

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY, LXXXVII.

XII.—NEPTUNE AND FEBRUARY.

Tros, whence Troy, or rather Troja, was the father of Ilus, whence Ilium, the fourth king of Troy, who was the father of Laomedon, who was the father of Priam. It will be remembered that Jupiter gave Ilus the celebrated statue of Minerva, called the Palladium, with the promise that, so long as it remained in Troy, the city should be impregnable. This place was first built on a small ascent near Mount Ida, about four miles from the promontory of Sigaum. Its original name is said to have been Dardania, from Dardanus, who was the first king of the country of Troas. In stating how its city's walls were built by Apollo and Neptune, we have to point out how some have gone widely astray in accounting for it. In the first place, they take an altogether mythological rather than a psychological view of it; in the second place, the labour is adjudged to them as a mild sentence of punishment for an outrageous act of illimitable treason and indomitable rebellion, respecting which more authentic records have no agreement. It is said in the battle of the giants against the gods of Heaven, the giants were all utterly overthrown either by the thunder of Jupiter, the arrows of Apollo, or by the other arms of the celestial host, consequently neither Neptune or Apollo took any part in, or lent any encouragement to, this rebellion, and Apollo was not sent or exiled from Heaven for conspiring with Neptune and other gods to depose Jupiter, but for killing the Cyclops, out of revenge of their having forged the thunder with which Jupiter struck dead Apollo's son, Æsculapius, at the complaining instigation of Pluto that his kingdom was diminished through the help afforded by the physic and skill of Æsculapius in reviving the dying. But to accept the fable for which it may be worth, we are therein informed that Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, receiving as his portion the dominion of the seas. This not seeming equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth which had been claimed by Jupiter, he conspired with Apollo, assisted by the other gods, to dethrone him, for which act Neptune and Apollo were banished from heaven, or as it may be read, deprived of their divinity, and condemned to be submissive to the will of Laomedon for the term of one year.

Neptune disputed with Minerva the right of giving a new name to Cecropia, the original city of Athens, Athena being one of Minerva's names, as Cecropia was so called in honour of Cecrops, and the ancient Athenians, Cecropidæ. Cecrops was a native of Sais, now Sa, a town in the Delta of Egypt, who led a colony to that part of Greece named after him, or otherwise Attica, about 1556 years before the C.E., and reigned over it. He administered civilising laws and ennobling habits, customs, and regulations. He introduced his rude subjects to, and instructed them in, the worship of those deities, of engraven traditions, held in the highest adoration among the Egyptians. The olive Minerva produced of a sudden out of the earth was deemed more serviceable to mankind than the horse produced by Neptune striking the ground with his trident. We cannot tell what substitute for a horse the inventive genius of man, aided by the beneficent care of the gods, might have discovered. The horse is the emblem of war, the olive the emblem of peace. Doubtless the horse has been made to do much in aid of man; and the olive has been a wonderful preservative and use to the human races. This decision of the gods did not satisfy Neptune. In part, we may presume Jupiter himself withheld his decision. The god compromised the miraculous combat. It was permitted them conjointly to be worshipped. Under the name of Polias, Minerva was to be the guardian of the city; and the title of the King of Trozene was to be conferred upon Neptune.

Perhaps, with the exception of Jupiter and Apollo, Neptune as the god of the sea, was invested with more independent power than any other of the deities. At least his worship was established in almost every inhabited place. The Libyans in particular held him in the highest veneration. The Greeks and the Romans attached mighty attributes to his godship. At his pleasure, it was believed, he could have caused clouds, earthquakes, and thunder, with the power also of raising up islands from the bottom of the sea. And they instituted and celebrated their Isthmian and Consualia games and festivals in honour of him, with the greatest display and solemnity. Having been the reputed creator of the horse he was made the president of horse-racing, or at least, having produced the horse he has been entitled to preside more or less over it. Yet, still, all games in which horses took part, were not

celebrated in honour of him. The Olympia were in honour of Jupiter. But it may be said these games were instituted more to exhibit the developments of man in strength and speed; greatly, even in that respect, excelling the brute creation. The Nema, which likewise included the Pentaethlon, were in honour of Jupiter too, as well as Hercules. Nevertheless we can hold more especially in review the Isthmian, one of the four most sacred celebrations, termed the Isthmian game, and these exclusively, it may be said, were in honour of Neptune. However where chariot and horse-racing were introduced, it was not the beauty and swiftness of the animals that attracted admiration, but the deportment courage, daring, and dexterity of the winning competitors. As in their chariots, so on their horses, managing two or three, and sometimes more at a time, they rode standing, first on one and then on another, urging them to an impetuous flight, while, at the same moment, they had to guide them in passing obstructions set in the course, imperilling with instant destruction their lives by the slightest blunder in their efforts to escape from such a collision. So exceeding was the veneration these periodical spectacles possessed, as to be termed *ieros, eiros*, sacred and capable of awarding the most exalted praises and honours to the prize holders, or rather conquerors, whose wreath was the reward of glory.

EARS OF WHEAT FROM A CORNUCOPIA.

By Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, A.M., Masonic University of Kentucky, U.S.; Corresponding Member of the Union of German Freemasons, Leipsic; one of the Grand Stewards in the Grand Lodge of Scotland; author of the "History of Mother Kilwinning," &c.

STATUTES OF THE CRAFT IN THE TIME OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Having devoted some time to the farther examination of the MS. records of the Ayr Squaremen Incorporation—a body identified with the Fraternity whence the Grand Lodge of Scotland has sprung—we now beg to present a few excerpts, in the hope that they may prove interesting, as throwing light upon some of the usages of the Scottish Craft three centuries ago. These excerpts may be considered to have the greater value from the fact that no Scottish Masonic statutes of a date prior to 1598 have hitherto been published.

By the charter alleged to have been granted by

Malcolm III, in 1057, to the Lodge of Glasgow St. John (now No. 32 on Grand Lodge roll), provision is made for a certain proportion of the entry-monies paid to that Incorporation, as well as fines imposed for breaches of Masonic law, being devoted to the support of the altar dedicated to St. Thomas, and erected in the Kirk of Glasgow. From the "Constitutions of German Masons of Strasburgh" (1459), appended to Bro. Findel's invaluable "History of Freemasonry," we learn that of the "weekly pennies" uplifted from the "fellows," a portion was ordained to be applied to "provide for God's worship;" and on the death of a Master or fellow each Craftsman of either rank was bound to assist at, and contribute to, the mass said for the repose of the defunct's soul. According to the statutes and ordinances (1598) "sett down" by the Master of Work to James VI. (reproduced in Bro. Laurie's "History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland"), all the "penalties liftit and tane up frae the offendaris and breakaris" of the ordinances of the Craft were appointed to be "distributit ad pios usus." And the code of Masonic statutes of date 1599, recently discovered in the charter chest at Eglington Castle, and which have already appeared in our "Notes on Mother Kilwinning," besides making reference to refreshment—a subject upon which the documents just quoted are silent—and assigning a prominent place to the "bankatt" to be given to the lodge by newly-admitted "prenteissis and allowis of Craft," provides for a part of the "unlaws" being devoted to the "godlie usis of the lodge quhair ony offens sal happen to be committit."

From the extracts which follow it will be observed that the Ayr Squaremen were, in their corporate capacity, taken bound not only themselves to contribute to the uphold of one of the eight altarages that in Queen Mary's time existed in the parish church of Ayr, but to aid also in the collection of the said altar's general revenue. To the service of the Kirk were dedicated all the fees exigible from entered apprentices; between the purchase of "gud aill" for the refreshment of the fraternity, and "walx" for the uphold of the "halie altar," the greater part of the "unlaws" was spent; and the banquet or "dener," over and above a money payment, was the never-failing adjunct to the formal reception of "maisters."

The Reformation having overturned the Popish altras, each fresh entry brought good cheer to the

brethren, who could then quaff their ale with all the more zest from the knowledge that no priest stood between them and the common purse of the Incorporatiou. They were not disposed, however, selfishly to appropriate to their own uses the whole of the moneys thus acquired, but seem to have considered that, while their obligation to aid in upholding the outward fabric of religion was annulled, the duty of manifesting the Christian virtue of charity still remained—a feeling which led to the formation in 1597 of a fund “for the supplie of thair falziet brethren of Craft.” But with the introduction of the Protestant faith and consequent demolition of the altar dedicated to their patron saint, the Squaremen’s interest in the support of religious ordinances does not seem to have altogether ceased ; for upon St. John’s Kirk being in 1652 seized by Oliver Cromwell and converted into an armoury and guard-room for his soldiers, the Craftsmen erected for their own use one of the galleries of the church which was built in lieu of that appropriated by the usurper. The pitcher of ale had a place in the Squaremen’s Court till 1616, and the intrants’ dinner continued to be an institution of the Craft until in 1722 it was permitted to be compounded for by the payment, on the part of the newly-admitted master, of ten merks.

Extract No. I. is composed of the original Statutes of the Ayr Squaremen Incorporation ; No. II. appears to be a record (April, 1556) of the formal submission of the brethren to the conditions upon which they held their charter ; No. III. comprises excerpts of minutes (1569-82) bearing upon the ratification of the “auld” and the adoption of certain new “actis.”

NO. I.

THE STATUTIS OF THE WRIGHTIS AND SQUAIRMEN OF THE BURT OF AIR—VIZ., MASOUNIS, SEAFFEWRIGHTIS, CUPERIS, AND SKLAITERIS.

Prentes.

Item. It is statut and ordanit be the Wrightis, Masounis, Seaffewrichtis, Cuperis, and Sklaiteris of the said Burt of Air, that na Prentes be tane in tyme cuming to learn the saidis craftis without the maisterman that taks the prentes ansers for him to the craft. Gif the prentes be ane friemanis sone in the said Burt he soll pay entres silur fyve schillingis ; and gif he be not ane friemanis sone he soll pay ten schillingis money of this realme—to the uphold of the altar callit Sanct Ninianes

altar, situat within the peroche kirk of the said burt of Air.

Upsett.

Item. It is statut and ordanit be the said craftsmen that na man be resavat ane brether of the saidis craftis without he be ane gude workman of ony of the saidis craftis, and abill to serve our Sovreane Ladeis lieges—and soll pay or he sett up bruith within the said burt, gif he be ane friemanis sone of the said burt ten schillingis and ane dener to the brethrene of the saidis craftis ; and gif he be not ane friemanis sone he soll pay ane dener to the saidis craftsmen and threttie schillingis money abovwritten.

Unlaws.

Item. It is statut and ordanit be the saidis craftis that quhat persoun disobeyis to the maisterman and visiter of the saidis craftis soll pay ane pitcher of gud aill of unlaw the fyrist falt, and ane uther the secunde falt, and the third falt ane pund of walx to the uphold of the said altar.

Item. It is statut that na maister of the saidis craftis tak ane uther maisteris servand, nor caus him cum fra his maister quhill he be ane prentes or feit servand, nor giv him na work, under the pane, the first falt of ane unlaw, the nixt falt ane unlaw and ane half pund of walx to the uphold of the said altar. Ilk unlaw x s.

Item. It is statut be the foirsaidis craftsmen that na Mr nor brother of the saidis craftis tak ane man to serve him without he be ane feallow, or work task work, or be ane prentes ; and that he tak na prentes within the prenteschip tane be him of befoir (till) all the zeres of the prentes tane be him of befoir be worne out, under the pane foirsaid.

No. II.

Die septimo mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini, &c.
[In the seventh day of the month of April, one thousand five hundred and fifty-six, during the pontifical government of Paul (by divine providence, Pope) Fourth, in the first year of my notary-publicship, as witness my signature ;—

John Nicholl, wright ; James Masoun, Mur. Masoun, Thomas Esdaill, sklaiter ; Jon. Lowrie, sklaiter ; Robert Quhyte, masoun ; Jon. Cunningham, cuper ; Jon. Roger, wright ; Johnne Brysoun, masoun ; Wa. Nesbit, masoun ; Adam Cunningham, wright ; Thomas Millar, cuper ; Thomas Andersoun, masoun ; Laurence M’Quhaill, wright ; John Liddell, seaffwright :—

Quo die all the personis abovewritten of the Craftisfoirsaidis wer oblist and sworne be the great bokke aithis of thair awn frie motune-will uncoerit or compellit, at the halie Evangel reverentlie touchie, To be obedient to or Sovrane Lady the Quenis Grace, to the Provest, Baillies, and Orisman of the Burt of Air present and to cum, and to the Maisterman and Visiteris of the saidis Craftis, viz., wrichtis, masounis, seaffwrichtis, cuperis, and sklaiteris, In all honest and lesun maters ; and sall maintene, obey, and defend the saidis actis befoirwritten, priviledges, and friedomes of the saidis craftis, zealie and trewlie [in time] to cum, with the support and help of the saidis Provest, baillies, and oversman of the said burt—and sall pay their dewties zealie and trewlie to the uphold of the altar callit St. Ninianes altar situat within the paroche kirk of the said Burt of Air ; and sall help to inbring all utheris dewties zealie and trewlie aucht to the uphold of the said altar said altar of all zeris and times to cum, ffor the honour of God and halie kirk and commonweill of the said burt, and utheris our Sovrane Ladies lieges reparand to the said burgh, leliclie and trewlie without fraude or gile. . . Quebus testibus, etc. [To which were witnesses, these, John Lokhart, cutter of beard ; W. Nicholl, John Wilsoun, and George Schawe, who as witnesses present, are therefore subscribed. As also Stephanus Prestoun, notary public, necessary to the compact, testified by seal and subscribed by his hands.

No. III.

Anno Ixix (1569). The qlk day the deakonis and craftismens foirsaidis hes statut and ordanit that na maisterman of thair craft resaifs ane prentes without he pay ten s. for his entres silur and ane pitcher of aill.—Item, the haill brethrene of craft abovewritten hes actit and ordanit that nane of thame sall tak upoun hand to tak ony labor in hand bot that labor that he can mak gude and sufficient work, qlk work sall be visetit be honest men of craft. And quha that failzes heirof sall pay, the first unlaw iiii s., the nixt falt viii s., and the thrid falt to be discharget of his labor within this burt. Sic subscribitim Johannes M'Knedar, not. pub.

The xvij of Apryle, 1582 : The qlk day the deakin with his brethren of the craft convenit within the Kirk of Air, and ratifet and apprevit all the auld actis maid of befoir for the libertie and privileges of the craftis ; And ordanit that

quhat person of the saidis craftis beis disobedient to the deakin of the craft present and to cum, or to ony point of the craft, sall pay ane pitcher of gude aill of unlaw the first falt, ane uther for the second, and the third falt x s. money to be put in the commoun purse and to be distribut be the deakin.

MASONIC ORATION,

Delivered by BRO. WM. P. BLACK, at Catlin, Illinois, June 24th, 1867.

