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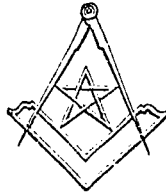
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Vol. I

APRIL, 1870

No. 4

THE FREEMASONS' JOURNAL,



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FREEMASONS IN
CANADA.

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Address—Box 808½ Montreal.

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VOL. I.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1870.

No. 4

COPY OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF
G. L. OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

The Committee on jurisprudence to which was referred sundry papers relative to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in and for the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, make the following

REPORT.

The papers referred to your Committee are:—

1. Proceedings of the Convention of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, held at the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on the 20th and 21st of October, 1869. Also, the report of the organization of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec.
2. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada at a special emergent Communication held at the City of Montreal on the first day of December 1869.
3. A circular from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of November, 20 1869, setting forth the reasons for the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The proceedings of the convention show that in conformity with a call dated September, 30 1869, signed by a large number of highly respectable Brethren of the Province of Quebec, twenty-one lodges assembled in convention, and did form the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The proceedings of the emergent communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held on the first day of December, are entirely on the subject of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and in opposition thereto.

The circular from the Grand Lodge of Quebec sets forth at considerable length, and in a very clear manner, the right of the Brethren, who formed that Grand Lodge, to do so.

Your Committee are now called upon to give to this Grand Lodge their views and conclusions upon this important subject.

They have read, with great care, all the papers submitted, and they cannot see any reason why the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is not a legally formed and properly constituted Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Canada, was formed in 1855. Prior to the formation of that Grand Lodge, Freemasonry in Canada was principally under the control of the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodges were called "Provincial Grand Lodges" and the "Provincial Grand Master" were appointed by the Grand Master of England.—

50 Copy of Report of Committee of G. L. of the D. of C.

Under these circumstances Canada then being one Province, a Convention was called and largely attended, and the "Grand Lodge of Canada" was formed.

The Grand Lodge of England refused to acknowledge it, and the masonic difficulties in Canada were for two or more years, a fruitful subject of discussion in all the Grand Lodges of the United States.

Any one who will take the trouble to look back at the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, in 1856—will find a very elaborate report, drawn up by the Chairman of this Committee, arguing to the best of his ability the whole subject, and concluding with an acknowledgment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which report was sustained by this Grand Lodge.

This you will remember, was, when Canada was a single Province, and as we believed entitled to govern her own masonic affairs, independent of England, or any outside power.

In July 1867, that Province was severed into two separated and distinct Provinces called the "Province of Quebec" and the "Province of Ontario" and joined with the "Province of Nova Scotia" and the "Province of New Brunswick" have become "the Dominion of Canada."—So, if it was proper to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Canada, it being an independent body, in a single Province, it seems to your Committee equally proper that when the Dominion of Canada is formed into four separate Provinces, each of these Provinces is entitled to a separated and independent Grand Lodge; and we all know that two of these Provinces, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, has each its Grand Lodge, both of which stand on our registers in full Communication with us.

This is no new question within the United States.—Up to December, 1811, the District of Columbia was under the masonic jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and Virginia: but, having become a separate territory of the United States, and Freemasonry in the District having assumed a sufficient power to believe itself entitled to be independent a Convention was called and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was formed.

So, of Virginia. The Grand Lodge of Virginia had jurisdiction from the Eastern boundary of Ohio to the Capes. The State was divided, and "West Virginia" was formed and the "Grand Lodge of West Virginia" is now formed and acknowledged by every Grand Lodge in the Union.

With these precedents before us, how much soever we may regret to differ in opinion with our respected Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we can come to no other conclusion than the one already expressed, and we hope to be pardoned for expressing a strong desire and sincere wish, that when the Grand Lodge of Canada review this whole matter and take into consideration their own position in relation to the Grand Lodge of England in 1855, that they will conclude to change their organization into the "Grand Lodge of Ontario," acknowledge the "Grand Lodge of Quebec" cordially and fraternally, and proceed onward in harmony and fraternal affection.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved.—That this Grand Lodge, recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as an independent Masonic Grand Jurisdiction, and will hold fraternal correspondence therewith.

Signed,

B. B. FRENCH,
CHAS. F. STANBURY, } Committee.
JOHN LOCKIE,

GRAND LODGE OF F. A. A. M. of DIST. COL.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1870.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the Report of the Committee on jurisprudence, on the legality of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, submitted to the Grand Lodge at a Stated Communication held in January, 1870, and that the report was received by the Grand Lodge, and the Resolution appended thereto recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec as an independent Grand Lodge, was unanimously adopted.

