

meeting. The brother whom the Worshipful Master refuses admission, as above instanced, suffers no greater loss than the latter who acted voluntarily; the only difference is, that what the one does of his own free will, knowing it to be his duty, the other neglects to do, and is therefore made to do it.

Trusting that my zeal for the cause of Masonry will be a sufficient apology for my assumption to respond to your call, I remain

Fraternally yours,

PRESTON, 23rd October, 1869.

OTTO KLOTZ.

At Rest.

DIED.—At his residence, Carlton, on Sunday, the 5th of Sept., in the 83rd year of his age, Bro. James Forneri, LL. D., late Professor of Modern Languages, Toronto University.

The life of Bro. Forneri was a chequered one. We condense from an obituary notice of him the following particulars:—He was born of semi-noble parentage, at Racconiggi, near Turin, about the time of the great French Revolution of 1789. His father was a wealthy Senator of Turin. Being destined for the Church, he studied at a University in Rome for three years; but at the end of that time he abandoned Theology for Jurisprudence. After taking the degree of LL. D. in the University, Della Sapienza, he proceeded to Turin, where he was called to the Bar in 1809. In 1812, by the conscription of Napoleon I., he was enrolled in the Gardes D'Honneur as a sub-Lieutenant, (the highest grade a foreigner could obtain in that force). In 1814, he was taken prisoner by the flying Cossacks under Prince Wittenstein. By this illustrious General he was courteously and generously treated, and, through the kind offices of a mutual friend, very soon set at liberty, and allowed to return to Turin, where he obtained a partnership with one of the most thriving advocates in that city. The practice of law was, however, of too tame a nature to satisfy his restless disposition, and accordingly he associated himself with the society called Carbonari (headed by Prince Carignan and Ferdinand IV.), at that time endeavouring to overthrow the power of the Austrians in Italy.

Bro. Forneri enrolled himself in a legion composed of students, called 'The Hunters of Death,' and, after taking part in a severe action against the King's troops, in which 'The Hunters' were vanquished, fled to Spain, to avoid being indicted for high treason. There enlisting in the cause of liberty, again he joined a body of Constitutionalists, called 'Veliti Caccaton,' and fought against Ferdinand VII. until 1823, when the 'Veliti' were disbanded. He next obtained a Captaincy in the 'Legione Straniere,' under Colonel San Miguel. This company was stationed at a place called Serida, and shortly after his joining it the action of Tremaced took place between the forces of San Miguel and those of the Baron D'Erellos, in conjunction with those of the Marquis of Metaflorida and the guerillas of the Monk De Maragnon.

Bro. Forneri was made prisoner, and sent to Saragossa, where he was kept 70 days in the Tower, and then transferred back to Agen, where he remained on parole until the end of the French Revolution of 1830. He was then allowed to proceed to London, and at this point ended his