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THE CRAFTSMAN;

AND

CANADIAN MASONIC RECORD.

Bros. T. & R. WHITE, }
Publishers. }

'The Queen and the Craft.'

{ \$1.50 Per Annum,
in advance. }

VOL. IV. HAMILTON, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1869. No. 2.

MASONS AND MASONS.

—
FOR THE CRAFTSMAN, BY G. S.
—

CHAPTER II. EL DORADO.

It was just as well that we should make the most of Miss Char'ey while we had her, for our days in Merry England were numbered, and the period of our return beyond range of anticipation. That season we were bound South in search of El Dorado. We had, as I have said, the years before us, and we opened their vista in a golden haze.

With the most pathetic tenderness, then, and the most protracted embraces, the two girls separated, under fearful vows of eternal correspondence. Lockyer kindly saw us on board, for which I did not in the least thank him, his hearty admiration of the ship leading him into such congratulatory ecstasies regarding the ingenuity of rocks and lamps and barometers, and all the other swinging contrivances by which heavy weather is to be neutralized, as utterly to appal Nell, and consign her to her torments several hours before their time. So, when he expressed a wish that he were going with us, he gave utterance to a wholly unreciprocated sentiment, and when the pilot took him off presently, there were blessings upon that old man's hoary head.

Time was, when to have doubled the Cape or rounded the Horn, ay, or even to have crossed the line, made something of an adventure. Among the brave but simple generation who flourished before Agamemnon,—that is, prior to Mr. Hargrave's discovery that the great South-

land was auriferous,—it was esteemed a high feat of travel to have touched at Tristan d'Acunha, or seen the white water of the Crozets. He that weathered Kerguelen had bound the laurel on his brow, while to have sighted Diego Ramirez was to have conferred lustre on his race forever. All which state of things has absolutely passed away. Men traverse the Southern Ocean much as they run down to Margate, while from Indus to the Pole is considerably less trouble than from Brighton to Killarney. Nor is anybody importuned upon his return for details of maritime discovery. There is another and more vital touchstone by which he shall be tried, and by the strength of his bills on Broad Street, or by the tale of his ounces in the gold-locker, he very early discovers that he is to stand or fall.

And, after all, one voyage is very like another. Sea and sky, dolphin and shark, flying-fish and albatross. It was not until running up St. Vincent Gulf, where we saw an industrious family of pelicans thoughtfully fishing for their breakfasts, that the monotony was broken by anything in the least worth remembering.

Nelly and I settled quietly down in a dainty little broad-verandah cottage between Mitcham and Glen Osmond, under the shadow of the everlasting hills, and within sound of the sighing sea. There she found occupation with her geraniums and vines, even to the extent of producing some of the most atrocious wine with which ever politeness was poisoned; while her husband went daily into the city to pick up the fortune of which he was so sure. Thence they both made joyous little holiday excursions together, to Glenelg, to Mount Lofty, to the reservoirs or to the cataracts,—anywhere and everywhere, by the murmur of glancing waters, and amid the sweep of gorgeous wings. Burrane Cottage, and the park it stood in, are not easily to be forgotten. The splendour of its orchids; the stateliness of its gums; the deep shelter of its daturas and magnolias; the yielding verdure of its turf; the endless flicker of the myriad shell-parrots, flashing in green and gold from tree to tree, or flinging down a dazzling net-work over the longer grasses; the solemn merriment of the giant kingfisher answered by the sweet, low, ravishing strain of the wangd;—with these, and other such music and pictures, the senses which are once filled will not easily permit oblivion. Or if they could with others, Nelly, say, is it so with us? It is one of the two sacred gardens of the world to which memory has momentarily restored me. And ah! who should have told us that the eyes that first opened amid that bright, cloudless beauty, should close in the gloom of the murky city! or that the cradle, rocked there to the deep murmur of the woods, should be exchanged, while the years were yet so young, for a stiller bed beneath a cypress shadow! Between both pillows how vast an ocean flows, and between both how little a life has ebbed! When either of which slips from the recollection of those who have

watched by each, the sands shall have run low within the glass, and the silver cord forever slackened in its strain.