It has long been an established custom among men, by means of festal days to commemorate those events of importance which have exercised a moulding influence upon the spirit of the world ; and to perpetuate the recollection of those men who have contributed much to the store of human happiness, spending their lives for the common weal, and gaining for themselves the honoured name of benefactor. And this custom is wisely devised. Too often, in the hurry and struggle of life, the tablets of memory are covered with the dust of conflict ; and, since the true and the beautiful are ever unostentatious, and at best apt to be faintly written in our minds, we run over the record of the past, missing many things of note, forgetting much that should commend itself to our most careful thought. These festal days are times when, throwing aside the cares, the vexations, and the dull routine of life, we turn to pleasant memories, and from their brightest substance weave glad prophecies for the future. We break the monotony of toil, and as one who in the mountains clears away the leaves that clog the flow of some hidden spring, giving it leave to gush unchecked as it laughs in the sunlight, and sings on its way to the sea ; so we remove the restraints which we are wont to put upon the free play of spirit-life, and suffer our souls to join unrestrained in nature's glad harmony of peace and praise. Of the future, when we think of the future, we speak in peace of confident hope ; while of the noble things of the past we speak with reverent praise.

And on this basis of reverence for the memory of great events, or those men whose lives were worthy of our study and imitation, the world's holiday's have been set apart and perpetuated. Doubtless oftentimes, in the abandonment of the enjoyment, we lose sight of the significance of these occasions ; and thus convert the means of spiritual refreshment into intemperance and abuse. But duty stands like a stern warden to mark this

time, and call us back to the contemplation of the true objects of our gatherings and festivities.

To the few who participate in our Order, this day is possessed of peculiar significance. It is strictly a Masonic festal-day, and as such calls our attention to the points of difference which distinguish us from the world, that is, the tenets of Masonry; as well as commemorates the life and character of one of our ancient brothers, distinguished for virtue, piety, and those peculiar characteristics which have had a moulding influence in the moral world from that day to this. The career of St. John marks an era in the world, the inauguration of a moral empire that since then has steadily widened its borders, and increased in its power. As a pebble dropped in a still ocean will drive a ripple to the most distant lands, so the ripple evoked in the then still ocean of thought by the doctrine of St. John has constantly spread, gaining power from the breath of the spirit of God, until a billow, crested with the flashing pearls of truth, it has cast its treasure upon every shore, and the continents have quivered with its force. But to-day I will only reverently mention the name of St. John, leaving your own minds to fill up the outlines of the picture which suggests itself at that mention; and then call your attention to that other theme suggested by our gathering, the tenets of Masonry, in whose praise and name we are to-day met together.

Perhaps to Masons I owe an apology for pursuing the course which I have determined to adopt in speaking to you to-day. I am addressing those who by their own actions have given the strongest evidence of their devotion to the interests, their belief in the principles of Freemasonry. I am addressing those who have long practised upon the Masonic rule of avoiding discussion upon our tenets with the ignorant or the prejudiced, leaving it to the logic of noble Masonic life to refute calumnies, and commend our Order. And yet my purpose is to-day briefly to review the principles and defend the institution of Freemasonry. It is not that I believe any of you here present need arguments to commend our Order to yourselves; far from it! for already there is in you the invincible argument of love—an argument that through the heart takes captive the reason, and even if other arguments were wanting would make you commend Masonry because loving it. But the argument which satisfies your heart, and makes you feel Masonry to be altogether worthy, is not the argu-

ment which will satisfy another's mind, who enters into an investigation prejudiced, or, at least, disposed to doubt and question at every step in the onward progression. And arguments, or assumed arguments, are not wanting in antagonism to us, which should be fairly contested. From the earliest times we have been vigorously attacked, in many ways, by many opponents. To-day we live in an age of superior enlightenment, in which the bloody dramas and fierce tragedies of past centuries can never be re-enacted; and the advancement of the time in the spirit of liberal investigation and dispassionate argument makes it more imperatively necessary now than ever before, that the advocates of every doctrine should be prepared, when called upon, to give a reason for the faith that is in them. It is with this purpose in view, to show why true men should seek Masonry, and why Masons should be enthusiastic in the advocacy and practice of the tenets of the Order, and in thus doing to refute certain charges which have of late emanated against us from no mean source, that I, who count it just cause for pride that I strive as best I may to be a living exponent of the immortal doctrines of Freemasonry, to-day enter the field of controversy.

I have said that in all ages the Order of Freemasons has been vigorously attacked, that strong efforts have been made for its suppression. The swords of tyrants, the interdicts of emperors and kings, the anathemas of Roman pontiffs, and the misinformed and ill-guided zeal of protestant organizations of our own time have been successfully appealed to, to aid in the extirpation of this Order. What is this Order?

Undoubtedly in its origin Masonry was an association for the preservation and improvement of the useful arts; and in the first stages the name was a descriptive one. It came to be called Freemasonry, because those studying its sciences, and on account of high attainments, being raised to the honourable position of masters of its arts, became free from the necessity of servile labour, and able to devote themselves to the study of those higher branches which have been treasured, and handed down to us. It is a fact attributable to a peculiarity of human nature, that generally those who have possessed high qualifications and made high attainments in any art or science, have jealously guarded the results of their labours, and transmitted them only to those who, by a like apprenticeship to that fulfilled by themselves, have

become fitted to appreciate, and wisely to use the discoveries of the masters. An appeal to history, even the history of the last century, as well as to the customs of many countries in the present day, will prove this; and we find the secrets of every craft carefully treasured by its members, and defended by law; none being permitted to engage in the practice of any art or profession until the term of apprenticeship or study had been faithfully served.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANCIENT MYSTERIES.

A foreign brother requests English Freemasons will assist him "in his great undertaking in relation to the doctrines taught in the ancient mysteries." In what way, however, English Freemasons can so assist, my brother has omitted to mention.—C. P. COOPER.

SANS FOI.

"Une société sans foi est une société qui se meurt."—From a bundle of Masonic memoranda in Brother Purton Cooper's manuscript collections.

Γηρασχω αει Πολλα διδασχομενος.

The annual festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent was, in 1867, held at Canterbury. According to a usage, which, I trust, will never be discontinued, we in the morning attended divine service in the cathedral. On coming out a clergyman addressed me, and with some difficulty I recognised in him an Oxford contemporary. We had not met for more than a quarter of a century. In the evening we had a long conversation together. The conversation, very naturally under the circumstances, was Freemasonry as a universal institution. He was wholly unacquainted with it. I explained its nature and its object at considerable length. At parting my Oxford contemporary exclaimed "*Γηρασχω αει Πολλα διδασχομενος,*" adding that our conversation furnished an additional proof how true in his case the saying was. "I have now," he continued, "learnt for the first time that, in a half-civilised country, the English Freemason may be a useful auxiliary of the Christian missionary."—C. P. COOPER.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—FREEMASONRY.

My dear young friend, once more it is fancy, and not reason, that guides you. It seems now you assert that, in secret societies of various countries and various ages, you have discovered Freemasonry, because you have discovered that, in such societies, certain words and signs were used. Be assured, however, that Freemasonry consists in something very different from any such words and signs. It consists in doctrines. Take away those doctrines, and leave only the words and the signs, and Freemasonry disappears at once.—C. P. COOPER.

THE JEWS.—THE GREEKS.

Freemasonry was possible amongst the Jews before

it was possible amongst the Greeks.—From a bundle of Masonic memoranda in Bro. Purton Cooper's manuscript collections.

THE PIUS FREEMASON.

Dear Brother —, you are mistaken, for I will readily answer your question. The pious Freemason who possesses no positive religion I regard as a priest of the Great Architect of the Universe.—C. P. COOPER.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

The doctrine of the Metempsychosis is incompatible with true Freemasonry.—From a manuscript in Bro. Purton Cooper's Masonic collections entitled "Freemasons' Table Talk."

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—THE GREAT ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.

Brother —, Voltaire's words are that Sir Isaac Newton never pronounced the name of the Great Architect of the Universe "qu'avec un air de recueillement et de respect très remarquable." Voltaire adds, "cette coutume doit être celle de tous les hommes."—C. P. COOPER.

A QUESTION.

Before Jesus Christ came, in what nation of the world could Freemasonry have existed? This is the question that was asked by me last spring at a certain Masonic meeting, Rue —, Paris. As a correspondent states, two brothers promised a joint answer. As yet, the answer has not yet reached me.—C. P. COOPER.

BLOCK OF MARBLE AND MASONRY.

I say yes, Brother —, you may compare your barbarous tribe to a block of marble, but then you must compare the Freemason dwelling with it, who is without religion, to the statuary possessed of the block of marble, but who is without a chisel.—C. P. COOPER.

When and where was St. Alban initiated into Freemasonry? Is the name of the lodge known?—F.W.

Can any brother give a correct explanation of what is meant by the following extract, which has evidently been cut from an American paper. Does it relate to a Temperance Society clothed in the garb somewhat similar of a Masonic, Foresters, Odd Fellows, or Druids lodge? Who knows anything of this Independent Order of Good Templars?—△

[INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.—The fourth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, was held at Lot 48, on Thursday, 27th June. The representation was larger than usual. Officers and members evinced their usual desire for the promotion and extension of the cause of Temperance and the elevation of our race. Every other consideration was laid aside, and the business of the session transacted with despatch. Temperance, under whatever form advocated, was hailed with delight; but whatever hindered its advancement was looked upon with sorrow. The progress made by the Order during the past year is very satisfactory. Both numerically and financially it is in a stronger and firmer condition than at any previous period of its existence on this island. It now bids fair to make

its mark. The several lodges are, without exception, healthy and flourishing, and in a better position to carry on an aggressive warfare against intemperance. Measures were brought forward by which, it is to be desired, the Order may be enabled the better to advance the cause in which it is engaged. The membership from returns, up to the 30th April, was 910. In May, two lodges were instituted, so that in June, when the Grand Lodge met, there was over 1,000 of a membership. There were in all nine lodges instituted during the year. The following is list of the officers for the present year:—Rev. W. P. Hunt, P. O., Lot 12, G.W.C.T.; D. Ferguson, East River, Lot 34, G.W.C.; M. Jane Bowyer, Bunbury, Lot 48, G.W.V.T.; A. Smallwood, Southport, P.O., G.W.S.; R. Smallwood, ditto, G.W.B.S.; A. Robertson, St. Peter's-road, G.W. Tr.; Rev. S. McLeod, Uigg, G.W. Ch.; Joseph McNeill, Lot 8, G.W.M.; Harriet Beers, Montague, G.W.D.M.; John Gordon, Uigg, G.W.I.G.; Henry A. Beers, Murray River Bridge, G.W.O.G.; Rev. Henry Crawford, Morell, P.G.W.C.T.—*Com. to Pat.*

The last number received by us of the *St. John* (New Brunswick) *Globe*, says:—Boston papers by mail this morning bring full particulars of the great Masonic ceremony at Boston. The dedication of the new hall was witnessed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the representatives of the subordinate lodges, and distinguished visitors, including representatives of the District Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. Then followed the great procession to the Music Hall, in which about 10,000 Masons participated. Here the oration of the day was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Studley, of Cincinnati. After this there was a review of Knights Templars on the Common, at which about 2,000 Knights Templars were present. Then followed a dinner at the new hall, given to distinguished visitors, including the President. About eighty gentlemen were present. In response to a call, District Grand Master Clinch of New Brunswick, says the *Advertiser*, expressed his thanks for the honour of being present, and for the manifestation of interest in the fraternity in New Brunswick. He thought the edifice now completed an honour, not only to the Masons of Massachusetts, but throughout the world. There were various other dinners at the different hotels, and the visiting members were well treated by the Massachusetts Masons. The papers are full of descriptions of the procession, ceremonies, &c., which are described as exceeding in magnificence everything of the kind ever seen in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE MASONIC CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.
[The Handsworth Masonic ball held in January last, proved a pecuniary success, and the net proceeds £80 5s.—were distributed in the following manner:—Handsworth Old Church Schools, £4 5s.; Trinity Church Schools, Birchfield, £5 5s.; St. Michael's Church Schools, Handsworth, £5 5s.; St. James's Church Schools, Handsworth, £5 5s.; Trinity Church Schools, West Bromwich, £5 5s.; General Hospital, £4.]

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The above slip, which I cut from last Saturday's *Birmingham Daily Post*, surely contains an omission, as I find neither of the Masonic Charities included as a recipient of any portion of the receipts of this Masonic ball. Think not, Bro. Editor, that I approve of giving all to the purely Masonic Institutions, but few will surely approve of the present distribution that omits our Byos' School, which sadly wants funds for its debt on the building; or the R.M. Inst. for aged Masons and their widows. I very much fear this omission only reveals a reason why our London Masonic Institutions are not better supported, and why a great and flourishing Order allows a debt to be a load on the Royal Masonic Boys' School, and that reason is, that a large part of our N. E. S. and W. Masonry don't extend many cable tow's length from the lodge room in which there is so much said of "Universal Charity." I shall only be too happy to find my surmises are not correct as regards Handsworth.

Yours fraternally, PAST MASTER.

MASONIC CADGERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I write a line to caution brethren against relieving the following *soi-disant* brethren (Masonic cadgers would be an appropriate name for them) who are, to my knowledge, unworthy of assistance, and who support their application by a tissue of lies.

James M...y.—This is a specious vagabond, who asserts that he has lost his papers, and who sometimes professes to hail from New Orleans, and sometimes asserts that he is a P.M. of the Mariners' Lodge, Liverpool, which assertion I have ascertained to be untrue.

John P...r.—A great rogue, professing to belong to a lodge at Kingscourt, Ireland, and who, being somewhat stale, has altered his certificate by changing *Parker* into *Paiken*, and now calls himself by the latter name, and, to account for some smearing about the name, alludes to an imaginary immersion of his certificate in the sea.

D...i.—A consummate knave who has "a poor wife" who dies at most towns of importance, leaving him without means to bury her.

Thomas S...r (17, Armagh).—Apparently makes a trade of Masonry.

Captain (?) B...m, Baron Charles Louis von M...y, and *Julius J...s* (a black).—These rogues I have previously exposed in the MAGAZINE. I had the latter sent to gaol for a month as a rogue and vagabond.

Isaac C...s.—Appears to be a professional Masonic beggar.

Robert W...r.—One of the same sort. I have relieved him three times, and he had the impudence to apply a fourth, when I suggested his surname to him, and he took the hint. The following is a copy of a letter sent to me on the last occasion:—

"Warrington, 24th July, A.L. 5867, A.D. 1867.
"—White, Esq., Treasurer.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—As a poor old brother of the Masonic order, I am ashamed of this intrusion, but considered you would pardon it; and it is with

feelings of deep gratitude for past favours that I now take the liberty of addressing you, and you may believe me when I say that real distress is the cause of my so doing; and to whom can I apply but to a brother Mason; yet I feel I am trespassing. However, dear sir and brother, should your benevolence extend so far as to lend a helping hand to a poor brother who has seen better days, your kindness, I assure you, shall never be obliterated from my memory, and your mite shall be received with every sentiment of heartfelt gratitude by

"Sir, respectfully yours fraternally,

"ROBT. WALKER,
"Sussex Lodge, 354, Jamaica, and the Camelodunum
Lodge, 66, Malton, Yorkshire.

