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THOMAS DOUGLAS HARINGTON, Esquire,

P. G. M. OF THE GRAND LODGE,

AND

FIRST G. P. Z. OF THE GRAND CHAPTER

OF

ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF CANADA,

&c. &c. &c.

THE CRAFTSMAN;

AND

CANADIAN MASONIC RECORD.

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We are this month unavoidably compelled to defer the continuation of the tale of "Masons and Masons," now drawing to a conclusion. The very large variety of interesting matter presented in this number will, we trust, at least compensate for the intermission.

THOMAS DOUGLAS HARINGTON.

M. W. Bro. T. Douglas Harington, 33°, Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada, and whose portrait we present with the present number of THE CRAFTSMAN; was born at Windsor, England, under the very shadow of the Royal Standard, on the 7th June, 1808, and is thus in his sixty-second year. Descended on his father's side from a good old English family, he inherits from his mother a portion of the glowing lineage of the gallant Douglas line, whose swords so long helped to carve the stern history of Scotland. His early life was spent in the service of the Royal Navy, and the East India Company's Navy, and we believe that Mr. Harington still retains enough of his old sea love, and is still so far influenced by that indescribable but all-powerful attraction, which is inseparable from salt water memories, as to pride himself especially upon the name and style of sailor. In July, 1832, young Mr. Harington first landed at Quebec, and, after some little residence there in expectation of getting a ship, was persuaded to move up inland, and see the great west country, at that time so little known, and so imperfectly appreciated even by otherwise enterprising and observant travellers. The result of Mr. Harington's tour seems to have served to impress him favourably with the conditions of life in our provinces, for on the 1st November of the same year we find him making up his mind to settle down on this side, so far at least as is evinced by his on that day

entering the office of the Secretary of the Province as Extra Clerk. From the time of his adoption of the Civil Service as a profession, his promotion was steady and uninterrupted in the department of his first selection, in which he rose to the rank of Chief Clerk before leaving it for any other. In May, 1858, he was, however, promoted to the appointment of Deputy Receiver General, which office he continues worthily to fill, having, by his urbanity in the discharge of its important duties, no less than by his marked ability and assiduity, won the good will and esteem of a very large circle of personal and official friends, as well as of the various chiefs whom the kaleidoscope of politics has shown him, at one time or other, in power.

It only remains to close our brief notice of Bro. Harington's secular career, by recording the fact that through the stirring years of 1837-38 he served with the "Queen's Rangers," and is at present a Lieutenant Colonel (unattached) of Militia.

Turning to the investigation more germane to these pages, we find that Bro. Harington first received the Light in December, 1843, at Kingston, having been in that month initiated in "Duke of Leinster" Lodge, No. 283, Registry of Ireland, held in that city. In July of the following year, we trace him to Montreal, there joining "St. George's" Lodge, No. 643, Registry of England. On the 4th March, 1845, still in Montreal, he was exalted to the Royal Arch in St. George's Chapter, No. 643, as above. This was subsequent to having held office as Senior Warden, and almost immediately previous to his election as Worshipful Master (of No. 643, E. R.), which office he continued to hold during '45-6-7 and 8. It does not appear either that St. George Lodge was singular in desiring to retain the advantage of his services in the Oriental chair, as in 1851 St. John's Lodge (No. 214, E. R.), of Quebec, elected him to preside over its labours, maintaining him in authority for four successive years. It will be thus seen that Bro. Harington's working experience has been of the most well-trying and practical character.

To turn to his capitular promotion. In 1847 he had been elected 1st Principal Z. of the Victoria Royal Arch Chapter, E. R., at Montreal, continuing to hold office until the close of 1849.

On the 10th of April, 1854, he was installed a Knight Templar, &c., in the Hugh de Payen's Encampment, held at Kingston, and in the following year elected Eminent Commander of the Encampment at Quebec.

Bro. Harington has, under R. W. Bro. the Hon. Peter McGill, then Provincial Grand Master, held the appointments of Provincial Grand Secretary, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Montreal, &c., and on the 1st May, 1852, was appointed Provincial Grand

Master, under England, of Quebec, &c., receiving from the same high body, on the 5th of the same month, the position of Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry, and on the 1st August of the following year, being dignified with the office of Provincial Grand Master under Scotland—thus combining in his own person the majority of exalted stations then masonically obtainable in Canada.

All these, however, he resigned in 1858, when he joined the Grand Lodge of Canada with the rank of Past Grand Master. In 1860 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, continuing to occupy the throne for four successive years. He had previously (in 1859) been elected Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada, an office which he still retains, having only twice vacated since his first election, viz., in '61 and '62.

The list of Bro. Harington's masonic honours is lengthy, and with it we shall close this scanty sketch, feeling that it would be superfluous for us to speak, except in the manner of mere recital, of the dignities he has won, and which prove best the sterling masonic qualities for which he is revered and loved. At this present writing, he is—Grand First Principal G. C. of Canada; Past Grand Master G. L. of Canada; Deputy Grand Prior of the Dominion; Eminent Commander and Prior of the William de La More the Martyr Encampment and Priory; Past Grand Sub-Prior of Grand Conclave of Knights Templar of England and Wales; a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, A. & A. Rite, and Representative of Supreme Grand Council of England and Wales in Canada; Representative and Inspector-General, for Ontario and Quebec, of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Brunswick; Inspector-General for Ontario and Quebec, under the Grand Imperial Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine of England, &c.; Representative in the G. L. of Canada of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, Louisiana and Pennsylvania, and in the G. C. of Canada of the G. C. of Tennessee; and Honorary Member of various Lodges, Chapters and Encampments, amongst which are the St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and Zetland Chapter, 141, New York, U. S.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Following the portraits already presented in the CRAFTSMAN of the late Grand Master of England and the present Grand Master of Canada, we give this month a faithful likeness of the first Grand Principal of Royal Arch Masons, which we are confident will be heartily welcomed, not only by his Companions throughout the province, but also by the Craft of the Dominion. Our arrangements are complete for presenting with our next issue a portrait of the First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and we propose continuing the series, to include from time to time those of other illustrious chiefs in Masonry.

OUR SISTER GRAND LODGES.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, March 2nd, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen street, the EARL DE GREY and RIPON, K. G., occupied the chair as M. W. Grand Master; Earl Percy, S. G. W.; Algernon Perkhoe, as J. G. W.; Lord de Tabley, as Deputy G. Master; Rev. C. J. Martyn, G. Chaplain; J. Cropper Foster, G. D.; W. P. Scott, G. D.; Sir Albert Woods, (Garter), G. D. Cer.; Æneas J. McIntyre, G. Registrar; Brackstone Baker, G. D.; A. J. P. Powell, G. D.; L. T. mkins, G. D.; Samuel Tomkins, G. Treas.; John Hervey, G. Sec.; Joshua Nunn, G. S. B.; William Ough, G. P.; James Brett, Asst. G. P.; Chas. B. Payne, G. T., &c., &c.

Grand Lodge having been formally opened, the GRAND SECRETARY read the regulations for the government of Grand Lodge, and the minutes of the Quarterly Communication of December last, which were confirmed.

Bro. RAYNHAM W. STEWART then rose and said: In pursuance of my notice on the last occasion, I beg to propose that our Brother, the Earl de Grey and Ripon be our Grand Master for the year ensuing, and I feel certain that in proposing him I shall hear no dissentient voice. (Cheers).

LORD DE TABLEY: Brethren, it has been proposed and seconded that our noble Brother, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, be elected on this occasion M. W. Grand Master to the Craft in England. Those who are of that opinion will be good enough to hold up their hands. (Cheers.) (The brethren having unanimously carried the proposition, his Lordship said): I am sure that this Grand Lodge having carried that proposition unanimously, they have merely expressed the unanimous voice of the Freemasons of England.

SIR ALBERT WOODS, G. D. Cer., then called on the brethren to salute his Lordship in the usual manner.

THE EARL DE GREY AND RIPON: Right Worshipful Sir, officers and brethren, I can assure you that it is with no small emotion that I rise to return you thanks for the signal proof of your confidence which you have just been pleased to afford to me. I am well aware, brethren, that the vote of to-night will require to be confirmed at the ensuing Grand Festival, before I shall be called upon to enter on the duties of the office for which, as far as I can judge this evening, it will be your pleasure to call me; and therefore, this would not be a suitable opportunity for entering at any length into the expression of my thanks. But I should, indeed, be wanting to my own feelings if I were not to seize the first moment to tender to you the expression of my heartfelt gratitude for the great honor which you have been pleased to confer upon me. I can assure you it will be my constant endeavour during my tenure of this office, if it should be confirmed to me, be that tenure short or long, earnestly to labor faithfully to discharge the duties that will then be imposed upon me. (Hear, hear). And I feel very deeply the sense of the importance and the responsibility of those duties, because it seems to me that it is no light matter to be called to the supreme government of such a body of my fellow countrymen, as those who are enrolled in these fortunate days in the ranks of Masonry. And I feel also—and even yet more deeply—the immense difficulty which must lie upon any one who is called to follow in this great office one who has filled it now for a quarter of a century. (cheers), as worthily as Lord Zetland. All that I can say is, that it will be my constant endeavour to follow—with however feeble steps—the bright example which he has set me. And, brethren, that allusion brings me to a task far more congenial to me than the speaking of myself, it brings me to the discharge of the duty which I gave notice that I should undertake to-night at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge—the moving of a resolution expressive of your sentiments at the retirement of Lord Zetland. I know well that it can need no words of mine to induce you heartily to concur in the expression of your admiration and respect for that distinguished Brother, and of your regret that we should be deprived of his services as Grand Master. The duty has fallen to me, brethren, of drawing up the resolution, and this is the mode in which I venture to submit it to you:—

“That this Grand Lodge desires to record its sense of the eminent services which have been rendered to Masonry by the Most Worshipful the Earl of Zetland in the course of the 26 years during which he has presided over the Craft; and to convey to his Lordship the expression of the heartfelt regret of the members of this Grand Lodge at the termination of the intimate connection which has existed for so long a period between him and them; and of their hope that they may still be permitted to enjoy for many years the great benefit of his presence among them, and of his counsel and advice; and to assure him that the manner in which he has always discharged the important duties of his great office has won for him the lasting respect and affection of this Grand Lodge.”

Brethren, I am confident that you will all agree in the sentiments which I endeavour to embody in the resolution. I am sure that none of you will contest that the services which Lord Zetland has rendered for six and twenty years to the Craft have been eminent and valuable. I will not trouble you with figures and statistics upon this occasion; but I have asked at the Grand Secretary's office for some information as to the progress of the Craft since 1844, and I find that during that period the number of lodges in the calendar has increased by 70 from 1844 to 1870; that the number of certificates issued in 1844 was under 1,000, and that during 1869 there were 7,000 (cheers). And I find also that there has been an equal increase in the progress of our Masonic Charities and in the degree of their prosperity. Now, brethren, I do not mean to say—it would be unjust to the Craft at large if I were to say—that that great progress of Masonry has been due only, or that it could have been due only, to the distinguished person who occupied this throne. No doubt, every brother in his degree and position has contributed to that progress, but you will all agree with me, I am confident, that if the rule of the Craft during that lengthened period had not been wise and judicious, that great progress would not have been realized. Well, then, if such have been the services of Lord Zetland, is it not natural that we should feel a deep regret that we are about to lose him as the occupier of the great office of Grand Master? We are about to lose that which we cannot replace—five and twenty years' experience,—that which is of the greatest importance in a great office like that of Grand Master—a knowledge of the Craft and of the business of his post; and we are about to lose that which is more important still, a man of high and noble nature, from whose mind every mean, petty, personal consideration is ever absent; a man who gave to the rule of the Craft a stamp of integrity and honour. (Cheers). Well, then, I ask you to express your earnest hope that it may please the Great Architect of the Universe to preserve that valuable life to us for many years to come, and that we may often see in

the urbanity and general good qualities of those appointed to take the office of President of that Committee, but he thought that to carry out the recommendations of the committee would be to effect a vast improvement.