For the first six months of our residence nothing occurred worth marking, except, indeed, that, to the writer's considerable surprise, he had not even begun to make the fortune. There had been several letters from Charley, desponding, for the most part, full of the obduracy of old Leadenhall and the injustice of Sir James. There had, we understood, been some commotion at the Grange, and the succession was, as yet, undetermined. Both the nephews were abroad, nobody could say where, for even Miss Fenchurch's letters were delivered indirectly, and gave no clue to the place of their composition. All that she knew was, that they took a very long time on the way. Then there were details of further troubles,—of unwelcome suitors pressed upon her by her guardians; of stormy discussions and mercenary arguments, and exasperated reproaches; of seclusion and ill-humour, and all but persecution; and altogether of precisely the sort of life which such a young lady, while spirited enough to resent, was at the same time sufficiently sensitive to suffer from. Nelly used to flood the room with sympathetic tears upon reading one of these missives, until at last it became necessary, for the sake of the carpets and furniture, to threaten their total suppression until good behaviour, after which she was wont to retire into obscure recesses and howl in unmolested privacy. I was myself sorry for Charley, to whom I had taken a warm fancy, but, knowing that she would be shortly of age, and within her own control, refrained from lifting up my voice aloud, and left the lamentation without competition to the mistress of the household.

It was towards the close of the first half-year that I brought home one evening some news from town, announcing myself as the herald of such intelligence as I hung up my hat on entering. Nelly's imagination instantly leaped into a ball-room phantasmagoria, and had already begun to calculate the effect of a certain new pearl bracelet, before I had time to undeceive her. This I did by producing the subjoined letter, with the effect of sufficiently diverting her train of idea:—

CRITERION HOTEL, August 15th.

My Dear Harry,

Emulous of your shining example, behold me established on your shores. I have been here some weeks, but was unwilling to write before I should have something definite to report. Congratulate me on my enterprise and discretion. I have fairly struck oil at last, and am deep in Bolindas and Bon Accords. They offered me a place in the direction of the former, but my modesty forbade acceptance, and I rest content as an unobtrusive though influential proprietor. It is the grandest investment that was ever known, 340 prem. yesterday, and rising every hour. I think I shall buy the Grange, or else a partnership with Leadenhall. Which would you advise? If you like, I can get you some Karkulfas at about 130, or, what will be better, put you on the subscription for Footscray Amalgamated. I wish I could spare you a few Bolindas,

but, in justice to Charley, must hold on. Come over for a few days if you can; it will be better than wasting your time among the cockatoos. And write me at once to say how you both are, and what news there has been lately from Tulse Hill or Mincing Lane.

A postscript followed the signature:—

Address to F. Stephenson, Criterion. I had quite a job to get clear of the governor, who actually pursued me unto Deal, and only baffled him at length by taking my mother's name. Just fancy, he had that fellow Pollaky, from Paddington, after me. And the name has managed to stick to me still, somehow, without the help of the Heralds' College or the King at Arms. But if you will only come over, I shall tell you the yarn of the whole business.

"Mysterious, Nell, isn't it?" I remarked, folding up the letter, which bore an enormous joint-stock-company sort of seal. "He seems to have made himself at home sharply enough, and has picked up all the brokers' slang more quickly than I fancy is good for him. I don't like that sailing under false colours, though. What do you say?"

Nelly's blue eyes had opened very wide as I read, and now she scarcely seemed to hear my question. At last the enigma that was agitating her found utterance.

"Criterion Hotel! Where's that, Harry? I never heard of it before."

"Very likely not. It's in Collins Street, on the south side."

"But where's Collins Street?"

"Collins Street runs from Spring Street, parallel to the river, and crossing Elizabeth Street. Is that satisfactory?"

"Yes, if I only knew where Spring Street was. Is it anywhere near Spring Gardens?"

"About thirteen or fourteen thousand miles, according as you get the trades. But that's not the point. The Criterion is the head-quarters of all the most reckless mining speculation of the Colony. Master Fred has got himself into queer company, I fancy, and will have burnt his fingers before he knows where he exactly is. And the notion of his offering me a straight tip in gold-digging! What does he take me for? I wouldn't touch one of his Associations,—no, not if the dust was lying loose about the cradles."

