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THE CRAFTSMAN, HAMILTON, 15th APRIL, 1869.

FOR THE CRAFTSMAN.

## THE CRUISE OF THE THETIS.

BY G. S.

CHAPTER II. IN BISCAY BAY.

(Continued.)

Now, what was the key to Michael Creagh's blind hatred of Masonry? Neither Fitzgerald nor his daughter could have told us; but time reveals everything, and all secrets are open to the historian. There was, after all, some method in the old man's madness; and, to an intellect as narrow as his own, the story of his past grudge might easily make excuse for his abiding vindictive animosity.

Before Alice's mother had been born, the man who was destined to be her husband had wooed, and, as he thought, won, a lady in every respect dissimilar. Mrs. Creagh was a mild, fragile, timid, tender little woman, without other wishes than those framed for her by her protector. Milicent Bateman had been a haughty, resolute, dark-browed, imperious young lady, giving law to all who came within her influence, and making her silken sway as coercive as of steel. Her father was embarrassed, she herself ambitious, and her lover rich; and hence the engagement which his vanity attributed to a reciprocal affection. It was one that she quietly wearied of, and that grew to be intolerable as its course ran on, and when she had miserably learned that her self-command was not omnipotent. She learned this from a young officer of Dragoons then quartered in Mallon. She confessed it by her elopement with him one week before the day appointed for her marriage, and repented it long after, and through a score of bitter years. Michael Creagh's nature was incapable of magnanimity, and this blow and cutting insult but hardened it still more. For the best period of his life he devoted himself patiently and implacably to his rival's ruin. It was not difficult of accomplishment, for Captain Vyvyan was improvident and extravagant, and in the hands of the Jews before much time had gone by, and his enemy easily contrived to spare him no temptation, until, one by one, his resources became exhausted, and the net was so surely binding that it remained but to capture the helpless quarry. Michael had eagerly bought up all Vyvyan's obligations upon which he could lay hands, and the moment had at last come for their triumphant exercise. The Marshalsea Prison was then in existence in its most squalid condition, and the life-long torture of its abject confinement was the doom being savagely premeditated for the luckless soldier. Everything was in training, and the blow was about to fall, when the position of affairs magically changed. Vyvyan's relatives were men of large property, and his friends occupied the highest stations. Of the latter, one called one morning upon his principal creditor, and expressed his desire to make proposals for a composition. In conversation, he accidentally mentioned, among the motives by which he was influenced, the anxiety to save from such utter ruin one to whom he was united by fraternal ties. It is needless to say how the suggestion was received; but the fury of Creagh's passion, and the intense hatred he was all unable to disguise, so disgusted the negotiator, that he returned more than ever

determined to extricate from his danger the object of such a manifest *vendetta*. And he did so, finally, upon representation of the circumstances among connections whom the strange tale interested, and whom it impelled to take more note than heretofore of Milicent's grand, stately style. Vyvyan died in Leghorn, His Majesty's Consul there, and his widow still lived abroad, a staid, sad woman, old beyond her years. And while Michael Creagh had strength to form one bitter, cruel invocation, it was of woe upon the agency by which he had been cheated of his revenge, and which, for his disappointed and unreasoning malice, concentrated in the mystic organization of Masonry.

So much of a retrospect was necessary to make my tale intelligible. With those referred to in its explanation the reader has no farther concern. Their by-gone actions had made the back-ground of the scene we are looking on; but they themselves have no entrance to the stage, nor part in the dialogue.

It is with the fortunes of the *Thetis* that we have to do, and in the wake of the *Thetis* that we are called to follow. The leading wind, that had carried her past Loop-Head and out into the Atlantic, gave her a free sheet across the roll of Biscay, and almost to the latitude of Finisterre. And then, as Garrett was already beginning to plume himself upon a ten day run to Tagers' anchorage, chopped suddenly to a gale from South-west, against which a storm trysail could do no more than head the bow-sprit to the wind; while league after league the short angry seas were drifting the brigantine bodily to leeward. It was as critical a position as can be easily imagined. The vessel laboured very heavily, and, being deeper than her best trim, ran no small danger of straining herself seriously. To run before the cyclone was impossible, with such following masses of sea to break any moment in devastation over the poop; to continue laid-to, gained nothing but the delay of repulse, while involving the risk of ship, crew, and cargo. To take the shelter of the land was the obvious instinct of a sailor; but the land tended towards French waters, and neither Bordeaux nor Bayonne were attractive ports for a British sailor. The dilemma had to be fairly and thoughtfully measured; for upon the judgment of the man with whom the choice lay his own fortunes, and perhaps the lives of his company were absolutely dependent. For three days Fitzgerald hesitated. On the fourth morning, with the glass two-tenths lower than before, and driven some two hundred miles from his course; with the skies still blacker than ever, and the sea lashed to that transient comparative calmness that a sailor dreads more than any fury—he had made up his mind. No cruiser which could help it would be out such weather; and even were it otherwise, the bay was wide and sea-room plenty. So, to the great relief of every soul on board, when the morning watch was changed at eight bells, the word was given to put the helm down and shake out the fore-topsail.

Which manœuvre led to a remarkable adventure. In the first dog-watch, the *Thetis* heading east by south and fairly racing through the water, the look-out reported suddenly "Sail on the weather bow!" Twining his arm round a backstay Garrett sprang on one of the weather carronades with glass

in hand for an inspection of the Stranger. A long low rakish barque painted white, with a scarlet streak across her port, coming down at top speed on the port tack on a west-north-west course, that must carry her right athwart his own. Her topsails were close reefed, and her yards necessarily braced sharper, but her full spanker compensated for the disadvantage, and both vessels were driving down upon each other at little less than twenty-five knots an hour. As they neared a collision seemed inevitable. To work a ship in such a gale was utterly impossible, and each commander knew that all he could hope for from his helm was a point or two at best. Trumpet in hand Garrett stood by the wheel, whose spokes two of his best seamen found it no easy task to move. As the Stranger came on he could mark that she was heavily armed and manned, but her pennant had been hauled down or blown away if she ever carried one, and nothing but her power and trimness denoted her as a ship of war. On his part the Frenchman could not but recognize in the style of the *Thetis* the stamp of an enemy's marine, a tempting prize for somewhat fairer weather. As they closed a strong sheer of the helm sent the *Thetis* shivering up into the wind, while the yard-arms scraped in the single fleet moment of encounter. That moment was enough for a mutual instinctive observation between the two men who crossed each others path so strangely, with war in the hearts of both, but whom Providence interfered to separate. The French captain, a tall handsome stalwart man of forty, stood easily and unconcernedly upon his quarter deck, wearing his gold-lace and sword as jauntily as he might in Brest Harbour, or at the levee of a king, if there were any king he owned. Raising his cap in courteous salute, Garrett knew in the motion of his lips, the inaudible words of his greeting *Vive la France!* His own reply rang out through the trumpet steady and clear, and his *God save the King!* carried with it a wild cheer from his crew that was heard high even above the singing of cordage, and the whistle of the roaring wind. And then both ships were two hundred yards asunder, and the Irishmen held their breath as they read the black lettering on the receding white counter, and knew that she whom they had slipped away from was *La Belle Bordelaise*.

For, the *Bordelaise* had an evil reputation, and Captain Charles Marie Marioncourt an evil name. Evil, that is, in its terror to peaceful English traders within the narrow seas, for whom the dashing privateer was a hawk of the illest omen. Languishing that moment in dreary French prisons were scores and scores of peaceful voyagers, whose only crime had been that they sailed under our ensign, and only misery it was that they had met the white bulwarks of the destroyer. While scores and scores of weary waiting women wept hopelessly in quiet ports at home, for the men who had left their children orphans and their wives destitute, in the mad frenzy of despair with which they had dared to dispute the will of this fierce Rover of the tricolor.

But on board the *Thetis* there was nothing but gratitude to the Power whose Supreme might had disarmed so terrible a foe. No man there had prescience of another meeting, when these white topsides were to belch floods of flame; when no friendly breeze should as much as lift the ghastly

smoke shroud, and when the thin scarlet line across the grimy port-holes was to have many a rival pattern trickling over either deck. No man there that day, and no man here with us this hour, to whom is it given to read the inscrutable purpose of the Heavens. Were it otherwise, which of them or of us could know one day of serene happiness? Most merciful Disposer of these our petty human cares and chances, for the awful veil that Thou hast tenderly and lovingly dropped before the future, I thank Thee on my knees!

By sun-down of next day, the *Thetis* was in almost smooth water, with the ever-lasting crests of the Asturias in sight from the mast-head. Garrett knew that coast well, and found himself, to his intense disappointment, very much further to leeward than he had reckoned. His calculation had been to run from Vigo or Corunna, to wait there for the first start of wind that might take him round the Gallician promontory, at least to Oporto if not Lisbon. As it was, there was no help but to carry on everything to San Sebastian, a shelter he had proved of old, and a harbour of refuge, then as always, without its superior in the world for craft of his tonnage.

And a harbour that never looked lovelier than on that May morning when it stretched its two white arms lovingly to welcome the wave-worn *Thetis* to its protecting bosom. Nestling confidently in the shelter of the glorious mountain range whose peaks still echo with the fame of Roncèvalle and of Fonterabia, with the blue ripple of old ocean creeping fawningly to kiss its shining sands, and to murmur its fondness in each listening cliff-cavern, bending graciously down to welcome its old acquaintance to its embraces,—Garrett acknowledged the seductive allurements of the little port with a fervor to which its own beauty and his recent toils lent zest unspeakable. Seventy-three years later, the Lady who should wield the sceptre of the Spains was to find her dishonored exile from the land of her wicked royalty embittered beyond all other influences, in that it hurried her from the same happy refuge, and lent poignancy to her long years of remorse in the recollection of her latest hours of dominion spent in the daintiest retreat within her realm. To Garrett it was nothing but a fairy nook, waiting the occupation of Alice, queen of all that was beautiful.

As the brigantine glided slowly in, a British ensign was dipped in her honor from the peak of a fore-and-aft schooner moored just inside the Mole. Half an hour later, as the hands were furling sail, Captain Robert Lynch, of the *Borneo*, came aboard to greet his old fellow-townsmen. The *Borneo* had missed the last convoy homewards, and the season's trade being dull and her commander prudent, had wintered in the friendly port where the *Thetis* so unexpectedly found her. How long more Lynch would have kept her there, nobody, not even himself, could have easily told. But he brightened up marvellously in Fitzgerald's company, and, after dinner in the latter's cabin that evening, came to the daring resolution of venturing out in consort. So both vessels lay comfortably at a single anchor, waiting only the wind's permission to tempt the seas once more.

Through all which weary days Alice was left mournfully desolate. Even now there are no post-offices at sea, and in those days were very few on

shore. Her father, who could relent to no other being, never faltered in his tenderness, but the subject dearest to her heart was one forbidden between them, and her's was not of a nature to seek outside sympathy or consolation. And her cheek grew paler day by day, and her step less elastic and her blithe laugh rarer, till even old Michael could not but note the change, and made some despairing effort to tempt his darling to better cheer. He would have her go into society and take girlish pleasure in the pastimes of her coevals, while suspense was making her heart sick, and terror was chilling the blood within her veins. And to gratify him, she would go patiently and even smilingly, and would pass hours of torture in companionship that knew no such cares, but that ever carried itself more gaily for her bright presence in its gatherings. To return, wearied and worn and despairing, to pour out her soul in wild agony of prayer, and then to listen shudderingly to the night wind among the chimnies, and count the maddening cathedral chimes floating plaintively down towards the moaning sea.

