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"THE QUEEN AND THE CRAFT."

THE CRAFTSMAN;

AND

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VOL. II.

HAMILTON, O., OCTOBER, 1867.

NO. 1.

TOO LATE AT THE LODGE.

[HUSBANDS, AND WIVES, AND MASONS, DO LIKEWISE.]

What do you think of marriage?
I take it as those that deny Purgatory;
It locally contains a heaven or hell.
There is no third place in it.—[WEDSTERN.]

Mary Williams had been six months a bride, or rather, as she expressed it, a housekeeper. Soon after her marriage, her husband Charles had taken a neat white cottage; this had been nicely repaired, painted and furnished, and into it the happy couple had moved immediately, believing, as most newly married people do, that however dark and dreary the world may be elsewhere, there is to say the least, a paradise open for them at home, where the sunshine will linger all their lives long.

Mary was a girl full of home tastes and home loves. She was not a beauty. No one would have thought of looking after her twice in a crowded assembly. She was neither a Venus nor a Juno; perhaps she might have been called a Hebe, for she was full of youth and health. But her eyelashes were not long, her mouth was not perfect, her stature was not faultless; yet her husband, when he saw her face radiant with good humour, and her cheeks dimpled with smiles—when he looked into the depths of her soft serious eyes, and saw that feelings, gentle and tender, stirred within her heart—when he listened to her common-sense remarks, and noticed her tidy dress, and the neatness of her household arrangements, took her hand affectionately in his, and felt her to be, what his lips declared that she was, namely, a most excellent woman. When he first saw her, he never dreamed of loving her. He knew of a dozen prettier girls, any one of whom he could have married had he chosen to do so; but he was so situated that he was thrown daily into contact with her, and at first talked to her for the want of something better to do. There was no one else at hand for him to notice, no one else for him to care for. But daily her charms increased in his eyes. There was a quiet, womanly air about her that pleased him. He found himself studying her character hourly, and as often becoming more and more satisfied with it. At length he concluded that the emotion that he felt for her must be that mysterious thing called love. He left her society reluctantly, and came back eagerly. He said to himself that there was not so sweet a voice as hers in the whole world; its tones were soft, low and sweet, like liquid music. When he went to a party, he looked first to see if she were present; if so, all seemed pleasant, social and genial. If she was absent, he yawned, concluded that the place and the amusements were dull, and withdrew.

On the next page in his biography we find him torturing himself with endless surmises in regard to

whether he was beloved. Had he known Mary's heart was entirely his, he might have addressed her immediately, but he dared not hazard a cold and formal refusal. He dreaded to see others approach her. He had grown to be a jealous lover, and imagined that the face which had at first seemed to him to be destitute of attractions must have grown beautiful in the eyes of all!

But at length he summoned resolution, and declared his passion. Oh, delightful discovery! he found that he was beloved, and the good, gentle and affectionate Mary became his wife. She made his cottage the most cheerful spot on earth. The furniture in it was neither rich nor costly, but the tables and chairs were arranged under her eye, looked bright and attractive. The house was not a very pleasant one, but she trained vines around the doors and over the bright windows, until it looked in the eyes of Charles something as paradise must have seemed to Adam, before the serpent had left his poisonous trail among the plants and flowers. At night, when he sat down to read to her out of some favourite author, he imagined that he had never before seen so ruddy a fire, so clean a hearth, so pretty a carpet, so nice a workbox, and so charming a woman as that neat little parlor contained. A distinguished statesman has recently said, in a public address before one of the female colleges, that “Woman's greatest triumph is a happy home.” If this be so, Mary Williams surely had triumphed as few do; for in the heart of her husband, and in the bosom of a happy home, her presence was felt and acknowledged to be almost a sweet and gentle divinity.

But did she know this? If she had, surely she might have said, with Willis, in his revery at Glenmary:—

“I have enough, O God! My heart to-night
Runs over with its fullness of content.
Rich, though poor!
My low-roofed cottage is this hour a heaven.”

But Charles had never told her in so many words what delightful emotions he experienced during those calm, quiet evening hours. He had not thought it to be necessary. He imagined that she must see from his whole conduct that they were dear to his heart; that he delighted in them. He did not know how jealous of rivalry, how covetous of love a true womanly heart is often found to be while she is walking among her household idols.

It was about the time that our story commences that Charles Williams joined the Masons. He did not say anything to Mary about this step. He did not suppose that she would care about it any way. His joining, indeed, was upon the impulse of the moment, some of his friends proposed it to him one night, just as he was leaving his office for home.

They were members, and wanted his company. He said to them :

"Yes I will join you after supper, and take the necessary preliminary steps."

Accordingly, after tea, he, unlike his custom, took his hat, and went out without saying a word, or intimating where he was going. Mary, who had been looking forward all day to a pleasant chat with her husband at night, felt surprised and annoyed by his abrupt and unceremonious departure.

"Where can he be going?" she asked herself, mentally. "Surely he will not stay out long! He must know that my days are lonely, and that his society at night is necessary to my happiness. He may be out of cigars, and has stepped out after some. I am certain that he will soon be back. I have two new books for him to read. I will prepare everything ready for him when he does come in."

She drew up a little table before the ruddy fire. She arranged the rocking-chair in the most convenient spot, placed before it Charlie's slippers, and laid the new book on the table beside the chair. She then took her sewing, and sat down to await his return. Tick, tick, tick, went the French clock upon the mantel-piece—now and then a coal dropped through the grate. Save these, no sounds disturbed the stillness of the apartment. Eight o'clock was counted off—then nine—then ten. Still Charles came not. The young wife grew uneasy. She put down her work, and went to the window to look out. As she lifted the curtain, she saw that the night was one of inky blackness. Heavy clouds hung over the face of the moon, and blotted out the stars. Now and then a large rain-drop came dashing against the window-pane. What could be the meaning of Charles' protracted absence? Where could he be? What had happened to him? Must it not be something serious to keep him thus away from home?

All these questions came through Mary's mind as she contemplated the dreariness of the night. At length she dropped the curtain, and went back to the table. She sat down, and watched the hands of the clock, until they pointed to a quarter to eleven. Just then her ear caught the echo of a familiar step. She jumped up, with a sense of relief at her heart. The door opened, and Charles came in.

"What! up yet, Mary?" he exclaimed, in a cheerful voice. "I expected your were in bed an hour ago."

"I could not sleep when you were absent," she said, setting back the table, and moving the slippers. "I have been expecting you continually. Pray, where have you been?"

"Oh! I stayed with some friends until it was rather late, I will admit—later than I thought for; but never wait for me, Mary, again. Go to bed when you get sleepy. I can take care of myself when I come home, and shall not mind a dim light and a cold fire. So never wait for me."

"Is it possible," sighed the young wife to herself, "that he intends condemning me to another night of loneliness and gloom? Does he mean to go out often thus? I wonder where he has been? What society is attractive enough to keep him away from me all day, and almost all night? If he leaves me thus, may I not well imagine that he is getting tired of me and his home?"

But she did not give expression to these thoughts

in words. If she had, how many weary hours of doubt, grief and distrust might she afterwards have been spared.

Days, weeks, months, went by. In the home of Charles and Mary Williams the eye of the stranger would have remarked no change, but a great gulf had become fixed between them, and though neither ever referred to it, each knew of its existence, and was wretched.

Charles, not unfrequently, came in and found Mary in tears. At first the sight of them had surprised him, and he had taken her gently to him, and had striven to discover the cause of her grief. But in vain. She felt half ashamed of her weakness while in his presence, and shrank from blaming him for his seeming neglect of her in words. He saw that she strove to conceal from him something, and he felt hurt and wounded that she should withhold her confidence from him, when he had given, as he fancied, his so unreservedly to her. Somehow the impression was fastened upon his mind that Mary was ceasing to love him; that she was becoming tired of the home which she had rendered such a paradise for him.

"If she does not love me," he said mentally "the less I am with her the better;" and so he now not unfrequently left her alone until far into the night. When he came in he found his slippers placed for him—a light burning, and a cheerful fire in the grate. But Mary had retired. When he took the light and went into their chamber, he found her with closed eyes, a flushed cheek, bearing traces of having been recently bathed in tears.

"Poor Mary!" he sighed, mentally; "would that I could make your happiness as complete as you have made mine; but I cannot. A dreadful, a fearful mistake was made by you, when you married me. Alas! that a chain, whose link seemed to me all flowers, should have changed into a galling one, dragging us both downward to despair."

Things had been going on thus for a long time. Home was fast becoming to the young husband the least cheerful spot on earth. Distrust had come like a servant into their domestic bower.

One day Charles came in an hour earlier at dinner than was his wont. Not finding Mary in the sitting room, he supposed that she was probably in their sleeping apartment. He accordingly pushed open the door and looked in. Mary was not there; but laying upon the table were instruments for writing, and what seemed to be a half written epistle. He stepped forward, not with the intention of reading what she had written; but as he reached the table, his own name, written on the half-finished page, arrested his attention, and he saw that the paper was blistered with tears. he snatched it up and read:

"DEAREST SISTER:

"You complain of my letters. You say that they are short, dry and formal. You ask what has occurred to change me so, for changed I must of late have become. You judge from the tone of my epistle that I am not the glad, happy creature that I once was. Alas! my dear Maggie, alas! that you should guess so correctly. I am changed, and even now there is a sick shiver at my heart. Charles loves me no longer. You start over the words, and well you may, for they are true. I, who was once the happiest of all wives, am now miserable. Do you

ask what reason I have for doubting my husband's affection? Once, my dear Maggie, he seemed to live only for me. The moment he was released from business he came eagerly to my side—he read to me—we laughed, talked and chatted, and were the happiest of mortals. But there came a change. I shall never forget the first dreary, endless evening in which he left me alone until late into the night, and that, too, without one word of apology. I sat and counted the measured strokes of the pendulum, and listened in vain for his returning footsteps. When he came at last he alleged, as an excuse for his absence, that he had met with some friends, and he had been betrayed into keeping later hours than he had imagined. There was not a word of concern expressed in regard to my solicitude, for solicitude he must have known that I felt for him through that dismal evening, sitting there alone, with storm and darkness without. I did not tell him of my loneliness, or expostulate with him a single moment; I only grieved that his home had been less attractive to him than the crowded bar-room, but I hoped that he would not often leave me thus. But again and again he absented himself, and that, too, without saying a word in regard to where he spent the hours of his absence. Do you wonder, my dear Maggie, that my face grew shaded and thoughtful, and that anxiety crept into my heart? You will not wonder; and now there is, alas! a great chasm between us. He eats in haste, and leaves the house. His whole demeanor to me says: 'you are no longer loved. I will avoid you if I can!' This is killing me, for I love this man to idolatry. In the midst of his neglect I still love him. I must ever worship, but, alas! that I cannot make the happiness of him I idolize so much! Why did he marry me? He was in everything my superior, and why was I fool, dotard enough to imagine that I possessed the power of enchain'g his heart! I cannot do it; but I have found out my mistake, alas! too late—too late for his happiness, and this is what grieves me most. I am willing to suffer, but I cannot bear the thought, that from now until the grave is reached by one of us, I must stand between him and happiness. Marriage! it is a fearful thing, because it binds with such strong, enduring bonds. Could the future be scanned, how many a gay bride, instead of being covered with orange flowers, would wreath amid her locks the mournful cypress and the funeral yew! Charles has ceased to love me. Do you wonder, Maggie, that I am wretched?"

