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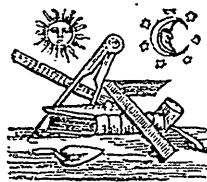
"The Queen and the Craft."

THE CRAFTSMAN,

-AND-

CANADIAN MASONIC RECORD.

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COLONEL W. J. BURY McLEOD MOORE,

S. G. I. G. 33^o,

GRAND PRIOR OF THE ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE & HOSPITAL,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE CRAFTSMAN,

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COLONEL. WM. J. BURY McLEOD MOORE, S. G. I. G. 33^o,

GRAND PRIOR OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL FOR DOMINION OF CANADA, &c.

We are enabled in this month's number—the commencement of the 5th volume of the CRAFTSMAN—to present our readers with the portrait and a short biographical sketch of the Illustrious Head of the Chivalric Orders in Canada:

Colonel Wm. J. Bury McLeod Moore is by birth an Irishman, and the last descendant of an old military family who for generations had followed the profession of arms; first settling in Ireland, in the County Meath, during the "Commonwealth," having obtained from Cromwell a grant of the lands of "Saleston," adjoining Carton, (which remained in the family until a late period,) being originally from Dorsetshire in England. His name of McLeod he inherits from that of his father's mother, who was an only daughter of the Chief of the Clan, Norman John MacLeod, of MacLeod and Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, by his first marriage into the family of "The Macdonald," of Slate, in Skye—the ancient *Lords of the Isles*.

Colonel Moore received his early education in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a student at the Marischal College—the famed "Alma Mater" of Scott's "Dugald Dalgetty;" from thence he was sent to the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, and subsequently obtained an Ensigny in the 69th Regt., with which he remained for upwards of twenty years. In the fall of 1852, he arrived in Canada as staff officer, to organize and enrol the *Chelsea Out Pensioners* residing in the Bytown and Kingston Districts, and, until 1857, was stationed in the city of Ottawa, when selling out of the army, he was appointed Commandant of the whole active Volunteer force there. During his military career he served principally in the West Indies and Mediterranean, and was employed for some years on the general staff of the army. Colonel

Moore is the author of several papers on military subjects, which were favorably noticed in the columns of the "Naval and Military Gazettes," particularly a treatise on the practical use of the Broadsword and Bayonet fencing, he being early noted for his skill as a swordsman and proficiency in all athletic exercises.

We will now turn to his connection with the Craft, and his introduction of the Templar and other Orders of Free Masonry into Canada, commencing from his being first *brought to light*, which took place at the early age of seventeen years, receiving the *three* Craft degrees of Masonry on the *same day*, the 17th of August, 1827, at a special Lodge held in the Mansion House of R. Worshipful Bro. Major-General Sir Alex. Leith, K. C. B., W. Master of the "Glenkindie" Lodge, No. 333, Aberdeenshire, on registry of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Early in 1830 he was exalted in the "St. Macher's" Royal Arch Chapter, No. 37, held in the city of Aberdeen, and in 1843 we find that he joined the St. Patrick Lodge and Chapter, No. 50, Dublin, as also No. 4 Victoria *Mark* Lodge, all on registry of Ireland. In the following year he was installed a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, and was elected and served as *Senior Warden* of Lodge 242, in Boyle, County Roscommon.

In 1847 he was affiliated under the Grand Lodge of England, in the St. John and St. Paul's Lodge, No. 437, in the city of La Valetta, Island of Malta, and in 1849 installed W. Master,—this Lodge, the *oldest* in the Island, being instituted by Judge Waller Rodwell Wright, (a well known and distinguished Mason, and former Grand Master of the Chivalric Orders in England,) on the 12th April, 1815, at the Hope Tavern *Strada Mezzodi*, La Valetta. A Masonic Lodge, it has been ascertained, *had existed* in the Island for a short time in the *last century*, when under the rule of the Knights of Malta, but was suppressed by order of the Pope, and the members dispersed.

Bro. McLeod Moore was also a member of the Union of Malta Lodge, 588, and Royal Arch Chapter, of which he was third principal J.; *and here*, in the Island of Malta, famed as the last refuge of the Order of the Knights of St. John, he established the *first* Templar Encampment in connection with Free Masonry *ever* held in the Island—*The Melita*—a warrant of conformation being granted by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, on the 10th May, 1850, although the Sup. Grand Master Colonel Kemys K. Tynte was at first doubtful whether he could exercise jurisdiction out of England and Wales, the Grand Conclave being only revived in 1846 after many years of inactivity. In May, 1852, at the Grand Conclave of Kts. Templar, held in London, the Grand Master installed our Illustrious Brother Moore second Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave.

At Kingston, Canada West, in 1854, he joined St. John's Lodge, No. 191, E. R., and Ancient Frontenac Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and was elected to the second Principal Chair of H. It was here he learned

that an old Kt. Templar Encampment called "Saint John," long dormant, had been attached to the Lodge and Chapter; on examining the warrant it appeared to have been issued in 1824 by the self constituted authority of the Prov'l Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for Upper Canada, Ex. Comp. Zebba. M. Phillips. A petition was drawn up forwarding this irregular warrant to the Grand Conclave of England, when a new one was issued under the title of the *Hugh de Payens*, nominating Sir Kt. McLeod Moore, Eminent Commander. From this Encampment, (which, by a resolution of the Sup. Grand Conclave, of the 10th May, 1855, was permitted to rank in the S. G. Conclave from the 12th September, 1824, the date of the surrendered warrant,) the first establishment of the Templar Order in Canada on a *Constitutional* basis took its rise. To commemorate this event, the late Sir Kt. Major-General Alex. Gordon, Royal Engineers, instituted, for members of the Encampment, an Order of Merit called the "Gordon Order."—The Supreme Grand Master also appointed Sir. Kt. Moore Provincial Grand Commander of Kts. Templar for Canada, which high position he retained until the year 1868, when his Patent was changed to that of Grand Prior of the *United Orders of the Temple and Hospital* for the Dominion of Canada; and he was presented by the Supreme Grand Master, Sir Kt. William Stewart, with a beautiful star and an enamelled badge, the Insignia of his office.

Referring back to 1854 we see he was invested *Senior Grand Warden* of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada on the 25th October, and on the 1st May, 1855, he founded the "Corinthian" Lodge of the city of Ottawa, of which he was installed W. Master. In December, 1859, by his exertions the "Carleton" Royal Arch Chapter was opened there, when he was chosen the first Principal Z.

In April, 1863, our Illustrious Brother was appointed in New York a Deputy Inspector General, 33rd degree of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," and Representative of the Supreme Grand Council in Canada for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States; and as such was acknowledged, when the treaty of Union, in May, 1867, took place between the two Grand Bodies of New York and Boston, merging them into one Grand Council 33° for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States.

At the Grand Royal Arch Chapter held in this year, at Toronto, he was nominated to the Chair of H. as second Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada.

In 1868 the Sup. Grand Council for England and Wales 33° having affiliated him as a member, appointed him their *Representative* when the A. and A. Rite was formerly introduced into the Dominion, and which is now, since Illustrious Brother Moore's retirement, ruled by his successor, Illustrious Brother T. D. Harington 33°.

On the *Revival*, within the last few years in England, of the Red Cross

Order of Rome and Constantine, Illustrious Bro. McLeod Moore was appointed by the Grand Sovereign Lord Kenlis, Representative for Canada and "Chief Intendant General" of the Dominion, also elected a Past Grand Viceroy of the Grand Council in England. This Christian Order is one of those classed amongst the Chivalric degrees, acknowledged by the Articles of Union of the Grand Lodge of England in 1813.

A long and gallant record of service in the cause of Light. In Ancient Craft Masonry, in Capitular, Cryptic Masonry, in the Chivalric Orders, and in the degrees of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Illustrious Brother Moore has worked zealously and faithfully; and, especially during the earlier days of Masonry in Canada, overcame difficulties that would have daunted many a less determined, less enthusiastic brother. Ambition with him meant a laudable and determined desire to spread the three great principles of Masonry abroad in all his journeyings, and if honors in plenty have been conferred upon him, they have been honorably won, and have been used commendably as aids to promote still further the best interests of the Order.

THE MYSTIC SIGN.

A MASONIC TALE.—BY ROBT. D. HOLMES.

[This beautiful story was originally written for the *New York Dispatch*, and for which we are indebted to the *Evergreen*.]

CHAPTER II.

Slow and weary was the march of the colonial forces under Putnam, as they pressed onward, at times toiling through heavy drifts of snow until further progress was impossible, than retracing their steps and passing the obstructions by a circuitous route, only again to be half buried in some treacherous gully, which presented to the eye an unbroken surface. Now would they cross frozen rapids, scattering themselves that too much weight might not be concentrated in one point; then again coming together, would they ascend abrupt hills, through snow breast deep, or descend valleys equally obstructed. It could not be called a march—it was, more properly, a wallow through the snows of trackless forest and dreary waste, with the compass only for a guide. The forces in this command amounted to little over twelve hundred men one-third of whom were the savage sons of the forest. The moccasined, blanketed Indian and the uniformed soldier of the Crown plodded along together in the gloomy daylight, and at night slept side by side at the same watchfire, while at no time on their dreary mission was heard the cheering sound of drum or fife. As they toiled on, day by day, and came nearer and nearer the end of their arduous mission, the drooping spirits of the little army revived; the forests became less and less dense, and signs of civilization began to be seen. Here and there were the traces of once happy villages and hamlets which had been sacked and burned in

fierce conflicts that had there been fought. Each had its tale of horrors, and each its legend of blood—of women in their pride of beauty, of children in their innocence, of men rich in strength and vigor, who had yielded up their life-blood, while over them had pealed the startling yells of the infuriated, red man, whom civilization had let loose for slaughter and rapine. There, too, had been heard the shrill whoop of the savages, as they danced like demons around the stake where slowly and in terrible agony their victims were being consumed in flames. All now was a waste. War, always worse than pestilence, had swept over it, devastating, destroying.

As the forces came near the end of toilsome march, the utmost caution was exercised by Putnam. The advance guard and scouts were strengthened; they journeyed in perfect silence. The most rigid discipline was exacted: the flints of each soldier's musket, except those of the advance guards, were ordered to be taken from the locks, for fear a chance shot might by accident, be discharged and the sound be taken up by the thousand echoes of the forest, and thus notice be given to a lurking foe.

At length they arrived at Montmorenci, a place near St. Jean and between thirty and forty miles from the camp of Wolfe: and, as daylight faded away, spread their blankets on the spots of bare earth from which the snow had drifted, and without the cheering watchfires (for they dared not light them) the little army was in its *bivouac*. This spot, though the best that could have been selected, was still a dangerous one, there being all around the greatest facilities for a surprise. On the left was a precipitous bank, extending some quarter of a mile, which was covered by forest trees. On the right was a ravine, or rather gully, through which, when the waters were released from the icy imprisonment of winter, ran a stream about thirty yards in width; while, on the opposite bank, were heavy trees and thick underbrush. On this night, Putnam visited every outpost, admonishing his devoted men to vigilance and circumspection; and it was not until near daylight that the hero laid him down to rest on the earth, beside those who then slept a sleep which would never again return to them. The heavens were overcast with dark masses of grim, threatening clouds, while the wind howled mournfully through the ravine and among the leafless trees. Each soldier slept with his musket beside him; all was silent and still as the grave, when the sleepers were startled by two musket shots in quick succession. In an instant every man was on his feet, but the stern, clear voice of Putnam was heard exclaiming, in a tone of command:

"Down—down every one of you!"

