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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

THE MASONIC INSUBORDINATION IN CANADA.

We have received the Official Report of the Emergency Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, from which we have made such copious extracts as will enable our readers to fully understand the position of affairs in that quarter.

That legislation upon such a matter should be rendered necessary amongst Masons, is much to be deplored. And we rejoice to see, as we ventured to hope would be the case, that the authorities have taken a decided stand to maintain the rights of the Grand Lodge of Canada intact, although at the same time they have given the recalcitrant brethren an opportunity of confessing their error and resuming their allegiance, assuring them that if they do so within a reasonable time, they will be received with all cordiality and brotherly good will. This much reminds of the advertisements occasionally seen, that some prodigal son, is "requested to return to his disconsolate parents, when all will be forgiven and forgotten."

Although thus acting in a spirit of clemency the Grand Lodge of Canada stands upon its dignity, and demands of all Masonic bodies in communication with it that they shall withhold any hope of recognition to the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec."

It was finally resolved (after an amendment, which was lost, being proposed for more immediate action) that all who have taken part in the move-

ment, and who fail within three months to resume their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, shall be summoned before Grand Lodge to show cause why they should not be expelled from the privileges of Freemasonry.

We can only express our hope that the seceding brethren will, in the time allowed for consideration, receive no recognition from other Masonic bodies, that they will see the advisability of returning at once to their allegiance, and that the next we hear for this quarter will be that the *entente cordiale* has been cemented, and that great rejoicing may follow the return of the prodigals.

FREEMASONRY—PAST AND PRESENT.

No. 2.—THE REVIVAL.

By Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, Prov. G. Sec. Cornwall.

In order to understand the motives or objects of the brethren who sought the restoration of ancient Masonry to its former importance—if not, the actual *character*—which it possessed during the middle ages, we should carefully examine all documents that have withstood the changes of time, and the destroying proclivities of ostensible friends of the Order. On searching for evidence, it will be found that little remains to throw light on this *interesting* subject. Despite the doubts of some, and the fears of others as to *where* such an inquiry may tend, we call the subject an *interesting* one, for surely it cannot prove other than agreeable and profitable for students of Freemasonry, to seek for information respecting the origin of the present basis or phase of the society. The first impression would naturally be that the "Constitutions" published by sanction of Grand Lodge, (when no other Masonic works were allowed to be issued), would be the chosen repertory of the transactions of the Order at and after the revival. Such however is not the case. In the first edition (A.D. 1723) the matter is only slightly referred to, and the most we glean therefrom is that the "drooping lodges were revived" during the reign of King George 1st. We are told in the issue of A.D. 1738, that four lodges in London constituted themselves a "Grand Lodge" *pro tempore* in due form, and forthwith revived the quarterly communications of the officers of lodges, called the Grand Lodge" during A.D. 1716. Subsequently the annual festival was held

on St. John's (the Baptist) Day, (A.D. 1717), when Anthony Sayer was elected Grand Master of Masons. Hence this date is looked upon as the commencement of a new era in Freemasonry.

The Rev. Dr. James Anderson, offers us the reason for this movement that the few lodges in London, found themselves neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, Grand Master. No record has been produced that connects Sir Christopher Wren *officially* with the society of Freemasons, so the solution offered by Dr. Anderson is, to say the least, questionable. It is likely enough that the compiler of these constitutions gave currency to the notions then rife respecting the origin, antiquity and importance of Freemasonry, which were mostly legendary. We do not require erroneous and fabulous statements to aid Freemasonry *now*, nor were such required *then*. We are not in unison with those of the Fraternity who wish to be assured that Nimrod, Joseph and Moses were once Grand Masters, in order to respect Freemasonry. We believe in the Craft, because of its grand history when an operative institution, and since the revival, we admire it for its cosmopolitan basis, its unostentatious charity, its simple faith in God, and fervent desire for the welfare of mankind.

The Constitutions of A.D. 1756, by the Rev. John Entick, and subsequent editions, do not really afford any additional information as to the revival, and we are compelled therefore to look elsewhere for intelligence. Strange to say the later during the last century we travel in search of *facts*, the more *is said* to be known about the "Revival" and its consequences, so that one has to believe that the farther from an event, as respects time, the more can be written respecting it, if the statements of some of our Masonic historians are accepted as accurate.

The three brethren to whom we are chiefly indebted for the institution of Modern Freemasonry are the Rev. Dr. Desaguliers, George Payne, and the Rev. Dr. Anderson—two learned divines and a notable antiquarian. The three together have said scarcely anything on the Revival, although after all sufficient to indicate that a new era in Freemasonry began A.D. 1716. It is certain that Masonry was speculative as well as operative before the eighteenth century, although not wholly speculative anterior to that period; of course it is impossible to discover exactly what these pioneers of *pure* Speculative Masonry

retained of the Operative Masonic customs, and secrets, and what they added to the former ceremony of initiation, &c.

We may however be safe in assuming from what remains of the early Ritual and Records, that sufficient of the old landmarks were retained to justify the new society being called a revival of the aged institution, and thereby its regular and legitimate descendant, although many novel features, and a much amplified Ritual were added to the simple ceremonies of the former body.

Bro. Capt. George Smith, "On Use and Abuse of of Freemasonry" (A.D. 1783 p. 60) states, that at the first meeting under their new Grand Master 1717, "It was resolved that the privileges of Masonry should not be limited to architects and operative Masons." When Masons of note accept this absurd statement as correct, we shall not wonder at their also believing in much more that is unhistoric. Nothing can possibly be farther from the truth, as there is scarcely an old Record belonging to lodges before the revival, but what is capable of refuting this so-called resolution of the Grand Lodge, and even the *first meeting* referred to (which really was the *second* meeting, as the first was held A.D. 1716), affords evidence of the mistaken notion propagated by Bro. Capt. Smith and others, for one of the chief promoters of the assembly, and who took an active part in the inauguration of *modernised* Freemasonry, was the Rev. Theophilus Desaguliers, *L.L.D. F.R.S.*, a noted natural philosopher, who was admitted a member of Lodge of Antiquity, it is believed A.D. 1712, and certainly was not an operative Mason.

The old lodge at York took no part in the revival, neither did any of the lodges in Scotland. They however soon followed the new *regimen*, and accepted the changes of 1717, as their minutes testify, and which if not actually acknowledged by them, the many differences in titles, and manner of conferring degrees recorded by their scribes, abundantly confirm.

We do not know of any Grand Lodge or Masons, partaking of the character of the institution, first presided over by Bro. Anthony Sayer, having any legitimate title to greater antiquity than this body. On the contrary, we believe no other Grand Lodge can even claim so early an origin. The *second* in point of age is Ireland, and the *third* Scotland. Thus Great Britain and Ireland became virtually the parents of all the other Grand and Provincial Grand Lodges in the

Universe established under the revised system, and the Grand Lodge of England, founded A.D. 1717, first promulgated, and in fact instituted that peculiar form of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, which, from four lodges early in the 18th century, has in 1870 extended to upwards of ten thousand, and from a few members—successors of the old society—who met in 1716, and decided to revive the ancient Fraternity, have followed millions!

THE LODGE OF GLASGOW ST. JOHN.

By Bro. W. P. BUCHAN, P.S.W. No. 3 bis, and Grand Steward, Grand Lodge of Scotland.

(No. 4.—Continued from page 503).

"At Glasgow, 20th May, 1842. At a meeting of the Freemen St. John Lodge—Present: The Grand Master, other Office Bearers, and a number of members.

"The following parties were initiated from other lodges, viz., Christia, Wilson, William Neilson, 7s. 6d. each.

"The following parties were initiated and entered:—Andrew Paterson, J. Hamilton, Rob Philip, James Cruickshank, 15s.

"The following parties were passed and raised: Jeffrey, Paterson, 10s. 6d."

"At Glasgow, 26th May, 1842. At a meeting of the Freemen St. John's Lodge—present: The Grand Master, other Office Bearers, and a number of members.

"The following parties were passed and raised, viz.:—James Neilson, Master; James Minto.

"The following parties were initiated from other lodges, viz.:—David McConnochie, James Grant."

There is again a lapse of several years, as the date of next minute shows, viz.:—"At Glasgow, the 24th day of May, 1849," which minute proceeds to narrate the negotiations going on relative to a union with Grand Lodge; it therefore follows that during a quarter of a century preceding 1849 we have only sixteen minutes recorded in the minute book, and had it not been for the lodge turning out at processions no doubt the meetings would have been even fewer. However, after it did join the Grand Lodge the meetings are more regular, and the minutes, generally speaking, well kept. Except in a few isolated cases, as per page 483, there has always been a want of indepen-

dence among the Office Bearers regarding the working; some of them consider it is not worth the trouble learning it, others seem to think it is quite sufficient labour to bear the honour without being bothered doing the duties; others again affect to throw cold water upon the performance of the ceremonies, reminding one of the story of the fox and the grapes—"Oh, it is nothing." Besides, if we can get others to do it for us, why should we take the trouble to study the matter ourselves? And so on. However, I hope that the younger members will not only strive to get into office, but also strive to do the whole duties of office in a manner which will be creditable both to themselves and the lodge; and, as example is better than precept, the Master ought always so to qualify himself as to be able to set his craftsmen to work with due and wholesome instruction. At page 483 allusion was made to three brethren having done the three degrees. There was also three who made a beginning by trying the first degree, viz., the late Bro. David Winton, P.M., Bros. James Anderson and E. F. Bamber. We trust the last two will exert themselves to further efforts. While we consider that, generally speaking, the Master of a lodge ought always to be able to do the duties pertaining to that office himself, yet we are ready to admit that in some exceptional case a member might be entitled to the honour of the chair, even although not qualified to perform the ceremonies, but there is a great difference between an exception and a rule.*

The following is the record of negotiations above alluded to:—

"At Glasgow, the 24th day of May, 1849. At a general meeting of the members of the Freemen Operative St. John's Lodge, it was explained that a negotiation had been carrying on for some time with the Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a cordial union and co-operation with the Grand Lodge, and a petition prepared for the purpose of being presented to the Grand Lodge, with that view, was produced and read.

"After mature deliberation, the meeting unanimously approve of the petition, and authorise

* The worst of it is, however, that where due interest is not taken in the ceremonies and principles of the Order, a Freemasons' lodge is only too apt to degenerate into a mere social drinking club, or sort of half-licensed shebeen where the members may sit and tiddle—as they are far too often apt to do—in the "adjacents" until all hours in the morning.

the Office Bearers not only to sign the petition in the name of the lodge, but to take all means of supporting it, when it may be necessary to do so.

"The thanks of the lodge were then unanimously voted to Brother Miller, of the Glasgow St. Mark's Lodge, for the interest he has taken in this lodge, and the endeavours he has put forth for promoting its interest."

"Unto the Most Worshipful the Grand Master Mason, the R.W. the Office Bearers, and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland,

"The petition of the Master, Office Bearers, and Members of the Lodge of Glasgow St. John, Erected under a charter from Malcolm, III. King of Scotland, in the year 1057 (!)

"Humbly sheweth, that your petitioners, having the good of Freemasonry at heart, the beneficial influence exercised over whose interests for more than a century by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, they gratefully acknowledge, and deploring the apathy of the then Office Bearers and members of the Lodge of Glasgow in not obeying the summons, no doubt sent to them as well as the other lodges in Scotland to attend the General Communication held in Edinburgh in the year 1736, for the purpose of remodelling* said Grand Lodge and in proper time and manner to have obtained such place in connection with it as was due to the proofs they were able to bring forward of an antiquity equal to, if not greater, than that of any other lodge in Scotland, and also for the avoidance in time to come of those unseemly interruptions† which have on several Masonic occasions taken place in consequence of their asserting a just and lawful right of precedence, secured to them by Royal Charter,‡ and exercised by them in the district of Glasgow for many centuries, and for the cultivation of a more free and friendly intercourse with the Craft under the authority of the Grand Lodge than is practicable under their present circumstances, desire to resign their independence as a lodge, and place themselves under the

government of said Grand Lodge of Scotland, praying that you will grant to your petitioners such right of precedence as, without prejudice to established rights, may be mutually agreed upon as due to a seniority resting on these following evidences:—

"First, the possession of a charter conveying specific* Masonic honours and privileges, granted by Malcolm iii. in the year 1057.†

"Second, the recorded fact that a cathedral church requiring the aid of the Masonic Fraternity, was founded in Glasgow in the beginning of the twelfth century.‡

"Thirdly, the specific charter granted by William the Lion about the year 1192 (1189-1192) for the confirmation and encouragement of the Freemasons in Glasgow employed by Bishop Jocelin for the reconstruction of the cathedral destroyed about that time by fire, of which charter a copy is published in the appendix to Hamilton of Wishaw's description of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew.§

"Fourth, the distinct declaration in the preamble of the application for separate letters of Deaconry made by the Wright Craft in the 1600, that until that time they and most other Crafts in Glasgow were all under the jurisdiction and authority of the Masonic Incorporation and Lodge,|| of which application there are many printed copies in circulation here, and,

* "Too specific."

† This "charter," forged as I believe by a Mr. C— in 1806, and by his influence inserted into Dr. Clelands' "Annals of Glasgow," is one of the most disgusting Masonic frauds I have yet met with, and its continued promulgation is not only a disgrace to the lodge itself, but also tends to the discredit of the whole Craft at large. The Mr. C. alluded to was, I understand, clever enough, but rather too fond of his dram.

‡ That cathedral, 1123-1136, was probably a wooden one, as many early cathedrals were.