The young husband had read thus far almost without breathing. He now threw down the paper, and clasped his hands tightly over his forehead. "Fool, dotard, that I have been!" he exclaimed, "to have acted thus. Why have I, by my carelessness, pained so good, so sensitive a heart? Why did I neglect to tell Mary the cause of my absence? The dear child does not even know that I am a Mason. How should she surmise that I was absent at the Lodge during the evening that she has mentioned, and during many subsequent ones. How should she know that I was watching, sometimes with a sick brother, or carrying relief to widows and orphans? But, thank God, there is a great load off my heart! She loves me, and to be assured of this, I would do and suffer much."

When Charles went into the sitting room, he found the apartment still empty. He picked up a newspaper and began to read.

Soon a light footstep was heard, and Mary came into the room. She took up her work, and sat down thoughtfully by the table. Her husband evidently had not been observed.

Charles laid down the paper, and stealing softly to the back of her chair, bent over and kissed her forehead. The young wife started, and a flush of surprise went over her pale cheek rapidly.

"Why, Charles!" she exclaimed, half smiling, "how you frightened me. I did not know that you were in the room. Pray, when did you come?"

"Half an hour ago," he said, "I could not find you, and so sat down to wait impatiently for your return. The house is very lonesome without you. In fact, I would not give much to live anywhere unless you were near."

Again the crimson hue came to the cheek of the wife—again a happy light visited for a moment her eyes. She looked up timidly into the face of her husband, as if fearful that her ears had deceived her. But no, she saw in the honest face above her nothing but truth and affection.

"You have grown thin and pale, Mary," he continued. "You do not exercise enough in the fresh air. If you will go out with me this afternoon, we will take a long ramble, and I will show you how I have of late been spending some of my evenings."

Mary nodded as if the request and the manner of her husband were nothing unusual; but tears sprang into her blue eyes, and rolled down upon the work in her lap. He saw them, and taking the sewing from her hands, laid it upon the table, and sitting down, drew her tenderly towards him.

"Would you like to go, Molly?" he said, using the name by which he had always called her in happier days. "Perhaps when you see you will think that you are, in part at least, repaid for your loneliness."

"Yes, above all things, Charles, I should like to go out with you," she said, "unless"—she hesitated.

"Unless what, Molly?"

"Unless I should be an incumbrance," she replied.

"Incumbrance! nonsense!" he exclaimed, impatiently; "haven't I just said that I wouldn't give much to live where you were not?"

"Yes, Charles," she found courage to say, "but of late you *have* lived away from me a great deal. You are absent about your business all day; I expect that; but after tea you are often out again. I almost began to fear that I had lost the heart of my husband."

"I know it, Mary, I know it very well. Things have been going on wrong between us for a long time, and the fault has all been mine. It is as clear as daylight now. But I haven't meant to wound or wrong you, Molly—heaven knows that I have not! After dinner you shall go with me. I rue my blunder—indeed it has come near being the death of my happiness, but a veil of *mystery* shall no longer veil our hearts."

Mary Williams was a happy creature at that moment. You should have seen her face. For almost the first time in her life, you, doubtless, would have pronounced her beautiful.

She went out with her husband after dinner. She visited dark alleys where she had never been before. She penetrated sick chambers; and, strange to tell,

she found that her Charles was everywhere recognized and welcomed. To one he had carried, it seemed medicine; with another he watched; to a widow and an orphan he had given work; and a pale, crippled boy he had supplied with books.

"What does this mean, Charles?" said Mary, as, half-blinded with her tears, she stood once more in the street; "what does this mean? I cannot understand it."

"It means," said Charles, "that I am a Mason—that I have been visiting my brother Masons during some of those long tedious hours in which you have been left alone. The first night that I ever left you after our marriage, Molly, was spent at the Lodge—you have seen what I have been about since. I should have told you, dearest, about this before, but secrecy is a part of our proceedings in the sick chamber as well as in the Masonic Hall. Can you forgive me for staying *too late at the Lodge?*"

The Mason found himself answered by a sob and a tear.

MASONIC ODE.

Composed for and delivered at the Great Masonic Festival and Pic-Nic in Jones' Woods, New York, Wednesday, September 11, 1867.

Dedicated to Most Worshipful ROBERT D. HOLMES, P. G. M. of Masons in the State of New York.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.
EVERLASTING, 'Sacred Order' well unto the listening skies
May the ardent thanks of millions for thy blest existence rise.
Thou art here the *moral* likeness of the Universe around,
Where the power, wisdom, goodness of its Architect are found
In full symmetry and order, while the symbol-spheres sublime
Sing Eternity's great lessons in the raptured ear of Time.
Spotless, grand Masonic Temple, Mirror of the Truth above,
Thou wert built by Inspiration for the Home of Brother-love!
Charity spreads her white banner, sweet Relief forever stands,
Temperance holds her white, deep goblet, Fortitude lifts up her hands,

Prudence watches every footstep, Justice holds his sacred rod,
And the whole is endless worship to Creation's Master—God!
Everlasting Sacred Order! loyalty to every pen,
That expresses thy true mission for the minds and hearts of men;
And our own brave SHUPE's* among them, as it in the column shines,
Keeping guard that never falters, over all Masonic shrines.
Well we mark his prudence, justice, Plumb and Level ever out,
Yet no victory over Error followed by a vulgar shout,
But unvaunting mien prevailing, for the true-souled warrior knows,
That from the *Masonic* wisdom only lasting triumph glews.
Firm Defender, earnest Writer, faithful Brother, still thus stand,
Full of courage, faith, love, genius, for the Temple in our land—
Not to win mere *human* trophies, more immortal shall be thine,
Trophies reared for true Freemasons by the *Architect Divine!*

II.

Still another high position does the faithful Brother take:
Standing in the People's College for Humanity's great sake.
Well is he the tireless Chieftain in this place where youthful mind
Shall in Letters, Science, Morals, be for useful manhood shrined.
Masons, mark your Institution, keep it in undying love,
For it is another Temple to the Architect above
Here must crowd Masonic orphans, here their souls grow strong,
sublime

For their glorious manly duties in our world-reforming clime.
Nor alone those souls are nurtured, but their bodies too expand
By well-ordered, healthful labour on the answering lovely land.
Thus will they in every aspect be prepared to take their place
Where great WASHINGTON, the Mason, glorified the human race.
Masons, love your Institution! never shone a truer plan
For a perfect education of the coming useful man;
Never shone for a location, grander scenery, richer sod—
All imparadised by the blessing of the Orphan's Father—God,
Never President and Directors showed more intellect and will
O, let every honest Mason give them aid unceasing still!

O, what joy shall thrill your spirits when unto the college towers
You can point as of all *noblest*, crying, "Glory! they are *ours!*"
O, what pride, by seraphs smiled on, shall be yours when every year,
March out hundreds of the Orphans, armored full for Action's sphere!
Nor shall ye be silent, *Women*; ye whom every Mason owns
Sacred, white-souled angels tending all the heart's divinest zones!
Not forgotten by the ORDER, yours a bright Female Degree,
That shall for all Master-Masons' wives and sisters, daughters be.
'Tis the EASTERN STAR, five-pointed, with the grandest virtues rife,
Virtues shining, like Heaven's halos, in each noble woman's life.
Ever opposite the College shall this glorious Signet shine,
Orphan-claiming, through the centuries, making tender and divine.
Nation, nor will thou be silent! through those centuries thy voice
Must o'er College and Asylum with a lofty pride rejoice,
While untired Masonic kindness, like a beam of god-head free,
Nourishes its myriad Orphans for Truth, Justice, Love and Thee.

III.

EVERLASTING, Sacred Order! well unto the listening skies
May the ardent thanks of millions for thy blest existence rise.
Thou art here the *moral* likeness of the Universe around,
Where the power, wisdom, goodness of its Architect are found
In full symmetry and order, while the symbol-spheres sublime
Sing Eternity's great lessons in the raptured ear of Time.
Spotless, grand Masonic Temple, Mirror of the Truth above,
Thou wert built by Inspiration for the home of Brother-love!
Charity spreads her white banner, sweet Relief forever stands,
Temperance holds her white, deep goblet, Fortitude lifts up her hands,
Prudence watches every footstep, Justice holds his sacred rod,
And the whole is endless worship to Creation's Master—God!

* WALTER H. SHUPE, Esq., late Editor of the Masonic column of the *New York Dispatch*, and at present in charge of the *New York Era*, besides occupying the Presidency of the People's College, at Havana, N. Y., which he was so instrumental in getting transferred to the Masonic Fraternity, for the benefit of orphans. The Ode does not exaggerate the remarkably excellent nature of the educational programme or the wonderfully beautiful and fertile spot on which the College is located. In funds, edifice and lands it is worth upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and must soon become still more opulent. The inception of the Ode was contributed by the author to that excellent, beautiful and very popular Illustrated Paper, the *Literary Album*.

WELL QUALIFIED.

The necessary qualifications for one presenting his request to become a Freemason, should be well understood, not only by the profane, but by Masons as well; for, strange as it may appear, even some Masons of several years' standing, do not fully understand what is meant by being worthy and well qualified.

The applicant must be a *man*, for no woman can be made a Mason. He must be a *perfect* man, not maimed or defective in body, and having all the faculties and senses, physical and mental, pertaining to perfect manhood. He must be of lawful age, that is, twenty-one years, or whatever may be the age of majority fixed by law. Formerly the rule was that he must be of "*mature age*," under which many were initiated under twenty-one years, as was the case with Washington, Gen. Warren, and probably several of their compeers. Formerly it was provided that a man must have been born in lawful wedlock; but as a man could not be held responsible for the legality of his birth, that rule was long since abrogated. He must be a man of good character, of respectable standing, and be well recommended: that is, his mental faculties, social habits, and moral qualities must be vouched for by reliable and responsible authority. He must be industrious, honest, truthful, charitable, temperate,—of *good moral character*. In addition, he must not be an atheist; and if he does not believe in the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, he will do well not to enter the Order.

MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

The annual Assembly of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar, for the appointment of officers and transaction of other business, took place in the city of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 14th August last, at the Masonic Hall in Elgin street. An unusually large number of the *Frateres* were present on the occasion. In the course of the proceedings, the following address was read by the V. E. Commander Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore:—

ADDRESS:

Of the Provincial Grand Commander of Knights Templar and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem for Canada, under Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Conclave of England and Wales, &c., &c.

† *Frateres of the Christian Order of the Temple for Canada*:—

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I greet you on our assembling for the first time since the formation of this Provincial Grand Conclave, now twelve years ago, in the Capital of the New Dominion. This is the beginning of a new era in the history of Canada, and Canadians may well be proud of the position she is about to assume.

