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# THE FREEMASON'S JOURNAL,



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FREEMASONS IN  
CANADA.

**ISSUED MONTHLY.**

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VOL. I

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

No. 2

**GRAND MASTERS—THEIR POWERS.**

We have for some years been watching the course of events, especially in regard to the increased assumption of powers by many of our brethren, who have had the good, or ill-fortune, to be elected to the high and exalted positions of Grand Masters of Masons. Too many of them, alas, seem to imagine, or if they do not imagine, act as if they did, that their investiture places them in another and higher Masonic atmosphere; that the gold collar and jewel gives them autoeratic powers, elevates them, mentally and otherwise, above their constituents. In looking over the proceedings of several of the grand lodges, we find in the written addresses of the grand masters, an assumption of superiority, and an assertion of prerogatives, gradually increasing, which unless checked, will entirely destroy that equality which should ever exist among Free and Accepted Masons, and by substituting pride and arrogance for the true Masonic virtues, eventually undermine the very foundations of the Masonic fraternity. Such brethren disgrace, instead of elevate in the eyes of the Craft, the office of Grand Master, and means should be taken to bring things back to first principles, and teach these inflated brethren, that in the Lodge—

" We meet upon the level though from every station come :  
The king from out his palace, and the poor man from his home :  
For the one must leave his diadem outside the Mason's door,  
While the other, finds his true respect upon the checkered floor."

M. W. Bro. John D. Vincil, Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, on the powers of grand masters, states that " a grand master *cannot make a law,*" that " when the grand master judges and decides on any case it must be in the light of *existing law,*" and that his decisions, until approved by the law-making power, the grand lodge, are no more than opinions. This was undoubtedly correct, and the distinguished brother logically determined the correctness of his position by proving that there could not be two equal and

co-existent law-making powers in the same jurisdiction—the grand lodge and the brother to whom it gave official power, the grand master.

Again, the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine*, in an article on "The power of a master, and lodge rights," by its M. W. contributor, D., in which that enlightened Freemason says in reference to the assumed powers of a grand master: "It is a very strange idea entertained by some of the over-zealous grand officers of the present day, that they may, when present, take charge of the entire local and private business of the lodge, managing it as they please." It is, in our opinion, more than a strange idea; it is a clear usurpation.

This subject, we are pleased to see, is also attracting some attention in England, and we find in the *Freemason* (London), for November 27th ult., an article on "the powers of a grand master." From it we make the following extracts, which will show exactly how these powers are estimated by intelligent English Freemasons:

"There is nothing in Freemasonry concerning which misapprehension seems more extensively to prevail among Freemasons than the office of grand master. On the one hand, a grand master seems often to be regarded as if he were merely regarded as the master of a grand lodge, whose office derives its existence from that of the grand lodge; on the other, it appears to be supposed that he possesses an absolute power, which he may exercise in the most arbitrary manner and without control. Both of these notions are actually erroneous, are contrary to the whole spirit of Freemasonry, and betray an ignorance at once of its nature and of its history. His powers are great, but they are limited by the very landmarks of the Order, as well as by the regulations of the grand lodge over which he presides; and in the exercise of them he is subject to the control of assembled brethren, according to that principle of liberty and brotherhood on which the whole system of Freemasonry is based. The grand master presides in the grand lodge,—but he presides because his brethren have appointed him to preside. He is elected to his office, which may be likened to that of the President of a Republic, rather than to that of an absolute monarch, who occupies his throne by right of conquest, or by hereditary descent. He has no despotic authority. In the lodge he is among brethren, not among subjects. He is the chairman of the meeting, and it belongs to him to maintain order. He may call a brother to order who is guilty of any irregularity in conduct or in speech, and he is entitled to expect the fullest support of the assembled brethren in doing so. He is entitled to interrupt any brother who, in speaking on any question, introduces things irrelevant to it, and, if necessary, to compel him to be silent. It belongs to him, also, to put questions to the vote, and to declare the result, but he has not the power of preventing a question from being brought before the lodge. When the nature of the question is such as it is proper for the lodge to consider, he has not the power of preventing the fair discussion of it. He has not the power of determining it himself, but must put it to the vote; and if there is any uncertainty as to the mind of the lodge, the roll must be called, that each brother present may vote in answer to his name. It is the privilege of every brother to protest when he thinks it necessary to do so, and the grand master has no more power than any other member of the craft to shut his mouth and refuse him the privilege."