"I am forty-nine years a Mason, and seventy years of age. Late Warrant Officer and Armourer of the old *Shannon* frigate in the West Indies and the Spanish Main; the same frigate which fought the American *Chesapeake*.

"I was kindly relieved at Chester by Bro. Brett Goldsmith, W.M."

I have other letters in much the same words which have been from time to time sent in by parties applying for relief; it appears to be what may be called a stereotyped form of Masonic begging applications.

The above are a few out of upwards of a hundred and twenty applicants whom I have relieved since I have acted as Almoner to my lodge, and the only ones whom I have actually found out as being impostors or otherwise unworthy of assistance, but I much fear that three-fourths of the whole number make a trade of Masonic begging.

What is to be done? It has been suggested to me never to relieve without the production of a Grand Lodge certificate, but, alas, some of the greatest of the rogues I have named have been in possession of certificates; besides, a brother does not always travel with his certificate (I know I never do), and we none of us know how soon we may on an emergency need temporary assistance. I always feel bound to give applicants the benefit of the doubt; if I did not, I should give very little relief, but when I detect an impostor I shew him no mercy.

Apologising for the length of my communication, which I trust may be the means of checking imposition on others to, at any rate, a small extent,

I am, yours fraternally,
H. B. WHITE,

P.M., G. Treas., and Almoner

2nd Aug., 1867. 148, Warrington.

DRAMATIC CRITICS ON THEIR BROTHER AUTHORS.—Dramatic authors, far from being gentle judges of the work of their fellow-craftsmen, are often remarkable for Draconian severity. Mr. Tom Taylor is the most prolific modern dramatist, with the exception of Mr. Bonecault, and, when he gets an opportunity of passing judgment upon a contemporary drama, he is far from being merciful. His criticisms in the now defunct "Reader" were full of spleen and indignation, and his notices in *The Times* (during the illness of Mr. Oxford) of a "Wild Goose," at the Haymarket, and of the defects of stage management at the Adelphi, when his own drama of "Henry Dunbar" was revived, were like galvanic shocks to the readers of the leading journal. The public, used to nothing but critical sugar, were not prepared for this sudden dose of bitters, and the change of diet was evidently a mystery to the uninitiated.—*The Broadway*, No. I.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

* * * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Right Honourable Lord Dunboyne, Provincial Grand Master of North Munster, has intimated his intention of holding his quarterly Provincial Grand Lodges, alternately at Ennis, Nenagh (Newcastle West), Kilrush, and 44 Clonmel, as soon as it is attached to his district. The question as to the latter lodge is now before the Board of General Purposes in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Dublin.

THE LEWIS LODGE (No. 1,185)—one of the special objects in founding which is to render and attract increased support to the Boys' School—will be consecrated on Saturday next, 17th inst., at the Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green, at three p.m. The brethren will assemble at the Royal Institution for Boys, Wood Green, at two p.m., to have an opportunity of inspecting the building. The ceremony of consecration will be performed by Bro. John Hervey, P.G.D., a vice-president of the Boys' School. The officers designate are Bros. Frederick Bincks, W.M.; James Russell Cover (W.M. 657), S.W.; Arthur Charles Fowler (No. 657), J.W. The lodge will supply a want long felt in the locality.

MASONIC WORK IN SCOTLAND.—The events of the past few weeks are noteworthy owing to the great amount of useful work got through by our brethren in the North. It is only the other day that we gave an account of the laying of the foundation-stone of a new poorhouse for the City of Edinburgh, since which we find our distinguished brother, the Earl of Dalhousie—with that activity for which he is justly so pre-eminent—immediately following the discharge of his mournful and onerous duties at the funeral lodge in memory of the late Sir Archibald Alison (and from the excitement of which he could scarcely have recovered), by presiding upon a more pleasing occasion, and in his two-fold capacity of Prov. G.M. for Forfar and Kincardineshire, and Lord-Lieutenant of the former county, at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Drill Hall at Dundee. Then we have the laying of the foundation-stone last week of a new Episcopal church at St. Andrew's, Fife, by the M.W. the Grand Master-Mason of Scotland. During last week also the foundation-stone of a new church at Penpont, in Dumfriesshire, was laid with Masonic honours by Bro. Lauderdale Maitland, of Eccles, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master. It is thus that the Masons in the North have, during the last month, been working "right merrily" and usefully. Long may the Royal Art thus continue to prosper.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—The R. W. Prov. G. Master, Lord De Tabley, will lay the foundation stone of St. Thomas's Church, at Hyde, with the usual Masonic ceremonies, at 11 a.m., on Thursday the 22nd inst. The brethren will meet at the Norfolk Arms' Hotel at 10 a.m. On the same day, at 2 p.m., his lordship will consecrate the Clarendon Lodge, No. 1,166, at the Queen's Hotel, Hyde. Bro. John Wood, the W.M. designate, will be afterwards installed by Bro. Captain Cope, V.W.P.G.S.W., P.G.S.B. of England, &c. The banquet will be served at the Mechanics' Institution at 5 p.m. E. H. Griffiths, of Nantwich, Treas. and Sec. (No. 321).

METROPOLITAN.

INSTRUCTION.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE.—Bro. Margerison, J.W. 1,158 and

I.G. 177, who keeps the City Arms Tavern, West-square, Southwark, where this lodge of instruction has been held, has signified his intention of reorganising it on Monday, the 2nd of September, when a banquet will be provided. Bro. Margerison is so well known and respected in the Crystal Palace, Domestic, and Southern Star Lodges, that a very large attendance of the brethren is expected. The Crystal Palace Lodge of Instruction is about the best on the south side of the water where brethren may obtain that information so necessary to aspirants for rank in Masonry. The worthy host has made some alterations in the house, which will contribute largely to the comfort of the brethren; and it is hoped that such efforts will meet with the success they deserve. The lodge will meet at seven o'clock and close at nine, and Bro. Hanslow, the indefatigable Preceptor, will again occupy his position as Secretary and Treasurer, a post he has so ably filled for years past.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 531).—The ordinary monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Regent's square, on Thursday, the 1st inst. There was an unusually large muster of the brethren, about forty being present, including Bros. Sivewright, W.M.; A. Nathan, I.P.M.; Rank, P.M.; Geo. Moore, M.D., P. Prov. J.G.W., S.W.; G. Kirk, M.D., P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. C. Ward-Jackson, W.M. of Harbour of Refuge Lodge; S. Armstrong, P.M., J.W.; T. Stamp, J. P. Jewson, Organist to the Tees Lodge and Lodge of Philanthropy, Stockton on Tees; &c. The lodge being opened, and Bro. Ropner having been examined, and proved efficient, was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, the lodge being previously raised to that degree. It being closed down again to the first degree, Mr. Edward Alexander, who had been balloted for and unanimously elected, was admitted and initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The ceremony was made more impressive by the introduction of music, Bro. J. P. Jewson kindly presiding over the musical arrangements during the evening. Bro. Ward-Jackson was called upon by the W.M. to deliver the E.A. charge, which he gave with good oratorical effect. Upon the conclusion of this interesting ceremony, and Bro. Nathan having given the final charge of fidelity, the lodge was closed, by command of the W.M., with solemn prayer, and the brethren retired to refreshment. Upon this occasion a banquet was held in the lodge room, to which the W.M. had invited the brethren of the Harbour of Refuge Lodge and many other visitors, amongst whom we were glad to see three or four Stockton brethren, who rendered good service in the vocal department. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to in the usual manner, and the evening was very agreeably spent, thanks to the assistance of several brethren, whose vocal abilities were put to the test. Bro. Moore gave an admirable recitation. Bro. Ward-Jackson sang "The Pilot" and "The Englishman" with considerable effect, and Bros. Hart and Harwood, of Stockton; Stamp, Willmott, and others proved to us that there was a very considerable amount of vocal ability to be found within the four walls of St. Helen's Lodge, which might do good service elsewhere if occasion required. The brethren did not separate till a late hour.

HAMPSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual Provincial Grand Lodge for this province assembled at the King's Rooms, Southsea, Portsmouth, on Monday, the 28th ult., under the presidency of the Right Worshipful the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, who was supported by Bro. J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D. of England, officiating as D. Prov. G.M., in the absence, through illness, of the D. Prov. G.M. of the province, Bro. C. E. Deacon, P.G.D. of England; Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight; A. P. Fabian, P.M. 487, Prov. S.G.W.; and R. S. Hulbert, P.M. 694, P. Prov. J.G.W., officiating in the absence of Bro. G. A. Gale, the Prov. J.G.W. of the province. The R.W. Prov. G. Master was also supported by several Past Wardens of the province, including Bro. Colonel Meehan, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Captain Hooper, P. Prov. S.G.W.; H. M. Emmanuel, P. Prov. S.G.W.; C. Sherry, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. L. Rastrick,

P. Prov. J.G.W.; Joseph Ogburn, P. Prov. J.G.W., and several other past and present Provincial officers, and there was a numerous attendance of the brethren.

The King's Rooms had been kindly placed at the disposal of the brethren by Bro. A. Hollingsworth, W.M. Portsmouth Lodge, No. 487.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last provincial meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Prov. G.M. took occasion to remark on the fact of persons residing in this province, in which there are so many lodges, going away to obscure lodges in London to be initiated, and afterwards attending the meeting of a Provincial Grand Lodge to which they did not in any way belong. He condemned the practice as being entirely un-Masonic and reprehensible in the highest degree, and said he should take an early opportunity of bringing the subject under the notice of the Board of General Purposes.

The usual business of the province was then transacted, and the following special grants made to those excellent institutions which add so much lustre to Freemasonry, viz., the sum of twenty guineas to the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, and a like sum to the Royal Masonic Institution for the education of the sons of decayed and deceased Freemasons.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then appointed his officers for the ensuing year, and they were duly invested, as follows:—Bros. C. E. Deacon, Prov. D.G.M.; E. Emery (P.M. 342 and 928), Prov. S.G.W.; T. Cousins (P.M. 487), Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. Dr. Bradshaw (319), re-appointed Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. A. H. Roxburgh (257), Prov. Assist. G. Chap.; M. E. Frost (P.M. 487 and 1,069), re-appointed Prov. G. Treas.; Fowler (694), Prov. G. Reg.; W. Hickman (P.M. 130), re-appointed Prov. G. Sec.; H. P. Aslatt (W.M. 394), Prov. S.G.D.; F. L. M. Dyer (W.M. 257), Prov. J.G.D.; D. Harris (W.M. 309), Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. F. Hunnard (928), Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Stopher (76), Prov. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Wilson (W.M. 903), Prov. G.S.B.; R. Sharpe (130), re-appointed Prov. G. Orig.; J. R. Wilson (S.W. 342), Prov. G. Purst.; C. C. Michell (L.G. 487), E. S. Main (S.W. 903), R. Soames (928), E. G. Holbrook (Sec. 309), Lemon (394), and H. J. Guy (D.C. 342), Prov. G. Stewards; Dawkins (394), and Biggs (130), re-appointed Prov. G. Tylers.

The remaining business having been transacted, the lodge was closed.

A banquet subsequently took place in a pavilion erected in the gardens adjoining the King's Rooms, at which nearly 100 were present, including a fair sprinkling of the gentler sex. The R.W. Prov. G.M. presided, supported by Bros. Hyde Pullen, J. R. Stebbing, — Wood, Colonel Meehan, M. E. Frost, and the principal officers of the province.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Prov. G.M. proposed "The Queen and the Craft," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were received with the customary honours.

The Prov. G.M. then gave "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England," the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, stating that his being annually elected to preside over them was sufficient proof that the brethren fully appreciated his lordship's attention to the interests of the Craft.

Bro. J. R. Stebbing, in proposing "The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Hants," said it was an extremely difficult task to propose his (Sir Lucius's) health in his presence, because he was liable to be suspected of too much laudation, although bearing only faint testimony to his many excellent qualities. He was sure it was a great boast and pride to the Freemasons of Hampshire that their Grand Master was the senior officer in her Majesty's navy, and that his whole career had been a most glorious one, his life having been spent in devotion to his sovereign and his country. Referring to his Masonic career, he said that during the time Sir Lucius Curtis had been the Provincial Grand Master the lodges in this province had been doubled in number, trebled in members, and increased tenfold in brotherly love and friendship. And these happy results were mainly attributable to the zeal of their Grand Master. In conclusion he proposed the health of Sir Lucius Curtis.

The toast was received with great enthusiasm by the brethren, and

Sir Lucius Curtis, on rising to respond, was greeted with several rounds of hearty cheering. He expressed his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the brethren for the manner in which the toast of his health had been received, and referring to his naval career said he trusted that from his first entrance into the

service—now nearly seventy years ago—he had always endeavoured to do his duty honestly and faithfully to his sovereign and his country. At his time of life he could hardly be called upon for active service, but should it please the Government to do so he should still be able to do his duty. With regard to his career in the Craft, he could only say he was a Freemason of forty years' standing, and he had never had any occasion to regret belonging to the Craft. It was a source of great happiness to him to see the increase in this province of late years, and since he had been appointed Provincial Grand Master he had ever been received by the brethren with friendship and goodwill, and he hoped the kindly feeling that existed between them would never be disturbed by any act of his own. Again thanking the brethren cordially for the manner in which they had received his health, Sir Lucius concluded by wishing them all in return many years of prosperity and happiness, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The R.W. Prov. G. Master then gave "The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and the Grand Officers of the Isle of Wight," which was warmly received by the brethren, and responded to by Bro. Hyde Pullen, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, who congratulated the brethren on the presence of the ladies amongst them, which, he considered, a step in the right direction.

Other toasts were subsequently given, including "The Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Hants (Bro. C. E. Deacon)," "The Grand Officers of the province—past and present" (responded to by Bro. Emery, Prov. S.G. Warden, and Bro. A. P. Fabian, P. Prov. S.G. Warden), "All poor and distressed Masons," "The Visitors" responded to by Bro. Wood, P. Prov. J.G.W. Sussex, and Bro. the Rev. Palmer, Prov. Grand Chap. of Oxfordshire), "The Lodges of the Province," (in proposing which Sir Lucius Curtis remarked that during the twenty-six years he had been Prov. Grand Master he had never known any differences amongst the brethren), and "The Ladies," responded to by Bro. A. Cudlipp, J.D. 487.

Later in the evening a ball took place at the King's Rooms, dancing being kept up with much spirit until midnight.

LANCASHIRE, WEST.