Again, and in an instant, each man threw himself on the earth.

"Fix your flints—look to your cartridges be cool, and we will give them a shaking yet!"

A moment after, one of the outposts came crawling down the hill.

"The General! the General!—quick! Where is he?"

"Here!" said Putnam, who raised himself, stepped over the bodies, and passed over to the soldier.

"We are attacked! The enemy is in force, I think, said the man hurriedly. "I saw three of them crawling over the snow—through the trees! I fired—an instant after, my shot was returned, and I am badly wounded. By the light of the musket, I saw a number of the enemy. I made my way here as best I could. Oh, God! I am dying!" he exclaimed, as he fell to the ground.

"Bear him down through the gully, and across the stream quickly. We will retire, and take post on the opposite side. Quick, men, and without confusion!" were the hurried orders of the commander.

In a moment the word was passed from rank to rank, and the force was descending the slope with rapidity, the officers leading their horses, and the movement being conducted in perfect silence. Before them was the white ice of the stream, and winter snow on its other bank, which gave to those above them a view in bold relief.

"Steady! steady, men!" said Putnam, in a low tone, as the ice and snow crackled under the feet of the descending mass.

"Steady! steady," was whisperingly repeated along the line like an echo.

Scarcely had the words fallen from the lips of the speakers, when the whole sky was lurid, and the deep silence of the forest broken by the discharge of nearly a thousand muskets. It hailed lead on the devoted force of Putnam. Groans, cries and curses followed, from the smitten and dying, as the echoes of the terrible volley faded on the ear, in the far-off forest, crags and dells. Perfect order still reigned throughout their ranks. Quickly gathering up their wounded, they hastened onward, crossed the stream, and gained the shelter of the forest trees on its banks, as a second volley from the enemy was poured into the scathed branches and harmlessly tore up the snow rifts beneath.

A short time sufficed for the quick and ever ready Putnam to plan and adopt a mode of action. He ordered the greater part of his command to march briskly, by a circuitous route, in perfect silence, so that he might when it should be daybreak, take position on as high ground as that occupied by the enemy.

The small remainder of his troops were charged with the care of the wounded, and took a safe position further beyond the stream. The silent movement of the main body was made with complete success, and post taken just as the first faint gleam of daylight shone sluggishly through the dense eastern sky.

As moment by moment the day almost imperceptibly grew brighter and brighter, the ambushed forces began to look for their enemies, their hearts beating and pulses throbbing with excitement and suspense. Yet no signs appeared, save the tracks which all around them had been made in the crusted snows. In these minutes of suspense and eager expectation, and in the profound silence which covered all, each could almost hear the throbbings of the others' heart.

At last the daylight began to reveal objects more and more distinctly, when it was found that every tree and every rock shielded a human being. Putnam had the advantage of position, by reason of having made a circuit sufficiently large to bring him beyond the flank of his enemy, and partially in his rear; and while the French troops and their allies were directing their straining eyes on the valley and into the forest beyond, in which they supposed Putnam yet to be, his force was nearly on their rear.

Objects became more and more visible to the English force, so that each could dimly see the outline of their foes; and notwithstanding that the death cries of their companions were ringing in their ears—notwithstanding they were thirsting for revenge—not a shot was fired. Suddenly, but with scarcely more sound than would be made by the rustling leaves which a fitful gust would sway above their heads along the ranks ran the whispered but emphatic words:

"Ready."

There was a pause, scarcely sufficient to permit another gleam of light to reach the earth, and then was heard the stern voice of Putnam ringing out on the frosty air.

"Fire!"

A terrible volley followed, with which was blended the fierce war-whoop of the savages, while the sulphur smoke hung like a curtain between the opposing forces.

"Upon them with the bayonet! Charge!"

In a moment the mass was in motion, and a deadly hand to hand conflict followed, dying the pure snow with the heart's blood of hundreds.

The commands of Rouelle, while endeavoring to rally into order his startled force, were heard in the pauses of musketry. By great efforts the confusion in his ranks were checked, and then began in good earnest the irregular and dreadful strife. They fought on either side face to face, and from behind trees, rocks and hillocks, the Indian mode of warfare being the best and only adapted to the ground. Fierce and dreadful was the conflict, and on either side was displayed the most reckless valor, for it appeared to be a fight of extermination.

Putnam with his wonted coolness, and disregard of danger, appeared omnipresent, now here, now there, in the thickest of the fight while bullets rained around him, cheering his men on in their bloody work. For forty minutes the dreadful carnage had continued, when Putnam observing the necessity of silencing the fire which came hottest from behind a ledge of rocks (a kind of natural fortification,) hastily drew out two companies of infantry, and making a detour, charged on this portion of the enemy. This was the greater part of the force of Brantor, and under the command of that chief, had been making terrible havoc in the English and American ranks by their fire from their position, from which Putnam now sought to dislodge them. Rouelle saw the movement of Putnam, and instead of going to the relief of the half-breed, charged with deadly effect on the colonial forces which, wavered at first, and then gave away in disorder. The half-breed on the other hand, received Putnam's charge like a hero, and while friend and foe were mingled in the strife, singled out Putnam for his vengeance. A chance shot had brought the horse of the hero to the ground; it had fallen on him, and he lay incapable of extricating himself. At that moment this portion of the colonial troops gave ground, the savages outnumbering them nearly two to one, leaving Putnam surrounded by his savage foes. Twenty tomahawks were raised and as those who wielded them were springing forward to brain the fallen General, Brantor, with a yell, threw himself over Putnam and shielded his body from their bloody purpose. He wanted him alive; Putnam's life alone would not half slack his thirst for vengeance.

For Brantor to disengage his enemy from the dead steed, was the work of an instant, and in another moment, those who were able of the Indian force, precipitately retreated, in charge of their prisoner, by direction of the half-breed.

Forsaken by their dusky allies, the French forces pressed on less eagerly, which gave the almost routed troops of the English time to rally, and who again acted on the offensive, pouring volley after volley on their enemies, who at last suffered an entire rout, and fled helter skelter, for safety, into the forest, which, all around them, presented hiding-places.

Victory declared in favor of the English, but with the fearful loss of nearly one-half of their force, and of Putnam the great leading spirit of the command, who fell into the hands of an implacable foe.

Then commenced the gathering up of the wounded, and friend and enemy were placed side by side on the same blankets, and received comfort and alleviation from the same ministering hands, as they mingled their groans together. To the dead the solid frozen earth yielded no grave. But with tearful eyes and swelling hearts, their surviving companions gathered them together, cast over them wintry winding-sheets, the dazzling whiteness of which was sullied with blood, and there left them to their rest, while the chill winds wildly sang their requiems among the withered leaves and branches of the forest trees.

As the American forces were departing from the scene of slaughter, a young officer stooped and took from the snow, where it had been trodden underfoot, a string of beads, and holding it up said;

"See! here is a masonic jewel; who owns it?"

"It belongs to an Indian, no doubt; the beads attached to it are not those of a rosary. See, it is dabbled with blood! Wipe it off and keep it as a trophy."

"I wil," replied the other.

In the conflict they had been torn from the neck of Brantor.

CHAPTER III.

Onward marched the half-breed with his forces and his prisoner, who was so guarded—and, like a beast of burden, so laden—that escape seemed impossible. Throughout the whole of the weary day the savage crew pressed onward, to avoid the chances of a rescue of their prisoner; and it was not until night had cast her black mantle over the forest that they halted for rest.

Perhaps the interest of our tale will be enhanced by the adoption of the eloquent language of a modern historian, who describes the capture of Putnam as follows:

"The Americans were victorious, but the enemy bore away their prisoner. Taking off his shoes and stockings, and tying his hands together in front, they loaded him down with all the packs they could pile upon him. Thus mile after mile, through thickets, across swamps, and up steep acclivities, he was compelled to travel. His arms were swollen, his feet torn and bleeding, and his powerful frame so utterly exhausted that he begged they would either kill or release him. At length they took off part of his load, and gave him moccasins. To compensate for this temporary relief, a savage soon after opened his cheek with one blow of his tomahawk. When night came on the party halted, and Putnam more dead than alive, stretched his aching and bruised limbs upon the ground. This temporary rest, however, was soon broken for the savages had resolved to burn him. Stripping off his clothes they bound him naked to a tree, and then piled up the fuel around the roots, he, in the meantime, watching all the preparations with the firmness of one who had often looked death in the face. Limbs, of trees, logs and pieces of bark, were heaped around him, and then a torch applied. At this time it was raining, the night having set in thick and murky, and it was with great difficulty that the faggots were made to blaze. At last

the wood ignited, and begun to crackle, and the smoke to wreath itself around the body of the heroic captive. Then commenced the wild, triumphant chant of the Indians; and the echoes of the forest took up the fierce cadences as they were borne on the gusty winds."

Still was unblanched the lacerated face of the hero; with an unquailing heart he looked death in the face. Round and round him danced the demon-looking band, when, suddenly, as if by special interposition of Heaven, the rain fell in torrents and the fire was quenched. Ceasing their unearthly gambols, the dusky fiends waited until the shower had passed, then renewed the faggots. While this was being done, a young Indian, who stood some twenty feet from Putnam, deliberately raised his tomahawk and aimed it at the tree which was made the funeral stake, "to see," in the language of the author last quoted, "how close he would strike without hitting! The quivering of the handle almost in the victims face, as the steel buried itself in the tree, showed excellent practice." A yell of delight at his success came from the throat of the youthful savage; but scarcely had it faded on the air, when Brantor, with a shriek of anger, sprang tiger-like to the spot, and with a single blow of his powerful arm felled to the earth the villain who had so nearly robbed him of the life of his foe. The young Indian arose not, for the blood oozed from his ears and nose. Spurning the prostrate savage with his foot, Brantor returned again to the tree, and again was successful in firing the faggots. Again commenced the dance and yell, but again heaven came to the rescue and the fire was quenched. Again was it lighted, for the rain had ceased; and now the flames once more began to shoot up spiral wreaths around the lion-hearted hero. Covering his face with his hands—for his arms were unboun—so that his captors might not see the agony which must appear in his features, he calmly awaited his torture and death. Suddenly was heard the sound of horse's hoofs on the neighboring rocky acclivity which the snow had left bare; an instant after Rouelle dashed through the fiendish throng, and stood face to face with the scowling half breed.

"Mercy! Mercy! for God's sake!" breathlessly exclaimed Rouelle, in French, and with feverish excitement. "Release him."

The savage comprehended Rouelle's meaning as much by his gesture as his words.

"Putnam! Putnam!" said he, in a tone of intense hate, with a flashing eye. "Putnam there. I have him—I burn him."

"Putnam!" ejaculated Rouelle. "Release him and name your reward. Take all I have."

And the frenzied officer would have stripped himself on the spot to ransom the prisoner.

"All Quebec not buy him!" said the half breed, in a voice of savage exultation; and ringing out long and loud, yell upon yell, the fiends again commenced their dance.

Through the swaying gusts of smoke Putnam saw what had passed, for as yet he was little burned. A thought entered the hero's mind, like an angel from heaven. The Frenchman might be one of the Mystic Tie.