"Nothing could be more fatal to the interests of Freemasonry than to invest the grand master with despotic power, or, in other words, with power to debar the members of the fraternity from the exercise of the rights which

belong to them as such. It would, in fact be a subversion of the system of Freemasonry. The grand master is the officer and organ of the craft, *and is responsible to his brethren.* He is placed at the head, not merely of the grand lodge, but always grand master of Masons. The election of the grand master by the grand lodge is a mere arrangement of convenience which was first adopted in England in 1717, and has since been adopted in Scotland and other countries."

"The power exercised by the grand lodge in the election of grand master is to be regarded as a mere delegated power. As to his responsibility to the craft for the discharge of the duties of his office, nothing can be plainer than the language of one of the regulations adopted in 1721 :

"If the grand master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the lodges, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation ; because hitherto the ancient fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former grand masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office."

"Freemasons are free men. Their whole system is one of liberty ; although it is one of order, and in no community have order and liberty ever been more perfectly reconciled. Their office-bearers, particularly masters and wardens, grand masters and grand wardens, are appointed for the maintenance of order, and to secure to every member of the craft the full enjoyment of his rights and privileges. The Freemason is under no monkish vow of absolute obedience ; he is not like a Jesuit, bound to obey the commands of a superior, in whose hands he is taught to regard it as his highest merit to serve as a mere tool—as a stick in a man's hand. The grand master of Masons does not occupy a position in the least degree resembling that of the general order of the Jesuits."

F. J. TISDALL, 33<sup>d</sup> Masonic Editor, *N. Y. Democrat.*

#### MASONS' MARKS.

*From the Builder*

They're traced in lines on the Parthenon,  
Inscribed by the subtle Greek,  
And Roman legions have carved them on  
Walls, roads and arches antique  
Long ere the Goth with a Vandal hand  
Gave away to his envy dark,  
The saviour Craft in many a land  
Had graven its Mason's mark.

The Obelisks old, and the Pyramids,  
Around which mystery clings,  
The Hieroglyphs on the coffin lids  
Of weird Egyptian kings ;  
Carthage, Syria, Pompeii,  
Buried and strewn and stark,  
Have mable records that will not die,  
Their primitive Mason Marks.

Upon column and freize and capital,  
In the eye of the chaste volute,  
On Scotin's curves, or on Astragal,  
Or in Tiglyph's channel acute ;  
Cut somewhere on the entablature,  
And oft like a sudden spark  
Flashing a light on a date obscure,  
Shines many a Mason's mark.

These Craftsmen old had a genial whim,  
 That nothing could e'er destroy  
 With love of their art that naught could dizz,  
 They toiled with a chronic joy ;  
 Nothing was too complex in essay,  
 In naught they dared to embark,  
 They triumphed on many an Appian way,  
 Where they've left their Mason mark.

Crossing the Alps like Hannibal,  
 Or skirting the Pyrenees,  
 On peak and plain, in crypt and cell,  
 On foot or on bandaged knees,  
 From Tiber to Danube, from Rhine to Seine,  
 They needed no letter of marque,  
 Their art was their passport to France and Spain,  
 And in Britain their Mason mark.

The Monolith grey, and the Druid Chair,  
 The pillar tower of the Gael,  
 In Ogham occult their age they bear,  
 That time can only reveal ;  
 Shire on old monuments of the past,  
 Our lessons through ages dark,  
 In primal majesty still you'll last,  
 Endear'd by each Ma-on's mark.

### GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

#### *Masonic Token, Portland, Me.*

By the recent change in the government of our provincial neighbors, the several Provinces constitute the "Dominion" with a general—but each Province has also a separate government. Their relations to each other and to the Dominion are very much like the relation of our States to each other and to our general government. Canada becomes two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. The lodges in Quebec following the precedents in this country have formed a Grand Lodge. We learn that at the convention twenty-one of the thirty-seven lodges were represented, and several others have since given in their adhesion.

The Grand Lodge of Canada denounces the movement; but so far as we have information at the present time, the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, both in the right to form a Grand Lodge and in the manner of proceeding is in strict accordance with Masonic law. There have been lodges in that Province heretofore, independent of the Grand Lodge of Canada and under the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland; a portion of these (at least) have joined in the new movement, and we trust that the new Grand Lodge will put an end to this source of discord in that Province by exercising exclusive masonic jurisdiction.

