

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

MASONIC SYMBOLISM,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE MEANING AND ORIGIN OF THE WORDS "FREEMASON" AND "COWAN."

PART III.

(Continued from page 426.)

Gadicke informs us that "the name originally was only Mason; but the privileges which were granted unto certain real architects and artists induced them to adopt the title of Freemasons, to distinguish themselves from those who were merely operatives." During the Middle Ages the whole of Europe was traversed by bands or lodges of travelling artisans, under the name of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purpose of erecting religious edifices. These Masons, when about to commence any large building, first erected habitations for themselves around the base of the proposed building, where they held their lodges, and carried out the plans designed in lodge. In the third year of Henry VI. an Act was passed against the Craft; but instead of dissolving the corporation, the "general chapitres assembly," the Act forbids all chapters and other congregations to be held; this was repealed by an Act passed in 5 Eliz., cap. 4; and in 1548, stat. 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15, s. 63, an Act was passed allowing Freemasons to practise their craft in any town in England, although not free of that town. This may be one reason why they were called Free, since they were free to work anywhere; but this last-mentioned statute is important, as showing the recent application of the term Freemason to operatives, or those who practised the actual art. In the year 1506, John Hylmer and William Vertue, Freemasons, were engaged to "vaulte, or doo to bee vawlted, with free-stone, the roof of the quere of the Colledge Roiall of our Ladie and St. George, within the Castell of Wyndsore according to the roof of the body of the said Colledge." I glean this information from an indenture dated 5 Jun. 21 Henry VIII., copied from the original in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, by Ashmole (MS. Ashm. 1125, fol. 11, vo. 12), lately printed in the *Religione Antiquæ*, vol. ii, p. 115 (*Halliwel's History of Freemasonry in England*). Clavel, in his *Histoire Pittoresque de la Franc-maçonnerie*, has traced the organisation of these associations to the "Collegia Artificum," instituted at Rome by Numa, B.C. 714. These associations existed in Rome in the time of the Emperors. They had certain peculiar privileges; their meetings were private; they were divided into three classes; their presiding officers were called Magistri; they admitted persons not by profession operative Masons; and they used a symbolic language, derived from the implements of their profession, and were in possession of a secret mode of recognition. In time, says Mackey, the Collegia Artificum became the repository of all the rites which were brought to Rome from foreign countries, and thus we may suppose the Hebrew mysteries, or Temple Masonry, to have been introduced into that country. This supposition may derive some support

from the fact, that in the time of Julius Cæsar the Jews were first permitted to open their synagogues and worship the God of their fathers without any restraint at Rome—a toleration for which they were probably indebted to their fraternization with the members of the Collegia Artificum; and in the reign of Augustus many of the Roman knights embraced Judaism, and publicly observed the sabbath. Others, again, say that Freemasons should labour *free* and unconstrained; liberty and truth are the principal gifts which Plato (Phædrus) assigns to those perfect philosophers who have become worthy to enter into the superior region, above the seven inferior probationary degrees. Others imagine that those persons, not being operative Masons, who were admitted into the Order were exclusively called Free and Accepted Masons, which title has been continued.

In a MS. in the British Museum, *Bib. Reg.* 17, a 1, ff. 32, it says:—

The twelthe poyntys of gret ryolté,
Ther as the semblé y-hoide schal be.
Ther schul be maystrys and fellows also,
And other grete lords mony mo;
Ther schal be the scheref of that contre,
And also the meyr of that syté,
Knyztes and squoyers ther schul be,
And other aldermen, as ze schul se.

Again:—

Forthermore, yet that ordeynt he,
Maystyr y-callid, so schulde he be;
So that he were most y-worschepe,
Thenne sculde he be so y-clepede:
But Mason schulde never wou other calle,
Withyune the craft amongus hem alle,
Ny soget, ny servand, my dear brother,
Thaylt he be not so perlyt as ys another;
Uchon sculle calle other fellows by cuthe
For cause they come of ladyes burthe.

As he says, the appendage "Free" evidently owed its rise to the practice of the ancients, who never suffered the liberal arts and sciences to be taught to any *but the free-born*. The union of operative and speculative Freemasonry is generally ascribed to the building of King Solomon's Temple, in which work we know that no person who was not free-born was employed.

There is one more derivation of the word Mason, which I do not think has been mentioned by any previous author, but which appears to me to have quite as much significance, and entitled to equal weight, with many of those already cited; in the *Manuel Maçonique*, the name is derived from the Hebrew *massor*, tradition; whence they deduce massors, or massorites, traditionists, because our ancient art has descended through ages by oral tradition. The usages and customs of the ancients in their secret societies were called mysteries, *μυστήρια*, and who one practised them, *μυστικός*. Now, this is not derived from *μύω* = to be initiated, but from *μύω*, to close, be shut, the root of which is *μ*, which is pronounced by closing the lips, *mu*. Now, one of the chief characteristics of a Freemason is silence; and we find in Sophocles and other authors the word used in this sense, *μύσας*, with one's mouth or eyes shut; so that from silence being a characteristic of a person or sect, from the root, *μ*, might be

derived the word *μυσω*, one who keeps silence; and the letters *u* and *a* being similar in form, and not very dissimilar in sound, Muson may easily have become Mason.

We will now turn to the antagonistic term Cowan, about the origin and definition of which conjecture runs wilder even than about Mason. We are told and know that a Mason is a just and perfect man, and the brother of kings; consequently, we at once find out what a Cowan is not, he being in all things the reverse of a Mason. One interpretation is that it is a slang term among Freemasons, meaning any one opposed to them, and is said to be derived from "Chouan." "The Chouans were Royalists during the French Revolution, and most determined and inveterate enemies of the Charitables. They were worse than eaves-droppers to the Masons, who originated the Revolution. Hence, probably, all opposers of Masons were afterwards designated by the term Chouan, pronouncing the *ch* like *k*" (*Ritual of Freemasonry*, p. 69, America, 1835). Now, this would not be a bad idea, if it were not for one or two rather important errors; first, the appellation Cowan has existed for a much longer period than that alluded to, the French Revolution only breaking out in August, 1792; and, according to Alex. Dumas, the origin of the term *Chouan* is as follows:—"The Chouan confederacy arose in Morbihan. It was near Laval that Peter Cottereau and Jean Moyné dwelt, whose four sons were called the Chouan brothers. One of their ancestors, a misanthropic wood-cutter, a discontented peasant, kept himself apart from the other peasants as a screech-owl withdraws itself from the communing of birds; from the name of screech-owl, chat-huant, the name Chouan was derived." This, then, plainly is not its origin used by Masons, as we find, in the song, "Once I was blind, and could not see," published in the 17th century, the following lines:—

Then round and round me he did tie
A noble ancient charm,
All future darkness to defy
And ward off Cowan's harm.

And again in another song called "Hail Sacred Art," published in *The New Book Constitutions*, sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Dublin, 1870.

No human eye thy beauties see,
But Masons justly tone and free,
Inspired by each heavenly spark,
Whilst Cowans labour in the dark.

Dr. Oliver, in a note to his *Historical Landmarks of Freemasonry*, says:—"From the affair of Jephtha an Ephraimite was termed a Cowan." In Egypt, "Cohen" was the title of a priest, or prince, and a term of honour. Bryant, speaking of the harpies, says, they were Priests of the Sun; and as Cohen was the name of a dog as well as a priest, they are termed by Apollonius "Dogs of Jove." An old American brother, who was taught the noble Craft by Bro. Colonel Burr, told me that Cowan was an old English word, and meant a "snake in the grass," but he could give no etymology; this may be the conventional meaning of the word, but it appears strange that the American Masons should (their first lodge being

founded 30th April, 1733, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England) have preserved this knowledge when the parent lodge has lost it. In the ancient charges it is stated that "A Master or fellow mak not a moulde stone square nor rule to no Lowen, nor sett no Lowen work within the Lodge nor without to no moulde stone." This, no doubt, should be Cowan. A friend in Scotland writes to me that, at this very time (1860), "Cowan is a term of ridicule and reproach used toward a man who does not quite understand his business, especially amongst working masons, when any of their number has not served an apprenticeship to the trade." Loon, or loun, as it is also spelt, means a raggamuffin, base person, a sorry fellow. Thus, Scott uses the expressions "a traitor loun," "a base loon." Clown also means a coarse, ill-bred, uneducated person, and is found used in a similar manner to loun, as, "a base clown," and, in fact, appear to be only different ways of spelling the same word: thus, the "Lowen" mentioned in 1572, apparently is the same as the Cowan of 1860; and the ancient MSS. from which I have before quoted says:—

That no mayster, for favour ny drede,
Schal no thef now ther clothe ny fede.
Theves he schal herberon never won,
Ny hym that hath y-gucllude a mon,
Ny thylke that hath a febul name,
Lest hyt wolde turn the craft to schame.

"Cowan," says a writer in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE ("Notes and Queries"), "is not of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Teutonic, or French origin; nor have we, so far as I can make out, evidence of its use in Freemasonry before the era of Masonic excellence in Scotland, where the word is still vernacular, but not to my knowledge in any sense similar to ours, except in the west of Scotland, as a slang term of reproach applied to black sheep, knobsticks, or degenerate political and trade unionists; and I deem it not improbable that this use of it is rather the derivative than author of the Masonic sense of Cowan." In "*Rob Roy*," Sir Walter Scott makes Allan Iverach say:—"She'll speak her mind and fear neabody: she does not value a Cawmell mair as a Cowan, and ye may tell M'Callum more—that Allan Iverach said sae;" and from Major Galbraith's reply, "There's a bloody debt due by that family, and they will pay it some day. There nere was treason in Scotland but a Cawmell was at the bottom of it." The sense of Cowan may be inferred. Bro. Matthew Cooke, also writing on this subject, gives the following extract from *An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by John Jamieson, D.D. "Cowan, s.—1. A term of contempt, applied to one who does the work of a Mason, but has not been regularly bred (Scottish). 2. Also used to denote one who builds dry walls, otherwise denominated a dry-diker." A boat carpenter, joiner, Cowan, or builder of stone without mortar, get 1s. at the minimum and good maintenance: (*P. Morven, Argylean. Statist. Acct.*) Cowan's masons, who build dry stone dykes or walls. In the Suis-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden, it is *kujon*, or *kughon*, a silly fellow—"hominem imbellum, et ejus capiti omnes tuto illudunt kujou appellare moris est."

(*Ihre. Glossarium Suido-Gothicum.*) French, coion, coyon—a coward, a base fellow. “Qui fait profession de lacheté, ignavus. (*Trevoux, Dictionnaire Universel François et Latin.*) The editors of this Dictionary deduce it from the Latin quietus. But the term is evidently Gothic. It has been imported by the Franks, and is derived from *kufic-a-supprimere*, insultare—the supplement stating. Cowan, s.—2. Applied to one who does the work of a mason; add, Cowaner is the only term used in this sense in Lothian. R. B. W.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

DISSENTING MINISTERS.

Add to your list of Dissenting Ministers who are Freemasons, the name of the Rev. William Newton, late Unitarian Minister at Hineckley, in this county, and now of Newcastle, whom I had the pleasure of initiating, in the *Knights of Malta Lodge* (No. 58), Hineckley, about two years ago.—WILLIAM KELLY, *Leicester.*

ARK MARINERS (p. 464).