"*Peut on me sauver!*" cried the hero, and at the same moment, and while Rouelle's eyes were fixed mournfully upon him, throwing a sign only known to our brotherhood.

"Qui, oui, je le ferai, au depend de ma vie!" cried Rouelle, in reply, as he snatched a tomahawk from the hands of a savage, and sprang forward to the rescue. Heedless of the two-fold danger that awaited him, from the fire and Brantor, he scattered the burning brands, and with a few quick strokes released Putnam from his bonds, at the same time handing him a tomahawk. Rouelle then drew his sword for the unequal fight which he supposed would follow and the two stood side by side awaiting the onset.

The half-breed stood with baffled vengeance depicted on his face; his fierce eyes were fixed on Rouelle, and his arm upraised ready to speed the death-bearing tomahawk. Why stands he thus motionless, with dilated nostril, and hate gleaming from his eyes with the object of his vengeance unsmitten before him? What stays his savage arm? He, too, had seen the sign! One moment he stood thus, then throwing his weapon to the earth, said, in a shaking voice and with a wave of his tawny arm.

"Go! go! Hate you, but cannot kill! Go!"

(Continued.)

GRAND LODGE CIRCULAR.

At the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge in July last, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved—"That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to take such steps as he may deem necessary, either by the appointment of a committee to draft a statement setting forth the position of Grand Lodge, or in any other way, to place the position of Grand Lodge in relation to that portion of its territory known as the Province of Quebec, before the Grand Lodges of the world."

Agreeably to the request contained in the foregoing resolution, the following circular letter, issued from the office of the Grand Secretary, by command of the M. W. Grand Master, has recently been addressed to various Grand Lodges. We regret that we have not space for the memorandum prepared by M. W. Bro. Harington and appended to the circular. This paper bears date the 29th Nov., 1869, and to it is added the following foot-note:—

TORONTO, 16th July, 1870.—I return this to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, M. W. Brother Stevenson, to use as he chooses. It must not be understood that my original opinions are changed from the within paper, because of the resolutions moved by M. W. Brother Wilson, and seconded by me at this meeting of Grand Lodge. I am still convinced of the original illegality of the movement, but on account of the recognitions by other Grand Lodges, I am induced to look at the present case as it exists now, and that was my reason for proposing recognition, &c., and for harmony.

T. D. HARINGTON, P. G. M.

GRAND LODGE OF A. F. AND A. MASONS OF CANADA,
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MILTON, 24th SEPT., 1870.

*To the M. W. Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge
of—*

On the 25th October last, I had the honor, by command of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to address to you a circular, bringing to the notice of your Grand Lodge the existence of a rebellious and seditious movement by certain brethren in the Province of Quebec, having for its object the establishing of a second Grand Lodge within our territorial jurisdiction, the supreme control over which has been recognised and accorded to the Grand Lodge of Canada by every Grand Lodge in the world; and announcing that a circular, containing full and complete information in regard to this most unmasonic and unconstitutional movement, was in course of preparation, to be sent to all Grand Lodges in friendly and fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Canada

On the 1st December last, the Grand Lodge of Canada assembled in the city of Montreal, in special communication, to consider the questions arising out of this movement. The address of the M. W. the Grand Master, containing a full statement of the seditious movement, and of the steps taken by him to prevent the evils to Freemasonry, which, it was felt, must flow from it; and also a copy of the resolutions of Grand Lodge, affirming its masonic jurisdiction over all parts of the territory embraced in the old Province of Canada, and refusing recognition to the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, were duly forwarded to all the Grand Lodges in communication with this grand Lodge.

That some Grand Lodges have, notwithstanding the facts stated in these documents, and without any reference to the Grand Lodge of Canada, whose territorial jurisdiction they had already formally acknowledged, extended recognition to, and entered into friendly correspondence with, the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, has led to the belief that the grounds upon which recognition has been withheld by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and upon which they believe it ought also to be withheld by other Grand Lodges, has not been sufficiently fully stated, and, therefore, not sufficiently understood.

I am, therefore, commanded by the M. W. the Grand Master of Canada, to draw your attention to the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its last annual communication in July, and to the reasons which governed that decision, in the hope that, upon maturer consideration, recognition may not be further extended to a body, which has, of its own mere motion, presumed to usurp the authority, and invade the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

At the annual communication, held in the city of Toronto, on the 13th July and two following days, the subject was again discussed, with the object of arriving at a correct decision. The Grand Master, in his annual address, submitted a record of proceedings had since the special communication, this record showing that in the case of Lodges which had withdrawn from their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, the vote had in many cases not been unanimous, it being, on the contrary, the fact that generally a larger number of members than, by the con-

stitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, is authorized to hold the warrant, and continue the work of the Lodge, protested against the action of the majority; and showing, moreover, that no less than *eighteen* out of the thirty-two Lodges formerly holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada still retained their allegiance to it; and in the conclusion of his address, submitting the following as the questions to be decided:—

“There remains, however, this vitally important question to be considered—What is to be done in the present position of affairs? The question is one which is more easily asked than answered, and its consideration may well occasion anxiety in the mind of every member of Grand Lodge. The determination arrived at in this case will be viewed with interest throughout both continents, and its influence will be felt far and wide. GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY IS IN REALITY UPON ITS TRIAL, and the masonic world are looking on with deep concern. The line of action adopted now will not only be fraught with momentous consequences to ourselves, but will exercise an immense influence, for good or for evil, upon the future of Freemasonry in other countries. It becomes us, then, to consider well what that action should be, so that no false step may be taken which might prove injurious to Freemasonry, and be a source of regret to us for years to come. Entertaining, as I do, a firm conviction that the conclusions arrived at in December last were based upon correct masonic principle, I cannot be expected to concur with those who are ready to yield everything for the sake of peace, or even a questionable expediency; nor can I bring my mind to believe that Grand Lodge organizations ought to be tossed about, *swept away, or destroyed*, at the whim or caprice of statesmen or politicians, whenever they may find it convenient or necessary to make even such alterations as were made here about three years ago. This would, in my humble opinion, be placing the fate and destiny of Grand Lodges in the hands of men who may not even be members of our order.—Look at the question from another point of view. Suppose the Local Governments and Legislatures of these four Provinces to be abolished, and the business of the Dominion to be entrusted to only one Government—a mere Legislative Union in fact—would it be necessary, then, (or possible, if necessary) to disorganize the Grand Lodges existing at that time within the Dominion, and form only one Grand Lodge for the entire territory? Certainly not. Yet this is the exact converse of the proposition so boldly advanced, and so strenuously urged by many well-intentioned, though, in my judgment, mistaken brethren.”

This address was referred to the Board of General Purposes, a body composed of the leading members of Grand Lodge, and which had been chosen before the Quebec movement was inaugurated, and, therefore, without any possible reference to it; and, after a very careful consideration of the whole subject, the following resolutions were reported to Grand Lodge for its adoption:—

“1. That, in the opinion of Grand Lodge, nothing has occurred to justify a departure from the principles unanimously adopted by it at its special communication, held at Montreal on the 1st December last, affirming the full masonic occupation of the Territory over which it has exercised jurisdiction since its formation.

“2. That, instead of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec attracting to itself the Lodges working in the Province, the number of Lodges remaining loyal to the Grand Lodge of Canada is the same as in December last.

“3. That, in justice to these loyal Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Canada ought not to withdraw that protection over them which was guaranteed when their formation was warranted, and which protection can only be made permanent and assured by a continued assertion by the Grand Lodge of Canada of its jurisdiction over every part of its Territory.

“4. That in view of the large number of Lodges in that part of the territory of Grand Lodge, in which exclusive jurisdiction is claimed by the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, who still desire to maintain their allegiance to Grand Lodge, it is not so desirable, on grounds of expediency to withdraw from the exercise of jurisdiction in the usurped Province.

"5. That Grand Lodge trusts that more full discussion and consideration will remove the difficulties which now unhappily prevail, and restore the full authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada over all Masonic Lodges within its jurisdiction.

"6. That Grand Lodge regrets that certain Grand Lodges, upon imperfect knowledge as it assumes, have extended a recognition to the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"7. That in abstaining for the present, from the exercise of its right of expulsion of Brethren who have been summoned to show cause at this annual communication why they should not be expelled, Grand Lodge is influenced, only by a desire to avoid any step which might possibly retard the restoration of Masonic harmony within its jurisdiction."

The first two of these resolutions were adopted unanimously. And even the amendment, moved by M. W. Bro. Wilson, P. G. M., to extend recognition on grounds of expediency, declared in terms that the Grand Lodge still adhered "to the conclusions contained in the first and "second clauses of the report adopted at the special emergent communication held at the city of Montreal, on the 1st December last," which two clauses were as follows:—

"1. That the Province of Quebec has been fully occupied, masonically, since 1855, and is still so occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"2. That the Province of Quebec, being fully occupied, masonically, by the Grand Lodge of Canada, the formation of a second Grand Lodge, within such territory, is illegal and unconstitutional, so long as such occupation continues."

It is important to bear this feature of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada at its last annual communication in mind, for the reason that some importance has been attached to the fact that the amendment was moved by so distinguished a Freemason as M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson, and seconded by an equally distinguished Freemason, M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington. Both those illustrious brethren distinctly affirmed the illegality and unconstitutionality of the proceedings connected with the formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, the memoranda prepared by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington, and appended hereto, being very decided upon this point. *And as recognition from foreign Grand Lodges can only be based upon the presumed legality of the body recognized, it ought surely to have some weight with such Grand Lodges, that upon this point the Grand Lodge of Canada, after the fullest consideration, is UNANIMOUS.*

Much of the difficulty connected with a full understanding of this question, arises from misapprehension as to the effect of the British-American Act uniting the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It has been assumed, in all arguments in favor of the legality of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, that an Act changed the political boundaries of the old Province of Canada, over which the Grand Lodge of Canada has exercised recognised authority and jurisdiction since the year 1855; and with this assumption, and upon the argument, (by no means applicable to the present case,) that political and Masonic boundaries should be co-terminous, there has been too great a readiness to accept as legal, and as entitled to recognition, the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is important, therefore, that a few facts in connection with this feature of the case should be submitted.

The old Province of Canada was the result of a union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, effected by an Act of the Im-

perial Parliament in 1840. But while the two provinces were thus united under one Government and one Legislature, the autonomy of each province was preserved. By the very terms of the Union Act that autonomy was recognised. No longer Upper Canada and Lower Canada, they were declared to be Canada West and Canada East. Their boundaries, so far at least as the dividing line between them was concerned, were defined. Each province had its particular system of laws and judiciary, its separate municipal and educational institutions. Each session of the Legislature witnessed as many (often more) laws passed, restricted in their operations to a single province than to the two combined. They were, in fact, two distinct provinces as to all local questions, as much as they are under confederation to-day, the difference being that now their local laws are enacted in a Local Legislature, instead of a united one. The boundaries, however, have in no way been changed, the old union having had in it more of the federal than of the legislative character.