With hearts devoted to their country, the blessings of religious and civil liberty, and, above all, the principles of the Great Captain of their salvation engrafted in their minds, they may surely and fondly hope that the New Dominion will long proudly flourish amongst the older nations of the earth. A change will naturally arise in consequence of such new era in the position of our Order in the Dominion, and I would now recommend to the consideration of this Grand Conclave the necessity of applying to the Supreme Body to appoint a Colonial Deputy Grand Grand Master, with power to appoint Provincial Grand Conclaves under him for the different Provinces of the Dominion, which God speed.

It affords me great gratification to state that the Order under our Supreme Grand Master, Frater Wm. Stuart, in England and Wales, has considerably increased in numbers, extending itself to all parts of the British possessions, and is now in a highly flourishing condition. Admittance into our ranks has been eagerly sought after, and some of the noblest names in England are enrolled under our banners. Negotiations for a convention with the Grand Bodies in England and Ireland are now pending, and the most friendly and cordial relations are entertained with the Templars of the United States. It is to be sincerely hoped that ere long the whole Templar Order will, as of old, be united and bound together by the same ritual, the same landmarks and Christian principles, because the ceremonies adopted in the United States Commanderies have for a number of years exhibited so many departures from the original ritual, as extant in Europe, that their only safety is in returning to that fountain head where those ceremonies have so long continued uncorrupted and undefiled. To this desirable end † Frater Alfred Creigh, L.L.D., Grand

Recorder and Historiographer of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, and an Honorary Past Deputy Grand Commander of this Provincial Grand Conclave, has been, with his pen, ably advocating the adoption of the English Ritual in all the Encampments of the United States; clearly pointing out in his History of the Order, lately published, that the Ritual in use with them is *not* the original one brought from England, and that the innovations, in fact total change, of the ceremony of reception was made by Frater Thomas Smith Webb, styled the father of American Free Masonry, and other innovators, at the commencement of the present century. He agrees with me that the Degree known as the "Red Cross" in the United States, and so much insisted upon as the preliminary one to the Templar, is another innovation of Webb's, taken from degrees in the Ancient and Accepted, or Scottish rite and has no connection whatever with the Christian Orders of Knighthood. As such it is unknown and ignored in the Encampments of England, although a knowledge of its peculiar ceremonies is admitted in Canada, to prevent any difficulty in visiting the Encampments of the United States.

The revival of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, known as 'Knights of Malta,' is now fully established and almost every Encampment under English rule has a Priory of this Order attached to it, in which the ancient and beautiful ceremony called the "Melita Ritual" is observed at the reception of the candidate. This Order is governed by its own rules and rites, being quite distinct from that of the Temple. The new edition of the Statutes will give all the necessary information, and to this I wish to draw your attention, that steps be at once taken to attach a Priory of Malta to all our Templar Encampments.

I have much gratification in informing you that the Grand Master has been pleased to direct his Grand Vice Chancellor to convey to me his appreciation of the zeal and regularity which prevails amongst the Order in Canada; and has authorized me to return the names of such Canadian Frateres as I may select for the highest rank in Grand Conclave. He can only confer brevet or past rank, as the holding of office involves the attendance of the recipient at Grand Conclave in London.

Since our last annual Conclave I have received a Warrant for the Plantagenet Encampment and Priory, of St. Catherine's, Ontario, which under the zealous and able management of Frater Seymour, who has spared no pains or expense to fit up appropriately his Commandery, bids fair to be second to none in the Dominion. Within the last few months I have granted a Dispensation for a new Encampment and Priory at Stanstead, in the Eastern Townships, and have recommended and applied for a Warrant of Confirmation. This Encampment, now called Plantagenet, is to change its name to Sussex, of which Frater Colby is frs. Emt. Commander. All the petitioning Frateres were installed in United States Commanderies. I have also recommended and applied for a Warrant for the "Richard Cœur de Leon," of Montreal. This Encampment, held under Dispensation from me so far back as 1863, has been for some time dormant, and by some unaccountable mistake, no Warrant has been received from England, although there is little doubt that a petition was forwarded for a Warrant to the Grand Vice Chancellor, as the name appears on the Roll of

Encampments (dated 1864) in the proceedings of Grand Conclave. The Emt. Comd. and officers are now zealously qualifying themselves to conduct the business of the Order satisfactorily.

I have also received a petition from members of the Scotch Order in New Brunswick, to grant them a Dispensation to open an Encampment and Priory at St. John, which I have referred. It appears in Grand Conclave proceedings that there is a Provincial Grand Commander for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, &c., &c., although I am led to believe he does not hold active jurisdiction.

The Warrant of the "William de La More the Martyr" Encampment of Quebec, is in the hands of the Deputy Grand Commander † Frater Harington, who, for reasons most satisfactorily explained to me, did not consider it expedient to leave the Warrant in Quebec, or again open the Encampment there, and now I leave it optional with him to transfer the Warrant to Ottawa, opening it again under his immediate rule in the Capital of the New Dominion.

We have now in Canada seven Encampments in active operation, viz:—"Hugh de Payens" of Kingston, "Godfrey de Bouillon" of Hamilton, "King Baldwin" of Belleville, "Richard Cœur de Leon" of London, "Richard Cœur de Leon" of Montreal, "Plantagenet" of St. Catharines and "Plantagenet" of Stanstead. I regret to say that the once flourishing Encampment, the "Godfrey de St. Aldemar" of Toronto is obsolete, and have unfortunately lost by fire the greater part of their documents and property. I here wish to remark that the last Eminent Commander of this Encampment has not complied with the terms on which he received the Warrant at his Installation, not having returned it to me when the Encampment ceased to exist, which it is necessary should be done without further delay.

With respect to the amendments in the By-laws of Provincial Grand Conclave and other matters on which a committee was formed, I have been somewhat at a loss to report upon, in consequence of our Grand Chancellor † Macdonnell leaving Canada for the United States; and it was only lately I received the Minute Book. To † Macdonnell I beg publicly to convey my thanks for the support and Assistance he has at all times afforded me, and the careful and correct manner he has kept the minutes and different documents connected with his office. I am happy to state he returns to Canada to take up his permanent residence next month. Since the publication of the by-laws, several amendments have been made and new ones formed, the fees of honor reduced, &c., &c. I should therefore suggest to this Grand Conclave that they authorize the Committee to republish them, with a short historical notice of the Order, and also insert the different forms of returns required by Encampments.

I trust at this meeting the eminent *Fraters* of the Committee appointed to enquire into the amount payed by Provincial Grand Conclave for the jewels of the "Hugh de Payens" Encampment, Kingston, will be able to report thereon and have the question finally settled, which has now been two years under consideration.

I consider it proper for me here to make known to you that I have been in communication with the illustrious heads of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (33rd degree) for the Northern

Jurisdiction of the United States," who have now happily and satisfactorily established a union with the "New York Council," under Illustrious Grand Commander Drummond. He informs me that as the Dominion of Canada is an open Territory, I can, as a Grand Commander of the 33rd, establish a Grand Council in the Dominion.

I rejoice to say, that, so far as it has come to my knowledge, peace and harmony prevail throughout our Templar jurisdiction, and the Order is flourishing in numbers and influence. In conclusion, Fraters of the Cross, let me remind you of your professions and vow as Templars; let us be courteous to each other; be guarded in every word and action, and the honour and welfare of our brother be as sacred as our own. The spirit of ancient chivalry and the self sacrificing virtues of the founders of our Order is still required and venerated. Chastity of honour and integrity of purpose can never fade away; external forms may change, but the principles of the knights of old can never die. Let each of us, then, labour with heart and hand for the prosperity and peace of our Christian Order, that we may become invigorated to renew our pilgrimage and fight manfully with the crosses and trials that are inherent to frail humanity.

‡ Fr. W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE,

Prov. G. Com. and Prov. G. Prior of Kts.
Temp. and Kts. of Malta, for Canada.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then appointed:—

- By Patent from the Supreme Grand Master of England and Wales,
Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Laprarie, Prov. G. Com.
V. E. Sir Kt. T. D. Harington, Ottawa, Dept. Prov. G. Com.
" " John C. Franck, Montreal, G. Prior.
" " C. D. McDonnell, Hamilton, G. Sub do.
" " Rev. J. Preston, M. A., Carleton Place, G. Prelate.
" " J. Seymour, St. Catharines, G. 1st Capt.
" " E. H. Parker, Kingston, G. 2nd do.
" " T. B. Harris, Hamilton, G. Chancellor.
" " J. W. Murton, do. G. Vice do.
" " W. Edgar, do. G. Registrar.
" " L. H. Henderson, Belleville, G. Treas.
" " G. EnEarl, Prescott, G. Chamberlain.
" " D. Curtis Brantford, G. Hospitalier,
" " A. G. Smyth, London, G. Expert.
" " H. Robertson, Collingwood, G. 1st St. Br.
" " I. H. Stearns, Montreal, G. 2nd do.
" " T. Mack, St. Catharines, G. Almoner.
" " M. J. May, Ottawa, G. A. DeC.
" " C. B. Colby, Stanstead, G. D. of C.
" " E. C. Flint, Belleville, Capt. Lines.
" " E. Beaufort, Kingston, G. 1st Herald.
" " I. P. Willson, Welland, G. 2nd do.
" " W. Read, Hamilton, G. Sword Br.
" " T. Holywell, Montreal, G. Equerry.

Sir Kts. Thos. B. Harris, Capt. T. Wilson and Col. Wm. M. Wilson, had conferred upon them the rank of P. D. G. Coms.

SOUND MEMBERSHIP.

"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices and strife."—Solomon.

Yea, better is a Lodge with but few members and harmony therein, than one overflowing with a crowd and wealth; and strife and destruction in the end. There is no prosperity in numbers alone, for the greater the number the greater difficulty in pleasing the whims and notions of all. "In strength shall thy house be established," not in size.

"NAH-HAMI,"—AN IDYL OF JUDAH.

FOR THE CRAFTSMAN.

BY THE REV. STEWART PATTERSON.

BOOK IV.—CONTINUED.

Then spoke Elimelek, as raising up,
 With gentle force her nestled head, he kissed
 The welling drops from off each silken lash,
 And said: "My wife—I call you wife, because
 Beyond all words 'tis dearest to my Soul;
 No name more kind, more noble, or more high,
 Can ever pass the lips of Adam's Sons,
 When spoken, Dearest One, to such as thou.
 Oh! weep not, Wife, it is not meet to mourn
 As those who sorrow Hopeless and Unblest;
 Tears cannot bring the Dead again to Life;
 Sighs cannot waft you upwards to their arms;
 Tears are but water, sighs but empty air:
 Neither can fill the mourner's vacant heart;
 Both are reproachful to the Lord your God.
 So then, like Job, the patient man of Uz,
 Weep you no more, but say within your heart,
 "The Lord who gave is pleased to take away,
 "Bless, Oh! my Soul, the Lord's most Holy Name."
 Thus having said, now turn your eyes on me,
 Your own true husband, who so loves his spouse
 That he would peril what he precious holds:
 His Life—his Children—all, except his Soul,
 To make thee happy—thou, his dearer self.
 Trusting him fully, speak the cherished wish,
 Which though unuttered, yet he knows full well
 Hovers behind the ambush of thy lips,
 As what is spoken seems its Herald speech."