This was no exaggeration, for I had a sovereign contempt for the unminted metal, or rather for any such schemes of achieving its discovery. I pinned my faith on copper, and laughed to scorn the more alluring temptation. And, as will be seen presently, was just then deep enough on my pet mineral to leave me no thought for anything less promising, and resolved to remonstrate with Lockyer on his imprudence, and if possible entice him down to see the error of his ways. Meditating this, I became conscious of an interruption from Nell:—

"I'll write to the poor fellow to-morrow, and give him all the news I have of Charley. But I suppose he does not want me to tell her his

stupid secrets. You ridiculous Freemasons are *always* having secrets. And so there's no ball after all, and I can't wear my bracelet for a month, perhaps. I declare I have no patience with them, they are so absurd and aggravating."

"Never mind then, dear, whoever they are. You are quite right about letting Lockyer tell his own story. And, as to the bracelet, wear it to-night at dinner, or leave it in your drawer as you please; I shall admire the arm just the same."

The remonstrance with the gold-maniac elicited but a short, unsatisfactory reply, while subsequent letters remained wholly unacknowledged, so that, in the interest of our own affairs, I speedily ceased to concern myself greatly regarding him. The year was one of peculiar and intense excitement on both banks of the Murray; we called it the Wallaroo Year, from the splendid discoveries upon Yorke Peninsula. With the fortunes of two of these I had been lucky enough to identify myself, and the Wheal Ellen, together with No. 609, had absorbed a very large proportion of my available funds. The first mentioned stock had been purchased in the regular way, and at a heavy premium, and, though a little sluggish at the moment, was universally regarded as most desirable security. 609, however, was in another position. By force of keen watchfulness, dogged perseverance, and some slight assurance, I had managed to become a large subscriber to, and proportionate allottee, of a stock so jealously reserved as scarcely to be whispered on Change, and, as of course, never hinted at in the journals. An old acquaintanceship with Sir Asterisk Blank, then Governor, gave frequent opportunities of meeting the leading public men of all parties; and, to my great satisfaction, I discovered speedily that the majority, including all those most renowned for commercial success, were likely to be found on the 609 register. The directory was to comprise names of the very highest standing, and each successive report from the experts employed, brought up intelligence of fresh encouragement. These circumstances could not remain too long a secret, and upon the day of allotment the provisional scrip was eagerly enquired for at something like 280 prem. Its transfer was all the easier, as but five shillings of six pounds had been called, and transactions were so considerable as to give me the liveliest satisfaction with my success in getting on.

A satisfaction not the less lively from a painful contrast developing itself by-and-by. The Wallaroo year with us, was the Bolinda year with our neighbours. Of all the gross swindles ever hatched at the Criterion, Master Fred's pet had proved the basest and most destructive. Its collapse, and that of scores of its peers, were spreading a wholesale ruin to which Overend Gurney's or the Albert's never offered a parallel. Mingled with my self-gratulations, therefore, was a sincere concern for Lockyer; for whose safety there was only the faintest hope that he had

been wise enough to transfer in time. But of this there was no confirmation, two letters to his address having been returned through the post office with the intimation, sufficiently ominous of his departure for quarters unknown. Everything seemed to go badly with him. Miss Fencher reported his correspondence as irregular and alarming, alternating between sanguine vivacity and deep despondency. The rumours which reached England regarding him, had evidently assumed a graver character, and it was pretty plain that the worst inferences were being drawn from the known fact of his having dropped his paternal name. Poor little Nell wrote what comfort might occur to her, and did her best to support Charley's fidelity. Indeed upon this and our own friendship, it seemed that her *fiance* could now alone rely.

Such was the position as I sat one morning in the office of 609, to extract information from the Secretary. Our undertaking had proved more tedious than anticipated, and calls followed expenses with such dispiriting regularity, as to shake considerably the confidence of the market. Never having had purpose to sell, this effected us but slightly, but still fifty pounds per fathom seemed an enormous cost for our shafts, and I had called in some anxiety to learn the immediate indications of their sinking. It was while thus employed that, to my unfeigned amazement, Lockyer himself entered, gay, unruffled, *debonair* as usual, and as though he had never in his life-time as much as heard of the Bolinda, or set his hand and seal to its Deed of Settlement. He had come up in some mysterious fashion by a Willanga Schooner, and had fortunately thought of at once seeking me at the head-quarters of my worldly interests. In half an hour Nelly was welcoming him to Burrane, and overwhelming him with such a *melange* of interrogations and information as nothing but his laughing *insouciance* could have borne up against. Fortunately a diversion came with luncheon, after which our visitor vouchsafed a recital of the more recent of his past vicissitudes.

