either sex, to attract lovers and keep off evil-spirits ; there were charms against wizards, and witches, also against poisons. The idea that this object is a talisman I do not consider of much value, but rather think that it was attached to the breast of an Inca, or principal priest of the sun, when performing his sacred duties."

Mr. Bollaert next gives a description of the deposits of guano at the Chinchá Islands, which he visited, and which have nourished Peru to such a degree, that she bids fair, within no distant day, to stand not only free from debt, but to relieve her population from taxation. Interesting as are the descriptions here given, and the antiquities found in the district of Tarapaca, we must pass rapidly on to Chile, which is described as rich in "silver and copper," with "some gold, wheat-grain, and timber," and here too there is an ample field of research for the antiquarian ; as will be seen by the following:—

"Mr. Abbott, of Copiapo, gives me the following account of huacas opened in 1843 :

"In consequence of the great development of mineral wealth in Copiapo, it was necessary to build houses and amalgamating works, and in doing so, many Indian tombs of the Copayapenicus were cut into. These huacas were large and small, built up from the surface like a mound, some twelve feet high and twenty to thirty in length. One examined contained the skeletons of a man and a woman, no clothing was found, as in the Peruvian mummies ; and the skulls were of good form.

"With the skeletons were several pieces of pottery, as large jars for holding water, others for chicha, and others for boiling water in ; also, ornamented vessels for holding and carrying water or chicha, silicious arrow heads, copper pins, upper and lower stones for grinding maize, and maize in earthen pots.

"An interesting object was found about 1832 at Copiapo, in a huaca, by Dr. Adrian Mandiola. It was of fine gold, as thin as paper, in the form of a small coco-nut shell, and open at the top ; when blown into gave a whooping sound ; it bent on being pressed by the hand, but resumed its shape, the pressure being removed. This was presented by Mandiola to the National Museum. So much was this gift valued by the government, that he was sent a colonel's commission."

In Chile Mr. Bollaert examined and reported upon several coal mines which are likely to prove of great benefit to the country. After describing the geography of the country and the ethnology of the people of Chile as he has of other districts, Mr. Bollaert comes to the consideration of the Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other monuments of Peruvian nations, observing that in the pages we have already gone through he has

"Brought together particulars concerning the antiquities of New Granada, Quito and Chile. Popayan and Pasto, to the north of Quito, were once well populated lands, but I find little as to the existence of ancient ruins in these districts ; should any be discovered, they may partake of the Muysca character, or even that of an older period.

"Generally speaking, the antiquities met with in Peru are assigned to the Incas ; however, the Conquistadores were told that some ruins were much older than the Incarial times. Then come the pure Inca remains, and, lastly, the contemporaneous."

For us to attempt to go at any length into these various monuments would be perfectly absurd, but the magnitude and importance of some of them may be gathered from the description of the Temple of Pacha-Camac near Lima, originally built by a coast nation, governed by chiefs called Cuz or Curyrs, these conquered by the later Incas, who attached their Sun-worship there. These Curyrs paid great devotion to the sea and its produce.

"The ruins of the great temple to Pachacamac (Pacha, the earth ; Camac, partiple of Camani, I create) and city of the Curyrs-mancus, are some seven leagues south of Lima. There are many descriptions of this celebrated locality, but I will only briefly refer to the observations in Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition, to Rivero and Tschudi, and Markham.

According to Wilkes, the temple is on the summit of a hill having three terraces ; some of the walls are of unhewn blocks of rock ; these were cased with adobes or sun-dried bricks, then covered with plaster and painted red. A range of square pilasters projected from the upper wall, evidently belonging to the interior of a large apartment : no traces are found of doors or windows. Some graves were observed south of the temple, but the principal burial ground was between the temple and the town. The skulls were of various characters, the majority presented the vertical or raised occiput, the usual characteristic of the old Peruvians, while others had the forehead and top of the head depressed. The bodies were wrapped in cloths of various qualities and colours : various utensils and other articles were found which seemed to denote the occupation of the individual, as wooden needles and weaving utensils, netting, slings, cordage, baskets, fragments of pottery, maize, cotton seeds, wool, gourds, shells, &c.

Rivero and Tschudi give a large drawing of the ruins, and describe them as much dilapidated. On a conical hill, 458 feet above the sea, are the ruins of the Temple of Pachacamac ; at the foot of the hill are the decayed walls of the edifices intended for strangers who came on pilgrimage ; the whole was surrounded by a wall of adobes, nine feet in width. The material of the fabric is not of stone, as in Cuzco, but of sun-dried bricks, easily crumbled. In the most elevated part is the temple, which, when first visited by the Spaniards, they found the door to be of gold, inlaid with precious stones ; the interior was obscure ; this being the spot where the priests had their bloody sacrifices before an idol of wood, the worship of which succeeded the pure abstract adoration of the invisible Pachacamac. At present there remain of this temple some niches, which, according to Cieza de Leon, contained representations of wild animals ; fragments of painting of animals are observed on the walls.

"Outside of this edifice there was a temple to the Sun, palace and house of Virgins of the Sun ; monuments erected by the Incas, Pachacutec and Yupanqui, after their conquest of this great coast nation.

Ruins of vast extent still remain, with saloons twenty to twenty-five yards in length, and six to eight in width, of mud walls, forming narrow streets, all indicating that here was once a large population. Two miles off shore, are three barren islands, supposed to have formed part of the continent, but separated by the terrible earthquake of 1586.

"Mr. Markham, in his 'Cuzco and Lima,' speaks of Pachacamac as a city of the dead : the roofs of the habitations are gone and the dwellings filled with sand. The ruins of the temple consist of three broad terraces, twenty feet high, in parts of which the vermilion paint, that once coated the whole, is still seen. Above the terraces there is a level platform, where once a splendid fane arose in honour of Pachacamac, the creator of the world, the supreme god. The great silent city, which does not contain one solitary inhabitant, is spread out immediately beneath the hill."

Of the Incarial monuments, Mr. Bollaert says:—

"Generally speaking, the formation of those wonderful roads in Peru have been awarded to the Incas : still I consider that before their times many were in existence, but were extended by them. Those travellers who have examined these roads say that, even in the existing state of our knowledge, and with modern instruments of labour, they would be deemed worthy of the most civilised nation.

"The Incarial monuments are square, oblong and cyclopean ; of granite, porphyry and other stone ; at Lumatambo stones of spherical form are seen, but adobes or sun-dried bricks were used in the more ruinless portions of the empire. The lintel is sometimes narrower than the threshold, but the architecture characterised by simplicity, symmetry and solidity. The present houses of Cuzco are built of stone, the lower part being usually constructed of the massive and imposing buildings of the time of the Incas, while the upper, roofed with red tiles, is a modern superstructure."

We must now conclude our observations, which are much



more extended than we intended they should be when we opened the work of our learned brother, and which we cordially recommend to the attention of such of our readers as take an interest in antiquarian and ethnological researches—in the latter of which this work is eminently rich, though we have to a great extent been compelled to pass them over owing to the attention which we have given to other parts of the book. Mr. Bollaert anticipates that much confusion may yet be caused in the various South American States from the differences of races existing amongst them; and, speaking of the Equador, says:—

“The Indians of Cuenca and all those of Equador speaking Quichua, have changed but little since Pizarro’s invasion. They are aware that they have been the lords of the country; and they are often heard to say, that if they steal anything belonging to a white man they are not guilty of theft, because they are taking what originally belonged to them. That the Indians entertain a hope of freeing themselves from their oppressors, by “driving them into the sea,” seems to be a well-established fact. Whether they are sufficiently united to act in concert for carrying out their plan is difficult to determine; but it has been ascertained that there is an alliance between all the Indians speaking Quichua, called Los Gentiles by the Spaniards, and the more barbarous tribes living in the fastnesses of the primeval forests. Should they persevere in their intention, they will find it every day more easy, unless the face of the interior of Equador and Peru is greatly altered; for the white and mixed population since immigration has ceased, or at least been less numerous, is decreasing; while the Indians, wherever they have kept themselves free from intermixture with other races, are steadily increasing. Equador presents a vast field for enterprise, and if the tide of emigration which has now set in with such force towards North America and Australia, could be directed somewhat to Equador, the political and social condition of the country would be altered in a short space of time. It is now so thinly peopled, and inhabited by so limited a number of whites, that about 12,000 immigrants would effect surprising changes. They would not only exercise a most salutary influence upon the elections, by placing the supreme power in the hands of superior men, and they would have no difficulty in keeping in order the negroes and Zamboes of Guayaquil, the chief promoters of most of the revolutions that have disgraced the annals of this republic, and again of Chili,

“The European element has increased very much in Chile—not the Spanish, but English, German, French, also North American, many of whom have married Chilenas. The son of an Englishman, by a Chilean mother, has been a minister of finance; many others of such descent, having government appointments, are in the army and navy; others occupied in commerce, mining, &c.; and it is a curious question to speculate upon the part this new race may play.

“In the south of Chile, the Arancanos and confederated tribes require to be cautiously dwelt with. It is in contemplation to invite European emigration on a large scale into Arauco, which, if accomplished with sufficient numbers, as it must to protect itself against the Indians, who will oppose as long as possible, but his weakened numbers in the end will be driven into the Andean fastness, where it will not rapidly increase; and if they attempt to descend into the Pampas, they will meet with fresh enemies in the Buenos Ayrians.”

We must not omit to add that the work is plentifully illustrated with engravings and notes of great value, whilst there is an index bringing down the information relative to the various countries treated of to the latest date.

#### NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

Mr. George Shepherd, *C.E.*, has issued a work on *The Climate of England*, containing some certainly original views. He says:—“We fail to trace anything to the action of the sun, the earth, or the moon, on which we can build the slightest foundation for a theory to account for the mysterious changes our climate is subject to.” And he adds:—“I now humbly, yet boldly, proclaim that the planet Jupiter, not excepting Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, or the smaller planets, and those great wanderers, the comets, as they revolve in their respective orbits round the sun, control, both directly and indirectly, the meteorology of our climate. I think it is so conclusive that there remains not a shadow of doubt as to the great fact.” The question is, whether Mr. Shepherd can get other people to see it in the same light.

A new use has been found for the juice of the apple. The Lancashire cotton printers are beginning to consume great quantities of it in their important branch of industry to fix the colours of their fabrics.

The Rev. J. R. Lee has in the press a *History of Market Drayton*. Every good contribution to local history is an addition to our material for a better history of the nation.

We are indebted to Miss Knight’s *Autobiography* for the following anecdotes:—“Boswell was asked by the King how he could ever get through his work on Dr. Johnson. ‘Sire,’ said he ‘I have a more difficult task than that—how to call the unfortunate grandson of James II., whose adventures in Scotland I propose to narrate.’ ‘Why,’ replied the King, ‘call him the unfortunate grandson of James II.’” “When Admiral Nelson’s arm was cut off, the surgeon asked if he should not embalm it, to send it to England to be buried; but he said, ‘Throw it into the hammock with the brave fellow that was killed beside me—a common seaman.’” “As we were going in the Admiral’s barge the other day, looking at the ships and talking of the victory (of the Nile), Sir William Hamilton could not be pacified for the French calling it a drawn battle: ‘Nay, it was a drawn battle,’ said the Admiral, ‘for they drew the blanks and we the prizes.’”

Miss Jane Williams has published a new work, *The Literary Women of England*, in which she thus speaks of Hannah More:—“She was conversant with the social life of England, from the court of the sovereign, through each particular class colouring the widening concentric circles, even to the darkened outskirts and waste places, the scattered haunts of pariahs and castaways in depravity. Born in a low grade of the middle class, and occupying through life a higher grade of the same class, she opened for herself the way to a station of honour in the most elevated social circles of her country, became a companion of the noblest by birth, the most conspicuous by rank and position, and the most eminent for genius, acquirements, public services, and moral excellence. It has been erroneously averred that her ethical writings are mere digests of those of deeper theologians. No one conversant with the incubations of theologians and with her productions could for an instant maintain such an opinion. The total absence of metaphysical disquisition, and of abstruse speculation of every kind the blending and fusing of all doctrines with their actuating tendencies and practical effects, universally characterise her religious essays, which always bear the unmistakable impression of thoughts involved and worded by her own mind, and often reveal the personal experience which warmed and deepened their indention. Dramatic talent enlivens all her works, which are never dull and seldom tedious.”