§ This 1190 charter of William the Lion is so far as I am aware unique, and the proper and honest course for St. John's Lodge to adopt is to see about connecting themselves properly with it. One thing about it is indisputable, viz., its genuineness. Not to say more at present, I would simply refer to page 9 of the MAGAZINE for January 2, 1869.

|| There is not the slightest authority that I know of for introducing the words, "and lodge." However, the Wrichts and some other co-relative Crafts were "joynt togidder" with the Masons previous to A.D. 1600 (because their numbers were small), so as to make up an "Incorporation." In 1600 the Wrichts set up for themselves, as the Coopers had done some time before. In 1605 there were 23 freemen Coopers, 21 freemen Wrichts, and 11 freemen Masons. "Wrichtis," e.g. included "glasyn-wrichtis, boit wrichtis, payntores, bowaris, and sawars."

* "Remodelling" is another imposition; the word should be "constituting." While the idea contained in the styling of Wm. St. Clair, of Rosslyn (who was then for the first time made a "Grand Master"), "hereditary Grand Master," is another mistake, and I trust the present Earl will excuse me saying so. His progenitors were referees to the operative "Maissons and Hammermen."

† Which the local influence of the St. John's enabled it to perpetrate.

‡ Royal humbug.

"Lastly, the subscription of the Master and Wardens* of the Lodge of Glasgow to the charter granted by the Masons of Scotland to Sir William St. Clair in the year 1628, of which a copy is published at page 123 of the new edition of the Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and by which subscription the identity of the present Lodge of Glasgow St. John with the one there represented is by reference to its printed records placed beyond a doubt.

(To be continued.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS "GRAND PATRON" AND AS "PAST GRAND MASTER."

By PICTUS.

As is well known to most of the Fraternity long ere this, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was admitted a member of the Craft under the Swedish Constitution. Such being done, the whole Fraternity throughout the world could hail him as a "Brother"—and they were not slow in doing it. But merely to give to the Heir to the Throne and the first subject of the realm the common title or honour afforded to any simple Tom, Dick, or Harry who had done nothing to deserve more, was considred preposterous and also against the use and wont of the "ancient landmarks." Accordingly the position of the recipient and the principles of the Order demanded that whatever was done should be done in an honest and straightforward manner. The Grand Lodge of Scotland therefore no sooner knew of his admission into the Craft than it once held out the "right hand of fellowship." And as our brother was a Scottish noble, it desired to see his name enrolled amongst its list of members. Therefore, as the case was exceptional, and it afforded an opportunity to show the goodwill, love, and high respect which the Scottish Craft bore to the Crown, said Craft felt that *if any honour was to be bestowed worthy of the circumstances*, it should be the highest in its power to bestow. The Prince of Wales therefore had the high and honourable title bestowed upon him of *Patron of the Scottish Craft*.

* It is not the "Mester and Wardens" according to page 439 of of Laurie's History, which says "John Boyd, deakin. Robt. Boyd anc of the Mestres."

The Grand Lodge of England also desired to have the honour of seeing the name of His Royal Highness enrolled amongst its members, but as, *notwithstanding* their *theoretical* ideas of equality, they felt that something extra must be done on account of his rank and position as the Prince of Wales, the question therefore was—what shall that something be? And the answer is—a Past Grand Master! An anomaly!

Having "passed the Rubicon," and *made a distinction* regarding, the Prince they should have done whatever they intended to do thoroughly; having once decided upon honouring him, it should have been done in an honest and straightforward manner, instead of which they seem to have studied how not to do it. They have called him what he is not.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland may have many faults, but *it* certainly has done the handsome; has acted upon the square, and been "the better man" this time.

THE HAUGHFOOT LODGE AND SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

By R. S.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD RECORDS OF HAUGHFOOT LODGE.—*contd.*

"Haughfoot, Dec. 28th 1724.

"The which day roll called, found absent (13 Masons whose names follow).

"The sd day John Claperton was chosen preses till next St. John's Day.

"Resolved that the Laird of Middleton shall pay for his year's absence £1 10, and John Fountain for absence being preses last year, shall pay £3 Scots.

"The preses, with consent of the lodge, fine the rest absent in one pound Scots, and ordain them to pay twelve pence as pairt of the reckoning.

"The sd day the Box Master continued till next St. John's day.

"The sd day, the lodge considering the circumstance of Jeams Peacock, has ordered that his line be given up to him for payment of one pound Scots, which one pound for sd William Murray payed to the Treasurer on his acpt.

"The preses, with consent of the lodge, order that George Kirkwood fill up the book out of the minutes, and to bring it to Haughfoot the first

Thursday of April next, a comittie being that day appointed to meet there to consider what methods should be taken with the absent.

"The members of comittie follows:—

Torwoodlie,	John Young,
Torsonce,	Willm. Henderson,
Andrew Thomson,	Jeams Claperton,
Wm. Craig,	Willm. Murray,
John Claperton,	John Donaldson,
Wm. and George Cairncross.	

"And the sd comittie to give report next St. John's day."

"Haughfoot, Decr. 27th, 1725.

"List of Masons in the lodge follows (36 in number.

"The sd day John Hamilton was chosen preses till next St. John's day.

"The Treasurer continued for a year to come.

"The meeting having considered the Laird of Middleton's necessary absence for the last year and this, excused him for this year, and appoints the preses, with the Laird of Torsonce, to converse him about the last year's fyne, and his waiting on the meeting in time coming.

"John Fountain's fyne is modified by the meeting to 12 shillings Scots to be payed of ready money.

"The sd day James Rae and Alexr. Hardie, servants to John Hardie, were admitted in common form, and ordained to pay into the Treasurer three pounds Scots money each of them betwixt and next St. John's day, and to be entrusted by the preses.

"The meeting fyne each of the absents in one pound Scots, besides twelve pence for the reckoning.

"Ordered that Torsonce, Torwoodlie, Andrew Thomson, William Craig, John Donaldson, John Claperton, Willm. and George Cairncross, John Young, William Henderson, Jeams Claperton, William Murray, or any five of them, to meet in this place with the Clerk on the first tewsdays of Aprill, in order to take account of the deficientes in payment to the Treasurer and the Treasurer's accounts, and the filling up of the book and disposing thereof, and to determine what is to be payed to the Clerk for filling up of the minutes since 1717, and the Treasurer to attend that day, and appoints William Murray to have a box ready betwixt and that day for keeping of the book.

"The meeting continues the commission to five for intrants for a year to come.

"Ordered that John Hamilton, Willm. Henderson, Jas. Claperton, and Andrew Bold be instructed by Willm. Craig and Andrew Thomson as Fellowcrafts, as also Jeams Wright.

"After dissolving of the meeting Archd. Hamilton in Mossend was admitted in common form, and appointed to pay in three pounds Scots to the Treasurer for his entry betwixt and next St. John's day.

HOW I SPENT MY FIVE WEEKS' LEAVE.

Being a Journal kept during an Excursion to Syria and Palestine in the month of May, 1868.

(Continued from page 7).

SEA OF GALILEE—TIBERIA—CANA—NAZARETH—CARMEL—
HAIFA—BEYROUT.

Mount Tabor rises 1,400ft. above the plain, and from its summit we get a most extensive view in every direction. To the West extends the wide plain of Esdraelon, one unbroken sea of verdure, bounded by the blue ridge of Carmel. To the South lies Little Hermon with Naim and Endor on its side, and the top of Gilboa just showing over its summit. To the East lies the Jordan valley, with the mountains of Gilead behind. The basin of the sea of Galilee is visible, though all the water, except the extreme North corner is hidden by an intervening ridge. Beyond it is the outline of the table land of Basham; further North is snow-capped Hermon, and the South part of the Lebanon range is visible near Safed. Looking from the summit of Tabor at the noble Hermon, one is forcibly reminded of the words of the Psalmist, "The North and the South Thou hast created them, Tabor and Hermon shall rejoice in Thy name." On the summit of Tabor is an oblong area, about half a mile wide, by a quarter of a mile broad, and this has been encircled by a massive wall, now in ruins, and, on the S. and E. sides, by a deep ditch. The stones composing the wall are of very great size, and have the Jewish bevel. At the S.E. corner are the ruins of extensive buildings, probably of the time of the Crusades. On the North of the area is the Russian Convent, recently erected, and in fact not yet finished. Tradition has fixed on this mount as the scene of the transfiguration, though now this is a disputed point. We encamp at the foot of the hill, on the N.W. side, and are

entertained at night by the howling of wild animals.

Next day, May 13th, we start at seven, and ride to the hill above Tiberias, whence we get a view of the whole sea of Galilee, of the town of Tiberias, probable site of Capernaum, etc. All this neighbourhood is deeply interesting as the scene of our Lord's ministry. It was here He "came down," (Luke iv. 31,) after being rejected by the people of Nazareth, who tried to kill Him. At Capernaum did our Lord heal the demoniac, cure Peter's mother-in-law, restore the paralytic, cure the centurion's servant, raise the daughter of Jairus, and miraculously obtain the tribute money from the mouth of a fish. Well might our Lord say "Thou Capernaum shalt be cast down to hell, for if the mighty works which had been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained unto this day." The site of Capernaum is only marked by shapeless heaps of rubbish, covered with thorn bushes, and thistles as high as a man on horseback. Chorazin and Bethsaida are in a similar state, fulfilling our Lord's denunciation. Into the Sea of Galilee, it was that the swine rushed headlong; on it our Lord walked, and caused the miraculous draught of fishes. We climb down about half way to Tiberias, and stop for lunch close to a well, under the grateful shade of a fine fig tree, which has the densest foliage I ever saw. Though it is noon-day one cannot see a ray of light, when reclining, and staring straight up towards the sky. Arab women, sadly spoilt by their execrable tattooing, though otherwise good looking, come to wash linen at the spring, and we give them oranges, at which they smile, disclosing rows of beautiful pearly teeth. Remounting the hill, we make for the right of the range which embosoms Nazareth, passing Hattin the scene of the fatal blow given to the Crusaders by Saladin. We pass through a little village, said to be Cana of Galilee, where our Lord turned the water into wine. It is a picturesque spot, and the people seem better off, also more cleanly and independent than any we have yet seen. We see many really pretty girls returning from the well, which is about a quarter of a mile out of the village, carrying on their heads enormous jars of water, which I should think hold "three or four firkins apiece." The figures of the girls are much injured by carrying these heavy burdens. Here (as in more civilised countries) the ladies make themselves slaves to fashion, and beneath a blazing

sun, wear strings of large coins round their heads, each containing perhaps 200 coins; this mass of metal must be very heavy, and in the sun it gets quite hot; neither is there any beauty in the ornament, which however is intended to display their wealth. They wear also numerous coloured bracelets, and clumsy silver anklet rings. In the little valley just beyond this village, we saw clouds of lazy cranes, who, startled at our firing a gun, sail round and round us by hundreds. A long toilsome clamber brings us to a basin among the hills, on the N.W. of which is Nazareth, the home of our Lord's childhood. It is built on the side of the hill facing us, and looks very pretty with the tall white minaret of the Mosque. We encamp just outside, close to a Greek Church, built over the "Fountain of the Virgin" where it is said she received the salutation of the angel. Being late, we have no time to see anything to-night, but next morning I stroll down to the well, just outside the town, and am much struck by the good looks, and civil independent manner of the maidens, who are there drawing water; their complexions are fair and ruddy, and reminded me of those of the people of Bethlehem. I believe it is in both cases to be ascribed to a partly European origin, derived from the Crusaders; in both places nearly all the inhabitants are Christians. It is extremely hot, and I do not care to be escorted to see such shrines of superstition as the "Virgin Mary's Kitchen" and "Joseph's Workshop" which are mere inventions of the monks, for there was not a Christian inhabitant in Nazareth before the time of Constantine, nor a pilgrimage to the place, until the sixth century. In the seventh century a church was built, on what was called the site of the Virgin's house, and yet not till the *fifteenth* century did they invent the wonderful story that the "Holy house in which the Virgin lived, was conveyed hence on angel's wings to Italy, and may now be seen on the hill of Lorette! As this was only supposed to occur, in the thirteenth century, when the Crusaders were expelled, where was the house, all the while till then, from the time the church was built on its site in the seventh century? Again, how came the kitchen and workshop to be left behind? Perhaps in their haste, the angels disregarded the outhouses. Mounting our horses, we ride to the house of the missionary, who takes us to see a place considered as probably the site whence the Jews threatened to throw our Lord down, which we are

told, was "on the brow of the hill on which the city was built." We now start for Haifa, and get a magnificent view from the heights above the town, whence we see Carmel, Hermon, Tabor and the wide plain of Esdraelon. We ride through some very prettily wooded country, but which is utterly neglected, and we emerge, at the N.W. end of Esdraelon, which here is quite uncultivated, though no one can pass through it without noticing the extreme fertility of the soil. Some marshy places are troublesome to cross. Sweeping round the North side of Carmel (the top of which was the scene of Elijah's sacrifice), we cross the brook Kishon, whither he brought the 850 defeated prophets of Baal; and "slew them there." How red the little stream must have run that day, nor could it have been *full* then, for after the slaughter the prophet went up to the brow of Carmel to *pray for rain*. Just was the punishment of these lying prophets, deceivers of the people, with their pretended power, and sham miracles; yet, they had not the advantage of being born in Christian times, when the Gospel is preached to all people; and shall not God furnish the priests of the present day, who, with their false fables, and miracles (as with the Latins) or pretended fire from heaven (as with the Greeks) lead ignorant and superstitious people astray; and who, by gorgeous and costly pageantry, and idolatrous "sacrifice," in place of the peaceful, loving supper of our Lord, strive by appealing to the sensual feelings of the people, to add to the number and political power of their church? and what shall be said of those wolves in sheeps' clothing, who would fain engraft these practices on the services of our comparatively pure (though like all things human, of necessity, imperfect church?