The motion was then put from the throne, and carried.

Bro. J. RANKIN STEBBING, P. G. D., then rose and said, that he proposed to occupy Grand Lodge a few minutes, to take their vote upon an important question. He begged to propose, in the words of the motion that he had placed on the paper:—

“That in the opinion of Grand Lodge, no future Grand Master should hold that office for more than five years in succession, unless in the case of a Royal Prince.”

It was his desire that the annual election of Grand Master should take place as now. No alteration whatever should occur in the present mode, which had answered extremely well, but that they should place a limit on the retention of that office by not allowing it to be held for more than five years by the same Grand Master, however distinguished. This he said was no new notion; it was but reviving a state of things that formerly existed, when it was an uncommon occurrence for a Grand Master to hold office for a longer period than two, three, or four years. It was desirable to associate with Grand Lodge as many distinguished noblemen as possible. In former times they had had thirty-two Grand Masters whose period of office was under two years. This was found extremely beneficial, and they found that when in those times a brother was re-elected for four or five years, it was for some special quality. Lord Byron sat for five years as Grand Master; he was very assiduous in his duties, and that was the cause of his re-election. It was true that in Scotland such an arrangement was not fit and practicable, but they must compare like things with like. They would find that certain peculiarities in Scotland rendered a comparison in this respect between England and Scotland inapplicable. He thought that the proposed change would hold out incitements to the Peers of England to flock round the Masonic Throne, which he held must be extremely beneficial to Masonry. He would put it to brethren present to consider what would be the effect if the rule obtained in private lodges which obtained in Grand Lodge. Whenever the practice of continuous re-election was adopted in private lodges it had the effect of bringing such lodges to decay. The matter was therefore of an importance which demanded that he should boldly declare his sentiments without being thought to cast reflections upon anyone. Their Past Grand Master had been most assiduous and efficient, and he made no complaint, but the complaint he did make was this, that where they had a Grand Master for a quarter of a century they had only the same stream of thought pervading all the proceedings. What, he would ask, would be the condition of the State if statesmen were all of one opinion? and what would be the condition of the Church if our bishops were all of the same mind? (laughter). Take any country, any people, any institution, any profession, and if there is only one description of opinion they did not have a strong institution, profession, country, or people. He would not detain them longer at that late period of the night; he cast no reflections on the Past Grand Master or the incoming Grand Master, of whom nothing could be said so kindly, but he would ask them to vary the statesmen in Masonry, and make Masonry stronger, and if they did so, as it had flourished in the past, so it would flourish again.

Bro. Raynham Stewart's notice of motion,

“That no brother shall hold the office of Grand Master (unless he be a Prince of the Blood Royal) for a longer period than five years, at the end of which time he shall retire from office for at least one year.”

was then spoken to by Bro. Dennoch, who held that the relinquishment of office for one year, after the expiration of five years, would have a most beneficial effect, as it would give the Grand Master a rest which, by that time, he would need. This was found to work well at the Bank of England, where the Directors are obliged to retire for a year after a certain term of service.

Bro. BRACESTONE BAKER reminded the brethren that though this question had again been brought forward, it had been opposed of most effectually ten years ago. The same resolution was brought forward by Bro. Stebbing, in June 1866, when he supported it by the same arguments he had used tonight, but it then produced no more effect than he (Bro. Baker) expected it would produce now. Only four ban is were then held up in its favour in a very large Grand Lodge. (Hear). He went on to say that if the proposed alterations were effected with regard to the Grand Master, they might as well apply the same rule to the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, &c., and more especially to the Provincial and District Grand Masters, if the rule was worth anything it must be consistent; he pointed out a fact which seemed to have been unnoticed, that the constituency of Grand Lodge was every year altered, inasmuch as from 4 to 600 Brethren every year became Junior Wardens, &c., as such members of Grand Lodge. He concluded by moving the same amendment as was moved in June 1866, declining to entertain any proposition the effect of which would be to fetter it in its selection annually of a Grand Master.

This amendment was seconded by a BROTHER, who said, that though there might be some arguments in favour of the motions, those against them were much stronger. He thought that they must be unanimous in their vote. They all knew how the Craft had flourished under the late Grand Master, he thought that the Craft was now in a very flourishing condition, and he deprecated any change. Why, he would ask, should a Grand Master be precluded from holding the throne for ten years? They had the power of election.

Bro. CLABON said that he should hardly have risen, but it happened that he belonged to a society where the proposed altered method had been in vogue, and it worked most disastrously.

It was argued by a BROTHER, that the adoption of this resolution would limit the future members of Grand Lodge in their decisions. But it would do another thing, it would compel them to re-elect the Grand Master. He did not mean to say that the resolution pledged them to that course, but if a Grand Master were not retained in office for the term prescribed, it would imply dissatisfaction. He thought it a remark worthy the consideration of the lodge, that they were not called upon to elect men merely because they were peers of the realm, but because they were meritorious. He thought, therefore, that the amendment should be carried.

EARL DE TABLEY rose and said, that as Peers of the Realm had been alluded to, perhaps he might be allowed to say a few words on the present occasion. Much had been said, and well said, by Bro. Stebbing, as to the period for which the Throne should be occupied. But he (Earl de Tabley) could only say, that it would be a disadvantage to any one ascending the Throne to know that the time was limited as proposed. What was best for the country and best for Masonry was a strong Government, and therefore he would most cordially vote for the amendment, and trusted it would be supported by

the majority. He would like to take the opinion of the M. W. G. Master on the subject. (Cries of "No, no.") The noble Earl resumed his seat after one or two further remarks.

Other brethren rose to address the G. Lodge on this question, but were repeatedly interrupted by cries of "Divide."

Bro. Havers then rose, but was assailed in like manner with cries for a division. He said that if they were all going to vote for the amendment he would sit down, but if not he claimed the right, which their justice would not refuse, to speak on the subject. He had been so often at their mercy and their indulgence that he did not doubt obtaining their indulgence now. Within three short months the matter in hand had been rejected by a majority of seven to five. Bro. Stebbing had made a lengthy and most admirable speech, but he (Bro. Havers) was pained to find that there was nothing in it. He had told them of the number of peers who had presided over Masonry during 62 years, he had told them that there were as many as ten peers on the dais at one time, but he (the speaker) challenged any one to prove that the circumstances of the two periods were alike. He ascribed the prosperity of Masonry and the Masonic institutions to the long tenure of office by the late Grand Master, which was entirely owing to merit. He would boldly say that should the time ever come when a Grand Master did not deserve re-election, he would not hold his office beyond his twelve months. He would not say that it would be any reflection upon the Grand Master who is leaving the chair, or that it would be a mark of disrespect to the present Grand Officer, but if they fixed a period during which a man might hold office it would attach a certain stigma if he were not to complete that term. He did not want to give up any of the power he possessed. They now had the right of electing their Grand Master every year, why should they trammel themselves with a restriction of that power? They must bear in mind that the qualifications for the office of Grand Master were peculiar. First he must be of the highest rank, then he must be a man of influence, and again he must be a zealous Mason. These were no ordinary qualifications, and it behoved them not to make unnecessary changes. They must bear in mind, also, that a rule of this kind applying to the Grand Master, would apply equally to Provincial Grand Masters, and amongst that body it would cause the greatest difficulty. Reference had been made to the Bank of England, but let them look to the hospitals, and other similar institutions; did they not find, that when they had found a good man for president, they kept him as long as they could. After a few further words, Bro. Havers resumed his seat.

Bro. STEBBING would only detain them three minutes—(cries of "Divide,")—but if they would not give him three minutes he would keep them three hours. He said he did not mean to bring this question forward every three months; but on the last occasion the division was called in question; that was the cause of its being reproduced to-night. He purposed at a very distant time, however, to bring it forward again. He would never desert what he considered a right principle.

The amendment was then put by the M. W. GRAND MASTER, and carried by a large majority.

The lodge was then closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer.

THE GRAND MASTER-ELECT OF ENGLAND.

(CONDENSED FROM THE FREEMASON.)

Successor to a long line of illustrious chiefs in Freemasonry, the Right Honourable the Earl de Grey and Ripon accepts the office of Grand Master of England, with the heartiest welcome from the Craft.

George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey, and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, and a Baronet of England, was born in London, in 1827, and succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon in 1859, and his uncle as Earl de Grey in the same year.

He was not, like many of his fellow peers, initiated during his collegiate course at the University, as we learn, that in May, 1853, his lordship, then known as Viscount Goderich, became a Mason in his ancestral county, the lodge in which he first saw the mystic light being appropriately enough, the "Lodge of Truth," now No. 521, and held in the busy manufacturing town of Huddersfield. Of this very excellent lodge his lordship was appointed Senior Warden in as brief a time as possible, and in 1854 and 1855 he presided as Worshipful Master, and at once applied himself with assiduity to the studies necessary upon the attainment of the Oriental chair. We are informed that the older brethren of the lodge retain many pleasing memories of the remarkable skill with which Lord Goderich conducted the business of the Craft, even at that comparatively early period of his Masonic

career, and in the necessarily limited sphere of a private lodge. In due time, however, his lordship was called to the dais of the Grand Lodge of England, in which he held the post of Senior Grand Warden in 1856, and upon the retirement of Lord Dalhousie in April, 1861, Earl de Grey and Rinon was nominated by the Earl of Zetland to the distinguished position of Deputy Grand Master, an office which he has continued to fill uninterruptedly from that time to the present, with immense credit to himself and superlative advantage to the brethren at large. As Deputy Grand Master, his lordship also became *ex officio* Second Grand Principal, or II., of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

In addition to these honours, our future Grand Chief has held the high station of Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire since February, 1861, and as that province is the largest in England, its annual meetings being frequently attended by over three hundred brethren, the noble Earl may be truly said to have served such an apprenticeship as a provincial ruler of the Craft as would fairly entitle him to the loftiest position in the Fraternity, without the stronger claim of having acted so long and so efficiently as the Deputy of the Earl of Zetland. His lordship succeeds to the Masonic Throne at a period of unexampled Masonic prosperity in England; every day the charmed circle of the mystic brotherhood is widening and expanding throughout the land; every day fresh materials are being added for the edification of our sacred temple; the sound of our fraternal labour is unceasing, and the Master-Builder's gavel never still. The coffers of our charities are not empty, albeit great exertions are still needed for the Boys' Institution; there is no strife within our borders, no discord in our tyled retreats.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have much pleasure in heartily congratulating the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick on its continued prosperity since its first formation. We publish below two of the official notices of recognition received by V. W. Bro. W. F. Bunting, Grand Secretary. There are now only two Lodges in the province working under foreign charters, and these two have expressed their willingness to join as soon as they can obtain permission from their parent Grand Lodge. We also publish the list of Grand Lodge officers, together with the list of Masters of subordinate Lodges with their respective times of meeting, &c. The recognition of the Grand Lodge of England is as follows:—

FREEMASONS' HALL, London, W. C., March 8, 1870.

V. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—Referring to my communication of the 8th September, of the past year, I beg to inform you that press of business at the quarterly communication in December, prevented the Memorial of the Grand Lodge of New Brun-

wick being taken into consideration. I have now the pleasure to communicate to you that at the quarterly communication, held the 2d inst., the Grand Registrar, by command of the M. W. Grand Master, moved the following resolution:—

"That the independence of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick be recognized and, That representatives be exchanged if desired."

This resolution was carried unanimously. It is a personal gratification to me and it will, I am sure, be to you also, to feel that the fraternal relations between the masons of England and New Brunswick which have been temporarily interrupted are again resumed and in the hope that the establishment of a Grand Lodge in New Brunswick may conduce to the increased prosperity and dignity of the order, and wishing you every success in its efforts,

I remain, V. W. Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY,
Grand Secretary, G. L. of E.

V. W. Bro. W. F. BUNTING,
G. S. G. L. of New Brunswick.

The *Freemasons' Magazine*, of London, Eng., says, in referring to this recognition:—

"The acting M. W. G. M. then made a communication to Grand Lodge, in reference to the formation of a Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and moved a resolution to acknowledge it. In the course of his remarks he explained the correspondence which had taken place in the matter, which reflected the greatest credit on our Colonial brethren for the good faith and masonic zeal by which they had been actuated. The Grand Registrar entered into further details respecting the proceedings and, Bro. Brackstone Baker having seconded the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously."

The recognition of the Grand Lodge of Ireland is as follows, and will be found equally flattering:—

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
FREEMASONS' HALL, Dublin, 20th Jan., 1870.

V. W. SIR AND BROTHER,—It is with great pleasure that I have to inform you that the Grand Lodge of Ireland, having fully considered the memorial forwarded in your letter of the 22nd August last, has resolved to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick as an independent grand body, and to enter into fraternal relations with them as such. I shall, therefore, feel obliged by your communicating such action of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, at its next meeting. With earnest fraternal good wishes,

I remain, V. W. Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

CHAS. WALMISLEY,
Deputy Grand Sec'y, G. L. of I.

V. W. Bro. W. F. BUNTING,
G. S. G. L. of New Brunswick.

Subjoined is the list of officers of the Grand Lodge and of the Masters of the subordinate Lodges:—

M. W. Bro. B. Leister Peters (re-elected) G. M.; R. W. Bro. Wm. Wedderburn (re-elected) D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Benjamin M. Stevenson (re-elected) S. G. W.; R. W. Bro. John Richards (re-elected) G. J. W.; V. W. Bro. Rev. Wm. Donald (re-elected) G. C.; V. W. Bro. W. H. A. Keans, (re-elected) G. T.; V. W. Bro. Wm. F. Bunting, G. S.; W. Bro. David Main, S. G. D.; W. Bro. Thos. Irving, J. G. D.; W. Bro. Robert Marshall, G. D. C.; W. Bro. Edward Willis, A. G. D. of C.; W. Bro. G. Hudson Flewelling, G. S. B.; W. Bro. Henry Cand, G. O.; W. Bro. Jas. McNichol, Jr., G. P.; W. Bro. Mark N. Powers, G. S.; W. Bro. S. Crane Chanters, G. S.; W. Bro. Wm. F. Dibblee, G. S.; W. Bro. Geo. L. Taylor, G. S.; W. Bro. Wilden Babcock, G. S.; W. Bro. J. W. Doherty, G. S.; W. Bro. Alfred Markham, G. S.; W. Bro. John. L. Harris, G. S.; W. Bro. Robt. Good, G. S.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.—R. W. Bro. David Brown, P. J. G. W.; W. Bro. Jno. V. Ellis, P. G. D. of C; W. Bro. John D. Short, P. M.; W. Bro. Robert Marshall, G. D. of C; W. Bro. E. J. Wetmore, P. M.; W. Bro. Jas. McNichol, Jr., G. P.; W. Bro. Thos. M. Reed, P. M.; W. Bro. David Martin, P. M.; W. Bro. Robert R. Call, P. M.; W. Bro. Alfred A. Stockton, P. M.

ALBION LODGE, No. 1, N. B. R., meets at St. John, N. B., on First Friday of each month.—Chas. D. Thomson, W. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 2, N. B. R., meets at St. John, N. B., First Thursday in each month.—W. H. Sinnott, W. M.

HIBERNIA LODGE, No. 3, N. B., meets at St. John, N. B., Second Tuesday in each month.—Wm. J. Logan, W. M.

ST. MARK'S LODGE, No. 5, N. B., meets at St. Andrew's, N. B., First Thursday in each month.—Edwin A. Julian, W. M.

SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 6, N. B., meets at Frederickton, N. B., Second Wednesday in each month.—Henry Beckwith, W. M.

SUSSEX LODGE, No. 7, N. B., meets at St. Stephens, N. B., First Wednesday in each month.—S. Wright Golding, W. M.

CARLETON UNION LODGE, No. 8, N. B., meets at Carleton, St. John, N. B., First Thursday in each month.—Uriah Drake, W. M.

MIDIAN LODGE, No. 9, N. B., meets at Clifton, N. B., Second Tuesday of each month.—Earnest P. Flewelling, W. M.

PORTLAND UNION LODGE, No. 10, N. B., meets at St. John, N. B., Third Thursday in each month.—Wm. C. Morrissy, W. M.

WOODSTOCK LODGE, No. 11, N. B. meets at Woodstock, N. B., First Wednesday in each month.—Stephen B. Appelby, W. M.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 12, N. B., meets at St. George, N. B., First Thursday of each month.—Chas. McGee, W. M.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 13, N. B., meets at Hampton, N. B., Wednesday, on or after full moon.—Geo. Staylor, W. M.

ALLEY LODGE, No. 14, N. B. meets at Upper Mills, St. Stephen, N. B., First Thursday in each month.—Chas. H. Sanson, W. M.

HOWARD LODGE, No. 15, N. B., meets at Hillsboro', Albert Co., N. B., First Tuesday in each month.—J. A. Beatty, W. M.

LODGE OF ST. ANDREW, No. 16, N. B., meets at Richibucto, N. B., First Wednesday in each month.—Ed. Tweedie, W. M.

NORTHUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 17, meets at Newcastle, Miramichie, Second Tuesday of each month.—Edmund C. Tozer, W. M.

MIRAMICHE LODGE, No. 18, N. B., meets at Chatham, N. B., Third Thursday in each month.—J. C. E. Carmichael, W. M.

LEINSTER LODGE, No. 19, N. B., meets at St. John, N. B., Second Friday in each month.—A. G. Blakslee, W. M.

ZION LODGE, No. 21, N. B., meets at Sussex Vale, N. B., Wednesday on or before full moon.—J. McMonagle, W. M.

NEW BRUNSWICK LODGE, No. 22, N. B., meets at St. John, N. B., Second Thursday in each month.—W. G. McFarlane, W. M.

KEITH LODGE, No. 23, N. B., meets at Moncton, N. B., Thursday on or after full moon.—Dr. A. H. Chandler, W. M.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 24, N. B., meets at Shediac, N. B., Third Wednesday in each month.—C. W. Smith, W. M.

RESTIGOUCHE LODGE, No. 25, N. B., meets at Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., N. B., First Tuesday on or after full moon.—Wm. Draper, W. M.

SUSSEX LODGE, No. 4, N. B., meets at Dorchester, N. B., Thursday on or after full moon.

SALSBURY LODGE, No. 20, N. B., meets at Salisbury, N. B., First Tuesday in each month.—The two latter have not been heard from.

GRAND LODGE OF COLORADO.

The ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was opened at Denver on Tuesday, the 28th September, A.L., 5869, the constitutional number of lodges being represented.

M. W. Bro. Henry M. Teller, Grand Master, mentioned in the course of his earnest and able address, the circumstances under which he had deemed it necessary to reject certain applications for dispensations to open lodges. In one case the brethren had furnished no evidence of the ability of the proposed W. M. to confer degrees and take charge, nor was the M. W. satisfied of the existence of suitable Masonic material in the neighborhood to justify the action, and moreover it was stated that the brethren urging the application had already incurred considerable expense, and were in debt accordingly. Upon this last point the G.M. says:

"If there had been no other objection to granting the dispensation except this, I should have refused it. A lodge cannot make a worse start than to be in debt, and if there is not sufficient interest taken among the brethren to see that the lodge starts out of debt, I think it well to let them wait."

In another case, although perfectly satisfied of the ability of the proposed W. M., and of the initial solvency of the proposed lodge, the G.M. considered it best to refuse the dispensation, from a due regard to the sparseness of population in the vicinity and the uncertainty of many of the brethren as to permanent residence. He justly says, and the words are worth weighing:

"The great expense attendant on supporting a lodge in this new country often renders it a burden instead of a benefit, and perhaps a few brethren are compelled to keep up the lodge at quite a sacrifice. The demands of the lodge for money to meet the current expenses become so pressing that when a petition is presented the brethren think more of the advantage to be derived by the candidate's election in a pecuniary view, than of the qualifications which should recommend him to be made a Mason. It is impossible for a small lodge, embarrassed with debts, to do justice to the fraternity at large. I trust that no one will think that I am losing sight of the fact that the strength of a lodge does not consist in numbers, or the amount in its treasury, but in the virtue, zeal and intelligence of its members."

The G. M. calls attention to one of the standing resolutions of Grand Lodge making it "the imperative duty of the subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction to restrain as far as possible the Masonic crime of intemperance, by trial and suspension or expulsion, as the case may require." Upon this point he adds:

"I trust the Worshipful Masters of the subordinate lodges will endeavor by all means in their power, to comply with the requirements of this resolution, ever remembering that due allowance must be made for the weakness of humanity, and that they are not to aggravate the offences of their brethren, but judge with candor, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with justice, tempered with mercy."

The death of Past Grand Master Allyn Weston, a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, who had been its first Grand Lecturer and its second Grand Master, is feelingly alluded to in the address, and the hope expressed that the Grand body would take suitable steps to do honor to the memory of so esteemed and beloved a brother, and in con-

clusion the satisfactory assurance is conveyed that "lodges in all parts of the jurisdiction are doing well," and the financial condition improving steadily from year to year.

M. W. Bro. H. M. Teller was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Ed. C. Parmelle, Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

The last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, opened at Richmond on Monday, the 13th December, A. L. 1869, 108 subordinate Lodges were represented, and there were present also representatives of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, the Grand Orient of Brazil, and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

M. W. Grand Master William Terry delivered an appropriate and able address. He referred to the recent applications on the part of colored persons, claiming to be Masons, for recognition by that Grand body, regarding which he had felt it his duty individually to decline any action. The following extracts from his remarks will fairly explain the ground taken :

"While Masonry professes and practices universal benevolence and charity, yet profanes have no rights to demand. It is our prerogative to confer favors, governed by the rules we establish for our own guidance. Masonry has the inherent right to protect itself, not only against the introduction of new theories, but also against the admission of new elements which may disturb the peace and harmony of our Order. It is our right to exclude, not only individuals, but classes or races; and in the exercise of the rights and privileges of exclusion, we must have regard to the feelings and opinions of those who, by our acts, have already acquired vested rights among us.