HALLAM'S OPINION OF FREEMASONRY.—The curious subject of Freemasonry has unfortunately been treated only by panegyrists or calumniators both equally mendacious. I do not wish to pry into the mysteries of the Craft, but it would be interesting to know more of their history during the period when they were literally architects. They are charged by an act of Parliament, (3 Henry VI. 1.) with fixing the price of their labor in their annual chapters, contrary to the statutes of labor, and such chapters are consequently prohibited. This is their first persecution; they have since undergone others, and are perhaps reserved for still more. It is remarkable that Masons were never legally incorporated; their bond of union being stronger than any charter.

MASONIC CLIPPINGS.

Let us remember that although we are brethren we are men, and subject to all the frailties of humanity. That we may all err, for it is the characteristic of mortality; and while we know that "to err is human," let us never forget the remainder of the poet's sentiment, "to forgive, divine."

The time will never come on this earth, until the arrival of the millenium, when men will not be found going wrong. We are all the subjects of passions, of prejudice, of indiscretion. If we mean to live harmoniously, we must exercise charity, we must subdue passion, and we must look upon the failings of our fellow men, and especially of our brothers, as to be forgiven instead of to be reproached and trumpeted to the world.

"Then gently scan your brother man,  
And gentler sister woman,  
Though ye may gang a keening wrang,  
To step aside is human."

This was said by a poet and a brother mason; and now when we cannot disguise the fact that feelings do exist among the brethren of this jurisdiction that are not creditable to the craft, let us all strive to overcome them ourselves, and to earnestly inculcate the sentiments expressed in these quotations, and cast the mantle of charity and forgiveness over the errors of our misguided brethren.—*Address of G. Master French to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1868.*

The only religion of Masonry is to believe in God, and to obey the moral laws; her only politics is to be peaceable subjects to the civil powers, and obedient to the laws of the land in which we live. The great light of Masonry must be her only creed, the constitution of our country her only political platform.—*G. M. Fitch.*

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In the last *Craftsman*, under the heading "Inaccurate," brother Guilbert is handled pretty roughly for some remarks of his on the grand Lodge of Quebec. It was evident that our worthy brother had not been placed in possession of the true statement of facts, and grounded his opinion on wrong premises. Our cotemporary, the *Craftsman*, concludes its rather severe article in the following words:

"We should have greatly valued the opinion of brother Guilbert on the present Canadian Masonic crisis, had that opinion been based upon a full and accurate knowledge of all the facts as they exist. The points upon which we have been commenting, however, are sufficient to show that his information has, so far, been neither full nor accurate."

It appears from the following that brother Guilbert has been placed in possession of the address of M. W. G. M. Stevenson to grand lodge of Canada, at its emergent communication on Dec. 1st. and we refer our readers to the following extract from the (*Iowa*) *Evergreen* for the greatly valued opinion of brother Guilbert, now that he has a full and accurate knowledge of all the facts as they exist:

THE GRAND LODGE OF Q. ERFC.—In our last number we announced the formation of this new grand lodge, and expressed an opinion in favor of its need and legality. Since that article was written, the *Craftsman*, the organ of the grand lodge of Canada, has come to hand, full to the brim of the proceedings of an emergent communication of its grand lodge, including the long and denigratory address of grand master Stevenson, in opposition to the new organization. At this communication, the officers and subordinate lodges of the grand lodge of Quebec, were put under the ban, by the grand lodge of Canada, on the ground that their action was subversive of masonic order, and therefore unlawful. A perusal of the address of grand master Stevenson, and of the proceedings had in answer to its suggestions, has not sufficed to change our opinion as to the right of the masons of the Province of Quebec, to form and operate a separate grand lodge for their province. They have our fullest sympathy, and so far as may be needed, our cordial support. The leading spirits of the grand lodge of Canada seem to forget how, in 1857, for precisely the same reasons set forth by the grand lodge of Quebec—viz: that the interests of masonry in Canada required an independent grand lodge—the *Provincial* grand lodge of Canada declared its separation from the grand lodge of England, and at once rose from the condition of servitude to that of mastership. That act created a strife between the grand lodge of Canada and the grand lodge of England, and on general principles the Canada theory was almost universally espoused by the United States grand lodges. The powerful moral support it thus received enabled it finally to carry its point; and so we believe will similar support be vouchsafed the grand lodge of Quebec, and thereby render it also a success. The masonic press of the United States has begun the discussion of the questions involved in the new movement, and some favor and some oppose it. The *Keystone*—usually so discriminating in its judgment—seems to have lost sight of the merits of the case, and denounces the movement as that of a *small faction*. How an organization, in which TWENTY-ONE out of the thirty-seven lodges at work in the Province of Quebec united, can be called a *faction*, passes our comprehension. The *Freemason* (St. Louis) opposes the movement also, and styles the engineers “hot blooded counsellors,” and denies the right of masons residing in a separate commonwealth, to organize a grand lodge of their own, a proposition from which we, in toto, dissent. Neither could any impartial reader of the temperate proceedings of the new grand lodge, see anything like heat or acrimony in the action of the representatives who participated therein. The editor of the *Freemason* ignores the precedents furnished quite recently in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, precedents considered valid by his own grand lodge, we believe, and which fully establish the principle on which the grand lodge of Quebec is based—viz: this, given, a separate commonwealth, therefore conceded, a separate grand lodge. The *American Freemason* favors the new organization, so also does the masonic editor of the *N. Y. Democrat*. The *Tidings* publishes the denigratory portions of Grand Master Stevenson’s address, but expresses no opinion. The fight is but a repetition of that connected with the birth of the grand lodge of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and will, we opine, end as did that. Meantime, let the new grand lodge be patient and temperate, and we are sure that out of the nettle of opposition it will ere long pluck the flower of existence.