* * * *

Riding on, over level ground covered with wild flowers and long grass, where the bees hum about us in such numbers that we seem for miles to be perpetually in the midst of a swarm, we come at length in sight of the fleet at anchor off Haifa. Acre is seen on the other side the bay. Near Haifa are considerable orchards interspersed with palm trees. The first thing we come to is the cemetery, with Turkish women mourning among the graves; then we pass under a crumbling old gateway, close to which is a tremendous hole in the wall, made by one of our shot when we bombarded Acre and this place. Of all dirty, uninteresting places, I think this is the worst. There

is no attempt at making a landing-place or pier, and bales of cotton are being carried, each by some fifteen men, out in the shallow water to lighters. Dirty Jews, Arabs, and Turks loiter about the landing-place. All shout, swear and quarrel, apparently about nothing, and with no result. Right glad am I when a boat comes to convey me once more to the "Cupid" and well do I sleep that night in my comfortable berth, after so many nights' camp. At five next morning we get under weigh for Beyrout, and arrive there about twelve. The rest of the fleet do not arrive till past 7 a.m.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC JOTTINGS.—No. 2.

BY A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

BRO. HERTZVOELD'S LECTURE.

Bro. Hertzvoeld's lecture on the origin of Freemasonry, &c., respecting which a correspondent inquires, is in Dutch, and consists of 19 pages duodecimo. There is a translation into German in the Annual Communications of the Union of German Freemasons. Bro. Findel calls the lecture very interesting, diligent, and important. He observes that there are some corresponding members of the Union in England and Scotland, and adds, he doubts not a translation into English will be furnished for the "Freemason's Magazine."

THE APPELLATION, "ACCEPTED MASONS."

According to Bro. Findel, the non-operative Masons admitted to the lodges early in the 17th century were distinguished from the operative Masons by the appellation of "Accepted Masons."

THE GRAFTING, 1717.

The transformation of 1717 has been often called The Grafting. The metaphor seems not inappropriate; operative Masonry being the stock, and speculative Masonry the young scion; and pursuing the metaphor, two questions are asked—1st, Who was "the Grand Old Gardener." Some one will say, Ashmole; others, will say, Desaguliers; next, from what tree, British or foreign, was the scion taken.

THE GERMAN THEORY AND THE BUCHAN THEORY.

According to the German theory, the transformation of operative Masonry, 1717, was effected in part by the spirit of the age and the tendency of literature in general. According to the Buchan theory, the doctrines and ideas stirred up by the Reformation were in that famous year taken hold of and made into speculative Masonry.

THE BUCHAN THEORY.

The doctrines and ideas stirred up by the Reformation, which, according to the Buchan theory, were in 1717 taken hold of and made into speculative Masonry, appeared historically as early as the 14th century. They are the ideas and doctrines of Wicliffe.

ENGLISH OPERATIVE MASONRY.

English operative Masonry flourished 700 years, and was then displaced by a power, which some say grew up within the lodge, but others say grew up without the lodge. That power is Speculative Masonry.

THE LODGE.

In records of the 14th century are occasionally entries, in which the Mason's lodge is mentioned. The entries to which my attention has been drawn cannot, in my judgment, be considered applicable to any building except one for the use of operative Masons whilst employed in the erection of an adjoining cathedral or church.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

A Correspondent at Cambridge anticipates that there will soon be amongst Masons a discussion respecting Origin, not a whit less amusing than that which is going on amongst naturalists; but, unfortunately, my correspondent has forgot to say which of our ingenious theorists will find the origin of our speculative Masonry in its Spontaneous Generation.

OLD CRAFT MEMORANDUM.

A.D. 1717, entirely new organisation—Operative Masonry swallowed up by Speculative. The elder sister swallowed up by the younger.

THE WELSH PROVINCES AND THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

After the banquet of the Silurian Masonic Lodge, Newport, on Monday last, a committee of the brethren met to consider the present position of the province of Monmouthshire in relation to the Masonic Charities. The subject had already been ventilated at the banquet, and a strong feeling prevailed in favour of a suggestion thrown out by Bro. G. Homfray as to the desirability of uniting the contributions of the Welsh provinces, so as to form one grand subscription to the metropolitan fund. Such a course would, doubtless, increase the influence of the amalgamated provinces in the annual elections, and would enhance the dignity of the Craft in the provinces. We understand that the idea has been taken up most earnestly, and that efforts will shortly be made to give it practical effect, for Masonry in the Welsh provinces contributes right handsomely to the grand charitable institutions of the Order. It has even been suggested that a Masonic

school might be founded and maintained in the Principality. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that the suggestion is feasible. Indeed, the amount of support voluntarily proffered towards such an institution at the committee to which we have referred is sufficient to justify our confidence in the result. With the Eastern and Western Divisions of South Wales, presided over respectively by T. M. Talbot, Esq., and Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart.; with the North Wales and Shropshire province, over which Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., the "King of Wales," holds Masonic sway, added to the province of Monmouthshire, where J. E. Welch Rolls, Esq., has, as the Prov. G.M., inspired the respect of all the Craft, the auspices would be such as to warrant the belief that the fund would assume princely proportions, and that the Welsh Masonic School would "flourish as a green bay tree."—*Star of Gwent*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

FREEMASONRY AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Did true Freemasonry exist during the reign of Elizabeth (1558 to 1603)? I should say not; for while her sister Mary—"bloody Mary"—persecuted Protestants, our Protestant Jezebel went farther, and persecuted both Protestants and Catholics alike. Toleration was a word she abhorred: she lorded it over the consciences of all her subjects, in a manner which no pope ever excelled and which few equalled. At the risk of their lives, men had to square their consciences with her notions*, or else become outward formalists and dissimulating hypocrites. Honour was a stranger at her court. We can make many allowances for poor Catholic Mary; but, as a Protestant myself, I dare to say that our Protestant (or nominally Protestant) Elizabeth was a disgrace to true Christianity. Had our Freemasonry dared to raise its head during her reign, she would soon have nipped it in the bud. "By God's son," she would have said, "I'll freemason them."—W. P. B.

RITES OF FREEMASONRY.

As Bro. Hughan has called attention to my sketch which appeared on the 18th ult., permit me space to correct one or two clerical (or printer's) errors in it. The R.A. degree was invented in the year 1740; the more important degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite about 1730. The Swedish Rite consists, I believe, of *nine* degrees; the 4°, 5°, and 6° are termed "St. Andrew's Masonry," and are founded on a Scotch legend. The members of the 7°, 8°, and 9° are "Chevaliers de la Rouge Croix," and form the Grand Chapter presided over by the king. The Order of Knighthood was established by Charles the Thirteenth. Ll. W.L.

* Which notions, taken up by a frail woman, were held to be infallible axioms by the queen, and applied with a rod of iron. A sore rod, however, for her successors.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL (pages 505 and 7).

I am not aware that it was a Mason who cut the emblems depicted at page 505; it might have been a joiner, or some other craftsman, or an amateur who did so—the *artist* may even have copied them off some picture in a book or something similar. From the style and other reasons, I judge the cutting to be no older than about the middle of last century, whatever less.—W. P. BUCHAN.

ELIAS ASHMOLE.

I am glad to see the letter by "P.M. No. 8" in the *Freemason's Magazine* (No. 548, p. 9). How anyone possessed of ordinary intelligence and information can speak of Elias Ashmole as a quack astrologer seems to me inexplicable; but that Bro. Henry Melville has done savours certainly of the greatest mystery. Ashmole's fame, however, cannot be affected by our statements, *pro. or con.*—W. J. HUGHAN.

LAST YEARS OF KING GEORGE II.

If a Correspondent at Liverpool can ascertain what our Freemasonry was in the last years of King George II., he will know what it was in the last years of Sir Christopher Wren.—C. P. COOPER.

JEWISH CUSTOM.

Being in the house of a Jew the other day, my attention was rather taken up by seeing a small glass tube, 2in. long by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, with something white inside, fixed against the lintel of all the doors on the side next the lock, and about 6ft. from the floor. Upon inquiry, Mrs. ——— laughingly said, it was the ten commandments written very small upon small slips of paper, which slips were inserted in the tubes (see Deut. vi. 9).—PICRUS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

BRO. JOHN BAIRD AND MALCOLM CANMORE.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—Will you allow me to ask if any of your readers could suggest anything more that might be done to enlighten the Right Worshipful Master of No. 3 bis, so as to enable him to understand that it has been "proved" (see page 495) to be wrong, and that the pretended Malcolm Canmore charter is simply a comparatively recent forgery. If a practical exposition were asked of the 9th verse of the 6th chapter of Isaiah, we could easily point to the "812th Anniversary."

Yours fraternally,
OBSERVER.

BRO. CAPTAIN SPEIRS, M.P., UPON THE MALCOLM CHARTER.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—In a letter dated "London, 10th June, 1868," our late Prov. G.M. kindly wrote me anent the Malcolm Canmore pretended charter as

as follows:—"I am very glad indeed that you have investigated the matter; and although we should have liked if our charter had been a genuine one, still, as it is an imposition, it is a good thing that it should be showed up, and I shall hope that the St. John's Lodge will get on better without it." The said charter was "showed up" in the *Glasgow Herald* of May 23rd, 1868, at which time the editor, who is also a member of No. 3bis, observed, that to say more would be like "throwing water upon a drowned mouse." Also, in the *Magazine* for June 20th, 1868, the "imposition" is shown up. Yet after all—in defiance of the opinion of Grand Lodge in 1850, in defiance of the opinion of the Prov. G.M. in 1868, and in defiance of the fact that the St. John's Lodge is not able to prove it to be any older than A.D. 1806, this disgraceful "imposition" is still foisted upon the public.*

Yours fraternally,
W. P. BUCHAN.

THE "DEGREE" OF INSTALLED MASTER.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—I shall take it as a favour if any of your correspondents will kindly inform me what position the so-called degree of Past or Installed Master holds in Craft Masonry, and by what authority it is conferred in this constitution. I do not find a degree of "Installed Master" mentioned in any charter or warrant that I have seen, and in the oracular and somewhat contradictory declaration of 1813—"that pure and ancient Masonry consists of *three* degrees and *no more* viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason (including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch")!—the degree referred to, not being specified as a part of "ancient" Masonry, is thereby proscribed. If this be not the meaning of the quotation, I am unable to find any other. In a matter affecting the ancient landmarks, it is no part of my intention to raise the question whether or no there *can* be any other authority than the Book of Constitutions," although this consideration deserves some attention; but having admitted "that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovation in the body of Masonry," it certainly imports one to inquire what authority there is for "the degree" which always follows this declaration. I should also be glad to be informed if a W.M. elect can preside over a lodge without having received the honours of the chair, and, in presence of the M. Masons, to receive only the regular and recognised ceremonies of installation.

Yours fraternally,
P. M.

At Clare College, Cambridge, a scholarship, of the value of £50, tenable for three years, will be given for proficiency in natural science. The examination, commencing March, 30, 1870, will be in chemistry, chemical physics, comparative anatomy, physiology, and geology. Excellence in one or two of these subjects is preferred to a less perfect acquaintance with a greater number. Further particulars can be obtained from the tutor of the College.—*Nature*.

* I was not present at the so-called "812th Anniversary," not considering it to be in accordance with true Masonic principle to countenance what I looked upon as an imposition.—W. P. B.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

* * All communications to be addressed to the EDITOR, at No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEMS.

TYLERS of Lodges, Janitors of Chapters, Equerries of Encampments, &c., in England, Scotland, and Ireland, are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher of THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, so that a complete Register and Directory may be compiled.

COUNTY MASONIC BALL.—Lord Kenlis, Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master of Cumberland and Westmorland, has, on application made to him, granted a dispensation to the brethren to appear in full dress Masonic clothing, with the jewels and insignia of their different orders at a Masonic Ball to be held shortly.

MASONIC ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—We are informed the meetings for the ensuing session will be held at Freemasons' Hall, on the third Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. The paper at the January meeting will be by Mr. Younghusband, P.M., "On an ancient Masonic MS."

THE brethren in Leicestershire will be glad to know that the M.W.G.M. has acceded to the wishes of their late Prov. G.M., Lord Howe, and of the Prov. Grand Lodge, in the appointment of Bro. W. Kelley, D. Prov. G.M., to the office of Prov. G.M. of Leicestershire and Rutland. In making the above appointment his Lordship has rewarded one of the most meritorious Masons in the provinces. Bro. Kelly was initiated in November, 1838, became W.M. of the St. John's Lodge, Leicester, in 1842, and again in 1868 and 1869; has held the offices of Junior Deacon, Senior Deacon, Secretary, Junior Warden, and Senior Warden in the Prov. Grand Lodge, and was appointed D. Prov. G.M. by Sir F. Powke, February 19th, 1856, which office he has held under his predecessor, Lord Howe, until his retirement a few weeks ago. During the whole period of his connection with the province he has laboured most diligently to promote the welfare of Freemasonry, and every lodge in the province is indebted to him for many acts of kindness. For some years he has been a contributor to the pages of this journal, and we most heartily congratulate him upon the high honour which Lord Zetland has conferred upon him. The installation will take place either at the end of this or early in next month, on which occasion there will be a Prov. Grand Lodge banquet, and a Masonic ball in aid of the Leicester Infirmary and the Aged Masons' Asylum.