"Of course," he began, "you know all about the Bolinda smash; it was lucky I kept clear of the direction, the majority of the Board being this moment engaged in breaking stones at Pontridge. It came upon us like a thunder-clap, and gave no chance of escape to anybody. Not a week before I had been offered 275 for my lot, and laughed to scorn the broker's audacity. I would have let him have my Bon Accords if he liked them, but he refused, and if he had not, I don't know where I should be now. They came up nobly to the rescue; a good fortnight's yield with plenty of rain having given them such a lift as was never looked for. But for them the liquidator's last call would have swamped me, and, as it is, I got clear with very little to spare. I hadn't the least notion of what to do, when a young fellow turned up at the Criterion from beyond Castlemaine, who asked me up to the station for

a month or so, and really seemed to be lonely enough down there to make it worth his while to have me; so I jumped readily, and have been in the bush ever since. I don't suppose he would have let me go yet, but that he was himself leaving for England, and I promise you, Mr. Heywood, when I saw him on board the P. & O. Steamer, I would have given something that our connexion should have continued. It was with this sort of home-sickness strong upon me that I thought of running over to you, and here you have me, an unromantic prodigal, whose journey into the far country has turned out exactly in the old fashion."

"Prodigals are always welcome," said Nelly cheerily. "And, if we have no calves fatted at the moment, at least we've got lots of geese and fowls and rabbits—do you care for rabbits?—not those Ostend things you get in London, you know, but regular wild ones from Kangaroo Island; and if you'd only been here last week you should have had black swan, and—oh, I dare say we'll get you something!"

"I regret the swan," said Lockyer gravely, "but as he hasn't flown off with the welcome, we won't shed unavailing tears. And now, when did you hear from Charley, and what does she say?"

This was a disagreeable question to answer truthfully, and yet the truth should be told. Fred seemed excessively astonished at the details of the rumours which had gone abroad, or rather gone home, to his disadvantage; and, if either of us had any inclination to give them credit, his manifest perplexity could not but have vindicated him. When the change of his name was hinted at, he lost all patience:

"Oh come," he cried, "that's really too bad—to make capital out of the most innocent piece of strategy in the world. You must know that the Hon. Frederick, who, between ourselves, will make a very doubtful sort of peer, was not very long in growing weary of the dull old Grange; and, as he never cared three straws for the governor, he had not my old inducement to forbearance and discretion. So he bolted, and Sir James, left all alone, was good enough to fancy it worth his while to have me back again, and accordingly wrote a condescending letter, much in the style as King Ahasuerus might have stretched out his sceptre, intimating that, as I had no doubt by that time seen the folly of my boyish frivolities, and must be prepared to renounce such immoral associations as he had found me stooping to, he would graciously consent—on my assurance of the fact, to receive me once more to favour and to Kennington. There was a postscript, drawing a 'solemn deduction from the Sheffield outrages, as well as from recent *carbonari* assassinations, against all secret societies, and a peroration especially devoting to execration Freemasonry as the worst of the whole of them.' I don't believe the old gentlemen ever gave a minute's thought to the existence of the Craft

before; but, merely because it happened to be the cause of my 'want of respect' for him at Christ Church, no charge that was ever brought against the Templars is too absurd for it in future."

"And you replied?"

"With a respectful and affectionate farewell. I had everything ready for sailing, and wasn't going to change all my plans at the last moment just because Fred had chosen to disappoint him, nor to accept forgiveness, where, if anything, he owed apology. So he came thundering down with a private detective to the East India Docks, and, as I didn't want a row, I had to slip off to the coast; when, finding him after me as far as Deal, I was put on my metal to elude his obstinacy, and, to leave no trace, dropped the Lockyer, and sailed from Liverpool in the second cabin, paying the difference after we got to sea. My name is Frederick Stephenson Lockyer, so that I have assumed no new one. I wasn't going to take the ship's company into confidence, and so held on to the flag I had hoisted, and, as half-a-dozen of them came up to the Criterion with me, it wasn't convenient to lower it immediately. To tell the truth, it hampered me most vexatiously, and I was charmed to drop it on the Station; for I told Blake the whole story, and he took it all, of course, as the most natural thing in the world."