I know not whether this (so-called) degree is now practised in England, but it, as well as the Mark Master's, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar's degrees, was conferred in connection with the old Athol Lodge formerly existing in this town, the several seals belonging to which lodge are in my possession. The emblems on the seal for the degree in question are the Ark, rainbow, and dove.—WILLIAM KELLY, *Leicester.*

NAME OF AUTHOR OF A PAMPHLET WANTED.

There is a pamphlet entitled, *A few Words upon the Degree of Prince Grand Rose Croix, &c., with an account of the Revival and Legitimate Transmission of that Order in Ireland, from the Fourteenth Century to the present Time; also, of the irregular Descent of the Council of Rites, from an Expelled Member of the Grand Chapter of Ireland*, printed in 12mo., at Dublin, in 1843. Who was its author, and to whom does the last clause of the title allude?—N. S.

PUTTING IT ALL TO RIGHTS.

[Don't forget yourself. We shall neither print your questions nor reply to them privately. There is an old adage, that a man in a passion should count seven; apply it thus in your case. Let seven weeks elapse, and then, if you are cooler, and inclined to repeat your query divested of its improprieties, write again.]

ROYAL ARCH BED-GOWNS.

I am an Arch Mason. I visited a Chapter in which I never saw such guys as E. N. and the Sojourners, for they had an extract counterpart of the amiable Mr. Caudle's bed-gown. Who regulates the pattern? or, if there is none, is it not time some official notice was taken of it?—COSTUMIER.

REV. SALEM TOWN.

Is there any biographical notice extant of the Rev. Salem Town, who was, or is, a first-class American authority amongst Masons?—ESTORIE.

MASONIC ANAGRAMS.

Are there any Masonic anagrams known? Acrostics and such-like freaks of the pen are numerous enough, but is not a good anagram still a desideratum?—ESTORIE.

LODGE BANNERS.

Wanted, a device for a lodge banner. Will some brethren kindly communicate any they know of, and describe them?—F. H. C.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Where was his Grace, our Bro. the Duke of Newcastle, initiated, and in what lodge has he served the office of W.M.?—TALBOY.—[The Duke of Newcastle, then Earl of Lincoln, was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, Oxford, in the year 1853, and in 1855 became a life member, in accordance with the rule of that lodge, declaring that “members after subscribing two years may become life members on payment of five guineas.” We cannot tell in what lodge his Grace has

been W.M., but shall be glad if some of our well-informed correspondents will forward the information.]

ROSE CROIX QUERIES.

Can you give me any information as to the number, and names, of the Rose Croix Chapters now held in the United Kingdom? Where can I find any account given of the degree, as well as of the higher degrees in Masonry? What expense should I incur in taking the R.C. degree; is there a fixed scale of fees for this purpose; are they less in the provinces than in London, and to whom are they payable? Are Charters given for the formation of new R.C. Chapters; from who do they emanate; and are they difficult to obtain? An answer to these questions will greatly oblige a W.M.—*Lincoln's Inn, December 10, 1860.*—[In the number of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for Oct. 27, 1860, department of “Notes and Queries,” page 326, we gave the names of all the English Rose Croix Chapters. They are thirteen in number, but have no numbers attached to them similar to lodges. For account of the high grades, see FREEMASONS MAGAZINE for 1856-7-8. Expenses are according to chapter selected, and are paid to the Secretary. Charters are granted, under certain restrictions, by the S.S. G. I. G. of the 33°, and are difficult to obtain. The place must not be within ten miles of any other R.C. chapter; the petition must be signed by six Princes Rose Croix, or members of higher degrees, three of whom must be residents of the locality. Chapters cannot be got up by new members only. For the future, please to ask one question at a time, or make separate enquiries. We are willing to render every assistance we can, but ten questions, in as many lines, is rather too inconvenient to reply to properly.]

LODGE PLATE.

What lodges have plate of their own, and in what form is it preserved, whether for the table, or as cups, &c.?—F. H. C.

HEAD-DRESS FOR KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

What is the proper head-dress for a Knight Templar. The body is well provided for, but the covering for the head seems neglected?—EXPERT.—[Our brother forgets the hood attached to the cloak.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinion entertained by Correspondents.]

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Thinking that some account of the progress of Knight Templar Masonry here may be acceptable to your readers, I send you the following:—

A meeting of the Encampment of St. Augustine was held on the 1st inst., Sir Knt. R. E. Egerton, E.C., presiding; the other officers being—Sir Knts. W. E. Ball, 1st Capt.; H. L. Oertel, 2nd Capt.; J. B. Hide, Expert; H. S. Gaye, 1st Herald; S. H. Clarke, Captain of the Lines; and others.

After the current business had been disposed of, Comp. Thomas Roberts was unanimously elected and afterwards installed in a very impressive manner by the E. Commander.

The following address—voted at the previous meeting was then presented to Sir Knt. J. B. Hide, Past E.C. of the Encampment:—“The members of St. Augustine Encampment cannot permit Sir Knt. J. B. Hide to retire from his high office of E. Commander without expressing their sense of the untiring and great services rendered by him to the encampment—services ably and cheerfully rendered, though often at great personal inconvenience to himself. The Knights Companions sincerely hope that he may long be spared to enjoy the honours of a P.E.C.” Sir Knt. Egerton added a few very appropriate words expressive of the great pleasure he felt in having to present Sir Knt. Hide with such a handsome testimonial to his great Masonic worth.

The address had been beautifully illuminated on vellum, and was then handed over by the E.C., who expressed his regret that the ring—which had also been voted by the encampment, and contained an inscription recording the feelings of respect and esteem entertained towards Sir Knt. Hide by the whole of the members—had not arrived from England in time to accompany the address.

Sir Knt. Hide, after receiving the hearty congratulations of all present, responded in a few modest words. He said he should ever prize their gift, which he accepted as a token of their kind goodwill towards him. He did not think that the nature of his services deserved so handsome a recognition; but he was still most proud of the honour done him, as it must evince to the younger fraters that honest Masonic zeal always met its reward; and he trusted this fact would stimulate all to work hard and well to advance the great principles of our Order.

There being no more work, the Encampment was closed in peace and harmony at 9 p.m. The brethren retired to the banquet-hall, where a very pleasant evening was spent by all, and separated at 11 p.m.

An Encampment, to be called St. John's, has been opened at Simla, in the Himalayas. Sir Knt. Hide travelled up from this—250 miles—to open for them. Already seven or eight worthy companions have been installed there; and, as Simla is the largest of all the hill sanatoria, and contains every year a large concourse of visitors, the Encampment will, we may confidently hope, be a very flourishing one.

I had well-nigh forgotten to mention that several members of the St. Augustine Encampment have been rewarded with office in the Prov. Grand Conclave, lately opened by our very eminent Prov. Grand Commander, Sir Knt. H. D. Sandeman. Sir Knt. Hide had the rank of Prov. G. Capt. conferred on him for his "very valuable services to Knight Templar Masonry." Sir Knt. R. E. Egerton was appointed to Prov. G. Capt.; Sir Knt. W. E. Ball, Prov. G. Expert; Sir Knts. G. Stone, Herbert, and Goose also were appointed to office, so that this Encampment has nothing to complain of in the distribution of Prov. Grand honours, although we are 1200 miles away from the location of the Prov. G. Conclave. Were the Craft Prov. Grand Lodge honours distributed thus liberally, a healthy emulation would assuredly result in these distant provinces. Just now an able and zealous brother out of Calcutta (where Prov. Grand Lodge is held) may work hard for a lifetime and yet obtain but little, if any, sign of appreciation.

I will now close this rambling account; should anything notable occur, I will let you know.

Yours fraternally,

Lahore, 10th Nov., 1860.

CHANTICLEER.

THE PROV. G.M. OF HEREFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to endorse your views with regard to the incapacity of the Prov. G.M. for Hereford. I, in common with many other strangers, was present at the last Prov. Grand Lodge held at Hereford in September. We none of us found any difficulty in entering the lodge-room, tiling seemed altogether to be shelved. After loitering in the lodge-room an hour, we were informed that the R.W. Prov. G.M. approached with his Grand Lodge; and forthwith emerged, down a staircase, that honourable body. No sooner had this taken place, and the brethren were in their several positions, than the Rev. Prov. G.M. proceeded to open a M.M.'s Lodge in the presence of the whole Craft, I believe of all grades. This opening, however, was so miserably performed that I do not think much instruction could have been gained by the uninitiated. At the banquet were present, by the Prov. G.M.'s express wish—nay, command!—many gentlemen not Masons, facetiously called, for the occasion, "Outside Barbarians!"

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
VICINUS.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

John Lethrop Motley, D.C.L., the American author, in his *History of the United Netherlands*, just out, draws the following portrait of Philip II., of Spain, the husband of our cruel Queen Mary, and the arch-enemy of England in the days of Queen Elizabeth:—"A small, delli, elderly, imperfectly-educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair, protruding under-jaw, and dreary visage, was sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smiling, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four, at a writing-table covered with heaps of interminable despatches, in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of

Spain. A clerk or two, noiselessly opening and shutting the door, from time to time, fetching fresh bundles of letters, and taking away others—all written and composed by secretaries or high functionaries—and all to be scrawled over in the margin by the diligent old man in a big schoolboy's hand and style—if ever schoolboy, even in the sixteenth century, could write so illegibly, or express himself so awkwardly; couriers in the court-yard arriving from, or departing for, the uttermost parts of the earth—Asia, Africa, America, Europe—to fetch and carry these interminable epistles, which contained the irresponsible commands of this one individual, and were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions of the world's inhabitants—such was the system of government against which the Netherlands had protested and revolted. It was a system under which their fields had been made desolate, their cities burned and pillaged, their men hanged, burned, drowned, or hacked to pieces; their women subjected to every outrage; and to put an end to which they had been devoting their treasure and their blood for nearly the length of one generation. It was a system, too, which, among other results, had just brought about the death of the foremost statesman of Europe, and had nearly effected, simultaneously, the murder of the most eminent sovereign in the world. The industrious Philip, safe and tranquil in the depths of the Escorial, saying his prayers three times a day with exemplary regularity, had just sent three bullets through the body of William the Silent at his dining-room door in Delft. * * * Invisible as the Grand Lama of Tibet, clothed with power as extensive and absolute as had ever been wielded by the most imperial Caesar, Philip the Prudent, as he grew older and feebler in mind and body, seemed to become more gluttonous of work; more ambitious to extend his sceptre over lands which he had never seen or dreamed of seeing; more fixed in his determination to annihilate that monster, Protestantism, which it had been the business of his life to combat; more eager to put to death every human creature, whether anointed monarch or humble artisan, that defended heresy or opposed his progress to universal empire."