The *Critic*, in noticing the *Selections from John Cassell’s Prize Essays by Working Men and Women*, remarks:—“We open the volume almost at random, and we light upon an essay headed by the name of ‘Eliza Stark, Wife of a Shipsmith.’ There is really a very considerable amount of shrewd common sense in this essay, put plainly and forcibly; but nevertheless we cannot help thinking that we detect some slight symptoms of shrewdness in the shrill protests of Mrs. Stark against all the shortcomings of the male creation. She is exactly—at least so we could fancy—that sort of careful, keen-eyed housewife, whose ill-humour is terrible on washing-morning, and in whose eyes the non-use of a mat on a wet day is an act of petty treason. She has selected ‘Temperance’ for her theme, and here she has it all her own way; as women, happily for their husbands, and more happily for themselves, are not very often given up to strong drink. Mrs. Stark—we hope heartily not from her own experience—is very voluble upon the manifold miseries of intemperance. She has taken out the whole ticket for teetotalism. Occasionally, we are afraid, her sermonising misleads her from her text.”

Miss Meteyard (Silverpen) has a new novel on the way, entitled *Lady Herbert’s Gentlewomen*.

The *Critic* says:—“The advertisements in the catalogues of the Great Exhibition of 1862, will bring in a handsome sum. Fifty pounds is demanded for a single page; and the outside page of the cover of the Industrial Catalogue is said to have been already secured by an energetic advertiser at £1000.”

We noticed, some time ago, the waste of labour on the part of the Earl of Winchelsea in turning the *Book of Job* into rhyme. We now learn from the *Malton Messenger* that a “Mr. Thos. Dawson, late of Church-street Academy, Kirbymoorside, and now residing at Wombledon,” is perpetrating a similar freak on brave John Bunyan’s *Pilgrim’s Progress*.

The *Saturday Review*, in noticing Lord Lindsay’s recent book on *Scepticism and the Church of England*, says:—“We have never

met with even a German book which at all rivalled the one before us in the length and unviability of its sentences. Lord Lindsay thinks nothing of a sentence an octavo page long. We would seriously recommend him to discard from his typography the too seductive hyphen, and to limit his sentences to a liberal maximum of ten lines. As his style is at present constructed, it requires as much mental labour to connect the beginning of his sentences with the end as to remember the steps of a long mathematical calculation."

In the memoir attached to *The Last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer*, recently translated by W. H. Dulcken, Ph. D., we are told that:—"She pressed forward into many regions never before trodden by European foot; and the very fact of her being a woman was often a cause of protection in her most dangerous undertakings. She was allowed to pursue her journey where the presence of a man would assuredly have been forbidden. Her communications, consequently, have the merit of containing many entirely new facts in geography and ethnology, and of correcting the exaggeration and errors of previous accounts. Science, was likewise benefitted by the valuable collections she made of plants, animals, and minerals. Frequently she did not herself know the value of what she had brought together; but, nevertheless, she collected many important specimens; and the sciences of conchology are indebted to her for the discovery of several new genera."

The September number of the *Art Journal* contains an interesting article "On the Present Condition of the monuments of Egypt, by Mr. W. F. Fairholt, from which we are sorry to learn that works of art which have remained uninjured from before the days of Joseph and his brethren, have been wantonly destroyed by European travellers of our own day. "It may seem absurd to plead now for the proper and respectful protection of the monuments which have done such good and generally-acknowledged service to history," says Mr. Fairholt, "but, unfortunately, the frightful contradiction exists—the mischief is done, and is being continued. Tombs open in the Roman era, and uninjured until this boasted 'march of intellect' age, now call for protection from educated Vandals who visit them. We blame the ignorant Arab whose poverty induces him to break away a fragment for sale to the European curiosity-hunter, ever anxious to obtain what he may not fully understand; or we direct a righteous scorn towards the Turk who would deface the figures his religious belief induces him to conceive to be wicked productions; but with the complacency of a self-proclaimed superiority, Europeans have done the most fatal mischief of all, and this within the last five-and-twenty years. The monuments of Egypt have been most miraculously preserved, to be wantonly injured or destroyed in the nineteenth century, not so much by the ignorant and unlearned, as by 'scholars and gentlemen.'" Of the valuable paintings on the walls of the tombs in the rocks at Beni Hassan, which represent scenes in the domestic life of the Egyptians 3638 years ago, Mr. Fairholt observes:—"We may be most surprised at finding such fragile art as stucco-painting, which a wet cloth might remove, preserved at all. They will not last much longer, unless the moderns give up their taste for destruction. It will scarcely be credited that these valuable and world-renowned works are most wantonly injured by scratching and scraping where they are within reach; the state of the wall and its pictures on the upper part shows the extent of the injury. Names and dates of offensive size are scribbled and cut on the walls, or marked on the ceiling in smoke, amid such wretched platitudes as 'Minnie dear!' The columns, interesting for their architectural peculiarities, have been roughly broken away and destroyed! No 'ignorant' Arab or Turk has done this; the names of 'enlightened' Europeans alone appear." According to Mr. Fairholt, the learned Dr. Lepsius has been as ruthless in destroying the most valuable works of architecture, as the most savage Goth or Vandal could have been.

*The History of Scottish Poetry, from the Middle Ages to the close of the Seventeenth Century*, by the late David Irving, L.L.D., is on the eve of publication, edited by John Aitken Carlyle, M.D.

Mr. Charles John Anderson, the African traveller in his new book, *The Okavango River*, says:—"Africa in fact may be said, even up to the present day, to be principally inhabited by wild beasts. Its savage human natives only afford a study of rational life on so low a scale as hardly to justify the epithet I have just made use of; whereas one may, in the regions I have frequented, luxuriate in the contemplation of pure animal existence in its fullest and freest developments. To do so has been to me a great source of enjoyment. Living pictures of the *feræ nature* in multitudes, in endless variety, oftentimes,

too, of beauty and of happiness, have a wonderful attraction to the reasoning intellect looking *down* upon them—yet mightily *humbled* by its sense of superiority! In brief, Africa is a vast zoological garden, and a vast hunting-field at the same time."

And he thus describes a grand prairie conflagration in South Africa:—"The whole country before us was one huge lake of flames. Turning to Mortar, I exclaimed, 'Good God, our return is cut off!' I had seen many wood and grass fires, but nothing to equal this. Immediately in front of us lay stretched out like a sea a vast pasture prairie, dotted with occasional trees, bounded in the distance by groves of huge giraffe thorns—all in a blaze! Through the very midst of this lay our path. By delaying a few hours the danger would have been considerably diminished, if not altogether over, but delay in our case is almost more dangerous than in going forward; and so on we pushed, trusting to some favourable accident to bring us through the perils we had to face. As we advanced we heard distinctly the sputtering and hissing of the inflamed grasses and brushwood, the cracking of the trees as they reluctantly yielded their massive forms to the unrelenting and all-devouring element, the screams of startled birds and other commingling sounds of terror and devastation. There was a great angle in our road, running parallel, as it were, to the raging fire, but afterwards turning abruptly into a burning savannah. By the time we had reached this point the conflagration, still in its glory on our right, was fast receding on our left, thus opening a passage, into which we darted without hesitation, although the ground was still smouldering and reeking, and in some places quite alive with flickering sparks from the recent bosom of hot flames that had swept over it. Tired as our cattle were, this heated state of the ground made the poor brutes step out pretty smartly. At times we ran great risk of being crushed by the falling timbers. Once a huge trunk, in flames from top to bottom, fell athwart our path, sending up millions of sparks, and scattering innumerable splinters of lighted wood all around us, whilst the numerous nests of the social grossbeaks—the *Textor erythrorhynchus*—in the ignited trees looked like so many lamps suspended in designs at once natural, pleasing, and splendid. It was altogether a glorious illumination, worthy of Nature's palace with its innumerable windows and stately vaulted canopy. But the danger associated with the grand spectacle was too great and too imminent for us thoroughly to appreciate its magnificence. Indeed we were really thankful when once our backs were turned on the awful scene."

A work on *Neuralgia, and other Painful Affections—their Successful Treatment, &c.*, by Dr. O'Connor, physician to the Royal Free Hospital, is announced for publication early in November.

Bro. George Frederick Pardon is preparing for the press, *The History of Fire, Life, and Marine Assurance*, which is to contain biographical notices of its founders and supporters, sketches of the leading offices, anecdotes, facts, figures, and reflections; and also to embrace an account of the rise, progress, and present position of the various orders of Oddfellows, Foresters, &c., and of co-operative associations.

Vulcanized India Rubber as applied to mechanical dentistry, has within the last five years almost completely revolutionised that part of the profession. So extensively is it used, that we are informed that the base or plates as a foundation for artificial teeth, are almost exclusively composed of that material, it having been found to possess such excellent qualities as regards lightness, close adaptation to the mouth, and a durability it is supposed greater than gold itself. We have lately seen the new process of modelling in this material, invented by Mr. Bradshaw, of 20, Great Portland-street, Oxford-circus, late a manufacturing dentist to the profession. The plan of modelling by him ensures a fit of unerring accuracy, and his specimens appear extremely natural and beautiful. While this can be done, coupled with the cheapness of the material as compared to others formerly used. He may safely predict its coming into general use, and within the use of all, to the exclusion of everything else.

The Queen of Madagascar (just deceased) is thus described in *The last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer*, as translated by H. W. Dulcken, Ph. D.:—"The Queen is of rather dark complexion, strong and sturdily built, and though already seventy-five years of age, she is, to the misfortune of her poor country, still hale and of active mind. At one time she is said to have been a great drunkard, but she has given up that fatal propensity some years ago. To the right of the Queen stood her son, Prince Rakoto, and on the left her adopted son, Prince Ramboasalama; behind her sat and stood sundry

nephews and nieces, and other relatives, male and female, and several grandees of the Empire. The minister who had conducted us to the palace made a short speech to the Queen, after which we had to bow three times, and to repeat the words, 'Esaratsara tom-bokoe,' equivalent to 'We salute you cordially;' to which she replied, 'Esaratsara,' which means 'Well—good!' Then we turned to the left to salute the tomb of King Radama, lying a few paces on one side, with three similar bows; whereupon we returned to our former place in front of the balcony and made three more. Mr. Lambert, on this occasion, held up a gold piece of fifty francs value, and put it in the hands of the minister who accompanied us. This gift, which every stranger has to offer when he is presented for the first time at Court, is called 'Monosina.' It is not necessary that it should consist of a fifty-franc piece; the Queen contents herself with a Spanish dollar or a five-franc piece. Mr. Lambert had, however, already given fifty francs on the occasion of the 'Sambasambas.' After the delivery of the gold piece, the Queen asked Mr. Lambert if he wished to put any question to her, or if he stood in need of anything; to which he answered 'No.' She was also condescending enough to turn to me, and ask if I was well, and if I had escaped the fever. After I had answered this question, we stayed a few minutes longer, looking at each other, then bowings and greetings began anew. We had to take leave of Radama's monument, and on retiring were again reminded not on any account to put the left foot first over the threshold. Such is the way in which the proud Queen of Madagascar grants audiences to strangers. She considers herself far too high and exalted to let them come near her at the first interview. Those who have the great good fortune to win her especial favour, may afterwards be introduced into the palace itself; but this is never achieved at a first audience."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The following extract from a letter which has just reached me, from an earnest and intelligent Mason, will be read with interest by the members of our widely-spread Craft, both in England and elsewhere. I have not given the name of my correspondent, because I am not aware whether our gifted brother would approve or not of my doing so; suffice it to say, that he is a very able writer on Freemasonry, and some of his productions, if I mistake not, have been quoted in your columns.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours, very Fraternally,  
GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

"New York, September 22nd, 1861.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit one, who although personally unacquainted with you, still claims the privilege as a 'brother of the mystic tie,' to address you a few lines, with the principal object of thanking you for your reply to the communication of H.N. in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of August 24th, 1861, in which he asserts that '*Masonry in America is at this time virtually defunct.*' So far from being 'defunct,' I can, as a Mason of some twelve years' standing, and one who has been a close, and (as I believe) impartial observer of the progress of our beloved institution in this and other lands, assure you that at no previous time has Masonry been in so flourishing a condition in America as at present: nor were ever the sublime principles which it inculcates more sincerely practised than at this time, when our country is plunged into the midst of a civil war, and the hands of brethren, North and South, wield the sword instead of the trowel. Not a day passes but some instance is brought to my notice where the remembrance of 'that hieroglyphic bright, which none but Craftsmen ever saw,' has conduced to lighten the evils and horrors of war. Although not belonging to the 'white-feather' or 'peace party,' I fervently pray that peace and harmony may soon be restored to our now unhappy land.

