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THE FREEMASONS' JOURNAL,



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MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1870.

No. 7

FREEMASONRY IN EGYPT.

A few observations upon this subject, from one who has just returned to England, after a lengthened stay in Egypt, may not be uninteresting to the numerous brethren who are subscribers to your valuable journal. Although Freemasonry was not actually originated in Egypt, yet it is well known that the Egyptian nation was of the first that sought to be initiated into its mysteries and privileges, and so universally was it diffused over the country, that even to this day many of the ordinary modes of salutation by the people may be clearly traced back to ancient Freemasonry, for they are manifestly imperfect copies of some of our signs. With these facts before us, it does appear strange that we do not find any old lodges in the country, but since the days of Pythagoras, and other ancient philosophers, who were real working Masons, and whose great delight it was to scatter far and near the principles of Freemasonry, many centuries have elapsed, during the latter part of which time the old, ardent spirit of our brethren forefathers appears to have almost died out: It was extremely gratifying to me to find that a revival of our institutions had been progressing in Alexandria since the first modern lodge, "Pyramid" was instituted about eight or nine years ago, under the Grand Orient of France; then followed the St. John's No. 199, under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, and the Lodge Ecossais, No. 166, which all continue in a flourishing condition. Of Italian lodges, three have been established, and kept up—viz: the Nuova Pompaja, Mæris, and Abraham Lincoln.

The majority of the brethren in Egypt decidedly prefer the mode of working used in lodge to be that sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England—hence from the St. Johns has sprung the Zetland—and the Italians are most anxious to open a lodge of their own, under the English Constitution, similarly. Several have been established at Cairo, and among the most flourishing may be

mentioned the Bulmer (worked in English) La Grecia (in Greek) and Concor-
dia (in Italian). The Sphynx Lodge (German) is also doing well.

It will be remembered that about three years ago, the Grand Lodge of
England appointed H. H. Prince Halim, Pasha, Grand Master for Egypt,
much to the satisfaction of the craft in general. Unfortunately, a disagree-
ment sprung up between him and the Viceroy, of so serious a nature that for
the last two years the prince has been exiled. A reconciliation between these
great men is, however, looked forward to, as the Khedive is desirous that his
son should become a Freemason, and our Egyptian brethren are confident
that the young prince will not plead the cause of his illustrious Grand Master
with his father in vain. Should this happy result follow, which can scarcely
be doubted, it will add one more proof of the value of Freemasonry to humanity,
and one more jewel to the thousands which shine with undiminished lustre in
its glorious crown.

We see in Egypt, what is never to be found in this country, or perhaps
in any other : Lodges composed of half a dozen or more different creeds and
nationalities. There you may see in one lodge, Arabs, Turks, English, French,
Germans, Italians, Greeks, and others, working harmoniously together—
another instance of the universality and benign influence of Freemasonry upon
mankind.

Our Egyptian brethren, however, do more than live peacefully in their
lodges : for during the fearful visitation of cholera which occurred in 1865,
when the deaths daily were numbered by thousands, the members of the Lodge
Pyramid lost no time in forming a committee, with the members of the other
Alexandrian lodges, for the relief of the sufferers, without distinction of creed,
sect, or nation. Night and day were the brethren seen visiting the sick,
and gratuitously dispensing medicines to the poor creatures, who would other-
wise have died from neglect, and helping those who were too poor and too
prostrate to help themselves. Years upon years will pass ere the acts of our
brethren in Alexandria, in the year 1865 shall have been forgotten. They
are not, however, content to rest upon their past generous deeds, and are now
making great efforts to establish a Masonic dispensary to be supported by do-
nations and subscriptions. Its object is to supply medicines gratuitously to
the really deserving poor, of which there are multitudes in Alexandria. A
more laudable undertaking could not have been devised, and I trust that our
brethren in other distant lands will not be slow to copy the noble example
of the brethren in Alexandria, and thus make the true influence of Free-
masonry to be felt more sensibly throughout the world.—*London Freemason.*

KORN KOBB BECOMES A MASON.

I flatter myself, I understand something about secret societies. I've had
a passion for that sort of thing ever since I was old enough to tell lies. I have
scouted around pretty extensively among the different organizations. I've been
an Orangeman, and a Fenian, and a Good Templar, and a Counterfeiter, and
also a Knight of Malta. I have belonged to the Sons of Temperance, and the
Odd Fellows, and the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Band of
Hope, and a band of burglars. I've been into everything, and thought I
knew everything almost, but I didn't. Three months ago I became infatuated

with Masonry, and since I joined that organization, I've discovered that there are several things connected therewith, that outsiders *don't* know just a pretty good deal about. Now, Mr. Editor, I propose making these secrets public, not out of compassion for my fellow men, who may be tending toward Masonry, and act as a warning, and so on, because I haven't got a spark of human kindness in my breast, and would rather see every mother's son put to the torture than not, but because I have a spite against the fellows that initiated me, who made the irons too hot, and the goat too frisky, and treated me with a roughness, generally, that the occasion did not warrant.