Should such a petition be presented to the Grand Lodge, it will be for you to dispose of it as in your judgment the good of Masonry requires. I shall dismiss the subject with the simple remark, that there can be no half-way ground. To grant the right of representation, in any form or upon any conditions, is a clear recognition of their legal masonic existence, and would be the entering wedge to a complete and final breaking down of all distinctions of race or color."

Another matter of general interest to the Craft is thus noted.

"It seems that Sidney Lodge, No. 108, has initiated a candidate who has had a leg amputated below the knee, and now uses an artificial limb. It appears that the Master of Lodge No. 108 has acted under the opinion that an artificial limb may be used to "conform to the Ritual," and that such artificial conformity is a compliance with the requirements of the law. I am not aware that there has been an authoritative interpretation of our law which requires that the candidates shall not be 'so maimed that they cannot conform to the Ritual,' but my own understanding has been that the artificial cannot be held to supply the place of the natural limb, no matter how complete the mechanism. The facts in this case were communicated to Worshipful Brother Thompson, District Deputy Grand Master, who suspended said Lodge from further labor until the opinion of the Grand Master could be had, and I have simply confirmed the action of the District Deputy Grand Master, and now refer the matter to the Grand Lodge; and I directed the District Deputy Grand Master to inform the Master of Lodge No. 108 that the matter would be referred to you. . . . An opportunity is now presented to the Grand Lodge to decide whether a literal or liberal interpretation is to be given to this law, and to it I invite your attention; and if such a thing be possible, it is desirable that the Grand Lodge should lay down the

rule so explicitly and clearly as to preclude any rational misunderstanding or difference of opinion upon the subject."

The question thus raised was referred by resolution to the committee on masonic jurisprudence.

The subjoined extract from the report of a previously appointed Commission (presented by the representative from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia) is self-explanatory :

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of West Virginia—

"Your Commissioners, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, charged with the powers and duties conveyed by the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, adopted at its last Annual Communication, upon the subject of the relations of this Grand Lodge to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, respectfully report that they visited the Grand Lodge of Virginia at its last Annual Communication, and succeeded in making an amicable and masonic adjustment of the questions in controversy.

We most heartily congratulate the Grand Lodge upon the adjustment of the questions at issue, and upon the good will and fraternal feeling which exist between the brethren of both jurisdictions."

On the second day the Committee, to whom was referred the Grand Master's address, reported, *inter alia*, as under :

"In the matter of recognition of persons claiming to be colored Masons, we have to report that a memorial, respectful in tone and unexceptionable in spirit, has been presented to this Grand Body by a committee claiming to act in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Virginia (colored), asking fraternal recognition and representation in this Grand Body, and setting forth various reasons why such request should be granted. But it is clear, from their own memorial, that if Masons at all, these parties can occupy no status other than that of *illegally made Masons*. They claim to have received the degrees in a Lodge within our jurisdiction, chartered by a foreign Grand Lodge, clearly in violation of well understood and universally acknowledged masonic law and usage. It is, therefore, manifestly impossible that this Grand Body can entertain any proposition of affiliation or recognition. The feverish and excited condition of the public mind, in reference to this subject, furnishes an additional reason why this Grand Lodge should carefully avoid any action which might tend to introduce confusion and disorder where all is now harmony and peace. * * * * We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge decline to recognize or affiliate, as Masons, with the memorialists claiming to represent a colored Grand Lodge in Virginia.

Resolved, That this Grand Body approve and sustain the action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in cutting off from masonic intercourse all Masons belonging to the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France."

The resolutions were adopted.

On the third day the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows, in regard to Sidney Lodge :

"That the Book of Constitution (chapter 1, section 3,) declares that every one who desires to be admitted into Masonry must be 'upright in body, not deformed or dismembered at the time of making, but of hale and entire limbs, as a man ought to be;' and again, (in chapter 2, section 5,) that 'the Master shall take care that no Apprentice or Fellow be taken into his Lodge,' unless (amongst other designated qualifications) he finds him to be 'without main or defect in body.' Regarding this as our Supreme Law, the Committee are of opinion that the Worshipful Master of Sidney Lodge violated its injunctions in initiating the candidate mentioned in the Address and other papers submitted with it. But we believe said action on his part does not appear to have proceeded from any improper purpose, and was probably induced by his looking alone to the phraseology employed on this subject in the Methodical Digest of the laws of this Grand Lodge; therefore,

Resolved, That the order of suspension issued against said Lodge, be, and the same is hereby removed."

Upon another matter of reference the same Committee thus reported:

"In response to resolutions requiring every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge to contribute towards the erection of a Masonic Temple in the city of Richmond, it is

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Committee, the Grand Lodge has not the authority to levy a tax upon its subordinates, or its members, for any purposes other than to defray the expenses of an economical administration, in which cannot be included the raising of funds for investment; nor can it determine in what manner Subordinate Lodges shall invest their funds."

Five Lodges in West Virginia were returned, as still holding their charters, and making their returns to Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro. Thomas F. Owens was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. John Dove re-elected Grand Secretary.

We have also received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, notice of both of which a want of space compels us to defer to our next number.

THE QUEBEC SECESSION.

The two following extracts are from *The Trowel*, and furnish a very elaborate discussion of the whole question. We defer to next month any further remarks upon the subject, which we are meanwhile pleased to find examined from every point of view:

"In January we gave Quebec a hearing, and in February we gave one to Canada.

In 1855, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, were provinces, with their own parliaments; in each of them there were lodges or provincial grand lodges on the registries of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Canada, previously divided into Upper and Lower, was then, and until 1867, known as Canada East and Canada West. In 1855, the provincial grand lodges in Canada were: Canada West; Montreal and William Henry; Quebec and Three Rivers. On the 10th of October, 1855, forty-one lodges met in convention at Hamilton, threw off their allegiance to said Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, formed the INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, adopted a constitution, elected grand officers, and assumed the right to control masonic affairs in Canada. Ireland, and some of our State Grand Lodges, promptly recognized the new body; England, Scotland, and several of our oldest State grand lodges declined, until other things were done. In July, 1857, committees of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, met to arrange articles of union; articles were submitted, but the union was not consummated, and the Grand Lodge of Canada West thereupon threw aside its designation, and assumed that of *The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada*. This complicated matters still more, and overtures were immediately made to unite the two bodies. In July, 1858, both bodies met at Toronto, and M. W. Bro. Philip C. Tucker, then and long before Grand Master of Vermont, and the ablest Grand Master at the time on this hemisphere,

with M. W. Bro. Robert Morris, then Deputy and since Grand Master of Kentucky, were present by invitation to advise and assist, and the two bodies were united as the *Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada*. This union was everywhere recognized. We have no data before us as to the ultimate disposition of the two Provincial Grand Lodges, but presume that they ceased to exist by the affiliation of their lodges with the Grand Lodge of Canada. This was the Grand Lodge which held jurisdiction over Canada East and Canada West in 1867, when the Dominion of Canada was formed. The Dominion includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, (Canada East), Ontario, (Canada West), with a local Parliament in each, and a supreme Parliament over the whole. The Craft in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia have been formed into sovereign Grand Lodges.

It is asserted that because Canada is divided into two districts or departments, that each is entitled to a Grand Lodge, and that such a grand lodge as the Grand Lodge of Canada cannot rightfully exist. How monstrous! How unmasonic! How utterly destructive and revolutionary! Nothing in the history of Masonry in the States is analogous to it. There is the fact, that though the political *status* is changed, the Grand Lodge is there, complete in its constitution, organization and government, as ever. Who possesses the right to abridge its powers? to reduce its jurisdiction? to change its government? Until its political *status* is greatly changed, the right is in the Grand Lodge of Canada alone. Every step taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec is contrary to the spirit of masonry, and void. The lodges in the respective Judicial Grand Divisions of Illinois have just as much right to form grand lodges—the rebellion in New York in 1849—the formation of grand lodges in large cities, have just as much argument to sustain them, as this forced and unseasonable appeal to passions and prejudices in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is in the face of law, order, security, confidence, unity and good will. Upon this the *Freemason*, of London, says:

“It was the bounden duty of the promoters of this division to lay their statements in masonic form before the Grand Lodge of Canada—it was their duty to leave no stone unturned to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Body whose warrants they held—prior to raising the flag of independence, and defying the public opinion of the Order throughout the world. It is a sad state of things to contemplate—authority defied—fraternity disregarded—the sacred obligations of the Craft profaned or forgotten—when all the teachings of Freemasonry inculcate forbearance, truth, and brotherly love!”

We are in receipt of a courteous and able letter from Bro. J. H. Graham, Grand Master of the Quebec party, acknowledging the reception of the January and February numbers of *The Trowel*, and directing our attention to the formation of Grand Lodges in this country, and particularly so to those of Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The comity of the Masonic *World* in regard to Grand Lodge jurisdiction is substantially this:—

1. Where a home government has one or more Grand Lodges at home, as in the case of Great Britain, and has territorial and provincial governments under her control, the Grand Lodges of no other country exercise any Masonic jurisdiction over any portion of such provinces or territory. The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, have had and still have both provincial and subordinaté

Lodges under their control in America, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and wherever the British flag rules.

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg invades the territorial jurisdiction of New York; every Grand Lodge in the United States holds her Lodges established here to be clandestine, and all recognition of Hamburg is virtually inhibited. Why? Because there is a supreme and sovereign Grand Lodge in New York. It is asserted that the organization of the Africans is as regular as that of any of the Americans. Suppose that to be so; suppose their work to be exactly like ours; suppose them every way worthy; the very principle upon which they act is the same as in the case of Hamburg, to wit: occupation of organized Grand Lodge territory, the invasion of Grand Lodge sovereignty.

2. Where there is no Grand Lodge existing under a supreme government, as in Turkey, all the Grand Lodges of the world have concurrent jurisdiction, and may establish and govern Lodges there. But when three or more Lodges form a Grand lodge, severance is complete, its jurisdiction absolute, and all other jurisdiction terminates.

Massachusetts establishes lodges in China, South America, and elsewhere; so do the Grand Lodges of England, France, Ireland, Prussia or Scotland, because there are no Grand Lodges in existence where these lodges are formed.

3. There is nothing in the history of Masonry in the United States, analagous to Masonic affairs in Canada, as we will now endeavor to show.

When the independence of the thirteen colonies was acknowledged, Masonry was in an unsettled condition; the Grand Lodges in the colonies were provincial, and most of the Lodges were under the direct government of the home Grand Lodges, and they even mostly British. There had never been any federation government in the colonies, as in Canada, and with political independence came Masonic independence also. So soon as there were Lodges enough, Grand Lodges were formed in each of the colonies, then changed by act of Congress to States. Each State Grand Lodge held exclusive jurisdiction over its own territory. In any State or territory where no Grand Lodge existed, the universal rule has been, that jurisdiction is common to all the Grand Lodges in the United States; that is, each one could establish and govern its own Lodges. The government of the United States is exclusive only over the District of Columbia and unorganized territories. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia derives no superiority from this fact; she, with all the territorial Grand Lodges, stands on a level with all others. It may be asked if she does not exercise a superior influence by virtue of her central and governmental position? By no means. Her territory is small, her Lodges necessarily few, her population fluctuating, and she does not occupy a position equal to that of an organized territory with a governor, legislature and courts, for she is simply governed by the States, aggregated in Congress.