(Signed) NOBLE D. LARNER, *Grand Secretary.*

Seal of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY IN QUEBEC.

The present position of Royal Arch Masonry in this Province is the cause of a great deal of anxiety to all well wishers of that branch of the masonic order. There is no doubt that up to within a very short time R. A. Masonry has not received the support from the order generally in this Province that it is entitled to receive ; but latterly considerable progress has been made, and it was expected that several new chapters would have been formed during this year. But unfortunately the excitement caused by the disruption of the Grand Lodge of Canada has extended to the Chapters, and has prevented the progress of this important branch of Masonry.

The rulings of the M. W. Grand Z. T. D. Harrington, in the several disputed questions submitted to him, have not given universal satisfaction. It was first attempted to prevent any member of a Lodge hailing from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, from joining any chapter. The answer of the M. W. the Grand Z. to this question when submitted to him was that he did not expressly prohibit a chapter from exalting any member of a Lodge under the Grand Lodge of Quebec, still he requested as a favor that no proposition from such members should be received. This request was looked upon in the light of a command, and the members of chapters, who were also members of lodges under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, found themselves in a peculiar position; they had to decide between maintaining the position of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, or act against the express request of the Grand Z. The consequence is, that no proposition from either Lodges are received, and the majority of the chapters have to all intents and purposes suspended work. While this is the case in this city, the Chapter in the City of Quebec, being wholly composed of members of lodges under the Grand Lodge of Quebec, had no disputed question to submit to the Grand Z. and have continued working and exalting members of Lodges under that Grand Lodge. In this way some of the Chapters are working as usual, others have suspended work, while some are rent with discussions and differences on the subject. The party into whose hands the property in the Masonic Hall in this City has been placed by the Trustees, has notified the Carnarvon Chapter of this City that they will not be allowed to remain in the Hall ; and they will be obliged to request the Trustees of the British Masonic Chambers to permit them to meet in their rooms, till they can procure other quarters. If we can regard this as the course to be followed by the officials of the (still so-called) Grand Lodge of Canada towards Royal Arch Masonry, it is time that the Chapters took some decided action on the subject. We do not think that the Chapter in this Province desire to separate from the Chapter in Ontario ; but their position must be acknowledged and their rights respected. We understand that several pro-

positions from members of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Quebec, will soon be submitted to the Chapters in this City, and we fear the result. We hope that the Grand Z. will reconsider his decision and give his hearty support to the improvement of the Chapters in this respect.

It is important in connection with this subject, to call attention to the fact, that the Grand Z. recommended, and the Grand Chapter on his recommendation acknowledged, the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia, on the grounds that Chapters working in a Territory having a Grand Lodge, are entitled to organize themselves into a Grand Chapter. As far as we are concerned we should like to see the Dominion organized into a G. R. A. Chapter of Canada; but the Chapters in this Province must have their rights and privileges respected. We invite communications on this subject, and hope to see the matter settled at the next meeting of Grand Chapter; which takes place in the City of Quebec in August next.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is a specimen of the fraternal letters being constantly received by the Grand Lodge of Quebec:—

Office of the Grand Master, Grand Lodge, North Carolina,
Ancient York Masons.

Asherville, February 16, 1870.

J. H. Graham, Grand Master Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Wor. and Il. Sir and Brother,

Your communication of the 20th of November, 1869, with proceedings of convention of F. & A. Masons, held in the city of Montreal, is before me, and also a communication bearing date 20th January, 1870.

I am instructed by the M. W. Grand Master to inform you that the papers will be presented to the Grand Lodge of this State at their next communication, at which time such action will be had as appears just.

With thanks for the kind tone of your communications, and a hearty wish for your prosperity,

I am, most respectfully and fraternally,

SAMUEL C. SHELTON,
Private Sec. to the G.M., G. L. of N. C., U.S.A.

OF NO EFFECT WHATEVER.