Before fulminating my narrative I will state for the benefit of those who don't know, that Masonry is about six hundred thousand years old. It was old when the fraternity got into trouble at the tower of Babel, and it was old when Adam put on his apron first as Grand Master in the Eden Lodge. As a more convincing proof of its antiquity I would just mention that a party of miners the other day in one of their excavations, came upon the petrified remains of a Masonic Lodge with the members in their places and all complete, and eminent geologists who have examined the fossils are of the opinion that these bodies have been imbedded in the rock for more than fifteen thousand years.

On the evening I was to be initiated I made my will and took a most affecting leave of my family. Thus prepared I started for the lodge, accompanied by Brother John Smith, S. R. S. P. T., who was to "see me through." We had no difficulty in getting past the first entrance; but when we knocked at the second, a fat little fellow looked out through a round hole in the door, and put this startling instigatory to Brother Smith: Chetuxehrouhghcoek-alorum, to which Brother Smith replied cheerfully nix-my-dolly-whack-doo. The little fellow then said: Flodzestcompbritiditytumtum, and my conductor giving a satisfactory answer we were permitted to enter. Before I had time to look about me a long-legged scoundrel knocked me over with a club; he then stood on my feet and another marauder made a rush at me and brought me down again. After I had undergone this exhilarating exercise for five minutes, they stretched me out on a bench and examined my teeth, and pinched muscles, and stuck pins into me all over, and shoved cayenne pepper up my nose, and poured molten lead into my trousers pockets, and pulled hairs out of the back of my neck, with red hot pincers, with a view, I suppose, to make me feel unembarrassed and at home.

* * * * *

When I came to my senses I was alone in the ante-room of the lodge. It was a lively and cheerful apartment. A couple of crocodiles were amusing themselves in a corner, and a few full grown rattle-snakes were practising the flying trapeze on the stove-pipe. The furniture consisted chiefly of half a dozen mummies, the skeletons of Captain Kidd, Lucretia Borgia, Guy Fawkes, Jack the Giant Killer, Oliver Cromwell, the Wandering Jew, William the Conqueror, Christopher Columbus, and Dick Turpin; a flying machine, three barrels of gunpowder, and a remarkably healthy and well developed wild cat. Just then half a dozen pirates, clad in aprons and sashes, rushed into the room with a whoop. One of them, the biggest and ugliest, who appeared to be the chief, ordered the attendants in a voice of thunder, to trot out the animal. The attendants disappeared but immediately re-appeared, leading an iron-clad

goat, a regular double decker with sixteen horns, a pair of wings, and seven or eight tails stuck all over him. My eyes were bandaged and I was told to mount. I said, gentlemen, if you'll excuse me I would rather not. I'm not accustomed to going up in a balloon; besides I've an engagement down town. My wife wants to see me particularly. I'll be back in a few minutes; I rather think my house is on fire, but I'll be back in a few minutes, yes gentlemen in a few—Before I could finish my sentence, I was seized from behind and planted firmly astride of the infernal goat. Somebody then said let go, and away we went. I've been through a good many perilous scenes; I've taken part in an election fight; I've been down in a railway collision, and up in a steamboat explosion. I've fallen down three flight of stairs, and walked out of a fourth story window, but this goat excursion was a little ahead of them all. When I come to reflect on the matter in cold blood I wonder that I ever came out alive. The furious beast kicked and screamed, and rolled over, and turned back somersaults, and front somersaults, and drove me against the ceiling and underneath the chairs, till the bandage fell from my eyes, and I had to let go. The goat vanished up the chimney in a blue flame, and I found myself in the centre of the lodge room; with about fifty Masons in aprons, and nothing else, dancing a war dance round me. The rest of the members were standing on their heads in the different corners, all but one cadaverous looking bucaner, who seemed to be the head of the department. Soon they left off dancing and marched round the room chanting an inspiring dirge. I was then hauled up in front of the chief's desk, who thus addressed me: "Brother Kobb, you are now one of us. You are a member of an institution that has lasted over three million years. You are impervious to mundane influences. You are water proof and fire proof. You are overproof. You can walk through the river or sit down on a red hot stove with impunity. Mortal man cannot harm you, and the devil himself must curl up his tail and walk off at your approach. Be virtuous, Mr. Kobb, and you will be happy."

I then assumed a sash and apron, and stood hot whiskeys all around, and I was a Mason.

KORN KOB, JR.

CONTRA BONOS MORES.

If there is one thing which can be considered more than another against good manners, whether by a Mason or by a profane, it is the unsought-for meddling in the affairs of another jurisdiction or family.

P. G. Master Vaux, of *Philadelphia*, which Masonically means the whole State of Pennsylvania, at the banquet given to visiting brethren of other States, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple, corner Twenty-third Street and Sixth avenue, on the 8th instant, advised the Grand Officers and members of Grand Lodge of New York, then present, to beware of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The unsought for advice was a piece of impertinence "*contra bonos mores*," and would have undoubtedly been rebuked but for the amenities of the occasion, the more especially as every one present knew it was "*Vox et preterea nihil*."—(*Pomeroy's Democrat*.)

INTERNATIONAL LAW OF FREEMASONRY.