"It is true, indeed, that there are many errors and follies which will still prevail in American Masonry, but which, thanks to a growing spirit of research and investigation, are destined, at no very distant day, to vanish before 'the almighty force and power of Truth.' In furtherance of this spirit of research, some two years ago, I induced the lodge of which I at that time was Master, to institute a Historical

Society, the object of which is to discuss and investigate subjects of Masonic history, &c.; to collect a library of Masonic works, medals, manuscripts, curiosities, &c. We have met with a gratifying success; a spirit of emulation has been engendered, which has shown its fruits in numerous essays and papers which have been extensively published and quoted in the Masonic papers and magazines of the United States. The Pythagoras Lodge of Brooklyn, hailing under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, (and for that reason not acknowledged by our Grand Lodge) composed of our most respectable and intelligent citizens (German), has a similar society attached, itself forming one of the union of the Historical Societies of Germany. This society is worthy of all praise, and has contributed much to shed light upon the obscure portion of our history. They have a library of over three thousand Masonic works, and the third largest cabinet of Masonic medals in the world, numbering (if I recollect right), some three hundred specimens.

"One of the greatest drawbacks we have here in Masonry is the preponderance of the so-called 'higher degrees,' which are useless, and have a pernicious effect upon the course of true symbolic Masonry. Thus we have the *chapter degrees*, which differ much from yours, and which are full of anachronisms, contradictions, &c. Then the Encampment of Knights Templar, which is quite a different system from yours, and has very little to recommend it. Then the 'Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite,' with its series of thirty-three degrees, the very hot-bed of schisms, disputes, and unfraternal quarrels; and, last of all, the ridiculous modern invention of the 'Rite of Memphis,' with its interminable ladder of ninety-five degrees! over which the aspirant goes with a hop, skip, and jump, and when he has reached the top he finds that he has discovered the Grand Secret, and that the whole arrangement is '*vov et praeterea nihil.*'

"The writer thinks that he can speak understandingly upon the subject, for he speaks from experience, having been so fortunate (?) as to have waded through the whole series; and, having done so, he turns with renewed love to his '*alma-mater*,' the simple 'blue lodge,' and is content to be known hereafter only as an humble Master Mason."

#### BRO. PETER OF NEVER-MIND-WHERE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—From your last number I see that grand bore, Bro. Peter, of Never-Mind-Where, proposes (*D.V.*) to inflict on us, your subscribers, an endless amount of dullness in the shape of letters about Masonic recruits. This communication shall be very brief, and not at all resemble such prosy stuff as Bro. Peter's, but making a practical suggestion, which I believe will be a boon to many other subscribers. I suggest, then, that as long as Bro. Peter is recruiting, &c., you have blue covers printed to enfold the MAGAZINE, and when he is done, return to the white ones, so that at a glance we shall know whether to open the MAGAZINE or not. By this plan you will save us considerable annoyance and waste of time, helping us to "rob Peter to pay Paul," for some of the miseries endured by the latter through the *cacoethes scribendi* of the former.—  
PAUL THE HERMIT, 90°.

*Everybody-knows-where.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR AND BROTHER,—In consequence of delay in the delivery on the part of my bookseller, I have only to-day received the MAGAZINE. Now that Bro. Peter has unjustifiably published my name, and given a repetition of hard names against any one who dares to differ from him, and a castigation to those who may express such difference, allow me to ask him to stick to his text, and as he has now undertaken to show how the waste in the quality of Freemasonry is to be recruited, which is rather begging his former proposition; but about which there is much to be said and done; let him try to say and do it for the good of the Craft, resting satisfied that the brethren will not care anything for his personalities, which only weaken his cause.

Yours fraternally,

SECRETARY No. 162.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

Bro. G. B. Matthew, who filled the office of G. S. W. in 1843, has been appointed as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Central America. During the residence of Bro. Matthew in Mexico, the British interests secured at his hands the utmost support and attention, and we are informed that it was owing to his determined exertions that religious toleration became the law of the land.

The Lewis Lodge, No. 1174, was duly constituted at Whitehaven, on Monday the 30th September, by the D. Prov. G. M. Bro. Greaves, *M.D.*, and Bro. John Davis was installed the first W.M. The meetings are appointed to be holden at Freemasons' Hall, in Whitehaven, on the 3rd Monday in every month.

### METROPOLITAN.

**PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 93).**—This lodge held its first meeting this season at the Globe Tavern, Greenwich, Bro. Penny, W.M., when Bro. Bowman was passed to the F.C. degree in a manner which reflected great credit on the W.M. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet. After the usual toasts the W.M. said, in rising to propose the health of the visitors he felt a great deal of pleasure, as the W.M. of the Pythagorean, to welcome them kindly; they had to-night Bro. Lodges and Bro. Stewart (No. 1051) to whom they were much obliged for their assistance, and he hoped that they would often see them as visitors. Bro. Stewart having made an appropriate reply, the W.M. gave "The Officers of the Lodge;" the Tyler's toast followed, and the brethren separated, after having spent a most pleasant evening.

**LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 172).**—This old established lodge met at the Royal Albert Tavern, New Cross-road, Deptford, on Wednesday, 9th inst. In the absence of Bro. J. Winn, W.M. (caused by his illness), Bros. P.M.'s. Davis and Simmonds initiated Messers Bevin and Lightfoot into Freemasonry. Bro. J. Hollins then took the chair, and in an impressive manner raised Bros. West, Porter, and Chapell to the third degree. Visitors, W. Hay, P.M. 805; T. Simmonds, P.M. 805; T. Bayley, 805; F. Walters, J.W. 87, &c.

**WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 805).**—This compact lodge held its usual monthly meeting at Lord Duncan Tavern, Broadway, Deptford, on Tuesday, 8th inst. There was not any business, but important questions relative to the prosperity and well being of the lodge were discussed. Visitors, F. Walters, 87; J. W. Weir, 1173, &c.

**BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 1051).**—This lodge held its first regular meeting this season on Wednesday last, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bro. Runting, W.M., was supported by all his officers. Messrs. Potter, Kipp, Roberts, Bolton, and Bailey, were regularly initiated into Freemasonry, Bro. Watson, P.M., giving the charge in his well-known style. Bro. Grogan, S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Br. Froud, P.M., was also elected Treasurer, and Bro. Daley, Tyler. A P.M.'s jewel, value five guineas, was unanimously voted to Bro. Runting, and the lodge was closed in ancient form. The brethren adjourned and partook of a substantial banquet; and after the usual toasts, the W.M. said that he now had a toast to bring before the brethren, which was always fraught with interest—it was that of "The initiates." He could recollect distinctly the first night he was admitted into masonry—the new phases of life and character that were opened up to him—the new field for observation that presented itself, and he hoped the newly-made brethren would never regret the step they had taken, any more than he had done; in fact, he knew that if they followed the principles inculcated in Freemasonry, they never could regret it. Bros. Roberts and Bailey made neat and appropriate replies on behalf of the initiates. The W.M. then proposed the health of the visiting brethren. Bro. Sherry (No. 90), Bro. Maddock (No. 209), and Bro. Jeffries, P.M. (No. 201), and said that every master of the Belgrave had been enabled to propose this toast, for they invariably had visitors; they were glad to see them at all times, and ever gave them a brotherly reception. Bro. Jeffries was well known to them all. Bro. Maddock they hoped to see often; and Bro. Sherry, who had been, in consideration of his father's services, admitted into masonry at the age of eighteen, they also hoped to see oftener and know better.—Bros. Jeffries and

Sherry having replied on behalf of the visitors, Bro. Froud, P.M., said I have now a pleasing duty to perform, that is to propose the health of our W.M. Having had occasion to do this so frequently, I feel it is unnecessary to descant on his many talents and virtues. I am sure you all join me in congratulating him on the successful manner in which he has discharged the duties devolving on him. I shall not say I am sorry that his year of office has expired, for I am rather glad that he is about to join the ranks of the P.M.'s. Brethren, I call upon you to join me in drinking the health of our W.M.—The W.M. said he thanked the brethren for the cordial manner in which they had united to drink his health. He was afraid that Mr. Froud had spoken of him in terms that were too flattering; but he could say that he had always done his best for the welfare of the lodge, and he would continue to do so.—Bro. Runting said he had now a toast to bring before the brethren, which was only proposed once a year, that of the W.M. elect, Bro. Grogan. The decision of the brethren in electing Bro. Grogan, W.M., was wise and just, for he had been a hard working member of the lodge, and he was one of those whose names were on the warrant; and although sometimes his private avocations prevented him from attending his masonic duties, still he was sure his best wishes were always with the brethren.—Bro. Grogan, in reply, thanked the brethren for the proof of their confidence they had given him in electing him W.M. of the Belgrave. He would always maintain the honour of the lodge, and should always be happy and proud to further its interests.—The W.M. then gave the healths of the Secretary and Treasurer, which were suitably responded to by Bros. Garrod and Froud.—The health of the P.M.'s was given and replied to by Bros. Watson, Froud, &c.—The "Officers of the Lodge" was given in eulogistic terms by the W.M., and suitably responded to by Bro. Grogan, W.M. elect.—The FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, coupled with the health of Bro. Stewart, was the next toast. The W.M. spoke in terms of high praise with regard to the publication, and Bro. Stewart made a suitable reply.—The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close, and the brethren dispersed after having spent a pleasant evening. Bro. Maddock presided at the piano, and Bros. Sherry, Evenden, Runting, and Stewart, assisted to enhance the enjoyment of the brethren by their harmony.

**MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 1083).**—This Maritime lodge held its monthly meeting at the Jamaica Tavern, West India Docks, on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock. Bro. Yabsley, W.M., presided, supported by the P.M.'s of the lodge, Bros. Capt. Manton, and Blichfield, and several members. Mr. John Le Brun, Master Mariner, was initiated. After which Bro. Manton, the immediate P.M., gave notice of motion for the next lodge night, that the annual subscription be reduced from £4. 4s. Od. to £2. 2s. Od., also sea-going members from £2. 2s. Od. to £1. 1s. Od., and that the joining fee be reduced from £2. 2s. Od. to £1. 1s. Od. for both. Bro. Manton in giving notice of this motion, expressed to the brethren that he had been induced to do so by the desire of several brethren at the East-end of London, who wished to join the lodge, provided that, the subscriptions were in accordance with that of the other lodges in this part of the metropolis, but that he wished it to be understood that although they might lower their subscriptions, they would strictly maintain the dignity of the Merchant Navy Lodge.

### INSTRUCTION.

**CAMDEN LODGE (No. 1006).**—The annual banquet of this lodge of Instruction took place on the 1st inst., at the Oxford Tavern, Kentish Town-road, Bro. T. Tyrrell, P.M. (Nos. 168 and 1006), presiding. As usual on these anniversaries, the fifteen sections were worked, and Bros. Smith, Parker, Cowdrey, Powell, Frost, Tyrrell, and Terry gave general satisfaction to the numerous assemblage of brethren by the promptitude and correctness of their answers. The brethren then adjourned to an excellent banquet supplied by Bro. Byron, and separated at a late hour, expressing a unanimous feeling of approbation of the manner in which the proceedings of the evening had been conducted.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### DURHAM.

**WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Harbour of Refuge Lodge (No. 1066).**—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge room at the Royal Hotel, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. On the notice papers were two initiations, two passings, and two raisings as the business for the evening, but it was found impossible to go through with the whole of the ceremonies and there was in consequence an adjournment. The lodge was opened by Bro. J. Sutcliffe, W.M., when Mr. Charles Pace and Mr. Jonathan Salmon, having been previously ballotted for and accepted, were initiated into the mysteries of the ancient Craft. After this interesting ceremony

had been gone through, the W. M. being worthily assisted throughout by Bro. Pearson, I.G., acting as S.W., and Bro. Kitching as J. W.; Bros. Charles Price and F. Rutherford, having previously been initiated, and now proving themselves worthy, were passed to the second degree of F.C.; Bro. Kirk, as J.W., officiating in that capacity; and Bro. Rank, S.D., assisting the newly obligated brethren throughout the ceremony. The worthy W. M. performed his arduous duties in a very able manner, and delivered the usual charges in a manner likely to impress both the novice and the more enlightened brother with the dignity of our Order and the beauty of its teachings. It had been determined to raise Bros. I. J. Cackett and Joseph Bird, to the sublime degree of M.M., but time did not permit, and in consequence the lodge was adjourned to Wednesday night, when the brethren would be duly raised. The lodge was then closed in due form, which being done the brethren retired to refreshment. A substantial banquet was served in the large room of the Royal Hotel, which did credit to the liberality and taste of "mine host;" Bro. Benjamin Murray, who, by the way, is P.M. of No 1066, a R.A. Mason, and the father of the Tees Lodge, Stockton. Ample justice was done to the viands, and the brethren did not the less enjoy the feast that they had amongst them a brother in distress, who was initiated in 1813, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and who had sought that aid which no Masons ever refuse. The aged Mason, we need scarcely add, was sent on his way rejoicing. The various loyal and Masonic toasts of the Queen, the M.W.G.M., and D.G.M., the R.W. Prov. G.M. of Durham, and D. Prov. G.M., and the newly initiated brethren, were all given with Masonic honours, and in the last instance accompanied by the Entered Apprentices' song, sung in capital style by Bro. J. Sutcliffe. The evening ended in harmony. [We have made some remarks on the proceedings of this lodge in our first page.]