The following is the official intimation of recognition of the grand lodge of Quebec, by the grand lodge of the district of Columbia :

GRAND LODGE OF F. AND A. M. OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

*Washington, January 20, 1870.*

ENSON KEMP, Esq., Grand Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother,

At a regular communication of the grand lodge of the district of Columbia, held on the 11th inst., the committee on jurisprudence, to whom had been referred the circular letter of the grand lodge of Canada, against the regularity of the formation of the grand lodge of Quebec, together with the proceedings of a special communication of said grand lodge on that subject, also all papers relating thereto that had been received from your grand lodge, submitted a report sustaining the formation of the grand lodge of Quebec as regular, closing their report with the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolve, " That this grand lodge recognizes the grand lodge of Quebec as an independent masonic grand jurisdiction, and will hold fraternal correspondence therewith."

The report of our Committee being somewhat lengthy, I have not time at present to furnish you with a copy, but will transmit you a copy of it in a few days.

Wishing your grand lodge success in its efforts to promote the good of the craft,

I am fraternally and truly yours,

(Signed,) NOBLE D. LARNER,

Grand Sec. Grand Lodge Dist. Col.

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We insert the following letter of date the 21st ult., addressed by the M. W. the G. M. of Quebec to all other sister grand lodges :

M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Brethren,

I have the honor to communicate to you the following additional information concerning the grand lodge of Quebec :

1st. At the dates affixed, the five lodges mentioned below, declared their adherence to this grand lodge, viz :

"The Clarenceville" Lodge, Clarenceville, District of Bedford, No. 152, Reg. of "Grand Lodge of Canada," (still so called) on November 16.

"The Albion" Lodge, City of Quebec, No. 17, Reg. of the United Grand Lodge of England, on the late festival of St. John the Evangelist, at its one hundred and nineteenth anniversary.

"The Harrington" Lodge, City of Quebec, No. 49, Reg. of "Canada," on the same day as the preceding.

"The Hoyle" Lodge, Lacolle, District of Montreal, No. 69, Reg. of "Canada," on the 4th Jan. instant.

"The Chateauguay" Lodge, Huntingdon, District of Montreal, No. 208, Reg. of "Canada," on the 6th January instant.

2nd. Information has been received by me, that two other lodges of different grand registers, are at present arranging to take the same action as the above.

3rd. It is confidently expected that the time is not far distant, when the few remaining lodges will also *voluntarily* declare their adherence to the grand lodge of Quebec.

4th. It is with profound satisfaction that I have the honor further to report, that at its last communication on the 11th instant, the most worshipful, the grand lodge of the district of Columbia, extended fraternal recognition to this grand lodge as a sister grand lodge

7th. It now becomes my painful duty to inform you, that at early day I will cause to be forwarded to your grand body, a refutation of the principal part of the published proceedings of the "grand lodge of Canada," at a special communication held on December 1st, 1869.—and an exposure of the conduct of a few of its officials, anent the grand lodge of Quebec, and those who co-operated in its formation.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of your grand lodge,

I have the honor to be,

M. W. Sir, Officers and Brethren,

Yours fraternally,

J. H. GRAHAM,

*Grand Master of G. L. of Quebec.*

EDSON KEMP,

*Grand Secretary.*

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## THE FREEMASON'S JOURNAL.