Nah-Hami answered: "Pardon these weak tears,
 I'm but a woman clothed with woman's faults,
 Yet in few words I'll open up my heart
 That my Dear Lord may learn my Soul's desire.

Oh! let us go, Yourself, and They, and I,
 Far from this land, which seems accursed of God,
 Ere the Grim Angel, entering at our door,
 Summons our Darlings with his awful voice.
 Without regret I'll leave all else behind,
 For when I circle three within my arms,
 I hold my World, and all seems nought beside.
 Leave then our home—leave all our flocks and herds,
 And let us wander to far Gentile Lands,
 No matter where, before it be too late."

To this Elimelek, with earnest voice
 And deep confiding look of Love, replied:
 "Thy words are good and wise beyond thy sex,
 'Tis the Almighty who himself hath moved
 Thy tongue to urge me to a high resolve;
 This Evening's breeze shall hear the tinkling bells
 Of laden camels passing yonder gates,
 And bearing us where'er God's finger points."

He paused, and with a motion of his hand
 Quick to his side the wond'ring boys he brought,
 And sent them forth to bid his Household come:
 Men—women—children—bond as well as free,
 And give their ears unto their Lord's commands.
 The boys obey, and run with arms entwined
 In circling folds around each others necks,
 Proud to be messengers of him they love,
 Soon from each corridor and inner room,
 Comes forth a motly crowd of servitors,
 With willing feet, to hear their Lord's behests:

The port hand-maiden, and the wrinkled dame—
 The old men, trusting to their oaken staves—
 The young men, bounding with a vigorous step—
 The moon-faced hoydens, and the calm-eyed wives,
 With rosy children borne within their arms,
 Or clinging fondly to their kirtle strings—
 From all sides, round their well-loved master grouped,
 With robes and head gear of a thousand hues,
 Until the court-yard like a garden smiled,
 Where gorgeous poppies bend their brilliant heads.

Then wise Elimelek, with solemn voice
 And gentle tone the noisy crowd addressed,
 Hushing the Babel of their many tongues
 By the mute mandate of his hand upraised:

"My friends, may I not call you friends," he said;
 "Nay, rather you may claim some dearer names,
 For though by accident of Birth I stand
 Before you all as Master; yet I look
 On you, whose heads are bleached with many Suns,
 As Parents, and I count myself the child
 Of all who've dandled me upon their knees
 In days long past, e'er my good father died;
 And ye who equal me in length of years,
 Who clomb life's hill with me, and with me turned
 Its mellow summit towards the untrod vale,
 Beneath whose mist our future lies concealed,
 As brothers, or as sisters, in my soul
 A brother's love I bear for all of you;
 Whilst not a plump-checked cherub glads your hearths,
 But as a father, with a father's pride,
 Watch I the bud bloom daily to the flower.
 My children—sisters—brethren—parents—friends—
 I, your sad master, in this now sad home,
 Have called you here to learn my fixed resolve,
 And counsel take with whoso'er may choose
 To share my Fortunes 'neath another sky,
 Or say Farewell to such as wish to bide
 And live and die 'mongst Judah's once blessed vales.
 From this time forth behold all bonds are loosed,
 As if to-day had dawned the year of Jubilee.
 I've struggled hard to give my household food,
 And since the famine smote our shudd'ring land,
 Myself—your mistress, and our tender boys,
 Have fared as coarsely as my meanest herd,
 Till now at length the yawning bins disclose
 No piled up treasure of Life saving wealth;
 No wheat like gold, no barley white as pearls,
 Nor ought to bribe pale Famine from the gates,
 Save chaff mixed flour for a few scant meals.

He ceased, and soon the noisy mingled hum
 Of voices from the Hydra-headed crowd,
 Like bubbling torrent murmured round the court,
 And surged adown the echoing passages;
 While eagerly to press their master's hands,
 Or kiss the hem of Fair Nah-Hami's robe,
 They throng around, and each declares his wish:
 Some to remain, and live and die at Home,
 While others vow to follow their Loved Lord
 And share his fortunes whereso'er he deems
 It good and wise to pitch their exile camp.

SONG OF THE EXILES.

1.

Oh! God of our Fathers, El Shaddai the Blest,
 Look down on thy people, by Famine oppressed;

See, wearily, sadly, with sorrow and weeping,
 We leave this Loved Land where our Fathers are sleeping.
 Hear how the Camel bells mournfully swaying,
 "Shalem Lachen—Shal'm Lachen," seem to be saying.

11.

No more in fair Judah our Harvests we'll reap,
 No more by her waters we'll lead forth our sheep;
 Her Day star is setting, 't will rise on us never,
 For we leave her green valleys for ever and ever.
 Hark, how the Camel bells, solemnly swinging,
 "Shalem Lachen—Shal'm Lachen," seem to be ringing.

111.

With song and with laughter, or sound of our voice,
 The homes of our childhood no more shall rejoice,
 And soon shall the spider her curtains be weaving
 Around these loved halls which now sadly we're leaving.
 List, how the Camel bells, mournfully rolling,
 "Shalem Lachen—Shal'm Lachen," seem to be tolling.

11.

Gone—Gone, are the bulwarks on which we relied.
 Prone—Prone, to the dust lies our glory and pride:
 Fled—Fled, are our hopes, our sad hearts are sighing.
 As the flower of our lives droops withered, and dying.
 Hark, how the Camel bells, mournfully ringing,
 "Shalem Lachen—Shal'm Lachen," seem to be singing.

V.

The Bird which flies Southward when Winter is near,
 At the coming of Spring time again will be here.
 But none of us Exiles, with sad hearts now burning,
 Shall ever with joy to our homes be returning.
 List, how these Camel bells, solemnly chiming,
 "Shalem Lachen—Shal'm Lachen," seem to be rhyming.

[END OF THE FIRST IDYL.]

The Craftsman,
 AND BRITISH AMERICAN MASONIC RECORD.
 "THE QUEEN AND THE CRAFT."

HAMILTON, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

TO THE READER.

WE commence with this number the second volume of the CRAFTSMAN, and we do so with a feeling of thankfulness for the support already accorded to the enterprise, and of renewed determination to make it in the future still more worthy of the confidence and patronage of the Fraternity throughout the Dominion of Canada. The experience of the past year has taught us many things which are essential to the success of the publication such as this is; and it has taught us this, above all other lessons, that the interest of the work depends quite as much upon the active and thoughtful co-operation of intelligent members of the different Lodges throughout the country as upon the skill and industry of the editors. We have been flattered during the past year by many kindly words of approval and encouragement from leading craftsmen whose good opinion we value highly. We esteem as no less kind a letter recently received from a Brother

who takes a somewhat different view; one, however, more in accordance with our own honest conviction, that the publication has not yet obtained the position of interest and usefulness to which we hope it may attain, and which the Masons of the Dominion have a right to expect for it. And our correspondent's letter suggests a few plain words which we hope our more learned brethren will not forget as soon as they have perused them.

Our brother writes us: "I think if correspondence was more encouraged the paper could be made more interesting, useful and full of life; and the answers to correspondents should occupy a good space in your sheet. Surely out of all the Masons in the Dominion, twelve could be found who would gladly write an original article, which would give one for each number. Thus might the requirements of each District be brought to light, and evils corrected wherever they exist, and above all good advice might be given." Our correspondent is quite right. There can be no question that a greater disposition on the part of Masons generally to furnish the CRAFTSMAN with accounts of interesting Masonic occurrences in their neighbourhoods, and with questions of Masonic law and practice which arise in the working of Lodges, and of learned Masons to contribute articles, would add enormously to the value of the work, and bring it up to the true standard of a Masonic publication. But, that is a department which depends not so much upon the Editors of the paper as upon the Craft generally. The improvement of this feature of the publication is with those whose services we cannot control; and we have only, in beginning this new volume, again to urge upon our Brethren, as we have done on former occasions, the great service which they can render to Freemasonry in this Dominion by a little effort on their part.

We feel the more encouraged to make this appeal to our readers from the fact that the hearty support which has been accorded to the CRAFTSMAN since its commencement, and the increased promise in this respect for the future, affords the most gratifying evidence of the interest which Masons feel in its success. The circulation to-day is beyond the estimate made at the outset; the circulation of the coming year promises to be still further enlarged. Our desire is that this generous support should meet with its legitimate fruit in a journal to which Masons could point with pride, as a fair representative of the intelligence of the Craft in the Dominion of Canada, and to which they could turn with confidence for information and advice. The subjects to be discussed in it are necessarily limited; for the *arcana* of the Order are a sealed book to the profane. No one man can treat upon such subjects as are proper for discussion in a public journal, with interest and profit. But the continued efforts of learned Masons

generally to contribute to the instruction and entertainment of the Craft could not do otherwise than make the CRAFTSMAN, not of interest only, but a *sine qua non* to every earnest Mason. We ask our Brethren to help us in this work, and we promise them that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make the publication increasingly interesting and useful.

SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

We have already on two or three occasions referred to the ballot and its importance in connection with Freemasonry. A correspondent submits the following questions on this subject :

"1st.—Is it obligatory, (under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada,) that every brother present should vote on the ballot for a candidate?"

"2nd.—If on the ballot being taken, one or more brethren refuse to vote, can they be ordered to retire from the Lodge for declining to exercise their privilege?"

Both questions may be answered generally in the affirmative. There is no one principle, in connection with the meeting of Lodges, so important as that which relates to the introduction of members to the Order. The Lodge, in admitting a candidate, admits him not simply within its own portals; brings not only its own members into Masonic relationship with, and under Masonic obligations towards him, but connects him by the mystic tie with the entire brotherhood, wheresoever dispersed over the world. It is this fact which makes the acceptance of a candidate a matter of great responsibility, and which has dictated the sacredness by which the ballot has been surrounded. The secrecy of the ballot is a well understood constitutional rule. By it the responsibility has been thrown upon every member to act on his own conviction of his duty, unbiassed by the solicitations, and uninfluenced by the threats or intimidation, of others.

It may be argued that the refusal to vote is in no way an infringement of this rule, and we presume it was such a contention that induced the question of our correspondent. The rule in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the same rule prevails in other Jurisdictions, is as follows: "Any brother who shall violate the secrecy of the ballot on candidates for initiation or membership, by stating how he voted or intended to vote, or by endeavoring to ascertain how a brother voted, or if he should be aware and mention it to another brother, shall render himself liable to severe Masonic censure, and for a second offence, to expulsion." Now it is quite clear that a refusal to vote is equivalent to a vote in favor of the candidate, and is therefore a disclosure of his intention not to vote against the candidate. And if one member may refuse to vote, all who are favorable to the candidate may do so also, and thus would be disclosed the

person who deposited a black ball. Thus Brown is proposed as a candidate, and recommended by a Committee as worthy to be received. But Jones and Robinson have reasons which they consider sufficient to reject him. If the other members favorable to his admission neglect or decline to vote, and there are yet two black balls in the ballot box, the fact that Jones and Robinson deposited them becomes apparent. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the refusal to vote in a single case is an exposure of an intention not to vote against the candidate; where the refusal is general, it might be an exposure of the person voting against him, and it is therefore not only not permissible, but is really a very serious Masonic offence.