The intrusive visits of M. W. A. A. Stevenson, G. M. of Canada, to the G. Lodge of New Jersey, to endeavor to influence its action unfavorably to the G. Lodge of Quebec; and of R. W. T. B. Harris, G. Sec'y, and another brother to the G. Lodge of Michigan, for the same purpose, failed of their object, as all such attempts at dictation ought to do. The Craft in the United State always desire to see fair play, and need but little instruction from lackadaisical windbags, or Masonic carpet knights, who would in their ignorance and arrogance try to induce them to forget the old adage, "Hear the other side."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

We take the following from the *Ingersoll (O.) News*, as tending to show the opinion entertained by our Ontario brethren in reference to the cause of the late Masonic difficulties :—

We were astonished to see that the Grand Master, at the last sitting of the Grand Lodge, decided there was no appeal from his decision, and that consequently he himself constitutes the Grand Lodge. If this be the case we do not see for what purpose the Grand Body has been assembling every year at such enormous expense. But on reflection one cannot wonder at such a doctrine being promulgated now. The general tenor of the articles in the *Gavel* is to the effect that the Masons of Ontario are and will be responsible for all the damage which will be occasioned to the Order by the action of the Grand Lodge with respect to the Brethren of Quebec. We are sorry to see this, and in order that the responsibility shall be placed on the right shoulders we must beg to make a few remarks on the subject. On the consummation of Confederation there was no talk of breaking up the Grand Lodge, and there would not probably be any talk of such a thing were it not for the ambition of one man. At the Grand Lodge held in Kingston in 1867 this gentleman was a candidate for the office of Grand Master, and it was only by promises that he should have the post the next year that the "rebellion" was postponed. At London, the following year, threats were publicly made by Masons from Quebec that unless the Grand Master was elected the Grand Lodge would be broken up. This was one of the chief reasons for electing him, but since his election others, from probably good motives, have carried out the project started by himself. Now if this Grand Lodge of Quebec—which now includes all the Lodges of that Province, with the exception of five or six, as we have been informed on the best authority—be recognized, it is manifest that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada loses his position, since he is a resident of Montreal, and it is not likely the Masons of Ontario would be satisfied with a foreign Grand Master. It is not likely, therefore, that he will recognize the Quebec Grand Lodge, and hence also the principle that there is no appeal from his decision, as it might be probable that the majority of the members of the Grand Lodge may be favorable to such a measure. Our respected cotemporary will therefore see that it is this ambition that has not only originated this feud, but now seeks to prolong it, and not the Masons of Ontario. This kind of ambition may be very laudable when it does no harm, but we decidedly object to see the noble and revered order of Freemasons in Canada destroyed by it. Already the Grand Master of Quebec has given notice that he is preparing a refutation of what was said and done lately by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, of course, the latter body will fulminate something in return next July, and so the thing will go on till every individual member on both sides is set by the ears, and the order that has been such a blessing will be turned into a curse and a by-word.—The fact of the matter is this—this difficulty originated in Quebec; let them settle it there, and, as the only way out of the difficulty, we suggest the election of a new Grand Master from Ontario at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada next July.

The Masonic fraternity of New York intend to erect a Masonic Temple on sixth avenue and twenty-third street at a cost of about four hundred thousand dollars.

ROUSE'S POINT.

On the evening of Thursday the 17th Feb. a levée came off under the auspices of Adirondack Chapter, No. 234, Rouse's Point, N. Y. Over fifty couples were present, members of the order and their friends, from Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal, Champlain, Stottsville, &c. Dancing was commenced about 8.30 and uninterruptedly kept up until about 11, when the party adjourned to Comp. Shaw's hotel adjacent, where an excellent supper was prepared, reflecting the greatest credit on mine host and hostess of the Massachusetts house, and to which the party did ample justice, shewing that the reputation of the fraternity as trencher-men was not likely to deteriorate so far as they were concerned. Dancing was again resumed and kept up till an early hour in the morning, when the party broke up, all well satisfied with their evening, and agreeing that it was one of the most pleasant re-unions ever held in this neighborhood.

The ball-room was tastefully decorated with flags, pictures, and evergreens, these latter being disposed along the walls in festoons and Masonic emblems, and speaking highly for the taste of Comp. Chittenden, M.E.H.P. of the Chapter, and his lady assistants.

The Chapter is but a young one, not having held its warrant for a year, but under its present efficient officers it will doubtless give a good account of itself, and furnish some excellent material for our universal temple. The levée was undertaken with a view to increase the funds of the Chapter, and in that respect also was highly successful, resulting in a clear addition of \$150 to the amount in the treasurer's hands.

A larger representation of the fraternity from Montreal was anticipated (only two being present) and it is to be hoped that on some future occasion of the kind the Comps. of Adirondack Chapter may have the pleasure of extending the right hand of fellowship to a much larger number of their Canadian brethren, whom they are always ready, in the true spirit of masonry, to welcome and entertain.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Question. If a charge is preferred in a R. A. Chapter against one of the Companions of unmasonic conduct, and if he has already been tried by a Lodge and found guilty, does not the simple fact of his conviction by the Lodge entail conviction by the Chapter?