Whenever a State or territorial government exists, the right to form a Grand Lodge follows, whenever there are enough Lodges to do so. When the Province of Maine was erected into a State, she formed a Grand Lodge. Until then she was governed by Massachusetts. When Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin were ceded by Vir-

ginia to the United States, Grand Lodges were formed in them as soon as they were in proper condition. When the Grand Lodge of Illinois formed in 1820, was destroyed, Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana stepped in; when the present Grand Lodge was formed in 1840, their jurisdiction ceased. The Louisiana Grand Lodge once had exclusive jurisdiction over the entire Louisiana purchase; the erection of a State government cut off the exclusive jurisdiction beyond her State line. The Missouri Grand Lodge under the old territorial government once held exclusive jurisdiction over what is now Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. Her erection into a State, left her only concurrent jurisdiction.

The territory of Kansas included Colorado, and her Grand Lodge held exclusive jurisdiction; when her State lines were defined, the Lodges in Colorado organized their own Grand Lodge. California held jurisdiction over Nevada, or a portion of it; the organization of the Grand Lodge of Nevada is almost coeval with its existence as a territory. Oregon and Washington were once one territory. When the former was organized as a State, the latter formed its own Grand Lodge. All the Grand Lodges of the United States hold concurrent jurisdiction over Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Dacotah, and the Indian Territory; the moment a Grand Lodge is formed in any one of them, there it ceases. All the Grand Lodges in the United States hold the same concurrent jurisdiction over all unoccupied countries everywhere. The only case in the United States which might seem at all analogous to that of Canada, is that of Virginia and West Virginia. By her act of secession, Virginia refused to be recognized as a part of the United States, and gave adhesion to the Government of the Confederate States. West Virginia refused to do so, organized a separate government, and was admitted as a separate State. Here were two distinct governments, acknowledging different sovereignties for the time being.

West Virginia followed the usual course, organized a Grand Lodge, and was recognized by some, while she was refused recognition by other Grand Lodges; and she never did get complete recognition until she compromised and parted amicably from the old Grand Lodge. This is the only instance in the United States where a Grand Lodge in an old settled country has been divided, and that division grew out of change in political government. Canada can make no such plea. The Grand Lodge of Canada held jurisdiction over the old settled country, long known as Upper and Lower Canada—then as Canada East and West, and now as Ontario and Quebec. It is precisely the same country over which the former Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada West, Montreal and William Henry, and of Quebec and Three Rivers, held jurisdiction. The ground taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the correct ground, too, is that each Province should have an independent Grand Lodge. But here comes a position of things unknown in American history. The Grand Lodge of Canada held, virtually, exclusive jurisdiction over what is Ontario and Quebec. A Parliament for the whole Dominion of Canada exercises general control over all the territory occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The existence of such a Grand Lodge is a long accomplished fact. The position assumed by the Quebec party is simply destructive and revolutionary; instead of seeking for the formation of two Grand Lodges from the one, or a peaceful and amicable separation, they in effect declare that the creation

of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is a practical dissolution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, for they cannot escape the logical conclusion that the right to form an independent Grand Lodge in Quebec concedes the same right to the Lodges in Ontario.

Grand Lodges cannot be disposed of in any such way. Fix it as they may—form as many Grand Lodges as they will—the Grand Lodge of Canada came into the control of certain jurisdiction in a peaceful way—she cannot be divested of it by violence or force. One Province has just as much right and power as the other, to say that the Grand Lodge of Canada has no longer any jurisdiction.

The question may be put in this way: Which is the Grand Lodge of Canada, Quebec or Ontario? There is but one answer, neither. Then did the creation of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario extinguish the Grand Lodge of Canada? No. Then what is the Grand Lodge of Canada? What she ever was. Can she divide? She can abandon her own organization, and Grand Lodges can be formed in the Provinces, or she can permit one Province to withdraw, and hold her organization intact in the other.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the Craftsman.

SIR,—In a recent number you expressed a desire to place before your readers such information as would enable the Brethren to come to a correct conclusion in regard to the present difficulty; I hardly think you have redeemed your pledge, for, notwithstanding the voluminous favorable reports which have appeared in Masonic Journals and the public press generally, in reference to the action of "our Quebec Brethren," the information you have given your readers, has been very limited, and, that, all *one-sided*. I do not purpose to enter now into a full discussion of the question, but I claim the privilege of calling the attention of our brethren in Ontario to a few points which have either been altogether overlooked or misrepresented. I have been repeatedly told by many influential brethren that their sympathies were with us, and that they would gladly and at once have extended the right hand of fellowship, had we only taken the proper steps to secure a separation, and not formed our Grand Lodge in such a hasty and unmasonic manner. "You did not go the proper way about it," is the almost universal language of those who are without our circle; and on questioning as to this "proper way" so much talked of, I invariably find that the opinion prevails we should have "brought the matter up in Grand Lodge." Now, while I unhesitatingly assert, and—did I consider it necessary—could here readily prove from masonic precedents and usage, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been regularly, legally and constitutionally formed in every respect, and that no reference to, or sanction from, the Grand Lodge of Canada was required, yet I purpose simply to relate a few facts, which may help to show our brethren in Ontario, that we did not ruthlessly sever the connection of brotherly love and friendship that has so long existed between us. First, the question was, as far as any Grand Master would ever likely allow, discussed on the floor of Grand Lodge,—viz., in Kingston in 1867. M. W. Bro. Wilson on that occasion put a stop to a very able speech being made by M. W. Bro. Bernard, in favor of an *Independent Grand Lodge for each of the four provinces*; and he has expressed himself to the effect that while he held the chair he never would allow a discussion tending to a dismemberment of his Grand Lodge. The present Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada ruled identically the same in July last. So much for any probable settlement of the matter in that quarter, *prior to the actual formation of an Independent Grand Lodge for the Province of Quebec*. Secondly. On the last line of page 7, of the printed proceedings of Grand Lodge, held on 1st December last, begins the following sentence: "I subsequently learned that the meeting held on the 24th September had, previously to appointing the deputation to wait upon me, resolved to call a convention, to be held on the 20th of

October, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for the Province of Quebec, and that it had been agreed that it mattered not what the nature of the reply might be, it would not in any way alter their determination." This is, simply untrue, but Grand Master Stevenson *may* have been so informed. However, he was quickly undeceived; for, as he goes on to relate, he summoned myself and other three brethren before him to explain our conduct, which he, of course, finds "most unsatisfactory." But, during this interview, he implored us, as a personal favor to himself, to desist from pushing to a conclusion the intention to form a new Grand Lodge—at least until next July, when the question would be permitted to be discussed. I asked what guarantee had we that we would not be put down as before? Of course he could give none. He then said, "suppose I do call a meeting of Grand Lodge to discuss this question, are you prepared to abide by whatever decision will be given, either for or against you?" We replied positively and distinctly, "Yes we are;" and R. W. Bro. Isaacson stated that he was so satisfied that if the brethren of Ontario only heard a plain and unprejudiced statement of the case, as we were prepared to lay before them, they would at once say "God speed" to us; but even in the event of a contrary judgment, he would pledge himself, and every one who had up to that time joined in the movement, to withdraw from it, and abide the course of events. So much for the assertion that we were bound to carry our plans under any circumstances.

Let our brethren in Ontario weigh well these two facts, when judging of our precipitancy in forming the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Without trespassing too far on your space, I would wish very briefly to note a few points in the address of Grand Master Stevenson, which deserve consideration by our Ontario brethren especially. 1st. I am one of those described in his circular to Grand Lodge, under date 23rd Oct., as "these rebellious brethren, many of whom are under suspension." Now I ask is it fair, is it honorable, is it *brotherly*, to insinuate, as is here done, that we were not Masons in good standing, in the ordinary sense of those words? True, we were under suspension, but only by an arbitrary exercise of his power, without trial—and for doing what? For doing the very same thing which Grand Master Stevenson himself did in the City of Quebec, viz., attending a meeting having for its ultimate object the formation of a Grand Lodge for Quebec. It would have been time enough to suspend when our action was completed, so far at least as the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Canada was concerned.

2nd. On page 17 occurs these words, speaking of a majority vote, transferring the allegiance of a Lodge: "the parties who taught such doctrine knew perfectly well that a majority, however large, cannot and never could transfer the allegiance of a masonic Lodge." I would simply here ask Grand Master Stevenson, if this be true, how came St. George's Lodge, No. 19, to be on the Grand Register of Canada, while, at the time he wrote, the very Lodge of which No. 19 purports to be the successor stood No. 440 on the Register of England? When this is satisfactorily answered, I may then explain the *true* position of those divided Lodges which we find on both Registers, and which never have, as alleged, "expressly repudiated all connection with the new movement," on action taken by their representatives in their name.

3rd. On page 22, Note No. 3, G. M. Stevenson attempts to explain his action at Kingston. Let the brethren carefully look at this report, and they will clearly see the fallacy wherewith he attempts to cover his own conduct, conduct identical with that for which I and others stand suspended Masons to day in the Grand Lodge of Canada. A motion is brought up declaring that "the best interests of Masonry require that the present position standing and name of this Grand Lodge be maintained," an amendment was put by R. W. Bro. Stevenson; but that amendment as printed, he now says was not the one he intended to move. Well if it was not, what in the name of common sense did he move any amendment for. The motion distinctly asserts no change is desirable, the amendment unmistakably must have asserted the opposite of this, and that change was, "a Grand Lodge in each of the four Provinces." "The agitation for a Dominion Grand Lodge having been discontinued"—When? Why of course when G. M. Wilson put forward his motion as above—Deputy Grand Master Stevenson, to be consistent, should have ceased his agitation for independent Grand Lodges, and put his amendment in the fire.

Finally, the expediency of the recent movement in forming a grand Lodge for Quebec has been fully disclosed in the fact, that, so many of the Lodges at first holding aloof have since transferred their allegiance. The very few lodges remaining are held back through personal influence only, it being well known that the members generally are

either in favor of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, or are indifferent to the question altogether.

Let the brethren of Ontario seek in a friendly brotherly way, the fullest information on the subject, and the brethren of Quebec will be ready to respond, but to seek to crush this movement, by withholding all the information which can be procured in its favor, is neither manly, just, nor masonic.

I am, Sir,

Yours fraternally,

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

P.D.D.G.M., Montreal District.

We willingly accede to the request of R.W. Bro. Murray of Montreal, to give him the use of the CRAFTSMAN columns to urge such reasons as he considers "good" for the action of our Quebec Brethren; and only regret that he has thought proper to avail himself of the privilege to animadvert on the want of consistency of the M.W. Grand Master, which, even if the facts are exactly as stated by Bro. Murray, in no way affects the question of the legality or constitutionality of the secession movement. As to the charge against ourselves of being unfairly one-sided, we emphatically plead "not guilty." The letter accompanying this communication states that our general agent, when in Montreal, informed Bro. Murray that we should be pleased to give him or any other brother the use of our columns to define their position. The same statement was previously made in the Craftsman, and that this offer has not hitherto been availed of, is no fault of ours. It is true that after the most careful study we have been unable to concur in the action of our Quebec Brethren, and have felt called on to point out what we believed to be the mistakes they had fallen into, &c.