It was under these circumstances, and at a time when there were separate Provincial Grand Lodges for the two provinces, that the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed. It was formed after a conference between the Masons of Canada East and those of Canada West, at a time when either, on the principle of political or masonic boundaries being coterminous, might have formed a Grand Lodge for themselves. *They waived in that act all right to plead afterwards this doctrine as a justification for a VIOLENT SEPARATION of the union thus affected.* All the Grand Lodges in the world have recognised the Grand Lodge of Canada as having jurisdiction over the entire Provinces of Canada West and Canada East, and that jurisdiction had never been questioned until an Act of the Imperial Parliament changed the names, but did not in any way alter the boundaries of the two provinces. And upon this point, it may not be inappropriate to say that some confusion has arisen in the discussion of this question, from the circumstance of the Dominion being called "CANADA." Suppose, as was at one time proposed, that the new Dominion had been called "ACADIA," or "BRITISH AMERICA," or any other name—(and there were many names proposed at the time the Union Act was under discussion)—and that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec had continued to be known by their old names of Canada West and Canada East, will any one pretend that there could have been the slightest ground for the attack which has been made upon the Grand Lodge of Canada on account of this Act of Confederation? And if not, how can it be contended now that the mere accident of name, without any change of boundary, has curtailed the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada?

The contention of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, in claiming recognition, goes much further than affirming this principle of masonic and political boundaries being coterminous. It goes the length of declaring that an Act of Parliament, passed without the interference of Freemasons, for they are forbidden in their character as such, to meddle in politics, may without any direct reference to Masonic matters, destroy a Grand Lodge altogether. If that contention be justified, then since the 30th day June, 1867, (the Dominion of Canada, having been proclaimed on the 1st July of that year,) there has been no Grand Lodge of Canada! If Quebec was Masonically unoccupied territory, then was Ontario similarly unoccupied, and every lodge in either was

subject to no Masonic authority, the Grand Lodge from which they held their warrants having ceased to exist! There is no reason why Quebec, any more than Ontario, should be considered Masonically unoccupied. The Grand Lodge of Canada has no stated location. The place of its meeting is moveable, being fixed by a vote of the majority at each annual communication. If the residence of the Grand Master be taken to establish the locality, then Quebec and not Ontario was the seat of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master being resident in that province, and the last annual communication before the formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, having been held in one of its cities, Montreal. Both provinces, therefore, if either, were unoccupied territory, and both, if either, were entitled to establish a Grand Lodge, independently of the Grand Lodge of Canada. While, assuredly, this existing Grand Lodge, so long as there were a sufficient number of subordinate lodges willing to do so, could retain its actual status and existence. We should thus have the anomaly of three Grand Lodges claiming to exercise supreme authority over the same and parts of the same territory; and all this in consequence of an Act of Parliament, which in no way altered political boundaries, but simply changed the names of existing provinces.

It has been urged that the existence of Grand Lodges in two of the provinces of the Dominion, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, justifies the action of the brethren of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, in invading the territory of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It is scarcely worth while to notice, at any length, this argument. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was formed before Confederation, and therefore it simply retains the position which it had attained, of an independent masonic jurisdiction, New Brunswick was Masonically unoccupied; and upon the principle which has been contended for by the Grand Lodge of Canada, an Act of Parliament could in no way alter its position in this respect. Being Masonically unoccupied, it was perfectly competent for the lodges there to meet and form a Grand Lodge, and this they did. But how can their action be said to have reduced the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, when Canada never claimed or exercised any jurisdiction or authority over either of these two provinces.

I have deemed it important to deal thus fully with the argument upon which the formation of this so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has been attempted to be justified, viz., that the Act of Imperial Parliament, constituting the Dominion of Canada, rendered the Province of Quebec Masonically unoccupied territory. But there is another, and, in some respects, a more potent reason, why this so-called Grand Lodge should be declared irregular, and why, therefore, recognition should not be extended to it; and that reason is, that its formation was illegal according to all the best authorities on Masonic jurisprudence. M. W. Bro. Dr. Mackey, in his work on "The Principles of Masonic Law," under the head of "THE MODE OF ORGANIZING GRAND LODGES," lays down two distinct principles: the first, that "*a mass meeting of the Fraternity of any State is incompetent to organize a Grand Lodge;*" and the second, "*that three Lodges, in any territory where a Grand Lodge does not already exist, may unite in Convention and organize a Grand Lodge. It will then be necessary that these Lodges should surrender the warrants under which they had been previously working, and take out new warrants from the Grand Lodge which they have constituted.*" The meeting which was held on the 20th October last, and

out of which sprang the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, was to all intents and purposes, a mass meeting of Masons. I am informed that, as to a large number of Lodges professedly represented at it, no resolution authorizing such representation had been passed by the Lodge, and no notice had been given by summons to the members of any Lodge that so important a subject as the change of allegiance was to be considered; and, in case of Lodges whose members were supposed to be averse to any change being made, no notification of any kind was sent that a Convention was to be held. If my information upon this point is correct, then the meeting was practically "a mass meeting of the Fraternity," and, therefore, incompetent to form a Grand Lodge. But whatever may be the exact state of the case on this point, there can be no doubt upon the second. Up to this moment, the 24th September, 1870, NO SINGLE LODGE CONCERNED IN THE FORMATION OF THE SO-CALLED GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC HAS SURRENDERED THE WARRANT UNDER WHICH IT HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY WORKING, and therefore, according to the well-established law governing the formation of Grand Lodges, this so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has been irregularly formed and is not entitled to recognition.

Desiring to make this statement as brief as possible, I shall not refer at any length to the argument which is used in favor of the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, viz: that for peace sake it is better that it should be recognised. That, I am bound to believe, is an element which cannot for one moment be permitted to enter into the question of recognition by any foreign Grand Lodge. It is a question of the internal government of the Craft within this jurisdiction, and belongs entirely to the Grand Lodge of Canada itself. At the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, after the fullest discussion of the question, it was determined, by an overwhelming majority, that the interests of Freemasonry in Canada would be best subserved, that permanent peace would be best secured, by withholding recognition from the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec. At that meeting there was a fuller representation of Lodges than has occurred since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada; that representation included as large a delegation from the Lodges in the Province of Quebec as has ever attended a communication of Grand Lodge held so far west as Toronto; and the decision, prompted solely by a regard for the interests of the Craft, and arrived at only after the most mature deliberation, and at the earnest solicitation of the representatives of our Lodges in Quebec, who implored Grand Lodge not to abandon them in their loyal devotion to it, assuring it that peace and harmony were much more likely to be restored by withholding recognition, I am not without hope that, if the Grand Lodges of the world will only act towards the Grand Lodge of Canada in that spirit of brotherly regard which prompted them in their first recognition of it, and will leave the settlement of Canadian difficulties to Canadian Freemasons themselves, this unfortunate schism will soon cease, and harmony and brotherly love will speedily be restored to the jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

THOS. B. HARRIS,

Grand Secretary.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

At the last communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, a resolution was passed authorizing the Grand Master to take such steps as he might deem necessary to place the position of Canadian Freemasonry, and the claims of the Grand Lodge of Canada to full jurisdiction over the territory embraced in the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, before foreign Grand Lodges. The efforts which had been made to prejudice those Grand Lodges, the misrepresentations which had been so freely circulated, and the loose manner in which generally recognized principles of American Masonic Law had been attempted to be applied where they were entirely inapplicable, rendered this resolution of Grand Lodge quite necessary, and we are glad to find that the Grand Master, acting upon the authority thus given him, has caused a statement to be prepared, and addressed to the various Grand Lodges of the world. We print the statement in this month's *CRAFTSMAN*, and we ask for it the attentive perusal of our readers. No one after reading it, can fail to be convinced of the utter impropriety of the movement by which the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has been sought to be established.

We are quite sure that such of our readers as have read the "statements" issued by the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, will at once be disposed to contrast their tone with that of the document to which we now call attention. The *Argumentum ad hominem*, with our Quebec Seceders has, from the first, formed the staple of their reasoning. Principles they have not ventured to discuss, because principles, properly understood, were against them. And in the absence of such material they have substituted personal attacks upon leading Freemasons who happened to differ from them, for sober earnest reasoning justifying their course. In this respect the paper now before us offers a pleasing contrast to those which have emanated from the other side. It urges the reasons why the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec is not entitled to recognition in strong and vigorous language, but throughout there is never for a moment a forgetfulness of what is due to gentlemanly and masonic discussion. From first to last there is not an expression bordering upon the offensive either towards the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, or to any of the brethren connected with it; and we are quite sure that this fact will secure for the statement on the part of foreign Grand Lodges, a respectful hearing and courteous consideration.

So much for the style of this important document. As to its matter the arguments are so clearly unanswerable, that one wonders that they had been insufficient to restrain the brethren from Quebec themselves from entering upon the enterprise which we know many of them upon maturer consideration would gladly see abandoned. The argument based upon the political changes which have taken place is put clearly and forcibly; so much so as to completely exclude from any influence

upon the decision, the ordinary and familiar doctrine that political and Masonic boundaries must be coterminous. And the argument based upon the irregularity of the proceedings by which the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, is equally conclusive. It was a happy thought of the Grand Master to quote so eminent an American authority as Dr. Mackey upon this point. Our Quebec friends have made not a little capital out of the fact that the worthy doctor, upon an *ex-parte* statement of the case, was of opinion that Quebec was entitled to a Grand Lodge; but accepting his authority as of value, it will be difficult for them to claim recognition when, in the very act of establishing their body, they violated the well established principles so clearly laid down by him, governing the formation of Grand Lodges.

The distinction drawn in this paper between a recognition of a Grand Lodge for peace sake, and a recognition because its formation has been regular, and its territory theretofore masonically unoccupied, is one to which too much importance cannot be attached. Some effort has been put forth to make capital out of the fact that two eminent free-masons like M. W. Bros. Wilson and Harington moved and seconded the resolution for recognition at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It was a wise thing to point out in this statement that upon the question of the masonic right of the Quebec Lodges to separate from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and establish a separate Grand Lodge of their own, both those eminent brethren remain of the same opinion as in December of last year. The publication, by permission of M. W. Bro., Harington, of his memoranda on this point is exceedingly well timed. We call the especial attention of the London *Freemason* to it, and we ask our contemporary, who has ventured to name Brother Harington as justifying the formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, to at least retract that part of the article which appeared a few weeks ago in his columns. These articles in the *Freemason*, by the way, have been made to do service on this side of the Atlantic. They were republished in a Montreal paper, and slips of them sent to all the Lodges in the Province, with the initials "J. H. G." attached to them. If we might venture a suggestion it would be that the articles be initialed and circulated in future, before being sent to England for publication; for if our friends in Quebec imagine that people are so dull as not to recognize the paternity of the articles, they have formed but an uncomplimentary estimate of the intelligence of the masons of Canada. The resolution for recognition at the last communication of Grand Lodge was based on reasons which ought not in any way to influence foreign Grand Lodges; and this point cannot be too persistently urged.

Whatever of strength the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec possesses to day it owes to the conduct of a few foreign Grand Lodges in extending recognition to it, not to any strength it has in the affections or confidence even of the Lodges affiliated with it. And if, as is pointed

out in this statement, Foreign Grand Lodges will leave the settlement of Canadian Masonic difficulties to Canadian Masons themselves, they will be settled in a manner violating no well recognized principle of Masonic law, but at the same time restoring peace and prosperity to the Craft in this Dominion.