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., the annual meeting took place in the Masonic Temple, Hope-street. The object of the meeting was to receive the report and transact the business of the province, after which a court of the governors of the West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of the Children of Distressed Freemasons, was held in the same building. The following Provincial Grand Officers were present:—Bro. Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, Bart., D. Prov. G.M.; S. Brabner, P. Prov. S.G.W., acting for Lord Skelmersdale, Prov. S.G.W.; H. Gambell, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. Dunkley, Prov. G. Chaplain; Jos. Mawdsley, Prov. G. Registrar; Thos. Wylie, Prov. G. Sec.; C. Sherlock, Prov. G.S.D.; S. Yates Hess, Prov. G.J.D.; Maddox, Director of Works; James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas.; C. J. Bannister, Prov. G.D. of C.; Jno. Pepper, A.Prov. G.D. of C.; W. Allender, Prov. G.Pur.; J. B. Hughes, Prov. G. Steward; T. W. May, Prov. G.S.; — Smith, Prov. G.S., &c. The following Lodges were represented:—Nos. 35, 101, 130, 173, 181, 207, 245, 263, 267, 294, 310, 350, 368, 393, 407, 418, 429, 711, 845, 864, 889, 965, 971, 980, 1005, 1026, 1032, 1088, and 1125.

The Provincial Grand Lodge marched into the lodge-room in procession about eleven o'clock, and was received by the brethren, the grand organist playing a voluntary on the organ. The musical brethren afterwards sang the anthem "To Heaven's high Architect all praise." After prayer by the Rev. Bro. Dunkley, Prov. G. Chap., the Prov. G. Secretary read the report of the Provincial Grand Lodge for last year, and afterwards read the minutes of the Prov. Grand Lodge for present year, of which the following is an abstract:—

The history of the past year has, through the painful dispensations of that mysterious Providence by which the Great Architect of the Universe sees fit in His wisdom to visit communities, to be written as an eventful year for the Grand Lodge of the Province of West Lancashire, for since the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge two of its most eminent officers have been summoned from this active and busy scene of labour in the lodge below to the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and rules for ever. The brethren of the various lodges which compose this province have to deplore the loss which they have sustained by the death of Bro. Thos. Littledale, V.W. Prov. G. Warden, and of Bro. Joshua Walmsley, V.W. Prov. G. Treas., both of whom were so intimately connected with our educational institution, and took such a lively interest in its welfare. Bro. Littledale was one of those who boldly advocated its cause in this Grand Lodge, and was one of its first vice-presidents and trustees, and was highly esteemed and respected in his office as Senior Warden of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and Bro. Walmsley was at once the founder and advocate of our truly noble Masonic educational institution; and his disinterested zeal for the extension of the great principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, on which Freemasonry is founded, will render his memory dear to the heart of every brother who has had the honour

of his Masonic acquaintance. He was accidentally killed near his own door when returning from giving orders in connection with this meeting. Six dispensations have been granted to five lodges during the year, and the committee of the Fund of Benevolence have had two meetings to consider petitions which the Prov. Grand Lodge was requested to confirm. A petition was received from some of the brethren at Fulwood, near Preston, to form a new lodge, but it was afterwards withdrawn, the brethren informing the Prov. G. Secretary that it was the intention of the petitioners to join one of the Preston lodges.

Bro. H. S. ALPASS, Prov. G.S.B., moved the following resolution:—"That this Prov. Grand Lodge has learned with deep regret that since its last meeting it has pleased the Almighty Architect of the Universe, who is the Alpha and the Omega, the first and the last, and in whose hands are the issues of life and death, to remove from amongst us our highly esteemed and respected Bro. Littledale, V.W. Prov. S.G. Warden, P.M. of Lodge No. 35, and P.M.E.Z. of the Chapter of Jerusalem, and in remembrance of his honourable conduct as a merchant, and as chief magistrate of this town, and his noble exertions in the cause of Freemasonry in this province with which he was so intimately connected as a grand officer, this tribute be inscribed on the minutes as a mark of respect to his memory." Bro. Alpass said their late worthy brother was a member of one of the most eminent mercantile firms in this town. There might have been many more wealthy men than he was, but none were more deserving of being called a "merchant prince" than he. He was foremost in every good work, as evinced by his noble conduct when instrumental in saving a number of lives from the *Ocean Monarch*, which was destroyed by fire some years ago. He was also a warm supporter of the West Lancashire Educational Institution, and was one of its strenuous friends in the early part of its career, when the institution was not very favourably received.

The Prov. G.M. said he desired to have the privilege to second the motion, as he had known Bro. Littledale more intimately than perhaps any one in that room. He was an officer in his regiment, and he had a long acquaintance with him, and no person could possess a more true and kind heart than he.—Carried unanimously.

Bro. THOMAS WYLIE, Prov. G. Sec., with some emotion, and after speaking in the highest terms of Bro. Walmsley, proposed the following resolution:—"That this Prov. Grand Lodge has learned with the deepest regret that since its last meeting it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe, in his mysterious providence and in his infinite wisdom, suddenly to summon from our midst Bro. Joshua Walmsley, V.W. Prov. G. Treas., P. Prov. G. Warden, P. Prov. G. Sec., P.M. of Lodges No. 101, No. 368, and No. 864, and P.M.E.Z. of the Chapters of Lebanon, of Liverpool, and of Harmony, whose loss we deplore, whose memory as Masons we desire to cherish, and whose virtues are so worthy of imitation, and in remembrance of his worth as a man, his disinterested labours as a Mason, and his talent in promoting and carrying out the great principles on which Freemasonry is founded in this province, of which, for the last 22 years, he has been so distinguished an ornament, this tribute be inscribed on the minutes as a mark of respect to his memory."

Bro. S. Y. HESS seconded the motion.

The Prov. G. MASTER said, Bro. Walmsley was in every sense a good citizen and a worthy Mason.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The brethren afterwards proceeded to the election of Prov. G. Treas., which resulted in the appointment of Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Bro. Hamer afterwards returned thanks.

The Prov. G. Sec. said he had the pleasure to announce that the D. Prov. G. Master had appointed Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale to the office of Prov. G.S.W.; and in consideration of the valuable services which Bro. Brabner had done as Treasurer to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, he had appointed him P. Prov. S.G.W.

The report of the Benevolent Fund was afterwards read by the Pro G. Sec., and several sums were proposed to be granted to its recipients. A memorial was read from the musical brethren urging the necessity of a new organ, in the place of the one about to be removed from the temple, and announcing their intention to give a concert in aid of the funds for a new instrument. The proposal was well received, and several sums were subscribed at once to the new instrument.

After the proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge were concluded, a special court of Governors of the West Lancashire Educational Institute for Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons was held. Bro. Joseph Mawdsley, Hon. Sec., read a report of the proceedings of the various committees which had been held during the year, and also a resolution expressing the regret of the court of governors at the untimely death of Bro. Joshua Walmsley.

The committee for the ensuing year was afterwards appointed. Bro. S. P. Brabner was appointed Treasurer, Bro. Jos. Mawdsley;

Hon. Sec., Bro. H. M. Collins, Legal Adviser, Bro. Fenton, Medical Adviser, and Messrs. Moss and Co., Bankers. There are 15 children on the Institution list, and the sum of £155 was voted for their education. The amount stated to have been received at Provincial Grand Lodge in subscriptions was £136, and the income from interest of money lent was upwards of £300. The amount money invested was upwards of £3500, the whole of which, with the exception of one sum, was lent at the rate of 5 per cent.

Bro. ALLENDER proposed and Bro. MOLINEUX seconded, that a vote of thanks be passed to the Officers of the Institution who had acted during the past year.

After some conversation, introduced by Bro. Alpass, as to the removal of the annual meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge from one town to another in the province,

Bro. BRABNER said they had heard the praise very properly passed on the late Bro. Walmsley, Prov. G. Treas., but he considered there was another duty which devolved on them—that of raising some substantial mark of their esteem for their late worthy brother; and he therefore proposed that a monument should be erected to his memory.

Bro. W. ALLENDER seconded the motion, and a committee was at once formed to carry out the wishes of the brethren.

Bro. ALLENDER, Treasurer to the Masonic Temple, read a statement of the accounts of the building fund, and spoke of the necessity for immediate action to raise the funds required for the erection of the intended building.

It was proposed by Bro. C. J. BANISTER, Prov. G. D.C., and seconded by Bro. P. M. THORNTON, that £10 10s. be given out of the Prov. G. fund to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons, and £10 10s. to the Widow's Fund.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel to banquet. The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Sir Thomas G. Hesketh, *Bart.*, presided, and Bros. Brabner and Gambell sat in the S. and J. Wardens' chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to, as well as the following toasts:—"The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.;" "The Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, M.W.D.G.M.;" "Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq., R.W. Prov. G.M., West Lancashire;" "The memory of the late Bros. Littledale and Walmsley, P. Prov. G.S.W., and G. Treasurer;" "The West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons;" "Stephen Blair, Esq., and Lord Combermere, R.W. Prov. G. Ms. for East Lancashire and Cheshire;" "The V.W. Prov. G. Ws., Prov. G. Chap., and the other Grand Officers;" "The Ladies;" "The Grand Stewards of the Province, and Masters and Wardens of Lodges."

The musical brethren during the evening enlivened the proceedings by singing a number of songs, glees, &c.

The Prov. G. SECRETARY said there was no doubt that next year the Provincial Grand Lodge would be held in Preston, as the Preston brethren had expressed a wish to that effect. The brethren there, he thought, ought to hold themselves in readiness for the occasion.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The anniversary of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Leicestershire was held at Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester, on Tuesday the 8th inst. The following brethren were present:—Right Hon. Earl Howe, *G.C.H.*, Prov. G.M.; W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Capt. Brewin, Prov. S.G.W.; Cummings, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. John Denton, Prov. G. Chap.; Underwood, Prov. G. Treas.; Morris, Prov. G. Sec.; Thomas Shephard, H. J. Davis, C. Watson (*Wykin Hall*), T. Goadby, T. Harrold, and T. W. Clarke (*Hinckley*), Francis Hemp, T. H. Bobart, and H. T. Bobart (*Ashby-de-la-Zouch*), L. Wilson (*Loughborough*), J. P. St. Aubyn (*London*), R. Crawford, E. Clephan, Lohr, Gill, Bithrey, W. H. Marris, James Cooke, Weare, H. P. Green, Lloyd, Thompson, Selby, Sutton, Corkran, &c.,

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, letters were read from several brethren, apologising for non-attendance on account of absence from the neighbourhood, and other causes; among others from the Hon. Major Powys-Keck, the Hon. Capt. Moreton, Lindridge Hall; Captain Dawson, Launde Abbey; W. U. Heygate, *M.P.*; R. H. Palmer, Midland Circuit; and J. O. Picton, &c.

A report was read from the Building Committee of the Masonic Hall, detailing their proceedings, and stating that the total expenditure had been upwards of £1700, and that the debt on the building and furnishing account was about £240. Subscriptions were subsequently entered into among the brethren present to pay off the debt, and applications directed to be made to the members of the Order in the province for the same purpose.

The D. Prov. G.M. announced that a small surplus having been left after the payment of all expenses connected with Mr. T. Jones Barker's portrait of the Prov. G.M. (which ornaments the Hall) it had been expended in making an addition to the Masonic Library.