A LODGE of INSTRUCTION attached to the Hervey Lodge, No. 1,260, will be held at the George Hotel, Walham-green, on every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHAPTER ST. GEORGE.—The meeting for the consecration of this new chapter under the English Constitution, was held at Bombay, on Friday the 22nd October, when the Principals elect were installed, and the other officers appointed and invested.

On the 3rd November, the "Coromandel Chapter of Rose Croix of H.R.D.M." was opened at Madras, by Illus. Bro. Col. A. J. Greenlaw, 31°, under authority from the Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for England and Wales, when the degrees from 4° to 18° were conferred upon twelve members.

MASONIC MUSIC.—The choir of Lodges Concord and Emulation at Bombay have been united, and will hereafter assist in the vocal part of the ritual at the meetings of both lodges. Meetings for singing practice are held weekly at the Masonic Hall, Mazagon.

Craft Masonry.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 90).—This lodge met at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, on Monday, the 3rd inst. There were present: Bros. T. P. Griffin, W.M.; Eglese, P.M.; McDougall, P.M.; Griffin, P.M.; Adam, P.M.; Hadley, S.W.; Gutierrez, S.D., and several other members. The visitors were: Bros. Patten, Prov. G.S.B.; Muggeridge, P.M. 192; Fawcett, 1064; Rosenthal, P.M. 92; and Chapple, 7. Bro. Hadley was installed W.M., and appointed his officers for the ensuing year. The Report of the audit committee was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE (No. 25).—This lodge, held at the Freemason's Hall, met on Monday, January 3rd, 1870. Present: Bros. H. Dickets, W.M.; C. A. Long, S.W. and W.M. elect; W. S. Adams, J.W.; J. E. Welch, P.M., Treas.; John W. Lyon, Sec.; Thomas Arnold, S.D.; Wingham, J.D.; E. W. Long, I.G.; Thomas Powell, C.S.; Watson, P.M.; C. Bennett, P.M.; John Dyte, P.M.; and John P. Bley, P.M. The visitors present were Bros. Edgar, W.M. 93; Armstrong, W.M. 164; Partridge, 1199. Bros. Paine and Wynne were raised, and Messrs. Edward Fox, Edwin H. Webb, and John C. W. De Traine initiated. The auditors' report was received and confirmed, and there being no further business the lodge adjourned.

CONSECRATION OF THE GREAT NORTHERN LODGE (No. 1287).

This lodge was consecrated on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross, in the presence of some very eminent members of the Craft. Bro. James Terry, P.M., 228, 1196, W.M. 1278, Prov. G.S.B., Hants, P.Z. 975, Z. 174, performed the ceremony, having been appointed by the M.G.W.M. as consecrating officer. The following were amongst the visitors present:—Bros. G. J. Rowe, I.G. No. 1185; H. Webb, P.M. 72, 183, 899; J. Owens, 861; R. H. Marsh, 1196; T. Tyrell, P.M., 144, 74; J. A. Adams, P.G. Purs., 23; J. Shephard, 27, 201; F. Adlard, P. Prov. Dir. of Cers., Essex, and P.M. 7; W. T. Palmer, P.M., 9; G. Bilby, P.M., 861; and J. Weaver, W.M., 862.

Soon after three o'clock the brethren were assembled, and a procession was formed, the juniors proceeding first, headed by the Dir. of Cers. The lodge was then opened in the three degrees, and the usual formal inquiries and documents were read, and the assent of the brethren obtained to the new officers named in the warrant, viz.:—Bro. S. Webb, P.M. 193, W.M.; E. Moody, S.W.; and H. T. Reed, J.W.

Bro. Terry, the presiding officer, then delivered a very impressive oration, which was listened to with the deepest attention.

Bro. Samuel Webb, P.M. 193, the W.M. designate, was then presented to the presiding officer, and the ceremony of consecration was then gone through in the most impressive manner.

Bro. Terry then proceeded with the ceremony of Installation, and Bro. S. Webb, the W.M. designate, was then presented to the presiding officer to receive at his hands the benefit of installation. Bro. Terry having recited the qualifications for the Master's chair, the Secretary *pro tem.*, read the customary questions, to which Bro. Webb gave his assent. The brethren below the chair retired, and a Board of Installed Masters was formed, when Bro. Webb was installed in due form into the chair of K.S. as W.M. of the Great Northern Lodge for the ensuing year. The other brethren were then admitted, and the W.M. received the customary salutes in the three degrees.

The W.M. after this proceeded to appoint and invest his officers.

The W.M. addressed his officers in an appropriate manner, and the Consecrating Master then concluded his labours. The W.M. then proceeded with the business of the lodge, and sev-

eral initiates and joining members were proposed, and the lodge was closed according to ancient custom with solemn prayer. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, an account of which will be given in our next, in consequence of our going to press before the proceedings terminated.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Weaver.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloster Lodge* (No. 130).—This lodge celebrated the Festival of St. John on Thursday, the 30th ult., at Freemason's Hall, Southampton, when the W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Harper, was installed by the R.W. the Prov. G.M. of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Bro. Beach, M.P. There was a large gathering of the brethren of the lodge, among whom were the following P.M.'s:—Bro. Deacon, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Stebbing, P. Prov. S.G.W.; F. Perkins, P. Prov. S.G.W. (the Mayor); and Bros. Abraham, Coxwell, Payne, Booth, Weston, &c. The W.M. appointed Bros. Pocock, S.W.; Jones, J.W.; J. Weston, Sec.; Dr. Aldridge, S.D.; Brown, J.D.; Bemister, Dir. of Cers.; Hill, I.G.; Biggs, Tyler. Bro. Abraham having been unanimously elected Treasurer at the preceding lodge was invested by the W.M. At six o'clock the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Dartnall, at which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and responded to by the brethren, the toast of the Prov. G.M. being most heartily welcomed and very ably acknowledged by that R.W. Bro.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

MANCHESTER.—*De Grey and Ripon Lodge* (No. 1161).—This lodge, held at the Corporation Hotel, Ardwick, met on Wednesday, the 15th ult. Present—Bros. Wm. George Turner, W.M.; E. T. Plews, S.W.; S. J. Philipson, J.W.; R. Macgregor, Treas.; W. Burslem, I.G.; C. R. Hulfam, S.D.; Thomas Greenhalgh, Sec. The visitors present were—Bros. John C. Hind, P.M., Nos. 204, 923; Frederick Gutteridge, P.M., Derby, 1055; J. W. Allison, Alexandra, 993, and J. D. Ynfiesta, Robert Burns, 999. Bro. Wm. Sadler, was passed to the degree of a F.C. Freemason by Bro. Frederick Gutteridge, P.M., of 1055 lodge. Bro. John Vickers was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. by Bro. John C. Hind, P.M. of lodges 204, 923. After lodge business was concluded the brethren adjourned to the festive board, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with all due honours. The pleasures of the evening were enhanced by some good old songs and recitations, sung and recited by brethren of the lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

ULVERSTONE.—*Lodge of Burness* (No. 995).—The lodge met at the Masonic Temple, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Present—Bros. Roper, W.M.; Dodgson, S.W.; Pearson, J.W.; Butcher, Treas.; James, Sec.; Thompson, S.D.; Paxton, I.G.; Barber, P.M.; and Podmon, Steward. Bros. Wylie, Prov. G. Reg. of Works, Lancashire; the W.M. and Wardens of No. 1225, and several others were present as visitors. The business included the installation of Bro. John Case as W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. was duly installed and saluted according to ancient custom, and afterwards appointed and invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Roper, I.P.M.; Pearson, S.W.; Grundy, J.W.; Butcher, Treas.; James, Sec.; Dodgson, S.D.; Paxton, J.D.; Wilson, I.G.; Crook, S. Steward; Blacklock, J. Steward; Remington, P.M., Dir. of Cers., and Ayre, Chap. The brethren then adjourned to the house of Bro. Clayton, where an excellent banquet had been prepared, to which upwards of forty brethren sat down. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts the brethren separated at half-past eleven p.m. in peace and harmony.

PRESTON.—*Lodge of Unanimity* (No. 113).—This lodge met at the Bull Hotel on the 3rd inst. There were present the W.M., Bro. Henry Steib, supported by Bros. A. H. H. Whitehead, S.W.; E. Wade, J.W.; Fryer, P.M., Treas.; Thomas Nevett, Sec.; R. L. Barnes, S.D.; A. Simpson, J.D.; F. G. Hunt, I.G.; Birchall, Johnston, Robinson, and McCarter, P.M.'s; Greaves, and upwards of forty of the brethren of Lodge Unanimity. Bro. Whitehead, P.M. 950; Porter, W.M. 343; Smith, W.M.

elect 314; Rigby, Melling, &c., were present as visitors. Bros. Isherwood and Ellis were passed to the second degree. Bro. Henry Steib, P.M., then proceeded to instal as W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. A. H. H. Whitehead, who appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. E. W. Wade, S.W.; T. Nevett, J.W.; Fryer, P.M., Treas.; R. L. Barnes, Sec.; J. Sumner, S.D.; F. G. Hunt, J.D.; and Robert Gardner, I.G. After the installation of officers, the newly installed W.M. presented on behalf of the past officers and brethren of the lodge to Bro. Steib, P.M., a beautiful gold P.M.'s jewel; also Bro. Birchall, P.M., presented to Bro. Johnstone, P.M., and Bro. Greaves, P.M., presented to Bro. Fryer, P.M., similar jewels to the one presented to Bro. Steib, P.M., to commemorate their several years of office, and to show the great esteem in which they are held by their brethren. The business of the lodge being concluded, the whole of the brethren present sat down to a banquet supplied by Bro. Townsend. The usual Masonic toasts were duly given, and all passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 471.)

The installation of Bro. the Rev. Samuel Fox, Prov. G. Chap. as W.M. of the Silurian Lodge, 471, for the ensuing year, took place at the Masonic-hall, Dock-street, on Monday, 3rd inst. (St. John's Day), before a large assemblage of the craft. The ceremony was most ably performed by Bros. Hellyer and Bartholomew Thomas, installing masters.

The following is the list of appointments:—Bros. H. J. Parnall, I.P.M.: C. H. Oliver, Dir. of Cers.; Gratte, S.W.; Randall, J.W.; Pickford, Treas.; W. Williams, Sec.; Wm. Wade, S.D.: G. Fothergill, J.D.; C. Rowe, I.G.; H. J. Groves, Org.; Wm. Jones and H. Scott, Stewards; C. W. Ingram, Librarian; and W. McFee, Tyler.

The Secretary has had his collar 20 years in continuous succession, the Treasurer has held office since 1862, and the Tyler has held his appointment since March, 1854.

The regular business having been disposed of, the W.M. closed the lodge in due form, and the brethren soon after four o'clock repaired to the Westgate Hotel, where the banquet was held. The chair was taken by the W.M., who was supported by about sixty of the brethren, amongst whom were the following:—Bros. V. W. Col. Lyne, D. Prov. G.M.; G. Homfray Prov. G.J.W.; Pickford, Prov. G. Treas.; Wm. Williams, Prov. G. Sec.; B. Thomas, Prov. G.S.D.; H. Parnall, Prov. G. Sup. Works; Oliver, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Thos. Williams, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Hellyer, Prov. G. Pursuivant; E. Wells, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Goombs, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Griffiths, P. Prov. G. Supt Works; Martin, Prov. G. Treas. East Div. South Wales; C. Homfray, J. G. Huxtable, Wm. Watkins, G. Fothergill, S. T. Hallen, Prov. G. Stewards; Gratte, S.W.; Hoskins, as J.W.; Scott and Jones, Stewards 471; Ingram, Librarian; Rowe, I.G.; H. Griffiths J.W. 1,258; Prosser, S.D. 1,258; Watkin, I.G. 1,258; W. Wood, 1,258; W. Dovey 1,258; Ellis 1,258; B. Evans 471, F. Orders 471, E. Hunt 471, Perks 471, D. L. James 471, J. W. Phillips 471, H. P. Bolt 471, J. W. Bebell 471, H. L. Williams 471, Le Grand 471, C. G. Davies 471, Villiers 471, Thomas Phillips 471; Vorg Einlang, and Sandberg, Netherlands; Scott 233, Bermuda; Doty, 333 Glasgow; Crocker, 923, Westford, America; Elliott, Union, 45, London; Simms, Cornwall. The W.M., in giving "The Queen and the Craft," observed that institutions and men were continually changing, but so far as Masonry was concerned loyalty was unalterable. Every mason to be true to the Craft must be loyal. The next toast (said the W.M.) was "The health of their brother the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." The reception of the Prince as a member of the Grand Lodge of England could not fail to be gratifying to every mason in this country, and it might be in the order of Providence that their illustrious brother would some day be called upon to occupy a very high and distinguished position in the Craft. "The M.W. the G.M. the Earl of Zeland and the Grand Lodge of England." Since 1843—26 years ago, on the death of the Duke of Sussex—the noble Earl had held his high office, and he had proved himself a devoted and thorough mason. He was now about to retire, but would have a worthy successor in his deputy, Earl de Grey and Ripon. Bro. Hellyer proposed "The Bishop, Clergy, and Ministers of all denominations," whom they might justly term their brethren, inasmuch as they inculcated in their ministrations the principles of Masonry. The toast was appropriately acknowledged by the

rev. Chairman. "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," was proposed by Bro. Thos. Williams, and acknowledged in suitable speeches by Bro. Dr. Elliott for the Army; by Bro. Col. Lyne for the Navy; by Bro. Le Grand and Bro. Martin (Cardiff) for the Volunteers. Bro. Lyne, in terms expressive of the highest esteem, and with a warm eulogy on the interest he never fails to take in the welfare of the Province proposed "The better health of the R.W. the Prov. G.M. for Monmouthshire, Bro. Rolls." By Bro. E. Wells, "The V.W. the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Lyne, and the Officers of the Prov. G. Lodge," to which Bro. Lyne responded. Bro. Parnall gave "The health of the W.M. of the Silurian Lodge—Bro. the Rev. Samuel Fox." It would be useless for him (Bro. Parnall) to refer before his brethren, to the special fitness of their rev. brother for the high office to which he had been elected. Suffice it to say that no member of that lodge could possibly be better fitted. That day they had an earnest of what they might look forward to in the future; and he for one anticipated, under the *regime* of the new master, a year of great prosperity, and of great accession of numbers, strict regard being had to the true interests of Masonry.