By M. W. G. M. Graham.

The existence in the world of more than one *supreme* Grand Lodge, created the necessity for limitations of *exclusive* jurisdiction. Guided by a wisdom beyond human, the Fraternity of Freemasons adopted the principle of coterminousness or coincidence of political and masonic boundaries; and this has become the "international law" of Freemasonry regarding the establishment, *exclusive* jurisdiction and naming Grand Lodges.

From this great principle, many and important corollaries are deducible, and are adopted for the guidance and governance of the Craft.

Governments fix or alter the limits of Kingdoms, Republics, States, Provinces, Districts, Municipalities, and the like, and a *change* having thus been made, "the law of Freemasonry makes a corresponding change in Masonic jurisdiction."

In all this there is no political interference with Masonry, and no acknowledgment by the Fraternity, of governmental or other supremacy.

Also, the cession, or recession by political authority, of territories or portions of territories, necessarily causes the transference of Masonic allegiance, as, for example, when the Alexandria portion of the District of Columbia was by the Federal Government, ceded to the State of Virginia, the allegiance and jurisdiction of the Lodge or Lodges situated therein, were, along with the territory, transferred to the Grand Lodge of the State of Virginia.

Again, the disseverance by political authority of a portion of the original territory under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, destroys its *exclusive* but not *concurrent* jurisdiction over the territory so dissevered; as, for instance, the "Grand Lodge of the territory of Washington" claimed a continuance of *exclusive* jurisdiction over the "Territory of Idaho," which had by the Federal Government been politically dissevered from its territorial "area," and for a time made grievous accusation against the G. L. of Oregon, for the erection of a new Lodge therein, and thus practically declaring that the dissevered portion of the former Territory of Washington was "unoccupied territory," until such time as the Lodges situated in the dissevered territory should form a Grand Lodge in and for the Territory of Idaho.

The decision of the Masonic world was against the claim of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, and in due time she acknowledged her error, and gracefully withdrew her complaint against the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

The Grand Lodge of Texas now exercises exclusive Masonic jurisdiction over that magnificent State; yet no one dreams that should the increase of population and other circumstances cause its political disseverance into the *four* States contemplated by the original resolution of Annexation to the United States, that the G. L. of Texas would lay claim to perpetual Masonic jurisdiction over these new States, because they were formerly an integral portion of her territory; but she would regretfully, of course, yet peacefully, gracefully and proudly recognize each G. L. when formed as her own offspring; and should any other geographically extensive country in which there was a G. L., be either by the fortunes of war, or by the mutual agreement of its own people, or otherwise politically dissevered into two separate States

or Provinces, and the name of the original State obliterated and a new one given to each State; then there must of necessity be two Grand Lodges formed, each circumscribed in its operations by its own State boundaries, and the whole Fraternity therein would wisely act and honestly abide by all the consequences involved in or arising therefrom.

GRAND LODGE of QUEBEC.

From Address of Grand Master of Maine.

In the able and interesting report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which is herewith presented for your consideration, will be found two subjects to which I feel compelled to call your attention.

The first is the claim for recognition from a body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Since the establishment of independent Grand Lodges in the United States, it has been held to be sound masonic law that independent Grand Lodges may of right be organized where independent Governments exist. This right has been affirmed and re-affirmed by American Grand Lodges until it is no longer a doubtful question. *That right admitted, of course no act of mother Grand Lodges, can prevent its exercise.* In this case we find

First. That the Province of Quebec is an independent State.

Second. That more than three lodges united in forming the Grand Lodge.

Third. That a majority of the lodges in the Province were represented at the meeting for organization, or have given in their adhesion to the newly created Grand Lodge.

Fourth. That the proceedings in its establishment were regular.

These being facts, I feel that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge, and in accordance with its customs in such cases, to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec and give her a fraternal welcome into the family of American Grand Lodges. In doing this we affirm solemnly that we have none but the most fraternal feelings towards the Grand Lodge of Canada, and are only animated by a desire to promote the harmony of the whole fraternity, and maintain the right. I have this morning received a dispatch from M. W. Bro. Stevenson, requesting that action upon this subject be delayed until the receipt of a letter and documents which he had mailed to me. You will undoubtedly comply with his request.

The second subject is the unfortunate position maintained by the Grand Orient of France. This question, as well as the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has been most thoroughly and ably discussed by the indefatigable chairman of your Committee of Foreign Correspondence.

FURTHER RECOGNITION G. L. OF QUEBEC.

It affords us profound satisfaction to announce, that we have official information, that the Grand Lodges of Iowa, and New Hampshire have acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and cordially welcomed it into the sisterhood of American Grand Lodges. This is as it should be, for whenever a true knowledge of the laws governing such cases is possessed the result will be the same.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

MASONIC.

Extract from a report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, as submitted to and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia at its Annual Communication, held at Halifax on the 24th and 25th of June, 1870.

Your committee also had presented to them documents of various kinds from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada, asking the Grand Lodge to withhold recognition from what they term the *so called Grand Lodge* of Quebec as clandestine and irregular.