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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

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We have to thank our friends for the very liberal support, so far, extended to the *Freemason's Journal*," considering the delay in the appearance of the first number; and confidently predict that if the promises we have received are only carried out, there can be little doubt of its success.

We beg to impress upon our readers the great necessity there exists that this organ of the craft in the province of Quebec should be supported; and as it is impossible for us to know of every one willing to subscribe, it is only by the efforts of private individuals we can hope to make the circulation what it ought to be.

As the circulation increases so will an improvement in the journal be visible; and viewing the low figure at which it is issued, we trust that every Mason in the province will contribute to its establishment and success.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF TEXAS.

The proclamation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, which has been published here lately, is, if authentic,—and we have no reason to doubt it—certainly an extraordinary document.

Of the thirty Grand Masters in the United States, it is but fair to presume that there are some who entertain peculiar opinions on the powers of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges, and on the subject of Masonic jurisdiction, which might lead them to regard the formation of a Grand Lodge of Quebec as unconstitutional, until they were placed in possession of the facts which led to that action ; but Grand Master Tucker is the only one who has thought proper to issue an edict on the subject. His course is therefore exceptional and we think ill advised and improper.

The usual course followed by Grand Masters and Grand Lodges on such questions is to submit the matter to the Committee on foreign correspondence. This committee is usually composed of the most experienced and eminent of the brethren of the grand lodge. It is their duty to examine the authorities and documents submitted by both parties, and to give their decision in a report which is founded on the laws of Masonic jurisprudence in such cases ; and which, when adopted by grand lodge, forms a precedent to be followed in similar cases as they arise. Grand Master Tucker has thought proper to make an exception to the rule in this case ; and why in this case we cannot imagine. If he had examined the laws of Masonic jurisprudence on this subject, he would certainly have found that the Masons of this province had good and sufficient authority for their action. If he wished to be guided by the opinions of the most eminent Masons in the United States—such for instance as Gros. Mackey of South Carolina,—French of Washington,—and Drummond of Maine,—brethren whose opinions are regarded with respect, and form precedents which are followed by all the grand lodges of the world—he would have found those opinions to have been given decidedly in favor of the grand lodge of Quebec.

The only reason we can assign for his conduct—and we think it will be found to be the correct one—is that of utter ignorance, both of the causes and reasons which led to the formation of the grand lodge of Quebec, as well as on the subject of masonic jurisprudence.

So far as it affects the position of the grand lodge of Quebec, we think, his action will not be of much importance. Grand Master Tucker is unknown to fame outside of the Grand Lodge of Texas—he was elected we believe at the last communication of that Grand Lodge—and we fancy his action will not be of much consequence when placed in contrast with that of brothers Mackey, French and Drummond.

Put this edict of G. M. Tucker is most extraordinary, in reference to the position he assumes towards the lodges in Ontario and Quebec, working under the jurisdiction of the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. He "forbids the brethren of the G. L. of Texas to recognize or hold communication with, any Mason who hails from what was formerly Upper and Lower Canada, now known as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, unless they are of obedience to the grand lodge of Canada." Now any one who is acquainted with the matter in dispute, or has taken the trouble to examine the published reports and documents on the subject, must be aware, that the lodges working under the jurisdiction of the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, do not acknowledge obedience to the G. L. of Canada, but only to their respective grand lodges; that the grand lodge of Canada recognizes the position assumed by them, and that they were supported in their pretensions by their grand lodges. Grand Master Tucker has, (we believe wholly from ignorance on the subject of the question at issue) placed the grand lodge of Texas in a position of antagonism to the grand lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland and Quebec—and we fancy the grand lodge of Texas will not readily allow themselves to be drawn into a quarrel in which they would certainly be in the wrong.—and which would have the effect of destroying the fraternal relations at present existing between them and the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland.

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#### MASONIC HALL, MONTREAL.

We propose to keep our readers well informed with respect to the management and disposal of the furniture, &c., in the above Hall. We are sorry to say, that a Sheriff's sale has been determined upon, which will take place on the 18th instant; and in our next number, we will place before our readers what the Trustees have considered to be their duty in the disposal of property placed in their hands in trust. We have hopes, even at this late period, that some change of action will take place, and will forbear from further comments until our next issue.