The W.M. returned thanks. He thanked the brethren of the Silurian, the more especially for having elected him as their W.M. unanimously. That was perhaps the highest compliment the lodge could pay him. He assured them he felt his responsibility, and would do his best to discharge the duties of the chair. Those duties were by no means a sinecure in the Silurian, as they well knew. From the commencement of his career, as a Mason, he had never disguised his ambition to attain to the honour they had now conferred upon him. He regarded the old maxim as true, with regard to Masonry, as to other things in life: "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Therefore he had steadily looked forward to the time when, by the support of the Great Architect of the Universe, he might attain to the honours of the chair. He earnestly trusted that, with the united aid of a zealous and efficient corps of officers, they would be enabled so to work the lodge as to have a prosperous year in the best sense of the word.

By Bro. W. Pickford, "The Kennard Lodge and the other Lodges in the Province." (The toast was proposed at this stage because the Pontypool brethren had to leave to be in time for the last train.)

The W.M. could not allow the opportunity to pass without acknowledging the handsome and fraternal manner in which the Kennard Lodge had supported him to-day. The officers of that lodge were present in a body at the installation.

Bro. Bartholomew Thomas, as W.M. of the Kennard Lodge appropriately returned thanks. He alluded to the rapid and satisfactory growth of the lodge during the brief period of its existence, and said that about six months ago they commenced with a debt of £100, and they were already clear. He referred in highly complimentary terms to Bro. Griffiths, in whose heart the idea of a Masonic Lodge at Pontypool had had its origin, and called upon him, as the real founder of the Kennard, also to return thanks.

Bro. Griffiths felt that, whilst Masonry inculcated charity and benevolence, there was still another feeling which must be evinced—that of gratitude. The officers and members of the Kennard Lodge had come to-day to express their gratitude to the V.W. the D. Prov. G.M., and to the Silurian and its W.M., and above all to Bro. Wm. Williams, for the helping hand they had so kindly given to the new lodge. He had long known that in Pontypool, there were many Masons at heart, who only wanted to be initiated into the Craft to be Masons indeed. Although the Kennard Lodge had only been established six months, they numbered 32 subscribing members. At this very time they were seriously contemplating the founding of a Masonic hall. They had a meeting this day to settle the preliminaries, and were only waiting for a suitable site. Six months hence he hoped to welcome their brethren of Newport at a Pontypool Masonic hall.

By the Chair: "The Immediate P.M. Bro. Parnall, and the other P.M.'s." Acknowledged by Bro. Parnall.

By Bro. Oliver: "The Visitors, coupled with the name of Bro. Martin (Cardiff), Bro. Scott (America), Bro. G. Homfray, (P.M. St. George), Bro. T. W. Williams (P.M. Isen), Bro. Crocker, P.M., Bro. Doty, Bro. Elliot, Bro. C. Homfray," &c., who respectively returned thanks.

By Bro. John Griffiths: "The Governors of the Masonic Hall," responded to by Bro. Pickford, who stated that as a pecuniary speculation, the building had paid the governors 5 per cent. on

their outlay. He anticipated that in a few years it would be the free property of the Newport Masonic lodges.

By Bro. Ingram: "The Principals and Companions of the Chapter, 471."

Comp. Thomas as 1st Principal, and Comp. Oliver, as 3rd Principal returned thanks.

Bro. Geo. Homfray proposed "The Masonic Charities," and earnestly advocated the cause of the excellent institutions established by the Masonic Order. He threw out valuable suggestions as to the co-operation of Provincial Grand Lodges, so as to increase their power and influence at head-quarters.

This view was warmly supported by Bro. Lyne.

The toast was acknowledged by Bro. Pickford, who referred to the Masonic ball to come off on the 17th, which he said promised to be a grand success.

The following toasts were then given in succession:—

By Bro. Charles Homfray, "The Ladies."

By Bro. Fothergill, "The Press," acknowledged by Bro. T. Williams, of the Star of Gwent.

By Bro. Lyne: "The Officers of the Silurian Lodge," acknowledged by Bros. Gratte, S.W., and W. Williams, Sec.

By Bro. W. Williams, "The health of Bro. Pickford, Treas.," acknowledged by Bro. Pickford.

The Tyler's toast "To all poor and distressed brothers, &c." (Drank in silence.)

The proceedings were enlivened with several songs sung by the brethren, and all separated after a very pleasant evening.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—The brethren of this lodge assembled in unusually large numbers at the Masonic Hall, Bute Docks, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th ult., for the installation of Bro. Fred. Ware, the W.M. elect for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was performed by the retiring W.M., Bro. William Willans, assisted by such a board of installed Masters as very seldom meet in a provincial lodge, comprising Bros. F. Binckes, Grand Steward, &c.; Dr. Bryant, Prov. Grand Com. Knights Templar, Bristol, &c.; E. S. Hill, W.M. Glamorgan Lodge, Cardiff, 36; R. F. Langley, T. G. South, E. J. Thomas, Samuel Nash, and David Roberts, P.M.'s 36; Rev. Samuel Fox, W.M. 471, Newport; J. Oliver, P.M. 471; W. Benham, W.M. 103; and W. H. Martin, J. Williams, Thos. B. Bell, and William Willans, P.M.'s 960. Having been duly installed in the chair, the W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the year, viz.:—Bros. William Willans, P.M.; James Harman, S.W.; S. Weichart, J.W.; Rev. E. Jones, Chap.; W. H. Martin, P.M., and Treas.; D. Blueloch, Sec.; W. T. Yorath, Assist. Sec.; J. Willans, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; W. Tamplin, Assist. Dir. of Cers.; T. C. Shelper, S.D.; W. E. Vaughan, J.D.; F. Atkins, Org.; T. Beddowes, Assist. Org.; T. Rosser, I.G.; W. Davis, O.G.; T. V. Yorath and C. Milson, Stewards. The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren proceeded to Bro. Mark's, Windsor Hotel, where, to the number of about sixty, they partook of an excellent dinner, presided over by the W.M. The enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the presence of Bro. Binckes, whose eloquent appeal on behalf of the Masonic charities in general, and the Boys' School in particular, elicited the warmest applause of the largest and most influential Masonic company which has ever graced the festive board of the Bute Lodge. Bro. Binckes also afforded the brethren the gratifying announcement that it was his confident expectation the forthcoming festival of the Boys' School would be under the most distinguished presidency of Bro. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., and strongly urged upon the Bute Lodge, who already stood so well with the charities, the propriety of affording from their own number a steward on this very special occasion, in addition to the stewards already promised from the province—a recommendation the W.M. promised to bring under the serious consideration of the lodge. In responding to the toast of "Grand Lodge," at the call of the W.M., Bro. Binckes afforded the brethren considerable amusement by describing the absurd and anomalous position assigned to the Grand Stewards, who, in the eyes of the Grand Lodge, appeared to be neither "fish, flesh, or good red herring," and whose only reward for a good deal of trouble and expense was an empty compliment at the annual festival, when the brethren ate a dinner worth four and twenty shillings at a cost of fifteen.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

HULL.—*Hammer Lodge* (No. 57).—This lodge met at the Masonic Hall, Osborne-street, on Monday the 27th ult., to instal the Worshipful Master and Officers for the ensuing year. Bro. John Wilson, Prov. G. S.D. W.M., in the chair, supported by the following P.M.'s of the lodge:—Bros. John Walker, I.P.M., Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Michael Wrangles Clarke, P. Prov. G.J.D., William Banks Hay, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., John Coatsworth, P. Prov. G.S.D., William Day Keyworth, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Robert Johnson Chaffer, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., George Hardy, Prov. G.S.D., and W.M. of Minerva Lodge, No. 250, James Todd, W.M., Kingston Lodge, No. 1010, and a large attendance of brethren. The lodge was opened at four o'clock in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the last regular lodge were read and confirmed. The W.M., Bro. John Wilson, then stated that he had that day, according to ancient custom, to install the W.M. for the ensuing year, and he had very great pleasure to say that the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. John Pearson Bell, P.M., had kindly consented to act as installing master. Bro. William Needler, the W.M. elect, was then presented in due form and installed according to ancient custom, the Dep. G.M. performing the ceremony in a very able and impressive manner. The W.M., Bro. Needler, then appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. William Bee, S.W.; Morris Haberland, J.W.; Henry Toozer, S.D.; Alfred Wheatley Ansell, J.D.; Jonathan West, I.G.; William Johnson, Prov. G. Sec., Tyler; George Gawthorp, Assist. Tyler; George Dean Storrie, Org.; David Middlemist, Chap.; John Hudson, Dir. of Cers.; James Walker, Henry Preston, and William Thornton, Stewards; John Perry Backwell, Sec.; John Fountain, P. Prov. G.S.B., Treas. to the lodge, John Love Seaton, P.M., and P. Prov. G.S.D., Treas. to the Benevolent and Pension Fund; William Day Keyworth, P.M., and P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Treas. of the Poor Box Fund, and Almoner. The W.M. then proposed, and Bro. Walker, P.M., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Dep. Prov. G.M., Dr. Bell, P.M., for his great kindness in acting as installing master on this occasion. Every one present must have felt the solemn, able, and impressive manner in which he had performed the ceremony, the lodge was deeply indebted to him for his willingness at all times to serve them. The motion being put was carried by acclamation. Bro. Dr. Bell, in acknowledging the kind reception the lodge had accorded to him, said it was always a pleasure to him to do all he could to forward the interests of Freemasonry in this province, but especially to assist in promoting the good welfare of his mother lodge, No. 57. Bro. W. D. Keyworth, P.M., called the attention of the lodge to the great loss it had sustained in the lamented death of Bro. Bethel Jacobs, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.W., he felt sure the lodge could not part without expressing its sympathy to his family, and he understood the funeral would take place on Wednesday next, at eleven a.m. No doubt many of the brethren would attend to pay the last mark of respect to one who had, by his life and conduct, won the esteem and regard of all classes of persons in the town, but more especially his brethren in Freemasonry. The Dep. Prov. G.M. also dwelt upon the great loss all had sustained by his death in the prime of life. It was then proposed and seconded that a vote of condolence should be sent from the lodge to his family, deeply sympathising with them in their sad bereavement—carried unanimously. The lodge was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to the London Hotel, Queen-street, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared and served by Bro. Frederick John Wilson. The W.M., Bro. William Needler, presided, he was supported by several P.M.'s, amongst them was Bros. John Love Seaton, P.M., William Croft, P.M., John Walker, P.M., John Wilson, P.M., G. C. Roberts, P. Prov. G. Reg., G. Hardy, the W.M. of the Minerva Lodge, and a large attendance of brethren. After the cloth was removed, the Chaplain, Bro. Middlemist, said grace. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given and heartily responded to in a way characteristic of Masons. The past and present state of the lodge was amply illustrated by the several speakers by the zeal and energy of its P.M.'s and officers. It now stood one of the first Craft lodges in the kingdom, famed for its correct working, on all occasions efficiently rendered. It possessed its own lodge buildings, with every convenience for carrying out Masonic requirements. A large and beautifully furnished lodge room, a banquet hall, library, committee, and preparing rooms, a cooking kitchen, and Tyler's residence, freehold property, and last, but not least, a funded property of nearly

£4,000 invested for the benefit of its members. Immediate P.M. Bro. John Wilson, Prov. G.S.D., was highly and deservedly complimented for the very able and efficient manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the lodge for the past year, by his perseverance and energy the lodge had been able to carry out some very important improvements and alterations. The banquet hall had been renovated and decorated; the lodge had, through his instrumentality, obtained a fine copy in oils of the full length portrait of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, painted by Bro. John Chapman, from a picture by Sant, in the Trinity House, at Hull. Bro. G. C. Roberts, of the Kingston Lodge, and Bro. John Love Seaton, P.M., made very eloquent and truly Masonic speeches, exhorting the brethren to pursue and practice the principles of Freemasonry. The past and present officers of the lodge all received their share of approbation. The memory of the "Founders of the Lodge," and its Past Masters was forcibly brought before them, for to their untiring industry and perseverance the lodge now owes its proud position, and the brethren were exhorted to follow their glorious example, and by their life and conduct practice the great principles of Freemasonry, brotherly love, relief, and truth. After a delightful evening the brethren separated at an early hour in peace and harmony.

SCOTTISH CONSTITUTION.

EDINBURGH.