They have also a mass of papers from the recently formed body in the Province of Quebec who ask the recognition of their claims as a legally constituted Grand Lodge, and claim Masonic jurisdiction exclusively over that Province.

The consideration of the subject has been to your committee one of grave importance, and received from them earnest attention, involving, as it does, the question of the recognition of a new grand body which is declared irregular by another with whom we are in fellowship already, and with whom we have interchanged representatives.

It will be remembered that your committee, at the last Quarterly Communication, made a report advising the postponement of the discussion until the present Annual Communication, as they felt that the presence of a larger representation, at this time in Grand Lodge, would, in the decision arrived at, be of more weight and much satisfaction to all concerned.

In reviewing the whole subject, your committee has come to the conclusion to recommend a full and unqualified recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the supreme governing Masonic body in that Province.

Were any other recommendation presented, they feel that this Grand Lodge would be placed in a false position especially as regards jurisdiction, and recognizing, as they do, the unalterable principle of the right of each of the four provinces comprising (under the British American Act) the Dominion of Canada, to govern masonically within their own territorial limits. They hold, therefore, the position assumed and claimed by the Brethren in the Province of Ontario, in that of exercising jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec, to be utterly untenable and contrary to every principle of masonic jurisprudence, within the knowledge of your committee.

Your Committee have no desire to lengthen their report by statements of opinion upon the application of this case to every known principle of masonic law. Recognized and standard authorities are so explicit upon a subject thoroughly and carefully investigated, until resulting in conclusions acknowledged by the Grand Lodges of the world to be correct and proper, that it would be a work of supererogation on their part to attempt to do so further than in this connection to express their firm conviction and belief that each of the four provinces (confederated politically) have exclusive jurisdiction in that province, and that any lodges chartered and existing by any other authority whatever must be declared irregular and the members clandestine.

In the expression of this belief they appear to be in accord with the present Most Worshipful Grand Master of Canada, M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, and the present Most Worshipful Grand Master of Quebec, Bro. J. H. Graham, as they find that these distinguished Brethren united as mover and

seconded in a resolution submitted at Kingston annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1867 (per proceedings) in which they enunciated the principle, and arrived at the conclusion: "That the best interests of Masonry required the organization of a Grand Lodge in each of the four provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada, being satisfied that this course would be strictly in accordance with the laws and regulations of Freemasonry, respecting the establishment of Grand Lodges, and believing that more substantial union would thereby be secured, &c." This was in opposition to a resolution by Most Worshipful Bro. W. M. Wilson, then Grand Master of Canada, which affirms the principle and expresses the hope that the love of union and sincere desire to promote the best interests of Masonry will induce the other members of Fraternity residing in other parts of the Dominion eventually to re-unite with us in securing harmonious and supreme Masonic Government in Canada. If our Most Worshipful Brethren were correct as they appear to have been unanimous in their views on the subject in 1867, surely the same views were equally so in 1869, and naturally led this jurisdiction to still conform to the principles they presented so ably and so thoroughly in accordance with their own preconceived opinions and feelings. From this stand point your committee find it difficult to reconcile this unanimity of opinion with the *unfraternal hasty and summary* edict of suspension issued against our Most Worshipful Bro. J. H. Graham, and the Right Worshipful Brethren associated with him in the movement, for committing an act (not unexpected) which we are previously informed is considered to be for the best interests of Masonry, and so strictly in accordance with the laws and regulations of Freemasons respecting the establishment of Grand Lodges.

Your committee in considering these voluminous mass of documents presented to them have not had an enviable task but they have endeavored to candidly and deliberately form an honest opinion for the consideration of your Most Worshipful body, an opinion, unbiassed by any personal consideration to either one side or the other and resulting in the feeling that, while deeply impressed with the grave responsibility imposed upon them and having to consider questions of so vital importance to the Brethren of the sister Provinces, duty and justice demands from them the formal recognition.

That this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia extends to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec a fraternal recognition and welcome, with an earnest and hopeful wish of ever increasing harmony and Brotherly love.

Your committee close their report with the express hope that by the principles of our order, the peculiarly unhappy differences existing between our brethren may be speedily adjusted, and give this Grand Lodge the gratification of knowing that again brotherly love prevails.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, by

GEO. T. SMITHERS,

(COPY)

This report was submitted by a large committee of brethren and supported by all the leading jurists in the Grand Lodge, and carried amidst great applause.

AT REST.

Died suddenly at Lachine, on the 8th inst, Bro. F. A. Spaulding, aged 22 years.

This sudden call exhorts us all to remember that in the midst of life we are in death. Our deceased Brother appeared to be in the enjoyment of perfect health, but alas! the fell destroyer claimed him without an instant's warning. He was well known and greatly beloved by all with whom he was brought in contact, and his inherent good qualities causes his loss to be mourned by more than his relatives; we heartily sympathize with the latter in their "hour of distress," finding consolation that He who knows all hearts will judge our deceased Brother with clemency and mercy. A large number of Brethren and friends followed his remains, which were committed to their last resting place with Masonic rites, on the 11th inst.