QUESTIONABLE MASONIC COURTESY.

In the *Gavel and Freemasons' Journal*, for the present month, there is a rejoinder from R. W. Bro. Spry, to R. W. Bro. White's communication, which appeared in the September issue of that magazine. With the correspondence proper we have nothing to do, and had Bro. Spry confined himself to the matters at issue, in all probability we should have refrained from alluding to it. Bro. Spry has not done so, but on the contrary, has taken advantage of the correspondence to endeavor to prejudice the Craft against us, in a dis-creditable and untruthful manner, by winding up his letter with the following words:—

"While thus replying to Bro. White, I avail myself of the opportunity to say, that in retiring from the management of a masonic journal, he carries with him the respect and esteem of every brother who has had the good fortune to make his personal acquaintance, or come into contact with him through the *Craftsman*. And I say this the more cheerfully because now that the *Craftsman* has changed hands, and has become a pecuniary speculation, it has no longer any claim upon the craft *because it is a masonic journal*, but is entitled only to that support, which, as a business venture, it may, by its merits, be deserving of.

If it *pays* to be all on one side in discussing this "Quebec question," of course its managers are to be the judges, and it will remain for the craft to say whether or not it is entitled to their support."

In the foregoing sentences, Bro. Spry eulogizes Bro. White, and does so "the more cheerfully," because he fancies that he has an opportunity of slandering the present proprietor of the *Craftsman*. What grounds has Bro. Spry for stating that the *Craftsman* has "no longer any claim upon the craft *because it is a masonic journal*," or for insinuating that money, not principle, is our chief desire? None in the least. If Bro. Spry cherishes these false ideas, he is welcome to them. If he deludes himself with the idea that he is acting the part of "a man and a brother" in endeavoring to destroy our character, by imputing to us, motives of the basest, in the management of this journal, let him continue in his delusion. We have discussed "the Quebec question," and we intend to discuss all other "questions" with a single view, to what we consider to be the best interests of the Fraternity, Bro. Spry's opinions to the contrary, notwithstanding.

With this number commences the Fifth Volume of the *CRAFTSMAN*, and, encouraged by a steadily increasing subscription list, we have pleasure in intimating, that from time to time, as circumstances will

admit, we intend giving additional reading matter to our subscribers. The CRAFTSMAN has now firmly established itself as the leading organ of the Craft in the Dominion, and in consideration of the support so liberally extended to it, we deem it but right, that we should increase the number of its pages, as often as we have matter on hand, more than sufficient to fill its ordinary limits. We ask, then, the continued support of our brethren throughout the Dominion, and promise in return to supply them with the fullest information relating to masonic news, discussing all questions in a frank and impartial spirit.

We learn that the Grand Secretary is in receipt of a circular letter from the Grand Orient of France, soliciting aid for the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian War, without regard to nationality, and that the matter is to be brought before the members of the Board of General Purposes at an early day. We are not aware what action has been taken by other Grand Bodies, but we notice in recent English exchanges that a special communication of the Grand Lodge of England was to be convened for the purpose of considering the question and that at the meeting a resolution was to be introduced by the Earl of Carnarvon, D. G. M., proposing a grant of £500 stg., towards this most meritorious movement. Other Grand Bodies were also preparing to move in the matter. We trust that the members of the B. of G. P. will grant as liberal a donation as the funds of Grand Lodge will prudently warrant.

☞ We learn that M. W. Bro. Judge Wilson of Simcoe, has been appointed the representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in the Grand Lodge of Canada, we congratulate our Kentucky Brethren in securing the services of a Brother so fully competent to perform the duties, and to guard their interests.

CONSECRATION AND INSTALLATION.—During the recent visit of the M. W. the Grand Master to Ottawa, the Lodge of Fidelity No. 231, whose Charter had been granted at the last annual communication of Grand Lodge, was consecrated and dedicated to masonry, and the following officers installed :

W. Bro. D. S. Eastwood, W. M.; Bros. A. H. Matthewman, S. W.; Henry Michael, J. W.; Wm. Young, Treasurer; G. Levin, Secretary; H. B. Merrill, S. D.; Wm. Rea, J. D.; John H. P. Gibson, and Crain, I. G.; John McCarthy, Tyler

Immediately after the Installation ceremony had been performed the M. W. the Grand Master was entertained by the brethren of the Lodge, at a magnificent banquet which had been prepared in Gowan's Hall. W. Bro. Eastwood presided, supported on his right by M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, G. M. and on his left by R. W. Bro. Barber, D. D. G. M. Ottawa District. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were proposed, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

CORNER STONE LAID WITH MASONIC CEREMONIES.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was convened and held at the City of Ottawa, on Friday, the 23rd day of September last, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Court House and County offices of the Municipality of the County of Carleton, to replace the old building which was destroyed by fire. The *Ottawa Times* thus discourses :

“On a bitter cold night during the latter part of December of last year—while the planks of the sidewalk seemed to start from their places with a cannon-like report—while the windows were thickly covered with frost in a variety of fantastic shapes, and while humanity soundly slept warm and snug under heavy blankets and on soft feather beds—a thick smoke was seen to issue from one of the windows of the old Court House, quickly followed by a bright flame, and it was discovered by a prisoner in the jail hard by that the Court House was on fire. Then the fire bells rang out, but in the bitter cold air they seemed to be no more than so many tinkling cowbells; those that heard them turned in bed, remembered how bitterly cold it was and straightway fell asleep again. The fire engines turned out, but were soon frozen to the spot. Thus it was the old Court House famous for being the place in which Whelan was tried and condemned—famous for having a very fine painting of Her Majesty the Queen suspended from the Court room walls—famous for having once been used as the county and city jail, the iron gratings of the cells of which were to be seen to the very night of its destruction—famous for having the dingiest and most unhealthy Court Room in Canada and the most inconvenient public offices—thus it was it burned and crackled until the roof fell in, and the cold wintry sky was brightly illuminated by the red flames as they eagerly fed on the dry and venerable timbers, the last of the old Court House. It cannot be truthfully said that the loss of the building was taken very much to heart. Everybody felt that a new Court House was a necessity; and the ugly comparison the old building made by the side of the handsome new jail when completed, seemed to be the last argument necessary to convince how dreadfully out of place it was. It was an old saying that the Judge suffered as much in the short time of trying the criminals in the pestilential atmosphere of the old Court room, as the criminal did in serving out his time of punishment in jail. So when the people looked upon the blackened ruins, they were rather pleased than anything else that the prim, severely square looking building was gone at last.”

On our arrival at the Dominion Capital, we were saluted with a drenching shower of rain, and which at one time threatened to mar the pleasure of the proceedings, if not altogether to interfere with the Masonic procession being formed. Towards noon, however, the clouds began to disperse, and by two o'clock the sun had made its appearance as if to give light and lustre to the occasion.

Taking a survey round we were pleased to find that ample preparations had been made, not only for the accommodation of the officers of Grand Lodge, the county officials, and other dignitaries, but also for

the ladies, who are always ready to grace by their presence the public ceremonies of our fraternity. Beautiful arches of evergreens, decorated with flags, had been constructed at the entrance gate of the old Court House, as also at the entrance to the platform erected near the corner stone. The platform for the M. W. the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge officers was carpeted. A large and commodious platform had also been prepared, access to which was to be by ticket. The press had also been remembered, and special seats placed for their use.

The city of Ottawa is growing rapidly in size and population, and a large number of very elegant and substantial stone buildings have been lately erected. Its population is said to be about 20,000 to 25,000.—The Parliament buildings are one of the great features of the city, they stand on an eminence, and are visible on all sides from a great distance, and undoubtedly are the noblest structures on this continent.

The brethren commenced to assemble at the Masonic Hall, Elgin street, about two o'clock, and as soon as the preliminaries had been completed by the Grand Secretary, the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, was escorted by a special deputation from the Russell House to the Hall, when the Grand lodge was opened in ample form at 3:30 p.m. The following being the officers and *pro tem* officers for the occasion, viz:—

	M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, Grand Master.
" " "	T. Douglas Harrington, Past Grand Master.
R. " "	E. C. Barber, D. D. G. M., as Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	Robt. Lyon, P. D. D. G. M., as Grand Senior warden.
" " "	J. J. Gemmell, P. D. D. G. M., as " Junior "
" " "	Rev. C. B. Pettit, as Grand Chaplain.
" " "	N. S. Blasdell, as " Treasurer.
" " "	J. Sweetland, as " Registrar.
R. " "	Thos B. Harris, " Secretary.
" " "	E. P. Remon, as " Senior Deacon.
" " "	David Wilson, as " Junior "
" " "	William Hay, as " Sup't of Works.
" " "	George Clark, as " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	Gustav Levin, as Ass't " Secretary.
" " "	L. D. Barlow, as " " Dir. of Ceremonies.
" " "	D. S. Eastwood, as " Sword Bearer.
" " "	S. Rogers, as " Organist.
" " "	E. C. Hayden, as Ass't " "
" " "	John McCarthy, as " Pursuivant.
" " "	John Sweetman, as " Tyler.

W. Bros. J. J. Radford, R. Leslie, T. H. Kerby, T. Birket, G. L. Orme, Thos. Patterson, J. Walsh. H. J. Morgan, H. Michaels, Wm. Timbers, A. H. Matthewman, and H. Smith, Grand Stewards, and about 250 brethren hailing from the following Lodges, viz: St. George's, No. 19;

Mount Zion, No. 28; St. John's, No. 40; St. James', No. 74; Doric, No. 58; Corinthian, No. 59; Pembroke, No. 128; Mississippi, No. 147; Civil Service, No. 148; Goodwood, No. 159; The Builders, No. 177; Evergreen, No. 194; Madawaska, No. 196; Fidelity, No. 231; Dalhousie, No. 571, E. R.

A procession was formed in accordance with the regulations as laid down in the Book of Constitution, and placed under the Direction of the acting Grand Director of Ceremonies and his assistant; and headed by the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery Band, proceeded to the site of the New County Buildings, having arrived the procession halted and opened out, facing inwards in double column. The M. W. Grand Master passed through followed by his Grand Officers, and was received at the platform by the Warden of the County, Ira Morgan Esq., and other County Officials, and a large concourse of persons who had assembled to witness the Ceremonies.

The M. W. Grand Master after having ascended the platform addressed the assemblage at some length on the objects and principles of the order and concluded as follows:

We have assembled, at your request, to lay the corner stone of your new Court House, in accordance with the rites of our fraternity. We pray the Almighty and supreme Architect to bless all who are engaged in this work, and to enable them to erect a Building here, in which the scales of justice may ever be held in equal poise, blind to every consideration except the real merits of the matters at issue. May those entrusted with the administration of public justice here, be endowed with learning and wisdom, to enable them to decide all questions that may arise on principles of Truth and Equity, and in accordance with the impartial spirit of British law, under which we have the happiness to live, and under which every subject of Her Majesty enjoys equal protection and security without regard to civil, social, or religious distinctions or differences. Thus will our courts and judges not only best promote in the community, a respect for law and order, but will also prove themselves to be "a terror to evil doers, and a praise and protection to them that do well." And thus God grant it may ever be within this edifice, the foundation stone of which we are now about to lay with Masonic ceremonies. Amen. So mote it be.