It was the vigil of St. John the Baptist, and eighty sail of ships lay at anchor in the Cove, under the protecting batteries of their convoy for the morrow. Had Garrett but waited he would, as it proved, have lost no time, and would at least have secured safety. Alice knew nothing of his delays; but she felt instinctively that he had been rash, and there was a gloomy presentiment of nameless evil heavy that night upon her spirit. St. John's Eve is a gay festival in the South, and, circling the city far as the eye could reach on every side, blazed the red beacon fires. Every hill-top was aglow with flame, and the broad breast of the river flung it flickeringly back in answering merriment. Alice had walked down with some girl friends past the Cathedral and the Castle, to see the huge bon-fire by the Treaty Stone, and was returning about ten, when she saw her father walking slowly in advance, and deep in conversation with a stranger. Pressing on to overtake him, she caught a sentence of the latter's:

"But, I tell you I have seen Lynch myself, and there's no doubt of it. The *Bordelaise* was six times her strength, and it was madness to fight her. And if he is not killed, he is a prisoner to the end of the war, and ruined besides, for he had put everything he had in the world into either vessel or cargo."

Alice listened with a sickening apprehension, powerless to speak, and with an intensity that made each low sound a torture of noise. Her father's voice sounded strangely unreal as he said:

"I am sorry for the lad; headstrong as he always was. He was honest and bold as long as I knew him, and I once loved him well enough. But that's past and gone, and I have no business interest of any kind in the capture. How was it Lynch escaped?"

"The *Borneo* was light, and well to windward when the Frenchman came down. And what with Fitzgerald's showing fight, and night coming on, and Marioncourt's greediness for the richer prize, Lynch slipped away in the confusion. But not till he had seen the *Thetis* crippled helplessly, and the privateer ranging up to board."

Alice walked on as one in sleep, with face deadly

white, and lips that refused to utter. Old Creagh burst into an unreasoning passion.

"Lynch, then, left the boy to do the fighting for the two, while he sneaked home to tell the story. I wonder he dare show himself in town. "Poor Garrett" he went on softly, "poor Alice," my darling, how shall I tell her of it all?"

They had reached the old merchant's door, before there was another word spoken. Turning there Michael saw his daughter's ghostly presence at his side, with horror shining in her great dark eyes and frozen into her stark limbs. His arm was round her only in time, and the next moment she had sunk down heavily in his embrace, her bright young head bowed pitifully on his arm.

Hastily dismissing his companion for the nearest medical assistance, the father carried her lovingly within, and laid her on her bed to the wild consternation of her old nurse Kathleen, who shrieked aloud that her darling was dead, and cursed her master for having killed her.

Alice came to slowly and painfully, and the doctor shook his head when he saw her, and ordered rest and calm, and opiates, and knowing nothing of his patient's awful shock, looked wiser even than could be expected. While all night long, her father sat by her pillow, and patiently held in his the little feeble hand that had no strength to thank him by its pressure.

(To be continued.)

## THE SEPULCHRE OF SOLOMON, KING OF ISRAEL.

BY DNALIO.



View of Neby Dâd from the S. E.

The first object that meets the eye of a traveller approaching Jerusalem from the Southward, is a lofty minaret rising from the midst of the group of irregular buildings on the southern brow of Mount Zion, known as Neby Daud.

The principal building of this group, is the Cenaculum, which stands immediately over the vault, said to be the sepulchre of Solon on, King of Israel, and of David his father.

The Cenaculum and the adjoining buildings were formerly a Franciscan Convent, and the Order had its chief seat there from 1313 to 1561, at which date they were finally expelled under the following circumstances, which furnish a remarkable instance of religious intolerance, and of its well merited punishment.

A Constantinople Jew of great wealth and influence, whilst visiting Jerusalem, begged permission of the Latin superior, to pray at the Tomb of David, but his request was insolently refused. The Jew said he would be revenged, and on returning to Constantinople, rebuked the Grand Vizier, for allowing the tomb of one of the great Prophets of Islam to remain in the hands of infidels.

This reproof, assisted by large bribes, gave the Jew his revenge, for the Franciscans were expelled from their convent, and the place has ever since been held by the Moslems. Their mosque in the lower story of the Cœnaculum is the most jealously guarded of any of the sacred places in or around Jerusalem and very few Europeans have been able to gain access to it. Sir Moses Montefiore and his party were admitted to the mosque in 1839, and saw the cenotaph through a trellised doorway; but were not permitted to enter the room in which it stands. A few years ago a Miss Barclay, having disguised herself as a Turkish lady, was enabled by the kind assistance of a Mahometan lady-friend to penetrate to the sacred chamber. She says, "the room is insignificant in its dimensions, but is furnished very gorgeously. The tomb is apparently an immense sarcophagus of rough stone, and is covered by green satin tapestry richly embroidered with gold. To this a piece of black velvet is attached with a few inscriptions from the Koran, embroidered also in gold. A satin canopy of red, blue, green, and yellow stripes hangs over the tomb; and another piece of black velvet tapestry, embroidered in silver, covers a door in one end of the room, which, they said, leads to a cave underneath. Two tall silver candlesticks stand before this door and a little lamp hangs in a window near it, which is kept constantly burning."—(Extract from Dr. Barclay's City of the Great King.)

The satin-covered monument described by Miss Barclay is merely a cenotaph; the real tombs are in the cave below, the Royal Sepulchres being doubtlessly hewn in the rock, like all the tombs of great men in that age.

It is related that when the Cœnaculum was being repaired during the 12th century, some workmen were employed to quarry stones from the foundations of the original wall of Zion. Two of these men found a cave whose mouth had been covered by a stone. They entered this cave in search of treasure, and proceeded till they discovered a large hall, supported by marble columns encrusted with gold and silver. In this hall on their left was a sort of table, with a sceptre and crown of gold lying thereon. This was the tomb of Solomon, and on the right in a similar state was the tomb of David, and in a like manner the tombs of the Kings of Judah. Seeing some large coffers, the two laborers were about to enter the hall, when a blast of wind like a hurricane threw them to the ground; and there they remained insensible till the evening, when they heard a voice commanding them to quit the place.

They immediately rushed forth, and told their strange tale to the priest who had hired them. A learned Rabbi who was sent for, asserted that this was indeed the tomb of the great King of Israel, whereupon the cave was walled up, so as to hide it effectually.

Like many other equally extravagant legends, this is probably founded on a narrow basis of truth, though subsequently improved on by the lively imaginations of those by whom it has been handed down to posterity.

It has of course been disputed that this is really the sepulchre of the Kings of Judah, yet it is a fact, that now for nearly five centuries, Jew, Christian and Moslem are alike agreed in regarding

the cave under the Cœnaculum, as the spot where lie the ashes of Solomon, King of Israel, of David his father, and of the Kings of Judah their successors.

The time may come, when the mosque and cave will be thrown open, and all doubts set at rest; while the brethren who may then fortunately be in the Holy Land will be able to make a pleasant pilgrimage to the last resting place of our great Grand Master King Solomon.—*Freemason's Mag.*

#### SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE

No. 6, Y. M.

(Now No. 3 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Canada,) held at Kingston.

BY R. W. BRO. S. D. FOWLER.

(Continued)

On 7th Jan., 1802, "It is agreed by the W.M. and the rest of the Brethren, that for the time we have occupied Bro. Darley's room, that we shall make Mrs. Darley a present of a new hat, and the same to be charged to the Lodge." And on the 4th March the Lodge was removed to Bro. Walker's, when it was resolved that "the tumblers and glasses is to be disposed of, which Bro. Patrick and Walker is to have at the price they cost, number of the whole being 23." Perhaps the members thought they could be best supplied at the bar, as the landlord kept a tavern. Another letter was received "from the Grand Sec'y, dated 12th Jan., desiring to acquaint the Lodge that they cannot do anything until March when the installation of the new officers takes place."

On the 1st April "It was moved by the W.M. and seconded by Bro. Darley, and confirmed by shew of hands, that Bro. Allen should be J. W. instead of Bro. Beyman, called off, and accordingly was regularly installed." Two unconstitutional acts are here recorded; first, electing an officer before his predecessor had served out his term; and second, doing so by shew of hands instead of ballot.

Another letter from Grand Secretary was read on 5th May, and an answer agreed to on 3rd June; but they do not appear to have been preserved. Again on the 5th August was read still another letter from the same quarter, but no reply is to be found.

The next minute has no date, but should no doubt be September. It is as follows: "Lodge No. 6, F. & Accepted A. Y. M., met at the house of Bro. John Darley. Lodge opened in the third degree. Br. present; Jermyn Patrick, W. M.; John Darley, S. W.; Zenos Nash J. W., *pro. tem.*; R. Walker, Tyler, *pro. tem.* The minutes of the preceding night read and confirmed. On account of the general sickness, no further business was done. The Lodge closed in perfect harmony." What the sickness was does not appear; but we would, in these days, hardly open a M. M. Lodge with only four present, and one of them the Tyler.

In Oct. and Nov. nothing was done but calling to refreshment. This must have been one of the "antient landmarks" of No. 6.

We rescue the following record of 6th Jan., 1803, from oblivion: "This Lodge then called from labor to refreshment, and then from refreshment to labor, when the first section of the Ent. 'prentice lecture was given by the W. M., when the Lodge called from labor to refreshment, and then from refreshment to labor, when the second section of the same

lecture was given; and the Lodge called from labor to refreshment, and then from refreshment to labor, when the third part of the first lecture was given. And the Lodge closed in due form and perfect harmony."

On the 3rd Feb., precisely the same performance was gone through, after which it was resolved "that the next Lodge night, every member shall, if he thinks proper, explain his sentiments respecting his duty to a brother and likewise to the Lodge."

On the 18th Feb., the Lodge was called to the solemn duty of conveying the remains of Brother Allan Cameron, of Union Lodge, 286, Barbadoes, to his last resting place, "at his special request." And on the 3rd March, "the W. M. informed the Lodge that he had been applied to by the widow Cameron to intercede in her behalf and that of her family, through the medium of the Lodge, to obtain some relief for her from Government, in consequence of her late husband having been an officer in pay from Government, by Lodge No. 6, forwarding a petition to the Grand Lodge, at Quebec. The petition, accompanied with a letter, was then produced by the W. M., and approved by the Body." The result of this application is not chronicled. A letter from the Grand Secretary was read, giving a list of the new P. G. Officers, "when a debate arose respecting the authority of the newly elected officers of the Grand Lodge. Called from labor to refreshment, then from refreshment to labor, when the W. M. moved that new ribbons be provided for our Jewels, which was voted, and that the W. M. do provide a ribbon of a Nazorine blue for the same, or let them remain as they are." Whether the "Nazorine blue" was provided, or whether the color was obsolete and could not be procured, the book sayeth not.