Answer. By the constitution of the Grand Chapter of Canada a member suspended by a Lodge is not affected by this suspension in a Chapter. We think this has reference to probable suspension for non payment of dues, or breach of one of the Lodge Bye-Laws. In case of a member of a chapter being suspended by a Lodge for unmasonic conduct, after having been duly summoned, tried and found guilty, in accordance with the regulations of the Craft in such cases, we think the fact of this suspension communicated to the Chapter by the Secretary of the Lodge, and under the Lodge seal, quite sufficient to warrant a charge being brought against him in the Chapter; and we do not think it necessary for any further evidence to be brought forward in support of the charge. The accused can bring forward any evidence in his favor in the Chapter, that has not been brought forward in the trial in the Lodge. In all other Grand Chapters, as far as we are aware, the mere fact of a suspension in a Lodge entails suspension in the Chapter.

THE PRESS ON THE G. L. OF Q.

The *Freemason's Monthly Magazine* (Boston, Mass.)—the oldest Masonic Magazine in America, in an article in its March No. on “the schism in Canada,” says:—

“Our brethren of Canada are again at variance with each other, much to their own discomfort, and the regret of their brethren everywhere else; for the inevitable consequence of such outbreaks and family quarrels is not only to destroy the harmony essential to local prosperity, but to bring the whole institution into disrepute. It is but a few years since that, through secession and rebellion, the brethren in Canada proper succeeded, after a protracted struggle and embittered controversy, in extorting from their mother Grand Lodge of England a reluctant and ungraceful recognition of a Body which, in derogation of their allegiance as subordinates, they had recently established, and assumed for it the prerogatives of an independent Grand Lodge for their Province. And more recently still, encouraged by the success of their brethren in Canada, and taking the action of the parent bodies in that case as a precedent for their own, the brethren in Nova Scotia, through a similar course of proceedings, succeeded in accomplishing the same end for their own Province. A like result has also been reached by the brethren of New Brunswick, though in a more quiet and, to that extent at least, less objectionable manner. It is doubtless true, that in each of these cases the interests of Masonry have been better sustained and more prosperous since the change than while under the old form of Provincial jurisdiction and government; but this does not sanctify or legalize the method by which the results were attained, except on the pernicious principle that in all cases the end, if good, justifies the means. They do, however, establish the truth of the axiom that revolutions never go backward. Our Canadian brethren, wisely or otherwise, set the ball in motion, and they must be content to abide by the consequences of that act; for it will, in spite of their best endeavors, continue to roll on until the vast territory, in which they now occupy a commanding place shall, as the population of the country progresses, and its resources are developed, and new Provinces are formed, become dotted all over with masonic lodges, and, as a natural sequence, Independent Grand Lodges, for their better convenience and government. The sooner, therefore, they make up their minds and become reconciled to this condition of things, the more harmonious, happy and prosperous will be their future. Their true policy, undoubtedly, is to encourage the development of the Institution by the increase of lodges at all the salient points of their extensive dominions; and whenever it shall be made manifest that in any district or province hereafter to be organized there are a sufficient number of prosperous and thriving lodges to sustain a local grand lodge, and that the convenience of the lodges will be bettered by the establishment of such a body, they should not hesitate voluntarily to relinquish so much of their own jurisdiction, and extend to it an encouraging and fraternal hand, without stopping to wrangle about questionable rights which they must ultimately yield. Taking this view of the present and prospective condition of the order in the ‘Dominion,’ it is difficult to reconcile the opposition of our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Ontario to the organization of an independent Grand Lodge in the sister Province of Quebec, with either duty or good policy.”

The editor goes on to quote from the published proceedings of Grand

Lodge of Quebec, and concludes that the Province of Quebec's claims to be placed on an equal footing with their brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are just and equitable. We have thus the testimony of not only the oldest but one of the ablest conducted Magazines in the United States to the righteousness of our cause, and we trust that such testimony will materially assist our brethren in Ontario in arriving at the conviction that an amicable separation is now the only object to be sought after. That such is already the desire of many we have the most ample testimony. So mote it be.

AT REST.

Died on the 28th day of March last, Bro. Wm. Stuart, of Kilwinning Lodge, R. Q., aged 51 years.

Our deceased brother was a Past Junior Warden of Kilwinning Lodge, and one of the founders of the Lodge. He was made in Elgin Lodge, R. S. in this city many years ago, and filled many offices in Kilwinning Lodge, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his brethren. He was buried on the 30th March, with Masonic honours. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE FREEMASONS' JOURNAL.

MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1870.

UN-MASONIC CONDUCT.

In the last issue of the "Craftsman," it will be seen that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, (still so called,) has issued dispensations for two new Lodges in this Province. This action is not only an offence against the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which alone has power to ordain or permit the formation of new Lodges in this Province, but it is an act of direct injury to the craft, as it can only lead to a further complication of the difficulties of the question; and as an aggravation, we are creditably informed that the persons intrusted with the government and care of these recent creations, are not only not fit and proper to reflect honor on the craft, but if their past character is any index to their future conduct, we fear that the great principles of our Order are in grave danger of having exponents who can do no good to our cause.

The conclusion that we are forced to arrive at, on consideration of this and other recent acts of the Grand Master of the (still so-called) Grand Lodge of Canada is, that he is determined to do all in his power to injure the craft in this Province, before our brethren in Ontario deprive him of the sceptre they so foolishly intrusted to his keeping last July.

We are convinced that no greater possible injury could have been done to the craft, than the election of the present incumbent to the position of

Grand Master; and we hope no similar misfortune will ever happen to the cause of Masonry in any country. It was admitted by all, even his most partial admirers, that he was totally unfit for the position, and utterly incompetent to perform the high duties of the office; but it was never expected that he would allow his love of power to betray him into acts which would seem to be, even by the most unprejudiced, unmasonic in the extreme sense of the word; nor allow his petty feelings of resentment to lead him to use the prerogative of his high office, to deliberately injure the cause of Masonry which he had solemnly pledged himself to maintain.

The Grand Master of the (still so-called) Grand Lodge of Canada, owes his position entirely to his former advocacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It was believed at the time that his exertions and labours in advocating a Grand Lodge for this Province were sincere, and it was owing to this, and this only, that he was elected to the exalted position in 1868, with the consent of our Brethren in Ontario, who believed he was the choice of the Masons of Quebec, and also as an assurance to them, that their rights would be respected, pending the settlement of the disputed question of the division of Grand Lodge.

As soon as he perceived that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was a matter of certainty, and that by that action he would be deprived of his power as Grand Master, he commenced his crusade against the craft, by suspending by an edict, (which has since been declared illegal,) all the prominent and most able Masons in the Province. This champion of edicts and suspensions, then summoned an Emergent Communication of Grand Lodge, with the apparent intention of eliciting an opinion favorable to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, when he would, no doubt, have suspended by a similar edict, all the Masons of any note in the Province of Ontario; but they, "wise in their generation," refused to give an expression to the feelings, which we all know they were decided in, viz:—That of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec,—until such time as they placed it out of the power of their present Grand Master to exercise any control over them.

Finding himself defeated in that quarter, he again directed his attention to this Province, and seeing that all the Lodges, with the exception of two or three, had left his allegiance; he inaugurated a code of dangerous Masonic laws, by manufacturing new Lodges, and as usual in such cases had occasionally to resort to very base material for that purpose.

He first collected a few discontented members of Victoria Lodge, who did not approve of the proceedings of that Lodge, because, forsooth they had not been consulted, after having neglected to attend the meetings of the Lodge. He joined with them one, who had left the Lodge for some months, and who, by his subsequent conduct has proven himself entitled to the distinction of leader of the discontented faction. This tessellated pavement, without cement, he called Victoria Lodge, No. 173, C. R., and by this name they are still called, though they have no right to the title, as that Lodge took part in the convention, and now forms one of the Lodges under the registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

His next attempt was with the purloined warrant of Zetland Lodge. He brought together by threats and entreaties, six of the members of Zetland Lodge, R. Q., the greater number of whom had been the principal agitators of the formation of the new Grand Lodge, and placed over them as Master, a

former member of the Lodge, who had been for some years previous under suspension for non-payment of dues. He denominated this piece of diversified mosaic, Zetland Lodge, No. 21, C. R.

His next attempt was with Mount Royal Lodge. This Lodge had delegates at the convention of Oct. last, and at the first R. C. after that time confirmed the action of the delegates by a majority of votes; but the minority not being content with this action called in the ever ready assistance of our *Grand Master*, who promised a new Lodge if they wished. This Lodge being a young Lodge, and having but a limited membership, it was thought advisable by the majority to give in to the minority, until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada. This, however, did not suit the minority whose desire appeared to be, not so much the defeat of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as to place themselves in office, and these are the persons joined with some others, actuated by the same feelings, who are now working under a dispensation granted them by the Grand Master of Canada, under the name of Mount Moriah Lodge. The "Sutton Lodge," (with these examples of Lodge making,) it is only fair to presume is a similar incongruity working at Sutton Flat.

