

called the Lion of the Tribe of Judah. Swedenborg claims that the ancient church had the Word in two parts: the prophetic, called the *Enunciations*; and the historic, called the *Wars of Jehovah*; portions of which are retained in the first chapters of Genesis. And his assertion seems to be strengthened by references made to those books in the 33d chapter of Numbers, and elsewhere. In the second dispensation, Moses, writer of the Pentateuch, represents the historic; and Solomon, writer of the Song of Solomon, etc., the poetic parts of the Word. In the third dispensation, John the Baptist, appearing in the spirit and power of a distinguished ancient prophet, represents the prophetic; and John the Evangelist, writer of the Gospel and the Apocalypse, the evangelic portion of the Word: thus sustaining the parallelism in all respects.

In regard to dedication, I think that all masonic bodies should be named in memory of the Saints John the Baptist and the Evangelist, particularly Encampments and Commanderies of Knights Templar, and all other degrees which are principally Christian in their history and elucidations. But they might with propriety be named as follows: Lodges of the Symbolic Degrees, to Abel and Seth, or the parallels of the first Dispensation; Chapters and Councils of the Capitular and Cryptic Degrees, to Moses and Solomon, or the parallels of the second Dispensation; and Encampments and Commanderies of the Chivalrous Degrees, to John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, or the parallels of the third Dispensation.

THE GRAND MASTER OF CANADA AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Editor of the *Freemasons' Magazine* and *Masonic Mirror*.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I enclose to you, herewith, a "Circular Letter of the M. W. Grand Master of Canada, explanatory of matters relating to the Laying of the Corner-stone of the Public Building at Ottawa, and the proposed Co-operation thereat, and subsequent disappointment of the Craft."

You will observe, Mr. Editor, that this "Circular Letter" is addressed to nobody. It appears more like an extract from a private diary than an address to the brethren. No notice whatever is taken of the fact which I mentioned in my last, viz., that Grand Lodge had, in July, reported *against* any demonstration on the event of the Prince of Wales's visit to Ottawa. This action of Grand Lodge was taken on the 11th or 12th of July, and yet we find that, in spite of it, on 27th July, the Grand Master addressing a letter to the Attorney-General for Upper Canada, asking if "the Masonic body will be invited to take part in the Ceremony?" Could official presumption go further? The Attorney-General sent no answer—and no marvel. Our Grand Master is only the chief clerk in the Receiver-General's office; and the Attorney-General probably thought that, if the Order desired to be respected at head quarters, they should at least have an influential and independent man at their head. It does seem very strange, that in his "Circular Letter" our G. Master can only allude to what such an one "said" to him: not a single paper or letter from any one to him is produced; only his note to the Attorney-General, which was not deemed of sufficient importance to elicit an answer. Is it not apparent from the statements of his own "Circular Letter," that our Grand Master was playing off once more one of those *dodges* for which a certain Bro. Harrington has been famous in the Masonic world for the last 20 years? On the 27th July, he writes to the Attorney-General. "Early in August," he goes to the office of Public Works, to see Mr. Rose. On 31st July, the book-making Rob Morris writes to him, and offers his valuable services in receiving the Prince at Ottawa. Then some days elapse. The Grand Master saw Bro. Rose, the commissioner, and "spoke very openly and protested," &c. He nails his "predecessor in office" at Montreal, who promised to go, but did not; so the Deputy. "On 23rd of August, Mr. Receiver-General Sherwood told me that it was to be

present" a very undignified way, surely, of speaking of a Grand Lodge. But really, Mr. Editor, the whole "Letter" is such a farrago of nonsense and puerilities, that I feel ashamed to own myself a Canadian Mason when perusing it. Observe the coolness with which this newly-elected Grand Master proposes to displace Officers of Grand Lodge, elected at the same time as himself. He quietly proposes to expel, from the offices to which Grand Lodge had elected them, the Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Superintendent of Works; and to place in their offices, *pro hac vice*, two Government officials. I doubt if a similar instance of cool audacity can be produced in the annals of Masonry. And then, again, after telling us that all the proceedings in the matter had been laid before Grand Lodge, he coolly adds, "the course they adopted met with my ready concurrence." Now, this is admirable! *The Grand Master actually condescended to approve of the acts of Grand Lodge.* Had it been the other way—had he said, "Grand Lodge approved of my acts," one would have thought it natural enough; but the converse does seem to be the very climax of egotism. See, Mr. Editor, how differently things were arranged at the Cape of Good Hope.

RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALFRED AT THE MASONIC HOTEL, CAPE TOWN.—As soon as the Prince's carriage stopped opposite the porch, the Masonic procession went forward to welcome him. At their head, was the Prov. Grand Master of the Netherlands, Sir C. Brand, with Bros. Herman, Rowe, and Saunders, the W. M. respectively of the Lodges Good Hope, the British, and the Southern Cross, all in full Masonic costume, who went out to his Royal Highness, followed by a large assemblage of the Craft. Brother Prov. G. M. Sir C. Brand presented the Prince with the Stirrup Cup, filled with Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey's champagne, addressed his Royal Highness in words to this effect: "That he had been deputed by the Masonic Fraternity to present the Masonic cup of friendship to him; they knowing full well that the noble family from which he was descended were most ardent admirers of Freemasonry, felt great pleasure in presenting to his Royal Highness the cup of Masonry, the emblem of love and fidelity, independently of the feeling of loyalty to the son of their Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria." His Royal Highness, on receiving the cup, partook heartily of its contents, and through his Governor, Major Cowell, expressed his feelings to the Fraternity, and said, that he with pleasure accepted their welcome and kind Masonic demonstrations to him.—*Cape Monitor*, 28th July.

I do not feel, Mr. Editor, that Masonry has been disgraced, or ill-used in the succession of snubbings which our Grand Master received from the Canadian Ministers. We have elected as our Grand Master a Brother who has no position, and commands no respect. We must abide by the consequences. His own "Circular Letter" proves him to be a man whose ideas of business are very loosely arranged.

In the meanwhile, we must hope for better times. A change there will, doubtless, be next year, when I, for one, in company with a legion of others, hope that we shall be able to elect a Brother of position in the world, as well as of dignity of demeanor, to fill the Grand Orient of Canada.

Yours Obediently,

E. G. C.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—In its building a great mystery was fulfilled and typified; man, becoming master of the liberal sciences of geometry, painting and sculpture, together with the useful art of working in stone and metals, was enabled to create a pile, the perfection of human skill, worthy of the approbation and presence of the Deity; and so may the perfect man, by the practice of those virtues of which the arts and sciences are but the symbols and signs erect within his breast, a Spiritual Temple, in which the spirit of his God may dwell.—*F. M. (Eng) Quar. Rev.*, vol. vi., '85.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AS PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On the 7th of last month, as we learned from the *Freemasons' Magazine*, (London), the most noble Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, of Clumber Park, Worksop Manor and Nottingham Castle, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotarum of the county of Nottingham, &c., was installed by the Earl of Zetland Grand Master of England, Provincial Grand Master of Nottinghamshire. The ceremonies, which were conducted on a most magnificent scale, had a peculiar interest, not only to the English Craft, but to those on this side the Atlantic, inasmuch as at the banquet, he made a special allusion to America and the Americans. In response to the toast of his health, he said after alluding to his visit to Canada.

After leaving that country I went to another, which, it is true, does not at present own the sceptre of Great Britain; and, therefore, throughout the many thousand miles which I traveled, there was not the same loyalty, because there was not the call for it in a country which was not subordinate to the Crown of England; but there was an amount of respect, of attachment, of veneration, and of love for the Queen of this country which far transcended anything that could possibly have been expected. (Cheers). It was a tribute on the part of the American people—it was a demonstration of their veneration for female excellence; and it was also a proof of their deep and lasting attachment to the mother country. (Cheers). I have no hesitation in saying that the feeling towards the Queen of Great Britain in the United States of America cannot be desired by any other word I know of but a passion. (Loud and continued applause). I had the gratification in the Lodge this morning of seeing a brother—I do not know whether he is in this room at this moment or not—who came from America. [It was here announced that the brother in question was present]. I am delighted to find that he is here, and I shall say nothing in his presence which I would not say even more strongly in his absence, when I state that the impression made upon my mind in that journey is one which time will not efface. (Loud cheers). I am referring now to that powerful and general influence which the excellent Queen of this country exercises over other nations, and more especially over those with whom we have a common origin; and I am certain that you will not be wanting on the present occasion, in that feeling towards her Majesty which has been so generally exhibited."

Again in proposing the health of the Royal family, and specially welcoming an American brother who was present, he further spoke of his American visit as follows:

"I have to propose to you also the health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (cheers), the young prince with whom I have spent the last four months in the most intimate connection, during which I have learned to regard him with the greatest interest and affection (Cheers). It has been his happy lot, at the age of nineteen, to render his country a very great and essential service. (Cheers). Many a man, born of a royal family, has descended into the grave making to his fellow men much less good service than has been rendered by this young prince. (Cheers). Whatever may be the destiny which Providence has reserved for him, it is a proud thing that he can reflect on his voyage across the Atlantic. (Cheers). I believe that nothing so much as that journey could have cemented the good feelings—I say cemented, mind, because I am convinced that they were previously entertained—which exist between the two countries on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. But not only is it desirable that the existence of those good feelings should be known; it is singularly fortunate that they have been placed on record and propagated by the press. (Cheers). The feeling between the two countries just now is one of peace and good will—(cheers)—and woe be to us when the day shall come that peace is broken up. (Cheers). I will not say that that peace is likely to be broken up, but I will say that it is less likely—that the likelihood of such an event has been greatly post-