On the 7th April "the W. M. read a petition from Thomas Milton, desiring the approbation of the body to recommend him as a member worthy to receive the Holy Royal Arch degree, which was signed by all the members present." This is the first application of the kind we have met with in the minutes, but they are frequently met with subsequent to this time; and this shows the close connection kept up in these earlier times between the Chapter and the Lodge. In fact, the R. A. constitution of these days makes it imperative that every Candidate should be recommended by his Lodge. It is a very great pity that such is not still the case; and we believe it would have been better to have continued the connection, and that our Chapters should be still attached to Lodges and both bodies be united under one head.

On the 5th May the brethren assembled in their own Lodge room at Kingston, to constitute a new Lodge to be held at Thurlow, as No. 17, "by virtue of a written instrument of authority, directed to the Wor. Master, Bro. Jermyn Patrick, from the Prov. Grand Lodge." We doubt very much whether this document emanated from the so-called Niagara Grand Lodge. It looks hardly credible that, after the correspondence we have recorded, the Lodge would recognize the authority of that body to grant warrants. It is more likely that the warrant was issued by Bro. Jarvis, who, although the brethren did not know it till long afterwards, had really no more power to issue a warrant than they had; granting a dispensation, to congregate a Lodge for one year, being the extent of his authority. There

were 12 members of No. 6 present, 5 members of the new Lodges, and 8 other visitors,—in all, 25. The following are the minutes: "The minutes of the last Lodge night being read, they were confirmed by a shew of hands, after the Lodge being opened in the third degree, it was then closed for the purpose of opening a Grand Lodge to constitute and instal the officers of the new Lodge. A Grand Lodge was opened. Bro. Jermyn Patrick, R. W. G. M., pt.; Thos. Sparham, Jr., A., pt.; Park Allyn, H., pt.; Zenos Nash, G. Secy., pt.; Robt. Walker, G. Treas., pt.; Isaac Lewis, G. Prnt., pt. After the usual ceremonies, the R. W. G. M. constituted the above mentioned brethren (names in the margin) into a regular body of Free and Accepted Masons, agreeable to the ancient forms of our honorable fraternity. They first producing their warrant from the Prov. Grand Lodge. The following brethren were then installed in their respective offices, viz: Bro. Samuel Sherwood, W. M.; John Blecher, S. W.; and Caleb Gilbert, J. W. The Grand Honors were given, and the same was proclaimed by the Grand Secretary, in form. The R. W. G. M. then delivered a charge suitable to the occasion, the business being entirely gone through for which the Grand Lodge was opened, it was then closed in perfect harmony. (The letter "A" and "H," affixed to the second and third officers of Grand Lodge, will be recognized by some; they are not now used in Grand Lodge.)

On the 1st Sept., "the W. M. laid before the Lodge the contents of a number of Masonic papers from the R. W. G. M., and others affecting the conduct of the irregular body of Masons at Niagara, and the report of the Committee was read," as follows: "That it is their opinion that it will be proper, and it is the wish that Lodge No. 6 do forthwith request the P. G. M., W. Jarvis, Esq., to summon them, or their respective officers or presiding officers at least, to attend him at York, for the purpose of establishing a regular P. G. Lodge." The Lodge coincided with the Committee, and the letter was sent. The P. G. M. took immediate action on this recommendation, and on the 3rd Nov. a summons from R. W. Bro. Jarvis was read, commanding the Lodges to meet him at York at the ensuing festival of St. John. The meeting was however postponed to the 10th of Feb., 1804, and in consequence the following note appears on the minute book, in Jan.: "the W. M. then closed the Lodge till the first Thursday in March, on account of the general meeting at York, where the jewels was obliged to be present with the attending officers, agreeable to the directions from the R. W. G. Master."

At the regular meeting in March, the minutes of the Prov. G. Lodge were read, and entered on the minute book. At this first Prov. Grand Lodge, held in York (now Toronto), out of 21 Lodges on the books, 8 were represented; 2 others sent letters "shewing causes for non-attendance, and with strong assurances of approbation;" 8 did not send representatives, and were most probably of the Niagara party; while the remaining three had given up their warrants, and were defunct. Among the resolutions, it was moved and carried unanimously, "as the irregularities of the brethren who call themselves the Grand Lodge of this Province have been so manifest, and contrary to the true and ancient design of the Craft, and their proceedings so unconstitutional and illegal,

that they have unwarrantably elected (without the consent or even knowledge of the *one* and only legal P. G. Master, W. Jarvis, Esq.) a Grand Master and other Grand Officers, and have further proceeded, after such election, to style themselves the Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, and have issued summonses to the different Lodges of this Province (the same being under and within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England) to attend the quarterly communications, and pay up their dues.

In order to prevent such abuses, and to put a stop to such illegal practices, and in order that harmony should be restored to the Craft in this Province, an event devoutly wished for by all worthy brethren; and further, as some of the Lodges under and within the jurisdiction aforesaid, have actually attended to summonses from the above mentioned brethren at Niagara, to the end that anarchy and confusion have unhappily prevailed among the Craft in this Province.

"That therefore the R. W. Bro. W. Jarvis, Esq., Prov. Grand Master, being duly authorized by virtue of his warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, summoned all the Lodges under the sanction of the said warrant to meet him in convention at York, on the tenth day of February, 1804, in order to deliberate how to remedy the aforesaid evils, and constitutionally establish harmony and good order among the Craft." The Prov. Grand Lodge requested "our Prov. Grand Master to embrace the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Grand Lodge of England the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at the same time to state the proceedings of that body of Masons sitting at Niagara, calling themselves the Grand Lodge of this Province; informing them (the Grand Lodge of England) that they (the aforesaid brethren at Niagara) do wilfully withhold the Regalia of this Prov. Grand Lodge, and the requisite documents by which means this Prov. Grand Lodge is not in possession of materials to make a true representation of the Craft in this Province."

The Grand Secretary was directed to demand from them the "Regalia with its appendages belonging to the Prov. Grand Lodge;" and also to summon the brethren who call themselves the Grand Lodge of this Province, sitting at Niagara, to attend this Prov. Grand Lodge at York, at the quarterly communication in June next, to answer for late unmasonic conduct. R. Wor. Bro. Richard Beasley, of Barton Lodge No. 8, was appointed Dep. Prov. G. M.; Samuel Heron, of No. 8, York, G. S. W.; Thomas Hind, G. J. W.; Jermyn Patrick, No. 6, Kingston, G. S. A gold medal was voted R. Wor. Bro. J. Patrick, by his Lodge, for his services "in promoting the establishment of a Prov. Grand Lodge at York, and thereby restoring harmony and goodwill among the Craft in this Province." A silver medal was also voted to "Wor. Bro. W. Cottier, of Lodge No. 13, Barnestown, for his friendly assistance to the W. M. of this Lodge, in prosecuting the business of Grand Lodge at York." These medals were presented by Bro. R. Walker, on the 3rd May, to the recipients: the gold medal costing £4 10s., and the silver one £1 12s. 6d.

Nothing of importance is recorded for several months. Several brethren were suspended, and some of them restored to membership, without

any reason given; but the regular calling to refreshment was kept up regularly every night. The following, from its quaintness, we give in full: (3rd Jan., 1805) "The minutes of the last Lodge night being read, and confirmed by a shew of hands; in consequence of the intense cold the W. M. called to refreshment, when the brethren all gathered round the stove (17 members were present); he then called to labor, when the brethren gathered again round the table, when Bro. Patrick (the W. M.) observed to the body that the candlesticks now on the table was a present from Bro. Cottier; when the body unanimously voted thanks to Bro. Cottier for the same. The W. M. ordered that the brethren attend to a lecture, which having been performed, the Lodge called to refreshment, and was then ordered to labor, and having no further business, the Lodge closed in due form and perfect harmony."

Bro. Talbot, who had been initiated on the 27th Dec., was passed on the 5th Jan., 1805, on which occasion, after the Lodge had been called to refreshment (of course), "The Lodge ordered that a Lodge of Emergency be held on Monday night next (7th Jan.), by the W. M., for the purpose of raising Bro. Talbot to the sublime degree of a M. M.; he expecting soon to leave the place and go on a long journey. And after a serious and well-timed admonition from the chair, for every member of the Lodge to pursue a line of just morality for the ensuing year, the Lodge closed in due form and perfect harmony." Bro. Talbot was raised on the 7th Jan., as "ordered" by the Lodge, there having been less than a fortnight since his initiation. Another very serious irregularity appears in this minute. The Lodge had no authority to order an "Emergency," or any meeting of any kind: that is for the Master to do, and not the Lodge. On the 7th Jan., a brother applied for admission as a joining member, and was at once received, this would hardly occur now-a-days. After refreshment, "the W. M. proceeded to deliver a charge suitable to the occasion, to our newly raised Bro. Talbot, who accepted the same with due respect." On the 7th Feb., "The Lodge then received some information from the chair, and made some improvement (?) in the M. M. obligation, and, after having discussed several important subjects, closed," &c.

On the 6th March, the Lodge was called to carry the remains of Bro. Stauber to the grave. This brother must have been a very testy, and perhaps "drouthy" subject. He was initiated on the 7th June, 1798; had been several times suspended, but had always asked pardon and been reinstated. He was buried with Masonic honors; the Wor. M., the immediate P. M., and both Wardens acting as pallbearers. The body was carried to the church, where the Rev. John Stewart preached a suitable discourse, and W. Bro. Patrick delivered an oration at the grave at the close of the Masonic ceremony. After which, "the thanks of the Lodge and of the widow were conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Stewart, for the discourse he had delivered at the funeral of Bro. Stauber."—"And was gratefully received by him."

On the 1st August, "it was unanimously agreed that the Lodge be furnished with decanters and other requisities, and that our liquor, &c., shall be laid in by the quantity, and that a Steward be appointed for that purpose." This was, as a matter of course, followed by a call to refreshment. It is

very evident there were no teetotallers in No. 6 at this time; but we believe the old Babylonish law was adhered to, that no compulsion should be used, and that every man should do according to his own pleasure. Stories are yet afloat in the quiet old limestone city of some of the Masons of those days; one of which is to the effect that while the brethren were one evening sitting in Lodge with the steaming punch bowl before them, they were disturbed by a sudden crash overhead, and a fall of plaster from the ceiling. Some of Eve's inquisitive daughters had mounted to the garret over the Lodge-room, which had no flooring; and, intent on listening and looking through small openings in the plaster, to find out what was doing in the Lodge, one of them slipped, and her foot went through to the room below. The brethren on looking up saw not only a foot, but a garter also; and were about seizing the intruding member rather roughly, when one of them called out: "Don't! for God's sake, gentlemen—don't inflict the penalty! That's my wife's leg, I know her garters."

S. D. F.

(To be continued.)

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### HOW COLD WOULD BE THE TOMB!

LINES BY BRO. ROB MORRIS.

How cold would be the tomb,  
How desolate its gloom,  
Were there no faithful tears to fall above!  
Oh! who could bear to die,  
Did not we know some sigh  
Will move fond spirits in memorial love.

The gentle Jesus wept  
Above his friend, who slept  
Where sister-hands had laid him; and the tear  
Has hallowed every grief,  
And yielded sweet relief,  
And given hope's brightest radiance to the bier.

The story told to-night  
Of Abdah, brave and bright,  
And Ruth and Esther—gone to deathless homes,—  
Proves how, for love, we burn,  
And how our spirits yearn  
To have some flower-wreaths laid upon our tombs.