It is difficult to conceive where all this will end; as, however, the total number of adherents of our creating Grand Master, is but eighty or a hundred, and as it will require for decency's sake some seven to each Lodge, we do not suppose he will be able to manufacture more than 13 or 14 new Lodges before the happy time of his release takes place.

His action in reference to the Masonic Hall in this city, of which he was Trustee, as well as to the property of several Lodges in this city, which had been placed in his trust, are in keeping with what has been above stated of him, and appears to evince a settled determination that before his term of office expires every thing that man can devise shall be done to ruin the craft in this Province. Fortunately, however, these actions have more to do with his relations to society as an honest man, than to his relations to the craft as a Grand Master, so we will forbear making any remarks thereon.

He alleges as an excuse for his opposition to, and proceedings against, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that his obligations as Grand Master compels him to act in this manner. He should remember that when he held the office of Deputy Grand Master, he did all in his power to forward the separation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, altho' bound by a similar obligation, and that no delicate scruples interfered with his convictions at that time.

It is sad to have to record these things, but it is well that the truth should be known to all, and that the injury to the cause of Masonry be placed to the account of those who are now aiding this unworthy Mason in carrying out his schemes of petty revenge on the order and on all connected with it, as a satisfaction to his wounded pride and disappointed ambition. Their number is limited, to the honor of our craft in this Province be it said, and we advise all true Masons to hold aloof from them. *Let a Mason be known by the company he keeps.*

The grand principles on which our order is founded, have already triumphed over as wicked schemes and schemers, and we are fully convinced that they will vindicate themselves in this case, and that our Ontario Brethren will unhesitatingly condemn these actions, and refuse to receive these bogus Lodges and Masters among them. In the meantime, till the Grand Lodge

Meetings in July next, we must bear whatever may be inflicted on us from this quarter, and bear it in peace. All the Grand Lodges will, we are certain, uphold the honor of Masonry, by expelling from the order those who have acted in a dishonorable manner, in connection with the recent difficulties attendant on the division of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

A very unpleasant circumstance, and one calculated to interfere with the friendly intercourse heretofore maintained between the Lodges in this city, has come to our knowledge. A member of St. George's Lodge, C. R. (one of the three Lodges who still maintain their connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada,) visited Royal Albert Lodge, R. Q. at their last Regular Communication, and was as usual made very welcome. He was astonished about two weeks afterwards, at receiving a summons from R. W. Bro. Gutman, who still calls himself District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Montreal, to appear before him and answer to the charge of visiting an illegal and clandestine Lodge. He was inclined to laugh at this at first, but found it was a serious matter, as attached to the summons was the charge preferred against him. It was by the Master of his Lodge. He duly answered the summons, but as the only witness that could be produced in support of the charge were the members of Royal Albert Lodge, and as that Lodge was, by the will and pleasure of Bros. Stevenson and Gutman, called illegal, no evidence could be produced and this serious farce ended in smoke.

All this is very laughable, but there are serious points involved. It is customary when a Master of a Lodge has a charge to make against one of his members, to do so in his Lodge. The brethren of the Lodge are his peers and judges; and if the charge is proved he is condemned. We always considered that a Mason had a right to be tried by his Lodge, and even to appeal to Grand Lodge against their decision if he considered it unjust. The Master of St. George's Lodge knew full well that he never could get the Brethren of the Lodge to condemn a member for visiting a sister Lodge and one with which they are on such friendly terms as the Royal Albert Lodge. Hence the charge preferred before the D. D. G. M., where, if any evidence at all could have been produced, conviction was certain, and serious injury inflicted on the brother, who would have been reported as suspended for unmasonic conduct, which, in the usual acceptance of the words, means something dishonorable or criminal.

R. W. Bro. Gutman performed what he considered his duty, but the Master of St. George's Lodge has been guilty of petty spite, and of using unnecessary harsh measures against one of the members of his lodge, with the evident intention of doing him an unpardonable act of injustice. The W. M. of St. George's lodge was at one time one of the most earnest advocates of the G. L. of Quebec; he even attended the convention of 20th Oct. last in face of the direct prohibition of the Master of his lodge, and under threat of suspension. But about the time of the election of officers for the lodge it was noticed that he became very lukewarm in the cause, and it was reported that he had fallen from grace. The consequence was, he was elected W. M. at the election and became a convert to the opinions of Bros. Bernard and Stevenson. Like most converts, in this case, he has allowed his zeal to over

run his discretion. It would have been only decent to allow his brother the same mercy as was granted to himself under similar circumstances.