Just before going to press, it was commonly reported that the whole of the furniture, &c., had been sold to meet the unpaid water rate, which could not, with the taxes and costs, at the utmost, exceed \$50. As there are six Lodges in the city who have paid over \$300 each in the purchase of the furniture, &c., besides the cost of the decorations, we can hardly credit the truth of the rumor.

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#### MORE OBJECTIONS.

A new position taken by the opponents of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is that the Lodges who have given in their adherence to that Grand Lodge, have

retained, and still work, under the warrants granted them by the Grand Lodges to whom they formerly owed obedience—that this course is unconstitutional, and will prevent the recognition of the position they have assumed.

The position is not a new one. The Lodges have followed the course laid down by all writers on Masonic jurisprudence. Vide e. g. Mackey's jurisprudence, p. 424. "As soon as the new Grand Lodge is organized it will grant warrants to the Lodges which formed it, to take effect upon their surrendering the warrants under which they originally acted, to the Grand Lodges from which they had derived them. *There is no regulation prescribing the precise time at which these warrants are to be surrendered; but it seems reasonable to suppose that they could not surrender them before the new Grand Lodge is organized, because the surrender of a warrant is the extinction of a Lodge, and the Lodges must preserve their vitality to give them power to organize the new authority.*" The opinions of eminent authorities were consulted on the subject, and their views were placed before the convention of 20th Oct. last; and the course pursued was also that of the Grand Lodges of Maine, Nova Scotia, West Virginia, &c. &c. We think the recent action of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, in reference to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, has finally settled the question, and will ensure the recognition of the position assumed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in instructing the lodges under its jurisdiction to retain their warrants until such time as the Grand Lodge is in a position to grant new ones to replace those they now hold.

It is further stated that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is not of sufficient strength in numbers, nor will its revenue suffice to carry on the work of a Grand Lodge in the manner it should do, in order to reflect credit on the Craft. We have examined this part of the subject, and after a careful perusal of the accounts of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and availing ourselves of all information we could procure, we have come to the conclusion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec will, in a short time, exercise jurisdiction over forty lodges with a membership of over two thousand; that its annual revenue will exceed three thousand dollars, while the annual expenditure will not amount to one thousand dollars. With this large surplus to be devoted to purposes of benevolence, and the support of the honor and dignity of the order, we think the Grand Lodge of Quebec will, at once, assume its proper position among the most distinguished of the Grand Lodges of the world.

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#### GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY.

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The Grand Lodge of New Jersey held its annual communication last month, when the petition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for fraternal recognition received the approval of Grand Lodge, and was referred to a special committee, to report thereon at their next communication.

A peculiar feature of this communication was the presence of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, who was there endeavoring to procure a refusal of recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; but his efforts were not attended with success. Whatever may be the opinion of the Masons of Ontario on the subject of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we believe they will one and all unite in condemning the very undignified position assumed by the Grand Master, on this and other occasions, when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was concerned.

We fear he does not regard the subject in the light by which it should be examined by one holding the high position of a Grand Master, which is that of the grand principles which form the basis of all true Masonry—brotherly love, and obedience to established laws and precedents,—but has permitted bitter personal feeling to betray him into actions which no one will more earnestly regret than himself, when the present storm shall have blown over.

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Our friend the "Gavel" has the following anent the Grand Lodge of Quebec. There is little doubt of the correctness of the advice given to our brethren of Ontario, and it deserves consideration on the part of some of our brethren here.

RICHMOND, P. Q.—Information has been received here by the G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has extended fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

[The above is exactly what we anticipated and predicted. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia possess a large amount of influence among our sister G.:L.:s in the United States, and when a man of the standing of M.: W.: Bro.: B. B. French, recommends recognition, we may rest assured other masons high in the Craft will follow their example. We may add that, (as will be seen in another page,) other Lodges in Quebec are allying themselves to the G.: L.: of Quebec, and masons in the Province are petitioning for dispensations to form new Lodges. Under these circumstances, we implore brethren of all parties to be calm and weigh the matter with the utmost care and deliberation.—ED. GAVEL.]

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## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I shall be happy to see in the pages of your valuable Journal, an answer to the following question, viz:—Should propositions for initiation be received from parties residing under the jurisdiction of other Lodges, in cases where the applicants desire to give a preference to a particular locality. If so, is the refusal of permission on the part of any Lodge to be considered *un-masonic*?