WAVERTREE.—*Consecration of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge (No. 1,182).*—The brethren of the "mystic tie" mustered in strong force on Thursday, the 1st August, at the usually quiet village of Wavertree, the occasion being the consecration of a new Masonic lodge in that place. The members of the craft are numerous as well as influential in the town of Liverpool, but the brethren about Wavertree wisely determined that the Order should not lose ground even beyond the limits of "the good old town," and they therefore resolved to institute a lodge amongst themselves. The necessary steps having been taken in the way of an application to the Grand Lodge a few weeks ago, the warrant for the constitution of the new lodge arrived on Wednesday morning, and the members set about carrying the warrant into execution without delay. The recent visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Wavertree led the petitioners to adopt his title as the name for the new lodge. Though the notice was very short, about sixty of the brethren assembled in the afternoon at the Wavertree Coffee House to take part in the consecration of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, No. 1,182. Amongst those present at the ceremony were Bros. J. H. Youngusband, Prov. J.G.D.W.L.; A. C. Mott, Prov. G.S.B.; H. S. Alpass, Prov. G. Sec.; James Hamer, Prov. G. Treas.; Samuel White, Prov. G.S.; J. W. J. Fowler, P.M., P.Z., 86, Prescot, &c. Bro. J. H. Youngusband, P.M., P.Z., and Prov. J.G.D.W.L., by appointment of the R.W. Prov. G. Master, performed the ceremony of consecration in a manner which left nothing to be desired. After the assembling of the brethren in the lodge-room, the presiding officer took the chair, and the brethren of the new lodge were arranged in order. After the lodge had been opened in due form, the petition and warrant for the consecration were read, and the officers named therein approved of by the brethren present. The chaplain (Bro. the Rev. H. Vernon, M.A.) delivered the oration, after which the musical brethren sang the anthem (Psalm cxxxiii.) "Behold how good," &c. The remainder of the ceremony was conducted in a highly impressive manner, and after another anthem the lodge was dedicated and declared duly constituted. The following were the petitioning brethren:—Bros. W. M. Thornton, W.M.; W. Woods, S.W.; H. Thornton, J.W.; J. G. Bales, sec.*pro tem.*; S. Cookson, treasurer; W. Tyson, D. Sharp, and P. R. Thorn. It should be specially remarked that the W.M.

of the new lodge has been called upon several times to fill the chair of other lodges. The brethren who took part in the choral part of the ceremony were Bros. J. Skeaf, Org. No. 216; Thomas Yeatman (No. 965); Alfred E. Graham, P.M. (No. 216); W. Wood, S.W. (216); and D. J. Kerruish, secretary (216), who deserve high commendation for the artistic manner in which the work falling to their lot was performed. After the lodge was duly dedicated and consecrated, the ceremony of installation of the officers was performed by Bro. Mott, P.M., P.Z., and Prov. G.S.B. Very rarely have the ceremonies of consecration and installation been performed in a more satisfactory style; and the members of the lodge have reason to congratulate themselves upon the favourable auspices under which the infant lodge has been brought into existence. The members are apparently characterised by a spirit which will lead them to carry out the principles of the Order with true zeal and unanimity. The following is the order in which the programme was carried out. The brethren having assembled in the lodge room, the presiding officer took the chair, and appointed two P.M.'s as his Wardens *pro tem.* The brethren of the new lodge were then arranged in order. The lodge was opened in the three degrees, appropriate solemn music being played during the intervals. The presiding officer then addressed the brethren on the purpose of the meeting. The Secretary having addressed the presiding officer as to the course of the business, the presiding officer replied, and gave directions that the Secretary should read the petition and warrant. The presiding officer then inquired of the brethren if they approved of the officers named in the petition and warrant, when the brethren signified their approval in Masonic form, whereupon the presiding officer called on the Chaplain to deliver an oration. This was followed by an anthem (133rd Psalm)—1. Behold how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity. 2. It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down unto the beard, even unto Aaron's beard, and went down to the skirts of his clothing. 3. Like as the dew of Hermon, which fell upon the hill of Sion. 4. For there the Lord promised his blessing, and life for evermore. A prayer having been said by the Chaplain (the first portion), the chant "So mote it be" was given, followed by "Glory be to thee, O Lord," whereupon all the brethren, having arranged themselves in proper order, the presiding officer pronounced the invocation, and the chant "So mote it be" was again given. The lodge was then uncovered, and three P.M.'s, after carrying the cornucopia, wine, and oil three times round the lodge (solemn music being performed during the procession), halted in the proper place, when the anthem "Glory be to God on High, peace on earth, good will towards men" was sung, and the Chaplain, having taken the censer three times round the lodge (solemn music being performed during his progress), halted, when the second portion of the prayer by the Chaplain was said, and the chant "So mote it be" was then given, followed by the anthem—

Glory to God on high
Let heaven and earth reply,
Praise ye his name.
Masons his love adore,
Tyled in their mystic lore,
And cry out evermore,
Glory to God.

The presiding officer then formally dedicated and constituted the lodge, according to ancient custom, concluding with the chant "So mote it be" and the "Hallelujah Chorus." After the lodge was duly dedicated and constituted, the ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Mott, P.M., P.Z., Prov. G.S.B. A banquet was provided for the brethren in the lodge room, at which Bro. John Thornton, W.M., took the chair. Mr. Wright, of the Wavertree Coffee House, was the caterer on the occasion, and the excellent manner in which the dinner was set and served did him the highest credit. The usual loyal, patriotic, and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to with enthusiasm, Bro. W. M. Thornton proposed a vote of thanks to the M.W.G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland; Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., Prov. G.M. West Lancashire; and Bro. S. Alpass, P.G.S., for their great kindness and promptitude in obtaining and forwarding the warrant for this the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge. Thanks were also voted to the consecrating and installing officers, which was entered on the minutes. Bro. Scott proposed "The Worshipful Master," expressing the hope that the success which had attended the inauguration of the lodge that day would continue in connection with its future operations. The toast having been suitably responded to, "The

Officers of the Lodge," "The Visiting Brethren," and "All Poor and Distressed Brethren" were successively given. The lodge, after the banquet, being called back to labour, five candidates were then proposed for initiation at the next meeting, and also four brethren as joining members. The Lodge was then closed in the usual form and with solemn prayer. During the evening several appropriate glees, songs, &c., were sung by the musical brethren who took part in the consecration in a highly efficient manner, Bro. J. Skeaf playing the accompaniments with excellent taste.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

LAVING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL AND GYMNASIUM, AT DUNDEE, BY THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

The foundation stone of the south porch of the new Drill Hall and Gymnasium, which we believe is the largest hall in Scotland, and is intended for the drilling of the Volunteer corps, was laid on the 27th ult., with Masonic honours by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., Acting Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Free Masons in Scotland, and Prov. G.M. of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The weather was most propitious, and the ceremony passed off with great success.

The building as it at present stands is only but a temporary one, hurriedly got up in order to be of use during the time of the meeting of the British Association in Dundee, it having been found impossible—after it was resolved to go on with such a building—to erect the permanent hall in time for the meeting. The walls of the permanent building are to consist of stone and lime instead of brick, and the front gable or porch, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Earl of Dalhousie, will stand out about fifty feet nearer Bell-street than the front of the present temporary erection. The brick building is so far advanced that a few days will only now be required to finish it. Already, however, its interior is being fitted up as an exhibition hall, preparatory to the meeting of the British Association in Dundee in September next, when it is to be brought into requisition for the exhibition of fine arts, geological specimens, antiquities, objects illustrating natural history, coins, medals, and numerous other articles. The dimensions of the interior of the building are—length, including the gallery, 160ft., by about 80ft. in breadth. The height of the walls from the floor are 27ft. 7in., the height to the apex of the roof being 42ft. At the front or south end of the building a small gallery measuring 16ft. broad, and extending across the width of the hall, has been erected, underneath which are two rooms—one for the officers and an orderly room—which are being very conveniently fitted up. Entrance is obtained from both ends of the hall, there being three doorways at each end—a large one in the centre 9ft. wide by 10ft. in height, and two smaller ones at the sides, 5ft. in width by the same height. Along the front of the building a fine verandah has been constructed. It is eight feet in width and eight and a half feet in height, and is approached by eight flights of steps, one being at each of the side doors, and the remainder at the centre entrance to the hall. The verandah is to be covered with a glass roof, and enclosed by a crossed wooden railing. There are, altogether, fourteen windows, in the front wall, affording light to the rooms and gallery. Near the top of each gable are two windows of circular form, which can be used for the purpose of ventilation. The roof of the hall is supported by iron girders and stay rods, which are all to be painted and gilded, and the wood work of the roof is to be stained and varnished. The hall itself is lighted in the usual way from the roof, each side of which, to the depth of 11ft., consists of glass. At night the hall will be lighted with gas from six pendants of eight lights on each side. The walls are to be "sized" pink colour; and when finished, the hall will have a very cheerful and elegant appearance. Temporary refreshment-rooms are being rapidly proceeded with in the rear of the building; and we understand that in the vicinity of them a water fountain is to be erected. In order to give an idea of the size of the building, we might state that it contains about double the superficial area of the Kinnaird Hall; and is said to be the largest in Scotland. The contractors are—Messrs.

Edward and Robertson, architects; Allardice and Napier, Masons; Wm. Anderson, bricklayer; Foggie and Sons, and G. D. White, wrights; Peter Rattray, stonemason; John Thomson, plumber; and A. W. Fairweather, painter. The building has been erected under the special superintendence of Mr. William Edward, Mason.

The procession was a very numerous one, and consisted of the whole of the volunteer, artillery and rifle corps, and Masonic bodies in town, as well as several deputations from some of the sister lodges from a distance. The hour of muster was fixed at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and the men were very punctual in their attendance, for by that time nearly the whole of those who intended taking part in the proceedings had gathered together. The volunteers assembled *en masse* in the playground of the High School, and, a large group having taken up a position on the stairs in front of the school, the appearance which they presented, as viewed from the foot of Reform-street, was of a very picturesque and imposing description. The Masonic bodies met in the Kinnaird Hall at the same time. The whole of the volunteers, constituting an entire brigade, formed each into their own company, after which the riflemen marched out by the east gate and along Reform-street until they reached Bank-street, when they halted and faced about, and the artillerymen came out at the front gate, and took their position at the head of the procession. Meanwhile, the Freemasons formed into marching order in the Kinnaird Hall, and joined themselves to the rear, the whole procession while in close order extending from the Kinnaird Hall to the front gate of the High School. It is calculated that the total number in the procession was close upon one thousand. The volunteers were somewhere about 600 strong, there being about 170 belonging to the artillery, 300 to the 1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, and 130 to the Highland Rifle Volunteers. The mounted officers present were Captain Sandeman and Adjutant Tuffnell of the artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alison, Major Anderson, and Adjutant Falconer of the rifle corps. About four o'clock the procession moved off in the following order—Adjutant Tuffnell led the way on horseback, and then came the artillery headed by their brass band. The 1st Forfarshire Volunteer Regiment, also with their brass band at their head, came next, followed by the Highland Volunteer Companies, who marched to the strains of the bagpipe, the Masonic lodges bringing up the rear, and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire, with the Earl of Dalhousie, being at the end of the procession.

The following is a list of the Masonic lodges, with the names of the Masters or acting Masters, and the numbers present from each:—St. Thomas (No. 40), Arbroath, 5; Operative (No. 47), Dundee, John Logie, 44; Ancient (No. 49), Dundee, A. Kelt; St. David's (No. 78), Dundee, E. Guild, 20; Forfar Kilwinning, Forfar, Jas. Stewart, 6; St. Vigean's (No. 101), Arbroath, Dr. Arrott, 3; St. James's (No. 123), Brechin, Durie, 7; Thistle Operative (No. 158), Dundee, Laburn, 30; Forfar and Kincardine (No. 225), Dundee, Jas. Robertson, 26; Caledonian (No. 254), Dundee, W. Newton, 20; Airlie (No. 286), Kirriemuir, Robert Hay, 5; Pannure (No. 299), Arbroath, E. Strachan, 9; Lower Forfar (No. 309), Forfar, Charles Lang, 10; Camperdown (No. 317), Dundee, J. D. Wears, 60; and Albert (No. 448), Lochee, D. Foot, 20.

The volunteers were all in full dress, and the Masons were also in uniform. The route of the procession was short and simple. It passed round the east end of the High School and along Bell-street to the hall. The volunteers went off at quick march while the Freemasons only proceeded at slow time to the tune of the "Merry Masons," which had the effect of causing a considerable break in the ranks. Reform-street and Bell-street and all along the line of procession were crowded by an immense concourse of spectators, but on account of the arrangements made and the vigilance of the police, capital order was maintained throughout, and, so far as we have heard, no accident occurred. As soon as the head of the volunteer column reached Parker-square, the procession halted and divided into two ranks facing inwards. Lord Dalhousie, accompanied by the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, then marched between the open lines up to the place where the stone was to be laid, the lodges successively following in their order. The volunteers then formed three sides of a square in close column. The principal officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge having taken their proper positions around the stone, the ceremony was proceeded with. The "Queen's Anthem" was played by the Artillery Volunteer Band, after which they struck up the tune of the

"Merry Masons," during the playing of which the stone was slowly lifted up. This having been accomplished, Lord Dalhousie called upon the Grand Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk to place the coins and papers in the cavity of the stone. A glass casket containing the following articles was then deposited in the cavity of the stone:—The coins of the realm; copies of the local newspapers; a copy of the *Glasgow Herald*, containing the funeral oration of the Earl of Dalhousie on the late Sir Archibald Alison; and, photographs of the Earl of Dalhousie, Captain-Commandant Sandeman, Lieutenant-Colonel Alison, Major Anderson, and Adjutant Falconer.

The architect having at his lordship's request brought forward the proper workmen, the stone was gradually and very slowly lowered into its place, the band the while playing "After many changing years." This was followed by the usual Masonic ceremonies, after which his lordship poured from silver vessels measures of corn, wine, and oil upon the stone.

The Grand Chaplain (the Rev. Andrew Taylor) then offered up the following prayer:—

Almighty God, Architect of the Universe, whose hand laid the foundation of the earth, and whose right hand spanned out the heavens, we, Thy dependent creatures, bow down before Thee in lowly reverence and Godly fear.

Gracious Father and Supreme Ruler, who dost dispose all events, and dispense all blessings, we, Thy unworthy children, approach Thee with confidence and gratitude.

God of all grace, we thank Thee that Jesus the sun of righteousness, the day-spring from on high, hath visited our dark and troubled world to guide its inhabitants in the paths of wisdom and peace.

Father of lights, in whom all knowledge, holiness, and blessedness dwell, we praise Thee that Thou hast placed us in a habitation, all whose manifold objects and wondrous arrangements are so admirably fitted to supply our temporal necessities, and that Thou hast given us understanding to discern the properties, laws, and purposes of the natural world, and to apply our knowledge to beneficial uses. Thanking Thee, O God, for the progress which has lately been made in the discovery of truth, and in the invention of useful arts, we pray that this progress may be continued and accelerated until all the works of Thy hand fully subserve Thy gracious designs in their creation, continuance, and government. For this desirable end, merciful Father, be pleased to bless this edifice of which we are now assembled to lay the foundation. Be gracious to the association soon to meet within its walls for the advancement of science. Thankful for important benefits which have already been derived from its annual meetings, we pray that these benefits may in the future be multiplied and extended. Specially we supplicate Thee to endow all its members with the meekness of wisdom, so that laying apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, they may see Thee personally present in every object and event and law of nature, and thus be led to entertain stronger convictions of Thy personal existence, and to form a higher estimate of the nature originally given to man, to which Thou art desirous to restore him by the truth and spirit of Thy Son, and may be constrained to live more continually in Thy fear, trusting in Thy grace, and seeking Thy favour.