THE FREEMASONS' JOURNAL.

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1870.

THE GRAND LODGE OF "CANADA."

This Grand Lodge held its annual communication in Toronto on the 13th instant, and following days. Great interest was manifested throughout the Dominion as to the result of this meeting; and it was confidently expected by all good Masons, that the grand principles of the Fraternity would triumph over the passions and prejudices of men; and that the Masons assembled in Toronto would accept the verdict given against their pretensions, by the Grand Lodges, and the Masonic press throughout the world, recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and form themselves into the Grand Lodge of Ontario. Our readers will have seen from the public prints that the very reverse has been the decision arrived at, and we are sure they will join with us in protesting against that decision, as unmasonic, and unjust towards the Masons of the Province of Quebec.

Briefly stated, the proceedings of the meeting in question are as follows:—

G. Master Stevenson alluded to the matter in his address, stated that he had granted duplicate warrants for several Lodges and asked Grand Lodge to confirm his actions. He was affected to tears in reading the concluding portion of his address and received great sympathy from the assembly.

Several motions were then brought forward to refer the matter to different committees; and it was finally referred to the Board of general pur-

poses, who were to consider the matter that evening, and report to Grand Lodge next morning when the subject would be discussed.

The report they presented stated, 1st, that the decision arrived at in December last was in their opinion "right," and could not be changed; 2nd, that the same number of Lodges who adhered to their jurisdiction at that time (18) still claimed their protection which our readers are aware is not true. 3rd, that it was not *expedient* to recognize the G. L. of Quebec, for these reasons; and they considered it the duty of their G. Lodge to never desert any Masons in this Province, (no matter how small their number) who desired to retain their connection with the G. L. of "Canada."

The whole of the next day was devoted to the consideration of this report. The Masons in Quebec, who still desire to retain their connection with the G. L. of Canada, mustered in large force—nearly fifty—and comprising about a sixth part of all the Masons of this Province who have not joined the G. L. of Quebec (including of course all the irregular and clandestine Lodges.) They made forcible appeals to the Ontario Masons for protection, and dwelt upon sacrifices they had made in their cause—(our readers are aware the sacrifices were all on the other side.) An attempt was made to have the G. L. of Quebec heard in the G. L. in support of their claims, but without success. It was decided the only way they could be heard, would be, on the summonses served on them, to shew cause why they should not be *expelled*. After several hours discussion it was attempted to have the question considered on its merits of *right* and *justice*. Past G. Master Judge Wilson moved, and Past G. Master, T. D. Harrington, seconded a motion, to the effect; that as other G. Lodges had recognized the G. L. of Quebec, that it was their duty to do so also, on certain conditions stated in the motion. About 8 o'clock P. M. after Bro. Bernard had delivered a vehement speech against the motion, G. Master Stevenson refused to hear Judge Wilson in reply. The motion was put to the meeting, declared lost, and the report of the Board of G. purposes declared adopted. The Banquet followed immediately afterwards. It was noticeable that the three Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge were not present and the same may be said of the larger number of the most eminent Masons, who have been connected with the G. L. of Canada, since its formation.

The decision arrived at was one of *feeling*. The question of right, justice, or expediency, received no consideration. Though most of the delegates in Toronto had express instructions from their Lodge to recognize the G. L. of Quebec: they allowed their feelings to be worked on by the appeals of the few Masons in this Province, who still desire—for their own ends,—to retain their connection with the G. L. of Canada. They have by their decision

declared, that, being the stronger body, they will not consider the right or justice of the case, but will use all their power and influence to *crush out* the G. L. of Quebec, and all who recognize its rights and privileges. And as an earnest of their intentions, they have re-elected G. Master Stevenson and his Deputy Gutman to fill the same positions in which they have done so much injury to the cause of Masonry in this Dominion during the past year. This last act can only be considered as a direct insult to the Fraternity throughout the world, and we are sure will meet with general condemnation.

The effect of the decision on the G. L. of Quebec will make this difference—they have been under the impression that the decision of the G. L. of “Canada” in December last, resulted from their want of knowledge of the state of affairs in this Province. Therefore, since that time, no effort has been spared to place before the Masons of Ontario the true facts of the case; and they were fully informed of the disgraceful and dishonourable proceedings of their adherents in this Province. In the face of all this comes their recent action, and we must now call upon the Masonic Fraternity throughout the world, to condemn this unjust decision; and, as we have *right* on our side, we are sure that the G. L. of Canada as at present constituted, will be taught the necessary lesson to them, that they must be guided by Masonic law and jurisprudence, or cease to be a body of Masons, as recognized by the ancient landmarks, constitutions, and regulations of the fraternity.

To the brethren who acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as the only legal masonic governing body in this Province, we know, we need make no appeal,—they are true men,—and we are convinced that the Grand Lodge of Quebec will, as soon as it can be called together, take such measures for their protection, and its own honour, as will show that this persecution can only have one effect, that of consolidating all true Masons in this Province under one jurisdiction; where, working together in peace and harmony among themselves, they will be able to resist all evil outside influence, and reflect honor on the name of “Freemason.”