The volume of the Sacred Law being ever dear to the true Mason, we make no apology for laying before our readers the following extract from Dr. Pusey's new work, *The Minor Prophets*:—

"The time during which Hosea prophesied, was the darkest period in the history of the kingdom of Israel. Jeroboam II. was almost the last king who ruled in it by the appointment of God. The promise of God to Jehu in reward of his partial obedience, that his 'children of the fourth generation should sit on the throne of Israel,' expired with Jeroboam's son, who reigned but for six months after an anarchy of eleven years. The rest of Hosea's life was passed amid the decline of the kingdom of Israel. Politically all was anarchy or misrule; kings made their way to the throne through the murder of their predecessors, and made way for their successors through their own. Shallam slew Zachariah; Menahem slew Shallam; Pekah slew the son of Menahem; Hosea slew Pekah. The whole kingdom of Israel was a military despotism, and, as in the Roman empire, those in command came to the throne. Baasha, Zimri, Omri, Jehu, Menahem, Pekah, held military office before they became kings.

"Each usurper seems to have strengthened himself by a foreign alliance. At least, we find Baasha in league with Benhadad, king of Syria; Ahab marrying Jezebel, daughter of a king of Tyre and Zidon; Menahem giving Pul, king of Assyria, tribute, that he might 'confirm the kingdom in his hand'; Pekah confederate with Rezin. These alliances brought with them the corruptions of the Phœnician and Syrian idolatry, wherein murder and lust became acts of religion. Jehu also probably sent tribute to the king of Assyria, to secure to himself the throne which God had given him. The fact appears in the cuneiform inscriptions; it falls in with the character of Jehu and his half-belief; using all means, human or divine, to establish his own end. In one and the same spirit, he destroyed the Baal-worshippers as adherents of Ahab, retained the calf-worship, courted the ascetic Jonadab son of Rechab, spoke of the death of Jehoram as the fulfilment of prophecy, and sought help from the king of Assyria.

"And now, in Hosea's time, these idolatries had yielded their full bitter fruits. The course of iniquity had been run. The stream had become darker and darker in its downward flow. Creature-worship (as St. Paul points out), was the parent of every sort of abomination; and religion having become creature-worship, what God gave as the check to sin became its incentive. Every commandment of God was broken, and that habitually. All was falsehood, adultery, bloodshedding; deceit to God produced faithlessness to man; excess and luxury were supplied by secret or open robbery, oppression, false dealing, perversion of justice, grinding of the poor. Blood was shed like water, until one stream met another, and overspread the land with one defiling deluge. Adultery was consecrated as an act of religion. Those who were

first in rank were first in excess. People and king vied in debauchery, and the sottish king joined and encouraged the free-thinkers and blasphemers of his court. The idolatrous priests loved and shared in the sins of the people; nay, they seem to have set themselves to intercept those on either side of Jordan, who would go to worship at Jerusalem, laying wait to murder them. Corruption had spread throughout the whole land: even the places once sacred through God's revelations, or other mercies, to their forefathers—Bethel, Gilgal, Gilead, Mizpah, Shechem—were especial scenes of corruption or of sin. Every holy memory was effaced by present corruption. Could things be worse? There was one aggravation more. Remonstrance was useless; the knowledge of God was wilfully rejected; the people hated rebuke; the more they were called, the more they refused; they forbade their prophets to prophesy; and their false prophets hated God greatly. All attempts to heal all this disease only showed its incurableness.

"Such was the condition of the people among whom Hosea had to prophesy for some seventy years. They themselves were not sensible of their decay, moral or political. They set themselves, in despite of the Prophet's warning, to prop up their strength by aid of the two heathen nations, Egypt or Assyria. In Assyria they chiefly trusted, and Assyria, he had to denounce to them, should carry them captive; stragglers at least from them fled to Egypt, and in Egypt they should be a derision, and should find their grave. This captivity he had to foretell as imminent, certain, irreversible. Once only, in the commencement of his prophecy, does he give any hope that the temporal punishment might be averted through repentance. This, too, he follows up by renewing the declaration of God expressed in the name of his daughter, 'I will not have mercy.' He gives them, in God's Name, a distant promise of a spiritual restoration in Christ, and forewarns them that it is distant. But, that they might not look for any temporal restoration, he tells them, on the one hand, in peremptory terms, of their dispersion; on the other, he tells them of their spiritual restoration without any intervening shadows of temporal deliverance."

Captain C. S. Forbes, R.N., is preparing for publication *The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies; a Personal Narrative*.

Matthew Davenport Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, in his new book, *Our Exemplars, Rich and Poor*, relates the following anecdotes of the present amiable King of Portugal:—"The king, who at the outbreak of the pestilence was only twenty years old, felt it to be his duty to remain at his capital, and to do all he could towards mitigating the calamity. To effect this object, he did not confine himself to presiding over councils, or to discussing means of alleviation in his cabinet; he went himself among the sick. We were told that he would continually visit the hospitals both by day and night, coming in a hired street-carriage, with a single companion, that he might prevent any preparations for his reception, and ascertain for himself in what manner the patients were treated. On one occasion, it is said, he found a medical man feeling the pulse of his patient with his glove on, hoping thereby to escape contagion. We may imagine the king's indignant reproof to the timorous doctor. At another time, the spectacle was more gratifying. He was just entering a ward when he heard a physician trying to re-assure a patient, who was in a drooping state, with kind and soothing words. Don Pedro remained outside until the doctor had ceased speaking, when he entered, extending his hand towards him. The physician, recognizing his sovereign, attempted to go upon his knee, and kiss the hand thus held out. 'No,' said the king, 'you have behaved like a brother to that poor sick man, and I am proud to shake hands with you.' If the King of Portugal is not a Freemason, most assuredly he ought to be; for his conduct, as related in the foregoing extract, was truly Masonic.

However much we may admire the bravery of our own troops, and that of our allies, the French, as lovers of literature, science, and art, we feel bound to express our sorrow at the modern Vandalism shown in the recent sack of the Emperor of China's palace at Peking, as detailed in a letter from the camp, dated October 20th, and published in the *North China Herald*. The following is the portion of the letter to which we refer:—"The summer palace is about five miles by a circuitous road north-west of the camp, outside the earthwork. A description of it is given in Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy, and other works on China, but no pen can describe correctly the scene that has taken place there within the two last days. Indiscriminate loot has been allowed. The public reception hall, the state and private bedrooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked; articles of vertu, of native and foreign workmanship, taken, or broken if too large to be carried away; ornamental lattice work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other

pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture—none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every article of dress; coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial Dragon pattern; boots, head-dresses, fans, &c., in fact, rooms all but filled with them. Store rooms of manufactured silk in rolls, such as may be bought in Canton, at twenty to thirty dollars per piece. By a calculation made in the rooms, there must have been 70,000 or 80,000 pieces. Hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them; men were throwing them at each other, and all taking up as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. Throughout the French camp were hundreds of pieces, some heaped up, others used to make tents or beds and coverlids. In the afternoon, yesterday, a party of French went through the apartments with sticks, breaking everything that remained—mirrors, screens, panels, &c.

Owen Meredith has a book in the press, entitled *Serbski Pesme; or, National Songs of Servia*.

A new work, entitled *Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft*, is in the press, from the pen of that female literary veteran, Miss Harriet Martineau.

To the intelligent Craftsman, who well knows the necessity of Religion and Science going hand-in-hand together, we present the following passage from Professor Phillips's new book, *Life on the Earth: its Origin and Succession*:—"It may be thought that, while professing to keep to the old and safe method of reasoning on known causes and ascertained effects, we deviate from this principle in regard to the origin of life, and introduce an unknown cause for phenomena not understood, by calling to our aid an act of 'creation.' Be it so; let the word stand for a confession of our ignorance of the way in which the governing mind has in this case acted upon matter. We are equally ignorant in every other instance, which brings us face to face with the idea of forces not manifested in acts. We see the stream of life flowing onward in a determined course, in harmony with the recognised forces of nature, and yielding a great amount of enjoyment and a wonderful diversity of beautiful and instructive phenomena, in which mind speaks to mind. Life through many long periods has been manifested in a countless host of varying structures, all circumscribed by one general plan, each appointed to a definite place, and limited to an appointed duration." On the whole the earth has been thus, more and more, covered by the associated life of plants and animals, filling all habitable space with beings capable of enjoying their own existence or ministering to the enjoyment of others; till, finally, after long preparation, a being was created capable of the wonderful power of measuring and weighing all the world of matter and space which surrounds him, of treasuring up the past history of all the forms of life, and of considering his own relation to the whole. When he surveys this vast and co-ordinated system, and inquires into its history and origin, can he be at a loss to decide whether it be a work of Divine thought and wisdom, or the fortunate offspring of a few atoms of matter, warmed by the *anima mundi*, a spark of electricity, or an accidental ray of sunshine?"

Mr. James Blackwood has in preparation a book entitled, *Arminius; or, the History of the German People, and their Legal and Constitutional Customs, from the days of Julius Cæsar to the days of Charlemagne*. By the late Thomas Smith, F.S.A.

The national monument, to be erected in Trafalgar-square, to the memory of the late Sir John Franklin, and for which Parliament voted £2000, is to be executed by Mr. Noble.

Mr. J. Phillip's painting of "The Marriage of the Princess Royal" is about to be engraved, Her Majesty having lent it to a London printseller for that purpose.

Two very generous donations have been made to the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. Bro. Benjamin Webster, the Chairman of the Council, has received a letter from Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., the celebrated painter, inclosing his cheque for the liberal sum of £125 in aid of the Royal Dramatic College. A similar letter, inclosing the like munificent sum (£125), has also been received from an equally celebrated painter, David Roberts, Esq. The aggregate sum (£250) is intended as a gift to be applied to the erection of one of the "Residences" of the College. The donors request that their contributions may be accepted "as a token of their grateful recollection of the theatrical profession," for to that they owe their first steps in the art in which they have since attained such eminent distinction.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

It is reported that it is arranged for the Prince of Wales to be initiated in the course of next year.

By the death of our lamented Bro. the Marquis of Dalhousie without issue male, our R.W.D. Grand Master succeeds to the title.

At the Lodge of Benevolence, on the 19th inst., Bro. E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B., in the chair, 12 petitions were relieved with sums amounting to £135 10s., and one recommended to Grand Lodge for a grant of £30.