W. Bro. the Rev. C. B. Pettit, acting Grand Chaplain offered up an appropriate prayer suitable to the occasion.

R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, read the inscription on the Scroll to be deposited in the cavity of the stone. The same having been beautifully engrossed on parchment by Mr. David Scott, as follows:

"This corner stone for a Court House building for the Corporation of the County of Carleton, was laid on the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, in the thirty-third year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen Defender of the Faith, and A. L. 5870, with masonic honors by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Alexander Allan Stevenson, attended by the Grand Lodge officers the Worshipful

Masters and Officers of the various Lodges within the Ottawa District, of which Edward C. Barber is District Deputy Grand Master, and a large assemblage of the brethren and a vast concourse of the citizens of Ottawa and the County of Carleton, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart. of Bailieborough Castle, County of Cavan, Ireland, P. C., K. C. B., G. M. G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada."

This was followed by the names of:—

The Representatives in Parliament,
Corporation of the County of
Carleton,
Members of Council,
County Officers,
City of Ottawa Representatives in
Parliament,
Corporation and Building Committee.
THE RECORDS

deposited with the scroll were copies of the *Citizen, Times, and Free Press*, and also the *CRAFTSMAN & MASONIC RECORD*, Hamilton, and the Printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada for 1869. They were hermetically sealed in a copper box, and placed in the cavity with two gold, nine silver, nine copper coins, and a twenty-five cent currency note.

Mr. Morgan as County Warden then presented the Grand Master with the massive silver trowel manufactured by Messrs. Young & Radford, for the occasion.

The M. W. Grand Master thanked the Warden for the beautiful gift in a short speech. He then proceeded to spread the mortar on which to lay the stone, after which it was lowered into its place with a windlass, the band playing the "National Anthem," the spectators standing with heads uncovered. The G. J. W. then applied the plumb, the G. S. W. the level, and the D. G. M. the square. After which the M. W. G. M. put the following questions:

Brother G. J. W., what is the proper jewel of your office?

G. J. W.—The plumb rule?

G. M.—Have you applied the plumb rule to the edges of the stone?

G. J. W.—I have, Most Worshipful Sir, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

The same questions were asked as to the level and the square, the like response being given after which the G. M. said:

"Brethren, having confidence in your skill and the royal art, it only remains for me to finish the work."

Here he gave three raps with the gavel on the stone, saying, "*Well made, truly laid; well proved, true and trusty.* May this undertaking be completed according to the rules of our order throughout the world. May the blessing of the Supreme Architect of the Universe be upon this edifice and all connected with it. So mote it be. The cornucopia was here handed to the Grand Master, who strewed corn upon the stone. The vase of wine was then given to the Grand Master, who poured it upon the stone, and the oil in the same manner, saying, "as I strew corn upon the stone, the emblem of plenty, so I pour wine on it as the emblem of cheerfulness, and I anoint it with oil as the emblem of comfort and consolation."

The plans of the intended building which had been designed by Bro. R. Surtees, were then inspected by the M. W. Grand Master and being approved were returned to the architect with the implements applied to the stone, with words to the following effect:—

“Mr. Architect, the foundation stone of this building being now laid I present you with the implements applied to it, and also the plans in full confidence that as a skilful workman you will use them in such a manner that the building will rise in harmony and beauty, and being perfected in strength will answer the purpose for which it was intended, to your credit and the satisfaction of all who have selected you for the work.”

Turning to the Warden of the County, the Grand Master thus addressed him:

“MR. WARDEN,—Our labors being now finished, we transfer the building to your care, trusting that the work so happily begun may be satisfactorily carried on to a speedy and successful completion.”

The grand honors were then given, which created a great deal of amusement among the lady spectators, and others not initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry.

Some money was deposited on the stone for the use of the workmen.

The Grand Master then called upon the assembly to sing “God Save the Queen,” leading the air.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen; three for the Grand Master, and three for the Warden, and the interesting ceremony terminated.

The procession quickly reformed on the street and marched to the lodge room, in Elgin street.

After a few remarks from the Grand Master, the business of Grand Lodge having ended it was closed in AMPLE form at 5:30 o'clock, p. m.

LUNCHEON.

The ceremonies of laying the stone being concluded the luncheon which had been provided in honor of the occasion by the County of Carleton, took place at Gowan's Hall, at 6 o'clock p. m. Mr. Kavanagh had surpassed his usual efficiency as a caterer. Upwards of 125 guests were present. The chair was occupied by Ira Morgan, Esquire, Warden of the County of Carleton, and on his right hand were seated, A. A. Stevenson, G. M.; Rev'd Mr. Pettit; R. Lyon, Esq., M. P.; Rev'd Mr. May; and on his left hand were seated, J. J. Gemmell, Esq.; Thos. B. Harris, Esq., G. S.; E. C. Barber, Esq.; — Fraser, Esq. After doing ample justice to the repast, the usual toasts were proposed, and the company separated at 9:30 o'clock, p. m.

The *Freemason's Journal*, published at Montreal, announces in its issue for the present month, that it has amalgamated with the *Gavel*, which now bears the title of “*The Gavel and Freemason's Journal*.” Bro. R. Ramsay, of the *Gavel*, occupies the position of Editor-in-Chief of the new journal, with Bro. Parsons, lately of the *Freemason's Journal*, as his assistant. We have to thank our Brethren of the G. and F. J. for their kind wishes for our success. We reciprocate the compliment, “though we must admit that they do not in their first issue act up to the independent character that they profess to admire.”

ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

Muster roll of the Grand Officers of Masonic Knights Templar for the Dominion of Canada, for the year commencing 11th August, A.D. 1870.

The Very Eminent The Grand Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital for the Dominion of Canada:—

Sir Knight Wm. J. Bury McLeod Moore 33°, Laprairie, Ont.

The Very Eminent, The Deputy Grand Prior and Commander:—

Sir Knight Thomas Douglas Harington 33°, Ottawa, Ont.

The Very Eminent The Grand Chancellor for the Dominion of Canada:—

Sir Knight Thomas Bird Harris 33°, Hamilton, Ont.

PROVINCIAL GRAND COMMANDER.

The Very Eminent Sir Knight Charles Davies Macdonnell, Peterboro', for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

GRAND PRIORY OFFICERS

†	Sir Knight Robert Marshall 33°, St. John, N.B.	Grand Seneschal.
†	“ “ James K. Kerr 18°, Toronto,	“ Prior.
†	“ “ Robert Ramsay 32°, Orillia,	“ Sub Prior.
†	“ “ Rev'd Vincent Clementi, Peterboro',	“ Prelate.
†	“ “ Isaac P. Willson, Welland,	“ 1st Captain.
†	“ “ M. H. Spencer, Barrie,	“ 2nd Captain.
V. †	“ “ Thos. B. Harris, 33° Hamilton,	“ Chancellor.
†	“ “ Thos White, Jun'r, Montreal,	“ Vice “
†	“ “ A. J. Nuthall, Hamilton,	“ Registrar.
†	“ “ L. H. Henderson, Belleville,	“ Treasurer.
†	“ “ C. H. Kathan, Stanstead,	“ Chamberlain.
†	“ “ W. H. Day, Trenton,	“ Hospitaller.
†	“ “ Francis M. Sowdon, Montreal,	“ Dir. of Cer's.
†	“ “ N. B. Phillips, Kingston,	“ 1st Expert.
†	“ “ E. G. Conklin, Hamilton,	“ 2nd “
†	“ “ Fred. J. Menet 18°, Toronto,	“ 1st S'd Bearer
†	“ “ W. Chatfield, St. Catharines,	“ 2nd “ “
†	“ “ Rev. Henry Bartlett, Princeton,	“ Almoner.
†	“ “ W. B. Falconer, Belleville,	“ 1st Aidede C.
†	“ “ J. F. Lash, Toronto,	“ 2nd “ “
†	“ “ R. Kincaid, Peterboro,	“ Capt. of Lines.
†	“ “ C. S. Elliot, Orillia,	“ 1st Herald.
†	“ “ J. T. Dennistoun, Peterboro'.	“ 2nd “
†	“ “ E. R. Carpenter, Collingwood,	“ Sword Bearer.
†	“ “ W. W. Summers, Hamilton,	“ Equerry.

DEDICATION, CONSECRATION AND INSTALLATION.

VIENNA LODGE, No. 237, VIENNA.—A warrant having been granted at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of establishing a lodge of A. F. and A. M., in the Village of Vienna, and at the request of the members, R. W. Bro. P. J. Brown, D.D.G.M., Wilson District, V.W. Bros. McLean and Bennett, with several brethren from Ingersoll, Port Burwell, Port Rowan, Tilsonburg and Aylmer,

assembled at the Lodge Room, at high twelve, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, last.

R. W. Bro. Brown, having opened the Lodge, stated the purposes for which they had assembled. The Secretary then read the Warrant and the informal minutes of meetings of the Charter Members, which were confirmed and declared valid.

The ceremony of consecration was then very pleasingly and impressively performed by R. W. Bro. Brown, ably assisted by the brethren present, particularly V. W. Bros. McLean and Bennett, after which V. W. Bros. McLean and Bennett presented the Master elect, W. Bro. Leybourne, W. M. of Oriental Lodge, 181, Port Burwell, for installation, and the usual questions and charges having been answered satisfactorily, he was then duly installed as Master of the Lodge, and proclaimed and saluted by the brethren as W. M. The other officers were then regularly inducted in their respective positions.

Several petitions for initiation having been previously received, upon which the committees had reported favorably, the ballot was passed and all the candidates were elected, four of whom were, during the afternoon and evening, regularly initiated into our ancient mysteries.

We feel assured that the Grand Lodge need have no fear of Vienna Lodge, from the standing and position, not only of the Charter Members, but of the material introduced at its first meeting, this Lodge will prove an honor to the craft and useful to the community.

They have secured a very fine room, and have furnished it splendidly.

After the close of the Lodge, the visiting brethren were invited to partake of a cold collation at Bro. Lambert's Hotel, which was served up in splendid style, and if the inner man failed to be satisfied, it was no fault of the host. The proceedings terminated with the usual toast, "happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." All seemed pleased and happy over the day's proceedings.

The following officers were installed:—

W. Bro. Samuel Leybourne, W. M.; John Clarke, S. W.; James F. Wright, J. W.; John Dean, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Roebuck, S. D.; James Lambert, J. D.; John Teale, I. G.; William Eggleston, Tyler.

The M. W. Brother, A. A. Stevenson Grand Master has granted a Dispensation for the purpose of opening a New Lodge in the Village of Tweed, County of Hastings, O., of which W. Bro. John Francis, is the W. M.; Bro. John W. Byam, S. W.; and Bro. John Downing, J. W. The regular meetings are held on the Friday on or before Full Moon.

E. Comp. John Mullin, of R. A. Chapter No. 10, St. John N. B. desires us to state that he is a First Principal Z. of that Chapter, and not Second Principal H., as stated in the list of officers of the Grand Chapter, published last month.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

CREDIT LODGE, NO. 219, GEORGETOWN.