With reference to the reasons assigned by Bro. Murray, as to why the matter was not discussed in Grand Lodge before the movement took place, we are bound to admit their general correctness, for we have repeatedly heard Grand Master Wilson declare that, in the absence of memorials from the Quebec Brethren expressive of their desire for separation, *he* would permit *no discussion* on any motion brought forward by any individual member, on a subject having for its object a dismemberment of Grand Lodge, while he occupied the Chair; that no Grand Lodge had authority to make a Grand Lodge; and further, that if our "Quebec Brethren" were satisfied that they had precedent and authority for such a proceeding, they had better act upon their own convictions in the matter, and that *then* Grand Lodge would be in a position properly to discuss its legality. This line of ruling appears to have been followed by the distinguished brother who now occupies the Grand East; and the whole question is now fairly open for discussion and settlement.

The main question, which has already been fully and carefully considered and decided by Grand Lodge, is, as to the right of our Quebec

Brethren to erect a Grand Lodge for Quebec, that Province having been masonically occupied since 1855. The nearly unanimous negative which was pronounced at Montréal last December, to our mind, settles the masonic law upon the subject; and although we have carefully read all the arguments on the other side of the question, we have as yet met with nothing to raise a doubt in our mind as to the soundness of that decision. The principle involved in this matter is one which affects every Grand Lodge in the world; and any Grand Lodge admitting the correctness of the step taken by our Quebec Brethren, admits also the right of three or more Lodges within *their own territory* to create a rival Grand Lodge. Our seceding brethren, and nearly all those who support their claims to a recognition, harp upon the notion that because Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had a right to form their respective Grand Lodges, that therefore our Quebec Brethren had an equal right. The fallacy of this proposition has been so often demonstrated, that it is scarcely necessary here to refute it. We will therefore only say that at the creation of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there did not exist, in either of these Provinces, any supreme masonic authority; while in the Province of Quebec, at the time their so-called Grand Lodge was created, there was not only an existing Grand Lodge, but an actual Grand Master residing in their midst! The idea advanced by some writers upon this subject, that the Grand Lodge of Canada had not supreme authority, because certain Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain were allowed to continue their working under their foreign warrants, is too absurd to require refutation.

We decline at present entering into any speculation as to the probable course to be determined upon by Grand Lodge at the meeting in July next; but Bro. Murray may rely upon this, that in the minds of the Brethren of Ontario, the feeling is one "more of sorrow than of anger" with reference to the unhappy division that has taken place in our hitherto united body, and that the true interests of Masonry will guide Grand Lodge in her decision; and we again assure him and all our Quebec Brethren, that our columns are open to any information upon this subject which he or they may feel disposed to forward.

We devote this month considerable space to the arguments on both sides, and propose in our next number to review the position from either point of view.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRAFTSMAN.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Many of the Craft in this neighborhood would like to know your opinion as to the *use or abuse of Masonry for business and advertising purposes*. I have been shewn a circular (which I enclose you), sent to a mason here, purporting to have come from a mason in Grimsby, which begins with "Dear Brother," and ends with "Yours fraternally," and which asks the astonished recipient to act as agent for

the sale of tickets in an "anti-lottery" scheme! It offers, of course, great inducements in watches, sewing machines, kegs of wine, grape vines, &c., with peculiar privileges to the agents, in the usual style of *lottery swindles*. If the issuer is really a mason, (which seems hard to believe), some one should point out to him that such a prostitution of masonry for business purposes, is deserving of the severest condemnation, and not only brings disrepute upon himself, but tends to degrade the Fraternity he should deem it a price and honor to uphold.

Yours, &c.,

March 30, 1870.

VERITAS.

[We entirely agree with the purport of the above remarks. It is in the highest degree improper to make general use of masonic privileges for secular purposes; this principle has been already, more than once, clearly enunciated in the *CRAFTSMAN*.]

MASONIC DEDICATION AND LECTURE AT INGERSOLL.

The new and commodious Masonic Hall, occupied by King Hiram Lodge 37, and St. John's Lodge 68 Ingersoll, was formally consecrated to Masonry, on Thursday the 7th instant, by M.W. Bro. Wilson, Past Grand Master of the G.L.C., assisted by R.W. Bro. Seymour, Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Klotz, D.D.G.M., for Wellington District, R. W. Bro. Brown, Grand Senior Warden, R.W. Bro. Harris, Grand Secretary, V. W. Bros. Mudge, Canfield, McLean, and W. Bros. Bennett, of Port Rowan, Bain, of Tilsonburg, Wood, of Otterville, and several others from the Western District.

The dedication was succeeded by a Public Lecture on the origin, nature and object of Free Masonry, at the Town Hall, by the Rev. Bro. Bartlett, of Princeton, at which M.W. Bro. Wilson presided. The Reverend Bro. interested and pleased not only the members of the Craft, but also the uninitiated, for nearly an hour, by an eloquent and learned exposition of the order.

After the lecture, the ever to be remembered hospitable brethren of Ingersoll, entertained their visitors at Bro. Grant's Hotel, who served up in excellent style, a supper under which the stereotyped phrase, "the table groaned beneath the weight of it's good things," was fully and actually realized.

R.W. Bro. P. J. Brown, Grand Senior Warden, occupied the chair, and vice chairs were filled by V.W. Bro. McLean and W. Bro. Walker, respectively.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given, the chairman then in a short but effective speech, gave the M.W. the Grand Master, and the P.G.M. of the G.L.C., coupling with them the name of M.W. Bro. Wilson, which was drunk with all the honors.

The M.W. Bro. in his "bashful" but very pleasant style of diction, thanked the brethren for the enthusiasm manifested, and in an eloquent speech he traced the rise and progress of Masonry in Canada, more especially of the G.L. of Canada, over which he had so long presided, and which, at its formation, the fraternity were few in numbers, and disunited in consequence of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain having jurisdiction masonically in Canada; now, however, he had the gratifica-

tion of seeing not only the Order consolidated and increased in numbers, influence and usefulness. Space will not permit us to give the M.W. brothers speech in full. Before resuming his seat he requested the privilege of proposing a toast; the toast was the health of his friend on his left, the chairman, R.W. Bro. Brown, whom he had known for several years, and could testify that whether in or out Grand Lodge he had always found him on earnest and zealous mason, and a right good fellow,

The toast having been drunk with all honors—R. W. Bro. Brown responded in suitable terms.

The chairman then gave our Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Seymour, which was received with a bumper, to which he replied in an able and pleasing speech, reviewing the progress of Grand Lodge, and his career in connection therewith.

V. W. Bro. McLean, the 1st vice chair, then gave the toast of the D.D.G.M., of the Wilson, and Wellington Districts, to which R.W. Bro. Klotz of Preston responded in a short but instructive speech.

The vice chairman then gave the health of Rev. Bro. Bartlett, in which the Reverend Brother responded in his usually able and happy style.

The next toast, the officers and members of G.L. of Canada was enthusiastically received, to which happy responses were made by R.W. Bros. Seymour, Harris and V.W. Bro. Mudge.

At this stage R.W. Bro. Seymour asked permission to propose a toast, the health of the W. Masters of King Hiram, and St. John's Lodges, respectively, which was received with a three times three. W. Bro. Walker in behalf of King Hiram, and V.W. Bro. McLean in behalf of St. John's, replied in appropriate terms.

The 2nd vice chairman, W. Bro. Walker, then gave the next toast, Our Visitors, to which W. Bro. Bain, W. Bro. Bennett, W. Bro. Wood and others responded in suitable terms.

The "Press" was next given, which brought happy responses from Bro. M. Walsh, and our popular Deputy Grand Master.

The "Ladies" was next given, and energetically responded to by V.W. Bro. Canfield, and W. Bro. Norris.

The proceedings were concluded when the wee sma' hours had set in with the Junior Warden's toast, "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

We congratulate our Ingersoll brethren on the success of their entertainment.

ST. CATHARINES.—This week has been a lively one with the Masonic fraternity of St. Catharines, owing to the official visitation of R. W. Br. I. P. Willson, D.D.G.M., of this district. On Tuesday evening he visited St. George's Lodge, and on Thursday Maple Leaf, on both of which occasions very large assemblages of the craft greeted him in a truly fraternal spirit. At the close of both meetings he was entertained at the Pickwick House with the customary hospitalities, which were profitable and instructive seasons of refreshing to all who participate therein. The D. D. G. M. also visited both Lodges at the same time, and found them in a high state of prosperous efficiency.—*Constitutional*, 17th March.

A GRAND MASONIC TEMPLE TO BE ERECTED IN NEW YORK.

It is a matter of interest to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons here and elsewhere throughout the world, to learn that a magnificent Masonic Temple is soon to be erected in the city of New York, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of this State, which is composed of the representatives of over 700 lodges, with over 100,000 members residing in the State of New York.

The Grand Master of the State has sent to the Masonic bodies, circulars setting forth the design of the Grand Lodge in reference to this great work, from which the following particulars are extracted :

The new Temple will be at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue, directly opposite Booth's Theatre. The building will be of granite, five stories in height, the distance from the sidewalk to the eaves, being about 95 feet, with a front of 141 feet, and a depth of 98½ feet. The estimated cost of the building is between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The grand entrance will be on Twenty-third street, and there will also be one of smaller dimensions on Sixth Avenue. The ground floor will be for stores, and in the second story will be located the Grand Lodge room, which will be twenty-eight feet in height and elegantly furnished. The offices of the Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, and the Committee Rooms will also be on this floor. The third floor will be divided into Lodge Rooms, and on the fourth floor will be located the Chapter Rooms. The fifth story will be entirely devoted to the use of the Commandery. The entire building will be warmed by steam, and an elevator will be conveniently located for the use of members and visitors. The basement will be let for restaurants, and every convenience and comfort will be provided.

It is estimated that the yearly receipts from the whole building will be between \$75,000 and \$100,000. After the building is completed and paid for, the revenues will be applied to the erection and maintenance of an asylum, in some selected locality in the State, the choice of the place of locality to be influenced in a great degree by the liberality of subscriptions. The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum, are the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden and Grand Secretary. The organization is incorporated by a special Act of the State Legislature.

The lot upon which this noble temple is to be erected, cost \$340,000, and is paid for. There are already \$60,000 with which to commence the work. The corner stone will be laid on the eighth of June next, when the Grand Lodge is in session.

From the *Halifax Citizen* we learn that the brethren of Truro Lodge, No. 43, A. F. & A. M., at their last Regular Communication, presented Bro. Hugh McCallum, who lately removed from Truro to Richmond, with a very handsome P. M. Jewel, and took advantage of the occasion to present him with a very complimentary address, to which he made suitable reply. After the Lodge had closed, the Brethren, with a few guests present, partook of refreshments in the Lodge Room, and enjoyed themselves as the craft know so well how to do on such occasions, several toasts being drank and responded to in good style.