METROPOLITAN.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—This lodge held its regular weekly meeting at Bro. Hartley's, Western Masonic Hall, 10, Old Bond-street, on Sunday last, at 7 p.m., and was numerously attended. Bro. Harrison, P.M., of the Phoenix lodge, as W.M.; Bro. Fellows, 752, as S.W.; Bro. Thomas, S.D., 219, and Secretary of this lodge, as J.W. The ceremony of initiation was worked in Bro. Harrison's well known impressive manner, as were also the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sections of the lecture. The lodge was closed in ancient form. The fact that Bro. Watson, of the Grand Steward's lodge, frequently attends this lodge, and Bro. Hartley's attention to the comfort of the brethren, causes it to be generally well attended.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—The annual banquet of the members of this Lodge of Instruction took place on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at Bro. Hartley's, the Western Masonic Hall, 10, Old Bond-street. Bro. H.H. Collins, the W.M. of the parent lodge, was in the chair, with Bro. John Gurton, P.M. (No. 21) as Vice-President. The following brethren had kindly undertaken the duties of stewards; viz., C. Jackson, 211; Shapson, 211; Claisen, 53; Sedgwick, 211; Young, 536; Atkins, 25; Reilly, 1051; Thoms, 219; Hartley, 211; Wise, 216; with Bros. Hewlett, 23, Treasurer, and J. B. Newall, 25, Secretary. The first lecture having been worked, the brethren assembled at the banquet, which, for delicacy and abundance, was unequalled, reflecting great credit on Bro. Hartley's good management.—After the cloth had been removed the W.M. gave the usual toasts, prefacing each with some succinct and appropriate remarks. These having been cordially responded to, the W.M. said he had arrived at that which was emphatically the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Globe Lodge of Instruction." In less than a year there had been enrolled no fewer than one hundred and five additional members, and their funds had risen, relatively, to no smaller sum than seven pounds ten shillings, a large amount for a lodge of Instruction. The lodge had been provided with new clothing, and by the zeal of its officers, one of whom spared neither time, money, nor personal comfort to enhance its position—he alluded to Bro. Hewlett, their Treasurer, who was known in most lodges, and wherever he was known his name was greeted enthusiastically: he was always anxious to afford assistance, and by his ready aid the Globe Lodge of Instruction had been largely benefitted. From his exertions in the mother lodge it had been brought to the house in which it now assembled, for Bro. Hewlett had been desirous of seeing it well placed; and as that was their first annual meeting in Bond-street, they could not but look back with pleasure to the change. Those who were members knew how it was conducted—how harmoniously it worked—and the ability of many who attended it. The toast he should propose was—"May the Globe Lodge of Instruction flourish;" and he was sure it would do so while Bro. Hewlett acted as Treasurer, with whose name he (the W.M.) would couple the toast.—Bro. HEWLETT found himself placed in a difficult position. He yielded to none in his desire to see that lodge of Instruction prosper, but its success was not due to his exertions. Twelve months since he considered that the Globe Lodge of Instruction did not reflect that credit on the parent lodge that it should do, and he felt anxious to give it a new trial, as it was the only red-apron lodge which had a lodge of Instruction attached. It had succeeded under its new auspices, but this was entirely owing to the indefatigable exertions of their secretary, Bro. Newall; he it was that had done the work. Bro. Hewlett had stood by and done his best to help it. They had collected, since its resuscitation, seventeen pounds and sixpence, the major part of which had been paid over to the charities. He was proud to be in the position of returning thanks for the toast, and had considerable hopes of increasing their subscriptions to those valuable ornaments of the order—the charities—in the ensuing year. For

the honour of having his name connected with the prosperity of that lodge of instruction, he begged leave to thank them heartily.—Bro. W. WATSON rose and said, he was happy to see so many dutiful children around him on that occasion. He was himself the father of the parent lodge, and in that capacity he had much pleasure in calling upon them to respond to the next toast, which was that of their W.M. for that evening, and the W.M. of the Globe Lodge. He had, with his usual readiness and kindness, presided over them that night; and, as he was always foremost in studying the interests of the mother lodge, so he looked upon the daughter with a favourable eye, and he (Bro. Watson) begged to propose "Continued Prosperity to the Globe Lodge, and Long Life and Happiness to its W.M."—Bro. COLLINS, W.M., in reply, said, there never was a science or an art that taught so much as Freemasonry, for it inculcated the method of being happy—and happiness was found by contributing to that of others. It was a great satisfaction to see the Globe Lodge of Instruction contributing towards the happiness and improvement of its brethren, and turning out such excellent working Masons that made "modest men be dumb." Bro. Watson had alluded to his position in the lodge; he felt, if he could carry with him the good wishes of a majority of the brethren, that he ought to esteem himself fortunate—and a happy Master. There was no society, where an active member was to be found but, with the best intentions, sometimes he must appear to give offence; and, as he knew it was not in human nature to please all, yet if, during his year of office, he had afforded satisfaction to the majority, he was contented. As his name had been associated, by the father of the lodge, with the toast, he could only say he was proud of the connection, and asked all, who were not members of it, to visit it and judge for themselves, assuring such that, if they sought the whole Craft through, they would nowhere receive a more friendly welcome; and, if it did not aspire to great things, yet it ranked first amongst the red-apron lodges for good and true Masonic feeling. Prominent amongst those to whom this was due, stood Bro. Watson. He might say Masonry was fully represented by Bro. Watson, whose life was an epitome of Masonry, and who might be looked upon as its high priest. At every ceremony he was ready to aid all; but, above all, wherever a fault was to be palliated, or a difference to be reconciled, there was Bro. Watson. (Hear, hear.) And as this was the last appearance he (the W.M.) should make in that capacity, he felt bound to tender to Bro. Wm. Watson his public thanks for his ready aid and kind encouragement.—The next subject the W.M. had to bring before their notice was one that wherever Masonry flourished always received a hearty welcome—he alluded to the toast of "The Visitors." They had on his left a brother of eloquence, tact, and zeal, in favour of Masonry; and however much some of them might at times differ from that brother, it was only a difference of degree and plan, for he fully believed that the object of one and all was, that Masonry should flourish and prosper. In Bro. Binckes they had one who was an ornament to the Craft, and they ought to practise that charity towards each other that extended itself to look kindly upon a course which, to their own views, might appear faulty, but which, in other eyes, was believed to be for the best interests of the Craft. No one could have failed to have heard, or read, of Bro. Binckes's zeal in Grand Lodge, nor could any one doubt that free discussion tended to elicit truth; and he, the W.M., was sure such rare gifts as Bro. Binckes possessed, had done good service to the Craft, and he should on that account beg to propose the healths of the visitors, Bros. Binckes, George Barrett, William Smith, and many others, leaving it in the hands of Bro. Binckes to reply.—Bro. BINCKES, who on rising was received with applause, said, in an assemblage met to celebrate the anniversary festival of a lodge of instruction he was always proud when his name was coupled with the visitors. He was a visitor to many and various lodges; but he should have been better satisfied if the response had come from Bro. Barrett than from himself, because Bro. Barrett was a hard-working Mason when he, Bro. Binckes, was a perfect boy; but still, as it had fallen upon him, it was a pleasing duty which must not be neglected. Their W.M., in the exuberance of his kindness, had alluded to various points of difference, but this had been done in such a kindly spirit that he, Bro. Binckes, set some regard on the meed of approbation the W.M. had been pleased to accord him. He himself believed that he had outstepped the bounds of discretion, at times, in the part he had taken, yet he had always done so in earnestness and zeal for what he believed to be the common good; and he could say that there never lived a Mason who took a higher sense of a kind manner and graceful hospitality than himself, and for both of which he was indebted to their W.M. Passing over himself, and such uninteresting topics, he craved leave to say a few words on the merits of lodges of Instruction. They were schools in which were generally present young members of limited experience, and to teach them what they ought to know, and learn, was of the first importance. He had often in Masonic company heard the knowledge, obtained in lodges of Instruction,

depreciated, but he saw no reason that it should be so; and in support of that view he begged leave to tell them that the order of the most sacred solemnities of religion were expressly given by the Most High, and Masons were as much bound to revere the Apostolic injunction—"Let everything be done decently, and in order," as any other community. He held that no Mason could attain to eminence, not to speak of excellence, if he undervalued the ritual. Its language was beautiful, its teachings pure. But how far they fell short of beauty and purity by imperfect or slovenly performance every Mason had, at times, unfortunately the means of judging. Still none need be ignorant if they sought instruction, and by a regular and punctual attendance at those lodges they could learn what could not be taught in any way; and he called upon every young Mason not to neglect that, the only sure medium, second to none, of making himself perfect in the ritual, language, and observances of Masonry. Reverting to the toast, he saw but few around him who he could call friends; but for their warm reception of his name, and on the part of his brother visitors, who were equally gratified with himself, he begged to be allowed to return his hearty thanks.—The W.M. next said, foremost in the ranks of those contributing to the success and welfare of the Globe Lodge was their Bro. Secretary. He, the W.M., had seen that, wherever was found an earnest and truthful Mason, in him was also to be found a thorough man of business. That which a man was as a Mason, that character was his in every-day life. Bro. Newall, the Secretary to that lodge of Instruction, was eminently energetic and zealous in the pursuit of Masonry, and from business matters that passed between himself and their Secretary, he was the same in his regular avocation. He felt certain that they must all feel, value, and esteem their Bro. Newall's efforts to make that lodge what it was. Had a less able man of business taken it in hand it must have fallen through. No sacrifice of time, labour, or expense had been thought too much by Bro. Newall to ensure its success; and he had done more than could be expected of any brother to set the lodge afloat and maintain its position. He felt sure that Bro. Newall would one day rise to be a great and eminent Mason; his tact, zeal, and business habits all fitted him for a high position in the order; and without saying more in his presence, he gave them the health of the brother who really and effectually formed the officers of the Globe Lodge of Instruction, their admirable Secretary, Bro. Newall. (Hear, hear.)—Bro. NEWALL said he must crave their indulgence, because he could hardly take to himself the very high encomiums their W.M. had been pleased to pass upon him. But he did feel that part of those praises were his due, for he had tried and worked hard for the prosperity of the Globe Lodge of Instruction. It was one of the largest of those lodges, and was in somewhat high repute as being attached to one of the most respected red-apron lodges in the Craft. He was happy if what he had done had given satisfaction, but he felt that in carrying out his duties he was simply acting the part of a Mason. In the matter of trade he had, and always should, endeavour to carry out those aphorisms which he learned in Masonry. For the qualifications of a Secretary he could only lay claim to writing a legible hand, and a somewhat pertinacious mode of enforcing the claims of the lodge by a correspondence whose chief merit lay in being a repetition, until a favourable reply was obtained. Bro. Binckes had been very complimentary upon the working. He, for his own part, was ever ready to work, and his object had been to try and make that school of Instruction a model. Unfortunately, the co-operation of the brethren had not been shown with that degree of zeal he had expected. It was to him too evident, either that such lodges were not so great a necessity as they imagined, or that the brethren did not want the teaching they afforded. He had devoted time which he had taken from his business to the furtherance of the object, and he was compelled to say that the results were not adequate to his expectations. They must therefore put their shoulders to the wheel—he had worked as hard as he could; but they must second him, or they could never carry out their plans. It only wanted a little spirit to be infused into each member, and then no one could doubt for the prosperity of that lodge of Instruction. Thanking them for the very kind mention of his services, and telling them honestly if they wished to retain such services he must be enabled for the future to rely on their individual support, he resumed his seat amid considerable applause.—The W.M. having vacated the chair, it was taken by Bro. Hewlett, the Treasurer, who said, they had heard many toasts, but one of the most important was that of "The Charities." They had there that evening Bro. George Barrett, who was always at hand when the charities were concerned, as well as when there was anything wrong or any job to be exposed. The W.M. then gave "The Masonic Charities and Bro. George Barrett."—Bro. Barrett said, his first introduction into Masonry was by Bro. S. B. Wilson, by whom he was initiated in No. 19. When he was a young Mason everything was done to injure the Aged Masons and the Widows' Fund, though now everything was done to exalt it. This had been followed up, so that at the next festival there would be a large list.