There's little here below  
But misery and woe;  
But in yon realm there waits us an abode  
Of many mansions framed,  
The *Lodge-eternal* named,  
Its Master builder and its Master—God!

This sweet, sad story, fraught  
With grand and noble thought,  
Points us, unerring, to that Lodge afar;  
It guides the wandering eye  
As when, in days gone by,  
Wise men were guided by the Eastern Star.

So let us read the tale  
And con its lessons well,  
That we lose not the victory they won;  
But laboring in faith,  
Inherit after death  
An earthly honor and a heavenly crown.

### O WHY SHOULD A WOMAN NOT GET A DEGREE?

ON FEMALE GRADUATION AND LADIES' LECTURES.

You fusty old fogies, Professors by name,  
A deed you've been doing of sorrow and shame;  
Though placed in your Chairs to spread knowledge abroad,  
Against half of mankind you would shut up the road.  
The Fair Sex from science you seek to withdraw,  
By enforcing against them a strict Salic law;  
Is it fear? is it envy? or what can it be?  
And why should a woman not get a degree?

How ungrateful of you, whose best efforts depend  
On the aid certain ladies in secret may send!  
CLIO here writes a lecture, CRANIA there,  
And more Muses than one prompt the Musical Chair.  
CALLIOPE sheds o'er the Classics delight,  
And the lawyers have meetings with THEMIS by night,  
Yet if VENUS de Medici came, even She  
Could among her own Me'ici get no degree.

In Logic a woman may seldom excel;  
But in Rhetoric always she bears off the bell.  
Fair PORTIA will show woman's talent for law,  
When in Shylock's bond she could prove such a flaw.  
She would blunder in Physic no worse than the rest,  
She could leave things to nature as well as the best;  
She could feel at your wrist, she could finger your fee;  
Then why should a woman not get a degree?

Your tardy repentance now seeks to supply  
What your jealousy formerly dared to deny.  
You would open a byway where women may pass,  
And by which, if they can, they may climb to a class.  
But you wish them to show intellectual riches,  
Such as only are found with the wearers of breeches;  
So if I were to marry, the woman for Me  
Shouldn't try for a Class, or desire a degree.

Your Lectures for Ladies some fruit may produce—  
For a Course of good lectures is always of use;  
On a married Professor your choice should alight,  
Who may lecture by day—as he's lectured at night.  
And allow me to ask, what would Husbands become  
If they weren't well lectured by women at home?  
When from faults and from follies men thus are kept free,  
There surely the woman deserves a degree!

Yet without a degree see how well the Sex knows  
How to bind up our wounds and to lighten our woes!  
They need no Doctor's gown their fair limbs to enwrap,  
They need ne'er hide their locks in a Graduate's cap;  
Then I wonder a woman, the Mistress of Hearts,  
Would descend to aspire to be Master of Arts.  
A Ministering Angel in Woman we see,  
And an Angel should covet no other Degree.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

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THE Iowa Masonic Lodges in the year past have initiated 1,478 persons, passed 1,527, and raised 1,255. In the State there are 114 working Lodges and 6,674 members.

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THE Lodges of Scotland adopted the title of "Freemasons," and received speculative Freemasonry at one and the same time. In January, 1735, the Lodge of Kilwinning designated for the first time its members "Freemasons."

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IRA CORNWALL, Jr., General Agent.

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

HAMILTON,..... APRIL 15, 1869

MASONIC JURISDICTION.

We regret to notice that the question, which we had hoped was finally settled, of a separation of the Province of Quebec, Masonically, from that of Ontario, into two separate Grand Lodges, is being again revived in some of the Quebec newspapers; and a suggestion is made that the subject should be discussed at the approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada. A writer who signs himself "Cosmopolite," has written to the *Quebec Chronicle*, quoting largely from Mackey and other authorities, to prove that the present Grand Lodge of Canada is an anomaly in name and in fact; and that the Provinces being separated for purposes of local legislation, there should, under the general principles governing the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, be a separate Grand Lodge for each Province.

The letter of Dr. Mackey was published by us in the CRAFTSMAN of December, 1867; and commenting upon it then, we remarked "what Dr. Mackey evidently has not taken into account is this: that Lower Canada had as distinct political boundaries before the Act of Union as it has to-day; and that under the principle which he lays down, it was as much entitled to an independent Grand Lodge. There was in fact a large element of the federal principle in the old Legislative Union; Lower Canada having its distinct forms of law, and its distinct legislation for local purposes. The position was analogous to that of England and Scotland; which are equally one jurisdiction under the name of Great Britain, as was Canada East and West under the name of Canada. Now it was under this condition of things that the Grand Lodge of Canada was organized, with the approval and hearty co-operation of the Masons of Lower Canada; and under this condition of things they have continued members of the Grand Lodge of Canada ever since. Even admitting the extreme doctrine put by Dr. Mackey, 'that if there be a change of political boundary there must also be an equivalent change of Masonic boundary,' we contend that this confederation scheme has made no change of political boundary as between Upper and Lower Canada: and that it can in no way

affect the Masonic rights or territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada." That argument has never been attempted to be answered; for the best of reasons—that it is unanswerable. And it is only by ignoring altogether the antecedent position of the two Provinces, or by mis-stating it, that ever the semblance of a ground for declaring the Province of Quebec to be unoccupied territory, can be found.

For, as a matter of fact it is no more unoccupied territory than is Ontario. "A Canadian Mason" who writes to the *Quebec Chronicle* in reply to "Cosmopolite" states this point very fairly. Referring to Bro. Mackey's letter, and "Cosmopolite's" contention upon it, he says: "How is it that the Province of Ontario does not become equally severed with that of Quebec, and consequently equally unoccupied Masonic territory and open for any and everything that can be imagined? Was it the fact of the residence of the then M.W.G.M. in the Province of Ontario upon which R. W. Bro. Mackey based his conclusions of locality? If so, how would he put the argument now when the present M. W. G. M. resides in the Province of Quebec? But the locality of the Grand Lodge of Canada is not confined to either of the Provinces—it is alike in both, and in each district throughout the length and breadth of both that locality is ever present and represented by the constitutional officer appointed by Grand Lodge for that purpose. Therefore the Province of Quebec is *not* unoccupied territory, and no number of lodges in it have 'the right at any moment to erect the Grand Lodge of Quebec.' Any three or thirty lodges who, accepting as Masonic law the suppositions contained in "Cosmopolite's" letter, should join together and even simply propose to proclaim themselves the Grand Lodge of Quebec, would be guilty of a very grave Masonic offence—so grave that the representative officer of Grand Lodge in the districts to which these lodges belonged would, if he knew his duty and was faithful to his trust, at once suspend them from all their Masonic privileges, and place their case in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master for his decision thereon."

That is sound doctrine, and our only regret is that "a Canadian Mason," whose opinions on this question of Masonic jurisdiction, as affecting the Grand Lodge of Canada, are so admirably conceived, should have deemed it necessary to suggest methods by which a separation might be affected. We are quite sure that the Grand Lodge of Canada, with its separate districts and Deputy District Grand Masters, has so fully fulfilled its mission, and Masonry in every part of its jurisdiction has so prospered under its sway, that no one will desire separation for the mere sake of separation. The interests of the craft cannot be promoted by the division of

the present Grand Lodge into two Grand Lodges. Judging by the experience of the United States, there is much more danger of the interests of the craft suffering from such division. So that where both the law governing Masonic jurisdiction, and the interests of Masonry within the Provinces, concur in sustaining the present Grand Lodge intact, there is nothing to gain, but everything to lose, in the attempt to promote agitation on the subject of separation. The fact is that the Grand Lodge of Canada cannot do what "a Canadian Mason" suggests at the outset that it should do—"nominate a certain number of Lodges in each Province to organize themselves respectively into the Grand Lodges of Ontario and Quebec." There is no power in a Grand Lodge to authorise subordinate Lodges, either of its own or any other jurisdiction, to form a Grand Lodge. So that as the first suggestion is *ultra vires*, it is not worth while to discuss the others which follow upon it. The part of wisdom is to drop all agitation on the subject of separation, and to unite more earnestly than ever in promoting the interests of Masonry in Ontario and Quebec under the ægis of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

W. Bro. Charles W. Smith, who has for the last fifteen years been a resident of Hamilton, employed in the Great Western Railway Works, being about to remove to Toronto to commence business on his own account, a number of the Brethren of the various Masonic Lodges met on the evening of the 31st ult., at Lee's Restaurant and presented W. Brother Smith with a very handsome Royal Arch Jewel. It is of solid gold, exceedingly well got up, and bearing an appropriate inscription. The chair was occupied by Bro. John Hall, and the vice-chair by Bro. John Rowe. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given; and some good speeches and songs served to make the evening a very pleasant one. W. Bro. Smith has during his long residence in Hamilton, made to himself a great number of friends, and he carries with him to his new home the best wishes of a large number of masons and citizens generally.

A dispensation for the formation of a new Chapter at Whitby, has been authorized by the M. E. Grand Z., to be named "Keystone," the regular night of convocation being the third Thursday of every month. The following are the three principals: Comps. George H. Dartnell, Z.; Yeoman Gibson, H.; and John P. Campbell, J.

We regret that the account of a presentation to R. W. Bro. M. H. Spencer, D. D. G. M., for the Toronto District, did not reach the office in time to be inserted in the present number. It shall however appear in the next.

## Correspondence.

Who is the "Father of Masons" in Upper Canada?

Durham, Ont., 7th April, 1869.

To Bros. WHITE, EDITORS "CRAFTSMAN:"

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS.—A paragraph in the *Globe* of the 3rd inst., mentions the death of Bro. Wight, of Montreal, as "one of the oldest Masons in Canada; having become a member in 1834."

The *Stratford Beacon* claims that honor for "Bro. W. F. McCulloch initiated in April 1832, at Caen Normandy, France."

Perhaps in your next issue, you could inform your readers, who has the honor to be "The Father of Masons in Canada." My G. L. Certificate is dated 17th January, 1827, (42 years last January.)

I am, yours fraternally,

WM. H. G. COLLES, Knight.

P. M., St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 50 Dublin, and St. Alban's Lodge, 200 Mt. Forest, of Canada.

Our W. Bro. Sir. Wm. H. G. Colles is not the oldest Mason. The oldest Mason, we think, is Bro. Capt. Joseph Birney, who was initiated into Barton Lodge in this city, then a wilderness, in 1803, and who is still living in the County of Halton. Our obituary notices this month, contain the account of the death and burial of Bro. Stogdill, who was initiated in 1817, and was consequently over fifty years a Mason.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTION.—The By-laws of a Lodge declare that one black ball shall exclude a candidate for membership or affiliation; while the Constitution declares that two black balls shall do so. The By-laws have not received the approval of the M. W. the Grand Master. Are they binding upon the Lodge pending that approval, and will one black ball exclude a candidate?

ANSWER.—We think not. The Book of Constitution says "no law or alteration shall be valid until so submitted and approved." One black ball therefore would not exclude a candidate.

QUESTION.—A Lodge being in difficulty, a resolution is carried assessing each member a fixed sum towards paying off the debt. A brother afterwards asks his dimit, but has not paid the assessment. Can a Lodge refuse to grant it upon the ground of such non-payment?