THE seventy-second anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys, located at Wood Green, in the northern part of London, was held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday evening, 30th March, the Prince of Wales, as M. W. P. Grand Master, presiding at the entertainment. The Grand Master elect, Earl de Grey and Ripon; the Provincial Grand Masters of Lincolnshire, Somerset, Cheshire, Northumberland, Norfolk, Oxford, Devon, Essex, Hampshire, Middlesex and South Wales; the Past Grand Wardens and the officers of the Grand Lodge, together with a large number of the Fraternity were present, Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, being the Grand Director of Ceremonies. All the brethren were in full Masonic Craft costume and evening dress.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Grand Master and officers of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick officially visited King Solomon's Lodge, Fredericton, on Tuesday evening. Nearly all of the principal officers of Grand Lodge were in attendance, several of them being now at Fredericton attending to their Legislative duties, and several went up from this City. A large number of visitors, members of both branches of the Legislature, (headed by His Honor the Speaker,) and several gentlemen from St. John were with Grand Lodge, and however high may be political feeling at the Celestial city, it did not interfere with the harmony and kindly spirit that ever animates the Fraternity. The "work" was exemplified by the officers of King Solomon's Lodge, after which they entertained the Grand Lodge and other guests at supper.—*St. Johns Globe, 12th March.*

CHATHAM.—We take the following from the *Banner* of 17th March:—On Monday last, a delegation from the Masonic Lodges of Detroit, arrived in town, and announced to the brethren here that they were on their way East, and had availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the regular meeting of the Lodge here on that evening. During the day the delegation were entertained by the members of the order, and in the evening escorted to the new and elegant Lodge room. After the regular business had been disposed of, the spokesman of the Detroit delegation produced the contents of a box they had brought with them, which proved to be a series of resolutions passed by the seven Lodges of that City, expressing their gratitude for the handsome reception accorded to the masons who attended the late Ball in Chatham, and the esteem in which they held their Chatham fellow-craftsmen. The resolutions are enclosed in a massive gilt frame, 25x30 inches. At the head is a representation of the "All-seeing eye," with two clasped hands a few inches lower down. Between these illustrations are the words "Detroit to Chatham" in a semi-circle. The resolutions are signed by the Master and Secretary of each of the seven Lodges of Detroit, with the Seals in blue ribbon across the bottom. Accompanying this handsome gift, was a solid silver trowel, with ebony handle, the whole making up a testimonial of which the brethren here may well feel proud. The Chathamites were completely taken by surprise. Not the slightest hint of the presentation having reached their ears, their astonishment may well be imagined. The Detroit brethren returned home on Tuesday morning.

ON Thursday evening, 24th Feb., Union Chapter of R. A. M., of Carleton, had a Masonic Reception in the City Hall, Carleton, which was given as a return to the Carleton ladies for the very valuable assistance they have rendered to the Fraternity by assisting in getting up pic-nics, &c., to aid in building a Masonic Hall, now in course of erection. The Grand Officers were escorted to the room by the Fraters of St. John's and the Union de Moley Encampments, of St. John, and received by the Companions of the Chapter and the Brethren of Carleton Union Lodge. E. Comp. J. V. Ellis, the First Principal of the Chapter, presented an address of welcome to the Grand Lodge Officers and other guests, which was replied to briefly and appropriately by R. W. Bro. Wm. Wedderburn, D. G. M. The Chapter may congratulate itself on having the entertainment voted a success by all who had the pleasure of attending it. Among those present were, Fratres Ed. Willis, Wm. F. Bunting (Grand Sec'y), Dr. S. Z. Earle, Chas. Easty, Thos. M. Reed, Jno. S. Jordan, Peter P. Clarke, G. H. Clarke, J. Alfred Clarke, Dugald Kelley, Thomas A. Peters, Wm. Fleming, Robert McKean, W. H. Thorne, and also James Domville, of 32^o, who appeared in the very handsome regalia of the Rosa Croix Chapter; Companions Jarvis Wilson, Chas. Ketchum, Wm. Dunlancy, Dr. J. D. White, Wm. Clarke, O. J. Olive, John J. Noble, Andrew F. Andrews, &c.; Bros. Uriah Drake, Robert Moore, Wm. A. Quinton, Samuel Hutton, Robert R. Allen, Norman Robertson, John Warnock, &c.

A NOVELTY—MASONIC PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

We have great pleasure in announcing that R. W. Bro. Sir William Colles, Knt. P. M., St. Patrick's Lodge No. 50, G. R. T., and St. Alban's Lodge, No. 200, G. R. C. (Mount Forest) has just completed his "Masonic Perpetual Calendar," on which he has been engaged for the last six months. The calendar is beautifully executed by Messrs. Rolph, Toronto, in colors and gold, and bears on the face the Masonic Compass Square, Quadrant and Royal Arch Star. In the numerous circles which ornament the "face card." are appropriate scriptural and masonic mottoes. Behind are nine revolving circular cards, (moved from the front by centre studs) which indicate the day of the week, day of month, and month: night of Lodge meeting, and the four quarters of the moon. The whole forms a handsome masonic device and should hang in the house or office of every brother in Canada. If further recommendation were necessary, its dedication (by permission) to our esteemed R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, should insure its ready acceptance by the brotherhood. Bro. Sir William Colles will dispose of copies of his calendar *only* through the W. Masters of the Canadian Lodges, or at such Lodges as he may personally visit, and the brethren are requested not to receive them in any other way. Bro. Colles has copyrighted the calendar so that it can not be published or sold by any other persons.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

We have received a report of the proceedings of the Grand and Select Masters of New Brunswick, at their Annual Assembly held at St. John on the 11th August, together with a copy of the By-laws, both little volumes being very neatly printed, and each not a little interesting.

The following list is given of the Officers present in Council.

T.I. Comp.	ROBERT MARSHALL.....	M.P. Grand Master.
" "	Dr. J. C. HATHEWAY.....	as Deputy P. Grand Master.
" "	JOHN MULLIN.....	as P. Grand Master.
" "	CHAS. U. HANFORD.....	Grand Treasurer.
" "	D. R. MUNRO.....	Grand Recorder.
" "	Dr. T. A. D. FORSTER.....	as Grand Captain of the Guard.
III.	GEORGE EREDERICK RING.....	Master of Ceremonies.
" "	WM. COLEBROOK PEBLEY.....	Grand Conductor.
" "	GEORGE H. WHITING.....	Grand Steward.
" "	HENRY CARD.....	Grand Organist.
" "	HENRY BROWN.....	Janitor.

The most Puissant Grand Master delivered a brief address, in which, while admitting the fact of the tardy increase in the roll of Companions, he claimed that the order was gradually attracting the attention of R.A. Masons throughout the whole Dominion, and expressed his hopeful confidence in the general introduction of Cryptic Masonry at no distant period, and thus continued:

"In order to facilitate the introduction of Oryptic Masonry in Canada, I would suggest to Grand Council for its serious consideration, the propriety of adopting a regulation in its constitution, somewhat similar to a regulation of the Imperial and Ecclesiastical and Military order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine and K.H.S. of England, as follows:—

"Right Puissant Inspectors General of Divisions or British Provinces, may be commissioned by the Most Puissant Grand Master to act as his Delegates in their respective Divisions or Provinces. These Officers shall have, under Grand Council, the general supervision of the affairs of the order, in their particular Divisions; and special power to create and install Companions Royal and Select Masters, may be conferred upon them by the Most Puissant Grand Master, in the exercise of his discretion, for the purpose of forming new Councils of R. and S. Masters."

The regulation was adopted, and the commissions of the following Companions adopting them Representatives near the Grand Councils, as named, and the Illustrious Companions greeted and welcomed accordingly:—

Companion Rev.	GEORGE J. CAIE.....	Grand Council of Maine.
"	J. V. ELLIS.....	Grand Council of Iowa.
"	CHARLES KETCHUM.....	Grand Council of Vermont.
"	D. R. MUNRO.....	Grand Council of Mississippi.

For some time past, the Brethren of the Goderich Union Lodge, No. 720, English Register, meeting at Goderich, O., have been contemplating the surrender of its English Warrant, and affiliating themselves into the Grand Lodge of Canada, and we now have pleasure in chronicling the consummation of this important and satisfactory change. The M. W. Grand Master having been pleased, on the unanimously signed memorial of the brethren composing the said Lodge, to authorize the issuing of a Warrant of Constitution and Affiliation, and the said Lodge will in future be known as "Goderich" Lodge, No. 33, the following named brethren being the principal officers, viz:—W. Bro. Harry Reed, W. M.; Bro. Alex. M. Johnston, Senior Warden; and Bro. Daniel Ferguson, Junior Warden.

GUELPH CHAPTER, U. D., GUELPH.—It is with much pleasure we announce the formal opening of the "Guelph" Chapter, which took place on Monday, the 4th inst. The Chapter was opened with the usual Ceremonies at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the preliminary business was disposed of, after which the Companions adjourned for refreshment, and for the purpose of meeting the Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter, who were expected to arrive by the noon trains. On re-assembling, the following officers composed the Installing Council, viz:—R. E. Comp. Thos. B. Harris, R. E. Comp. Thomas Winter, and V. E. Comp. John Dutton, assisted by E. Companions G. H. Patterson, John Rennie, A. Matheson, William Elliot, and George Keating. The officers installed of this new Chapter are as follows, viz: E. Comp. A. B. Petrie, Z. E. Comp. Charles Sharpe, H.; E. Comp. W. D. Hepburn, J.; Companions George W. Jessop, Scribe E.; William Watson, Scribe N.; J. E. Worsfold, Treas.; D. McCrear, Prin. Soj.; R. Clayton, Sen. Soj.; W. J. McLroy, Jun. Soj.; and A. McIntyre, M. of Veils. Following the installation ceremony, was the introduction of eleven candidates, upon whom the various degrees were conferred, thus giving to this new Chapter a commencement which will doubtless, under the able and efficient management of the First Principal, lead to and ensure a prosperous future. In the evening the Companions were entertained to a sumptuous supper, which had been prepared by min^{or} host, Bookens, of the Royal Hotel. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to. Too much credit cannot be accorded to our Companions of Guelph, not only for their hospitalities, which are proverbial, but also for the handsome and beautiful manner in which they have fitted up their Chapter—its appointments comparing favorable with any in the Dominion. We most cordially wish this new Chapter every success.

The "Moore Royal Chapter of Sovereign Princes of Rose Croix De H. R. D. M." under warrant of authority from the Supreme Grand Council of the ancient and accepted rite of Masonry of England and Wales, and the dependencies of the British Crown, were duly organized, dedicated, and consecrated, at its asylum, Masonic Buildings, in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, on the 4th of April, 1870. After which it was decided that the regular meetings of the Chapter shall be held quarterly, viz., in the months of April, July, October and January. The following are the officers for the present year:

Robert Marshall, 32°, Most Wise Sovereign; Rev. Wm. Donald, D. D., 18°, High Prelate; Dr. Thomas A. D. Forster, 18°, First General; James Domville, 18°, Second General; Dr. Edward L. Berrteaux, 18°, Grand Marshal; Wm. D. Forster, 18°, Rapheal or Conductor; Captain Colin Mackenzie, 18°, (78th Highlanders) Captain of Guard; T. Barclay Robinson, 18°, Almoner; D. Ransom Munro, 18°, Registrar; James H. Robertson, 18°, Treasurer; Christopher Besant, 18°, First Lieutenant of the Guard; Dr. Geo. E. S. Keator, 18°, Second Lieutenant of the Guard; David G. Smith, 32°, Chamberlain; John Mullin, 18°, First Herald; Charles E. Potter, 18°, Second Herald; Henry Card, 18°, Organist.