At the time of his connection with his mother lodge there could scarcely be found twenty stewards to serve for it; now there were nearer one hundred, and all obtained with but little trouble. He felt proud of being connected with the charities for twenty-five years. He need but say little for the Girls' School, because they were great favourites. The Boys' School had been highly patronized for nearly sixty years, and the committee had latterly taken upon them great responsibilities. He esteemed it a great honour to be associated in any way with such institutions; and on their behalf he begged to return thanks for their remembrance in that lodge of instruction.—The W.M. said he would only add one more toast. Without a good preceptor, Masonry was difficult to learn. In Bro. W. Watson, the father of the *Globe Lodge*, and its rescuator, they had one of the very best. In every lodge of instruction his name was a household word, and none were more indebted to him than the *Globe Lodge of Instruction*, for to his kindness, zeal, and ability it was much indebted for its prosperity. He, therefore, proposed "Their Preceptor and Father, Bro. William Watson."—Bro. WATSON would be very brief. He thanked them for their kindness and dutiful attention to him at all times. He was six nights in the week in Masonry, and was an honorary member of many lodges. It had been his rare fortune to consecrate eight lodges in the London district within three years, and he was happy to see the older lodges looking to their laurels and supporting such vigorous offshoots as that lodge of instruction. He was necessarily an attendant at various lodges; but when he was not so he never forgot on a Thursday night that No. 23 had a lodge of instruction, which he felt it both a pleasure and duty to attend. Some capital singing by Bros. Carter, Ford, Gurton, Newall, and others, enlivened the evening.

PERCY LODGE (No. 234).—*Presentation of a Testimonial to Bro. James R. Warren.*—On Tuesday, the 18th instant, a banquet was given at the Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, under the sanction of the above lodge of instruction, for the purpose of presenting to Bro. J. R. Warren, the Hon. Secretary, a testimonial from the members of the lodge and other brethren, Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, P.J.G.D., in the chair. The stewards, under whose direction the whole of the proceedings were arranged, are comprised in the following:—Bros. Thomas, P.M. and Treasurer; Burrell, P.M.; Brett, P.M.; Ireland, P.M.; Anslow, P.M.; C. Southall, Murr, Stewart, Watkins, Whitehouse, Robertson, Jeffery, Lisson, Gilling, Church, Gilchrist, Gardener, and W. Southall, Hon. Sec. At the hour appointed, half-past seven o'clock, about forty brethren assembled, and proceeded at once to the banquet. After the cloth had been removed, the regular and extraordinary business of the meeting commenced by Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson saying, that they had met not strictly as a Masonic meeting—and though he thought on such occasions it was not necessary to forego the usages of the Craft, nor to adhere to them too strictly, on the other hand, yet, whenever Masons did meet, their first toast was that of the Sovereign of their country. He did not intend to say much in Her Majesty's favour, because it was no new theme, nor could he add to their loyal devotion to her by anything he could urge, and, without discussing the propriety of the association, he should comply with the established usage of giving "The Queen and the Craft." Bro. S. B. WILSON then observed that the next toast, that of the Sovereign of the Craft, "The M.W.G.M.," should never be omitted. Whether his lordship held that distinguished position by an annual, or other tenure, it was one he hoped to see him hold for many years to come, for he knew his worth; and, from the opportunities he had had of seeing their M.W.G.M. for many years, he could testify to his great value to the Craft; therefore, he gave them "The Health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the M.W.G.M. of Masons of England."—The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was that of "The Health of Lord Panmure, the D.G.M.," and it was one always proposed and received with pleasure. He regretted his lordship's health was such as not to allow him to attend regularly, but he made it a point of never being absent, if possible, when difficulties or intricate questions required solution. There was no better man, or brother, than Lord Panmure, the D.G.M., and with his health was always included that of the present and past Grand Officers, one of the former being present, Bro. Farmer, Asst. G. Purst., with whose name he should couple the toast.—Bro. FARMER, the humblest of the Grand Officers, returned thanks on their behalf, sincerely believing that they all endeavoured to promote the interests of the Craft.—The Chairman's next duty was to perform that most pleasing function which devolved on him through their kindness in placing him where he was. He ought perhaps to apologise and state that he did not feel well, and therefore might not acquit himself so perfectly as he felt he ought to do; but the fault did not lay with his inclination, but in his weakness of body. They had assembled to pay a just tribute to Bro. James Richard Warren, a Mason well known to them all, and to the majority of the Craft. He had been, by the unanimous wish of the Committee, deputed to present to

that brother the testimonial of their regard then before him. [Here the same was uncovered.] In doing so he should trespass on their time, and tell them what he knew of the history of that lodge of instruction. Thirty years since he became an initiate in the Royal Athelstan Lodge (No. 19), and joined the Percy Lodge (No. 234), when they were called, the twin brothers, and considered as the two best lodges in the Order. In the Percy Lodge of Instruction he, Bro. S. R. Wilson, first took the chair under the guidance of their late lamented brother, the renowned Peter Gilkes; for that great Mason was a member of the Percy Lodge of Instruction, and so were many other distinguished Masons. Partly by deaths, inattention, and neglect, the Percy Lodge of Instruction fell into disuse and neglect, and was at a stand, when Bro. J. R. Warren came to its aid, and mainly, by his exertions, it had been restored to something nearly approaching its past distinguished rank. Three years since the W.M. of the present lodge had proposed that some recognition should be made of their Secretary's eminent services, and that a suitable present should be provided. This for a time fell into abeyance, until Bro. John Thomas again brought the subject before the lodge, and it had since been prosecuted to the result which they were met that evening to celebrate. Turning to Bro. J. R. Warren, the Chairman continued: Bro. Warren, you have heard my observations, and I have no need to express to you what the members of this lodge feel for your services; they have given their feelings form, and thought it their duty to present you with a testimonial, and deputed me to hand you this snuff-box, so that you may carry about you some token of their regard. (Hear, hear.) And as the Masonic feelings of your fair partner is so well known, she having chosen to clothe her twins with two Masonic aprons at their christening (hear, hear, and laughter), I have the further pleasure in handing you this silver tea-pot and salver for your joint use. It bears the following inscription:—

"PRESENTED
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PERCY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 234),
TO
BRO. JAMES RICHARD WARREN,
TO MARK THEIR APPRECIATION OF THE EMINENT SERVICES
HE HAS RENDERED AS
HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE LODGE,
AND TO EVINCE THE HIGH ESTEEM IN WHICH HE IS HELD BY THEM
AS A
WORTHY AND TALENTED FREEMASON.
DECEMBER 18TH, 1860."

[The articles were of a very chaste design, and of the value of £40, and, by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, are called by what is known in the trade the "Percy pattern."] The Chairman then went on to say—and now, my worthy brother, feeling convinced these gifts will be accepted with that kindness that prompts the givers, may you and yours enjoy health and strength to use them for many years to come. (Hear, hear.)—Bro. J. R. WARREN, who, on rising, was lustily cheered, said—In endeavouring to return his thanks, he feared he should fall very far short of what his heart prompted. In the Percy Lodge they followed Bro. Peter Gilkes, and preserved his working. They were, next to the Emulation Lodge, the strictest in London, and allowed no deviation from the landmarks. He had the good fortune to be initiated at the same time, and in the same lodge, as Bro. Farmer, but said to himself, "I cannot learn all this, it is too much." However, he afterwards found differently, for at Bro. Thomas's house he learned it all, and Bro. Thomas was his father in Masonry. Many young Masons broke heart as he first did: they found it difficult, and go away, and called themselves Freemasons, when they were no such thing. Looking around him he saw some not a twelvemonth old who were able to go through the whole of their ceremonies, and whom a lodge of instruction had taught all they knew. It was also the greatest assistance to the charities, as every Mason must know. They had been kind enough to allude to his wife: he begged to say she was as good a Freemason as he was (hear, hear), and was at all times happy to see any that could call themselves brethren. As far as the testimonial went, it was undeserved. (No, no.) However, he knew nothing of it until that evening. An allusion had been made to his wife; she, he felt certain, would always appreciate their kindness, and, as he before stated, she was as good a Freemason as he was, and perhaps a better one at heart than himself. While on this topic he would take the liberty of indulging in a few words of caution. He hoped no brother would ever mislead his partner, and say he was going to a lodge when that was not the case. He had been in company and heard such things done, but they brought great scandal upon Freemasonry. For his own part, he was in Masonry every night of the week, and his wife liked him to be so engaged; but he could well understand the dislike many ladies expressed of the order, when they found it but an excuse for their husbands absenting themselves from home.

Hoping none among them would ever resort to such a disreputable practice when they wished to go to a theatre or elsewhere, and believing from his own domestic comfort that every woman would be pleased to have her husband improving himself and others, and when, having done so, return to his home at a proper hour, and that much of the unfavourable opinion with which ladies looked upon Freemasonry would be mitigated by such a course of conduct; he must again, in his partner's and his own name, thank them gratefully and sincerely for the very handsome testimonial they had that evening presented him with. (Hear, hear.)—The CHAIRMAN then said,—He was not quite sure he ought to propose the health of the Committee, seeing he was one of the number. But as they had done their duty he must not forbear to do his, and to state that Bro. Thomas, their Treasurer, and Bro. Southall, the Secretary, deserved great praise for their exertions and happy selection. He should therefore propose "The health of the Committee," irrespective of his own.—Bro. THOMAS thanked them very sincerely for the very kind way their labours had been appreciated. In what they had done they had done their best, and if their exertions had met with approval, they were too happy to have been able to do their duty, and give satisfaction.—Bro. SOUTHALL, the Secretary, had hoped that Bro. Thomas would have answered for both, but as he had not done so, he could only say his own share had been a labour of love. He was but an humble individual, and could but compare himself to a stereoscope in which Bro. Thomas had set him, and so brought him out the more fully. On his own behalf, and that of the entire Committee, they were well pleased to have the opportunity of doing as they had done, and if they had satisfied the subscribers they were themselves highly gratified.—The CHAIRMAN said, they must not forget the parent Lodge, the Percy. He well remembered he was initiated on a Wednesday, and on the following Monday visited the Percy Lodge, and whilst he was a member of the Athelstan Lodge he always used to consider himself a member of the Percy Lodge. He should give as the next toast, "Prosperity to the Percy Lodge, and Bro. Thorne, one of its P.M.s and Treasurer."—Bro. THORNE said, Nos. 19 and 234 were still twin brothers. He was happy to see the lodge of instruction in such a flourishing state, at which the parent lodge was greatly rejoiced.—He had now the pleasing duty to speak of a brother well known to all, one who was most indefatigable as well as one of the best of Masons. His goodness of heart, in readily undertaking whatever he was asked; his anxiety in watching over the interests of the Craft, so that no innovations might creep in, were patent to all that knew him. He could well understand Bro. Peter Gilkes catching the eye of the brother to whom he alluded, and, saying to himself, "Let me get hold of him, I'll take the modesty out of him." The Grand Lodge of England were much indebted to him for so worthily supporting the Emulation Lodge of Instruction, which could not go wrong; and he should at once propose "The Health of Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, and may he be spared for many years to carry out those duties he had so well rendered to the Craft at large." The Chairman having taught them the history of his Masonic career, would endeavour to deserve their good opinion, as he believed he might call himself the father of that lodge of instruction, and therefore somewhat entitled to the place he occupied that night. He was a member of fifteen regular lodges, and there was scarcely a lodge of instruction in the metropolis to which he did not belong. Of course out of such a number he must have made a selection of some two or three in particular; and of course the Emulation was the foremost; next followed the Percy, for he had an affection for the parent lodge, and in the instruction lodge the general working was so good. True, there were trifling differences, mere words, but he felt bound to follow Bro. Peter Gilkes, who was the best and most indefatigable Mason; and, although he had been dead twenty-seven years, yet there had been nothing better than his system. He felt he had a right to speak, and thought that all should follow the example of Peter Gilkes; and he hoped that, as the Percy Lodge did follow that light, it might prosper for many years.—The SECRETARY asked, and obtained leave to propose "The Health of Bro. Ireland."—Bro. J. R. WARREN felt it to be his duty to return thanks for the Percy Lodge of Instruction. Its antiquity was indisputable, and when he had attempted its resuscitation, it had very nearly escaped losing its identity, and was about to be called the Manchester Lodge of Instruction. He, as Secretary, had to thank their Chairman and brethren for their good wishes, and he believed it was so carried on as to make it a pattern lodge for regularity and propriety. The practice of regularity was so strictly adhered to, that he challenged every lodge of instruction in the Craft to show a better system, and invited every Mason to visit it, and observe the regularity that pervaded the whole of its arrangements.—The CHAIRMAN said, they were a tiled body, and none but Masons were admitted; still it was desirable that all should know what had been done there that night, and the only means by which that could be brought about was by a particular organ of the press, THE FREE-

MASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR. That publication reported all that was proper to be known, and as Chairman of that meeting, he was most happy that what had been there done should go forth in its columns. Bro. Matthew Cooke, a good Freemason, was present, at his invitation and that of the committee, on behalf of the MAGAZINE, and he was sure they would have no cause to say that brother would neglect his portion of that night's occurrences. He had great pleasure in proposing "Success to the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR, and coupling the same with Bro. Matthew Cooke's name."—Bro. IRELAND returned thanks for his health having been drank in his absence.—Bro. MATTHEW COOKE said, he was much obliged to the brethren for the compliment. He did not altogether agree with Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson as to his being a good Freemason, but he had the pleasure of working under Bro. HENRY GEORGE WARREN, the Editor of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, who was a really good man, and in consequence a good Freemason, and he hoped that some little of the goodness of the chief descended to his subordinate. THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, he was proud to say, was impartially conducted. Every brother who had a grievance or thought himself ill treated could at all times avail himself of its pages, whilst keeping within the strict letter of the law. Its columns were open to all; "A clear field, and no favour," was its motto; and he was happy to say that under its editor, Bro. HENRY GEORGE WARREN, it had achieved a name in the Craft for honesty, fearlessness, and truth. For the manner in which it had been mentioned he was sure would please its Editor, and in his name he tendered the brethren thanks for their kind mention and reception of the toast. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

PROVINCIAL.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The brethren of this lodge assembled for their usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, the 20th inst., when the following brethren were present:—Captain Brewin, W.M. (in the chair); Kelly, P.M. and D.P.G.M.; Kinton, P.M.; Millican, P.M.; Capt. Bankart, P.M. and Treasurer; Sheppard, S.W.; Johnson, J.W.: Foster, as Sec. *pro tem.*; Spencer, S.D.; Garnar, J.D.; Challis, J.G.; Lloyd, Bithrey, &c. Visitors:—Bros. Millican (Sydney, N.S.W.), Maxstead, and Windram, P.M., Gill, P.M., Marris, and Jackson, of St. John's Lodge (No. 348).—The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Bro. Sutton Corkran, late of the *Victoria Lodge* (No. 4), Dublin, as a joining member; and a letter having been read from the Secretary of that lodge, bearing warm testimony to the high respect and esteem in which Bro. Corkran was held by the members as a gentleman and a Mason, he was unanimously elected. A ballot was also taken for Mr. Thomas Barwell, as a candidate for Masonry; and he, being duly elected, was initiated into our mysteries by the W.M. in his usual efficient style, Bro. Bithrey presiding at the organ. The charge was afterwards delivered by the D.P.G.M., and the lecture on the tracing board by Bro. Bithrey. Some further business of a routine character having been transacted, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment; after which, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, interspersed with a variety of songs and glees. In proposing the health of the M.W.G.M., the W.M. alluded to the great pleasure it had afforded several of the Provincial Grand Officers and brethren in meeting his Lordship at Nottingham, and in thus testifying their respect to him, as well as to the Duke of Newcastle. Bros. Millican and Maxstead returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, and Bro. Barwell, on his initiation, expressed a hope that he might not be found to be hereafter a less worthy Mason than the other brethren.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

STOKELEY.—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 795).—The annual banquet of this well-conducted lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., in the lodge room, at the Golden Lion Inn, when an excellent repast was served up by Bro. Weatherill, whose skill and care in providing for the comfort of his guests is proverbial. The R.W. Bro. George Marwood, D. Prov. G.M., occupied the chair, and Bro. J. H. Handyside, P.M. and P.G. Prov. G.W., officiated as croupier. After the cloth was drawn, the following toasts were given:—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Earl of Zetland, G.M. of England, and Prov. G.M. of the North and East Ridings," "The Army and Navy," responded to by Bro. Handyside, as surgeon to the Stokesley corps of Rifle Volunteers; "The Health of Bro. Marwood, D. Prov. G.M.," proposed by Bro. William Martin, W.M., and responded to by the R.W. Bro. Marwood; "The Health of Bro. William Martin, W.M.," proposed by the D. Prov. G.M. (who expressed himself much pleased with the manner in

which Bro. Martin had governed the lodge), and responded to by the W.M.; "Prosperity to the Cleveland Lodge," responded to by Bro. Richard Watson, J.W.; "The Wardens and Assistant-Officers of the Lodge," proposed by Bro. William Martin, W.M., and responded to by Bro. Burgess, Treas.; "The Health of Bro. Handyside, the W.M. elect for the ensuing Year," responded to by Bro. Handyside, P. Prov. J.G.W.; "The Visiting Brethren," responded to by Bro. Towns; "The Masonic Press," with Health and Prosperity to Bro. Tweddell," responded to by Bro. George Markham Tweddell; "The Secretary's Toast," "The Health of Bro. William Harrison, the Tyler," responded to by Bro. Harrison; "The Health of Bro. and Mrs. Weatherill, the Host and Hostess," responded to by Bro. Weatherill; and "The Health of Bro. Burgess," proposed by Bro. Thomas Wilstrop, and supported by the W.M., to which Bro. Burgess replied. The whole of the toasts were given from the chair, unless otherwise specified. A number of excellent songs and recitations were given; the singers being Bros. Marwood, Towns, W. Wilstrop, Calvert, Burgess, Simpson, Watson, Rowntree, Hunter, Wilson, Cooper, Coulson, Turner, Martin, and Harker, and the reciters were Bros. Harrison, Tweddell, and Hunter. After spending a very comfortable evening together, the brethren separated at low twelve, each expressing himself much pleased with the entire proceedings.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BAILDON.—*Airedale Lodge* (No. 543).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, December 19th, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, and celebrating the festival of St. John the Evangelist. The lodge was opened at 6.30 p.m. by Bro. Jesse Denby, W.M., assisted by Bros. Fred. Taylor, S.W.; Nicholas Walker, P.M., as J.W.; W. W. Holmes, P.M.; J. Walker, P.M., Treasurer; Waiuman Holmes, P.M., Secretary; John Ives, as S.D.; J. C. Read, as J.D.; Hy. Smith, P.M., as J.G.; Joseph Walker, P.M.; Tyler, John Mann, Jesse Cockshott, Thos. Brown, P.M.; Saml. Jackson, John Ambler, Jeremiah Ambler, Lycias Barker, J. Kennard, G. M. Wand, P.M.; N. Smith, &c. The lodge was also honoured by the presence of Bro. J. T. Robinson, W.M., Lodge of Hope (379) Bradford. Many of the Bradford and brethren of neighbouring lodges were prevented from attending, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the ground being thickly covered with snow. The minutes of the November lodge were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second and third degrees, when Bro. Fred. Taylor, who had been duly elected to fill the office of W.M. for the ensuing year, was presented for installation. The brethren, who had not passed the chair, were requested to retire, and the W.M. called upon Bro. J. T. Robinson, W.M. (379) to undertake the ceremony, and the officers *pro tem.* were appointed to occupy the positions of those who had retired. The ceremony was performed to the satisfaction of the brethren; the various charges being given by Bro. Thos. Brown, P.M. (332), in a very impressive manner, to the W.M. and officers as they were invested, viz., J. C. Read, S.W.; Jesse Cockshott, J.W.; John Ives, S.D.; N. Smith, J.D.; J. Kennard, J.G.; Joe Walker, P.M., Tyler. The Treasurer and Secretary being reappointed, after a vote of thanks had been passed to the retiring W.M. for his attentive services, the lodge was lowered to the first degree, and closed in due form at eight o'clock; after which a sumptuous banquet was served in the refreshment-room by Mrs. Walker, of the Angel Hotel, and the evening was spent in perfect harmony, enlivened by the vocal powers of the musical brethren.

BATLEY-CARR, DEWSBURY.—*Saint John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—This new Lodge held an emergency meeting on Monday the 17 inst., for the purpose of initiating into Freemasonry the Rev. William Appleyard, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Batley Carr. The ceremony was performed by the W.M. Bro. Richard Read Nelson, Prov. G. Sec. in his usual efficient manner, who was ably assisted by the V.W. Bros. Rev. Joseph Senior, LL.D., P. Prov. J. G. Warden, the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P. Prov. S. G. Warden and Prov. G. Chaplain (who in a beautiful manner illustrated the working tools), and Bro. W. White, jun., W.M. Lodge 162 (who very impressively gave the lecture on the tracing-board). There was a goodly gathering of the brethren, several visitors being present in addition to those named, amongst whom were the W.M. of Lodge 251, and W. Bro. John Booth, of Lodge 322. After the close of the business the brethren adjourned to refreshment. This new Lodge, to which the M.W.G.M. has been pleased to grant a warrant, was consecrated on the first of October, 1860, by the R.W. Deputy Prov. G.M. Bro. Dr. Fearnley (whose zeal for Masonry is so well known throughout this province), who installed Bro. R. R. Nelson as the first W.M.; after which the following brethren were appointed as officers:—Bro. Abraham Wilson, S.W.; Joseph Bailey, J.W.; Ephraim Fox, Treas.; John Armitage, Hon. Sec.; John Wilson, S.D.; John Firth, J.D.; Christopher Naylor Wilson, I.G.; John Lobley, D.C.; Edward Ellis, and Jonathan Day, Stewards;

Tom Chadwick, Purveyor; Frank Aked, Tyler. The lodge being opened in this populous suburb of Dewsbury, and from the energy of the brethren already displayed, it promises well for its future prosperity.