STOW.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 216).—Monday being the anniversary of this lodge, the brethren celebrated it by their annual festival. They met in the Town Hall at twelve o'clock for business, after transacting which they walked in procession through the village, preceded by an instrumental band. A little past four o'clock the brethren, numbering 53, sat down to dinner, provided by Bro. Dickson, of the Railway Hotel. The fare, as usual, was liberal and substantial, to which ample justice was done. After the cloth was removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, each of the brethren called upon doing his best by song, recitation, and sentiment to cheer and enliven the proceedings and promote the general harmony. A torchlight procession, which was only attended by a few, closed the proceedings of the evening. The brethren elected to office this year are as follows:—Bros. Henry Kerr, re-elected R.W.M.; Archibald Hossach, D.D.M.; John Crosby, S.M.; William Forsythe, jun., S.W.; James Hogg, jun., J.W.; Joseph Wilson, Treas.; David Scott, Sec.; Rev. David Waddell, Chap.; George Tait, Bible Bearer; Sydney Roebuck, S.D.; William Waddell, J.D.; Thos. Anderson, I.G.; and Thomas Forsythe, Tyler.

CANADA.

GRAND LODGE.

A special emergent communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada was held at Montreal, in the room of St. Paul's Lodge, St. Lawrence Hall, commencing on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1869.

Present:—M.W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, G.M.; R.W. Bros. James Seymour, Dep. G.M.; Peter J. Brown, G.S.W.; Daniel Thomas, G.J.W.; Rev. H. Montgomery, G. Chap.; James Bain, as G. Treas.; Silar B. Fairbanks, G. Reg.; Thomas B. Harris, G. Sec.; R. P. Stephens, G.S.D.; John E. Harding, as G.J.D.; W. Chatfield, G. Supt. of Works; Charles Sharpe, G. Dir. of Cers.; T. White, jun., as Assist. G. Sec.; E. P. Remon, as Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Robert Lewis, G.S.B.; William Nivin, as G. Org.; Robert Robinson, as G. Purs.; C. B. Bright, D. McLellan, A. Diamond, C. D. Macdonnell, Allan McLean, and J. B. Bickell, G. Stewards; Wilson B. Allan, as Tyler, and numerous District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Officers.

A constitutional number of representatives from lodges being present, the Grand Chaplain implored a blessing from the G.A.O.T.U. upon the proceedings, and the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada was opened in ample form at four o'clock p.m.

The Committee on Credentials reported that one hundred and twenty-eight lodges were duly represented by their properly qualified officers, or by regularly appointed proxies, of

which number, fifteen lodges were situated in the province of Quebec.

The Grand Secretary read the circular issued by the command of the M.W. Grand Master convening this Special Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary read the rules and regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during business.

The Grand Master then addressed the brethren, giving a full account of all the correspondence and interviews which had taken place, and of the course pursued by him. He prefaced his report as follows:—

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada,

It is to me a source of great regret that circumstances should have arisen within this jurisdiction to necessitate the summoning of an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge at this unusual period of the year. Notwithstanding the difficulty and inconvenience, which I am aware many of you must have experienced in assembling here at this season, it will, I think, be readily acknowledged that the events which have lately transpired in this province are of such a nature as to require some action being taken on the part of Grand Lodge. The organisation, on the 20th of October, of a so-called Grand Lodge for the province of Quebec, a territory embraced within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and over which it has exercised authority for the past fourteen years, and the repudiation of the allegiance due to the Grand Lodge of Canada, by any number of lodges or brethren, however few or insignificant, were occurrences of too much importance to be allowed to pass unnoticed or unquestioned. It is true that I might have exercised the prerogatives which belong to the high and responsible position which I have now the honour to hold; but I deemed it to be a wiser course to convene Grand Lodge at the earliest practicable moment, and submit a record of the official action I had found it to be my duty to take in relation to the movement in question, submitting at the same time such facts as have come to my knowledge in regard to its extent, and also my own views on the legal aspect of the case. Its history, extent, and nature, being presented in that form, will, I trust, enable Grand Lodge clearly to comprehend the true condition of affairs.

Early in September last it was rumoured here that an effort would shortly be made to effect, if possible, the dismemberment of this Grand Lodge, and that meetings had been (or would shortly be) held, having that object in view.

The correspondence on the subject was then read, and explanations of the course taken by the Grand Master at numerous interviews.

In concluding the G. Master said:

"Having thus placed before you such facts as appeared to me to be necessary to a clear understanding of the true position of affairs, it yet remains for me to submit as briefly as possible the views I entertain, after most anxious and careful consideration, in reference to the legality or expediency of the recent secession. When the Confederation Act came into operation in 1867, a very general feeling prevailed among the fraternity within this jurisdiction, that the political changes then made, would to a greater or less degree affect our position as a Grand Lodge, and that a corresponding change would be necessary to adapt ourselves to the new state of affairs. This feeling gave rise to the discussion at Kingston, which has already been sufficiently alluded to. Many brethren, who, at that time, held the opinion that we ought to make some change, were yet unable to adduce reasons sufficient to satisfy their own minds, on what ground such changes were rendered necessary. There were no precedents, so far as known, either in the Old World or on this Continent, and thus the solution of the problem was rendered much more difficult than it otherwise would have been. Since that period, it is within my knowledge, that some brethren of eminence who then entertained such views as those above indicated, have, on mature reflection and a closer study of the case, been led to the conclusion that the political changes which took place in connection with the Confederation scheme, did not, in any manner or degree, alter or affect the status or position of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The name may be anomalous—(though there are good and sufficient reasons why even this should not be changed)—the jurisdiction and authority remain precisely as before. That this must be so, will be manifest when we consider the self-evident truth, that an Act of Parliament can neither create nor destroy a Grand Lodge of Freemasons. If this be correct, and I maintain it is, then it follows as a natural consequence, that the Confederation Act, passed by the Imperial

Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, did not, in the most remote degree, interfere with the standing, position or operations, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the same may be said respecting other organisations existing in this country, apart from and wholly independent of Governmental support or control. The Canada Presbyterian Church, for instance, is still the Canada Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding that the territory, within which its operations are carried on, is now known as Ontario and Quebec, instead of as formerly Upper and Lower Canada. The Canada Wesleyan Methodist Conference is another case in point, and many of others could be added.

"I am well aware that it is held a general principle by eminent authorities on this continent that Masonic boundaries should be coterminous with political boundaries. This has been the rule in the establishment of Grand Lodges in the United States. But the United States furnishes no parallel to the case under consideration, and therefore comparison is entirely out of the question. The arguments which would be applicable to a number of separate, independent, and sovereign States, claiming to exercise exclusive legislative authority and supreme governmental control in all matters, except such as they themselves reserve and depute to the general or United States Government, lose all their point and efficacy when applied to our subordinate colonial or provincial condition, where all power is vested in the general or Dominion Government or Parliament—where only local matters (or such as are in the U.S. termed municipal) are entrusted to the local governments and legislatures, the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces deriving their appointments from the Governor-General of the Dominion. In our case which would be the political boundary to which Masonic government would require to conform? The dominion or the provincial? If the former, we possess not the power, as there are two other Grand Lodges established within the dominion, whose existence could not be ignored, and whose co-operation we could not at present expect to obtain; if the latter, then every new division of territory, or change of name which might take place in either of the provinces, would necessitate similar changes in the jurisdiction and names of the respective Grand Lodges. Would this be wise? Would it be expedient? Would it be common sense? Surely there are few to be found prepared to answer in the affirmative.

"I can easily understand, that in the organisation of a Grand Lodge for a particular kingdom, state, or territory, it is well to conform to the name of the kingdom, state, or territory over which that Grand Lodge intends to exercise Masonic jurisdiction and authority, but I most respectfully submit that after a Grand Lodge is once established and recognised, its existence, jurisdiction, and authority can neither be destroyed, altered, or in any degree affected by either political or governmental action.

"Entertaining these views regarding our position, I can see no ground for the opinion put forward by some, that the province of Quebec is 'vacant' or 'unoccupied territory.' That it was occupied from 1855 until Confederation took place, is admitted on all sides, how then can it be said to be unoccupied now? Has any one been able to demonstrate why it has become to be unoccupied since, when it is acknowledged that it was occupied before Confederation? If the Grand Lodge of Canada existed in and exercised authority over the Province of Quebec, as well as Ontario, previous to Confederation, by what process of reasoning can it be made to appear that she only exists in and exercises authority over one of these Provinces subsequently to that event? When, and to whose care has she confided the other?

"Investigate this subject as carefully and closely as you may, you will, I think, be irresistibly led to this conclusion, that if the Grand Lodge of Canada exists at all, (and surely no one will deny that) its existence, jurisdiction and authority extends now over every foot of the territory claimed and conceded at its establishment in 1855, and it is to-day as much the Grand Lodge of the Masons of Quebec as it is of the Masons of Ontario; and that, therefore, a second Grand Lodge cannot at present, be legally established in either one or other of these two Provinces.

"But, were it otherwise, are the circumstances surrounding the Masons residing in the Province of Quebec such as would render it expedient or desirable that the present Grand Lodge should be dismembered? Is their position such as would warrant them in breaking off from us and setting up for themselves? Look at the number of lodges—scarcely 40—including those working under English authority, with in most cases a comparatively limited membership. The population consisting

largely of French Canadians, especially in the country parts, forbids the possibility of any very great increase for some time to come. Add to this the further fact—that legislation in that province will doubtless be made to accord, more or less, with the views of a powerful ecclesiastical hierarchy, which places Freemasons in the same category with all other secret societies, of whatever nature; conscientiously regarding all alike as unmixed and unmitigated evils, which it is the duty of every good citizen to assist in exterminating. Under the Grand Lodge of Canada, all is secure; but if a division took place, the Masons of Quebec would not only be shorn of the strength which their connection with the Masons of Ontario affords, but they would also be deprived of the protection which they now enjoy, and which they can only hope to enjoy while continuing to be part and parcel of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It becomes, then, every prudent brother to consider well, before attempting to effect a change, which, in my humble opinion, would not only be most detrimental to, if not only destructive of, the best interests of Freemasonry; but would, in all probability, place in jeopardy its very existence in this province. Yet, it is a lamentable fact that many brethren, without the slightest consideration or forethought, should be found willing, nay, even eager, to assist in the pursuance of such a suicidal policy.

"What could the brethren of Quebec gain by separation? Strength? Influence? Power? Dignity? Greater means of usefulness, or enlarged facilities for carrying on their charitable and benevolent operations? Nay, in all these respects they would be infinitely worse off than at present. They have always had their fair share, and more than their share of Grand Lodge offices and honours. Their grievances have, in every instance, been carefully considered and properly redressed. Every application to Grand Lodge, from any quarter, for assistance from its ample Fund of Benevolence, has been responded to in the most generous and liberal spirit. The utmost deference has at all times been paid to the views of the eastern brethren on all questions coming before Grand Lodge; and, through the magnanimity and fraternal consideration of their western brethren, they have been enabled to exercise an influence in Grand Lodge affairs, entirely disproportioned to either their numbers, ability, or importance. What more could they possibly desire?"

"My brethren, whilst on legal grounds, I have attempted to show that the late attempt to divide this Grand Lodge cannot be maintained, I also trust that on the score of expediency, I have been able to demonstrate to you that it is equally undesirable and unnecessary. In this busy, bustling, changing age, it would be well to remember often the quaint but cautionary proverb, "Let well alone."

"Before concluding, it is fitting that I should gratefully acknowledge the obligations under which I am laid to M.W. Bros. Judge Wilson, P.G.M.; T. D. Harington, P.G.M.; W. B. Simpson, P.G.M.; A. Bernard, P.G.M.; R.W. Bros. J. Seymour, Dep. G.M.; M. Gutman, D.D.G.M., Montreal District; Alex. Walker, D.D.G.M., Quebec District, and T. B. Harris, our trusty and most efficient Grand Secretary, for the fraternal counsel and support which they extended to me, during the recent painful crisis in our Masonic history.

"Having now fulfilled the duty which devolved upon me, I commit this subject to your most careful consideration, praying that the Great Architect of the Universe, will guide your deliberations, and lead you to adopt such measures as will tend to promote peace and harmony, preserve the integrity, and uphold the honour and dignity of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which may God greatly prosper, and evermore perpetuate. So mote it be.

It was moved by M.W. Bro. M. W. Wilson, seconded by M.W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, and

"That the address of the M.W. Grand Master referred to the following Committee, to report thereon at the session of this Grand Lodge to be held on to-morrow, Thursday, at 10 o'clock, a.m., viz.: M.M. Bros. W. M. Wilson, P.G.M.; T. Douglas Harington, P.G.M.; W. B. Simpson, P.G.M.; A. Bernard, P.G.M. R.W. Bros. James Seymour, D.G.M.; Thos. B. Harris, D. Curtis, J. Milne, P. J. Brown, M. Gutman, Thos. Matheson, Thos. White, jun., E. P. Remon, S. D. Fowler, John Clarke, Rev. V. Clementi, James Bain, Rev. W. C. Clarke, Otto Klotz, R. P. Stephens, Daniel Spry, Thomas Wilkinson, A. S. Kirkpatrick, S. B. Fairbanks, J. J. Gemmill, E. Racicot, W. H. Vanvliet, and the Rev. H. Montgomery; and that all documents referring to the subject of the formation of a so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, be referred to the same Committee."

The Grand Lodge was called from labour to refreshment at 6 o'clock p.m. to meet the next day, when the Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 11 o'clock a.m.

The M.W. Grand Master granted permission for the admission of all Master Masons in good standing as visitors.

R.W. Bro. the Rev. Vincent Clementi presented his credentials as the accredited representative from the Grand Lodge of Chile, in the Grand Lodge of Canada, which were found most satisfactory. The rev. brother was greeted with the usual Masonic honours, and invited to a seat on the dais.

V.W. Bro. Thos. White, jun., in the absence of the chairman of the committee, R.W. Bro. Seymour, submitted the following as the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the subject embraced in the address of the M.W. Grand Master.

REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Canada:

The committee to whom was referred the address of the M.W. the Grand Master, at the opening of this Grand Lodge, beg to report:—

"That they have carefully considered the subject referred to by the M.W. the Grand Master, and while deeply regretting the circumstances which have rendered necessary the calling of this emergent communication of Grand Lodge at this unusual period of the year, they at the same time entirely concur with the Grand Master in his opinion that the events which have lately transpired in the province of Quebec are of such a nature as to require immediate action on the part of Grand Lodge, and therefore as fully to justify the calling together of Grand Lodge.

They have read with great pain the narrative of facts connected with the organisation of the so-called Grand Lodge of the province of Quebec, so fully and clearly stated in the address; and after the most careful consideration they have come to the following conclusions, which they respectfully recommend for adoption by Grand Lodge.

1. That the province of Quebec has been fully occupied, Masonically, since 1855, and is still so occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

2. That the province of Quebec, being fully occupied, Masonically, by the Grand Lodge of Canada, the formation of a second Grand Lodge, within such territory, is illegal and unconstitutional, so long as such occupation continues.

3. That while unanimously and emphatically condemning the action of the brethren who have presumed to form the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec," within the territory, Masonically occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, this Grand Lodge at the same time expresses the hope that the seceding brethren will see the propriety of returning to their allegiance to it, and assures them that in doing so they will be received with cordiality and brotherly good will; but at the same time it deems it due to its own dignity, and its duty to the loyal Masons and lodges in the province of Quebec, as well as to the Craft generally, to withhold any hope of recognition to the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec," and to express its opinion that on a proper presentation of the facts of the case, no recognition by other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, ought to be accorded to it.

4. That all Masonic communication with the brethren and lodges acknowledging allegiance to the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec," be prohibited; and that all those whose who fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of the previous resolution, by returning to their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada within a period of three months, be summoned to appear before Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, to show cause why they should not be expelled from the privileges of Freemasonry.

5. That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the action taken by the M.W. the Grand Master, in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed by the contumacious conduct of certain brethren in the Province of Quebec, in seceding from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, merits the highest approbation of Grand Lodge, having been characterised by a strict regard for the constitution of Freemasonry, and for the honour and dignity of the high position he occupies; and that all the acts, which, in the discharge of his high duties, he has done in this most painful emergency, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

"The committee, in conclusion, expresses its earnest hope that the brethren who have, without due consideration, taken the

unconstitutional step of organising a Grand Lodge within Masonically occupied territory, will, upon reflection, see the propriety of returning to their allegiance; and that the Grand Lodge of Canada may be permitted for many years to come to exercise its high functions without opposition throughout its entire territory, to the benefit of the Craft at large, and to the building up of those benign principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth which it is its high mission to promote.

Your Committee recommend that the address of the Grand Master, with this report, be printed with all convenient speed, and circulated among the members of the Craft, at least ten copies being sent to each lodge, and that three copies be sent to each Grand Lodge in communication with this Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES SEYMOUR, Chairman.

It was moved by M.W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, and seconded by M. W. Bro. Douglas Harrington,

"That the report of the Committee on the M. W. Grand Master's address, just read, be received and adopted."

After some conversation, it was, on motion of W. Bro. E. Jackson, seconded by W. Bro. the Rev. W. C. Clarke,—

"Resolved,—That the report of the Committee should be submitted to Grand Lodge clause by clause for adoption."

The first clause, which is as follows, was then submitted to Grand Lodge, and on motion was unanimously adopted:—

1. That the province of Quebec has been fully occupied, Masonically, since 1855, and is still so occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Clause 2, as follows, was then submitted to the Grand Lodge, and on motion, was unanimously adopted.

2. That the Province of Quebec being fully occupied Masonically by the Grand Lodge of Canada, the formation of a second Grand Lodge within such territory is illegal and unconstitutional, so long as such occupation continues.

Clause 3, as follows, was then submitted to Grand Lodge, and on motion, was unanimously adopted:—

3. That while unanimously and emphatically condemning the action of the brethren who have presumed to form the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec" within the territory Masonically occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, this Grand Lodge at the same time expresses the hope that the seceding brethren will see the propriety of retrning to their allegiance to it, and assures them in doing so they will be received with cordiality and brotherly good will; but at the same time it deems it due to its own dignity and its duty to the local Masons and lodges in the Province of Quebec, as well as the Craft generally, to withhold any hope of recognition to the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec," and to express its opinion that on a proper presentation of the facts of the case, no recognition by other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge ought to be accorded to it.

Clause 4, as follows, was submitted:—

4. That all Masonic communication with the brethren and lodges acknowledging allegiance to the so-called "Grand Lodge of Quebec" be prohibited; and that all those who fail or neglect to comply with the provision of the previous resolution, by returning to their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada within a period of three months, be summoned to appear before Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, to show cause why they should not be expelled from the privileges of Freemasonry.

[At this point of the proceedings a question of order was raised as to whether the Grand Junior Warden, R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, was entitled to his seat in Grand Lodge, he being a member of Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke, Quebec; the said lodge having been reported to have been represented at the Convention held at Montreal on the 20th October last, and at a subsequent meeting, by a resolution of the lodge, ratified the action of its representatives in forming a Grand Lodge of Quebec. The M.W. Grand Master desired R.W. Bro. Thomas to explain his position; and he having admitted that matters were precisely as represented, and further, that he concurred in the action the Victoria Lodge had taken; the M.W. Grand Master, with the concurrence of Grand Lodge, decided that the R.W. brother had no seat in Grand Lodge, an appointed W. Bro. Irvine as Grand Junior Warden *pro tem*. R.W. Bro. Thomas resigned his collar, and retired amidst the regrets of the members of Grand Lodge.]

In amendment to clause 4,

It was moved by V.W. Bro. Billington, seconded by V.W. Bro. A. Diamond,—

"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is expedient, in order to promote the best interests of Freemasonry in Canada, that the brethren now under suspension for forming or attempting to form a Grand Lodge of Masons for the province of Quebec, and thereby injuriously, to a certain extent, impairing the usefulness of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in whose jurisdiction the province of Quebec now is, be summoned to appear before this Grand Lodge, and show cause why this Grand Lodge should not place them upon their trial for violation of their obligations."

A vote of Grand Lodge having been taken by ballot of lodges, resulted as follows:—For the amendment, 96; against the amendment, 330.

The amendment was declared lost.

Clause 5, as follows, was then submitted to Grand Lodge, and on motion, was unanimously adopted.

5. That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the action taken by the M.W. the Grand Master, in the trying circumstances in which he has been placed owing to the contumacious conduct of certain brethren in the Province of Quebec in seceding from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, merits the highest approbation of Grand Lodge, having been characterised by strict regard to the Constitution of Freemasonry, and for honour and dignity of the high position he occupies; and that all the acts which, in the discharge of his high duties, he has done in this most painful emergency, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

The main motion, as proposed by M.W. Bro. M. W. Wilson, seconded by M.W. Bro. T. Douglas Harrington, for the adoption of the report of the committee, as a whole, was then put and adopted unanimously.

It was moved by R.W. Bro. Otto Klotz, seconded by R.W. Bro. J. Milne, and unanimously—

"Resolved,—That the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and the same are hereby most cordially tendered, to the W.M., Bro. W. H. Hutton, officers, and members of St. Paul's Lodge, E.R., Montreal, for their courtesy in granting the use of their hall for the holding of this special communication."

It was moved by R.W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, seconded by V. W. Bro. Abraham Diamond, and unanimously

"Resolved,—That the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered to the Committee on Credentials, for the very satisfactory manner in which the duties devolving upon them have been discharged."

It was moved by R.W. Bro. James Seymour, seconded by M.W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, and unanimously

"Resolved,—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the Grand Trunk; Great Western; Buffalo and Lake Huron; St. Lawrence and Ottawa; Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and the Northern Railways, for the privilege of being permitted to attend this Special Communication at reduced fares."

It was moved by R.W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, seconded by R.W. Bro. Thomas Wilkinson, and

"Resolved,—That the President of the Board of General Purposes be authorised to defray all the incidental expenses in connection with this Special Communication."

The business of this Special Communication of Grand Lodge being ended, it was closed in ample form, with solemn prayer, at three o'clock p.m.

MARK MASONRY.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Langley Lodge* (No. 16, S.C.)—This lodge was established ten years since, under the auspices of the Cannyns Lodge (No. 7, S.C.), Bristol, but has not of late maintained a very flourishing condition, owing to the prevailing feeling that the foreign constitution had a tendency to isolation on the part of its members, every day more evident at its stated meeting in November. Therefore a resolution was unanimously adopted to petition the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England for a warrant of constitution; and the same having been duly confirmed, a petition was signed by the following brethren of the *Langley Lodge*:—Bros. R. F. Langley, P.M.; E. J. Thomas, P.M.; T. G. South, P.M.; Dr. Roberts, W.M.; T. G. Glass, J.W.; and N. Marks, Sec.; and by Bros. W. H. Martin, John

Willans, Frederick Ware, and A. Phipps, all previously affiliated in the Keystone Lodge.

GLoucestershire.

CHELLENHAM.—*Cheltenham and Keystone Lodge* (No. 10).—An especial lodge was summoned at the Masonic Hall on Friday, the 31st ult., when Bro. F. Binckes, G. Sec., legally affiliated the W.M., P.Ms., and brethren of the Langley Lodge, and conferred upon them a warrant, duly signed by the Grand Master, and nominating Bros. D. Roberts, W.M.; John Willans, S.W.; and T. G. Glass, J.W. The lodge will retain its name, highly prized by Cardiff Masons, on account of the Masonic worth of the brother from whom it was derived, taking one of the numbers retained for the old lodges under the S.C.—we believe either 25 or 26; and as the members of the Bute Lodge have waived their intention of forming a Mark lodge, in consideration of the Langley Lodge acknowledging the supremacy of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, a union of the two lodges will reannimate the old lodge under its new constitution.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

THE MANCHESTER FREEMASONS' CLUB.

After the club dinner on Monday, the 3rd inst., a few of the members met under the presidency of Bro. Charles Heywood, W.M. 645, P.G. Reg. E.L., to consider what could be done in aid of the Masonic charities. There were present: Bros. C. Heywood, (in the chair), Blackburn, 645, May, 1009, Stephenson, P.M. 204, 999, Lowndes, 163, Pratt, 1009, Benjamin Smith, 152, J. L. Hine, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W. B.L., C. Fitzgerald Matier, 1219, Grand Steward G.L. Scotland, Spurge, 163, Petty, P.M. 204, and many others. It was proposed by Bro. May, that the brethren present should subscribe a few shillings each for the Boys' Schools. This was accordingly done, and the money handed over to the Treasurer to be employed for the next election. Bro. C. F. Matier, then proposed that the brethren present should form themselves into a committee, for the purpose of collecting a sufficient sum from members of the club to make the chairman for the time being, a vice-president in perpetuity of the Boys' Schools, and that Bro. Heywood should be elected Treasurer. This proposition was seconded by Bro. Lowndes, and carried unanimously by the brethren present, who immediately subscribed such a sum as to guarantee the speedy fulfilment of this laudable and benevolent design. Bro. J. Lowndes, Treas. 163, was appointed Hon. Sec. The club meet at the Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, and have other own apartments for the use of the members, and their brethren who may be properly introduced. We can only say, as a club they are highly prosperous, and we sincerely hope this is only the first step in aid of those magnificent charities, which as Freemasons, we all prize so highly.

FESTIVAL OF THE LODGES IN THE PROVINCE OF GLASGOW.

On the evening of the 15th ult., the ninth annual festival of all the lodges in the province, under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and auspices of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, was held in the City Hall, which was well filled. Bro. Walter Montgomery Neilson, Prov. G.M., presided. While the company was assembling Bro. Lambeth presided at the organ. After tea,

The Chairman said: It is now my duty to address to you a few words, and it must be a few words, as our time is limited, and we have a long programme before us. I take this, the earliest opportunity, of acknowledging the honour the brethren have conferred upon me in my election to this exalted position. That I should have been

chosen unanimously Grand Master of Glasgow without my having sought for the dignity—I might say against my own desire—is indeed an honour that I have some reason to be proud of. But I must candidly tell my brethren that I do regret that some one more worthy than myself, and more able to fulfil the duties of the office, had not been elected to my place—a more worthy successor to our late lamented Prov. G.M. Captain Speirs—lamented as a brother, lamented as a nobleman, lamented as a statesman, and lamented as a husband. Throwing myself upon your indulgence, and trusting to your aid and support, I have accepted the honour, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge my duties. We have to regret, tonight the absence of our venerable Grand Master, the Earl of Dalhousie, who is obliged to go to a warmer climate during our severe winter months. We also regret that our Grand Hereditary Master, the Earl of Roslin, is at this moment in London presiding over another assembly, and could not of course be with us. I must now take this opportunity of addressing a few words to the brethren on a subject of much interest to the Freemasons of Glasgow. Some time ago the Craft in Glasgow resolved on the erection of a suitable hall in which the various lodges in the province might meet, and at a meeting presided over by my predecessor in office (the late Capt. Speirs), it was resolved that a suitable hall should be erected in Glasgow, and with the view to accomplish this object, a company was formed, and a secretary and law agent appointed. A considerable number of shares were taken up by noblemen and gentlemen taking an interest in the prosperity of the Craft in Glasgow, and among others the Grand Master, the Earl of Dalhousie, who is honorary president of the company, and a shareholder. This is an object which ought to require no recommendation to be taken up by the Masons of Glasgow. At the present time the various lodges meet in small and inconvenient halls throughout the city, and there is not that compactness nor unanimity of arrangements among the respective office-bearers which is a distinctive feature of the Craft in large English cities. In this respect we are below the standard to which most of the small English towns have attained, and when we take into consideration the very influential position which Glasgow occupies among the cities in Great Britain, it surely says little for the Craft in Glasgow that a proper hall or lodge has not long since been erected by us. I have reason to know that although this matter has lain in abeyance in consequence of the lamented death of Captain Speirs, it is now to be taken up with vigour; and you will permit me to express the hope that you will all become shareholders of the company as well as making it one of your greatest endeavours to influence as many members of the Craft as possible to become shareholders. This is a matter that requires an effort to be put forth ere it can be accomplished, but surely if we unanimously resolve to take the burden on our shoulders, it shall be done; and when it is accomplished, I have no hesitation in thinking that it will cement the friendship amongst us, consolidate the Craft, and make Glasgow occupy that position in Masonry which it does in wealth and importance among the great cities of the empire. In the name of the Freemasons of Glasgow I now beg to thank the strangers for their presence to grace our annual festival, more particularly the ladies, whose bright eyes and happy smiles add such brilliancy and delight to our assembly. Obligated, as we Masons are, to hold our ordinary meetings in solemn conclave within guarded walls, where no bright eyes may penetrate, it is a great relief to us to be able to meet here, and have those we love best and dearest around us. No man or woman can be happy alone; our real pleasures, our joys, our happiness, can only exist in the fellowship of our brethren of mankind. We are entirely dependent upon one another, not only for gaining the means of our existence, but for making the lifetime of that existence bearable. How little do we think of this when pushing our way through the world, and how seldom do we realise how much our own