RECOGNITIONS.

It is our pleasing duty to report the following additional recognitions of the legality of the G. L. of Quebec, since our last issue.

The G. L. of Wisconsin, the G. L. of Texas and the G. L. of the Province of Nova Scotia.

In the case of Texas it may be remarked that this recognition, is doubly significant as it completely settles “that unfortunate edict” of G. M. Tucker, however we must give honor to whom it is due, and our opponents should note well that M. W. G. M. Tucker made the *amende honorable* by himself moving the resolution in favor of the M. W. the G. L. of Quebec.

We commend such praiseworthy action to the attention of those amongst us who seem animated by passion rather than reason.

LATER.—A private telegram informs us that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

In the June No. of the *American Freemason*, a rather laughable error appears in a notice of our remarks, on the Masonic Hall expropriation. "Mr. Walters is styled," the Corporation Bailiff, which we submit our article in April No. does not convey. The conduct of the Trustees and others concerned calls forth expressions which, however much they may be deserved, we forbear from copying, trusting that time will bring about an amendment.

The *London Freemason*, probably the most influential of the Masonic press in England has the following:—

"The *Freemasons' Journal* of Montreal contains a long report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine, U. S. A., recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,—a course which has since been unanimously adopted by the Maine Grand Lodge."

"No other solution of the difficulty is practicable, or indeed, even desirable, as we intimated many weeks ago."

GOLDEN RULE CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.
—Officers elect for the ensuing year:—

E. Comp.	G. H. Borlase, Z.
" "	C. P. Mallory, H.
" "	E. W. Wiswell, J.
" "	W. Farwell, Scribe E.
" "	S. J. Foss, Scribe N.
" "	A. M. Smith, Treas.
" "	M. McCarthy, P. S.

R. E. Comp. J. H. Graham, representative to Grand Chapter.

A rumor has prevailed in this city for some time past that it is the intention of the opponents of the G. L. of Quebec in the G. L. of Canada to endeavor by stratagem of some kind to dissolve the present G. L. of Quebec and then form one to their own liking out of the "loyal" subordinate lodges still existing in this Province, which latter will receive recognition and share of funds from the parent grand body. Something of this nature is hinted at by a correspondent in an extra of the "Gavel," or we would not have considered it worthy of even being put down to dame rumour. There is a point to which men may go without exciting more than ordinary opposition, but beyond this point human endurance stops, and bitter would be the humiliation that would undoubtedly overwhelm the authors of any such disgraceful proposition.

It is a significant fact that almost all the Masonic press are in favor of the G. L. of Quebec.

By a reference to some extracts from Exchanges, it will be seen that no copies of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence could be had at the recent communication of the G. L. of New York. Fancy the source of information when the following appears in the *Craftsman* anent New York:

"It (the report) reviews with clearness the position, and after showing that there were only seventeen lodges in good standing, or less than half of those in the Province, represented, it goes on to say, 'Without going any further, we are forced to admit that this fact invalidates the whole proceedings and that the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec has no shadow of legality in its formation, and can not be recognized as a just and duly organized Grand Lodge, less than a majority of the lodges to be affected by its institution having taken part in its formation.'"

When such information as this is supplied by brethren, well knowing the falsity of it, we may well ask the question, is there reason to expect *indulgence*, or even *bare justice*, if such as these are to sit in judgment on us.

VISIT OF KNIGHT TEMPLARS TO MONTREAL.

On Thurs day morning the 7th inst., a party of the above Order landed in our city. We quote from the *Montreal Gazette*, of the Saturday following, for an account of their doings while sojourning amongst us. We also wish them "God's speed," and a thorough enjoyment of their trip.

This party, numbering some seventy gentlemen from Springfield, Mass, leave their headquarters, Ottawa Hotel, for home to-day. They have been in our city three days, have visited our several public institutions, inspected the Water Works, run the Lachine Rapids, and in short, acquainted themselves with what "Cannucks" can and cannot do generally. So far as we have ascertained, they are fully pleased with us. We are better than they had taken us for. Our buildings are equal to many of theirs; our youth and beauty compares favourably with much they have seen in Massachusetts. All this we are glad to hear. But to be serious, it is pleasing to know that the gallant "Knights" have had a right good time of it and express themselves delighted with all they have seen and heard. Nor are they in least pleased with the house at which they were advised to "put up," but speak, one and all, of the courteous and gentlemanly attention of their hosts, Messrs. Burnett & Doyle. We wish the Templars God's speed, and an early visit among us. Last night, they went to the City Hall where addresses of welcome were delivered by Messrs. Rodden, David, Devlin and Bernard, and replies were made by the eminent Commander and one of his Sir Knights, expressive of the gratification which they had experienced during their stay in Montreal, and of their admiration for its architectural beauty. They afterwards serenaded the various newspaper offices and the St Lawrence Hall, and finally paid a visit, by invitation, to Dr. Bernard's, where they were entertained to a sumptuous supper.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received a work entitled "Swedenborg Rite and the great Masonic leaders of the 18th century," by Samuel Beswick, printed by the N. Y.