ANSWER.—The special assessment is a matter of arrangement between the Lodge and each individual member of it, and cannot be enforced against all indiscriminately. But if the brother was present when the resolution passed, and was a consenting party to it, he thus voluntarily came under obligations to pay it; and must therefore pay it. He is not clear on the books until it is paid; and his dimit can therefore be withheld.

QUESTION.—Can a Lodge reinstate a brother suspended for unmasonic conduct; and if so, must not every member be notified when the vote for reinstatement is to be taken?

ANSWER.—Yes, provided no action has been taken by Grand Lodge or its officers. The precise mode of reinstatement is not laid down; but by inference from the 23rd and 24th clauses of the Book of Constitution, it should be by ballot, and every member of the Lodge should of course receive notice.

QUESTION.—Suppose the By-law of a Lodge say that "any member who is six months in arrears for dues, shall not be permitted to vote on any question, petition &c"; That notwithstanding this clause, it has been the custom to allow all members to vote, unless suspended. A petition for the admission of a candidate is brought in, reported favourable, and on ballot he is rejected, several members voting who are over six months in arrears. Can the W. M., or the Lodge declare the ballot null, on account of members having

voted who were the six months in arrears, and at the next or a subsequent meeting, proceed to ballot for the candidate again, rejecting the votes of those members six months in arrears?

**ANSWER.**—Such a By-law as our correspondent refers to, is illegal and therefore void. No member can be deprived of any of his Masonic privileges, except by formal suspension, upon a charge of which he has had due and proper notice, according to the 23rd clause of the Book of Constitution, under the head "Of Private Lodges." The ballot, therefore, in the case put by our correspondent, cannot be reconsidered.

**QUESTION.**—When the I. G. announces that Bro. A. wishes admittance, and the W. M. says admit him, is it the duty of the Inner Guard to collect the password from Bro. A. in the 2nd and 3rd degrees?

**ANSWER.**—The I. G. is expected to collect the password.

**QUESTION.**—Is it customary for Lodges under dispensation, to ballot for members (Masons) to make Grand Lodge returns; to make By-laws and have them confirmed by the Grand Master. If so, by what authority is all this done? Does the dispensation give it?

**ANSWER.**—A Lodge under dispensation has the power by the dispensation "to enter, pass and raise Freemasons, conformably to the laws and Constitution of Grand Lodge, and not otherwise. *And to do all such other acts as may lawfully be done by a regularly warranted Lodge.*" These words give the Lodge the power to do all the things mentioned by our correspondent; although, as the By-laws cannot be completed until the Lodge is numbered under a warrant, confirmation is suspended until the warrant is authorized by Grand Lodge.

**QUESTION.**—Is it necessary that summonses for meetings, other than emergency meetings, shall be issued seven clear days before the meeting?

**ANSWER.**—Seven clear days' notice is not required, except in cases of emergency. All that is necessary is that reasonable notice shall be given.

**QUESTION 1** If either of the Wardens systematically neglects to attend his Lodge, can the W. M. appoint another brother to his office?

2. If such other brother can be appointed, is he eligible for the East at the ensuing election?

3. If at an election the Master refuses to accept the office for another year, the Past Masters and Wardens do the same, can the brethren elect a W. M. from the floor of the Lodge without a dispensation from the G. M.?

**ANSWER 1.**—Art. 9, "of Masters and Wardens of Lodges" provides, that if the Master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his officers, he may lay the cause of complaint before the Lodge, and if a majority of the Brethren present, consider the complaint well founded, he has power to displace such officer. An officer, therefore, systematically neglecting the duties of his Lodge, should be displaced, and another elected or appointed, as the case may be, in his stead.

2. Wardens are required to serve a full term, as a necessary qualification for the East. A Warden, therefore, serving only part of a term, is not constitutionally eligible.

3. The Lodge could elect a member from the floor of the Lodge; but such Brother could not be constitutionally initiated without a dispensation from the Grand Master.

THE Royal Arch Masons of Smyrna have petitioned the Grand Chapter of Scotland for a warrant to open a chapter in that city.

## ACACIA LODGE, No 61.

PRESENTATION TO V. W. BRO. E. MITCHELL, W. M.

An account of a very interesting ceremony which took place in Acacia Lodge No. 61, Hamilton, on the occasion of the official visitation of R. W. Bro. Parry, D. D. G. M., on the evening of the 27th February, last, was by some oversight omitted from the last number of the Craftsman.

The attendance was very large, and the interest of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of the D. G. M., R. W. Bro. Seymour. On the dias were, in addition to those two distinguished brethren, R. W. Bros. Hon. H. B. Bull, T. B. Harris and Charles Magill, V. W. Bros. White, Edgar and Charlton, and W. Bros. Reid, Kerr and Mitchell. After the ordinary business of the Lodge, the following address, beautifully engrossed by Mr. Wm. Bruce, on parchment, was read by Bro. Burkholder, the Senior Warden; on behalf of the Committee.

To V. W. Brother E. Mitchell, W. M. of Acacia Lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M.

V. W. SIR & BRO.—It is with feelings, we can assure you, of the most unmixed pleasure, that we, on behalf of the brethren of this Lodge, beg your acceptance of this jewel. We have all, long since, recognized the untiring zeal, the indomitable energy, and masterly efficiency which has characterized all your efforts for the promotion of the best interests of Acacia; and we feel that it is mainly due to your exertions that the Lodge with which we are proud to be connected, occupies a position to-night, second to none in all this fair Dominion. For the past two years that you have presided over our deliberations and superintended our work, everything has been characterized by peace, harmony, and good will; and best of all, the most complete success has crowned and sweetened every effort.

In placing this jewel upon your breast, we do it no less as a token of our recognition of your valuable service in this connection than as a mark of the high personal esteem in which every brother of this Lodge is pleased to entertain towards you, and the prayer of every heart to-night is, that you may long live to wear this little decoration, not only with pleasure to yourself, but, as in the past, with continued honor to the craft.

(Signed)

W. BRO. W. REID, P. M.  
" H. BURKHOLDER, S. W. } Com.  
" N. HUMPHREY, J. W. }

HAMILTON, Feb. 26th 1869.

V. W. Bro. E. Mitchell replied as follows:

W. Bro. Reid, Bros. Burkholder and Humphrey.

It is impossible for me to acknowledge in suitable terms the feelings which I experience in accepting this handsome testimonial and very flattering address, through you, from my brethren of Acacia Lodge. Any words of mine, even were I possessed of eloquence, would come far short of conveying my earnest and heartfelt thanks and gratitude for this manifestation of their kindness and brotherly love.

Believe me, brethren, it is with no ordinary feelings of pride and gratification that I acknowledge myself the recipient of this rich and beautiful present. Yet valuable as it is, its value is enhanced seven fold in my estimation from many attendant circumstances. Foremost among these is the knowledge that it is the hearty, spontaneous gift of my brethren, which more than recompenses me for any labour which I may have had in connection with the Lodge, which at best was only my duty in the exalted position in which the brethren more than two years ago placed me. Next I would

mention that this expression of kindness has been made in the presence of some who are known over the length and breadth of our land, as having long and faithfully served under the banners of Masonry, with credit to themselves and honor to the fraternity; and it *must* be gratifying to the brethren of Acacia, as well as to myself, that the chair this evening is occupied by the highest masonic dignitary in the Province of Ontario, the representative of our much esteemed Grand Master; while seated on either side are Right Worshipful and Very Worshipful brethren, who have endeared themselves to the craft, and some of whose names are household words in every masonic circle in the Dominion.

Another circumstance has combined to answer my gratification; namely, that the committee appointed by the Lodge to make the presentation, have ever been in an especial manner my fast, firm friends, and the W. Bro. whose hands placed the jewel upon my breast, I have indeed *well tried* and found *true* and *trusty*. My earnest wish and desire is that I may be enabled so to live and act, that the brethren may have no cause, to complain that the honors conferred on me this night, have been bestowed in vain, and sure I am, that if I never disgrace this jewel it will never disgrace me. Unfortunately, perhaps, I have no wife to whom I can, in the fullness and pride of my heart this night, exhibit this beautiful gift, but fortunately, brethren, I have a fond mother, who both can and will admire it, and who will appreciate the kindness of the Lodge to her youngest son, and who will, perhaps, recall her mind to days gone by, when my father, himself a gratified spectator of the present scene, was the recipient of a mark of esteem from his mother Lodge, over which he so long presided. You have been pleased in your address to allude to the harmony which has characterized the meetings of Acacia Lodge. This we are all aware is due as much to the truly masonic feelings and conduct of the brethren as to any action of mine; and fondly do I hope that the same harmony may continue to exist, and my earnest prayer shall ever be that her sons may be so closely united by the cement of brotherly love, that no discord or strife may ever be heard of within her walls, except that *noble* strife or rather emulation of who best can work, and best agree; and I may be permitted to add, which I do with satisfaction, that there is a persevering, energetic element in Acacia Lodge, which will maintain its dignity and reputation unsullied, and to this element more than any doings of mine, is attributable the success to which your kind address so emphatically refers. Brethren, I can only again return my feeble imperfect thanks, for this kindness, and be assured that as long as I live, I will look back with grateful feelings and happy emotions to this meeting of Acacia Lodge.

The jewel is a most beautiful piece of workmanship, made by Mr. Russell of this city. It is most skillfully chased, and on it is the Acacia leaf in silver. On the ribbon is the star in gold with the sprig of acacia in silver upon it; and upon the reverse side is the inscription:

"Presented to V. W. Bro. E. Mitchell, W. M. by Acacia Lodge No. 61, A. F. & A. M., G. E. C., as a token of esteem for him, and recognition of his valuable services.

"Hamilton, Feb'y 26th, 1869.

After the Lodge was closed the brethren supped together at Mr. Geo. Lee's saloon, and enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant evening.

### ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

TORONTO AND ONTARIO DISTRICTS.

We are pleased to note the great and renewed interest which is being excited throughout this extended jurisdiction, presided over by R. E. Companion William McCabe, elected Grand Superintendent at the last annual meeting held at Montreal.

The number of Chapters in active operation under his superintendence has already been more than doubled, and there is promise of a still further increase.

We are glad to observe that his arduous labors as D. D. G. M., do not prevent him from giving efficient attention to the trust committed to such zealous hands by Grand Chapter.

We feel confident that the Chapter recently esta-

lished at Peterborough will prove itself one of the best in the jurisdiction.

The Companions to whom the work has been committed are all members of Pentalpha Chapter at Oshawa; and we are pleased to learn that the mother Chapter is to give the new Chapter a set of jewels. The officers and members of Corinthian Chapter have our hearty wishes for their success and prosperity.

We take the following notice of the installation of the Principals from the *British Canadian, Port Hope* :—

The officers of "Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter," recently established at Peterboro', were installed here on Tuesday morning last by the Grand Superintendent of the Toronto and Ontario Districts, R. E. Comp. William McCabe, assisted by Lt.-Col. Fairbanks and F. G. Menet, Toronto, and Dr. Patterson, Bowmanville. They are:

*First Principal*—E. Comp. Dr. James Might.

*Second Principal*—E. Comp. Dr. R. Kincaid.

*Third Principal*—E. Comp. Daniel S. Eastwood.

We are glad to hear that during his recent visit, measures were taken to open a new Chapter at Port Hope by the Grand Superintendent. There is an excellent field there for a good Chapter, and we hope to hear at an early day of the successful consummation of the movement.