ROYAL ARCH.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Chapter of Charity* (No. 379).—This chapter held a meeting on Monday evening, December 3rd, for the purpose of receiving propositions, half-yearly contributions, and to ascertain if any companion would volunteer to act as steward at the next Annual Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution in January. The meeting was called for seven o'clock, and was opened shortly afterwards by the M.E.Z., Henry Smith, P.Z. 543, assisted by William Mawson, H., and Michael Rogerson, P.Z., as J. There were also present, Comps. J. F. Robinson, Treas.; Thos. Woodhead, S.E.; James Lamb, as P.Soj.; Horatio Butterworth as 1st As.; Henry O. Mawson as 2nd As.; Jonas Hill, Dr. Taylor, Thos. Hill, P.Z.; J. H. Buckley, P.Z.; J. O. Holmes, and others. Owing to the very unfavourable weather the companions did not muster strong. Resignations were presented and accepted from Comps. Keighley and Wm. Ellison, who have left this country to settle in Australia and New Zealand, and Comp. Geo. Mitchell, who has gone to reside in Leeds. Bro. C. F. Graun, of Alfred Lodge (No. 384), Leeds, was proposed as a fit and proper person to be exalted in the supreme degree. A companion stated that one or more stewards would be found to come forward for the Benevolent Festival, in the course of the month. An apology for absence was read from Comp. W. Gath, P.Z., and the chapter closed, when the companions retired to refreshment, provided in the ante-room, and separated after an agreeable hour, enlivened by the vocal powers of several musical companions.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OBSERVANCE ENCAMPMENT.—The first meeting of the season of this justly distinguished Encampment was held on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the Thatched House, St. James's, when the same was opened in solemn form, and deep regret was manifested for the great loss the Order had sustained in the demise of our M.E. and Supreme G.M. Colonel Tynte, and also the Grand Chancellor Sir Knt. Masson. The banners were dressed in crape. The election of an E.C. for the ensuing year then took place, when the unanimous choice of the fraters fell upon Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman, V.E.P.G.C.; Sir Knight Ranger, E.C., in the chair.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—*Oriental Lodge of Instruction* (No. 988).—At the weekly meeting on Wednesday, 21st November, at the Lodge Rooms, Bro. George Laurie, W.M., 988, in the chair, Bro. Hyde, Clarke, W.M., No. 1108, delivered a lecture on the "Connection of the Scriptural, Philosophic, and Craft History of Freemasonry." Bro. Pulman, W.M. elect of 988, moved a vote of thanks to Bro. Clarke.

Obituary.

BRO. THE LATE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.

James Andrew Broun Ramsay, the late Marquis of Dalhousie, was born in 1812, at the Castle of Dalhousie, N.B.—After being educated at Harrow, Lord Ramsay—for such was his "title of courtesy"—proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1833, gaining an honorary fourth class in classics. At the general election following he contested Edinburgh, on Tory principles, against Mr. Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline, and Sir John, now Lord, Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, and was unsuccessful. The contest excited considerable interest, and our young brother exhibited a degree of ability which augured well for his future career. His frankness, honesty, and courage, were apparent, and in spite of his political creed, the populace could not help cheering a juvenile patrician, the heir of thirty generations, who did not shrink from an encounter with the roughest radicals in the Scottish metropolis. The antiquity of his race was a subject to which the heir of Dalhousie alluded with pride when he first solicited the suffrages of the electors; and when defeated, he remarked with good humour, that, "they were daft to refuse the Laird o'Coekpen." In 1837 Lord Ramsay found his way into the House of Commons as member for the county of Haddington, and his stay there was but brief. In 1838, he succeeded his father as

tenth Earl of Dalhousie, and took his seat among the peers of the United Kingdom. Ere long, his business habits brought him under the notice of the late Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel, who, in 1843, appointed him vice-President of the Board of Trade, in succession to the Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Two years later he was appointed President of that Board, and continued in that office till the accession of Lord John Russell to power in 1846. In this position he made himself thoroughly acquainted with commercial affairs, and showed especial interest in railway matters, in the science of which, as well as engineering, he had considerable skill. In 1847, when Lord Hardinge was recalled from India, the Governor-Generalship was offered to Earl Dalhousie. The rule over such a country, numbering nearly 120,000,000 composed of different races distinct in language, blood, and religion, is a task of no mean weight, but Earl Dalhousie resolved, as he said, "to set a stout heart to a steep brack," and about the beginning of 1848, he landed in India. He was the youngest Governor-General ever sent to that country. It is said that he was at once a favourite with the Ministers and the Court of Directors, being selected by the former for his known habits of business and talented energy, and approved by the latter because they believed him willing to carry out their plans. He succeeded Lord Hardinge, who, before he left India, reduced the army by 50,000 troops, and departed, declaring his conviction that for seven years not another hostile shot would be fired within the British-Indian Empire. Earl Dalhousie inaugurated his reign by a sanguinary and avowedly vengeful war with the Sikhs, and the annexation of the Punjab. "If these men," said he, "will have war, they shall have it with a vengeance." To execute this threat, he marched into the north-west provinces, and the defeat of the Sikhs showed at once the vigour of his plans. He followed up his victory by a bold and original step in annexing the Punjab, totally indifferent to the opinion that might be formed here, in England, to so decided an act. But this was not the limit of his conquests. Bezar, Pegu, and Nangpore, and still more recently the rich province of Oude, successively swelled the area of our dominion and his responsibility. While thus fortunate in war, Earl Dalhousie was far from forgetting that "peace hath her victories." Under his auspices a vast line of railway was opened, and the electric telegraph was introduced, so as to place Calcutta in immediate communication with Madras, Bombay, and Lahore; Canals were dug; the benefits of education were greatly extended; infanticide and religious persecution officially controlled, if not extinguished; and the legal and civil departments of the administration satisfactorily reformed. Meanwhile our brother's health had suffered, and he embarked, on his return to England, in March, 1856, his administration having extended through rather more than eight years. In 1849, Earl Dalhousie was advanced to the Marquisate of the same title, having in the previous year been honoured with the Knighthood of the Thistle. In 1849, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and of the East India Company, for the zeal and ability which he had displayed in the contest with the Sikhs. In 1852, on the decease of our Brother the illustrious Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Derby, then Premier, bestowed upon the Marquis of Dalhousie the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. The Marchioness of Dalhousie, a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of her Grace the present Duchess of Wellington, was married to the late marquis in 1836, and died, in 1853, on her voyage home, nearly in sight of the Land's End. By her his lordship has left two daughters—the Lady Susan Georgiana Ramsay and Edith Christian, married to Sir James Fergusson, Bart. The Scottish titles go to our R.W.D.G.M. Lord Panmure, who was the Marquis's cousin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Boxing-day, from time immemorial, has been devoted to holiday-making in good old England. On Wednesday the custom was not allowed to fall into abeyance, and, owing to the favourableness of the weather, the parks and streets were crowded, and the various places of amusement thronged throughout the day; and in the evening the theatres were packed with audiences who went to be, and were, pleased and delighted.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The lessee of this theatre produced not only a new opera, but ventured upon the presentation, for the first time in the history of Her Majesty's Theatre, of a pantomime, which is also original, and in aid of which he has brought into requisition all that talent which has marked his superintendence of some of the most successful public amusements which have been presented to the metropolis. With respect to the opera, "Queen Topaze," which was most favourably received, we shall defer our notice of it to a future occasion. The pantomime was entitled "Harlequin and Tom Thumb; or, Merlin the Magician and the Good Fairies of the Court of King

Arthur." The principal scene, the transformation, drew forth the most hearty and well-merited applause, its beauty and brilliancy filling the vast audience at once with surprise and admiration; and the same remark may be applied to much other scenery presented during the evening. Altogether, the pantomime was a decided success, and the house was filled to overflowing.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

The performance at this house commenced with the operetta of "The Marriage of Georgette," the principal character in which was, of course, allotted to Miss Pyne, who rendered the music in her usual delightful manner. The pantomime was necessarily the great feature of the evening. It is from the pen of Mr. J. V. Bridgman, and is entitled "Blue Beard; or, Harlequin and Freedom in her Island Home." The transformation scene fully developed one which, for magnificence and effect, can scarcely be equalled, much less surpassed. The scene alone would be sufficient to render the pantomime one of the most attractive of the season; but it is so full of other "novel features" and striking effects that it must enjoy a very long run. The dialogue was fully up to the average, if not somewhat in advance, of the usual productions of the class, and at various points much applause was elicited, and an unusually strong pantomimic company has been engaged.

DRURY-LANE.

The comedy of "Adventures of a Billet-doux," on Wednesday, was followed by the new grand comic Christmas Annual, under the title of "Peter Wilkins; or, Harlequin and the Flying Women of the Loadstone Island." The transformation scene represents the great gathering of the winged women at the trysting place by the spreading banian tree, with the descent of the Glumms and Gawries, borne through the air on their beautiful wings. This is really a masterpiece of the scenic art; the artistic taste evinced in the varying *tableaux*, the splendid costumes, and the beautiful effect of the artificial lights introduced are splendid; though, on the first representation, we cannot expect that the machinery will work with perfect regularity. The "Elfin Land in the Crystal Sphere" was also very prettily executed; and, indeed, the whole of the scenery reflects much credit upon Mr. William Beverley. Indeed, the pantomime may be regarded as a complete success.

HAYMARKET.

The "little theatre" in the Haymarket has always been a favourite with the public, and no house has suffered less from the mutations of fashion and the changes in the manners and habits of the people. At Christmas we have rarely anything to record with regard to the opening piece of the evening, but on this occasion there is an exception to the rule, inasmuch as Miss Stirling made her first appearance on these boards as Miss Harcastle in Goldsmith's celebrated comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," which was most admirably cast; and, notwithstanding the holidays, received great attention. She is young and pretty, and having evidently studied in a good school, made all her points with an archness and vivacity that at once established her as a favourite with the audience, who repeatedly applauded. But the grand event of the evening was, of course, the pantomime, which is entitled "Queen Ladybird and her Children; or, Harlequin and the House on Fire." The transformation scene, exhibiting the effects of real water, was most gorgeous, though there was some difficulty with the mechanical arrangements. On the whole the new pantomime, despite the drawbacks incident on the first representation, must be pronounced a decided success, and when the machinery is brought into proper working order, and the comic business judiciously curtailed, Mr. Buckstone will be enabled to congratulate himself on having produced an entertainment which will be sure to run the full time allotted to pantomimes, and fill, we doubt not, to overflowing the treasury of the theatre.

LYCEUM.

The lovers of scenic display who thronged this theatre on Wednesday night, must have been fastidious and cynical indeed if they left with any feeling of disappointment. The novelty of the evening was a grand comic extravaganza entitled, "Crystabelle, or the Rose without a Thorn;" and aided by Mr. Callcott's brilliant scenery, Mr. Loder's excellent music, the decorations of Mr. Bradwell, the beauty of the actresses, the grace of the ballet, and the clever and tasteful general supervision of Madame Celeste, it was, we are happy to record the fact, a complete success. The extravaganza was well played throughout. Miss Ternan was graceful, Miss Hudspeth pretty, Miss Lydia Thompson sprightly, and all the other young ladies more or less attractive. Mr. J. Rouse played his part with considerable vigour. But the best acting in the piece was that of Miss Clara Denvil, a very juvenile aspirant for histrionic honours.

OLYMPIC.

The high repute which this house has long enjoyed is not likely to be in any degree lessened by the style and quality of the entertainment provided by its managers, with the laudable desire of gratifying the taste and satisfying the appetite of a Christmas audience. Indeed, the genius of burlesque seems to have exerted all his mysterious powers in responding to the call made upon him, and the result is a success which will doubtless place the new extravaganza of "Timour the Tartar" in the same category as the "Yellow Dwarf" and other well-known favourites of the play-going public. As usual, Mr. Robson's acting was a grand exhibition in itself of extraordinary and diversified power, and was fully appreciated by a crowded and attentive audience.