God of peace, in whom all is harmony of thought and action, and who, of Thy good will to men who had ceased to enjoy Thy friendship, didst send Thy Son to reveal Thy glory, and to bring back on earth the reign of kindness and peace, grant that—all men everywhere, having been renewed unto unfeigned fervent love—private and public enmities and injustice may cease, and that the nations of the earth, acting on the principles of righteousness and benevolence, may be permitted and inclined to turn their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and be no more under the necessity of learning the art of war.

For this great purpose, Almighty God, be gracious to Thy servants, who have voluntarily and patriotically associated themselves together with the view of receiving such training as to be better fitted, if need be, to defend the liberty and maintain the peace of our native land. God bless our country; bless our Legislature, our Queen, our Houses of Parliament, and our people, so that in all our national acts and enterprises, guided by equity and truth, we may be able to preserve peaceful relations with the world. God of nations, so turn the hearts of those in authority that the peace of this kingdom may be continued. Scatter Thou the people that delight in war. But so long as offences may come to us from without, may we be ready to protect our national interests from external injury. Specially

bless our volunteer force of all kinds, for whose use and comfort this hall is chiefly designed. Increase their number, sustain their perseverance, inflame their patriotism, perfect their discipline, and give them strength and skill, should danger threaten, to ward it off, and to keep our land from the oppression of its foes. May our liberty be handed down unimpaired to the latest posterity. For our brethren and our companions' sake, for the sake of our children's children, we will seek the good of our country, and say, Peace and liberty abide always within its borders.

O God, abundantly bless this town in all its interests. Bless its magistrates, ministers, manufacturers, merchants, artizans, and the whole body of its inhabitants—its churches, schools, its literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions. May its temporal and spiritual prosperity increase and mutually aid each other.

Be gracious to our ancient craft of Masonry. Bless our Provincial Grand Master, and spare him long to preside over the brethren of this province with ability and benefit. And may all the brethren, growing in the knowledge of Thee, and in the love of each other, after finishing, with Thy approval, their earthly work, be admitted into Thy Heavenly Kingdom.

And, Father of Mercies, we commend to Thy care and keeping Thy servants who shall be employed in building this hall. May they labour with diligence, and fidelity, and in peace, and brotherly love. Soon and successfully may it be completed, and may it last so long as it is required for civic and national good.—Amen.

Lord Dalhousie having offered up the prayer customary on such occasions, the band again struck up "The Merry Masons." This concluded the Masonic ceremonies.

Lord Dalhousie then addressed the assemblage. He said: Right Worshipful Substitute Grand Master, Right Worshipful Senior and Junior Wardens, and Brethren all of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire, to you my few first words must be addressed. I congratulate you upon the issue of the interesting work in which you have been engaged. I congratulate you on having assembled in such numbers as to give me, as your Provincial Grand Master, the satisfaction of showing the volunteers and people of this city, and upon such an occasion, that we can sympathise with any work which they have on hand. I thank you for the aid you have given me in accomplishing the work which we have undertaken to do; and I trust it has been done in a manner which shall prove efficient as long as this hall stands for any purpose whatever. [His lordship here called on Colonel Alison to step forward.] He then said: Colonel Alison, and Volunteers of the First Forfarshire Rifle Regiment,—I must now address myself to you, and I must tell you that, as lord-lieutenant of this county, I feel very proud in having been Masonically engaged to-day in a work which I cannot too highly commend. It is not my intention to address you generally upon the subject of the great national benefit which has arisen from the institution of the volunteer army. That is a matter now of history, and it has spoken for itself better than any other man can speak for it. But, volunteers, I have to observe that that movement, in its earliest stage, was taken up heartily in Dundee. It has been pursued with efficiency and zeal, and it has now culminated in your having in your town one of the finest regiments of volunteer-rifles, and some batteries of volunteer artillery that I will undertake to match against any in the United Kingdom. Audit, volunteers, this is not owing to any special merit or tact of your own, but it is owing to the fact that you have had good commanding officers, and especially my gallant friend, Colonel Alison, upon my left. And you have studied not only to learn your drill, but to be attentive to the orders which you have received from those who instruct you. This hall will be a vast boon to the volunteers of Dundee, because it will enable you at all times and in all weathers, in winter as well as in summer, to devote as much of your leisure time as you are called upon to do to the duties which you have undertaken as military men. I perfectly concur in the words of the beautiful prayer offered up by our Grand Chaplain that the horrors of war may be long averted, not only from this land, but from this nation. But of this I feel more secure than I did: that if war is to burst upon the country, and whilst we have our regular army fighting our battles abroad, we can feel secure in our homes and on our hearths, knowing that a volunteer army remains there ready to guard them. Volunteers, I thank you for the manner in which you have rallied round your standard, and for the manner in which you have received and accompanied

the Masonic bodies; and, believe me, I speak in their name when I say there never was a work in this city which they undertook with more pleasure or performed with more zeal. Brethren and volunteers, permit me once more to thank you for the turn-out this day, and to wish all prosperity to this undertaking, and to call from the brethren and the public here present three hearty cheers for Colonel Alison and the volunteers of Dundee. (The proposal was lustily responded to.)

Lieut.-Colonel Alison said: Lord Dalhousie, and brother volunteers and Masons, I only mean to say a few words after the eloquent speech which his lordship has favoured us with. I have to thank Lord Dalhousie for the trouble he has taken, and the honour he has done us, by being present here to-day in laying the foundation stone of this capital hall. Perhaps it may have been thought we aimed at too much when we began to build this large hall; but I have to say it is not yet what we aim at—we go further. We have nearly completed the hall, but to-day we have laid the foundation stone of a building which will be quite as useful—I mean an armoury for the staff—and last, though not least, a reading-room and library for the members of the regiment—I mean for the whole volunteer force of the district. I have to thank the Masons for the honour they have shown us by being present to-day. I have also to thank the members of the Town Council for the exceedingly courteous manner in which they met our advances when we stated that we wanted ground for a drill hall, and for the way in which they placed this site in our possession. I have to thank a number of other gentlemen, not immediately connected with the volunteers or Masons, for the manner in which they have backed us up, and I hope they will help us to bring this undertaking to a successful termination. I now conclude by again thanking the Lord-Lieutenant, and the brethren of the different Masonic lodges, for the honour they have done us, their presence here to-day showing that they appreciate the movement with which we are connected; and I hope they will never see us desert our colours. It will be a gratifying thing if by-and-bye, when others take the helm, they find the movement in the same progressive state in which it now is; and I hope they will be more zealous and much more efficient than we are.

Lord Dalhousie: There is one portion of the spectators whom it is not the desire of the Volunteers or the Masons to neglect, and that is the fairer portion. I beg to propose (in addition to thanking them for their presence to-day) that we give them three hearty cheers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alison: I propose three good cheers for Lord Dalhousie. I beg also to propose that we give three hearty cheers for our highly-appreciated Adjutant, Captain Falconer.

Among those present during the ceremony we observed Provost Hay and Bailies Foggie and Buchan. The Earl of Dalhousie shook hands very cordially with the Provost. The procession then re-formed, and marched slowly away from the ground, passing down by the front of the Sheriff Court Buildings and along Ward-road, the Masons this time leading the way. The Masons then returned to the Kinnaird Hall, and the Volunteers were dismissed at the High School. The whole of the proceedings were very successfully conducted, the greatest order having prevailed.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CATHEDRAL CHURCH FOR ST. ANDREW'S FIFE.

The ceremonial, as briefly announced in our last, took place on the 31st ult. The M.W.Bro. White-Melville, Grand Master Mason and Provincial Grand Master of Fife and Kinross officiating, supported by some of the leading Grand and Provincial Grand Lodge dignitaries, and very respectable delegations from sister lodges. *Apropos* of the new church, we may state that, for a considerable time past, the congregation of the Scottish Episcopal Church of St. Andrew's, of which the Rev. R. H. Skinner is incumbent, have had in contemplation the building of a larger place of worship than at present used by them, and with this object a movement was soon set on foot. The structure resolved on is in the form of a Cathedral for the See of St. Andrews, one of the original dioceses of Scotland, but now united with Dunkeld and Dunblane. Although this is the object contemplated, the new structure is to be one of only moderate pretensions, but fitted with an Episcopal Throne, and with stalls for the clergy of the diocese, and other requirements of a like nature. For the purpose of securing a good design, at an economical price, a limited competition was insti-

tuted; and on the plans being received, they were forwarded to Mr. Street, of London, the eminent architect, with a view to the selection of the most meritorious. That fixed on was one of two designs submitted by Mr. R. Anderson, 11, Duncan-street, Drummond-place, Edinburgh, who, though a young member of the profession, has had considerable merit attributed to him for ecclesiastical architecture. His plan sets forth an excellent example of pointed Gothic. The proportions are harmonious, and the design, as exhibited in the perspective, will be very fine. The interior, viewed from west to east, exhibits a fine vista, produced by the beautiful arches which divide the nave from the aisles—the pillars supporting which are light and graceful—while the east window, in which the view terminates, is effective without being ornate. The exterior of the building, which is to occupy a site in Queen-street, is attractive and pleasing, and will form an additional ornament to the already beautiful City of St. Andrew's. The dimensions of the church are as follow:—Total length, 122ft.; nave, 76ft. long, and 25ft. broad; aisles, 10ft. broad; choir and sanctuary, 35ft. long, and 22ft. broad; height to eaves of nave walls, 31ft., and to ridge of roof, 57ft.; the tower is 19ft. square at the base, exclusive of the buttresses; and the height to the top of the spire is 160ft. The whole of the nave and aisles will be seated with open deal benches for a congregation of 600. The spire is octagonal, and springs from a broach. It has four tall gabled spire lights, and is surmounted by a cross and cock. At intervals between the base and point are ornamental bands. The gables of the edifice are finished with the Latin cross.

Fortunately the weather was all that could be desired for the carrying out of the ceremonial. Between one and two o'clock, the Masonic bodies and others who were to form the procession assembled in the Madras College quadrangle, and, the Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened, the procession went through the principal streets in the City to the site of the building in the following order. The St. Andrew's Rifle Volunteer Band took their place to the front; delegations from lodges, Nos. 1 and 8, Edinburgh, headed by R.W.M. Bros. F. L. Law and W. Barton; No. 19, Cupar, headed by R.W.M. Alex. Nicholson; No. 25, St. Andrews, by R.W.M. McPherson; Nos. 47 and 78, Dundee, by R.W.Ms. D. Robertson and J. B. Young; No. 250, Dunfermline, by R.W.M.—Stewart; No. 468, Kirkcaldy, by R.W.M. H. Deas. The Fordel Masonic instrumental band—the Provincial Grand Lodge, which brought up the rear and was escorted by a guard of honour supplied by the St. Andrew's Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Captain Purvis and Ensign Grace—was composed of the following office bearers, headed by the M.W. Bro. Whyte Melville, G.M. Mason of Scotland, and Prov. G.M. of Fife and Kinross; Bros. J. T. Oswald, of Dunnikier, Subs. Prov. G.M.; Nicholson, Cupar, Prov. G.S.W., in the absence of the Earl of Rosslyn; McPherson, St. Andrews, Prov. G.J.W., in the absence of Sir P. A. Halket, of Pittfirrane; W. Pagan, Prov. G. Sec. and Treas.; the Rev. R. H. Skinner, Prov. G. Chap. The following members of the Grand Lodge were also present, namely, the Rev. W. G. Faithful, the Very Rev. G. Chap. S. Hay, G. Treas.; Capt. Hay, of Morton; and the G. Tyler, Bro. W. Miller Bryce. On reaching Queen-street, at the south end of which the site of the new church is situated, the procession was joined by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, incumbent of the Scottish Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's, accompanied by a few clerical brethren from a distance and the choristers of the congregation, the latter chanting an appropriate selection.

Previous to the arrangement of the procession, two large platforms, which had been erected for the accommodation of spectators, were filled with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Hon. George Campbell of Edenviwood, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and Chief Commissioner of Central India; the Hon. Mrs. Cheape, Colonel Clement Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Maur, Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Major Thomson, Major Chiene, Captain Wright, Captain Herbert, Dr. A. Watson Wemyss, of Denbrae; Professors Bell and Fischer, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers, Dr. Robson, Cupar; Mr. R. B. Dalgleish, of Dura; Mr. J. L. Small, of Fife; Mr. and Mrs. Horsburgh, Cupar; Mr. and Mrs. Udny, Mrs. Deane and family, Miss Maigill Crichton, Miss Grace Pagan, Clayton; Miss Mackie, Cupar; Mr. D. L. Burn and party; Mrs. Blackwood, Strathtyrum; Mrs. Colonel Low and Miss Low, Mrs. Dr. Boyd and party, Mr. and Mrs. Brodie and party, Mrs. Champion and Miss Champion, Miss Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Miss Cook, Mrs.

Skinner, Miss Booth, Mrs. Woodrow and family, Mrs. Drummond Hay, Mrs. and Miss Berwick, Miss Mauley, &c.

Arriving at the stone the Grand and Provincial Grand Officers took their position, and an appropriate service for the occasion having been conducted by the Prov. G. Chap., the Grand Master called upon the Prov. G. Sec. and Treasurer, Bro. W. Pagan, to deposit in the cavity of the stone a vase containing, in addition to the current coin of the realm, and sundry documents, an appropriately bound number of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR of June 29th, 1867, containing the Masonic career of the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., Prov. G.M. Glasgow, presented for the occasion by permission through Messrs. W. R. M. Thomson and Co., of Glasgow, the representatives in Scotland of this MAGAZINE. We may here mention, by way of referring to the selection of this particular number of the MAGAZINE, that additional interest may be considered as being attached to it under the circumstances, seeing that the father of the late Sir Archibald was a clergyman of note in the episcopal church, and that he, whose loss we mourn, and whose memory has just been "solemnly committed to the custody of his country," was himself a member of the same religious denomination as that for the adherents of which the foundation stone of the new church at St. Andrews was laid on the 31st ult.

The vase with its contents having been deposited in the cavity the latter was closed, and a plate put over it bearing the following inscription:—"Gloria in excelsis deo, et in terra Pax." At St. Andrews, in the thirty-first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and on the 31st of July in the Christian era MDCCCLXVII., and of the Masonic epoch ICCMDCCCLXVII., the foundation stone of this church, to be dedicated to the honour of God and his holy apostle Andrew, was laid with all solemnity by John Whyte Melville of Bennochy and Strathkinness, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Provincial Grand Master of Fife and Kinross, assisted by the office-bearers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in presence of the clergy, daughter lodges, and citizens, &c. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop; Robert Skinner, Presbyter, Incumbent, Provincial Grand Chaplain; Bro. Robert Anderson, architect; T. Wilson, Clerk of Works. Contractors—J. M'Intosh, mason; J. R. Swann, carpenter; J. Hart, plumber; J. M'Pherson, plasterer; D. Anderson, slater.