Being so, there can be no difficulty in declaring that the offending brother brings himself under Masonic censure, and if the Worshipful Master, who is absolute as a ruler of his Lodge, chooses to visit that censure upon him by requesting him to withdraw from the Lodge, he may do so. Should the offence be repeated, he may, under the Constitution, go even further, and report him for expulsion. No Worshipful Master should hesitate to enforce the strictest observance of this salutary Constitutional rule. Laxity in relation to the ballot would be one of the most dangerous evils that could befall Freemasonry, and the responsibility resting upon the rulers in the Craft in connection with it is therefore very great.

GRAND LODGE CELEBRATION.

We publish in this number a report of the Banquet at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, in celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The occasion was seized upon, it will be seen, by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, to present to R. W. Bro. Harris, the Grand Secretary, the testimonial voted to him by Grand Lodge. The testimonial is a most handsome one, worthy of the Grand Lodge and the excellent brother who is the recipient of it. Never has an honor been more worthily bestowed. Bro. Harris is not simply an enthusiastic Mason, he is a conscientious officer as well; and few persons have any conception of the amount of hard work which he manages to get through. The Deputy Grand Master remarked that we had the Constitution in Hamilton; and the remark was significant of the onerous duties which correspondence with private Lodges and private Masons, in relation to Constitutional points, imposes upon the Grand Secretary. We feel quite sure that there is no Mason in Canada who does not rejoice in the fact that Grand Lodge has deemed it proper to recognize the services of its Secretary by the presentation of this testimonial.

We have space only for a word as to the progress

of the Grand Lodge during these twelve years; and we cannot better occupy it than by presenting at one view the great and steady advancement that has been made. At the convention held in Hamilton, which culminated in the Grand Lodge of Canada, there were forty-one Lodges represented. Thirty of these took warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the progress since then will be perceived by the following table:

1856— 9	Dispensations,.....	Lodges	39
1857— 9	"	"	48
1858—16	"	Lodges 63 }	109
1858—	Union effected, bringing in	" 46 }	
1859— 6	Dispensations,.....	Lodges	115
1860—23	"	"	138
	1 Affiliation.....	"	
1861—13	Dispensations,.....	"	152
1862— 2	"	"	155
	1 Affiliation.....	"	
1863— 2	Dispensations,.....	"	157
1864—10	"	"	167
1865—11	"	"	178
1866— 3	"	"	181
1867—13	"	"	194

So steady a progress is the best vindication of the wisdom of the step taken in the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge. Our earnest prayer to the G. A. O. T. U. is that the same wisdom may guide its counsels, and the same harmony pervade its deliberations in the future, as have characterized them in the past.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.—Can a Mason be elected an honorary member of a Lodge, with full privileges, without previous notice and without Ballot? I hold the ballot to be a Landmark, which cannot be set aside; consequently, that there never was, or can be, any other way of becoming a member of a Lodge than through the Ballot-box. From a perusal of the proceedings of last Grand Lodge, it might be inferred that there is a difference of opinion on this point, and I would be glad to have the subject ventilated.

Our correspondent is quite right. No member can be admitted to a Lodge but through the ballot, and the privileges of honorary membership can only be acquired in the same way. More than that, when the proposal is for honorary membership with full privileges, the vote must be unanimous.

PROPOSING MEMBERS.—Will you kindly give your opinion on the following point? A candidate is proposed at a regular meeting of a Lodge; the committee is appointed to enquire into his fitness for admission, with the ordinary instructions to report at the next regular. The summonses for the next meeting include his name to be balloted for, but no meeting is held. Must the ballot be deferred until the next regular meeting, or can it take place at an emergency?

It must be deferred if it be intended to act upon the petition already presented. Sections two and four of the Book of Constitution, under the head "Of proposing members," pp. 68 and 69 of the large edition, govern the case; but we confess they are not quite so clear as might be desired. Each clause refers to a distinct manner of proposing a candidate. The second relates to a proposition at "a regular meeting of the lodge," in which case the committee is appointed to make the necessary enquiries, and the name, &c., of the candidate is required to be

"sent to all the members in the summons for the next regular meeting, when, after the Committee have reported to the lodge in his favour, he must be balloted for, &c." The fourth refers to the case of a proposition *out of Lodge*, in case of emergency, when "any two members of a Lodge, may transmit, in writing to the Master, the usual declaration of any candidate whom they wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the master, if the emergency be proper, shall issue a notice to every member, appoint a committee as before provided, and at the same time summon a lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven clear days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate." From this clause we think it must fairly be inferred that no candidate can be balloted for at an emergency who has been proposed in the ordinary way, as pointed out in section two. And the difficulty which presents itself in the case put by our correspondent is, that the candidate has been so proposed, the committee appointed, the summons issued announcing that he is to be balloted for at the next regular, and therefore it would seem as if such a proposition must take its ordinary course. The proper course to pursue would be for two brothers to send in, in writing, to the Master a second petition from the candidate, and in their statement of the cause of the emergency set forth the fact that a proposition had already been made in open lodge and a committee appointed. The master could then, upon this second petition, appoint the same committee, and summon the Lodge of emergency. The record, on the minutes, of the cause of emergency, would thus show what had been done with the first petition, and relieve the proceedings of the next regular from embarrassment.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

☞ We learn from an Oshawa contemporary, that previous to the departure of R. W. Bro. Wm. McCabe, L.L.B., for a trip to Europe, the Brethren of Lebanon Lodge, of which he is the Worshipful Master, presented him with one of Russel's best lever gold watches, valued at \$160. It was presented by Lieut. Col. Fairbanks on behalf of the brethren of the Lodge. We congratulate our R. W. Bro. McCabe upon the high esteem in which he is deservedly held by his brethren.

☞ At a special emergency meeting of St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 75, Scotch Register, held at the Mason's Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, the following Companions, elected at the Annual Convocation, held on the 23rd day of September, were duly installed as office bearers, for the ensuing Masonic year:—

M. E. Comp.	Thomas Gundry, Z.
" "	John Kerr, P. Z. and Chancellor.
" "	Fred. J. Menet, H.
" "	Wm. Hamilton, Jr., P. H.
" "	John Leys, Jr., J.
" "	Newman L. Steiner, P. J.
" "	Charles Bender, Treasurer.
" "	W. D. McIntosh, Scribe E.
" "	John Ritchie, Scribe N.
" "	Andrew Scott Irving, 1st Sojourner.
" "	Glover Harrison, 2nd do.
" "	John S. Champ, 3rd do.
" "	Thomas Willing, Janitor.

M. E. Comps. Thomas Gundry, John Kerr, Fred. J. Menet, Wm. Hamilton, Jr., and John Leys, Jr., Members of the Board of General Purposes.

MASONIC BANQUET.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

GRAND LODGE PRESENTATION TO R. W. BRO. T. B. HARRIS, GRAND SECRETARY.

On Thursday evening last, the 10th October, the Freemasons of Hamilton celebrated the Twelfth Anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada by a Banquet at the Royal Hotel. The room was very tastefully decorated, the banners of the Knights Templar, the Chapters and the Blue Lodges, and the bannerets of the Royal Arch Masons being arranged around it; the windows being ornamented with Masonic transparencies. The band of H.M. 29th Regiment was also in attendance, and added much to the pleasure of the evening. Over sixty Masons sat down to dinner, the chair being occupied by R. W. Bro. the Hon. H. B. Bull, P. D. D. G. M. of the Hamilton District. On his right were M. W. Bro. Col. W. M. Wilson, Grand Master, V. W. Bro. B. E. Charlton, Mayor of Hamilton, and R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary. On his left were R. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Charles Magill, M. P. P., and R. W. Bro. Richard Bull, D. D. G. M. Montreal District. The first vice-chair was occupied by V. W. Bro. Thos. White, Jr., and the second by V. W. Bro. John Murton, G. Supt. Royal Arch Masonry, Hamilton District. The dinner was an excellent one, the following being the

BILL OF FARE.

SOUP.		FISH.	
Oyster and Chicken		Bolled Salmon Trout, a la maitre d'Hotel,	
COLD DISHES.			
Buffalo Tongues.	Chickens.	Westphalia Ham, Garnished.	
	Boned Turkey, Decorated.	Turkey.	
BOILED DISHES.			
Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce.		Turkey, Oyster Sauce.	
	Chickens, Celery Sauce.	Tongues.	
GAME.			
Lake Erie Teal Duck, Port Wine Sauce.		Plovers.	
	Canvas Back Duck, and Grey Duck, Maitre Sauce.		
ROASTS			
Baron of Beef.		Saddle of Mutton.	
Turkeys, Giblet Sauce.		Chickens, Brown Sauce.	
ENTREES.			
Scalloped Oysters.	Trumbal of Maccaroni, a la Milanaise.		
Fricondeau of Veal, Nervoise Sauce.	Lobster Salad		
Chicken Salad	Baked Ham, Champagne Sauce.		
Rico Croquette, Rose Flavored.	Rolets of Turkey, with Truffles.		
Lobster, Decorated.	Oyster, Vol-au-vent.		
Lambs Kidneys, Saute au Vin.	Spring Chicken, Baked.		
Fillet of Beef, Larded, Mushroom Sauce.			
VEGETABLES.			
Mashed Potatoes.	Cauliflower.	Turnips.	
Cabbage.	Squash.	Onions.	
PASTRY AND PUDDINGS.			
English Plum Pudding, Wine Sauce.	Found Cake Pudding, Wine Sauce.		
Mince Pie.	Pumpkin Pie.	Grape Pie.	
Rum Jelly.	Champagne Jelly.	Florence Cream.	
Blanc-Mange.	Cup Custard, Decorated.	Tartlets.	
DESSERT.			
Soft Shelled Almonds.	Filberts.	Walnuts.	Bartlet Pears.
Hothouse Grapes,	Apples.	Raisins.	
WINES.			
Moet and Chandon's Champagne, Sherry, Old Port, Claret, &c., &c.			

Dinner being concluded, the Chairman gave the standard toasts; "The Queen and the Craft," "the Prince and Princess of Wales," and "the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada," each of which was responded to in a loyal and hearty manner.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed what may be called the toast of the evening, "the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Masons in Canada." In doing so, he said that under ordinary circumstances the toast would require no preface, but in the peculiar circumstances in which they were assembled, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, an event which had so greatly promoted the interests of Freemasonry in this Province, he could not refrain from alluding to the peculiar pleasure it gave him to propose the toast. (Cheers.) They were honored to-night by the presence of the Grand Master and his Deputy, an honor

which had not been conferred upon the Masons of Hamilton for many years. In looking back upon the last twelve years, he was struck with the comparatively few persons present who had taken part in the proceedings of that eventful period. But it was gratifying to find their old Grand Master, he whom by common consent the Masons of Canada had called to the supreme government of the Craft in Canada on the formation of the Grand Lodge, back among them to-day in the same honored and honorable position. (Cheers.) It was, he felt sure, not altogether the office to which they would do honour in this toast; the man would receive, as he deserved, a large share of it. (Cheers.) For they recognized the many good qualities which he possessed as a man and a Mason, and which had endeared him to all who knew him.