We suppose this action will prevent any further communication between the members of St. George's Lodge and their Sister Lodges. We, of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, disclaim any share of responsibility of this difference; we are ready, and we are always willing to receive the visits of any brother Mason, no matter what Lodge or Grand Lodge he hails from, and we will do our utmost to make him welcome.

THE IDES OF MARCH.

The first of March was the day fixed by the M. W. the G. M. of the so called G. L. of Canada for the lodges in this Province to return to the allegiance they formerly held, in default of which the pains and liabilities exercised by such grand bodies are threatened.

During the period elapsed since the 1st Dec. last the subject matter in dispute has been thoroughly ventilated, and has engaged the attention of several Grand Lodges, one of which has declared unhesitatingly in favor of the new grand lodge; another arbitrarily, through its G. M., issued an *Edict*, the utter imbecility of which was exposed in our number before last; while the balance have, through the proper channel, ably expressed the views which no doubt are entertained by the majority of their members, advising the G. L. of C. to accept the position and arrange matters within itself to prepare for what must inevitably take place.

With regard to journals published in masonic interests, the most of which are edited by eminent Masons who have earned for themselves reputations in masonic lore by the assiduity and zeal which they have ever displayed in the cause, they are undoubtedly favorable to the legality of the course laid down by the convention of Oct. last, only a *very small* minority of them advocating the opposite view, and those taking this course evidently influenced by former expressed opinions.

In our first No. we strongly advised the G. L. of Canada to retrace its steps with, we fear, but little success, but now that such advice has been supplemented in this overwhelming manner, we again venture to suggest a change of tactics as the only masonic settlement of the question.

We cannot help adverting to the heading of this item, as we find on getting thus far that a mistake has been made, so we beg our readers to substitute the "Greek Calends" as a more appropriate one, and trust that those opposed to us will properly understand the application.

A conclave of Knights Red Cross of Rome and Constantine has been organized in this city under the name "Ste. Helena Conclave." Among its officers we notice the names of some of our most able masons.

EXCHANGES.

The *Freemason* (St. Louis) is devoted entirely to Masonic matters, and is one of the most able of the many papers published by our American brethren. The Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the March No., again comes in for her full share of criticism, and the editor feels comfort that he is not *solus* in his denunciations of that grand body, the *Keystone*, Pha., having joined the lonely band. He quotes at length from an article written by our deceased brother Holmes, of the N. Y. Despatch, as strengthening his position; and being so susceptible of receiving information we refer him to the same paper of April 3rd, to an exhaustive paper by brother Simons the present Masonic editor, the arguments in which, if only thoroughly understood, would, we are confident, mollify his views considerably in regard to G. L. jurisdictions.

The *Evergreen* (Dubuque, Iowa) is another of our exchanges. Its editorial department shows signs of able management, resulting in a collection of Masonic information which must be of great value to the fraternity in its jurisdiction. It takes exception in a friendly way to the name of our paper, in that we apply journal (which means *daily*) to a monthly periodical. In a strict sense our cotemporary is correct, but there is little doubt we are justified by the general use this word has attained. Besides the *Evergreen* will remember a *daily* record of events may be published *monthly*. We are thankful for the kind expressions of encouragement, which we hope will incite us to further exertions.

Pomeroy's Democrat, N. Y., regularly received, the Masonic department of which is conducted with the ability which ever distinguishes its editor. It is an eloquent defender of the principle that Masonic jurisdictions are co-existent with the bounds of States or Provinces, and consequently is amongst the most earnest supporters of the G. L. of Q.

 NEW LODGE.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec has granted a dispensation to form a new lodge, to be called "the Abercorn lodge," in the pleasant and thriving village of Abercorn, Township of Sutton, and County of Brome.

The amount expended by the Montreal Masonic Board of Relief for the past year was \$379.90, leaving a balance of \$75.56 on the 4th March last in hands of Treasurer.

Most Worshipful Brother the Earl DeGrey and Ripon is to be installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, on 23rd inst.

The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, elected at the last regular communication:—M. W. Bro. S. Manning Todd, G. M. ; R. W. Bro. Amos Kent, D. G. M. ; Wm. Robson, G. S. W. ; J. B. Sarapuree G. J. W. ; H. R. Swasey, G. Treas. ; and James C. Batchelor, M.D., G. S.

