

At Rest.

At Point Levi, suddenly, on the night of the 28th ult., W. Bro. William Spink, of Albion Lodge, No. 17, E. R., aged 54 years.—

Brother Spink was for 20 years past, Clerk of Records to the Legislative Assembly. He had been in feeble health since last summer, yet had crossed over from his residence at Levi, to visit Quebec friends, but a few days before his death, so that the intelligence of his death will take many by surprise. He was much esteemed by those who knew him, and was an indefatigable officer of the Government and an earnest hearted Freemason.

At Newbury, C. W., on the 2nd instant, W. Bro. James Thompson P. M., of Albion Lodge, No. 80.—

The mortal remains of our departed brother were interred with full Masonic honors on the 4th instant. R. W. Bro. Westlake, D.D.G.M., of the London district, officiated, ably assisted by Rt. W. Bro. Morris, P. G. D., of the Montreal District—W. Bro. Wm. Clachton, the present W. M. of the Albion Lodge, being present on behalf of the lodge. There were also present between 60 and 70 Masons from London, Bothwell, Glencoe, Newbury, Wardsville, &c. The funeral cortege was of an imposing character, and was accompanied by nearly a thousand persons, who thus testified their respect for the memory of the departed. This was the largest masonic funeral that has taken place in the west for many years. Bro. Thompson was the proprietor of the lumber and grist mills, and was much esteemed by his friends and neighbors, and his loss will be largely felt in the neighborhood.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The sons of General Garibaldi have gone to Candia to help the Cretans in their battles against the Turks.

—It is reported in England, that despatches have been received announcing that war has broken out in India.

—The Princess Alexandra gave birth to a daughter on the 20th February. We regret to learn by cable despatch this week that she is in a critical condition.

—John H. Surratt, accused of complicity in the murder of the late President Lincoln, was arraigned at Washington, on the 23rd February, and pleaded not guilty.

—The British government have assumed the expenses of the defence of Governor Eyre, formerly of Jamaica, in the prosecution instituted against him for the murder of Mr. Gordon.

—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope bring the sad intelligence that Dr. Livingston, the celebrated African explorer, has been killed by the Caffers.

—Despatches from the East report that the Christians in Turkey have entered into negotiations with the Turks for securing their religious independence.

—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town on the Island was reduced to ruins, and the loss of human life and property was terrible.

—In consequence of differences of opinion in the English Government, some changes have taken place in the Cabinet. Earl Carnarvon has retired, and has been replaced in the Colonial Secretaryship by the Duke of Buckingham, who is succeeded in the Presidency of the Privy Council by the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Richmond assumes the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

—The session of the first Parliament of the North German States was formally opened on the 23rd Feb'y. The King of Russia, the members of the Royal family, and Herr von Bismark, were present. The King, in his speech from the Throne, was encircled as no German Prince has been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rest on the accomplished fact of a United Germany. He recommended the Parliament to form a new constitutional Union, which would be defensive in its character, and give unity, liberty, and power to the Fatherland.

—On the Assembling of the Fortieth Congress of the United States on Monday, the 4th inst., a majority of the Democratic party entered a solemn protest against the re-organization of the House, on the ground that the ten Southern States were unrepresented.

—The efforts of the American Legation at Paris to procure a remission of the baggage search during the existence of the International Exposition have failed. The French Government has officially announced that it will not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.

—The Fenians have again risen in Ireland, and some skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the troops and the insurgents. Large quantities of arms have been seized by the authorities, and a number of rebels, among whom are said to be twelve leaders of the movement, have been taken prisoners. The rebels at latest accounts were flying to the mountains for refuge.

—The rising of the Fenians in Ireland has given some encouragement to the movement in the United States. The Roberts wing have held a convention at Utica, and report attributes to them an intention to make an attack upon Canada within a short time. The Government are said to be well informed as to their movements, and to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

—A good deal of dissatisfaction appears to have been caused by the decision of the Quebec Fire Relief Committee to appropriate \$200,000 of the funds received by them, towards assisting uninsured proprietors to rebuild on condition of their doing so with incombustible material. The decision was arrived at unanimously by the Committee, which comprises some of the leading men of Quebec.

—Charles F. Browne, the humorist, better known as Artemus Ward, died at Southampton on the 6th inst. He had commenced lecturing in the Egyptian Hall, but was compelled to desist from illness. His remains were buried at Kensall Green, and were followed to the grave by a large number of literary men. By his will he has left his property, after the death of his mother, for the establishment of an asylum for destitute printers.

—To the people of British America the most important event of the month has been the publication of the Imperial Act to unite the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Bill is substantially the same as the Quebec resolutions. The united Provinces are to be called "the Dominion of Canada;"—Upper Canada to be called "Ontario," and Lower Canada, "Quebec." The Upper House is to be called the Senate, and the Lower House the House of Commons; and in the proclamation giving effect to the union, the names of the first Senators, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, and 12 each from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are to be announced. Authority is given to the Queen, upon petition from the Government of Canada, to increase the number of Senators, by the addition of three or six members. The subsidies to the Provinces from the general funds is increased by the addition of \$80,000 to Ontario, \$70,000 to Quebec, \$60,000 to Nova Scotia, and \$50,000 to New Brunswick; and in the case of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the subsidy of 80 cents a head is to go on increasing until they each have 400,000 inhabitants, when it will remain fixed at that amount. The Intercolonial Railway is to be commenced within six months, and completed with all possible speed, and without interruption, and the Bill granting the Imperial guarantee for £4,000,000 sterling for this work, was introduced on Monday night. The Confederation Bill meets with no opposition in the Imperial Parliament.

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