PRINCESS'S.

The Christmas entertainment provided at this theatre is one of the old-fashioned pantomimes, in which the big-headed, little-bodied, sepulchral, and cracked-voiced characters knock each other about in the most reckless manner. Its title is, "Robinson Crusoe; or, Harlequin Friday and the King of the Caribbee Islands," and the opening, written by Mr. Henry J. Byron, is about as grotesque a production as can well be imagined, forming at the same time a rich burlesque of Defoe's well-known tale. The entire scenery of the pantomime, by Mr. Telbin and Mr. Gates, combines artistic excellence with the necessary amount of glitter deemed indispensable at Christmas. Everything that trouble, taste, and liberality can do has been done, and Mr. Harris may look forward hopefully to a success even surpassing that of his last year's pantomime, "Jack the Giant Killer."

NEW ADELPHI.

After the performances of "An Ugly Customer" and the favourite drama of "Colleen Bawn," the holiday public were entertained by a new and original burlesque extravaganza, by Mr. Henry J. Byron, entitled, "Blue Beard from a New Point of Hue"—the Christmas piece at this establishment. The success of the piece, as far as the first representation goes, rested chiefly on the good acting of Miss Woolgar (Mrs. Alfred Mellon) and Mr. Toole, who were ably assisted in the minor parts by Miss Laidlaw and Mr. Paul Bedford, the flunkey porter of Bluebeard's palace. The scenery and stage equipments were all that could be desired. The house was crammed to excess.

ST. JAMES'S.

The Christmas piece produced on Wednesday at this theatre, now under the management of Mr. Alfred Wigan, was an extravaganza, by Mr. Wm. Brough, founded upon Kates's poem of "Endymion," and composed of a curious admixture of classical and mythological ingredients. The different characters in the extravaganza were very efficiently supported, and the success of the performance, as a whole, was undoubted. Miss M. Taylor made a capital Endymion, acting with much vivacity, and singing sweetly the numerous songs and duets which were allotted to her; Miss Herbert, brilliantly attired, looked charmingly as Diana, and won golden opinions from the audience by her graceful and winning manner. The part of Actæon was assigned to Mr. Charles Young, who threw into it an immense amount of genuine drollery; and Mr. Emery elicited loud laughter by his impersonation of Alpheus, the classical type of an above-bridge waterman. Miss Clara St. Casse was as sly, active, and mischievous, as Cupid, as could possibly be desired; and Pan, by Mr. Belmore, and the more subordinate characters, were also ably sustained. The scenery and other stage accessories rounded to the credit of the management, particularly the last scene, which represented Endymion and Diana ascending in the silver throne of Luna, and brought down the curtain amidst loud cheers.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

Apart from the theatres—of which we find there are no less than 23 open within the four-mile radius established as the limit of the sixpence a mile allowed by Act of Parliament as Cabby's proper allowance, and nearly all of which may be reached by every denizen of the metropolis whose mind on economy is bent by the leveller of all social distinctions, the "bus," for threepence, or, at the most, fourpence—far less than a penny a mile—the various exhibitions of the Great Babylon appeal at this season for support to a large number of her Majesty's liege subjects, who, caring not to make choice amongst the eighteen grand comic and legendary pantomimes, or the five classical, mythological, fairy extravaganzas, the invitation to view, which is posted on every wall, and yet have a mind bent upon amusement, if it be only for the gratification of those men and women of years yet to come, and who, as yet, not knowing anything of the tightness of money or the cares of household duties, are all agog for the enjoyments of the holidays, which have been anticipated with so much of expectation in the hours of relaxation from study for the last five months and a half. Of the merits of a few of these we shall take an early opportunity of speaking.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Dr. Wylde announces his intention of resuming his concerts in the early spring.

There will be eight Philharmonic Concerts next year. There must also, we imagine, be an entirely new orchestra, owing to the measures decided on by the opera-managers some time since.

"L'Eventail," a comic operetta in one act, has just been produced at the Opéra Comique of Paris. The music is by M. Boulanger. The performance of Madame Faure-Lefebvre is commended as excellent.

"Stefanias," an opera lately produced at the Teatro Apollo, Rome, gives us the name of a young composer, Signor Gentili, which is new to us.

Some of the foreign journals announce that Herr Ernst has finished an opera which may, possibly, be produced at Vienna. M. Rubinstein's new opera should now be forthcoming.

The prize Cantata by young Paladille, whose promise has been mentioned more than once, was the other evening performed at the Grand Opéra of Paris.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Royal Family still remain at Windsor, where they have been enjoying the usual Christmas festivities, the whole of its members being happily in the enjoyment of excellent health.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—From the north and from the south reports come of snow storms, hail, thunder, and lightning, foretelling a good old-fashioned winter, and something more. On some of the railways traffic was very much obstructed, trains being detained for several hours in the course of a short journey. In Cornwall a poor woman was struck dead by lightning, and a portion of the spire of Kenwyn Church was thrown to the ground.—A slight increase in the rate of mortality among the metropolitan population is exhibited by the returns for the week ending Saturday last, as compared with the two preceding weeks. The deaths registered were 1269; while the births were 1780—877 boys and 903 girls.—The City of London, never behind in recognising and acknowledging services rendered by individuals to the nation, has honoured itself by inscribing on its roll of honorary citizens the names of two men well worthy to rank with the most distinguished in the list. The freedom of the City, and a sword valued at a hundred guineas, has been presented to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram. The presentation took place in the Guildhall before a large assemblage of spectators, whose enthusiastic reception of the two gallant soldiers testified the admiration felt for their late glorious career in India. A grand banquet was given in the evening to Lord Clyde and Sir James at the Mansion House.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a sad catastrophe occurred, causing the death of three persons. Between two and three o'clock a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of a cabinet maker, named Hopps, at Backchurch-lane, Whitechapel, when the premises were completely destroyed, and three of his children, aged respectively twelve, eight, and six years, were burnt to death. Another fire, more destructive of property, but happily unattended with loss of life, took place in a large toy factory near Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, which burnt from the forenoon till a late hour in the evening.—Twelfth cakes may be very nice things, and a "Grand Distribution" of them is a matter likely to attract some attention. And so it happens that M. Louis Dethier, who holds an office for that purpose in the Hanover-square Rooms, has attained, as he desired, some degree of publicity. But one may have more than enough even of a good thing, and that is the case also with M. Dethier; for Government has stepped in, and decided that if the public want twelfth cakes the public must purchase them, and not possess themselves of such delicacies in the manner proposed, and termed a "distribution"—that is to say, by way of an illegal lottery. All this has been notified to M. Dethier at the Bow-street police-court, when the "director" was directed by the magistrate to close his office, under the penalty of being imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.—The aggregate number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, during the week ending December 22, was—Medical, 846; surgical 354; total, 1200; of which 272 were new cases.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The weather seems to be more severe at Paris than with us. The fall of snow has been very heavy, and the quantity in the streets is so great as to render all attempts to clear paths for carriages or pedestrians unavailing.—The bombardment of Gaeta, in consequence of the failure of the negotiations, recommenced on the 19th inst.—We are not informed of any particulars except that the Sardinian batteries on the heights of Tortola reply to the fire of the city, and that some of the shells fell into the garden of the palace where the King and Queen were

dining.—The latest accounts from Italy represent Naples as tranquil, and the state of the provinces to be more satisfactory. The insurrectionary bands had retreated to the mountains, where they have entrenched themselves, but are not likely to hold out any length of time.—Rome presents a very troubled state. The Roman patriots on the one hand are openly and undisturbedly exhibiting their desire for annexation to Sardinia; and on the other, a reactionary conspiracy, organised in the city, has just been discovered.—The authorities in the Roman States are evidently very apprehensive of some movement. Two vessels, the *Kennard* and the *Balleras*, which arrived at Civita Vecchia from Naples, were not allowed to land their passengers, under the pretext that there were Garibaldians on board. Mr. Odo Russell protested against the prohibition.—Baron Von Schmerling, the new Austrian Minister, has issued a circular explaining the leading principles of his policy. In the first place, he says he shall carry out fully and effectively the intentions of the Emperor as expressed in his manifesto of 20th October. The freedom of religious worship is to be preserved against encroachment, and the relations of the different confessions are to be based on the principle of love for one's neighbour. Public instruction will be promoted, free development accorded to the nationalities, and the public press relieved from interference. In the provincial states the principle of representation of different interests by direct election, and extension of electoral rights; also the right of initiative and the publicity of debates will be introduced. The Council of the Empire will be composed of members elected by the Provincial Diets, and the suppressed Provincial Governments of the minor Crown lands are to be restored.—England and France have come to an understanding, and a joint communication will shortly be sent to Vienna, urging the cession of Venetia without compensation; to which is added the most improbable report that the British Government has promised to co-operate with France in the event of a war with Austria. Another rumour is, that an attempt will be made to assemble a congress for the purpose of inducing Austria voluntarily to cede Venetia, and subsequently to receive an indemnity.—Everything seems to prove the low state of the finances of Turkey. The *Levant Herald* announces that the Treasury Bonds have been renewed for three years, and that, in consequence, a great fall had taken place in those securities. With the view of effecting some improvement a reform in the Customs was contemplated and a new tithe law was in preparation.

AMERICA.—The American papers brought by the *Arabia*, though reporting a less exasperated state of feeling among contending politicians, yet clearly indicate an increase of disunion sentiments on the part of the Southerners. Mr. Buchanan had received the assurance of the South Carolina authorities that during his presidency no resistance will be made to the collection of duties or to the possession of the forts guarding Charlestown harbour. It is not improbable, therefore, that until March, when Mr. Lincoln will enter on the presidency, the war will be one of words, and that then the disunionists will disclose their real intentions.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The news brought by the Overland Bombay Mail, which comes down to the 23rd ult., is not of an encouraging character. The agitation against the income-tax had not diminished; and, deprived of their complaint against the complicated nature of the first form by the issue of simpler ones, the malcontents had shown a disposition to resist the tax altogether, though many of the wealthier natives had set a good example of loyalty by sending in their returns. Business in the import market was at a complete stand-still, the native traders persisting in their "income-tax strike." The state of the army is far from satisfactory. The last mail informed us that the 5th Bengal Europeans had been disbanded on account of its mutinous conduct, and that one of the mutineers was shot. The determination of Sir Hugh Rose to distribute the disbanded 5th amongst the other regiments of the Indian army is looked upon with alarm, as exposing the latter to the disloyal machinations of convicted mutineers. The mail contains one good piece of news, especially for our cotton merchants—namely, the cession to us by the Nizam of all the rich cotton-producing countries, including Behar, on the left bank of the Godavery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HONORARY (Newcastle).—Try another lodge. You surely must be able to find one nearer than you state.

AN OLD P.M. should know his privileges better than to ask such a ridiculous question.

ST. GRATAN.—If you do as you threaten, you may get yourself excused. It is Christmas time; never mind who gave the first gift; offer him your hand and begin the new year in friendship.

MIDTHE SKELTER.—The numbers you have mislaid have long been out of print. We have none of them.