Bro. Underwood was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, with a vote of thanks for past services. The following were appointed by the Prov. G.M. as the Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:—Bros. John Holland, S.G.W.; Capt. Bankart, J.W.; Revs. J. O. Picton, Desford, and John Denton, Ashby, G. Chaps.; T. Shephard, G. Reg.; Marris, G. Sec.; Capt. Dawson, Launde Abbey, S.G.D.; C. Watson, J.G.D.; J. P. St. Aubyn, of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Lodge, G. Supt. of Works; H. J. Davis and Dr. Sloane, G. Dirs. of Cers.; H. T. Bobart, G.S.B.; G. A. Lohr, G. Org.; James Cooke, G. Purst.; Thomas Goadby, G. Standard B.; Langford Wilson, T. W. Clarke, T. Herbert, W. H. Marris, W. Johnson, and G. F. Brown, G. Stewards; and C. Bembridge, G. Tyler.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, asking for a grant from the funds of the Grand Lodge; but it was resolved that, however greatly the brethren might wish to aid this excellent charity, it was not expedient to make any grant until the liabilities for the erection of the Masonic Hall are paid off.

The D. Prov. G. M. announced, that at the next quarterly meeting he purposed resuming the working of the Masonic lectures, and suggested that during the winter a series of lectures, on the history and symbolism of the Order, or other subjects connected with Freemasonry, should be got up amongst the brethren, many of whom, as lecturers at the Literary and Philosophical Society and other similar institutions, were well qualified for the task. Bro. St. Aubyn (an eminent church architect) on being appealed to, promised to read a paper, should his numerous professional duties admit.

The D. Prov. G. M. than reported, that on the morning after the recent monthly meeting of the John of Gaunt Lodge, he had received a letter from Bro. Lieutenant Barber, who had just arrived at Madras, on his return to his regimental duties; and that in order to avoid the delay of waiting until the next monthly meeting of the lodge, he would take the opinion of the brethren upon the letter, as he believed it would be a unanimous one. It would be recollected that a few years ago two former members of the lodge—Bro. Captain Colvill, of H.M.'s 29th Regiment, and Lieutenant Barber, of the 15th Regiment of Madras N.I., whilst stationed at Thayetmyo, Pegu, had nearly completed arrangements proposing a new lodge, in connection with the latter regiment, to be called, in honour of their mother lodge, the "John of Gaunt in the East Lodge," and that the brethren of No. 766, to evince their interest in the new lodge, had sent out for its use a handsomely bound copy of the volume of the Sacred Law, with an illuminated address on the fly-leaf, signed by the Prov. G.M., and the Officers of No. 766. In consequence, however, of the sudden removal to other stations of several of the petitioners for the warrant, owing to the changes consequent on the Indian mutiny, it was found impracticable to carry out the design, and, on the return of Bros. Colvill and Barber to England, the Bible was left in the charge of the Colonel of the Regiment, who is a member of the Order. Bro. Barber now states that he has received the book, but that in the present uncertain state of affairs with regard to the Indian army, and it being expected that his regiment will be made into Irregulars, in which case they will only have eight or ten Officers altogether at the regimental head-quarters, the Prov. G. M. does not think it advisable to grant a dispensation to open a regimental lodge, and recommends that, as it would be useless to return the Bible to Leicester, it should be handed over to the District Grand Lodge, for their use, on condition that it should be returned should a regimental lodge hereafter be formed.

BRO. BARBER enquired whether this arrangement would be satisfactory to the kind donors, and on the suggestion of Lord Howe, it was unanimously approved.

The Grand Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, supplied by Bro. Thompson, of the Stag and Pheasant Hotel. A fat buck and an abundance of game were, as usual, presented by the noble Prov. G.M., who, we are glad to perceive, has recovered from his late severe attack of illness.

[The Prov. G.M. presided. Grace was said by Bro. Denton, G. Chap., and on the removal of the cloth, *Non Nobis Domine* was admirably sung by Bros. Selby, Bithrey, and Gill.

The noble CHAIRMAN proposed the usual loyal toasts in appropriate terms, expressive of his respect and admiration for Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, "the hope of the nation." His lordship also included the "Crown Prince of Prussia" amongst "the rest of the Royal Family." In the course of his observations in support of the toast, Lord Howe stated that he had the honour of being acquainted with the present King of Prussia, who had been G. M. of the Freemasons of his country—that in such capacity he had had many interviews with him, and he had every reason to be satisfied that his Royal Highness was a zealous, energetic, and sincere friend to the Craft. His son, the Crown Prince—who was now closely allied to the Royal Family of Great Britain—was an amiable and most estimable young man,

and he could assure the meeting that there could not possibly be a happier household than that enjoyed by "the daughter of England." (Cheers.) The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

His LORDSHIP said, the next toast on his list was, "The Bishop of the Diocese, and the Clergy of all denominations." The venerable prelate had special claims to their esteem, apart from his important duties. Dr. Davies was a Leicestershire man, and took deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of this county. He was very charitable, kind-hearted, and considerate. His unceasing desire was to promote the social and moral condition of the people entrusted to his charge.

The toast having been duly honoured, Bro. the Rev. John Denton, Prov. G. Chap., replied to it in a neat and appropriate speech.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed "Our National Defences," observing that the British army had, by its prodigies of valour during the past eight or ten years, confirmed its ancient character for loyalty, patriotism, bravery, and extraordinary power. (Hear, hear.) The navy had not had the same opportunities for distinguishing itself; but he doubted not that that section of our "national defences" would have given a good account of any enemy that might have challenged it, or come in its way. (Hear, hear.) As to the volunteers, he could not sufficiently express his admiration of them. To see a force of some 150,000 stalwart young men—the representatives of the physical, and indeed, he might add, the moral force of the nation—come forth as they had done, at a time when no inconsiderable amount of anxiety prevailed that the regular army might not be sufficient to promptly repel an invasion—to see such a majestic force rise up so suddenly, and so rapidly acquire the power of an army, was a fact of the most intensely gratifying character, and merited the lasting gratitude of their fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear, hear.) In conclusion, he begged to couple with the toast the health of Bro. Captain Brewin, and the other volunteers present.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Bro. CAPTAIN BREWIN in returning thanks, observed that he was sure all the volunteers present would feel as he felt, highly honoured in having their corps thus associated with the Army and Navy. If unhappily occasion for their active services should arise, their pride would be—as indeed they deemed it their duty—to emulate the deeds of the Army, and he felt confident, from the spirit which he daily witnessed, that the volunteers would make every exertion, and every sacrifice for the defence of their Queen and country, should either be assailed (Cheers).

The D. Prov. G.M. (Bro. Kelly) then rose and proposed in brief but eloquent terms, the health of their Prov. G. M. (Cheers). He might, he said, preface his observation with the expressive aphorism which Shakspeare had adopted and rendered familiar to us—"Good wine needs no bush." So might his request for a hearty bumper be unencumbered by any recommendation from him. They all knew—they all much respected, and well loved Earl Howe, and they all hoped that he might long live in the enjoyment of health.

The toast was rapturously received.

His LORDSHIP thanked the D. Prov. G.M. for the highly complimentary way he had proposed his health, and the brethren for their cordial and hearty response. It gave him (Lord Howe) great pleasure indeed to meet them at business, as well as at the festive board, and he was much gratified to find the Masonic Order in such a state of efficiency in Leicester. He hoped that many repetitions of that most agreeable anniversary might be vouchsafed to all present (cheers).

The following toasts were severally drank with acclamation:—

"Success to the Leicestershire Freemasons' Hall," by Lord Howe; "The health of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly;" "The Provincial Grand Wardens and other Grand Officers of the year," responded to by Bro. Marris, Grand Secretary; and "The Past Grand Officers," acknowledged by Bro. Brewin, the retiring S.G.W.

The healths of the W.M.'s Wardens, and brethren of the two local lodges, and those at Hinckley and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, followed in succession, and were suitably acknowledged. The toast of "The Ladies" was responded to by Bro. Lloyd, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.

The various toasts were interspersed with numerous songs and glees by the musical brethren, among which we may mention "The heart bow'd down," which was splendidly sung by Bro. Selby, whose fine voice told with great effect.

The respected Prov. G.M. remained in the chair until nearly the close of the proceedings, when he took his leave (as he stated he still felt the effects of his late indisposition) amidst the applause of the brethren. The chair was then taken by the D. Prov. G.M., and after the usual Masonic toasts had been duly honoured, the brethren dispersed, after a pleasant re-union.

[As strictures have on several occasions appeared in our pages on the irregular practice adopted in some provinces of appointing brethren to offices whose duties they do not possess the qualifica-

tions to discharge, we may mention that in this province such is not the case. Since the appointment of the present noble Prov. G.M. the office of Grand Registrar has been filled only by *legal* brethren, and was held last year by Bro. R. H. Palmer, LL.D., of the midland Circuit; that of the G. Supt. of Works by *Architects* only; it was held last year by Bro. Mellican (the Architect of the hall), and the newly-appointed brother is J. P. St. Aubyn, Architect for the Temple Church. The Grand Organist also stands high in his profession as an organist and teacher of music. The office of Grand Sword Bearer has, when practicable, been filled by a military brother—having been a year or two ago held by Capt. Dawson, of Launde Abbey, late of the Enniskillen Dragoons. It is, however, much to be regretted that greater progress cannot be made in extending the Order in the province, which only possesses four lodges. We believe that efforts have been made by the provincial authorities to get lodges established at the important towns of Loughborough, Melton, and Market Harborough, but hitherto without success. It is nevertheless satisfactory to find that the lodges it does possess are in a healthy and prosperous state.]

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LONGTON.—*Etruscan Lodge* (No. 803).—The brethren of this well-conducted lodge, assembled for the despatch of business in goodly numbers on the 10th inst., when Charles Bullock, Herbert, Allen, Linnius Wright, and Charles Burrell, were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry. The ceremony was excellently performed by the respected W.M., Bro. Enoch Palmer, and his J.W. and S.W., Bros. William Webberley, and Jabes Smith. After the charge, which was very impressively delivered by Bro. Robert Hawley, P.M., it was proposed by Bro. Jabes Smith, J.W., and seconded by Bro. Samuel Hill, G.P.D.C., and carried by the members unanimously, that the lodge annually subscribe to the following charities.

Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Free-	£	s.	d.
masons and their Widows, male fund .....	1	0	0
Ditto, widows fund .....	1	0	0
Boys School, .....	1	0	0
Girls School, .....	1	0	0

The intention of the officers and members to support the charities and do all in their power to uphold the credit of the Royal Craft, is the prominent feature of Lodge No. 803.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 162).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, on Thursday, 10th inst. Bro. William White, jun. W.M. and Prov. G.A.D.C., in the chair. A large number of brethren were present, including several visitors from Worksop, where it is hoped a lodge will shortly be established. Mr. Henry Oxtoby Hannath, of Worksop, and Mr. George Glencross were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, and Bro. the Rev. C. E. Camidge B.A., having satisfactorily proved his proficiency in the first degree, was duly passed to that of F.C.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

STOKESLEY.—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 795).—The monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the Golden Lion Inn, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., Bro. J. H. Handyside, P. Prov. G. J.W., W.M.; Bro. Watson, S.W.; and Bro. Stephen Hunter, P.M., as J.W. The lodge being opened to the second degree, Bros. Ferry, Wrightson, and Cooke were passed to the degree of F.C., the ceremony being performed in an able manner by the W.M. After the transaction of some business of no public interest, the lodge was closed in the usual manner, and declared adjourned until the first Monday in November.

SCOTLAND.

STIRLING ROCK ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER (No. 2).—On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, met in the Guild Hall, Stirling, for the purpose of re-opening the Stirling Rock Chapter, which has been dormant since 1848. Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray, M.E.G.Z. presided on the occasion, assisted by Comps. Donald Campbell (Grand J.), acting Grand H., Wm. Belfrage, acting Grand J. After the exaltation of several new members, the First Grand Principal declared the Stirling Rock Chapter duly reopened, and ordered it to be again placed on the roll. The Companions thereupon proceeded

to the election of office-bearers, when the following were unanimously approved of:—

Comp. P. G. Morrison.....	Z.
„ Andrew Beath, <i>M.D.</i> .....	H.
„ Andrew Crawford.....	J.
„ Wm. McRobert.....	E.
„ A. Dyson.....	N.
„ James Mathie.....	Treas.
„ Rev. Dr. Rogers.....	1st Soj.
„ Samuel Corran.....	2nd Soj.
„ Duncan Campbell.....	3rd Soj.
„ Wm. Belfrage.....	Proxy Z.
„ Thomas Robertson.....	Janitor.