**MOUNT HOREB CHAPTER.**—The following officers were elected at the Regular Convocation of the Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 20, held on 6th January, 1869, and installed by R. E. Comp. David Curtis, P. G. H., on the 17th day of February :—

V E Comp J W Lethbridge, re-elected 1st Prin. Z; E Comps John Taylor, 2nd Prin. H; Charles Heyd, 3rd Prin. J; Comps George H Wilkes, Scribe E; A S Hardy, Scribe N; R E Comp David Curtis, P G H, re-elected Treasurer; Comps H McK Wilson, Principal Sojourner; James Tutt, Master 3rd Veil; J B Meacham, Master 2nd Veil; John Gardham, Master 1st Veil; John H Stratford, D of C; Jas H Bich and Thos Spencer, Stewards; W B Woodyatt, Janitor.

**TECUMSEH CHAPTER.**—At a regular convocation of Tecumseh Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, held in the Masonic Hall, Stratford, on Wednesday evening, March 31st, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year :—

V E Comp J Dutton, 1st P Z; R E Comp T Winter, P Z; E Companions W Buckingham, 2nd P H; A Matheson, 3rd P J; Companions T Maddocks, S E; J Gibson, S N; Thos Miller, Treas; D E K Stewart, P S; Jas Bolton, S S; J J Buckley, J S; A McGregor, M 1st V; Chas Zoellner, M 2nd V; Geo. Rodemich, M 3rd V; J E Harding, M 4th V; J A Carrall, J P Woods, Stewards; Jas Ames, Janitor.

### OPENING OF ELYSIAN LODGE, A. F. AND A. M. GARDEN ISLAND.

On the evening of March 30th, R. W. Bro. G. M. Wilkinson, D. D. G. M., accompanied by V. W. Bros. R. Hendry, H. Dumble, Bros. G. W. H. Comer, A. McMillan, J. G. King, Jno. Cameron, and a number of other Kingston brethren, visited the Island for the purpose of opening this Lodge, under a dispensation from the G. L. of C. The following brethren are nominated the first officers of the Lodge :—

Bros A H Malone, W M; Rob't Nancollas, S W; Geo Cummings, J W; Jno Donnelly, Treas; R H Charles, Sec; George F Charles,

S D; J A Charles, J D; Jos Dix, M, of C; H O Hitchcock, William Horn, Stewards; Wm Johnston, I G, Jas Short, Tyler.

After the opening ceremony, R. W. Bro. Wilkinson paid the Lodge some well-merited compliments for the great energy they had displayed in their masonic study, and for the trouble and expense they had incurred in furnishing the neat little room chosen for their fraternal gatherings, having even bought a complete set of solid silver jewels, the necessary working tools, &c.

V. W. Bro. Hendry, as W. M. of Catarqui Lodge, No. 92, then made some happy remarks, expressing the pleasure he felt in assisting to open this Lodge, more especially so, since nearly all the members were from his Lodge. He also expressed a brotherly regret that they were losing them from their mother Lodge, and wished them every prosperity.

R. W. Bro. Wilkinson, as W. M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, then made some encouraging remarks, expressing a hope for their prosperity, and the pride his Lodge, as well as the "Catarqui," would take in seeing them distinguish themselves. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren of Elysian Lodge entertained the visiting brethren at a supper, and a pleasant time was spent. The party, after singing "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne," broke up at 10.30 with the usual "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

#### STRATFORD.

TECUMSEH LODGE.—The following is a list of officers of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 144, Stratford, for the current year:—

R W Bro Charles Kahn, W M; W Bro James P Woods, I P M; Bros Thos Maddocks, S W, James Steet, J W; P R Jarvis, Treas; A Caven, Sec'y, John Gibson, S D, D E K Stewart, J D; Samuel Beattie, I G; James Ames, Tyler, James A Carrall, M C; Charles Zollner, Walter Marshall, Stewards.

#### LODGE OF INSTRUCTION AT PETERBOROUGH.

##### ONTARIO DISTRICT

Pursuant to the notice given in our last number, and issued by R. W. Bro. Wm. McCabe, D.D.G.M. Ontario District, a large number of masonic brethren assembled at Peterborough from all parts of the Dominion west of Montreal. The object of this gathering was to hold a Lodge of Instruction, more immediately in connection with the Ontario District, but to which every brother within hail was cordially invited. The response (as evinced by the attendance) surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the promoter of the meeting, and it has clearly shown that the Order has a warm place in the hearts of those who range themselves under its banners. All were seemingly animated with one desire, viz., to acquire the pure and beautiful Ritual of Grand Lodge; and we feel certain this could not be done under a more skillful and willing officer than R. W. Bro. McCabe.

The original intention was to confine the meeting to the members of the Craft in the Ontario District; but some brethren outside the jurisdiction having expressed a desire to attend, the invitation was made general. There are seventeen Lodges in the Ontario District, all of which were represented; and, in addition, Lodges from as far west as Sarnia and as far east as Montreal, were represented by brethren from them being present. The Peterborough lodge-

room, which is large and elegantly furnished, was at times uncomfortably crowded, and at all times, during work, was well filled. On the third day of the meeting, the number present reached 130.

The delegates present from a distance numbered about eighty; and taking the meeting as a whole, it was perhaps the most successful and profitable masonic assembly that has ever been brought together within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. To say the greatest harmony prevailed is only to speak masonically. To say the most thorough brotherly feeling was exhibited, is to say that the spirit of Masonry was made manifest, and its teachings illustrated in "act as well as in word," which may be accepted as a true description of the feeling present in the meeting.

Coming more immediately to the objects of the meeting as affecting the brethren themselves, we observe that more was accomplished than could reasonably be expected in the time occupied. During the time spent, the opening and closing in the several degrees, and the ritual connected with them were fully and ably illustrated. Many subjects of Masonic jurisprudence were taken up and explained. The mode of examining visiting brethren; calling a Lodge off and on; the manner of conducting election of officers; the reception and disposition of petitions; the mode of giving the Grand Honors, and the circumstances under which they are to be given—were all illustrated to the entire satisfaction of the brethren present. In addition, many subjects of Masonic jurisprudence were taken up, ably discussed and explained. In their discussion, considerable talent and ability were displayed, and considerable light thrown on various somewhat perplexing questions. In short, the work indicated in the call for the meeting was all gone over repeatedly; and many Masters of Lodges who had but an imperfect knowledge of the ritual at the beginning of the meeting, succeeded in acquiring a satisfactory knowledge of it before its close. The punctual and diligent attendance, and close and severe application of the delegates, were most commendable. During each of the three daily sittings, as a rule, after the work had been illustrated and explained by the D. D. G. M. in general Lodge, the whole was broken up into small classes, each of which was placed under the charge of a skilful Master, who had proved his competency by exhibiting perfect work in the general meeting. In these classes, which were under the general superintendence of the D. D. G. M., and which were visited by him every few minutes, the less skilled and less expert brethren had a full opportunity of having the work repeated a number of times, and had thus every facility for its perfect and thorough acquisition. A not unimportant object attained was the giving of an opportunity to many brethren to make the personal acquaintance of each other. In seeing the work done under the superintendence of the most excellent D. D. G. M. Bro. McCabe, in whose ability all have such confidence, every officer present has been stimulated to renewed exertion to acquit himself well, and will no doubt see upon his return home that all work done under his superintendence shall be creditable. Too much praise cannot be given R. W. Bro. McCabe for his labors for the benefit of the order, and his own District in particular, and we would commend his example to

every D. D. G. M. within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

It is worthy of note that at certain intervals throughout the various sessions, some excellent Masonic hymns were sung by the brotherhood in attendance, which enlivened the other exercises.

Arrangements had been made by the Peterboro' Lodges, at the request of the D. D. G. M., that all the brethren attending should be entertained at Caisse's Hotel, at half the usual price; and we are pleased to say, everything that unremitting attention and watchfulness for the comfort of the guests could suggest, was done by the proprietors of that well known and well kept house.

At the close of the evening session of the Lodge on Friday, a very large gathering of the brotherhood assembled at Caisse's Hotel, where the Masons of Peterborough were to *fete* the visiting brethren. The party, numbering nearly ninety gentlemen, were presided over by W. M. Bro. Dr. Kincaid, who fulfilled the duties of Chairman in a becoming and highly creditable manner. W. Bro. D. S. Eastwood and Bro. J. F. Dennistoun occupied the places of Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. We regret that want of space prevents our giving a report of the many excellent speeches delivered. Suffice it is to say that the general principles and maxims of Masonry which naturally cropped out in the various speeches, together with the more than courteous demeanor towards each other, told most favorably on the uninitiated, and demonstrated clearly that the creed and commands of the Order are not only good in themselves, but also operative and influential towards the fraternal comity which is the prominent feature of the Institution. It was an occasion pleasant, profitable, and worthy of remembrance.

We are sure all who attended the Lodge of Instruction at Peterboro' will long remember it with feelings of pleasure. Those who had the work imperfectly before, had every facility afforded them for acquiring it, and we have no doubt there will be a much greater uniformity hereafter throughout the District than has been the case in the past.

Before the Lodge closed, resolutions were moved and carried unanimously, expressive of thanks to the Grand Trunk and Port Hope & Beaverton Railway Companies for their kindness in granting return tickets. To Brothers Turver and Jewett, proprietors of Caisse's Hotel, for their liberal reduction of charges and general attention; to the Peterboro' Brethren for their thoughtful arrangements and hospitable entertainment; to the D. D. G. M., R. W. Bro. William McCabe, for his courtesy and kindness in and out of the chair, in the Lodge and towards each individual member. The Lodge of Instruction meeting on Wednesday, the 24th, after a most profitable and interesting meeting of four days, was closed on the afternoon of Saturday, March 27th, amidst warm expressions of satisfaction on all sides.

"Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

The following is a list of the Delegates present:—

R. W. William McCabe, D. D. G. M., Oshawa; R. W. Rev. Vincent Clementi, Grand Chaplain, Peterboro'; R. W. C. D. Macdonnell, P. D. D. G. M., N. Y.; V. W. James Might, Grand Pursuivant, Millbrook; Bros. John Boyd, W. M. Oshawa; Ew. Edwards, P. M. Brighton; Joseph Davy, W. M., Brighton; S. T. Gates, J. W., Bowmanville; J. F. Mallory, P. M., Cobourg; Geo. Holmes, do; James

Pringle, Oshawa; M. A. Hawley, J. W., Campbellford; Louis Helmer, W. M., New Hamburg; H. M. Wright, P. M., Newburgh; H. O'Neil, W. M., Campbellford, P. R. Kincaid, W. M., Peterboro'; James Emaney, W. M., Prince Albert; Wm. S. Sexton, Port Perry; Fred J. Menet, W. M., Toronto; Albert Hurd, jr., S. W., Prince Albert; W. S. Burnett, S. W., Galt; M. Dunsford, Montreal; Jas. F. Dennistoun, J. W., Peterboro'; Fred Richardson, W. M., Napanee; J. D. Henderson, W. M., Colborne; W. H. Cluxton, Peterboro'; J. Irvine Davidson, do; Daniel McFarlane, do; Dr. A. S. Bristol, P. M., Napanee; James Miller, Peterboro'; John Kennedy, do; Wm. Cameron, J. W., do; H. Gladman, W. M., Lindsay; Adam Hudspeth, J. W., do; Chas. S. Jewett, jr., Lindsay; Ed. S. Hall, Peterboro'; R. Taylor, S. D., do; J. R. Ormond, S. W., do; Robt. M. Irwin, Port Hope; Thos. J. Winship, D. C., Peterboro'; Wm. Wood, do; Wm. N. Kennedy, Sec'y, do; H. G. Taylor, S. W., Port Hope; John J. Lundy, S. W., Peterboro'; H. T. Smith, Toronto; J. P. Campbell, W. M., Brooklyn; J. B. Bickell, P. M., do; R. P. Stephens, W. M., Toronto; C. R. Ford, P. M., Colborne; Jas. C. Brown, W. M. Hastings; D. S. Eastwood, W. M., Peterboro'; T. Redpath, P. M., do; W. Bruce Ferguson, Port Hope; D. McDougall, Peterboro'; J. E. Devlin, Campbellford; R. H. Green, Peterboro'; Robt. Romaine, do; H. T. Henderson, do; David Rea, jr., Montreal; Wm. Donnelly, Peterboro'; H. C. Rogers, do; Chas. Cameron, P. M., do; Wm. Mercer, Treas., do; Alex. Smith, P. M., do; Chas. Perry, P. M., do; Jas. Robertson, Bowmanville; John Waddell, W. M., Durham; E. Peplow, Port Hope; Fred Dimwoodie, Manastee; Jno. W. Wallace, Millbrook; R. Howell, do; R. E. Bywater, J. D., Colborne; Rich. Howden, Millbrook; Wm. Milne, I. G., Lindsay; John McMillan, do; J. P. Smith, J. W., Oshawa; John Irwin, do; S. N. Church, Port Hope; J. B. Traves, do; J. H. Woodman, Lindsay; T. Gladman, P. M., do; R. Nicholls, P. M., Port Hope; John Might, J. W., Percy; B. D. Furlong, W. M., do; J. B. Martin, Port Hope; J. J. Hall, Peterboro'; J. O'Donnell, P. S. W., do; Melville Millar, Orillia; Geo. Burnham, jr., Peterboro'; Alex. Bell, Sarnia; G. R. Richards, Port Hope; John Stevenson, do; T. B. Collins, J. W., Millbrook; Henry Turner, W. M., do; John Gillott, do; H. Fitzsimmons, Port Hope; T. S. Henry, P. M., Napanee; W. Staples, Millbrook; Geo. Knowlson, do; Jas. Collins, do; S. H. Walsh, do; W. G. Stevenson, P. M., Port Hope; J. Gladman, P. M., do; Geo. McLaren, do; W. H. Scott, Peterboro'.

**SILENT INFLUENCE.**—Rev. Albert Barnes says: "It is the bubbling stream that flows gently; the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm-house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or roaring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as He pours it from the hollow of His hand; but one Niagara is enough for the continent, or the world, while the same world requires thousands, and tens of thousands, of silver fountains and gently-flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and shall flow on, every day and night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the good qualities of relatives and friends."

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

We learn from the *Harbour Grace Standard*, that on Thursday, the 7th January, the Masonic Hall in Harbour Grace, lately finished, was consecrated according to the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Lodge "Harbour Grace," with a number of transient members and brethren of the Grand Lodge, assembled in its old Hall, and shortly afterwards formed in procession, and, preceded by the British Society with its Band, walked in the following order down Water Street to the Carbonar Road, and thence up Harvey Street to its new Hall:—

GRAND TYLER,  
With drawn sword.  
ENTERED APPRENTICE MASONS,  
Two and two.  
FELLOW-CRAFT MASONS,  
Two and two.  
MASTER MASONS,  
Two and two.  
THE LODGE,  
Covered with white satin, and carried by four Tylers with drawn swords.  
SILVER VASES CONTAINING WINE AND OIL,  
Carried by Brothers Tarpnell and Payne.  
GOLD VASE CONTAINING CORN,  
Carried by Brother R. Munn.  
THE STEWARDS WITH WANDS,  
Two and two.  
THE DEACONS WITH RODS,  
Two and two.  
FIRST LIGHT,  
Carried by Junior Warden.  
THE ARCHITECT,  
With Plumb, Square, and Level.  
THE BIBLE BEARER,  
Carrying Bible, Square and Compasses on a Velvet Cushion.  
THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY,  
THE ACTING GRAND CHAPLAIN,  
Rev. Brother A. Ross.  
THE SECOND LIGHT,  
Carried by Senior Warden.  
THE THIRD LIGHT,  
Carried by Brother J. O. Fraser.  
THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE,  
Hon. Judge Hayward.  
THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS,  
Carried by R. W. Master Rutherford.  
THE GRAND CLERK WITH STAFF,  
Brother W. P. Munn.  
THE GRAND SECRETARY WITH BAG,  
Brother Prescott Emerson.  
THE GRAND SWORD BEARER,  
Brother Higgins.  
THE SUBSTITUTE GRAND MASTER,  
Brother Ridley.

On arriving in front of the new Hall, the procession halted, when three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, followed by complimentary cheers given for the British Society, and acknowledged by them. The Masonic procession then entered the Hall, where some two hundred and fifty ladies and other guests had been provided with seats. The Lodge, covered, was placed in the centre of the room, and the Bible, Square and Compasses on the Pedestal. The SUBSTITUTE GRAND MASTER, and Grand Officers, took their places upon the Dais. The Acting Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother A. Ross, offered up a prayer, and read the CXXXIII Psalm. The first consecration Hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was then sung. The RIGHT W THE SUBSTITUTE GRAND MASTER then desired the ARCHITECT to return the working tools entrusted to his care at the laying of the Foundation Stone.

The Architect, Brother Hutchings, then stepped forward and delivered them to the GRAND SECRETARY, by whom they were returned to the proper officials, at the same time thus addressing the Substitute Grand Master:—

Right Worshipful Sir,

Having been entrusted with the superintendence and management of the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having according to the best of my ability accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the honour of this appointment, and beg leave to surrender up the implements which were committed to my care when the foundation of this fabric was laid, humbly hoping that the exertions which have been made upon this occasion will be crowned with your approbation and that of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

The GRAND SECRETARY then said:—

Right Worshipful Sir,

It is now my province to inform you that it is the unanimous desire of Lodge "Harbour Grace," and of the brethren here assembled, that this their new Hall be now solemnly consecrated, and to pray in their behalf that you will be pleased to consecrate the same according to the rites and ceremonies of our most ancient order.

The ladies and other guests, together with the Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts then retired.

The Lodge was then tyled and opened in due form. The ceremony of consecration was then proceeded with, and the Hall dedicated to MASONRY, VIRTUE, UNIVERSAL CHARITY, and BENEVOLENCE.

The Lodge being covered, the ladies and others were re-admitted, and the third consecration Hymn, "All Honors to our Master pay," was sung.

The ACTING GRAND CHAPLAIN then spoke as follows:—

Right Worsh. ful Substitute Provincial Grand Master, Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and Brethren

I do sincerely regret that the honour devolving upon me upon this occasion has not been assigned to some person more competent than I am to instruct and edify this large and respectable assemblage. Waived upon at a late hour last night, I only consented to undertake the duty on the express assurance that much would not be expected.

It is indeed a subject of sincere congratulation to us all that although we have been in existence, as a Lodge, but little over one year, we are nevertheless, through the energy and liberality of our members, now in a position to dedicate this spacious and commodious building to the interests of our cause.

I regard this Hall, now solemnly dedicated, according to the ancient rites of Freemasonry, to Virtue, Charity, and Universal Benevolence, as a credit to our Lodge. I look upon it as a credit to the town in which we reside, and I believe it will prove a lasting benefit to the community at large.

Our Order is indeed a noble one;—it holds a foremost place among all mere human institutions. Dating from an early period, it has come down to us, through all the revolutions of states and kingdoms, in all the integrity of its original principles. And during these thousands of generations, it has numbered among its members many of the great and good of mankind. Kings and Emperors, Princes and Nobles, Philosophers and Divines, have been willing to associate themselves with a fraternity in which all are considered brothers, and in which worth of character, alone, can confer a title to respect.

I claim, Sir, for the principles of our Order the sanction of Heaven. They have their foundation in the one infallible standard of right and wrong—the word of God. According to that word, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father" is, "to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world." And the new commandment which our Blessed Saviour came to promulgate was, "that we should love one another." Now, the cardinal principle of Freemasonry is *Brotherly Love*. Its grand object is mutual helpfulness. It inculcates universal benevolence, without distinction of class or colour, or country or creed, integrity and charity between man and man, subjection to civil authority, loyalty to our rightful Sovereign; and all this under the sanction of religion and the fear of God.

Its history in the past is a noble one. It is replete with deeds of loftiest and purest philanthropy. It tells of the captive delivered, the oppressed set free, and the poor relieved. And although of recent origin among ourselves, it has already proved a blessing, and carried comfort to the hearts of not a few in our community.

Men there are, in all human associations, who will fail of their duties; but it may be safely affirmed that no man who acts up to his principles as a Free Mason, can be a bad man. And, what is

more, I hesitate not to say, that if all men were to connect themselves with our Order, and act up to its principles, peace and good will would everywhere prevail, and war and oppression and slavery, with all their attendant evils, would be banished from our world.

Brethren of the Order, let us be true to ourselves. Let us live up to and do justice to our principles in Masonic conduct, and we will successfully refute the calumnies of our enemies, if any such there be. Let us but exemplify our professions in our daily practice, and we need not fear that we shall vindicate for ourselves a position and a name in the estimation of all right-thinking men, secure that our mysteries shall be handed down in all the integrity in which we have received them from those who have gone before us, to our children and children's children to the latest generation of those to come.

The PROVINCIAL GRAND SECRETARY, Brother Prescott Emerson, then said:—

*E. W. Substitute Grand Master, Brethren, Ladies and Gentlemen.*

I feel very much like the man bidden to a feast without a wedding garment. How can I hope to please an audience whose ears have been charmed by the eloquent address which has just been delivered by my Rev. Brother, the Acting Grand Chaplain. Like him I would have desired a little leisure to prepare some observations for this occasion, but unfortunately that has not been vouchsafed me. Permit me, Sir, in the first place, to congratulate you and Lodge "Harbour-Grace,"—in fact, I may say, your city, in the possession of a building so creditable to your community as the one in which we are at present assembled. It is, indeed, a circumstance worthy of mention, that although Masonry has existed in this colony for over one hundred years, with your city rests the privilege and the honour of erecting and consecrating the first Masonic Hall in the Island. It is true that it is not built entirely by the Masonic body: that highly honourable and charitable institution, the British Society, have equally borne their part with you; and to your united labours and enterprise your city is indebted for the erection of a building in which the graces and beauties of Architecture have been harmoniously blended with simplicity of design and stability of structure. That beautiful anthem, illustrating the dawn of pure Masonic light upon a world of darkness, seems not inapplicable to that progress which you, as Masons, have made in a period of little over twelve months:—

"This lovely creation was once all enshrouded  
With darkness like midnight and gloom like the grave,  
When Light from the East, with effulgence unclouded,  
Beamed bright on the mountain and danced on the wave.  
Now Nature, all stillness, awakes from her slumbers,  
Young Music first speaks with her soul-cheering numbers,  
And Darkness no longer with night-cloud encumbers  
The beautiful Temple where Masons reside.