Fraternally yours,

WARDEN.

*Answer.*—A Lodge has certainly the privilege of receiving a petition for initiation from any person; but if the petitioner resides within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, application must be made to that Lodge before the petition is put to ballot, for permission to initiate the applicant if the ballot is favorable. This permission is seldom refused, and if refused, it is generally understood, that the refusal is based on sufficient grounds to warrant the rejection of the petition, if it had been presented to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the applicant resides.

When the applicant is a good and true man, and has any objection of becoming a member of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, the privilege is generally accorded him of making his election as to the Lodge he wishes to join.

This is of course a privilege granted him, as every Lodge has the right to insist on exercising jurisdiction over its own territory. Having this right, we do not see by what reasoning it can be claimed, that the conduct of a Lodge in refusing permission in such a case, for any reason they think proper, can be called *un-masonic*.

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In giving our report of the meeting of Hoyle Lodge, Lacolle, in our last number, we forgot to mention that the officers elect for the present year were installed under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Quebec. W. Bro. Milton of St. Lawrence Lodge, R. E., performed the duties of installing officer, assisted by R. W. brothers Murray and Isaacson

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W. Bro. Rev. W. C. Clarke of Ormstown, Master of Chateaugay Lodge, has been appointed District Grand Chaplain for the Montreal District.

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#### THE MILTON LODGE.

A new Lodge, Registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of upwards of twenty-five excellent members, and called "The Milton Lodge," has been organized at Three Rivers. G. G. Tyler, W. M., Robert Kierman, S. W., and W. J. Ritchie, J. W.

The sixtieth annual communication of the grand lodge of Louisiana will be held in the city of New Orleans this month. We hope to hear that the petition of the grand Lodge of Quebec for fraternal recognition has been favorably received.

A meeting of the Board of general purposes of the grand lodge of Quebec is called for Wednesday, 16th inst., at Richmond, P. Q. Matters of considerable importance to the craft in this Province will be under notice, of which we will inform our readers in our next issue.

We have not received returns of election of Officers from all the Lodges in this Province, Secretaries will please notify us, when they will be inserted; also, the nights and places of meeting, as we think these pages will be of great interest and convenience to those travelling and wishing to visit Lodges. Some contributions from esteemed brethren have been unavoidably left over until the next number.

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LOGGES, CHAPTEES 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; , 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; , Sec; meets in their Lodge Room, St. Lawrence Hall, second Tuesday in each month from to 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 E—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 Sec; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, third Tuesday in each month
- Victoria Lodge, R Q—H J Geer, W M; Jno Menzies, 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 McDonnell, Sec; meets at Huntington, 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.

- 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 LeCappelain, 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

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STADACONA DISTRICT.

*City of Quebec.*

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- 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—Chrstr. 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 meet in the Masonic Chambers, in the Masonic Hall, Lewis Street, Quebec.
- Sheewenagan Lodge, R Q.—W T Rickaby, W M; J L Clair, Sec. Meets at Three Rivers second Wednesday in each month

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BEDFORD DISTRICT.

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- 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 C, Philipsburgh—L W Decker, W M; P E Luke, Sec. Meets at Philipsburgh Thursday on or before full moon, every month.

## 32 *Lodges, Chapters and Encampments of the P. of Q.*

- 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 Beer-  
wort, Sec. Meets at Clarenceville third Thursday in each month.
- Browne Lodge, R Q, West Farnham—G H Kemp, W M ; H Powker, 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.
- Doric Lodge, R Q, Danville—Timothy Leet, W M ; A H Burbank, Sec.  
Meets at Danville Wednesday on or before full moon every month.
- Brome Lake Lodge, R C, Knowlton—Horace D Pickel, W M ; Thomas  
A. Knowlton, Sec. Meets at Knowlton.
- Shefford Lodge, R C, Waterloo—J E Davies, W M ; Henry Hurst, Sec,  
Meets at Waterloo first Monday in each month.

### 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 Beckett, W M ; A D Bostwick, Sec.  
Meets at Sherbrooke second Tuesday in each month.
- Yamaska Lodge, R Q, Granby—T Amyrauld, W M ; G Vittie, Sec.  
Meets at Granby first Wednesday 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.
- Tuscan Lodge, R Q, Levis—John Breaky, W M ; Thos Mackie, Sec. Meets  
at Levis first Thursday in each month.

### CHAPTERS.

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

THE  
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