Our correspondent says:—It is most interesting to remark that the Stirling Rock Chapter is believed to be the oldest in the kingdom, if not in the world. It is well known that the Knights Templar were suppressed throughout all Europe, excepting Portugal, where they were allowed to retain the practice of the Order under the condition of changing their title to that of “Knights of Christ.” In Scotland, Edward, the King of England (who was then in possession of Scotland) was unable to suppress it, owing to the wars then being carried on between him and Robert de Bruce. It is well-known that Bruce fostered the Templars, and that their head-quarters was Stirling, and that they fraternised with the Craft. It has, therefore, been believed that the ceremonial of the Royal Arch was imported from the East by the Crusaders, and worked up thereafter as a Masonic degree. We are more strengthened in this idea by having seen two rudely-engraved brass plates, about 9in. long by 3in. broad. The age of these plates is unknown, but they can scarcely be more modern than the beginning or middle of the 17th century. The one plate has reference to the first two degrees: on one side are the symbols of the apprentice degree, while the other have those of the Fellow Craft. On the other plate one side is devoted to the M.M. degree, and on the obverse at the top are certain symbols, with the inscription REDD CROS or ARK: at the bottom is a series of concentric arches, which might be mistaken for a rainbow, were there not a keystone on the summit indicative of an arch. In addition to what has already been described on this side of the plate, are inclosed in a border, divided into three equal divisions, certain other inscriptions, with the respective names of “Sepulchre,” “Knights of Malta,” and “Knight Templar.” There is, therefore, no doubt of the great antiquity of this interesting chapter. No minute book seems to have been kept up till 1743, or if kept, it has been lost or perhaps carried away during the rebellion of 1745. This minute book is believed to be the oldest written record now extant. The Companions elected to the several offices were duly installed, and did themselves the honour of electing Lord James Murray as one of their members. The Chapter having been closed, the companions adjourned to the Golden Lion Hotel, where they partook of an elegant banquet, Bailie Morrison, Z, in the chair, supported right and left by Lord James C. P. Murray, Donald Campbell, L. Mackersy, Wm. Belfrage, &c. Dr. Rogers officiated as croupier, supported by G. A. Dyson, Wm. Boyce, Hutchison Campbell, F. Macrae, &c. Both meetings were honoured by the presence of Comp. Thomson Wilson, P.G.Z. of Canada (the first elected Grand Principal after they declared their independence). The cloths having been withdrawn, the chairman gave the “Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family,” “The Army and Navy,” to which Lord James Murray chastely replied. Then the Grand Chapter and the Office Bearers, and brethren thanked them for the interest which they had displayed in the reopening of No. 2. Lord James Murray replied on behalf of the office-bearers. The Grand Chapters of England and Ireland were then severally given. Comp. Donald Campbell gave “Royal Arch Masonry abroad, more especially that of Canada,” to which Comp. Capt. Thomson Wilson replied. The Stirling Rock Chapter being situate within the Glasgow province, “The Prosperity of the Prov. Grand Chapter for the West of Scotland” was ably given by Comp. Mackersy, Grand Scribe E., to which Comp. Campbell replied, in the absence of the Prov. G. Superintendent, Dr. Walker Arnott, who was unavoidably prevented attending by indisposition. “The Prosperity of Stirling Rock” was afterwards given, as well as several other toasts of a local nature; when the chairman gave the usual Scottish closing one of “Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.”

### ROYAL ARCH.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER (No. 169).—The first convocation of the season was held on Thursday, October 14th, at Radley’s Hotel New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Comp. H. Muggeridge as M.E.Z, Comp Parr, H.; and Comp. J. How P.Z, as J. Bro. J. S. Hatch, (S.W.

No. 1171) and Bro. Ching, (of No. 234) were exalted into this supreme degree. At the conclusion of the business, the Comps. assembled at the banquet, at which Comp. Muggeridge presided. In proposing “The health of the three Acting Principals,” Comp. Partridge, the Treasurer and senior member also referred to the long career of success that had attended this Chapter; he had been a member for twenty-one years, and during the whole time kindness and brotherly love had prevailed. He congratulated the Chapter on having so efficient a member as Comp. Muggeridge, who was always ready to fill the office of an absent Comp. To “The health of the Visitors Comps. F. Binckes, and H. J. Thompson,” the former responded, and in his address expressed a wish that at the next year’s festivals for the charities, some brethren would send in their names as Stewards, to represent Chapters—so that the Royal Arch might be the more recognised. Comp. Partridge announced his intention to represent the Mount Sion Chapter at the next festival of the Boys’ school.

### MARK MASONRY.

BON ACCORD LODGE (*Leigh Constitution*).—The annual meeting for the installation of Master and the appointment of Officers was held on Wednesday, October 9th, at Freemasons’ Tavern. The lodge was opened Bro. H. Empson, W.M. Bros. Edward Lewis and Harry James Sparkes were advanced to the degree of Mark Masters. Bro. Dr. Jones then assumed the chair, and Bro. George Lambert, the W.M. elect, being presented by Bro. Simpson, was installed in the chair and saluted in the accustomed form. The W.M. appointed the following brethren his Officers:—Bros. George Haward, S.W.; Edward Burrell, J.W.; Wm. Blenkin, S.D.; C. F. Picard, J.D.; Fred. Binckes, Sec.; E. Baxter, I.G.; James Cole, Reg. of Works; J. M. Edney, Org. Bro. Dr. Jones was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Rice, Tyler. All business ended the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to a most excellent banquet. After due honour had been paid to the loyal toasts, as also the dignitaries of the Mark degree, the W.M. proposed “The Health of the newly-advanced Brethren,” and referring to one who was about to part for the East, he said he should look to Bro. Sparkes, who he was assured was an energetic Mason, to spread the knowledge of the Mark in India. Bro. Sparkes having acknowledged the toast and the compliment, Bro. Empson rose to propose “The Health of his successor in the chair.” In Bro. Lambert they had a perfect assurance that the same energy and industry he had displayed in all other positions in Masonry would be displayed in the position he held as the Master of the Bon Accord. The W.M. only hoped that all Bro. Empson had said of him would prove true; at any rate, if he did not quite come up to all expectations, he would do his best to deserve the commendations bestowed on him. Various other toasts followed, and the meeting was prolonged till a late hour.

SOUTHWARK LODGE.—This prosperous lodge met at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, on Monday, 7th inst., in the presence of the R.W.M., E. W. Levy. Bro. Dr. Dixon, the immediate P.M., performed the ceremony of advancement in his usual superior style, and greatly to the satisfaction of Bros. Steven, jun., Stahr, and Spier, the candidates. Bro. F. Walters was unanimously elected a joining member. The business being ended, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet prepared in Bro. Cathie’s well-known style. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal Masonic toasts were drunk, and the R.W.M., in giving the health of the visiting brother, J. W. Weir, said he felt proud they had such an old esteemed member of the Mark Degree amongst them, and expressed his thanks for the kind and courteous manner Bro. Weir imparted his superior knowledge of the ancient working of this degree. In a neat short speech, Bro. Weir returned his thanks. After an agreeable evening being spent, the brethren broke up at a seasonable hour.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. WILLIAM HARDY.

We have this week to record the decease, in the prime of life, of Bro. William Hardy, of Leicester, P. Prov. S.G.W. of that province, which melancholy event occurred on the 10th instant.

The deceased brother was initiated into Masonry on the 8th June, 1846, in the John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766), very shortly after its formation, under the Mastership of Bro. Kelly, the present D. Prov. G.M., and, with his characteristic impulsiveness, he at



once became a zealous Mason. After serving in inferior offices, he was appointed Junior Warden of the lodge in June, 1850; Senior Warden, 1851; and was elected W.M. in 1852; the duties of which he discharged in a highly creditable manner. He was also a Mark Master, and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of St. Augustine (No. 766), and had held the offices of P.S. and third Principal.

In the Prov. G. Lodge he served the office of Prov. G. Steward in 1848, and in 1851 he was appointed Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., when he most efficiently conducted the public proceedings in connection with the Masonic inauguration of the statue of "the good" Duke of Rutland, by the late Sir P. G. Fowke, Prov. G.M., when it was computed that upwards of 70,000 spectators were assembled in the Market-place, Leicester, to witness the ceremony, and in the streets through which the procession passed. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Prov. S.G.W.

Our deceased brother was a man of considerable talent and enlightened views. He was a conservative in politics, and had been several times elected a member of the Town Council of his native borough; and although a staunch adherent of his party, he was so free from all personal animosities and political rancour, that he was esteemed by all parties, whether Whig, Radical, or Tory.

In his private life he was a man of a most impulsive disposition—kind and genial in his nature—a warm and sincere friend, a faithful, loving husband, and an affectionate father.

He was the last of four brothers who have successively fallen victims to that insidious disease—consumption, his brother Robert (who was also a Mason) only preceding him to the grave about nine months ago.

Bro. Hardy, who was in his 43rd year, leaves a widow and five youthful daughters, and also two unmarried sisters, to lament his loss.

Peace to his *Manes!* He was interred in the Leicester Cemetery on Monday last, several members of the Order being privately present as a mark of respect to his memory.

#### BRO. THOMAS WEATHERILL.

We regret to have to record the death of Bro. Thomas Weatherill, of Newton-under-Rosebury, P.M. of the Cleveland Lodge (No. 795), and of the Zetland Lodge (No. 820), and Prov. G.S.B. for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Bro. Weatherill, who was much respected, both as a man and a Mason, died on the 14th inst., after a long illness, aged 45 years. His memory will be long cherished by a goodly number of his "brothers of the mystic tie" for his many virtues.

#### NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Many inquiries respecting "Elijah," set down for the 22nd inst., at Exeter Hall, says the *Critic*, have sprung out of the silence maintained upon the matter. The fact is, all the tickets have been disposed of for some time past, and the managers could not taunt the public with impossible obtainments.

The report that the Hanover-square Rooms are about to be pulled down, has, we believe, no foundation in fact. The rooms are simply to be renovated and used for the same purpose to which they have been so long applied.

Mdlle. Patti and the Sisters Marchisio are to sing in Italian opera, at Berlin, during the winter.

A grand concert is shortly to be given at the Paris *Conservatoire* in aid of the funds for the monument which is about to be erected at Florence to the memory of Cherubini. At this we are positively assured that Signor Rossini is about to break his long and perverse silence, by permitting to be executed there a grand *scena* for a bass voice, entitled "Titan."

A competent witness, just returned from Italy, dismayed at the musical decadence everywhere to be found,—and *not* giving a good account of the music by Signor Peri, from which we had hoped something,—makes an exception in favour of Signor Mazzoleni as a *tenore robusto* who recalls the vigorous days of Donzelli, but who, however robust, does not bawl.

M. Gustave Garcia, the youngest of the great musical family, who sang his first public notes this spring in London, after making a fair *début* the other day in Brussels as one in a comic opera company, has gone to Italy to work out his career.

Miss Amy Sedgwick, remarks the *Era*, has been recruiting her health for the last month at Scarborough, where she delighted the fashionable frequenters of this Brighton of the North with some of her attractive readings. On Wednesday last Miss Sedgwick appeared at Richmond, Surrey, for a benefit, when she played Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons." So great was the demand for admission, that hundreds were turned away. On Monday, Miss

Sedgwick appears at the New Theatre, Moor-street, Birmingham, in the favourite comedy of the "Unequal Match," and afterwards proceeds to Bath and Bristol.