The Sun, Moon and Planets were then put in motion,  
Describing their circles in bright beaming fire;  
And laws were prescribed to earth, air and ocean,  
By nature's Omnipotent, Omnipotent Sire.  
Then the Plumb-line was hung from the centre of Heaven,  
And the Gauge told the hour from even to even,  
And the Compasses marked out the path of the seven,  
That shone on the Temple where Masons reside."

—May then this "beautiful temple" ever continue a monument of Masonry in our land, and may the pure principles of our Order "wing their flight" from one end of it to the other, until all our countrymen are bound together by the mystic link of Masonic brotherhood. It does not become us as Masons to praise ourselves, yet our Order is of that antiquity that we may be pardoned if we, upon an occasion such as this, speak in flattering terms of the utility and excellence of our Royal Art. Coeval as Masonry is, with the creation of man, it has attended his steps ever since, has been the hand-maid of civilization, and the pioneer of science and art. It has soothed the sorrows and relieved the wants of the widow and the orphan, and in the march of philanthropy has ever borne inscribed upon its banners, the mottoes of "Brotherly Love," "Relief and Truth." Aye, and even upon the field of battle and of carnage, the blood-thirsty weapon of the conquerer has been dashed aside by the mighty ægis of Masonic Charity. Even in heathen lands let Masonry once exert her Heaven-descended talents—let her rear the dwelling and teach the lofty temple to emulate the clouds—and see what a train of arts immediately enter and join in ample suite to give their patron, Architecture, completion and glory. Lo! at their head, Sculpture, with his animating chisel, bids the forming marble breathe! See Painting with his vivid pencil, steal Nature's fairest tints, while the glowing canvass starts beneath his touch into beauty and life! See the long hours of the loom, the storied tapestry and the rich wrought silk, employed to decorate the habitation which every exertion of the manufacturer and mechanic are busied to complete! Our Order excludes women, and why? It is not because we doubt their capability to obey our laws, or that the duties of Masonry could not be efficiently discharged by them. But if they were admitted our Order might lose

that harmony and brotherly love which are among its chief attributes. We know how to pay a proper respect to those who have been ordained our help-mates, but if they were admitted within our Lodge, jealousy might inflame our bosoms, and that "green-eyed monster" would at once transform loving Brothers into hated and detested rivals. With this explanation, I must ask the fairer portion of the audience to be satisfied. Whence come these tasteful and elegant decorations which add so much to the attractions of this Hall to-day? Are not the delicate fingers and purer taste of our fair friends traceable in these almost fairy-like festoons. But I must pause. I recognise in your proceedings, Sir, of this day, merely an index of what is yet to come. You have given a great impetus to Masonry, but your good work has only commenced. Continue it in the same broad catholic spirit of enlightenment and enterprise, and justify the noble apostrophe of the poet—

"Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something now,  
That which ye have done but earnest of the things that ye shall do."

Brother RUTHERFORD, R. W. Master of Lodge "Harbour Grace," also addressed the assemblage in a fervent and enthusiastic manner. He felt proud of the position which he occupied, and of the rapid progress which Masonry had made in Conception Bay since the establishment of a Lodge here. He spoke at length of the purity of Masonic principles, and the benefits which a strict adherence to them conferred upon all classes of men, but more especially upon those who were members of the order. He vindicated the purity of Masonic principles, and the dignity and reputation of the brotherhood over the whole world; and concluded a speech which elicited great applause.

The SUBSTITUTE GRAND MASTER, Brother RIDLEY, then said:—

I must first express my great regret that we are not favoured here to-day with the presence of the Right Worshipful our Provincial Grand Master, who by his skill in the arts and mysteries of Masonry, would have worthily filled the place which I occupy. He mentions in a telegram how sorry he is that he cannot be with us. I am sure that all the brethren will regret it equally with myself, as his experience in the usages of the Craft would have stood him good stead in the sacred ceremony to be performed here to-day, in the consecration of this building.

In his absence I have the honour to hold the elevated position of his Substitute; and I must say that I am proud to be in this position, supported as I am by so many brethren of experience and zeal for our Ancient Order. It is not an every day occurrence that we are called upon to celebrate, but we are here to assist at the consecration of a building which shall be a habitation for worthy men meeting together for good. In conjunction with the British Society, this fine structure has been initiated and completed, and it speaks highly for the enthusiasm of both their body and our own, that the work should have been carried on with such energy that in less than six months, from its inception, we are all enabled to meet under its roof to-day.

May the structure be devoted to the sacred interests of morality and religion! I trust that its members will always act in conformity to the rights of our venerable Order, and the constitution of our Ancient Fraternity. The wayfaring Mason will here find comfort as he goes along, and to the brethren generally I hope that it may be the cause of promoting brotherly love and harmony amongst us. I will conclude with the aspiration that this structure may be preserved for the purposes of Masonry till time shall be no more!

The ceremony then being concluded the ladies and guests retired. The Hall was then tyled and closed in due form.

In the evening a public Ball and Banquet, in honor of the occasion, were given, when upwards of 200 participated in the festivities, which were highly pleasant and successful. After supper the following loyal Masonic and other toasts were given, viz:—"The Queen and Royal Family. The Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The Craft all over the World. The Provincial Grand Master of Newfoundland. The Substitute Grand Master. The St. John's Lodges. His Excellency the Governor. The Judges of the Supreme Court," to which Judge

Hayward replied, and in doing so, also said that it gave him much pleasure upon this occasion to propose a toast, which he was sure only required to be mentioned to be received with enthusiasm. News had been received in town that day of the distinguished honour of Knighthood having been conferred upon one whom he was sure was respected and esteemed by all present, he alluded to the Hon. H. W. HOYLES, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, a native of the country, and who has adorned the Judicial Bench by his legal acquirements, honesty and impartiality. He was pleased that at Harbour Grace, and at the opening of this Hall, the first public opportunity should offer for proposing this toast, and testifying their appreciation of one so much esteemed. The toast was then drank amidst rounds of applause. After which the supper party retired to enjoy themselves the remainder of the night in the pleasurable occupation of "tripping it on the light fantastic toe," which was kept up with good spirit long after "the wee short hour ayont the twal."

#### INSTALLATION.

The members of Tasker Lodge No. 454, met according to previous announcement, at the Masonic Hall St. John's, on Wednesday the 17th March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 579, R. E.; St. John's Lodge, No. 579, R. E.; Avalon Lodge, No. 776, R. E.; the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, R. E., the Hon. J. S. CLIFT; the Right Worshipful Master, G. C. RUTHERFORD, Esq., and several members of Lodge Harbour-Grace, No. 476, R. S.; together with a number of transient Brethren,—preparatory to walking in procession to the Free St. Andrew's Church, where an able and most appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. Bro. MOSES HARVEY, and a collection made in aid, of the "Tasker Educational Fund." After which the Brethren returned to the Masonic Hall, when the R. W. M., and Officers of Tasker Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year were installed at high noon by the P. Grand Master, R. S. (A. MACKAY, Esq.) and are as follows:—

Bros. Alexander Smith, R. W. M.; John McL. Muir, W. S. W.; W. H. Warren, W. J. W.; Rev. Moses Harvey, *Chaplain*; Bros. W. D. Morrison, *Treasurer*; Thomas Wright, *Secretary*; John Carnell, S. D.; Edward Rothwell, J. D.; John Huges, Robt. Templeton, *Stewards*; John Spry, I. G., William Smith, *Tyler*.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

##### ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

On Monday, 29th March, the new "The Hiram" Chapter, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Canada, was opened, consecrated, and the officers duly installed, according to ancient custom.

The ceremony took place in the lodge-room belonging to Queen's Lodge, No. 10, R. N. S., Sherbrooke; but the Chapter will be removed to Goldenville as soon as the new Masonic Temple at the latter place shall have been completed, and it is now in full progress.

The officers are: E. Comp. Joseph Conway Brown, Z., (member, also, of the Hiram Chapter in Hamilton); E. Comp. John MacNab (P. S. W. of Queen's Lodge, Sherbrooke), H.; and E. Comp. Stephen Goodall, J.

The installation of the new officers was performed

by E. Comp. C. J. Macdonald, P. Z. St. Andrew's Chapter, Halifax, and Grand Sec. Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; E. Comp. Taylor, P. Z. same Chapter, and E. Comp. Verge, P. Z. Truro Chapter.

The Convocation was also attended by several members of the various Halifax Chapters, who, with true masonic spirit, travelled the "rough roads" from New Glasgow to Sherbrooke in order to be present.

This Chapter is the first one formed in Nova Scotia under the authority of the Grand Chapter of Canada. We wish "The Hiram" a happy and prosperous career.

**BE CAUTIOUS.**—"Let us remember that at the present time our every word and act are closely scrutinized by most active, vigilant, and earnest enemies of Masonry, anxious for even a straw on which to base their wicked, slanderous persecutions. Our best defence and protection against their attacks is to purify our Order by purging our Lodges of the unworthy, and carefully guarding the outer door, so that none but those whose daily lives are a guaranty of honor and uprightness can gain admission. The *motives* of each applicant should be closely scrutinized, and his character and standing carefully investigated. It is not enough that no one knows any evil of him. He should possess positive and affirmative qualities of goodness and influence, such as tend to raise him in the scale of life. The external qualifications of 'worldly wealth or honor' should never be considered for a moment when the internal qualifications of mind and heart, of truth, honesty, and uprightness before God and man are wanting."  
*G. M. of Iowa.*

#### At Rest.

**DIED.**—On Thursday, the 11th March, W. Bro. Solomon Stogdill, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Agnew, Lloydtown. His remains were interred in the Wesleyan burying ground, with masonic honors. Deceased was, at the time of his death, a member of Union Lodge, No. 118, in which he held the rank of P. M., and was also one of the oldest Masons in Canada, having been initiated in the United States in 1817. Up to within a few weeks of his death, W. Bro. Stogdill was an active and zealous member of the Craft; and used frequently to relate with great satisfaction his early masonic experience in Canada, when Lodges were few and widely separated, and the brethren of the "mystic tie" had seldom the privilege of meeting together for their peculiar labor or social intercourse. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Sunday last, and the almost impassable state of the roads, a large number of brethren, hailing from the various Lodges, took part in the funeral ceremony. His remains were borne to their last resting place by six brethren of the same rank in the Craft as the deceased held.

**DIED.**—At Grimsby, on the 17th ult., R. W. Bro. Dr. Fitch, P. D. D. G. M., aged 52 years.

Bro. Fitch was a member of Union Lodge No. 7; and we are requested to publish the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Lodge, held after the interment with Masonic honours, of our R. W. Brother:—

"Resolved,—That it is with feelings of the deepest regret we have to record the death of our late Right Worshipful Brother Dr. Wm. Fitch, who, for eleven years was an active and zealous member of this Lodge and of the Craft in general, and we consider in losing him this Lodge has lost one of its brightest ornaments, as Grand Lodge having seen fit through his worthiness to confer on him the honour of District Deputy Grand Master, thus conferring it on this Lodge, and we hereby express our deep fraternal sympathy with his bereaved widow and family on this their deep affliction."

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