Masonic Publishing Co., a notice of which was crowded out of our last No. It is a neatly and beautifully got up volume and will prove a desirable addition to any library. On the question of the Masonry of Swedenborg we have little to say, but that the present work designs to prove that he was the great leader. We advise each of our readers to procure a copy and satisfy himself on this point, while we promise that the subject is treated in a pleasant and skillful manner.

CHATEAUGUAY LODGE, HUNTINGDON, P. Q.

On the evening of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, 24th June, the newly elected officers of this Lodge were duly installed by the R. W. Bros. Milton and Murray, from Montreal; Daniel Boyd, Esq., of Huntingdon, being the new W. M. After the usual ceremonies and a blessing having been asked by the Chaplain of the Lodge Rev. Bro. W. a sumptuous repast was done ample justice to followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. In response to "Our Sister Grand Lodges, who have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec," V. W. Bro. Dr. Miller, P. G. S., of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, said that he had great pleasure in informing them that he was present in his own Grand Lodge when the Quebec question was discussed, and he was proud to think that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had been among the first to extend the right hand of fellowship to his Quebec Brethren. He was sure others would rapidly follow, and that peace and harmony would soon again be restored among the craft in this Province. A very pleasant and profitable evening was spent, during which addresses were delivered by V. W. Bro. Rev. W. C. Clark, P. M., Bro. Dr. Cameron, S. W., the visiting Brethren and others, and after the J. W.'s toast, the large company separated in peace and harmony.

Chateauguay Lodge is one of the most flourishing of the Lodges in our rural districts, numbering over fifty members, and having on its roll clergymen, lawyers, doctors, teachers, merchants and others, who will vie with each other in carrying out the great principles and tenets of the Order. Long may they be enabled to enjoy such pleasant re-unions as was witnessed on Friday last.—*Ex.*

GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

M. W. John W. Simons presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and said that the action of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in suspending Masonic relations with the Grand Orient of France, which had invaded the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, had been approved of by all Grand Lodges throughout the Union which had been heard from on the subject.

(The report, which was printed, was ordered to be placed on the minutes; but although repeated inquiries were made for other copies, which it was known were admitted to have been printed, and which would have enabled brethren to act intelligently, certainly on one subject—that of Grand Lodge of Quebec, not a copy could be obtained, and we will here state, that it was not until immediately after the Grand Lodge finally closed, that they could be procured, and then in abundance.)—(*Pomeroy's Democrat.*)

LODGES, CHAPTERS AND ENCAMPMENTS IN THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal, City of Montreal.

- Elgin Lodge, R S—Thos Allcock, W M; Thos Young, Sec; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, first Monday in each Month.
- Lodge of Antiquity, R C—John Urquhart, W M; Richard Rowe, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, first Thursday in each month.
- * Montreal Kilwinning, R Q—J Wilson, W M; W H Hall, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, second Monday in each month.
- Mount Royal Lodge, R—Chas Strer W M; John Robson, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d Armes, second Tuesday in each month.
- * Royal Albert Lodge, R Q—Henry M Alexander, W M; J S Ferguson, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, first Wednesday in each month, from September to May inclusive.
- St. Paul's Lodge, R E—W H Hutton, W M; Frank Bond, Sec; meets in their Lodge Room, St. Lawrence Hall, second Tuesday in each month, from November to May inclusive.
- St. George's Lodge, R C—Wm Mackenzie, W M; Thomas J Barrett, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, third Tuesday in each month.
- St. George's Lodge, R Q—W E Coquillette, W M; G A Sargison, Sec; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, third Tuesday in each month
- St. Lawrence Lodge, R E—F R Clarke, W M, Wm Jolly, Secretary; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, first Tuesday in each month
- * Victoria Lodge, R Q—J T McMinn, W M; R W Bro A Murray, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes fourth Monday in each month
- * Zetland Lodge, R Q—M Doyle, W M; Jas Cleghorn, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, second Thursday in each month
- * These Lodges being refused their own Hall, meet in the British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame St.

- Chateauguay Lodge, R Q—Rev W C Clarke, W M; S. McDonell, Sec; meets at Huntingdon on second Tuesday in each month
- Hoyle lodge, R Q—J P Featherstone, W M; Jas A Hutue, Sec; meets at Lacolle, on second Tuesday in each month

CHAPTERS.

- Carnarvon Chapter, C R—F Montague Sowdon, 1st Prin Z; Chas Stratton, Scribe E; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, third Thursday in February, May, August and November
- Mount Horeb Chapter, C R—Richard Handsley, 1st Prin. Z: H Le Cappelain, Scribe E; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, second Wednesday in each month
- St Paul's Chapter, R E—J Ogilvy Moffatt, 1st Prin. Z: C R Girdwood, M D, Scribe E: meets in St. Paul's Lodge Room, St Lawrence Hall, on

ENCAMPMENT.

- Richard Cœur de Lion Encampment—A A Stevenson, Emt. Commander; W Bathgate, Registrar; meets in Knight Templars Hall, Great St James Street, on

STADACONA DISTRICT.

City of Quebec.