The prospects of the theatrical season, says the *Sunday Times*, are by no means depressing; and theatrical managers are already making anxious preparations for the attraction and accommodation of the large number of visitors who are likely to be brought into the metropolis in 1862 by the great Exhibition of Industry and Art. The competition is likely to be unusually active, and signs of its earnestness begin to show themselves on the surface. This spirit of competition will do no harm; and it is well that our caterers for the amusement of the people should remember that, though a million or two will have to be provided for, those will succeed best who shall present the best entertainment.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Tomson (Miss Lizzie Stuart), who has for so long a period delighted both metropolitan and provincial audiences with her Scottish entertainments, is lying dangerously ill.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

##### ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

The sixth season of the Royal English Opera, under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, will commence next Monday evening, the opening piece being Mr. Howard Glover's new opera of "Ruy Blas," the production of which was announced at the close of last season, but unavoidably deferred. The programme, which has been issued, is a very rich one, as regards both the works to be performed and the executants by whom they are to be rendered. The company embraces most of the old favourites, and has been strengthened by some new additions. The soprani will be Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, and Madame Guerrabella, whose powers fully recognised in the concert-room, have been as yet untried upon the English stage. The contralti will be Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Topham, and Miss Jenny McLean, a new-comer, of whom report speaks well. The list of basses and baritones includes the names of Messrs. Santley, Henry Corri, Patey, Theodore Distin, Eugene Dussek, T. Wallworth, and George Honey; and the tenors, Messrs. W. Harrison, Henry Haigh, A. St. Albyn, and C. Lyall, complete the strength of a thoroughly efficient troupe. The stage management has been confided to Mr. Leigh Murray, than to whom it would be difficult to find any one more eminently qualified for the direction of this important department; and Mr. Edward Murray retains his post of acting manager, in which during past seasons his zeal and ability have rendered him invaluable to the management, while his unvarying courtesy and obliging spirit have raised up for him hosts of friends. The creation of the scenery could not be entrusted to a more skilful brush than that of Mr. W. Calcott; and last, but by no means least, the name of Mr. Alfred Mellon as conductor, is an ample guarantee for that orchestral and choral excellence, so essential to the success of the enterprise, which are never found wanting when he is at the helm. Ample scope for the full development of these varied resources will be found in the operas which are announced for representation. The season will open, as we have already noticed, with Mr. Howard Glover's new opera of "Ruy Blas;" on the succeeding evening will be produced a new operetta, "The Toy-maker," by Mr. George Linley. We are, moreover, promised many other novelties, among the composers of which figure the names of Messrs. Vincent Wallace, Balfe, Macfarren, Clay, Gounod, and Benedict; while the list of librettists includes Messrs. J. R. Planché, John Oxenford, Tom Taylor, Dion Boucicault, H. F. Chorley, J. Maddison Morton, and J. V. Bridgeman. It is whispered that one of the novelties, at present announced only as "A Romantic Opera," will be the ever-green "Colleen Bawn" in a lyric guise. With all these new attractions in store, the old *repertoire* to fall back upon in case of need, and a company in all respects of the highest efficiency. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison may fairly look forward to an eminently prosperous season.

##### THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, certainly the most distinguished of that class of artists to whom the designation of "entertainers" has of late years been applied, have returned to town after a brief absence, and, in conjunction with their accomplished associate, Mr. John Parry, resumed their pleasant performances at the Gallery of Illustration, on Wednesday. The favour with which the entertainment produced at Easter was received in the first instance having continued without the least diminution till the close of the season, it has not been deemed necessary to change the programme; and the lively dramatic sketches, entitled "Our Card Basket," and "The

Rival Composers," the former by Mr. Shirley Brooks, and the latter by Mr. W. Brough, was performed last night with as much spirit and success as ever. The only alteration of any importance that has been made in the representation consists in the introduction of a new character, Miss Dolly Chickabiddy, a full-grown and ambitious young woman, whom her jealous mother will insist on treating as a child, and banishing to the nursery. This amusing part is played in effective style by Mrs. German Reed, who details her grievances with ludicrous pathos, and sings a new song absurdly descriptive of the sorrows of a young lady who longs for conquests, yet will not be allowed to "come out." Mr. Reed gives with capital effect his musical recitation "The Hunt in Scamperdown-park;" and the quaint, quiet humour of Mr. Parry is as usual displayed to excellent advantage in the characters of Mr. Bibbleton and Miss Rhadamantha Pry." It were to be wished, however, that he would favour the audience with some of his famous comic songs. The gallery was filled in every part, and the applause of the spectators was hearty and general.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

The establishment of classes and lectures, which should in a proper manner utilize, for educational purposes, the vast and unequalled resources of the Crystal Palace, is now no longer a matter of conjecture, but a tested fact. The school was commenced last year, and during the whole of last season progressed; the result at the close of the first term being highly satisfactory. The classes developed were those for ladies, and all the plans were carefully laid accordingly; but it is understood that the operation of the movement is not to be restricted to this, but to receive every practicable development. The services of professors of the highest rank in each study were retained, and in every feature of the organization the greatest care was exercised by the committee that the highest character should be maintained in the instruction, and in the lectures; and that the privacy and comfort of the studios and rooms provided, should be equal to the immense advantages in other respects; the instruction being, indeed, more a system of private lessons, with the luxury of the drawing-room, than in the commonly received mode of holding classes. The result has been in every sense satisfactory. The first families in the surrounding and increasing neighbourhood of the Palace have warmly taken up the advantages offered, and families from all parts of the country have taken residences near, that their daughters might enjoy the advantages of the masters as well as a pleasant visit. The regulations and announcements for the new term, which commences on the 1st of November next and continues till July 31st, 1862, has just been issued. The classes for Water Colour Painting, &c., are taught by Mr. E. A. Goodall; those for Figure Drawing and Modelling, by Mr. W. K. Shenton, and for these the magnificent Art Collections of the Palace are all available. English is taught by the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., and Professor Marriette of King's College, London, takes the French. Dr. Kinkel instructs in German, and no doubt will also give some of his famous lectures on the History of Art, delivered with such success at the South Kensington Museum. Italian is by Signor Volpe, and Latin, as well as History, by the Rev. C. Boutell; Herr A. Sonnenschein, is the Professor of Physical Geography; Dr. Dresser, of Botany; Dr. E. Lankester of Physiology, and Dr. D. S. Price, the Director of the Technological Museum, of Chemistry and its applications. For the Pianoforte, there are Messrs. Benedict, Lindsay Sloper, and Prout; Singing, the great Garcia, Mrs. Street, and Miss Whyte; for Part-singing, Mr. Henry Leslie and Mr. J. G. Calcott, while M. Louis d'Egville teaching the Dancing. The first courses of Lectures will be by Dr. Dresser and Dr. Lankester, and will commence on the 17th inst. Dr. Dresser's will be on the "Arts of Decorative Design and their relation to Botany," and will be specially addressed to those who may be preparing to exhibit in competition in the International Exhibition of 1862. Dr. Lankester's will be on the "Physiology of the Nervous System, in relation to Health and Education."

#### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—Among the thousands of her subjects who have benefited by the late splendid autumnal weather, perhaps no one has more thoroughly enjoyed it than her Most Gracious Majesty in the course of her Highland sojourn. A few days since her Majesty paid a visit to Blair Atholl Castle, where she resided for several weeks some seventeen years ago, which first gave her a taste for highland scenery and highland enjoyments. The young Prince Leopold, in consequence of his delicate health, is to pass the

winter at Cannes, in France. The Prince of Wales has arrived at Clumber on a visit to our noble brother, the Duke of Newcastle. His Royal Highness reached Crewe, from Scotland, on Tuesday, and passed the night at the Crewe Arms Hotel. On Wednesday morning, he made an excursion to Shrewsbury and Ludlow. In the evening, he left Crewe for Clumber.

**GENERAL HOME INTELLIGENCE.**—The weekly return of London mortality by the Registrar-General shows that in this season of Indian summer the death rate is on the increase. The number of deaths in the week amounted to 1147; the corrected average for ten years gives a rate of 1139. This is a singular concomitant of the fine weather we have been enjoying, which on Tuesday week was ten degrees above the mean temperature. The birth-rate during the week was also above the average.—The inauguration of the Liverpool School of Science, took place last week, several distinguished men assisting. Among the speakers were Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. The institution, which has large educational and artistic resources, bids fair to have a successful career. At least it starts well.—On Friday, the 11th, Lord Palmerston distributed the usual certificates to the youths who passed with success through the recent Oxford local examinations, at Southampton. The ceremony of the day concluded, the noble lord delivered a speech, in which he strongly defended the system of competitive examinations. His address was entirely devoted to this subject.—Baron Bunsen—son of the celebrated scholar and diplomatist—was "toasted" at a Norfolk agricultural dinner, the other day. In acknowledging the compliment, he said he was thankful that politics were excluded on such occasions, because "he was well aware that between Prussia and England there had not been of late quite that amount of cordiality which naturally belonged to the two countries." He and his countrymen, however, could not believe that the perpetuation of such an estrangement was possible. His own hope was that the Germans would be "the allies of England under all circumstances."—Two deaths have just occurred which will excite some public interest. The first is that of Sir W. Cubitt, the eminent engineer, whose name is identified with many important public works, the greatest of them being the Crystal Palace of 1851, the erection of which he superintended. Major Sibthorp died very suddenly on Monday. This melancholy event creates a vacancy in the representation of Lincoln, where the Sibthorp influence was supreme. The Major was only forty-six years of age.—Earl Russell arrived at Sunderland on Friday, on a brief visit to his daughter, Lady Victoria Villiers, and his son-in-law, Mr. Villiers, curate of Bishopwearmouth. His Lordship met with an enthusiastic reception at the railway station, and in the course of the day a special meeting of the town council was held, at which an address to the distinguished statesman was agreed to. This address was presented on Saturday, in the presence of a large concourse of the leading inhabitants of the town and district. The noble Earl briefly acknowledged the honour paid to him, summing up the advantages of free constitutional government, and congratulating himself upon the part he had been privileged to take in the restoration of the principle of local self-government "in places where that principle had been neglected, suspended, or perverted." Sunderland furnishes a considerable body of men to the Naval Reserve, and His Lordship took the opportunity of paying a compliment to that force. "We have," he said, "the army, the navy, the militia, the volunteers, and other forces, but upon no body can we rely more confidently than upon the Naval Reserve, which we can call to defend our shores, and to bear our flag unharmed and honoured throughout the world." On Tuesday, His Lordship was presented with an address from the inhabitants of Newcastle, and in the evening attended the grand banquet in that town, in recognition of his eminent public services, by the Liberals of the North, the chair being occupied by the Earl of Durham. In responding to the toast of his health, Earl Russell, after briefly alluding to the part he took in the great Reform agitation, and to the benefits which have resulted from the measure of 1831 and the adoption of free trade, passed on to speak of Italy. He asserted that in his opinion, the spiritual power of the Pope would gain, rather than lose, by separation from the existing temporal sovereignty. He alluded to the civil war in North America, expressing regret at the disaster which had befallen the great Republic, and remarking that he could not see that harmony could be restored either by the surrender or the subjugation of the South.—The Manchester and Salford Volunteers were reviewed, with the 13th Light Dragoons and 1st Royals, by Sir George Wetherall, on Saturday.—Captain Baldry, of the Shantung, who is accused of having caused the death of one of his crew by excessive flogging, has been again remanded. The evidence of cruelty is undoubtedly strong, but it seems to have been the impression of the witnesses themselves that the deceased was shirking his work by shamming illness, and one of them admitted he would have said nothing about the murder if his wages had been promptly paid.—The execution of the wretched man Cogan for the murder of his

wife, took place at Newgate on Monday morning. The horrible event appeared to excite more than ordinary interest amongst the lowest classes of the population. Many hundreds of these persons had taken up their places in front of the gallows before three o'clock in the morning, and their numbers continued to increase until the Old Bailey and the adjacent streets were crowded, for the most part, with noisy rabble. Cogan was hanged at the usual hour, and died protesting his innocence to the last.—The coroner's investigation of the Bilston tragedy has been brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict of "Wilful murder" against four out of the seven men in custody—namely, Jones, Brandrick, Maddocks, and Jukes. The whole seven, however, have been committed for trial by the local bench. Maddocks, in his statement, asserts that Brandrick and Jones alone entered the deceased's house—the murder being actually committed by the former. Maddocks himself, according to his own version of the affair, remained outside to give an alarm if necessary.—The charge of perjury against the man Saunders, who was the principal witness in the case of the Westminster murder, has been disposed of. Mr. Arnold, in accordance with the determination he had expressed, examined the witnesses, who swore that Saunders did not enter the court at the time of the murder. The magistrate decided that the evidence did not justify him in granting a warrant for the apprehension of Saunders; but he made the gratifying announcement that the granting of the reprieve was wholly unconnected with these proceedings. Maloney's sentence, he intimated, would be commuted in consequence of the recommendation of the jury.—A man named Dugdale, one of the most notorious of the Holywell street gang, was tried at the Middlesex sessions, for publishing obscene works. The prisoner made a rambling defence, but the Judge vindicated morality, and gave a warning lesson to those who are still engaged in this nefarious trade by sentencing Dugdale to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. It is stated that he has carried on the disgusting business during forty years, a great portion of which he has spent in gaol.—Two young ladies have been examined at Bow-street, on a charge of stealing books in the Strand. Two cases were gone into, and the evidence against them was conclusive. Mr. Humphreys, who appeared on their behalf, admitted that they had committed the robberies, but attributed their dishonesty to a disease called kleptomania—"a strange and inexplicable desire to take what does not belong to them." The learned counsel stated that they moved in a high social position, the names and addresses which they had given to the police being fictitious. Mr. Henry refused to deal with the case himself, but committed the prisoners for trial.—A conference of employers of labour, held at Wolverhampton, to consider the best means of promoting the moral and social improvement of the working classes of Staffordshire, deserves special attention. The proceedings appear to have been characterised by an earnest and practical spirit.—Sir William Armstrong has replied to a recent attack upon his invention. One of the allegations made by a persistent opponent of the Armstrong principle was that the 12-pounder has been so altered that "the inventor himself will hardly be able to recognise his offspring." Sir William asserts that this gun has undergone no alteration whatever in form or dimensions since its first introduction, with the single exception of an improvement in the construction of the sights. He admits that the vent pieces may be weak, but adds that the fault is one not of principle but of construction, and can readily be remedied. He has no objection to the fullest inquiry into the merits and demerits of his invention: "but the fact is," he remarks, "that the whole subject, even to the minutest detail, is, and always has been, subject to the control of the Ordnance Select Committee, who are fully acquainted with every particular.—At a meeting of Surrey magistrates, held at Kingston, Major Penhryn, who has been elected chairman, stated that it was intended to prefer a bill of indictment against Mr. Train and several members of the Lambeth vestry, for unlawfully obstructing the thoroughfare by laying down a tramway in the Kennington-road.—The chaplain at Wandsworth House of Correction, in his report, alludes to drunkenness as the principal source of crime, and he suggests that public-houses should be subjected to greater restrictions than at present.—The *Warrior* made another short trip on Monday. Starting from her anchorage at Spithead, she proceeded down channel some distance, running at an easy speed. The weather was fine, but, nevertheless, the great iron-clad ship rolled and pitched like any other vessel, giving unmistakable proof of her buoyancy. Her engines worked exceedingly well, and she answered her helm with perfect ease. The official trial of her speed will take place to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Another royal visitor to the Emperor Napoleon has reached Compiègne, the King of Holland having arrived there on Saturday evening. He was to pay a visit to Paris during his sojourn in France, which will be a longer one than the King of Prussia's, as he was not expected to return to the Hague before to-