To inform brethren, here and elsewhere, as well as the convention of "old ladies" in pantaloons, who recently assembled in Pittsburg, and resolved that the world should not turn round any longer, except as they pleased, we have compiled from the reports before us, a statement of the goodly number of the fraternity upon this North American continent. Where we have not received the reports of 1867, we have substituted the numbers as returned in 1866, and in one or two instances were compelled to estimate merely. It will be seen that the number approximates 400,000 "good men and true;" and if our enemies will but take a moral and intellectual census of the same fraternity, they will find that as a whole no class of citizens can take a higher rank for intelligence, patriotism, liberality, and all the virtues that make a good citizen and a faithful, upright man. When the sour visaged "man worms" who are inaugurating another crusade against masonry and all secret societies, succeed in annihilating this ancient and venerable institution, we hope they will send us word.—*Address of Grand Master Davies to the Grand Lodge of California, 1868.*

In some locations there is a great *penchant* for an accumulation of degrees. Their name although not legion, yet there is a goodly batch of them. I can but smile when I recollect in my early masonic days of hearing talk of Knights of Constantinople, Secret Monitor, Heroine of Jerecho, Confidence Degrees, Mason's Daughter, Sister, Mother, Eastern Star, and who knows how many more—in none of which do I suppose there is one particle of ancient craft masonry; if there is it has clandestinely got there. I hope none of the brethren will ask if I have taken all these so called degrees, and to keep them from it I will say in advance that I have seen some of them communicated. There is in ancient craft masonry, and that is what we profess, but three degrees; and as an organized body of such we can but recognize them.—*Address of Grand Master Hazelrey of Indiana.*

Bro. Lyon, P. S. W. of mother Kilwinning Lodge, and one of the Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, has been recently examining the MSS. records of Masonic association. It appears that the second Charter granted by the Scottish craft to Sir William St. Clair was executed between 1626 and 1628, these being the years during which William Wallace, who subscribed the Charter as Deacon of the Edinburgh Masons, acted in that capacity.

EXTENT OF FREEMASONRY.—There are nearly eleven hundred lodges under the control of the Grand Lodge of England; of this number some one hundred and seventy are in London, or within ten miles of the Freemason's Hall in Great Queen Street; over five hundred and sixty are scattered over other parts of England and Wales. Rutlandshire has none; Bedfordshire has but three; while Lancashire has nearly one hundred. There are others in the Channel Islands, India (there are ten in Calcutta) Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, North and South America, Australia, New Zealand. The 1st, 6th, 12th, 14th, 31st and 89th regiments of foot have Lodges attached to their respective corps. In addition to these, there are nearly one thousand chapters under the same jurisdiction. In the above numbers are not of course included lodges in Scotland or Ireland, each of which Countries has its own Grand Lodge.

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 Tuesday 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 Storer, 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 first 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.

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- 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 Hume, Sec; meets at Lacolle, on second Tuesday in each month.

CHAPTERS.

- Garnarvon 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; R Bathgate, Sec; 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 Brownstein, 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.

64 Lodges, Chapters and Encampments in the P. of Q.

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

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—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 Dun-
ham, Tuesday on or before full moon every month
Dorchester Lodge, R O, St Johns—R P McGinnis, W M ; E R Smith, Sec ; meets at St
Johns, first Tuesday in each month
Nelson Lodge, R C, Phillipsburgh—L W Decker, W M ; P E Luke, Sec ; meets at Philips-
burgh, 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, Mansonville—L C Moor, W M ; Sec ; meets at
Mansonville, 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 ; E E Spencer, Sec ; meets
at Frelighsburgh, Monday on or before full moon every month
Shefford Lodge, R O, Waterloo—J E Davies, W M ; Henry Hurst, Sec ; meets at Water-
loo, 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 O, Knowlton—Horace D Pickel, W M ; Thomas A Knowlton, Sec ;
meets at Knowlton.

CHAPTERS.

Prevost Chapter, Dunham—Edson Kemp 1st Prin. Z ; Stevens Baker, Scribe E ; meets
at Dunham
Dorchester Chapter, Waterloo— 1st Prin. Z ; 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 Rich-
mond, first Thursday in each month
Ascott Lodge, R Q, Lennoxville—J Addie, W M ; Frs Bennets, Sec ; meets at Lennox-
ville, 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
Lient. Gen. ; , Chancellor

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