The toast was received with the grand Masonic honours, followed by most enthusiastic cheering, the band playing "the fine old English gentleman."

THE GRAND MASTER on rising, was received with renewed applause. He said, from the kind manner in which the toast had been received, he was half tempted to appropriate the warmth to the man as well as to the office. (Cheers.) There was nothing which he esteemed more highly than the good will and favourable opinion of his brethren. He was no stranger to the hospitality and kindness of the Hamilton Masons. He might, in referring to it, appropriate the remark of Artemus Ward, who, on leaving a place where he had been most kindly entertained, said to his friends, who accompanied him to the station, that he never visited a neighborhood where he had been so well treated or so often. (Laughter.) The chairman had referred to an event which had occurred twelve years ago to-night, an event which had left its mark upon the history of Masonry in Canada. The occasion would never be forgotten by Masons here, when the representatives of some forty-one lodges met to consider the state of Masonry. It was not necessary to particularize the reasons which prompted the action which resulted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Many of the old familiar faces had gone, but he was still glad to see on his left R. W. Bro. Magill, the chairman of that convention, to whose tact and valuable suggestions they were greatly indebted in carrying out what was then attempted. (Cheers.) He well remembered the cheers of enthusiasm which greeted the passage of the resolution declaring the formation of the Grand Lodge; and how in a moment, as if by magic, every brother appeared clothed as a Mason and with the insignia of his rank, and when many a silent prayer was breathed that the great Architect of the Universe would bless the work. And God had blessed it. The career of Masonry had since been ever onward and upward, and wherever Masonry was known the Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized and respected. (Cheers.) While their progress had been thus a continued triumph, he regretted that of late there had appeared on the horizon a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, and it was impossible to tell where it was going to end. Differences of opinion had arisen with respect to the position of the Grand Lodge of Canada, under the new state of political existence which had recently been inaugurated by the Act of confederation. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, recently established, was, like themselves, now a Grand Lodge of Canada, and how the difficulty would be eventually settled no one could foretell. In all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada they had been most ably and consistently seconded by their brethren in the Province of Quebec. And anything that would tend to cause a separation between them would be most deeply regretted by the Masons of Ontario. (Cheers.) The subject had occupied his attention day and night for a long time, and he believed that a convention of Masons from the different Provinces to discuss the matter in a calm and dispassionate spirit, might result in such a solution of it as would promote the interests of Masonry in British America and he hoped that such a convention would soon be held. However it was decided, and however painful it might be to be separated from those who had so long obeyed one Gavel, and bowed down to one authority, the Masons of Ontario will never cease to work earnestly as they have done in the past, for the prosperity and harmony of Masonry. He (the Grand Master) had great pleasure in advertising to another prominent Mason, to whose industry and indefatigable exertions the craft in Canada was deeply indebted. He referred to R. W. Bro. Harris, the Grand Secretary, whose valuable services can never be forgotten by any of the Masons of Canada. (Prolonged Cheers.) In his long and intimate official connection with that officer he had had peculiar opportunities of testifying to his great ability and worth. No one but himself could have any idea of the amount of work done by that estimable brother. The respect and esteem in which he was held had culminated in a testimonial from the Grand Lodge, and it had been suggested by the Deputy Grand Master that the presentation of that testimonial should take place on this twelfth anniversary. The intrinsic worth of the testimonial was not of any importance; its value consisted in the brotherly feeling and esteem of which it was symbolical, and he had great

pleasure in presenting it on this occasion. In doing so he would ask the Brethren to fill up a bumper, and to drink with him to the long life and prosperity of the Grand Secretary.

The toast was drunk with Masonic honors, and three times three hearty cheers, the Band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The testimonial is a very beautiful Claret Jug and Goblets with Tray. Each piece is most elaborately engraved. On the Jug are the arms of the Grand Lodge, Brother Harris' crest and arms, his monogram and his likeness, on shields, surmounted by the square, the level, the plumb rule, and the forty-seventh problem. Under the lip of the Jug is an irradiated All-Seeing Eye, looking down upon the arms of the Grand Lodge, and on the lid, the world. The Tray has engraved upon it the following inscription:

THIS TRAY WITH ACCOMPANYING JUG AND GOBLETS
WERE PRESENTED BY THE

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, A. F. & A. M.,

TO

R. W. BRO. THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, GRAND SECRETARY,

In token of the fraternal esteem universally entertained for him personally and as a slight acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the Craft, by the faithful, zealous, and most efficient discharge of the onerous and responsible duties appertaining to the office of Grand Secretary during the past 12 years.

HAMILTON.

October 10, 1867, A. D., 1867

The Deputy Grand Master having read the inscription, Bro. Harris rose to respond, and was most warmly received. He said:
MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—

It is with more than ordinary feelings of gratification and pleasure that I accept this beautiful memento of the appreciation entertained by the Grand Lodge for services rendered as its Grand Secretary, during the past twelve years. I cannot unfortunately claim to have been taken entirely by surprise, for I had become aware of the action had by Grand Lodge at its annual session in July, 1866, as likewise, M. W. Sir, of your very considerate recommendation in your annual address to the Grand Lodge at its last Convocation, and the subsequent endorsement of the same by Grand Lodge itself. But that you should have selected and determined upon this twelfth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge for making the presentation finds me almost as much unprepared to give full expression to the feelings which pervade the inmost recesses of my heart as if the circumstance had never been contemplated; and not only do I feel the embarrassment which is a too frequent attendant on poor frail human nature on such occasions as this, but the very kind sentiments and most flattering encomiums which you have in the course of your remarks, been pleased to accord to me in making the presentation, have rendered my position all the more difficult in acknowledging the gift in such words as I could have desired.

I can assure you, Most Worshipful Sir, that this elegant token which has been selected on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and presented to me this evening, as a tribute of its appreciation of my past conduct, will ever be looked upon by me as the most valuable ornament in my keeping, it being something that I shall have a just pride in looking upon as the spontaneous offering of a Brotherhood, with whom many years of my life have been most closely and intimately connected.

It will also prove an incentive to a higher interest in the affairs of the craft, were such possible, and be a means of fixing indelibly on my mind the kindness and attentions the Craft have on every occasion evinced towards me, as well as the confidence they have for so many years reposed in me, and for which I am deeply grateful, my richest reward being at the end of each term to find that my efforts to discharge the duties appertaining to my office have received the approbation of my Brethren.

With yourself, Most Worshipful Sir, as Grand Master, it was my good fortune to be associated, as Grand Secretary, at the first formation of the Grand Lodge, and for a space of five years of its infancy worked for the best interest of our beloved order, so far as my humble efforts would permit; and subsequently I have had the honor to work with two other Grand Masters, and now again with yourself for the second time.

It is therefore most particularly gratifying to me, on the present occasion, to feel that the highest principles of our order are living embers within the breasts of so many of our members as I see congregated around this festive board. And it is still more flattering to me to find that you, M. W. Sir, and our R. W. Bro., the Deputy Grand Master, should have come so far to honour the occasion.

I trust I may not be considered out of place in calling this one of the happiest moments of my life, and this evening will, should I be spared for a time longer, be often forcibly recalled to my memory, and will be cherished as an evergreen which never fadeth, and when the time comes for my departure hence, this memento will still remain behind, to be honored by those of my family then

left, who have even now,—though never destined to be Masons, but may nevertheless be Masons' wives,—learned to respect and admire the leading principles of our time-honored order.

For the warm manner in which the toast of my health has been received, I return you my most heartfelt thanks, and can assure you that I will ever look back upon the event of this evening as the most gratifying of my life. (Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN next gave the toast of the 'Army and Navy and Volunteers,' which was enthusiastically received, the Band playing the "Red, White and Blue," and "Rule Britannia."

The toast was responded to by Captain Watson, of 13th Battalion C. V. M. I., and by Lieut. Adam of the Naval Brigade.

THE CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master." Although ordinarily a standard toast, and given, without remark, there was something exceptional in it on the present occasion, seeing the R. W. Brother had travelled all the way from Montreal to be present on this occasion. Were he to attempt to enumerate all the good qualities of the Deputy Grand Master, he would detain them until the morning; they were well known to Canadian Masons, and he would content himself, therefore, with merely asking them to drink the toast.

The toast was drunk with Masonic honors.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER STEVENSON, in rising to respond, was loudly cheered. He said he had come to this meeting to see and say nothing. He appreciated the honor which had been done to the office which he held, by placing it among the standard toasts, knowing the Grand Secretary so well, and knowing how faithfully he had discharged the duties of his office, he could not resist the temptation of being present when this well merited testimonial was presented. His only regret was that the presentation of it has been so long delayed, for, although it might be said that Bro. Harris was a paid officer of the Grand Lodge, no amount of money could purchase such zeal and fidelity as the Grand Secretary has displayed during the past twelve years, (Cheers). In the presence of the Grand Master they all knew that the Deputy Grand Master was nobody, and he would therefore take advantage of his constitutional privilege and say little. The Masons of Hamilton had done themselves honor and credit in getting up this Anniversary Banquet, for no city had done so much as Hamilton towards the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He was glad to be present for another reason, because he was afraid it was the last time they should all meet together. He feared that before another Anniversary there would be more than one Grand Lodge in Canada. He did not desire at this time to go into the argument on this subject, and he felt sure that if a separation came, the brethren of Lower Canada would part from those of this province with the deepest sorrow, but the general feeling in the Province of Quebec, and in Nova Scotia was that there should be an independent Grand Lodge in each province. The Masons of Ontario would be able to get on very well should separation come, but those of Quebec would feel deeply the loss of their brethren in this Province. He would ever remember with pleasure the enjoyment of this evening. He again thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received, (Cheers.)

The Vice-Chairman, V. W. Bro. THOMAS WHITE, JR., next proposed the "Founders of the Grand Lodge of Canada." The toast, he felt sure, would be fitly honored on an occasion of this kind. There was a kind of poetic justice in the fact that it should have fallen to his lot to propose it, because he was one of the few who had viewed with some degree of doubt the proposal for the formation of an Independent Grand Lodge of Canada. Not because he doubted that Masonry might be improved thereby, but because he viewed with alarm anything which bore even a semblance of a severance of the tie which bound us to the mother country, or which might by possibility tend to weaken that tie. The Corinthian Lodge of Peterboro', of which he was a member, had refused to surrender its English Warrant until it had obtained the permission of the English authorities to do so. Looking back at that period now in the light and the experience of the last twelve years, while he admitted that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada was a step necessary in the interests of Masonry, and fully justified by the results which have followed it, he still felt some degree of satisfaction in the thought, that the over-caution which marked the action of his mother Lodge, was dictated by that feeling of loyalty to the old land which is the characteristic of the people of this country. The founders of the Grand Lodge were entitled to the warm gratitude of Canadian Masons, and he had great pleasure in proposing the toast. (Cheers.)

The toast having been duly honored, the Deputy Grand Master sang in fine style, the Scotch song, "Tak' your auld cloak about ye."