The "Moore Lodge of Perfection," and the "Moore Council of Princes of Jerusalem," were also organized, agreeably to authority given under the above-mentioned warrant.—*Telegraph and Journal.*

ELSEWHERE we publish the details of Don Enrique de Bourbon's funeral in Madrid. The spectacle of a Masonic procession, six hundred strong, marching unmolested through the streets of the Spanish Capital is a sign of the times too significant to be disregarded. The world *does* move, in spite of everything.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

QUESTION.—What is the number required to open a Lodge of instruction, and the least number that can constitutionally open a Lodge in the first degree, and work the second and third degrees?

ANSWER.—The constitution does not regulate the number required for a lodge of instruction, and there is no reason why three or four brethren should not meet for mutual improvement and instruction.

A Lodge cannot be opened in the 1st degree without seven Masons being present; the lecture of the second degree will give our brother the information he asks for as to the 2nd and 3th degrees.

QUESTION.—A member wishes to withdraw from the Lodge, is it absolutely necessary that he should make the request in writing, or will it do for him to make it verbally in open Lodge, or will it do to send the request verbally through another brother?

ANSWER.—Unless otherwise specially provided for by the By-Laws of the Lodge, notice of withdrawal may be made either personally or by letter addressed to the W.M. or Secretary of the Lodge. If the Lodge is satisfied that the verbal message sent through another brother was authorised, there is nothing in the constitution to prevent action on it, although it would not be a desirable way of doing business.

QUESTION.—A notice of a candidate to be balloted for is left at the residence or place of business of a member, who, at the time is absent from home, before he returns the candidate is balloted for in the usual way, and received the first degree, the absent brother on his return objects to any more degrees being conferred upon the newly made brother, on grounds which are purely personal. Will the lodge, in the face of such objection be justified in conferring the other degrees on the newly initiated brother.

ANSWER.—Yes, provided the objections do not affect the candidate's character and standing.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

OXFORD CHAPTER, NO. 18, WOODSTOCK, O.

The regular Convocation of the Oxford Chapter, No. 18, was commenced and held at the Masonic Hall, Woodstock, on Friday the 18th ultimo; on which occasion the interesting ceremony of installing the officers elect for the ensuing masonic term took place. The following composed the installing Council, viz:—R. E. Comps. Thos. B. Harris, G. S. E.; C. L. Beard, G. Superintendent for the Wilson District; and Col. George W. Whitehead, P. Z. List of Officers installed:—

R. E. Comp. C. L. Beard, Z.; E. Comp. John Paterson, H.; E. Comp. E. A. H. Fauquier, J.; Comps. Henry J. Finkle, Scribe E.; James Canfield, Scribe N.; H. P. Brown, Treasurer; Roderick McKay, Prin. Soj'r; Henry Hall, Sen. Soj'r.; Israel Kinney, Jun'r. Soj'r.; A. J. Shaw, M. of Veils; James L. Cherry, Janitor.

~~See~~ Petitions for two new Lodges have been forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master for approval, and we doubt not, from the high recommendation attached to the said petitions, that authority will be given for their formation. They are to be situated at Brampton and Bell Ewart, and in a future number we hope to be enabled to give further particulars.

RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.

The order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, which had lately been introduced into this Dominion, and to which we referred in *THE CRAFTSMAN* of a previous number, is fast extending itself, and already we learn of Petitions having been sent to the Supreme Conclave in England from this City, Montreal and London, and that preparations are being inaugurated for opening Conclaves at Toronto, Kingston, Peterboro', Collingwood, and other places. We hope to be enabled in our next to give the names of the officers, and other particulars, in connection with this beautiful order.

THE *Halifax Citizen* furnishes the following particulars of a Masonic Festival at Goldenville, N. S.:—"On Friday evening, 11th Feb., the members of Queen's Lodge, Sherbrooke, and Hiram Lodge, Goldenville, with their lady friends and guests, numbering in all about 180 persons, sat down to an excellent supper in the large public Hall at Goldenville. The Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the supper—prepared by Mr. Farington of the Blockville House,—excellent. The chair was occupied by Bro. McNab, W. M. of Hiram Lodge, ably supported by Bro. Stewart, S. W. of Queen's Lodge. The following toasts were given from the chair and heartily responded to:—*The Queen*,—Song, "God save the Queen." *Masonry throughout the world*,—Bro. Dr. A. Falconer, Hiram Lodge. *The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia*,—Bro. N. Snow, Grand Lecturer. *Our Sister Lodges*,—Bro. J. Pitblado, and song by choir. *Our absent Brethren*,—Bro. J. McMillan. *The Fair Daughters of Acadia*,—Bros. M. Sinclair, and J. C. Ains, Hiram Lodge. *Queen's Lodge*,—Bros. Stewart, and R. W. McDonald, Queen's Lodge. *Hiram Lodge*,—Bro. N. McLean, and the W. M. of Hiram Lodge. At the conclusion of the speeches, songs, &c., the tables were removed and dancing commenced, which was kept up with spirit until the 'we sma' hours,' when the company separated, after an evening of thorough enjoyment."

A SWINDLER.—The *N. Y. Tribune* gives the following warning:—"Some time ago David Reiss, a German, was expelled from a Masonic Lodge for improper conduct. Since then he has been engaged extensively in swindling Jewish Masons and others. His plan is to call on a business man, and present what purports to be an order from an acquaintance of the latter, asking for a loan, the amount ranging from \$10 to \$100. The standing of the person whose name is forged is so high, that the person called on never hesitates to furnish the money. One of the persons whose name he has forged to many of these requests for loans, is John A. Wurbstein, a well-known business man, and Master of Zerubbabel Lodge, F. A. M. The amount of Reiss's operations will reach thousands of dollars, and in many cases the victims can ill-afford to lose the money. Reiss is about 28 years of age, is slim built, of light complexion, a good talker, and of engaging manners. The police have been long on the lookout for the operator, but thus far without success."

At Rest.

DIED.—At his residence, Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, on the 9th March, R. W. Bro. Merriam, D. D. G. M., New York, deeply regretted by a large circle of warm friends, and sincerely and deservedly mourned by the whole Craft within the jurisdiction.

The last solemn rites were performed by his brethren on the following Sunday, with extraordinary and imposing ceremony. A guard of honour from the Palestine Commandery, No. 18 Knights Templars, accompanied the remains, and the funeral procession extending more than a mile in length, was attended by no less than 36 lodges of New York City, being met at the Church by several others from the upper district. The following details of the obsequies are given in a New York paper:

When the hearse had reached the front of the church, the Sir Knights formed the Arch of Steel, under which the coffin was borne, followed by the Grand Lodge. The galleries were thronged with Masonic friends of Mr. Merriam, attired in mourning. The organist, while the procession was moving into the edifice, played the funeral march from "Don Sebastian," and Chopin's funeral march, and when these had been concluded, the Fraternity took their seats, and the coffin having been deposited at the head of the aisle in the East, with a guard of Sir Knights, Companions, and the officers of his Lodge stationed about it.

R. W. and Rev. Dr. Weston, Past Grand Chaplain, N.Y., performed the funeral service, R.W. John H. Anthon delivering the address.

The brethren then took their last view of the face, depositing on the coffin as they passed the sprig of evergreen, with the words, "Alas, my brother!" the choir during this ceremony chanting the funeral dirge. The deposited sprigs, at the close, formed a pyramid over a foot in height above the coffin lid.

The remains were then borne away to be sent under escort to Meridan, Con., there to be met by the Craft of the neighbourhood, and interred with full Masonic honours.

DIED.—At Woodstock, Ont., on the 26th March, R. W. Companion Colonel George Washington Whitehead, in the 80th year of his age.

Our late brother was one of the earliest and most respected settlers in the County of Oxford, where he had taken up his residence in 1812, having rendered important services to the Government during the war of that period. For many years he worthily filled the Oriental chair of King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock, and aided materially in the organization of the Oxford Royal Arch Chapter, a convocation of which he attended only a few days before his death. His remains were interred with full masonic honours, the brethren of Oxford and King Solomon's Lodges, together with many from the surrounding district, marching in procession to the church, where the Rev. Mr. Bancroft, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Debars, read the funeral services, the Rev. Bro. Bartlett, of Princeton, performing the concluding portion of the imposing ritual of the Order.

DIED.—At Hall's Corners, Binbrook, on Wednesday the 30th March, Bro. JAMES REID, aged 33 years.

Bro. Reid had been a member of the Harmony Lodge, No. 57, Binbrook, for many years, and the brethren thereof paid a last tribute of

respect to his worth by consigning his remains to the grave with Masonic Ceremonies.

At New York, on the 12th March, M. W. Robert D. Holmes, P.G.M., aged 51 years.

The deceased was interred with full Masonic honours, the casket being removed to and from the hearse under the Arch of Steel, and the funeral procession including the attendance of 97 lodges, together with the Grand Lodge several Chapters and Commanderies, and being accompanied by the Grand Commander.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Masonic Orpheus, a collection of Songs, Hymns, Chants, &c., designed to accompany the work of F. and A. Masons in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery; also adapted to public and private ceremonies, by Howard M. Dow, Organist of the M.W.G.L. of Massachusetts, &c., &c.

Boston, Oliver Ditson & Co, 277 Washington Street; New York, Chas. H. Ditson & Co.

This very beautiful volume contains more than 200 pages large quarto, and is replete with perhaps the most varied selection of masonic music ever yet published. It is highly recommended by the most competent authorities, and offered at the very reasonable price of \$3. The contents are arranged in the following order: Part 1.—Music and words for the BLUE LODGE. Part 2.—CHANTS for the various Degrees and Orders from the BLUE LODGE to the Order of KNIGHT TEMPLARS. Part 3.—FAMILIAR TUNES with Words and Music for all the Degrees and Orders, designed for Full Chorus or Quartette. Part 4.—Music for the ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER. Part 5.—Music for the COMMANDERY. Part 6.—Music for INSTALLATION and DEDICATION, including VOCAL SOLOS and INSTRUMENTAL MARCHES.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.—A Provincial Grand Lodge of this distinguished Masonic Order has been in existence at St. John for some years, but, latterly, no business has been done by it. Robt. W. Crookshank, Esq., held the office of Provincial Grand Master, but he recently resigned, and the authorities in Scotland, on the recommendation of the Companions in Saint John, appointed B. Lester Peters, Esq., the present M. W. Grand Master of New Brunswick, to the vacant office. As soon as his patent arrives the New Provincial Grand Master will enter upon the discharge of his duties, and there is every prospect that this important branch of the Masonic Institution will, under his care, be extensively cultivated by the Masons of New Brunswick.

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, No. 183, PRINCE ALBERT.—W. Bro. Abner Hurd, Jr., W. M.; W. Bro. James Emady, P. M.; Bro. John Currie, S.W.; Bro. Archibald Sinclair, J. W.; Bro. John Rolph, Treas.; Bro. John H. Addison, Sec'y; Bro. J. E. Ware, M. D., Chap.; Bro. Francis H. Braithwaite, M. D., S. D.; Bro. James P. Taylor, J. D.; Bro. Wm. Trenbeth, D. of C.; Bros. James Jewett and Wm. H. Browne, Stewards; Bro. Wm. M. Willcox, I. G.; Bro. John Phillippo, Tyler; Bros. F. H. Braithwaite, M. D., J. E. Ware, M. D., and Wm. James Trounce, Finance Committee.