The mortar was next spread, and the upper part of the stone lowered, and put into position; and at the desire of the Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens respectively applied the plumb-line and the level, the Substitute Grand Master using the square. The Grand Master then struck the stone vigorously with the mallet, and said, "Pray the Great Architect of the Universe look down upon this our undertaking, and crown with prosperity the work of which we have this day laid the foundation-stone." He next poured over the stone corn, wine, and oil, and as he did so the Fordel Band performed "Old Hundred." The Grand Master then uttered the following prayer:—"Praise be to the Lord, immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundation of the earth, and extended the water beyond it. May he who supports the pillars of nations, the giver of all good, bless this city with abundance of corn, wine, and oil. May he crown with prosperity its magistrates, its ministers, and all denominations of its people, and shower down upon them all those blessings which he alone can bestow."

The ceremony being thus declared finished, a loud cheer rose from the assemblage, the Fordel Band playing the "Merry Masons."

The M.W. the G. Master said: Gentlemen of the Building Committee, I have had very great satisfaction in acceding to your wishes, and in this day performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of your new Episcopal church with all due Masonic solemnity; and I beg now, gentlemen, to restore to your care the foundation stone, which has been firmly and securely laid. I am old enough to have been present, and to remember the laying of the foundation-stone of your present church, in the year 1824, when the ceremony was performed by the late Earl of Kelly. I believe there is only one other individual present who witnessed the proceedings on that occasion—there is only one other Mason present, and that is the worthy Bro. Cruickshanks, who, for more than eighteen years, so efficiently performed the duties of W.M. of the St. Andrew's Lodge. Since that period the population of the ancient city had so vastly increased, and the railway has brought such a vast accession of visitors to enjoy its sea-bathing and to participate in the charms of its Links—more particularly

during the summer months—that the present building was found quite inadequate for the accommodation of the great increase of persons desirous of obtaining seats. It was, therefore, as you are aware, determined by the vestry, after due deliberation, that a new church should be built. A subscription was set on foot, and plans were obtained, of which you have selected one designed by your talented architect, Mr. Anderson. I am quite satisfied that the plan is worthy of his high reputation, and will add to the beauty of this part of the ancient city, whilst I trust it may be the means of bringing many to walk in the path which leads to everlasting life. I would now beg to thank the various deputations who have this day come so kindly forward to assist me in the present ceremony, and the brethren of the craft in general. I would particularly thank the brethren of the Lodge Journeymen, who have taken a long journey and voyage for the purpose of supporting me on the present occasion. I thank them very cordially, and the other brethren present. To the Artillery Volunteers I beg to tender my sincere thanks for the very efficient guard of honour they formed in connection with the procession. I have only now to pray that the Great Architect of the universe may, by His gracious kindness, permit this building to be brought to a successful issue, without any accident to the workmen who may be employed in its construction.

Mr. D. L. Burn then said, Most Worshipful G. Master, in the unavoidable absence of the Convenor of the Building Committee, the duty devolves upon me to thank you, in the name of the Committee and on behalf of the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, for the services which you and the brethren have rendered us this day. The past history of our Church is eminently calculated to instil us with confidence in its future prosperity; for members of the congregation are still alive who can remember when a mere handful of Episcopalians were wont to meet for worship in a small upper chamber in the fishers' quarter, and subsequently in a smaller room at St. Leonard's, previous to the erection of the present church in North-street. Let us rejoice that we have now emerged from this obscurity, and congratulate ourselves that so many members have been added to our body as to render your services and those of the brethren necessary in laying the foundation of a new building more suited to our present wants—more worthy of this ancient city—and with God's blessing destined, let us hope, to be the instrument of salvation to many for generations to come. To you, Most Worshipful Sir, and all the brethren who have so kindly favoured us with their assistance this day—to the clergy, magistrates, citizens, and volunteers, and last, not least, the ladies, who have adorned the platform and graced the ceremony by their presence, we offer our most grateful thanks. Mr. Burn, in concluding, proposed three cheers, which were given with a right good will, to the G. Master for the services he had rendered.

The G. Master next called for three cheers for the Queen, and the proceedings were brought to an appropriate conclusion by two successful photographs being taken of the assemblage by Bro. Campbell, of Howe-street, Edinburgh.

The procession was then re-formed and marched in the reverse order to the Madras College, where the Provincial Lodge was closed.

A number of the Freemasons and friends of the congregation dined in the Royal Hotel in the evening, the G.M. Mason of Scotland in the chair.

NORTH AMERICA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nova Scotia was held in their lodge room, Masonic Temple, Hollis-street, on Friday, June 21st, at four o'clock, p.m. The Grand Lodge was opened by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. W. H. Davies, M.D. The representatives of fifteen subordinate lodges were present. The M.W. Grand Master in his annual address congratulated the brethren upon the present prosperous condition of the Grand Lodge, stating that during the year, seven new warrants and dispensations had been issued. 1st, Ophir Lodge, Tangier, formerly holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland; 2nd, Eureka Lodge, Sheet Harbour; 3rd, Acacia Lodge, Amherst, formerly holding under the Grand Lodge of Ireland; 4th, Truro Lodge, Truro; 5th, Eldorado Lodge, Wine Harbour, formerly holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; 6th, Dis-

pension to Harmony Lodge, North East Harbour, Barrington ; 7th, Dispensation to W. H. Davies Lodge, Wood's Harbour, Barrington. Making a total of seventeen lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge is now in fraternal relations and correspondence with forty Grand Lodges, comprising most of those in the United States, many in South America, and some in the continent of Europe. The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report shewing the total revenue of the Grand Lodge to be 100,800 dollars. The Committee of Foreign correspondence reported having received the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year.

CANADA.

MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.

Annual Address of M.W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master, delivered at Kingston, 10th July, 1867.

Brethren,—It is now seven years since I last had the honour of addressing you from this chair, and on looking back over the record of your proceedings, and when reflecting on the many important events which have transpired during that long period I rejoice that I am able to congratulate you, not only upon the wise conservative counsels which have hitherto guided your efforts in the cause of Masonry, but, also, upon the deservedly high position which this Grand Lodge has obtained in the Masonic world. The blessing of God has rested upon our labours, and our constant prayer to Him should be that He would still continue to foster and to cherish our venerable and beloved institution, and so to influence and guide our aspirations and our acts, that we may successfully carry out the great objects for which we are associated together.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

Before proceeding to direct your attention more especially to the various important matters which will occupy your time and attention during the present session, there are two events of more than ordinary public interest which have transpired since our last annual meeting, to both of which I will now briefly refer. The first of these, in order of date, was the successful achievement of one of the most wonderful undertakings which man in his restless energy ever attempted. I allude to the Atlantic Telegraph. The constant and rapid correspondence now hourly kept up between England and America must have a tendency to bind still closer together those great nations. May it prove an eternal link of brotherhood between us all, and may the providence of God which has thus directed the genius of man to this crowning victory over difficulties and dangers of no ordinary magnitude, make it instrumental in securing the happiness of all nations, and the rights of all people.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The royal proclamation, which gave life and power to that great work in which our statesmen have been so long engaged, has been issued by our Most Gracious Sovereign, and the "Dominion of Canada" now takes her position among the powers of the earth. This binding together of the scattered fragments of an empire by closer union, not only doubles our material strength but our moral influence also, and must exercise a powerful effect in knitting still more closely the ties of reverence and affection which bind us to our beloved motherland. The immediate results of this important measure will depend entirely on the spirit in which our people work out its details, and, as an able writer on the subject remarks, the great ultimate issues which hang upon them will in all human probability be decided by the tone which may prevail in the new dominion, and the policy she may pursue during the next few years. That wise counsels may prevail, and that the leading men of all parties in the state may unite in securing a successful and harmonious working out of the great problem now submitted for our solution is, I am sure, the earnest wish of every true lover of his country, and all will unite in the heartfelt aspiration and prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe that he, by whose permission and authority kings reign and nations exist, will pour down his richest blessings upon our beloved Queen and upon this country and people.

A GENERAL GRAND LODGE.

The new state of political existence upon which we are now

entering, necessarily brings up for our consideration the effect which it must to some extent have on our position as a Grand Lodge. The name by which for many years we have been known and recognised in the Masonic world becomes now, it is claimed, a misnomer. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, which has supreme authority in that section of the new dominion, is as much a Grand Lodge of Canada as we ourselves are. The distinguished brother who presided at your last annual meeting approved of the idea of a General Grand Lodge, having Provincial Grand Lodges in each province, and the Board of General Purposes, to whom the subject was referred, also reported favourably upon the suggestion made by my Most Worshipful predecessor, but at the same time advised that no immediate action be taken in the matter. What at that time was only an anticipation has now become a reality, and while I readily admit that there is something peculiarly pleasing in the idea of uniting all the members of our fraternity who reside in the various provinces now confederated together into one grand body, and while contemplating also the probability of important territorial additions still to be made to the new dominion, I must confess that I entertain grave doubts whether a union, embracing such an immense extent of country, would have a tendency to promote the advancement of the best interests of Masonry on the continent. In Great Britain, as you are well aware, there is no General Grand Lodge, and in the neighbouring republic each state has a Grand Lodge, which exercises supreme Masonic authority in her own jurisdiction. In the year 1859 the subject of a General Grand Lodge for the United States was brought before a committee of Grand Officers for consideration, and by referring to my address for that year you will find that I at that time expressed the opinion that the creation of a General Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over the several states of the Union would neither be expedient nor desirable.

In submitting, however, the whole subject to your careful consideration, I do not wish it to be understood that I either decidedly oppose or approve of the suggestions which have been made. All I mean to convey to you is, that thus far I have not been able to satisfy my own mind as to the wisest course to be pursued under our present circumstances. But I earnestly request for it that thoughtful and calm investigation which the great importance of the matter imperatively requires at your hands, and I would suggest that its consideration be referred to a special committee, who may be able to report during the present session.

THE MASONIC ASYLUM.

The next subject of importance to which I would now direct your attention is the proposed Masonic Asylum. Acting upon the suggestions made by the Board of General Purposes, a circular containing a series of questions has been addressed to each of our subordinate lodges, their replies to which will enable us to ascertain the views and wishes of the Craft generally upon this very interesting and important question.

It appears to me that we are not yet in a position which would warrant so large an expenditure of money as would be required for the erection and endowment of such an establishment as the Masons of Canada would wish to see associated with their name and Order. Neither do I believe that there exists any urgent necessity for the immediate expenditure of money for this purpose; for although we must all admire the princely benevolence displayed by the Masons of England in their great Masonic charities, we at the same time also know how widely different our position and circumstances are from theirs. Every warranted lodge under this jurisdiction has, doubtless, its little list of widows and orphans, whom it gladly relieves to the utmost extent of its ability; and this Grand Body, also, has never yet turned a deaf ear to the appeal of poverty or distress; but if you were carefully to examine as to the position and circumstances of the parties respectively who have thus received relief and assistance at your hands you would, I am convinced, find that but very few of them, if any would accept your bounty, if coupled with the condition, that before they could become recipients of it they must become the inmates of a Masonic asylum, and such of you as have had an opportunity of visiting asylums erected for aged and indigent Masons, either in England or elsewhere, and have carefully observed the inmates of these institutions, must admit the facts, that, in this country, we have but few representatives of that unfortunate class of cases amongst us. The whole funds of our Grand Lodge (with the exception of that portion which is absolutely required to defray contingent and other expenses) are,

I consider, sacred to benevolent purposes; and if these are prudently invested in public securities, we shall be enabled, without encroaching upon the principal, effectually to relieve and assist all who have claims upon our benevolence.

A BUILDING FOR GRAND LODGE PURPOSES.

It has also been suggested that the time has at length arrived when Grand Lodge should have a suitable and permanent place of meeting, and that a building should be at once erected in some central position, where the meetings of Grand Lodge should be held, and where the office of the Grand Secretary should be permanently established. With this suggestion I feel disposed to concur, but, until it is finally determined whether our boundaries are to be enlarged, or whether our jurisdiction is to remain as at present, it does not appear to me that we could prudently proceed to take action even in this matter at present. The whole subject, however, as to the disposal of the Asylum Fund, and the various interests connected with it, having now been before Grand Lodge for several years past, I entertain no doubt but that you will, during the present session, be able to arrive at a wise and satisfactory conclusion with regard to it.

"THE WORK."

It having been decided at our last annual meeting that in order to secure uniformity in our lodges, an exemplification of "the work," as it is technically called, should be given upon the second day of the present session, I some time since appointed a committee, composed of Bros. Harris, Bull, and White, upon whom this duty will devolve. These brethren, with such aid and assistance as I could render them, have devoted much time and thought to a careful preparation for the proper discharge of the duty imposed upon them. I must confess that, individually, I am nervously apprehensive as to an attempt at innovation or change in the *lex non scripta* of Masonry. A system which has come down to us from our ancient brethren, hallowed, mellowed, and approved by our fathers in the mystic art, is not to be rashly interfered with; and if through inadvertence, or because it seemed more consistent with our modern notions, any change has crept in, I would gladly favour an immediate return to the old paths and traditions of our Order, for, as an ancient writer quaintly remarks: "they are the registers, the chronicles of the age they were made in, and speak the truth of history better than a hundred of your printed communications." I much regret that the pressure of business will prevent our distinguished and right worshipful Brother Richard Bull from assisting in the exemplification of a work, to the careful arrangement of which his best skill and ability has been most earnestly devoted. In connection with this subject, I may add that it is intended to appoint a standing committee on work, to whom all communications on that subject will in future be addressed.

THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Upon carefully examining the published proceedings of our Grand Lodge for the last few years, I have been much struck with the amount of labour which devolves upon, and is so ably performed by, our Board of General Purposes; and I am sure that I but express the prevailing sentiment of the Grand Lodge when I say that we, as a body, are deeply indebted and most grateful to them for their efficient and valuable services. This Board is composed of our most intelligent and best educated members; and although it is doubtless considered as a very high honour to be selected as worthy of a seat among them, yet its members soon discover that high positions are generally accompanied with important duties and great additional responsibilities. The patient and unwearying attention given by them to minute and frequently tedious details, the constant sacrifice of their own private interests for the common good (for, in addition to their labours at Grand Lodge, the heaviest portion of their duties is performed between the annual meetings), and the careful and laborious discussions which precede all their decisions, must be understood and known before they can be fully appreciated. And when we consider also that these brethren cheerfully devote their time and talents, without remuneration of any kind, simply from a love of the Order, surely I cannot err in claiming for them not only your cordial countenance and support, but also your most grateful and hearty acknowledgments.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Since our last annual meeting I have granted dispensations for fourteen new lodges, which are named and situated as follows:— Oriental, Port Burwell, July 25th, 1866; Petrolia, Petrolia, Aug.