- Albion Lodge, R Q—Jno Alexander, W M; Wm Miller, Sec. Second Friday in each month
- Harrington Lodge, R Q—S J Browstein, W M; H Hughes, Sec. Third Thursday in each month
- St Andrew's Lodge, R Q—C Judge, W M; P White, Sec; first Wednesday in each month
- St John's Lodge, R Q—Christr. Staveley, W M; P J Brady, Sec; second Wednesday in each month
- Quebec Garrison Lodge, R C—W Winn, W M; H G Mead, Sec: first Monday in each month

CHAPTER.

- Stadacona Chapter, R C—C Staveley, 1st Prin. Z; W J Paterson, Scribe E
The above Lodges and Chapter meets in the Masonic Chambers in the Masonic Hall, Lewis Street, Quebec

112 *Lodges, Chapters and Encampments in the P. of Q.*

- Sheewenagan Lodge, R C—W T Rickaby, W M ; J L Clair, Sec ; meets at Three Rivers ; second Wednesday in each month
 The Milton Lodge, Q R, U D—G O Tyler, W M ; , Sec ; meets at Three Rivers. first Wednesday in each month
 Tuscan Lodge, R Q, Levis—John Breaky, W M ; Thos Mackie, Sec ; meets at Levis, first Thursday in each month

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

- Prevost Lodge, R Q, Dunham—G H Shufelt, W M, Thos F Wood, Sec ; meets at Dunham, Tuesday on or before full moon every month
 Dorchester Lodge, R C, St Johns—R P McGinnis, W M ; E R Smith, Sec ; meets at St Johns, first Tuesday in each month
 Nelson Lodge, R Q, Philipsburgh—E A Bourret, W M ; P E Luke, Sec ; meets at Philipsburgh, Thursday on or before full moon, every month
 Stanbridge Lodge, R Q, Stanbridge—Lastin Snyder, W M ; N V Bryan, Sec ; meets at Stanbridge, Wednesday on or before full moon, every month
 Clarenceville Lodge, R Q, Clarenceville—W M Macfee, W M ; C W Beerwort, Sec ; meets at Clarenceville, third Thursday in each month
 Browne Lodge, R Q, West Farnham—G H Kemp, W M ; H Bowker, Sec ; meets at West Farnham, Friday on or before full moon, every month.
 St John's Lodge R Q, Munsonville—L C Moor, W M ; Sec ; meets at Munsonville, Wednesday before full moon every month.
 Royal Canadian Lodge, R C, Sweetsburgh—E Racicot, W M ; Henry Rose, Sec ; meets at Sweetsburgh, second Wednesday in each month
 Frelighsburgh Lodge, R Q, Frelighsburgh—G R Marvin, W M ; F E Spencer, Sec ; meets at Frelighsburgh, Monday on or before full moon every month
 Shefford Lodge, R C, Waterloo—J E Davies, W M ; Henry Hurst, Sec ; meets at Waterloo, first Monday in each month
 Yamaska Lodge, R Q, Granby—T Amyrauld, W M ; G Vittie, Sec ; meets at Granby, first Wednesday in each month
 Brome Lake Lodge, R C, Knowlton—Horace D Pickel, W M ; Thomas A Knowlton, Sec ; meets at Knowlton.
 Abercorn Lodge, R Q, U D—H L Jacquays, W M ; , Sec ; meets at Abercorn, of each month.
 Corner Stone Lodge, R Q, U D—E H Goff, W M ; , Sec ; meets at Nelsonville, of each month

CHAPTERS.

- Prevost Chapter, Dunham—Edson Kemp 1st Prin. Z ; Stevens Baker, Scribe E ; meets at Dunham
 Dorchester Chapter, Waterloo—W G Parmelee, 1st Prin. Z ; F E Foudriaier, Scribe E ; meets at on

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

- Golden Rule Lodge, R Q, Stanstead—H M Honey, W M ; H C Hyatt, Sec ; meets at Stanstead, Tuesday on or before full moon every month
 Victoria Lodge, R Q, Sherbrooke—H R Becket, W M ; A D Bostwick, Sec ; meets at Sherbrooke, second Tuesday in each month
 St Francis Lodge, R Q, Richmond—M M Tait, W M ; E Cleveland, Sec ; meets at Richmond, first Thursday in each month
 Ascott Lodge, R Q, Lennoxville—J Addie, W M ; Frs Bennets, Sec ; meets at Lennoxville, Monday on or before full moon every month
 Ashlar Lodge, R Q, Coaticook—W Sleeper, W M ; N W Thomas, Sec ; meets at Coaticook, first Wednesday in each month
 Doric Lodge, R Q, Danville—Timothy Leet, W M ; William Boutelle, Sec ; meets at Danville, Wednesday on or before full moon every month

CHAPTER.

- Golden Rule Chapter, Sherbrooke—J H Graham, L L D, 1st Prin Z ; W Farewell jr, Scribe E

ENCAMPMENT

- Sussex Encampment and Priory, Stanstead—W B Colby, Emt. Com. ; J H Graham, Lieut. Gen. ; Geo D Wymann, Registrar

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