Happiness depends upon the happiness of others—all is well illustrated by our meeting here together this evening. It is very remarkable to observe how mankind associate together, forming bonds of union. Studying the pages which record the history of the world, we find the inhabitants of this earth of ours united together, as it were, in different great families—each family speaking the same language, following the same customs and laws, and living in peace together. But when one of these communities of mankind comes in contact with another, their difference of language, diversity of customs and laws—like two opposite electric currents—repel each other with violence, and war is the result. The weak succumb to the strong, but they unite with other weak unions, and the strong is overcome in turn; they, again, join others, and thus the strife is prolonged. Communities for common defence form common laws, learn to speak the same tongue, accept a common leader, and become a nation. Such has been the history of all the nations in the world. But let us follow a little further the history of these peoples or nations. They again are absorbed into kingdoms and empires. Where are now the different peoples united under the rule of the Czar of Russia, the Emperors of France and Prussia and Austria? In our own land, the English, Scotch, and Irish nations are one. To the many, ancient tongues are but little known; and the time seems to be approaching when nearly all the civilised world will speak one universal language. Even now we might say there are but four or five useful languages. We find also that the different peoples all over the world are gradually assimilating their customs, habits, and laws. That great power, drawn from its hiding-place by an immortal Watt, has made such highways in every ocean that nations run to and fro upon it, embracing each other in the peaceful arms of commerce, and the iron horse snorts in every land, impatient in the work of carrying knowledge and goodwill to all men; whilst the Spirit of Light, watching these great efforts, calms the ruffling tempers of men by flashing harmony and concord from pole to pole. Brethren, in this wonderful age in which we live, the great walls which divided nation from nation seem to be crumbling down, and the peoples appear to be uniting to acknowledge the rights of civil and religious liberty. We may not be called upon, as the brethren of our most ancient Order were in ages past, to rear stately monuments and build great temples; but let us go on in the noble work of building up the moral and intellectual powers of ourselves and our fellow-men, and so leave nobler and greater living monuments behind us, rearing that temple where justice, charity, and love are supported upon the stately pillars of truth, making every stone praise to the great I AM.

The W. Bro. was enthusiastically applauded at the close of his speech.

The musical part of the programme was sustained by Miss Bessie Aitken, Miss Lily Boyd, Mr. Hamilton Corbett, Mr. Robert Fraser, and Mr. J. W. Crawford. Mr. E. Berger was pianist, and Mr. A. N. Banks conductor of the orchestra. A full dress assembly took place after the concert.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Not being a Freemason, to my great regret, I may be guilty of some indiscretion, but I can give that holy and secret body some news. France, as well as Norway and Sweden, has declined to accept the King of Prussia as a member of any lodge or lodges. It is on account of a feeling against the Jewish race which is strong in the breasts of that very refined, clever, quick-sighted, intelligent people of Prussia. Heaven and earth! could Prussia possibly get somehow a little Oriental life into her? Professor Oppert, of 'arrowhead' celebrity, has been making brilliant speeches on this subject at many meetings of Freemasons in the North of Europe.

Poetry.

MASONIC DIRGE FOR THE THIRD DEGREE.

By Bro. EMRA HOLMES, 31°.

Author of "Let there be Light," &c.

Ah, sad, sad day of grief and pain,
When sorrow followed close on gladness;
The Ancient Master ceased to reign,
When cruel hands had wrought their madness.

And none were near to help and save,
Faith, hope and love died with the brave;
But only love shall rise again,
With our Great Architect to reign.

Our glorious temple is defiled,
And death and sin have entered there:
The gloomy portals of the east—
Are shadow-darkened by despair;

Oh, Father! lead us to the Light,
The Life beyond the gloomy grave;
The Secret dark shall be made bright,
And thou shalt all true brethren save.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS are an ancient society or body of men, so called either from some extraordinary knowledge of masonry or buildings which they were supposed to be masters of, or because the first founders of this society were of this profession. In the present time we, as "masons," are not operative. We are simply speculative. We are a body, composed of all sects and denominations. We are bound together by a secret and mystic tie. The result is, true friendship and charity in its fullest extent. Even in the ordinary occurrences of life is not secrecy essential? And it ought to be more rigid in excluding those whose character will not bear the fullest investigation. It is very easy to be admitted into the Order, but not, unfortunately, to be so easily excluded. It, therefore, behoves all Masons never to introduce any one whose character is such that the least taint would bring discredit on our ancient and excellent institution.—*Chambers' Encyclopædia*.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, 10th Jan.—At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the Royal Institution, at half-past eight o'clock (Sir R. J. Murchison in the chair), the following papers will be read:—1. "Visit of the Society's Envoy to the Opening of the Suez Canal," by Lord Houghton; 2. Letter of Mr. G. W. Hayward to the President, on "Central Asia and the Pamir Steppe."

Tuesday, 11th Jan.—Institute of Civil Engineers, at 8.

Wednesday, 12th Jan.—Geological Society, at 8.

Thursday, 13th Jan.—Royal Society, at 8.30; London Institution, at 7.30.

LIST OF LODGE, MEETINGS, &c., FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY, 1870.

(Abbreviations.—F.M.H., Freemasons' Hall; M.H., Masonic Hall; M.T., Masonic Temple; Tav., Tavern; Ho., Hotel; Ro Rooms; L., Lodge; St., Street; Sq., Square).

METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS.

Monday, Jan. 10th.

LODGES.—St. George's and Corner Stone, F.M.H.; Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; St. Alban's, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.; Royal Naval, F.M.H.; Confidence, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Peckham, Maismore Arms Tav., Park-rd., Peckham; Mount Zion, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars.

Tuesday, Jan. 11th.

LODGES.—Old Union, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars; Union, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.; St. James's Union, F.M.H.; Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; St. Michael's, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.; Wellington, White Swan Tav., Deptford; Cosmopolitan, City Terminus Ho., Cannon-st.; Doric, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.

Wednesday, Jan. 12th.

Com. R.M.B. Inst. at 3.—LODGES.—Enoch, F.M.H.; Union Waterloo, M.H., William-st., Woolwich; Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth; Justice, White Lion, High-street, Deptford; Euphrates, George Ho., Aldermanbury; Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; Belgrave, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limehouse; Montefiore, F.M.H.; Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone; Hervey, George Ho., Walham-green.

Thursday, Jan. 13th.

Quar. Gen. Court Girls' School, at F.M.H. at 12.—LODGES.—Royal Athelstan, City Terminus Ho., Cannon-st.; Regularity, F.M.H.; Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.; Bank of England, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars; Polish National, F.M.H.; Canonbury, Haxell's Ho., West Strand; Dalhousie, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Capper, Marine Ho., Victoria Dock, West Ham.—CHAPTERS.—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Ho., Southwark; Hope, Globe Tav., Royal-hill, Greenwich; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.

Friday, January 14th.

LODGES.—Badford, F.M.H.; Domatic, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.—CHAPTER.—Britannic, F.M.H.

Saturday, Jan. 15th.

Audit Com. Boys' School.—LODGE.—Panmure, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

Monday, Jan. 10th.

Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Justice, Royal Albert, New Cross-rd., Deptford; Old Concord, Turk's Head, Montcombe-st., Belgrave-sq.; Sincerity, Railway Tav., London-st.; St. James's Union, Swan Tavern, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Industry, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-st.; Crystal Palace, City Arms Tav., West-sq., Southwark; Westbourne, the Grapes, Duke-st., Manchester-sq.; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Tower Hamlets Engineers, Duke of Clarence, Commercial-rd., East; Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-rd., Mile-end-rd.; Camden, Adelaide Tav., Haverstock Hill.

Tuesday, Jan. 11th.

Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dist. Rail, Victoria Station; Domatic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Tav., St. John's-wood; British Oak, Silver Lion Tavern, Pennyfield, Poplar; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney; Royal Albert, White Hart, Abchurch-lane; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-street; New Wandsworth, Freemasons' Ho., New Wandsworth; Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane; Rose of Denmark, George Ho., Aldermanbury; Mount Sion, White Hart, Bishopsgate-st.; Royal Union, Duborg's Ho., Haymarket; Hervey, George Ho., Walham Green.

Wednesday, Jan. 12th.

Confidence, Railway Tav., London-street; United Strength, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lambeth; Peckham, Edinburgh Castle Tavern, Peckham Rye; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange Hotel, Greenwich; Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-st., Poplar; Prosperity, Gladstone Tav., Bishopsgate-street.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

Thursday, Jan. 13th.

Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile-end-rd.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth; St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Berkeley-square; Tran-

quillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Great St. Helen's, E.C.; Whittington, Thatched House Tav., 9, Red Lion-st.; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tavern, Deptford.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

Friday, Jan. 14th.

Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.; St. Luke's, Pier Ho., Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford; Stability, Guildhall Tav., 33, Gresham-st.; Unions (Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.), Freemasons' Hall; United Pilgrims, Horns' Tavern, Kennington; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tavern, Broadway, Deptford; Florence Nightingale, Freemasons' Tav., Woolwich; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle Hotel, King-st., Hammersmith; Belgrave, Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Lily, Greyhound Ho., Richmond; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey; Victoria, George Ho., Aldermanbury.

PROVINCIAL.

Monday, Jan. 10th.

LODGES.—Zetland, Royal Veteran Inn, Stanley-street, Salford, Lancashire; Sincerity, Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, Liverpool; Peace and Unity, Militia Mess Ro., Preston; Rectitude, George Ho., Rugby; Howe, Masonic Ro., Newhall-st., Birmingham; Montagu, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire.—CHAPTER.—St. Cuthberga, Crown Ho., Wimbome.

Tuesday, Jan. 11th.

LODGES.—Royal Preston, Garrison Ho., Fulwood, near Preston, Lancashire; Merchant, Masonic T., 22, Hope-st., Liverpool; Shakespeare, Masonic Ro., High-st., Warwick; Faithful, Masonic Ro., Newhall-st., Birmingham.—CHAPTER.—Derby, Waterloo Ho., Cheetham, Lancashire.

Wednesday, Jan. 12th.

LODGES.—Antiquity, Bull's Head, Bradshawgate, Bolton-le-Moors; St. John's, Queen's Ho., Bury, Lancashire; Caledonian, Freemasons' Ha., Cooper-st., Manchester; Fortitude, The Athenæum, Lancaster; Temple, M.T., 22, Hope-st., Liverpool; Stoneleigh, King's Arms Ho., Kenilworth; Fletcher, Ma. Ro., Newhall-st., Birmingham.

Thursday, Jan. 13th.

LODGES.—Union, Queen's Arms, Ashton-under-Lyne; Borough, Bull Ho., Burnley, Lancashire; Equality, Red Lion Ho., Accrington, Lancaster; Derby, Waterloo Ho., Waterloo-rd., Cheetham, Lancashire; St. David's, F.M.H., Cooper-st., Manchester; Callendar, Public Hall, Rusholme, Lancashire; Prince of Wales, St. Mary's School Ro., Everton Valley, Kirkdale; Bridgewater, Bridgewater Ho., Patricroft, Lancashire; Mersey, 1, Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead, Cheshire; Science, Red Lion Inn, Bouriton, Dorset; Temperance, Ma. Ro., Newhall-st., Birmingham.

Friday, Jan. 14th.

LODGES.—Blair, Town Ha., Stretford-rd., Hulme, near Manchester; University, F.M.H., London.

[This information is extracted from the "Universal Masonic Calendar," published at 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, and brethren who may detect any inaccuracies (and there are, doubtless, many), are respectfully requested to communicate the same to the Editor at the Office, No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** All Communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury street, Strand, W.C.,

ERRATA.—Page 7, col. 2, article "Royal Arch Masonry," the references, Exodus 12, v. 3 should read v. 31; and 2 Chron., chap 3, v. 15, should read v. 14. "Rites of Freemasonry," by W. J. Hughan, page 7, Dr. Dassigny's work, "1774," read 1744. For "W. T. Hughan" read W. J. Hughan.