On Friday evening, the 9th September, it being the regular meeting of the Credit Lodge, No. 219, and the occasion being one of more than usual interest, the members had mustered in full strength to witness the interesting ceremonies of dedication and installation of the officers under the warrant of Constitution which had been granted by the Grand Lodge at its last annual Communication. The D. D. G. M., R. W. Bro. E. Mitchell, finding it impossible to attend on the day named, the M. W. the Grand Master deputed R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris to act as his representative on the occasion, who was ably assisted by W. Bro. R. Robinson, of Toronto, Bros. Clark, Green, and other visiting brethren being present. The officers installed and invested under the warrant were V. W. Bro. J. Murison Dunn, W. Master; Bro. Solomon Page, Senior Warden; and Bro. M. H. Starr, Junior Warden. V. W. Bro. Dunn has filled the office of W. M. for the past year, having efficiently discharged the duties of the office, as the excellency of the working of the Lodge clearly testified, but finding it inconvenient to continue longer to attend, his residence being at Guelph, he desired to be relieved from the duties of office. The choice of the brethren fell on Bro. Solomon Page, who will doubtless prepare himself for the efficient discharge of the duties of the office. After the labors of the evening were concluded the brethren repaired to refreshment, which had been prepared in honor of the occasion. V. W. Bro. Dunn presided. The usual standard toasts were proposed and responded to. Short and appropriate speeches were made by R. W. Bro. Harris, on behalf of the interests of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, and by W. Bro. R. Robinson, Bro. T. Clark, and others. The Junior Warden gave his toast—"happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." The party then broke up all well pleased with the entertainment. So mote it be.

ALPHA.

The foundation stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church in the Village of Norham, County of Northumberland, Ont., was laid recently by the M. W. the Grand Master, assisted by a large number of brethren, hailing from the following Lodges:—St. John's No. 17 Cobourg; St. George's No. 19, Montreal; Ontario No. 26, Port Hope; United No. 29, Brighton; St. John's No. 30, Kingston; Colborne No. 91, Colborne; Corinthian No. 101, Peterboro; Hope No. 114, Port Hope; Golden Rule No. 129, Campbellford; Frankford No. 127, Frankford; Hastings No. 150, Hastings; Peterboro No. 155, Peterboro; Percy No. 161, Warkworth; and Norwood No. 223, Norwood. It is estimated that there were about 3000 present on the occasion. A handsome silver trowel was presented to the M. W. the Grand Master, wherewith to lay the stone. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Grand Master was entertained by the brethren at a magnificent banquet.

For the CRAFTSMAN.

THE BURDEN OF DUMAH.

"What of the night, Watchman?" "Clouds in the West
Roll, where the moon set long hours ago:
There are strange mutterings of thunder abroad,
Sighs from the pines, from the sea, tones of woe;
Shudder not pilgrim, for out of the dark,
Groweth the blushing and life giving morn;
Out of the thunder and lightning and rain,
Fairest creations of Nature are born.
March in the company, slowly progressing,
Keep white your garments, the cross on each breast,
Strangers may brand you as "wanderers" and "ghosts"—
They see you not plainly, there's clouds in the West."

"What of the night, Watchman?" "Cold in the North,—
Chilly the winds o'er the toiling ones blow;
Thousands of strong arms are steadily rearing
Jerusalem's walls in the valley below,
When through the darkness a ray lights the scene—
Lamplight and starlight strange sights oft reveal,—
Soldiers with trestle boards close by their side,
Masons at work under arches of steel;
Toil on, brother Craftsmen, build up in the dark,
Light from the sun will ere long glimmer forth,
Foes will succumb, and your works shall remain,—
But to-night, just to-night, it is cold in the North."

"What of the night, Watchman?" "Dark in the South,—
The birds are all hushed in each still lonely nest,
The flowers, thy flowers, are all damp with the dew,
Unheeding thy love, on their mother's cold breast;
Weep not, fair questioner, morn shall arise,—
Songs robed in tropical plumage shall wake;
The flowers, thy flowers, are safe and at peace,
Till Light in the East o'er the mountains shall break;
Thy flowers are living,—thou seest them not
Call hope to thine eyes and smiles to thy mouth,
Thy beloved at morn to this garden will come,—
But now it is midnight, all dark in the South."

"What of the night, Watchman?" "Light in the East,
But only reflected are these early rays;
Be watchful, for dim and uncertain as yet
Are forms which shall shine for the Ancient of days;
Only as trees walking look living men,
Things that are grim in the desolate night,
Soon shall their beautiful garments put on,
While you are working steady for God and the right.
Pilgrim, there's rest for thy wearisome pains,
Mason and Templar, your toils shall have ceased.
Mourner, thy love Immortality wins,
Work, Watch and Pray, there is light in the East."

HARRIETT ANNIE.

MASONRY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT HALIFAX.

The regular September Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held in Pictou, a thriving town in the north eastern part of the Province, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It is in the direct line of communication with Prince Edward's Island, the northern part of New Brunswick, and the Province of Quebec.

Having about one hundred miles to travel by rail, our venerable and beloved Grand Master, accompanied by the majority of the Grand Lodge officers, and a large number of representatives and members of the Craft, left Halifax by the morning train, stopping at Truro, where ample justice was done to a substantial lunch, and arriving at Pictou after a few hours pleasant ride, where they were met and welcomed by R. W. Bro. Rigby, S. G. W.; Doctors Johnson and More and a large number of brethren from Pictou and its vicinity. The same afternoon an excursion took place round the harbor, and after visiting the long and lofty coal wharves, the light house, and other points of interest, and after exchanging compliments with the French war vessel then in port, the excursionists returned in time to prepare for the grand ball which took place that evening. This was a grand success, the elegant costumes of the ladies and the different regalias worn by the brethren rendering the scene truly entrancing.

Supper was announced at low twelve, and the most earnest attention was paid to it. The toasts were, as usual, "The Queen and the Craft," "Our Grand Master" and "Our Guests," proposed by the Right Worshipful Bro. Rigby, and prefaced with a few neatly expressed and appropriate remarks.

Responses were made by the Grand Master in his usual happy style, and by the Grand Secretary who was called upon to respond to "Our Guests." The allusions to the well-known hospitality of the Pictonians, and above all to the superior beauty of their ladies called forth loud and prolonged cheers.

On the following morning at ten o'clock the new Hall was dedicated to MASONRY VIRTUE and UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE, by the M. W. the Grand Master, assisted by Bro. Dr. Cook as D. G. M., Bro. Allan H. Crowe, and the Grand Secretary, the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. T. Wilkins offering the consecration prayer, and the Rev. Bro. Genever the Invocation.

At two o'clock p. m., the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, the M. W. the Grand Master the Hon. Alexander Keith, P. L. C., occupying the throne, supported by the Deputy Grand Master R. W. Bro. Taylor, who had been prevented, through recent family affliction from being present on the previous day. The committee on credentials reported twenty lodges represented. Charters were granted to three lodges, working under dispensation, viz:—Harmony Lodge,

North East Harbor, Shelburne, No. 56; Temple Lodge, Port Mulgrave, No. 57; and Kentville Lodge, No. 58, Kentville.

The committee for revising the constitution, asked for an extension of time wherein to report, which was granted. The Grand Secretary was directed to furnish the lodges with blank forms of returns. A committee was appointed, consisting of R. W. Bro. Crowe, R. W. Bro. Taylor and W. Bro. Mowbray, with full authority to collect all record books, papers and documents belonging to the late District Grand Lodge, as well as those belonging to the Scotch Lodges, working in this Province previous to the union in June, 1869. Notice of motion was given to alter the night of meeting of Grand Lodge, from Friday to Wednesday. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Bro. J. B. Clark, of Boston, for his present of a handsomely bound copy of "Macy and Oliver's Cyclopaedia of Masonry." The motion to reconsider the vote passed at the Annual Communication in June, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was negatived by a vote of 47 to 35. A petition from Thistle Lodge, Cow Bay, praying that the charter be withdrawn from Morien Lodge, was rejected, and a resolution unanimously passed, remedying the apparent irregularity in the issuing of their charter. The prayer of the petition for a charter to establish a lodge in New Glasgow was not granted. Reports of Visitation from Right Worshipful D. G. M., Bro. Taylor and Right Worshipful Past D. G. M., Bro. McDonald were received and adopted.

The evening session was presided over by the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, when several bills were ordered to be paid by Grand Lodge, and a vote of thanks was passed to the brethren of Pictou County, for their generous treatment of the members of the Grand Lodge; also to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the free use of their rooms, and to George Taylor, Esq. and Bro. Vernon Smith, for their kindness in providing Railway accommodation for the Craft to and from Pictou, at reduced rates. At 10 o'clock on Friday evening, Grand Lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer. On Saturday, at mid-day, the brethren from the different parts of the Province, took leave of their friends at Pictou, determined to make an attempt, at least, to return their kindness at no distant day.

List of officers of Lodges in Nova Scotia, received since our last issue:

PRINCE OF WALES LODGE, No. 29, MILTON.

W Bro Joshua Freeman, W M; Bros Jas M Freeman, S W; Joseph H Cook, J W; Rupert Freeman, S D; Jos Parsons, J D; Ira Freeman, Treas; E Freeman, Sec'y; L H Burnaby, Marshal; James Moore and Benjamin Annis, Stewards; L Holmes, Tyler.

ALBERT LODGE, No. 30, SHELBURNE.

W Bro John Bowen, W M; Bros S H Cox, S W; James Dexter, J W;

Abraham McLean, Treas; J A Purney, MD, Secy; Caleb Allen, S D; Colin C King, J D; Rev D Nickerson, Chaplain; J A B Johnson, Marshall; Rufus Utley and J Etherington, Stewards; Jno Boyd, Tyler.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 53, GOLDENVILLE.

W Bro Wm May, W M; Bros Neil Leslie, S W; Robert McNaughton, J W; Hugh McDougall, S D; Lawrance McKim, J D; Marshall Sinclair, Secy; Robt Wright, Treas; John Williams, Tyler; Jas H McQuarrie and Neil McEachern, Stewards.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 54, DIGBY.

W Bro J C Wade, W M; Bros P W Smith, M D, S W; Jno T Bennett, J W; Jas Keen, Treas; T M Quirk, Secy; G P Burton, S D; Jno Daley, J D; Jno B Bakin, I G; Stephen Beattie, Tyler.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

—
CAPITULAR MASONRY.
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At an emergent meeting of New Brunswick Royal Arch Chapter, held at the Masonic Hall, Judge Ritchie's building, on the 19th, ult., the following companions were duly invested and installed into their respective chairs by the Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for New Brunswick, Comp. R. E. D. R. Munro, viz:—Ex. Companion James McNichol, jr, Principal Z; Companion Dr. J. C. Hatheway, Principal H; Companion Wm. J. Logan, Principal J.

The Principal elect, then installed the following as his officers for the ensuing year:

Companions Rev. Wm. Donald, D. D. Chaplain; D. S. Stewart, Scribe E; Wm. E. Everitt, Scribe N; John Mullin, Treasurer; Henry Duffell, P. S.; John S. Jordan, S. S.; H. G. Hunt, J. S.; Thos. H. Hale, Master 3 Veil; Chas. Hillman, Master 2 Veil; Arthur Owen, Master 1 Veil; Henry Brown, Janitor.

FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England was held on the 7th ult. at the Freemasons' Hall London. R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon D. G. M. presided in the absence of the M. W. the Grand Master.

