C. C., and Frater James Domville Second Captain C. C., and acknowledged.

The assembly was a very harmonious one and the ceremony most mteresting to the visiting Sir Knights, many of the oldest Fratersin the Province joining in the active duties of the conclave, among whom were noticed the venerable Frater John Willis, and the l'rovincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland, Frater Robert W. Crookshank.

It was, at the close of the assembly, intimated by the Eminent Commander that the remaining oflicers would be appointed and installed at the next conclave, namely, Prelate, Treasurer, Registrar, Expert, Almoner, Firstand Second Standard Bearers, Captain of lmes, First and Second IIeralds, Organist and Equerry, together with a Finance Committee.

At the termination of the procecdingsan enjoyable re-union was had, and amongst others the following toasts were proposed and responded to, namely: The Queen, by Frater Bezant; The Grand Master, Grand Chancellor and Grand Priory of England and Wales and the Dependencies of the British Crown, by Frater Dr. T. A. D. Forster. Frater Col. Moore, Gramd Prior of Canada, Frater Harington, Dep, Grand Prior, lirater Harris. Grand Chancellor, and Frater the Honorable Alex. Keith, Prorincial Grand Commander of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by Frater Robert W. Cruikshank; "The Fraters of our Order the World over," by Frater James Domville.
We are glad to learn that the lincampment is likely to be a very flourishing one. At the second meetmg, held the $22 n d$ ult., no less than thirty-seven Compainons were balloted for

## HAPPY TO MEET, SORRY T'O PART, HAPPY T0 MEET AGAIN.

In the above musical and pregnant toast of the Masons of the olden time, we find the theme of our present article. It is a text full of the sweet and endearing philosophy of the "mysterious, glorious science," and is worthy a more elaborate exegesis than that we now have time to make. Harpy to MEET: Wherefore? liecause, on the checkered floor we find the sole middle ground on which we can meet and blend, "men of every country, sect and opinion;", men of high or low estate, men whose paths in life are idverse and forlorn, and likewise the ir opposites, men who are so farored as to be allowed to sit, like Danae, while showers of gold fall into their laps. In no other earthly ormazation do we hare afforded us such a nontdebateable ground, for in none other now existant, do we see harmonionsly blending, men of diverse nationalities and riews, religious and political: In none other do we see so fully exemplified the blessed and far-secinr democracy of the meek-eyed Nazarene, which tearhes us,as Masons, that "worldly wealth or honors" are not ralid titles to preferment, in themselves, and that the lowly, if he but be carnest. faithful and capable, has as inalienable a right to the incumbency of masonic high places, as he whose lot in life is that oi oase, "which toils not, neither does it spin." What wonder is it, then, that men who are worn and weary with the fatamorgana outlooks, the dead sea fruits, into which
so often, are changed those fruitions for the which they sigh, and have reasomably expected; should be grappled to such an ardor as with hooks of steel? What wonder is it that they should lome for the contentment of the Jodge Room, and should be happy to meet their fellows there, happy to grasp the hand fraternal, happy to enjoy the unreserved and delightful intercourse, peculiar to the time, place and occasion?" What wonder is it that men should yield themselves to the emnobling influences ot masonic endeayor until these shall "possess them whole," and thus fortify them against the evil communications of the callous world without, and shall send them back again with strength renewed for the strifes and turmoils of a "weary life."
Sorme to part! yea, verily, and wherefore? lecause, outside the Mason's Lodge, we take up again the fardels which lell off our shoulders as we crossed the magic threshold of that place, where merit and fitness rule, and not mere rank and pretension. Because, without, all is "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble," the which we may not escape; while within, we "ind, if we be but true to ou: principles, that "peace and harmony" which is especially the "strength and support" of our fardescended institution. Because wilhout, appearances deccive us, while within, appearances become realities. Because, without we seldom know on whom to rely, while within we feel that all, and singular of those we see around us are men in whose "fidelity we may with safety confide." Because withoul we are scourged to our places in the dread battle of life by the scorpion whip of necessity, which the demon of nurest $\pi$ ields with terrible effectireness; while within, we find that needed relaxation irom the cares and strifes of the outer lifie, which re-invigorates and prepares us for the mending contest to which, after the brief respite, we must again return.
Happy to meet again! and wherefore? Because, did we who have so often tasted of these joys. and have been "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" in the virtues and the aims of that order to which our warmest heart throbs are dedicated : did we not have this hope to buoy us up as we ro about oni daily vocations, we should be miserable indeed. Because, we know that in the Mason's Lodge the most perfect freedom may be enjoyed, and the most genial friendships may breathe their benedictions on us. Because, our prophetic thourhts, secure in the consciousness of the realities and promise of our masonic past, know full well that those realities can be reproduced at will, and that, though oft repeated, they never elude us. never pall upon our senses; neither doth that promise, which, hated like the rainbow, spans the chasm between meeting and meeting, fail to prove itselfour efficient consoler, as manfully we perform life's duties, and bide our time.-The Evergreen.

Peculiarities of Faith.-Faith knows no other law than the interest of what it believes to be the truth. The end which it pursues being, in its view, absolutely holy, it makes no scruple about invoking bad arguments in behalf of its proposition when good ones do not sticceed. If this evidence is not real, so many others are! If this prodigy is not genuine, there are many others which ore!