9th, 1866; Tuscan, Levis, Oct. 1st, 1866; Prince Albert, Prince Albert, Dec. 4th, 1866; Old Light, Lucknow, Jan. 19th, 1867; Enniskillen, York, Jan. 21st, 1867; Plantagenet, Plantagenet, Feb. 19th, 1867; Royal Canadian, Sweetinburgh, Feb. 20th, 1867; Ascot, Lennoxville, Mar. 6th, 1867; Filius Vetus, Adolphustown, Mar. 6th, 1867; Belmont, Belmont, April 8th, 1867; Ashlar, Coaticook, May 21st, 1867; Orilla, Orilla, June 12th, 1867; Scotland, Scotland, June 26th, 1867.

As each of these applications were accompanied by the necessary certificates and vouchers required by our regulations, I have now much pleasure in recommending that a regular warrant of constitution be issued to them respectively, in lieu of the temporary authority granted by my dispensations.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

During the past year I have been called upon officially to decide various questions of Masonic law, but as none of them possess any peculiar interest or importance, I consider it unnecessary to bring them before you at present. A serious difficulty occurred in one of our subordinate lodges, in which several worshipful brethren became unhappily involved, but as this matter has all been happily and satisfactorily arranged, and the lawful authority of this Grand Lodge properly vindicated, I have no desire to give it undue prominence, or to refer further to a matter which occasioned me much pain and anxiety at the time. All the documents, however, connected with this and similar matters are in the possession of the Grand Secretary, and can be referred to if necessary.

THE GRAND SECRETARY.

At the last meeting of this Grand Lodge it was determined that an honorary jewel should be prepared and presented to our Grand Secretary. This I find has been neglected, but no time will now be lost in giving effect to your wishes, although at the same time I would venture to suggest for your consideration whether twelve years of valuable and faithful service might not be more substantially and appropriately acknowledged, than by a mere jewel of office, which although valuable as a proof of your appreciation, and regard, is otherwise but of little use to the recipient.

BOSTON.

I was honoured by an invitation from the M.W.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to be present at the dedication of their Masonic temple at Boston, on the 24th of June last, and I much regret that circumstances prevented me from accepting the invitation, and from meeting the large and brilliant assemblage of Masons upon that very interesting occasion. His Excellency, W. Bro. Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, with the leading members of the Fraternity in that Republic, and upwards of ten thousand Masons participated in the solemn and imposing ceremonies of dedication. We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts upon the successful completion of their superb edifice, and also upon the great success which has thus crowned their labours. We, as Masons, enter as fully, and participate as heartily in the joyous emotions excited by the occurrence of important events of this kind, as if they had taken place in our midst and in our own dominion, for Masonry knows neither country nor language; and although (as the reverend and eloquent orator said on the occasion referred to), we may be men of different nationalities, men of diverse views in philosophy, men of widely varying types of religious faith, men of diametrically opposite political sentiments, yet we have been brought into harmonious and abiding social relations by the powerful and controlling influence of the compass and square.

DISTRESS IN GEORGIA.

I regret to announce to Grand Lodge that much distress still prevails among our brethren in the Southern States, and startling accounts of misery and want suffered by the widows and orphans of Masons in the State of Georgia have been forwarded to the Craft in Canada and elsewhere. Our lodges in many instances promptly responded to this appeal, and I would gladly at that time have been the almoner of your bounty, but found, upon inquiry, that no funds, either for charitable or other purposes, are now left subject to the order of your Grand Master. I heartily commend this subject to your most favourable consideration, and hope that if this distress and want has not already been relieved by a bountiful harvest, no time will be lost in forwarding substantial evidence of your sympathy to the suffering widows and orphans of Georgia.

BRO. FURNELL.

It is also my painful duty to inform you of the death of Bro. Furnell, the representative of our Grand Lodge at the Grand

Lodge of Ireland. By the death of this distinguished brother we have lost a warm friend, and our Order a most worthy Craftsman. His loss will be sincerely regretted by every member of the Fraternity in Canada.

I have much pleasure in appointing R.W. Bro. James Vokes Mackey, of Dublin, as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Ireland, with the rank of a Past Grand Senior Warden, as successor to our deceased Bro. Furnell.

REPRESENTATIVES.

I have also made arrangements on behalf of this Grand Lodge for an exchange of representatives with several other Grand Bodies with whom we have *not heretofore been in communication*, and I have appointed the following distinguished members of our Order as our representatives at these Grand Lodges and Grand Orient respectively, viz.:—R.W. Bros. Andrew Kerr Mackinlay, at Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; E. T. Carr, at Grand Lodge of Kansas; Ill. Bros. J. M. C. Obed, at Grand Orient of Cuba; Dr. Francesco De Paula Romas, at Grand Orient of Brazil; J. M. Samper Angiano, at Grand Orient of New Grenada; Antonio M. Mollejas, at Grand Orient of Venezuela; Adolph R. Pfeil, at Grand Orient of Uruguay; Joas Caetano D'Alweida, at Grand Orient of Portugal; Luis Goapil, 33°, at Grand Orient of Mexico; Francesco De Luca, at Grand Orient of Italy; A. M. Medinas at Grand Orient of Chili.

These diplomatic relations with Grand Orient have been established through the kind and fraternal offices of Ill. Bro. Andrea Cassard, the distinguished representative of those Grand Bodies to the Grand Lodges of the United States, and I indulge in the hope that we will soon have the pleasure of receiving and welcoming, in proper form, the accredited representatives of these Grand Bodies among us.

By the last mail from England I received an official communication from our M.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, announcing the resignation of his position as representative of the Grand Lodge of England, near this Grand Lodge, a copy of which I herewith lay before you.

Although retiring from a high and important position, the duties of which he has for so many years discharged with great ability and discretion, our distinguished brother cannot by any means sever the link which connects him with the Grand Lodge. His past services, and the many pleasing incidents connected with them, will never be forgotten by his Canadian brethren, and should he again return to this jurisdiction he will find many warm hearts and ready hands to welcome and to greet him.

UNAFFILIATED MASONS.

I would also direct the attention of Grand Lodge to the very large and increasing number of Masons who are not connected with any of our lodges, and who, consequently, contribute nothing towards our fund of benevolence. This subject has occupied much of my attention for many years past, and I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of directing that every subordinate lodge should endeavour to ascertain, with as little delay as possible, the names of all unaffiliated Masons residing within the limits of their jurisdiction, and inform them that their names have been entered on the unaffiliated roll of the lodge, and that by instructions received from Grand Lodge they are required to contribute a certain sum annually (say half dues), and that a failure on their part to comply with this requirement will be followed by such a penalty as Grand Lodge may be pleased to direct. I have discussed this subject with many of our unaffiliated brethren, who, from the pressure of their avocations, and for other reasons, have felt it necessary to retire from an active participation in lodge duties, and in nearly every instance I have been assured that they would gladly resume their connection with the Order, provided some such scheme as I have suggested was adopted.

FENIANISM.

In the month of September last I addressed letters to the Grand Masters of the neighbouring States referring to the wicked and unjustifiable attempts of those reckless and lawless men, known as Fenians, to invade these provinces, and asking them to supply me with any information they might possess as to their plans and intentions. The replies to these letters were most prompt and fraternal, and while assuring me that their best services would be rendered to me in the matter referred to, they, at the same time, convinced me that they and the intelligent and enlightened classes in the United States had no sympathy with these piratical marauders, who had without a shadow of reason attacked and still threatened a peaceful and inoffen-

sive community. On this subject I have also been in communication with the Grand Masters of England and Ireland.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

Your committee appointed to collect material for a more perfect history of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction, have, under the able superintendence of their chairman, the R.W. Bro. S. D. Fowler, collected a mass of information relating to the early history of our Order in Canada, of a most interesting and valuable character, and are entitled to the best thanks, not only of this Grand Lodge, but of every member of the Craft in the jurisdiction. The result of the labours of this committee have partially been published in "The Craftsman," and has materially added to the lively interest with which the members of our fraternity look forward to the arrival of the monthly numbers of this most excellent periodical.

In connection with this subject I would earnestly invite the attention of our old lodges to a careful search in their archives for minutes and documents connected with the early incidents of their history, with a view to forwarding them to this committee with as little delay as possible.

LIBRARY.

I have also to direct the attention of Grand Lodge to the large accumulation of valuable Masonic material, consisting of printed proceedings of Grand Lodges, pamphlets, &c., now in the office of our Grand Secretary, and to suggest that if they were arranged and cheaply bound they would form a valuable addition to our Grand Lodge Library.

INDEX.

It is also desirable that a general index to our own proceedings should be prepared and printed, and I would also suggest that in future an index be added to our annual publication of proceedings.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

Since our last annual communication I have had the pleasure of paying official visits to my brethren in Guelph, Montreal, Peterboro' and London, and I need scarcely add that my reception everywhere was most cordial and hearty. I would gladly have visited many of our other lodges, had time and circumstances permitted, as I have long felt that official visits of this kind have a most beneficial effect in promoting the interests of Masonry.

SPECIAL GRAND LODGES.

I have also to state for the information of Grand Lodge, that I authorised the holding of two special meetings of Grand Lodge, since our last annual communications, which, on both occasions, were ably presided over by my Most Worshipful Brother, Past Grand Master Harrington, who officiated at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of two churches in Ottawa, a full account of which appeared in the papers of the day.

INVESTMENT OF GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

About the middle of August last, I observed an official notice emanating from the Receiver General's Department, to the effect that applications would be received up to the 10th of September for the purchase of provincial debentures, which were to bear 7 per cent. interest, and knowing that a large portion of our funds was lying on deposit at 4 per cent., I at once saw the importance of securing so favourable and safe an investment for them. I proceeded to St. Catharines, where I met many members of the Board of General Purposes, who were there attending a meeting of the Grand Chapter, and consulted them in reference to the matter. Finding that they approved of my suggestion I proceeded to Toronto for the purpose of advising the Trustees of the Asylum Fund to invest that amount also in provincial debentures. I then visited Montreal, and made the necessary arrangements with our much-esteemed brother, the Chairman of the Board of General Purposes, for the transfer of our funds; after which I proceeded to Ottawa, which I reached on the 18th of August, where, with the valuable assistance of the Deputy Receiver-General, I completed all the arrangements I had the power to make. I again returned to Montreal for the purpose of obtaining the signature of the Chairman of the Board to an order on the bank having charge of our funds, to deposit the same in the Bank of Montreal, as directed by the Receiver-General. You are all probably aware that by the existing regulations the signatures of the Chairman, the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Treasurer, are required to any order for the payment of money. On again

calling upon R. W. Bro. Stevenson, I ascertained that he did not like assuming the responsibility of making this change without calling a special meeting of the board to consider the matter; and as the time allowed for the application had nearly expired, I could only urge upon him the necessity of losing no time in ascertaining the views of the members of the board (of which, by the way, I ascertained no doubt), and I then returned home. On the 10th of September the sum of 16,000 dollars was deposited in the Bank of Montreal, for which amount provincial debentures were duly issued and handed over to the Grand Treasurer. An additional sum of 1,500 dollars was on hand at the time, but I am unable to say why this amount was not also invested in the same securities. The asylum fund was also invested by the trustees in provincial debentures.

FINANCES.

The accounts of that most trustworthy and valuable officer, the Grand Treasurer, showing the state of our finances up to the 1st day of July, inst., will be laid before you, from which you will be pleased to learn that our finances are in a most satisfactory condition.

I would suggest that whatever decision may be arrived at with reference to the asylum fund, it should still appear in, and form part of the Grand Treasurer's accounts, so that members may at all times know exactly the position of all their funds.

I find that we have to that date, cash in the Gore Dols. c.
Bank, at Simcoe 5,159 67
In County Middlesex Debentures 1,600 00
In Provincial Debentures 16,000 00

Total funds	22,759 67
Which amount belongs to the following accounts:-	

	Dols. c.
General Fund	14,220 71
Asylum Fund	467 81
Investment for benevolence	7,890 24
Current for ditto.....	180 91
	<hr/> 22,759 67

In addition to which interest has accrued on provincial debentures, but which will not be available until the 1st of September next, when the half year's interest falls due, to the amount of 373 dollars 33 cents, to be distributed as follows:—Benevolence, 184 dollars 10 cents; Asylum Fund, 10 dollars 92 cents; General, 178 dollars 31 cents; total, 373 dollars 33 cents.

BY-LAWS OF LODGES.

During the past year I have had to examine carefully a number of by-laws of lodges. These, with some amendments and trifling alterations, I have had much pleasure in approving and confirming.

BALLOT FOR GRAND OFFICERS.

I have also endeavoured, with the assistance of that most efficient officer, your Grand Secretary, to perfect the arrangement of a system which will be tested at the present meeting, and by which I hope most valuable time will be saved to Grand Lodge at our annual balloting.

CONCLUSION.

There are still many subjects connected with my administration of your affairs during the past year which I would have wished to report upon for your information, but as this address has already extended far beyond the limits originally contemplated, I will only add that all the documents connected with my transactions are ready for inspection should any reference to them be desired, and I think I may say with confidence that my successor will find no unfinished business to encroach either upon his time or attention.

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon our labours during the present communication, and wisdom from on high direct and guide us in all we undertake for the advancement and promulgation of our divine art.

W.M. WILSON, Grand Master,

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons met on the 10th ult., in St. George's Hall, Kingston. There was a very large meeting, over 150 lodges being represented. The Grand Master's address was presented and referred to committee. After routine business the lodge rose at four o'clock to attend an excursion on board a steamer through the Thousand Islands; about 300 attended the excursion. The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, were present. The party returned about nine o'clock, after a most

delightful trip. The lodge met on the 11th ult. The next annual commemoration will be held at London.

The Grand Lodge closed its labours at Kingston on Friday afternoon last, after the installation of the Grand Officers. The following is a list of the Grand Officers elected and appointed at this Grand Communication:—M.W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master; R.W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, Deputy Grand Master; R.W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Grand Senior Warden; R.W. Bro. Dr. Turquand, Grand Junior Warden; R.W. Bro. Rev. V. Clementi, Grand Chaplain; R.W. Bro. H. Goff, Grand Treasurer; R.W. Bro. A. Murray, Grand Registrar; R.W. Bro. T. B. Harris, Secretary; R.W. Bro. James Heron, Grand Tyler.

APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

V.W. Bro. J. Clarke, Grand Senior Deacon; V.W. Bro. J. Bowman, Grand Junior Deacon; V.W. Bro. M. H. Spencer, Grand Superintendent of Works; V.W. Bro. Wm. Edgar, Grand Director of Ceremonies; V.W. Bro. E. H. Parker, Grand Assistant of Ceremonies; V.W. Bro. Wm. Angus, Grand Assistant Secretary; V.W. Bro. J. W. Leitbridge, Grand Sword Bearer; V.W. Bro. E. McKay, Grand Organist; V.W. Bro. H. Waterman, Grand Assistant Organist; V.W. Bro. S. H. Blondheim, Grand Pursuivant.

DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

R.W. Bro. F. Westlake, London District; R.W. D. Bro. Curtis, Wilson District; R.W. Bro. M. C. Cameron, Huron District; R.W. Bro. J. Seymour, Hamilton District; R.W. Bro. E. A. Walker, Toronto District; R.W. Bro. Wm. McCabe, Ontario District; R.W. Bro. D. Frazer, Prince Edward District; R.W. Bro. J. P. Featherston, Central District; R.W. Bro. R. Bull, Montreal District; R.W. Bro. Alex. Walker, Quebec District.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

JOPPA CHAPTER (No. 188).—A convocation of this chapter was held for the first time at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Monday evening, the 5th inst., recently removed from the London Coffee House. Comp. S. V. Abraham, M.E.Z., occupied the throne, supported by Comp. Eskell, II, and other officers. Bros. Alexander and D. Davis having been previously balloted for and accepted, were introduced in due form and impressively exalted to the sublime degree of Arch Masonry. The next business on the minutes was the election of officers for the next twelve months, which resulted as follows:—Comps. Eskell, 1st Principal; L. Lazarus, 2nd Principal; Littau, 3rd Principal; H. F. Isaacs, Scribo E.; Rev. M. B. Levy, Scribo N.; Pollitzer, P.S.; and Cohen, Treas. There being no further business, the chapter was closed in solemn prayer, after which the comps. adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided in the usual liberal style for which Comp. Jennings (the manager) is proverbial for. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts disposed of, the M.E.Z. proposed the healths of the newly-exalted companions, whom, he said, had many excellencies which he would not dilate upon. They had shown a zeal for the Craft which held forth every hope that they would make good companions. They had shown such appreciation of the Masonic ritual that he (the M.E.Z.) did not despair of seeing Comps. David and Lazarus eventually holding the highest position in the Order. The new companions replied, assuring the chapter that they fully appreciated the honour conferred upon them—they believed that every step taken in Freemasonry served to cement still more strongly friendship and brotherly love. If they were proud of being brothers, they were still prouder of being exalted among Arch Masons. Want of space prevents our reporting the many excellent speeches given upon this occasion—suffice to say, a very pleasant evening was passed in the feast of reason and flow of soul. In conclusion, we must not omit mentioning the presence of S. M. Lazarus, P.Z., founder of the chapter, who was the first M.E.Z., and who occupied the throne two consecutive years, viz., 1843 and 1844. Some complimentary allusions were made upon the excellence of this worthy and highly-esteemed companion, and thanks tendered him for his willingness at all times to act for an officer who may be absent.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Hove Chapter* (No. 587).—The quarterly meeting was held at the Masonic rooms in Newhall-street, on

Thursday, 1st inst., being the first after the election of the new officers. In the unavoidable absence of the M.E.Z., the first chair was taken at 4 p.m. by Comp. Jones, P.Z. He was assisted by companions J. B. Hebbert, H.; E. Worrall, J.; Genever, E.; Partridge, N.; Burnell, Prin. Soj.; Whithead, Assist. Soj.; Bedford, P.Z. There were present, as visitors, Comps. Dr. Hopkins (590) and P.Z. (587), and West. The attendance was very limited, although this chapter is numerically unusually strong, there being more than 100 members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. There were several candidates for exaltation named in the circular, of whom only one, Bro. Rowe, presented himself. Having been previously ballotted for he was admitted, properly prepared, and duly exalted to this supreme degree. Too much can hardly be said in praise of all the officers, who, without exception, did their work in excellent style, the more commendable as this was the first occasion on which they officiated in their new positions. Not only were they textually perfect, speaking with fluency, but there was a quiet impressiveness of manner which gave dignity to the ceremony, and could not but produce a favourable impression on the candidate. One point is to be regretted, namely, that with the exception of the acting M.E.Z., the I.P.Z., and the reporter, himself, though a visitor, a P.Z. of this chapter, there were none present of the many who have passed the chairs.

The Chapter was closed at six o'clock, and the companions adjourned to the banqueting room, where an excellent repast had been prepared. This was followed by the usual complimentary toasts, several addresses and songs, all which contributed to the happiness and harmony of the meeting, which was terminated about nine o'clock.

In regard to the mention made above as to the absence of P. Principals, this appears to be a defect too common throughout the Craft. Many are most zealous for a few years, are ambitious to rise to the higher offices, perhaps perform their duties in each thoroughly, and then, as if the effort had exhausted all their powers, soon become indifferent, and after a time entirely give up attendance, forgetful of their original obligations, which ought ever to be considered as binding. They thus, too, lead the outer world to think lightly of the Craft, when it is found that those who from their superior privileges might be expected to appreciate it most highly, and to set a good example to younger members, prove the opposite by their neglect of its principles and advantages. This is not a mere surmise, for such disregard of lodge duties on the part of old members is often adduced by those unfriendly to us, as evidence of the limited hold that Masonry has upon their affections. Moreover, the absence of such as have gained experience is frequently felt by younger Masons, who have to exercise authority, when being in office they meet with difficulties and need the advice of their seniors.

REVIEWS.

Calendar of the Order of Masonic Knights Templar and Knights of Malta for 1867-8.

We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of all the members of these Orders to the above useful publication, which is issued annually by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, Sir Knight William Stuart Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

The first few pages are devoted to the muster-roll of Grand Officers, and among the distinguished list we greet several fresh faces. Sir Knight the Rev. John Huyshe, since the last "Annual," has been appointed to the high position of Deputy Grand Master, and the following Provincial Grand Commanders appear in its pages for the first time, viz.:—Sir Knights Major George Cornwall Leigh, *M.P.* for Cheshire; Thomas C. Marshall, for West Indies; William J. Meymott, unattached; Captain Nathaniel George Phillips, for Suffolk; Right Hon. Lord Eliot, *M.P.* for Cornwall; Staffordshire and Warwickshire, vacant. The roll of encampments is then presented according to an alphabetical arrangement which enables the reader to find the information required almost as soon as the want is felt. The total number of active encampments being some 110, as compared with 100, in the last year's calendar. An abstract of each of the meetings of Grand Conclave during the twelve months, as respects the business, and the attendance of officers and members, come next in order, and we cannot too

highly speak of the exactness and care displayed in compiling and arranging the whole.

We cannot help thinking that were the "Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge" to be similarly printed and arranged, they would be much more convenient and valuable than in the present form. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has for years issued a "Reporter," and we understand it is much appreciated by the members, who take a pride in preserving so handy a record of their proceedings.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul make their first tour of the watering places this month since their return from America. They will visit the following towns—Whitby, Redcar, Richmond, Ambleside, Blackpool, Lytham, Southport, Buxton, Congleton, Llandudno, Warrington, Welshpool, and Aberystwith, commencing the 9th inst., and ending the 30th inst. Their great success in America will cause them to re-visit that country in the autumn of next year. Their opening entertainment at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the 3rd inst., was a success.

LODGE MEETINGS, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17TH, 1867.

MONDAY, 12th.—Westbourne Lodge of Emergency (No. 733). New Inn, Edgeware-road; Peckham Lodge (No. 879), Edinboro' Castle, Peckham Rye; Panmure Chapter (No. 720), Loughborough Hotel, Brixton.

TUESDAY, 13th.—Wellington Lodge (No. 548), White Swan Tavern, Deptford.

WEDNESDAY, 14th.—Committee Royal Benevolent Institution, at 3; Doric Lodge (No. 933), Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.

THURSDAY, 15th.—Westbourne Lodge (No. 733), New Inn, Edgeware-road; Cosmopolitan Lodge (No. 917), Great Westbourne Hotel, Paddington.

FRIDAY, 16th.—New Concord Lodge (No. 813), Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen drove out on the 31st ult. with Princess Louis of Hesse, and her Majesty walked in the grounds on the morning of the 1st inst., accompanied by Princess Louise and the Princess of Leiningen. The Queen walked in the grounds on the morning of the 2nd inst., accompanied by Princess Louise and the Princess of Leiningen. The Queen walked in the grounds in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Princess of Leiningen, and Her Majesty walked out on the morning of the 3rd inst. with Princess Louise. The Queen held a Council at one o'clock, at which were present the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Right Hon. Wilson Patten. The Queen, Princess Louise, and the Princess of Leiningen rode on ponies in the grounds in the afternoon, and Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice went out walking. Her Majesty and the royal family attended divine service at Osborne on the morning of the 4th inst. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The Rev. George Protheroe officiated. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Princess of Leiningen, walked in the grounds on the morning of the 5th inst. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice also went out. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, drove out in the afternoon, and her Majesty and Princess Louise rode on ponies in the grounds

on the morning of the 6th inst. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Leiningen drove out in the afternoon.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the 1st inst., Lord Derby reappeared, and was congratulated on his recovery by Earl Granville. Several bills having been advanced a stage, the House went into committee on the Reform Bill. Earl Grey moved his amendment for taking away one member from towns up to 12,000 inhabitants. In doing so, he elaborated his scheme of redistribution. His amendment would place twelve seats at their disposal. By grouping other boroughs eleven more would be obtained, and these twenty-three members he proposed to bestow in the creation of three-cornered constituencies. Thus, instead of giving only two members to the Inns of Court, as he had proposed, he would give three. Similarly he would give a third member to Middlesex, to the North Riding, to West Cornwall, to East Kent, to North Devon, to each of the two divisions of North Lancashire, to each of the two divisions of South Lancashire, to each of the three divisions of the West Riding, to Bristol, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Marylebone, Finsbury, Lambeth, Westminster, and Southwark. Lord Derby described this scheme as a new Reform Bill, which it would be preposterous to attempt to discuss at this period of the session. From what followed it seems as if the Government were prepared to accept the amendment of Lord Cairns as to three-cornered constituencies, for Lord Derby, while declaring that the principle involved in that amendment to be one wholly foreign to the British Constitution, intimated that it might be accepted as an experiment, seeing how few were the three-cornered constituencies in existence. But he protested against its being carried any further by the adoption of the plan of Earl Grey. In the debate which followed, the amendment was supported by Lord Harroway, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Russell, and opposed by Lord Cairns and the Lord Chancellor and other peers. Eventually it was negatived by 98 votes to 86.—On the 2nd inst. the Earl of Shrewsbury wished to raise a discussion in reference to the Jamaica Committee and Mr. Eyre, but, yielding to the wish of the House, he postponed it. Their lordships then took up the consideration of the Reform Bill. The Marquis of Salisbury moved a clause for the introduction of voting papers. The Earl of Derby gave the proposal his hearty support. Earl De Grey opposed it. After a long discussion it was carried by 114 votes to 36. Some other amendments were made in the other clauses, and the bill passed through committee. The Reform Bill now only awaits a third reading. When the bill came up for consideration on the 5th inst., Earl Russell moved that the lodger franchise, which had been increased to £15, should be reduced again to £10. The Earl of Derby gave his assent to the motion of Earl Russell, and after Lord Cairns had eaten the leek as gracefully as he could, the franchise was finally fixed at £10. Thus one difficulty in the way of the Commons was removed. Various other amendments were negatived without a division, but the voting-paper clause was completed by the adoption of a number of regulations proposed by the Marquis of Salisbury. Finally, the bill passed the stage, and was ordered to be read a third time.—The Reform Bill passed through the House on the 6th inst., but not without some remarks being made upon it which it would have been better should never have been heard. On the motion for the third reading there was a long croak of alarm from Lord Ravensworth. Subsequently, Lord Redesdale, Lord Lyveden, and other peers got up a little discussion as to whether their lordships had the right to disfranchise boroughs if they thought fit. Finally, Earl Russell made a short speech, full of distrust of the bill and of

those whom it will enfranchise. No one replied to his lordship, and the bill was read a third time. Then, on the motion that it should pass, Lord Stratheden proposed a foolish amendment, the purport of which was to have the seats taken from the corrupt boroughs appropriated to distinguished members of the House of Commons who might lose their seats. The Earl of Derby good-naturedly chaffed the amendment, which was negatived. Some other amendments having been disposed of, the bill passed, after a short speech of thanks from Lord Derby. Some cheering marked the disappearance of the bill on its way to the House of Commons, whither it was promptly sent.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 1st inst., Mr. Neate gave notice that he should ask the Home Secretary what steps he would take to preserve the peace of the metropolis and the independence of Parliament, endangered by the meeting proposed to be held in Hyde Park by the Reform League.—The Attorney-General was questioned by Mr. Mill as to whether he intended to advise the prosecution of Dr. Morris and Ensign Cullen for murder done in Jamaica. It will be remembered that these persons were tried by court-martial, and were acquitted. The Attorney-General says he has read the evidence then taken, and does not intend to prosecute.—On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Monsell brought forward the case of the Irish railways, and urged that the Government should state what course they intended to take in reference to the matter.—Lord Naas said it was intended to issue a commission to inquire into all matters connected with Irish railways, and to give the commissioners very full powers. They would report in time for legislation next session.—An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which it was urged that great care should be taken not to pledge the State to take over the Irish or any railways.—There was a brief discussion in reference to cattle plague restrictions. In the course of it, Lord R. Montagu promised that the Government would very shortly remove as many of these restrictions as possible. Perhaps they will allow Holland to send us some of her numerous healthy stock.—Mr. Cowper moved for a royal commission in reference to the various national art collections. After some discussion, however, the motion was withdrawn.—On the 2nd inst., on the motion to go into committee on the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill, Mr. Bazley moved that it was not expedient that the provisions of the bill—whereby it was proposed to impose upon the local authority the obligation of purchasing condemned properties at prices to be ascertained under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act—should receive the assent of the House. After a few words from Mr. Powell, regarding the impropriety of obstructing a measure by an abstract resolution, Serjeant Gaselee said this amendment was a practical way of getting rid of very offensive bill. Mr. G. Hardy admitted that there was considerable weight in the objection of Mr. Bailey. Mr. Whalley approved of the course proposed for adoption by Mr. Bailey. Mr. Locke did not think the hon. gentlemen who objected to the bill had given it much consideration. The necessary act required to be done by the bill should be performed by the local authority as proposed, for who else was there to do it. Mr. Green hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. After a few words from Mr. Candlish, the proposal to go into committee and reject the amendment was earnestly supported by Mr. McCullagh Torrens, who has charge of the bill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—The "Notes by a Novice" will be resumed on the return of the writer to town.

P. M. and P. G. W. (Durham).—The Editor will write you.

ERRATA.—In our report last week of the honorary affiliation of the Earl of Dalhousie as a member of the St. Mungo Lodge, Bro. D. M. Lyon is described as "G. Sec.;" it should be "G. Steward." And in the same paragraph, by an inadvertence, Bro. James Stevenson is mentioned as "late" of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. Although Bro. Stevenson is now residing in Glasgow, we are happy to state that his connection with the MAGAZINE is not severed, as, in conjunction with Messrs. W. R. M. Thomson and Co., of that city, he represents the MAGAZINE in Scotland. Page 89, line 39, after the word "our" insert "author." Page 89, line 47, for "J. B." read "J. G."