R. W. Bro. CHARLES MACILL, M. P. P., responded to the toast, "The founders of the Grand Lodge of Canada" were undoubtedly entitled to respect and esteem. At the time they commenced the work, Masonry in this country was like a half-girdled tree; an incubus rested upon it which prevented its progress, and the only panacea which presented itself was in the independence of the Grand Lodge. He felt proud to look back and reflect that he had a part in the great work. (Cheers.) He felt convinced then, and the result has shown, that it was the only means by which Masonry could go on and prosper. He was glad to believe that the Order was fulfilling its object in Canada. Twelve years ago there were but forty-one Lodges; now, there were one hundred and ninety-three on the register of the Grand Lodge of Canada, one hundred and eighty three of which were in active and efficient working order. During those twelve years important political changes had also occurred, the greatest of which was Confederation, whose object was the building up on this continent of a new nation. He trusted the future of Masonry in British America would be as prosperous as its past, for wherever Masonic principles prevailed, there good citizenship would be found. (Cheers.) He believed the founders of the Grand Lodge of Canada would never have cause to regret the step they had taken, but that, on the contrary, each succeeding year would add to its laurels. (Cheers.)

Bro. WHITE, in proposing the next toast, said if the Grand Lodge had been a success, it was due to the ability and tact of those masters in the craft who had, since its formation, guided its destinies, and he had therefore great pleasure in proposing the "Past Grand Masters and Officers of the Grand Lodge."

The toast was drunk with Masonic honors.

R. W. Bro. RICHARD BULL, D. D. G. M., Montreal District, returned thanks. He had much pleasure in doing so for a great deal of praise was due to their Grand Officers for the wisdom they had displayed in preparing and maturing the measures which had given prosperity to the Grand Lodge, and had established Free Masonry in Canada on a firm and enduring basis, (Cheers.)

Bro. MACILL asked permission to add a word to what he had already said. He had hardly discharged his duty in having omitted to pay respect by name to some of the most eminent founders of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He had great pleasure in this connection in mentioning the present Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, Bro. BULL, Bro. STEVENS, now absent in England, (cheers), Bro. BELLHOCKE, who has gone to his long home, and Bro. BERNARD, whom he would have been delighted to have seen present on this occasion. To these brethren especially were Canadian Masons indebted for the independence of their Grand Lodge, (Cheers.)

Bro. WHITE then proposed the "Mayor and Corporation of the City of Hamilton," and in doing so paid a tribute of respect to the honesty and single-mindedness with which the members of the Corporation performed their duties.

The toast having been duly honored,

V. W. Bro. CHARLTON, Mayor of Hamilton, responded. He referred to the condition of civic affairs, and expressed his hope that the same good feeling and harmony might always exist as at this time prevailed. He was pleased to be present to-night. The Grand Lodge, in honoring its faithful servant, the Grand Secretary, had done honor to itself. (Cheers.) The worthy recipient of the testimonial presented to-night might well esteem it, as the soldier esteems the medal which he wears upon his breast, as a symbol of duty well performed. (Cheers.) He thanked the Grand Lodge for electing, as it had done, year after year, to the important office of Grand Secretary—one who was endeared to the people of Hamilton by a thousand ties; and his only request to them would be that they might continue in the future to elect him. (Cheers.)

The GRAND MASTER asked permission to propose a toast. On the occasion of the anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the mind naturally reverted to those who had taken part in its formation. He referred in terms of eulogy to Bros. Stevens, Bernard, and others, and said that he was glad to find one who had borne his share in the work of twelve years since, occupying the chair to-night. He proposed the health of the Chairman, R. W. Bro. Hon. H. B. Bull.

The toast was most warmly received, and after the cheering had subsided,

Bro. BULL acknowledged the compliment paid him in suitable terms. He felt it to be no small compliment that his name should have been coupled by the Grand Master with the names of the distinguished brethren who had been mentioned. (Cheers.)

R. W. Bro. MACILL proposed the toast of "The Press," speaking in warm terms of its influence as an instructor and educator of the public, and the safe guard of free institutions.

The toast having been drunk.

V. W. Bro. T. WHITE responded. He referred to the fact that Canadian Masons had now a peculiar interest in the Press in the publication of a journal, THE CRAFTSMAN, devoted especially to Masonry. (Cheers.) As the conductor of that journal he felt deeply the responsibility that devolved upon him, especially in view of the important questions which were looming up before them, and which had been briefly referred to by the Grand Master and his Deputy. He felt that this was not the time nor the occasion for a discussion of those questions, but he could not but express the hope that his R. W. Bro. Stevenson had been somewhat precipitate in predicting so speedily a separation of the Grand Lodge. His position had compelled him during the past year to study somewhat closely the proceedings of American Grand Lodges, and the American Masonic Press, and the temper which too often pervades them was not calculated to increase our respect for numerous independent Grand Lodges and small jurisdictions. It might turn out that the solution of our present difficulty must be that suggested by the Deputy Grand Master, but before such a solution was even harbored he trusted that every effort would be exhausted to bring about an enlargement rather than a contraction of our present jurisdiction, by the establishment of a Grand Lodge for the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.)

A number of other volunteer toasts, including the masters of the four Lodges in Hamilton, were given and responded to, and with song and sentiment the proceedings were kept up with unflinching interest until about one o'clock, when the party broke up "happy to meet, sorry to part and happy to meet again."

We congratulate the committee on the success of this anniversary banquet. In every respect it was an occasion which will long be remembered. The services of the band, among whom we were glad to see some Masons, added much to the pleasure of the evening.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE BRITISH, IRISH AND COLONIAL MASONIC CALENDAR, POCKET BOOK AND DIARY, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

This publication, published by Davidson & Muir, of Glasgow, is a most carefully compiled *vade mecum* of Masonic information. It contains Lists of Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Encampments of Knights Templar, &c., in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the Colonies, with lists of the Grand Orient of France, and a *vidimus* of the other foreign Grand Lodges, besides an immense amount of such valuable political and general information as is usually to be found in first class English calendars. The information appears to be most accurately given, and is brought down to a very late date. The calendar for 1868 is already announced and will shortly appear. It is stated that the Masonic Memorabilia given in the work has been considerably amplified, and now forms quite an epitome of the history of the Craft from the earliest period to the present day. No Mason who cares to be posted, should fail to procure a copy. The price is: In cloth, 1s 6d; roan tuck, with pockets, 2s; roan, with elastic band and extra pockets, 3s; Morocco or Russia, ditto, 4s, Sterling money.

JUST JUDGMENT.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord; but a just weight is his delight."—SOLOMON.

To the members of a Lodge is intrusted the solemn duty of weighing justly the character of candidates and members—that none be condemned falsely, either favorably or unfavorably; for the G. A. O. T. U., who seeth the heart, knoweth the weight we put into the balance, whether it be just or not. Personal prejudices can not be used in our Masonic scales—every man and brother must be judged by his actual merits.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF STEPHEN'S KIRK.

The fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons residing in St. John, N. B., laid the corner stone of the St. Stephen's Kirk with all the formalities of the Order, on Thursday, July 25th, 1867.

The different Lodges under the English and Irish Jurisdictions, with the Carleton and New Brunswick Royal Arch Chapters, and District Grand Lodge, turned out in large numbers. The procession was headed by the band of H. M. 15th Reg't, and walked through the principal streets of the city. The procession was in charge of Bro. A. Rowan, as Grand Marshall, aided in his arduous duty by P. M. Christopher Robertson, of Albion Lodge, Bro. H. D. McLeod, of Union Lodge of Portland, and Bro. R. Allan, of Carleton Union Lodge,—on horseback. The turn-out of Masons was most respectable, being the largest ever witnessed in St. John for many years, and gave much satisfaction to the representatives of the different Lodges. The assemblage of persons in the vicinity of the sacred edifice is estimated as being upwards of 5,000; the streets through which the procession passed being also lined with citizens and strangers from all parts of the Province.

The minister to be placed in charge of this Kirk is the Rev. George J. Caie, a member of the mystic tie, and, we believe, Junior Warden of St. John's Lodge. He is a person of much energy, and bids fair to become a popular preacher. His remarks were received with marked attention by the large assembly of people. Reference, however, was made, upon the scroll deposited in the stone by the Grand Treasurer, to those now departed, which it was observed might have been omitted. It is noticed with pleasure that quite a number of ministers belonging to different denominations have recently joined the Order in the lower Province, and are considered warm members of the Craft. It is certainly refreshing that ministers enter into the secret chambers of our Institution; it tends to make us truer friends and better men. It is gratifying to know that in this, as in all laudable undertakings, Masons have ever been prominent. In connection with the erection of this building we may mention the name of the W. M. of Union Lodge of Portland, No. 535, Bro. D. R. Munro, who, in all measures, moves quietly but effectively, and in the inception and progress of this structure worked industriously, and to him no little praise is accorded for his active co-operation. (Bro. Munro, by the way, is an earnest advocate for an independent Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, to the end that a General Grand Lodge may eventually be established for the now confederated Provinces.) The basement wall of the new church having been built, and the rough flooring laid, the latter formed quite a spacious platform, on which a large number of persons, including the Sabbath School children of Portland, under the care of their kind and energetic superintendent, A. T. Aimes, Esq., obtained a place. When the procession reached the foot of Jeffrey's Hill, it opened up, leaving a space between its double row, through which the members of the New Brunswick Grand Lodge might pass, which they did uncovered, bending their steps to the platform already described. The various Lodges were then either drawn up thereon, or took their stand around the founda-

tion walls. The Hon. John Robertson then stepped forward, and on behalf of the Commissioners, presented R. T. Clinch, Esq., the Worshipful Grand Master, with a Silver Trowel beautifully engraved with a wreath of thistles, within which was the inscription:

"Presented to the Right Worshipful, Robt. T. Clinch, Esquire, District Grand Master for New Brunswick, by the Commissioners of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N. B., on the occasion of laying with Masonic ceremony the Corner Stone of the New Church, July 25th, 1867."

Mr. Clinch thanked the Commissioners, and at once proceeded to the place appointed, where the stone, suspended in the air by means of pulleys, was all ready to be lowered into its place. Mr. Fish, the District Grand Master, called on the Grand Treasurer, W. H. A. Keans, Esq., to read the history of the Church from its formation to the present time, which he did in a clear voice, reading from a scroll which he held in his hand. This was then deposited with some silver coins, and the newspapers of the city, in the receptacle in the stone prepared for that purpose. The cement was then laid upon the lower stone and the corner stone slowly lowered to its place, while the Band played an air of a very solemn character. The square, level and plumb, were then applied by the various officers, and the Worshipful Master having learned that it was in proper position, gave it three taps with the butt of the trowel, and declared the stone well laid. He then stepped upon the wall and announced the work done; at the same time adverting to the power and influence of the Masonic body. Corn, wine and oil were then poured upon the stone with due ceremony, each officer invoking blessings upon the edifice and upon the country, while between each act the Band again played. The Grand Chaplain, Dr. Donald, then offered a Masonic prayer, and closed with the Lord's Prayer.

Among the distinguished visitors from the United States were the Rev. Mr. Dodman, the Eminent Commander of the DeMolay Encampment of Boston, J. W. Russel, Treasurer of the same Institution, A. F. Chapman, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Mass., &c., &c., E. Warren Hastings, and others.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.