Comparatively speaking few members were in attendance and but little business transacted. The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the last quarterly communication in June, and on these being put by the acting Grand Master for confirmation, an amendment was moved that the part of the minutes relating to the purchase of an organ for Grand Lodge be not confirmed. After considerable discussion the amendment was voted down. The Grand Secretary read an appeal of Bro. George Smithers against the decision of the District Grand Lodge of South Africa, annulling his assumed position as a P. M. in the Craft. The circumstances of this case were peculiar. On the 4th January 1858, Bro. Smithers received in the British Lodge, South Africa, the honorary

degree of P. M. in conformity with the practice which had for a long time previously prevailed there, without being elected and installed, and without having served the office of Master for one year as provided by the Book of Constitution. The practice of granting the honorary degree arose from the difficulty which was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of installed masters. From the year of his obtaining the degree, Bro. Smithers was allowed all the privileges of a P. M. at installation meetings. A question was afterwards mooted about the irregularity of the practice, and it was discontinued. At first the change was not allowed to make any difference to this brother, but in June last at an installation, he was directed to retire, on the ground of his not being an actual P. M. and not competent to be present during the ceremony. He protested, but to avoid an unseemly contest, retired under protest. He petitioned the District Grand Lodge, which dismissed his petition, and he then appealed to the Grand Lodge of England. Grand Lodge sustained the decision of the District Grand Lodge and dismissed the appeal. An appeal of rather a complicated nature from a P. M. of Lodge No. 586, Salisbury against the decision of the Provincial G. M. for Wiltshire, upon a complaint respecting the election of Master of the Lodge was referred back to the Prov. G. M. in order that some errors which had crept into his decision might be corrected. In answer to Bro. C Hutton Gregory, Bro. Brackstone Baker stated that the tablet to record the successful completion of the buildings in which they were assembled, was completed and would be erected before the next meeting of Grand Lodge. In answer to Bro. the Earl of Limerick the acting G. M. stated that a circular letter had been received from the Grand Orient of France, soliciting the co-operation of Grand Lodge in giving aid to the wounded during the war on the Continent, and that an Emergent Communication would be held shortly to consider the subject.

As intimated in the preceding paragraph, an emergent communication of the Grand Lodge of England was held on the 16th ult., for the purpose of considering and deciding upon a motion by the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, for a grant of £100 towards the fund now being raised, under the auspices of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for aid to the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian War. Eloquent speeches were made by the mover of the resolution, and by the seconder, the Earl of Limerick, Prov. G. M. for Bristol, in support of the grant. There was but slight opposition, and the motion was declared carried. The Grand Treasurer stated that he should pay over the amount at once, without waiting for the confirmation of the grant by the next Grand Lodge.

The quarterly assembly of the Premier Conclave of England of Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 5th ult. Three distinguished brethren, including M. W. Bro. the Rev. G. Raymond, Portal, Grand Mark Master Mason of England, were admitted and installed as Knights of this illustrious Order. The Conclave was then closed, and the Knights adjourned to the refectory, where a *recherche* repast, provided by the manager of the Freemasons' tavern, awaited them.

The M. W. Grand Master has made the following appointments to office in Grand Lodge for the year 1870-71 :—

V. W. Bro. N. B. Falkiner of Belleville	Grand Senior Deacon.
“ “ Charles Storer of Montreal.....	“ Junior “
“ “ John Kerr of Kingston,.....	“ Sup't of Works.
“ “ J. F. Dennistoun of Peterboro'.....	“ Dir. of Cer.
“ “ Richard Brierley of Hamilton	“ Secretary.
“ “ J. S. Bartlett of Granby, P. Q.....	“ Dir. of Cer.
“ “ Robert Robinson of Toronto.....	“ Sword Bearer.
“ “ Wm. Nevin of Montreal.....	“ Organist.
“ “ Frederick Mudge of Guelph... .. Ass't	“ “
“ “ John Urquhart of Montreal.....	“ Pursuivant.
“ “ J. B. Bickell of Brooklin.....	} Grand Stewards.
“ “ George Hodgetts of Toronto.....	
“ “ Wm. Mackenzie of Montreal.....	
“ “ George H. Wilkinson of St. John, P. Q..	
“ “ John Nettleton of Collingwood.....	
“ “ Donald Sutherland of Peterboro'.....	
“ “ Joseph Davy of Brighton.....	
“ “ John Boyd of Oshawa.....	
“ “ Robert Kemp of Grimsby.....	
“ “ W. C. Morrison of Toronto.....	
“ “ W. S. Martin of Paris.....	
“ “ C. S. Elliot of Orillia.....	

Appointed Members of the Board of Grand Purposes, 1870-71 :—

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harington ; R. W. Bro. Æmelius Irving ; R. W. Bro James Milne ; R. W. Bro. Rev. Clementi ; V. W. Bro. R. P. Stephens ; R. W. Bro. Daniel Spry ; W. Bro. Racicot ; W. Bro. John E. Harding.

ROUGH ASHLARS.

Under this heading are published weekly in the *Landmark* short sketches on various Masonic subjects. The following on “Unmasonic conduct” is to the point :—

“There is nothing in Masonic jurisprudence which defines unmasonic conduct, and therefore there are no prohibitory or penal statutes to prevent or punish many infractions of Masonic admonitory or directory regulations.

In the profane world offences against civil and religious statutes are punished or condemned according to the social status of the infractor ; but as there is no recognition of any extraneous qualification, such as wealth, position, or influence, in making a man a Freemason, it follows as a matter of course that these attributes could not procure for him exemption from punishment for unmasonic conduct, if it come within the province of the mystic code.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that there is no punishment for a flagrant disregard of Masonic precepts, for there is, and certain offences are provided for ; but there is too great a margin left for trespassers on the rules of propriety, morality, and good order, and the Institution, as a whole, suffers more or less from the reprehensible conduct of such characters. It too often happens now, that when unworthy brethren are detected in the commission of disgraceful acts, their Lodges are kept in ignorance of the fact; although expulsion would be certain

to follow the preferring of charges. But an improper sympathy or social predilection smothers the promptings of masonic duty, and the damaging members are allowed to remain in good standing, to prey upon the credulous and confiding, and to bring odium upon an organization which only exists to promote human perfection. At common law the accomplice is as bad as the thief, and a mason that will shield an offender against our laws and discipline is not a bit better than such offender.

We hold it to be the first duty of a Craftsman to see that his Lodge is kept pure and undefiled, and he should stop at nothing to keep it so.

Drunkenness, debauchery, and fraud must not, cannot be practised with impunity; and no matter what the social status of a "fast brother" may be in the profane world, he has no claim to immunity from an overhauling by the Fraternity, and expulsion, if found guilty of charges which may be made against him and substantiated. There is entirely too much Miss Nancy-ism in winking at the shortcomings of these Masonic cheats, and it is a great pity that our discriminating shepherds do not get up a full cry after these wolves in sheep's clothing, and hunt them out of the fold."

JURISPRUDENCE.

QUESTION.—If a Master Mason raised in England, would in this country, be allowed to enter a Lodge of Royal Arch Masons, or be entitled to any of their privileges?

ANSWER.—A Master Mason could not be permitted to enter a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this or any other country; and the only privilege he could have would be that of petitioning for the degrees conferred under the Chapter Warrant, and this without regard to the place of his receiving the M. Mason degree.

QUESTION.—If a fellow Craft Mason has a right to sign and recommend a petition?

ANSWER.—Yes. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada declares that a brother is made a member of the Lodge on the night of initiation into our order, and as such is entitled to take part in all its general proceedings, including that of bringing in and recommending petitions.

QUESTION.—I am a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. I protested against allowing a visiting brother entering the Lodge on the following grounds, viz: That no Mason has a right to visit when the Lodge he hails from has seceded from the Grand Lodge of Canada and has acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec so-called. Was I correct in so doing.

ANSWER.—Yes, most decidedly. No subordinate Lodge can be justified in admitting Masons professing to hail from a Lodge that has no legal or legitimate status, and any Lodge doing so would render itself subject to discipline and possibly to the loss of its warrant. The so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec is not recognized as a legitimate body of Masons, by the Grand Lodge of Canada which has prohibited all Masonic intercourse with Masous hailing therefrom.

QUESTION.—A Member's resignation is accepted and a dimit granted. Can the dimit be withheld, because subsequently to its being granted at a subsequent meeting of the Lodge a charge of fraud is preferred?

ANSWER.—We are of the opinion that when a Lodge accepts the resignation of one of its members, and grants a dimit, he is entitled to claim it. The brother's membership has ceased, and his obligations to that Lodge in particular are ended. A charge subsequently preferred

can have no bearing on the previous action of the Lodge. The dimit merely states a fact, and the Constitution says that "whenever a member of any Lodge shall resign, or whenever at a future time he shall require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate of his standing, &c."

QUESTION.—The proposed By-Laws of a Lodge require that the ballot shall be unanimous. Prior to their being sent to the M. W. Grand Master for confirmation, a meeting of the Lodge is held, at which the ballot for a candidate is passed, and on examination there is found to be one black ball, is the candidate accepted or rejected?

ANSWER.—Accepted. The Constitution provides that "no person shall be made a Mason if on the ballot *two* black balls appear against him." But as some Lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present, the by-laws, therefore, of each Lodge must guide them in this respect. The Constitution further requires that the by-laws of Lodges must be submitted to the M. W. Grand Master for approval, and until so submitted they are not operative, nor can they be legally or constitutionally enforced. It follows, therefore, in the present instance the Constitution govern the action of a Lodge.

QUESTION.—A question of jurisprudence has arisen between two Lodges here, Nova Scotia, the Constitution of this Grand Lodge states that where Lodges are situated within two miles of each other they shall have concurrent jurisdiction, and at the last communication of that body it decided that, to have separate jurisdiction, Lodges must be two miles apart, in a straight line, irrespective of the distance by the ordinary road. Is this in accordance with the practice in Canada, and with Masonic jurisprudence in general?

ANSWER.—The practice and regulation of the Grand Lodge of Canada defines the jurisdiction of a Lodge to extend in every direction half way to the nearest Lodge, except in a city or town where there is more than one Lodge, in which case each Lodge has concurrent jurisdiction. We believe this law obtains generally throughout the United States. In England, however, there is no constitutionally recognized limits to a Lodge's jurisdiction, for candidates are allowed to be proposed in any Lodge wherever they may feel disposed to apply, and so far as we are informed, the same principle obtains in Scotland and Ireland.

At Rest.

DIED.—At Bellville, on Sunday the 18th September, Bro. Burton Stephen Gilbert aged 32 years.

Brother Gilbert was one of those genial Brethren whom to know was to like, and respect, and whose death will cause a blank amongst the Brotherhood, and in the Social Circle not to be easily filled. His remains were interred with Masonic ceremonies, and were followed to their last resting place by large numbers of the Brotherhood of Freemasons, the Bar, and sorrowing friends.

DIED.—On Friday the 16th ult. at his residence in Oshawa, Bro. Peter Gray in the 38th year of his age.

The deceased Bro. was a respected member of Lebanon Lodge No. 139. His remains were interred at Bond Head cemetery with the usual imposing masonic ceremonies the lodges attending being, Composite Lodge Whitby, Lebanon Lodge Oshawa, Jerusalem Lodge, Bowmanville, and Durham Lodge, Newcastle, numbering nearly 200 of the Craft when encircling the grave.