day.—The *Independence Belge*, on the authority of a Paris correspondent, pretends to describe the nature of the political conversations between the Emperor and King William at Compiègne. According to this statement, the Emperor took pains to explain that his Italian policy was directed to the maintenance of peace and of the European equilibrium, and pointed out that the recognition of the Italian kingdom by Prussia had now become an absolute necessity for that equilibrium. Then, with respect to the direct relations between Prussia and France, the Emperor expressed his hope that these might be drawn closer and special, as by the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between the two countries. Finally, he congratulated his guest upon his conduct in the Danish question, whereby he had reconciled the need of the world for the maintenance of peace with the duties imposed upon Prussia by its peculiar position in Germany.—So much surmise, doubt, and contradiction has arisen out of the cloud of political pamphlets lately published in Paris, that the Government, to withdraw itself from suspicion of complicity with the anonymous writers, has resolved to take into consideration the adoption of measures against them. Such is the announcement made by yesterday's *Moniteur*.—The *Débats* contains a letter which is considered to be an official explanation of the step taken by the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres in entering the American Federal ranks. It states that these princes had originally no intention of enlisting in the Federal army, but the martial spirit by which they found themselves surrounded impelled them to become actors in the great events which were preparing, and which, says the Orleanist journal, may afford to the young Princes the opportunity of enrolling themselves in the glorious list of their countrymen who shed their blood for American independence, wherein shine the names of Rochambeau, Dumas, Segur, and Lafayette.—A terrible calamity is reported from France, department of the Gard. In consequence of a severe storm, a mine at Lalle became flooded, so that the sides collapsed, and 117 men were buried alive. At the date of the last despatch, energetic efforts were in progress to rescue these unfortunates, with some hopes of success.—The coronation of the King of Prussia was to take place at Königsburg yesterday (Friday). Among the representatives of foreign rulers at the coronation, the Duke of Magenta, Marshal MacMahon, was to sustain the generous character of France, and exhibit the regard of the Emperor for King William by an immense outlay.—A despatch from Naples announces that General Cialdini has "definitely resigned" the Lieutenantcy of the Neapolitan provinces, and will leave Naples at the end of the month. General Della Marmora has taken the command of the Italian troops in the Southern Provinces.—General Cialdini, it is said, is about to publish a declaration of his reasons for resigning; the principal being the suppression of brigandage and the re-establishment of order in the southern provinces. This result of his administration, if true, will be hailed with pleasure by all well-wishers of the new Italian kingdom, while it confers lustre on the fame of the gallant general. The departure of Garibaldi from Caprera is denied.—The Italian Government is proceeding to infuse a little order and homogeneity into the internal administration. A number of decrees, having this object in view, have been signed by the King, under which the several peculiar administrations of the annexed provinces, hitherto left untouched, will disappear, and a uniform administration by royal governors substituted.—A short correspondence that passed some weeks since between Mr. Cobden and Signor Minghetti, at that time Minister of the Interior of Victor Emmanuel, contributes another contradiction of the report, endorsed by Mr. Roebuck, that a cession of the Island of Sardinia to France was contemplated. Signor Minghetti declares emphatically that such a thing was never contemplated.—Condemnation of Father Passaglia's book on the Italian question and the temporal authority has been pronounced by the Congregation of the Index. The father was refused liberty to defend his book. The example of Father Passaglia has had its effect, and schism is reported as rapidly spreading amongst the clergy at Rome at the obstinacy of the Pope and his councillors. Meanwhile a reign of terror on a small scale appears to have set in, and some ecclesiastics have been seized and imprisoned as suspected, while the apartments and papers of others have been rummaged.—We have news from Lisbon to the 7th inst. The new stamp law was still loudly complained of by the mercantile community. The vintage has proved much more favourable than last year, but there is a deficiency in the grain crops. There is nothing new in politics.—A noteworthy step has been taken by the Legislative Council of the free city of Frankfort. This city is one of the Federal garrisons, and there have been quartered in it since 1848 about five thousand Prussian, Austrian, and Bavarian soldiers. Although the presence of a numerous garrison is generally deemed a benefit by those amongst whom the soldiers spend their money, yet the feeling of the Frankforters seems to be the other way. They do not like this garrison in their city, and relying upon the provisions of

the treaty of Vienna, the Council has unanimously resolved to request the Federal Diet to remove the troops at once.—Some movements have taken place in St. Petersburg, described as revolutionary. The active demonstrations were confined to the students. Twenty-five were arrested, and the university has been closed. So also have the universities of Moscow and Kharkoff, in Southern Russia. What the precise objects of the tumult were, and whence the discontent, does not appear.—Warsaw has been declared in a state of siege. Before that order was promulgated, the Polish nobles gave a grand banquet to the peasants who had come to attend the funeral of the Archbishop of Warsaw. The scene must have been a curious one. It was a real fraternisation of those two classes, so far removed from each other in the social edifice. Nobles and peasants sat together side by side, drank patriotic toasts out of the same tankards, rode together in the same omnibuses, and sang patriotic songs together. Preparations by the party of action to celebrate in a becoming manner the Kosciusko anniversary on the 15th, had called forth counter preparations by the Government.—A telegram from Ragusa announces that the Turks had, at length, invaded the Montenegrin territory, attacking Lukovo, and putting some of the inhabitants to death. The Prince of Montenegro had appealed to the international commissioners.—The negotiations respecting the union of Moldavia and Wallachia have failed to produce any immediate result, the conferences at Constantinople having been at least temporarily suspended, and the representatives of the Great Powers having demanded fresh instructions from their respective governments.

CHINA, INDIA, AND AUSTRALIA.—The mails have arrived. From India we learn with pleasure that the ravages of cholera were becoming less serious in the North-West provinces. Still the reports from the infected districts continue to be very painful. The commercial news from Calcutta is more satisfactory than it has been of late.—The intelligence from China is unimportant, the death of the Emperor not being known at Hong Kong when the steamer sailed. A great deal of alarm is still felt among the foreign residents of Jeddo. It is curious, as our Hong Kong contemporary remarks, that Mr. Harris, the American Minister, should remain unmolested.—In Victoria the general election had taken place, and the majority of those returned, it is said, are favourable to a protective tariff. The discovery of gold in New Zealand was unsettling the mining population, and attracting them towards the new fields. In New South Wales the refusal of one of the judges to administer the provisions of the Real Property Act, and the action of the local legislature thereupon, had occasioned great excitement. The continuance of ill-feeling towards the Chinese, and the occurrence of floods in Queensland, constitute the remaining portion of news of interest from Australia.—From New Zealand we have the cheering intelligence that the appointment of Sir G. Grey, as the successor of Colonel Browne, had exercised a most pacific influence. The natives, who had long regarded him as a just and humane governor, are reassured by the prospect of his early arrival. Gold has been discovered in considerable quantities in the province of Otago. This has produced the usual effect upon the population. Multitudes were flocking to the new El Dorado; sailors were deserting their ships; the value of labour had increased, and all public works were likely to be stopped.

AMERICA.—From America we receive the account of an important movement of the forces on the Potomac. For some cause, yet unexplained, and which appears to have puzzled the Federal commanders, the Confederates had suddenly abandoned Munson's Hill and several other of their positions before Washington. The Federals, it appears, lost no time in occupying the abandoned positions, but in their advance again betrayed the want of proper discipline among the troops, by firing on each other by mistake. The Federals seemed to be impressed with the idea that this backward movement of their foes betrayed weakness, and were accordingly pushing forward rapidly, so that a speedy engagement was anticipated. As the true position of the Confederates was not known, too much precipitation may lead the pursuers into difficulties. In Missouri the threatened attack on General Price had not taken place, and fears were entertained for the success of General Fremont's expedition against him. Both parties were receiving reinforcements in Kentucky, where a desperate struggle was looked for. The *Hawatha* has been condemned as a lawful prize; this is the first condemnation of a British vessel. The latest news to the 5th Oct. states that Lexington, which was so recently captured from Col. Mulligan, has been evacuated by the Confederates. General Price having gone southward to effect a junction with General McCulloch. The object of the Confederate commanders is to give battle to General Fremont on the most advantageous terms, and a part of their scheme involves an attempt to cut off Fremont, who is at Jefferson city, from his reinforcements. A battle on the Potomac was considered inevitable within two days.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Saturday, Nov. 2, a beautiful Steel Engraving of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.G., P. D. G. M., in full Masonic costume, will be presented gratuitously to every subscriber to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

The Engraving has been executed in the highest style of art, by Posselwhite, from a photograph by Mayall.

Specimens for the trade are ready; and Country Booksellers and others desirous of receiving them are requested to inform us how they shall be forwarded.

A few copies for framing (suitable for lodge and other presents) may be had as follows;—

India Proofs, before letters (which must be ordered immediately) . . . . .	7 6
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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.—All remittances by cheque, post-office orders, &c., are to be made payable to the Proprietor, Mr. William Smith, C.E., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITOR to be addressed to H. G. Warren, Esq., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALL ORDERS or Communications with respect to the publishing department to be addressed to the Publisher, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALPHA.—We have received your letter relative to what occurred at the Royal Brunswick Lodge banquet, Brighton, but do not think we should do any good by publishing it. We regret that a distinguished Prov. G. Officer should so far forget himself as to insult a brother for being the supposed author of certain letters in our Magazine—which, by the bye, he was not—but do not think that we should tend to promote harmony in the lodge by taking further notice of the circumstance.

C. W. asks:—If I attend a Masonic banquet as an invited guest, is it unmasonic or impertinent to challenge a brother of that lodge to take wine with me, or does it shew a want of proper Masonic feeling and courtesy to refuse?—[We do not consider it either unmasonic or impertinent to ask a brother of the lodge you visit, with whom you are acquainted, to take wine with you, and it certainly shows not, only a want of courtesy but of gentlemanly feeling, to refuse.]

A VISITOR to No. 1083.—It is perfectly correct to call upon the brethren of a lodge to sign the bye laws of the lodge in token of their assent thereto (indeed, it is absolutely required by the *Book of Constitutions*), but it is certainly not only contrary to custom but to justice and common sense, to require a newly initiated brother to do so before leaving the lodge-room, and without giving him an opportunity of reading them. It may be the custom of the lodge, but the sooner it is amended the better.

M. WADHAUGH.—We have not seen the book of the Chaplain of the Queen's Bench relative to the case of a Freemason who has spent the greater period of his life in that prison. We published a short time since a letter which appeared in the *Times* on the subject. We believe that no application has been made on his behalf to the Lodge of Benevolence. We made some inquiries on the subject, and though his name appears on the books as having been initiated, we cannot find that he ever subscribed to any lodge. We should like to see the book.