The Officers and Members of Leinster Lodge, at its regular communication on the evening of the 5th August, presented Past Master Edward Willis with a suitable testimonial in the shape of a splendid Gold Watch, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Bro. Edward Willis, P. M., by Leinster Lodge, No. 347, I. R., as a mark of esteem and a reward of merit. St. John, N. B., Aug. 5th, 1867, A. L. 5867." Besides a large number of visiting brethren, there were present, Past Masters Robertson of Albion, Mullin of New Brunswick, John Willis of Leinster, and the Worshipful Masters of St. John, Hibernia, and New Brunswick. The Worshipful Master of Leinster, A. A. Stockton, in presenting the testimonial, at the same time presented to the recipient an address expressive of the high esteem in which he is held by the members of the Lodge. Bro. Willis has been for seven years Worshipful Master of Leinster Lodge, and to his efforts is it mainly due that it has prospered so well.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

MASONIC.—Two Councils of Royal and Select Masters, named respectively St. John, No. 1, and New Brunswick, No. 2, were recently organized by Comp. Garden, of Me., and a third called Carleton, No. 3, was established in Carleton. The first three officers of each of these Councils are No. 1, John Short, J. G. Forbes, and J. Mullin; No. 2, Robert Marshall, D. R. Munroe, and J. Keohan; No. 3, J. V. Ellis, E. J. Wetmore, and Charles Ketchum.

On the day after the organization, representatives of the above bodies met in Convention at the Masonic Hall, St. John, and Mr. J. V. Ellis was called to the Chair, and Mr. D. R. Munroe chosen Secretary. After an ample discussion it was resolved to organize a Grand Council for New Brunswick, a constitution was adopted, and a large amount of other business transacted, and the following office bearers were elected and installed:—

Robert Marshall, M. P., Grand Master.
 John V. Ellis, D. P., Grand Master.
 Edward Willis, R. P., Grand Master.
 James G. Forbes, P., Grand Master.
 David R. Munroe, Grand Recorder.
 John Mullin, Grand Treasurer.
 Rev. Dr. Donald, } Grand Chaplains.
 Rev. G. J. Caie, }
 M. S. Hall, Grand Master of Ceremonies.
 Thomas H. Keohan, Grand Captain of Guards.
 E. J. Wetmore, Grand Conductor.
 Henry Card, Grand Organist.
 George W. Whiting, Grand Steward.
 Henry Brown, Grand Sentinel.

Messrs. Robert Shives, John D. Short, and Charles Ketchum, were chosen Committee of Finance, and Mr. D. R. Munroe, Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The installing officer was Gordon R. Garden, Esq., of the Grand Council of Maine, who was afterwards chosen representative of the Grand Council of New Brunswick near the Grand Council of Maine. Having transacted all its business the Grand Council adjourned.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

The Annual Assembly of St. John Encampment, K. S., holding of the Grand Priory of Scotland, was held at the Masonic Hall, Princess Street, on Monday evening the 16th September. A large number of Sir Knights were in attendance, and the following were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

W. J. Buzling, E. Commander,
 John McAllister, Lieut. Commander,
 Christopher Murray, Marischal,
 James G. Forbes, Hospitaller,
 Thomas M. Reed, Chancellor,
 John Mullin, Treasurer,
 George F. Keans, Recorder,
 William Emslie, Chaplain,
 James Robertson, Bauceniffer,
 Matthew Henderson, Bearer Vex. Bel.,
 J. Brunswick Hammond, Chamberlain,
 John Creighton, Man-at-Arms.

—The elections for the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada, and the Parliaments of the different Provinces, have resulted in a large majority for the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and for the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec. In Nova Scotia the Anti-Unionists have, elected eighteen out of the nineteen representatives to the House of Commons, and have also secured the absolute control of the Local Legislature.

THE MASONIC APRON.

Is the symbol of labor, and of purity of life and rectitude of conduct. It should be of pure white lambskin, without any device whatever, and should be square with a triangular flap.

The investiture of the candidate with the apron among the primitive Masons, formed an essential part of the ceremony of initiation, and was attended with rites equally significant and impressive. This badge received a characteristic distinction from its peculiar color and material. With the Essenian Masons, it was accomplished by a process bearing a similar tendency, and accompanied by illustrations not less imposing and satisfactory to the newly initiated neophyte. He was clothed in a long white robe which reached to the ground, bordered with a fringe of blue ribbon, to incite personal holiness, and fastened tightly round the waist with a girdle, to separate the upper from the lower parts of the body. With feet bare and head uncovered, the candidate was considered a personification of Modesty and Humility, walking in the fear of God.

THE BALLOT.

It is a common opinion that any brother may say how he voted, and may state the reasons thereof. This should never be permitted. No brother has any right to say how he will or has voted, nor has any brother any right to seek by any direct or indirect means, how any brother has voted or will vote, or any reasons for his vote. It will be urged that good men are rejected. Be it so. How come men among you that will reject good men? Seriously reflect that the fault after all often rests upon the whole Lodge. Besides, it would be better to reject ninety-nine good men, than admit one bad man to the honors of Masonry.

LANDMARKS.

“Remove not the old Landmark.”—SOLOMON.

The Landmark defined the boundaries of landed rights, and beyond these even the prince dared not trespass. The Landmarks of Masonry are the metes and bounds of Masonic law, and beyond these no power dare irapose its dictum. The fields of Masonic rights were carefully surveyed by our fore-fathers, and although we think we might be able here and there to profitably extend our domain, still we must remember, that by removing one corner stone we disturb the whole “base line” upon which our estate was given us as an inheritance. Everything in Masonry must move within well defined limits.

MAN—WOMAN.—Man is strong—woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—woman is diffident and unassuming. Man is great in action—woman in suffering. Man shines abroad—woman at home. Man talks to convince—woman to persuade and please. Man has a rugged heart—woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—woman relieves it. Man has science—woman taste. Man has judgment—woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—woman of mercy.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia will visit England about the last of October.

—The financial relations between Austria and Hungary have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both.

—The public have heard with sincere regret of the death of Professor Faraday, which took place on Sunday, August 25th, near Hampton-court.

—Financial and customs agents at Naples, during the past six years, have defrauded the Government out of thirty millions of francs.

—A dispute has arisen between the King of Belgium and the Emperor of Austria in regard to the settlement of the estate of the late Emperor Maximilian.

—The wheat crops of England and Scotland are under an average. Barley ten per cent. and oats fifteen per cent. above average.

—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire have met in Congress and declared their opposition to any change in the Concordat now established between Rome and Austria.

—Despatches from Japan announce that the Christians are maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

—The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French, inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the North German States in some city in Germany hereafter to be designated.

—The Pope has resolved to call a general Council of the Roman Catholic Church, and has named a congregation of seven cardinals, to whom will be entrusted the duty of arranging preliminaries.

—A firman from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in Candia, has just been officially promulgated. The Turkish Government has concluded not to send to Candia, as was proposed, a mixed commission, consisting of Ottoman and Greek members, to enquire into and report on the grievances of the Cretans.

—About midnight on the night of the 19th September, the tug W. K. Muir exploded her boiler about two miles down the river from Sarnia. At the time the tug was arranging her tow of five vessels. The crew were all blown into the air, the captain, mate, and one of the engineers, and three of the men were drowned. Boats were lowered from the vessels, and five men picked up more or less injured. The tug sank almost immediately.

—It is stated in the American papers that it is now definitely settled that Jeff Davis trial will take place at the November term of the Circuit Court at Richmond. Judge Chase has expressed his intention to preside, and if the ex-President does not fail to come to time on his bail, questions of great importance will arise, which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide. Much speculation exists as to whether Mr. Davis will appear, the general opinion being that he will, and that he will be acquitted.

—Count Von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and Continental newspapers. In it Count Von Bismarck says Prussia is willing to accept the representations made by France that the Conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States. The London journals comment favorably upon this note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in its tendency. The French press, while they seem disposed to find little fault with what M. Bismarck says, denounce the circular because in all its references to German unity, it completely ignores the treaty of Prague, and omits all allusion to the obligation under which Prussia rests to fulfil the stipulations of that solemn compact.

—We learn from Quebec that on the 7th September, two days after sailing from that port, two deaths from cholera occurred on board the Himalaya, and another from the same disease on the 29th, and two deaths from ordinary diarrhoea. She was detained 24 hours at Quarantine. The Superintendent then permitted her to pass up with a clean bill of health. A case of well-defined cholera having occurred within a few days of Quebec, the Government thought it necessary to order her back for further cleansing and purifying. Great indignation was felt at her being allowed to come. No communication was held with her while in the harbor of Quebec.

The British Minister at Washington, Sir Frederick Bruce, died suddenly, of diphtheria, at Boston, on the 18th September. He arrived in Boston at 9 o'clock p. m. from Narragansett, R. I., where he had been stopping a few days. He was accompanied by Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado. He was quite ill from throat disease, and much prostrated. Dr. J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges were at once sent for, also Senator Sumner, who remained with him until two o'clock when he died. Mayor Norcross, on learning the sad occurrence, issued an order that the flags of the city be displayed at half-mast, and that the bells of the several churches should be tolled. Throughout the country the most profound regret is felt at this occurrence, and in England the death of Sir Frederick is regarded as a national calamity.

—The following statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada, for the month of August, 1867, not including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is published by auditor Langton:—Revenue—Customs, \$740,553; Excise, \$174,265; Bill Stamp Duty, \$7,778; Post Office, \$69,812; Crown Lands, \$43,468; Miscellaneous, \$125,301. Expenditure, \$713,915; excess of revenue, \$148,262; and for the month of September, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Customs, \$1,280,717; Excise, \$216,227; Bill Stamp Duty, \$10,224; Post Office, \$36,502; Crown Lands, \$109,748; Miscellaneous, \$279,835; total, \$1,932,253; Expenditure, \$778,056. The revenues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from July 1st, were \$477,411, and the expenditure of Nova Scotia for the same period, \$387,703.

—Quite a serious riot occurred in Manchester on the 19th September, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons. With a strong police escort was conducting the Fenian Kelly, recently arrested in that city, and Deary, from the jail to the railroad depot, preparatory to their removal to Dublin for trial, it was attacked by a mob of people armed with clubs, stones and firearms. A desperate battle ensued for a time, when the police, finding themselves overpowered, were obliged to give way. The prisoners were rescued by the mob, and carried off in triumph. One policeman was killed, and several others injured. Many of the rioters were also badly injured. A proclamation was immediately issued by the authorities, offering a reward of £300 for the re-capture of the prisoners, but they have not yet been taken. A number of the rioters have been arrested.

—The Garibaldians have again risen in Italy, and the country is in a state of extreme excitement. The day dream of the great hero of Caprera, a united Italy, has forced him again into the field. His intentions and designs were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's government in Florence, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued on the 22nd Sept. The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emmanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the papal territory free from filibusterism, coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the people. The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation circulated on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, and cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and rigorously punish any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime against the laws of nations. By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi was arrested and has been conveyed to Caprera, where he now is under guard. The arms and ammunition intended for the insurgents have been seized; but in spite of this several skirmishes have taken place between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops, with various success. There is likely to be stirring times in Italy.