"You must tell Charley the whole story," said Nell earnestly. "If you don't I shall; but it will come best from yourself."

"I scarcely dare to write to Charley," said Fred gloomily. "They keep such a watch on her these times, and my fine prospects have evaporated so entirely. However, you are quite right, and I shall try."

The next night we were sitting late in the verandah, with the Cross bright in the zenith, when Lockyer asked suddenly—

"What lodges have you here—any?"

"Three, I think," I answered. "I belong to the St. Patrick, but I very seldom attend. However, I'll bring you if you care."

"Why do you very seldom attend? Is there anything wrong about it?"

"Oh! I don't say that. But I'm not an enthusiast like you; and besides, they seem to do slovenly work, and I'm inclined to think half of them trade on their standing. You'll find Masonic emblems painted over lots of shops in town."

"Yes, that's bad enough; much the same as the Yankee fashion of sporting Masonic jewellery. It ought to be sternly and peremptorily forbidden. There can be no possible excuse for it."

On this point we were, that evening, virtuously unanimous. The day was not far distant when one of us should modify his opinion. It is but with inexperience that exception is denied to rule.

"Do you know," continued Fred, "that I sometimes fancy that it served me right for having gone in with such a profane crowd as those Bolinda fellows. There wasn't a Craftsman on the Board, or among the promotion. If there had been, things would have been better for all of us—I hope."

"Spoken like a valiant deacon. But I hope so too. It's just the other way with us—609 bristles with P. M.'s."

"I am glad to hear it. But I would, in your place, stick to my Wheel Ellens all the same. Just recollect what trumps the Bon Accords proved, that I cared nothing for."

The advice was so sensible, that it would have been unpleasant to acknowledge having realized more than half of the stock he named. So I contented myself with conservative resolutions regarding the remainder, and, as the Cross had already begun to bend, we lit our candles and separated.

I had more than once sat in Lodge with Lockyer, and was therefore prepared to vouch for him on the evening of our visit to the St. Patrick. He, however, preferred being examined, and, finding a seat next me presently, whispered an emphatic acquiescence in my opinion of their laxity. Nor did his dissatisfaction diminish as the labour of the night proceeded; and it was easy enough to foresee that, if he joined at all, it would be elsewhere. Presently there came a summons at the port, and the Provincial Grand Master, under another constitution, was announced, and with him a number of brethren, visitors.

Their names we could not ascertain; but there was one among them whose appearance palpably occasioned some extraordinary interest. From whispers round us, it was plain that in his honour the salute was given so heartily, and it was towards him that every eye turned, as, after making his obeisance, he quietly sought a distant chair. A somewhat undersized man, of slight, spare, wiry form, with a thin face, sparsely covered with moustache and beard, and bronzed as the oldest tar's; with something, too, of command in his carriage and his gait, and with that calm, lofty front, that marks so faithfully habitual victory over danger; but chiefly remarkable for the depth and brilliancy of keen, earnest grey eyes, quick to notice all around them when he gave attention, but for the most part fixed in grave, thoughtful abstraction, as though looking through the walls, and past the city, out upon far distant scenes a thousand miles beyond.

Staying, through curiosity, to supper, we were enabled to recognize in this modest stranger a colonist, whose name was then among the most distinguished in the southern hemisphere. We had, too, the opportunity of hearing himself recount, in simple and unaffected language, some of the most novel of the great achievements which had won for him his

fame. He had but that afternoon arrived in town, from the theatre of his toilsome and perilous labours, the details of which he recited with a manly absence of all self-consciousness, quaintly mingled with a sublime, child-like faith, in the practical results of which they were to prove the germ. It was impossible to listen without a convincing sense that this man, whose star was yet climbing to its zenith, was one of those workers specially detailed by The Grand Master for a special service, such as no ordinary hand can render. Clear foresight, calm self-reliance, unshaken energy, and invincible adroitness, breathed in each quiet picture of his touching record. The combination of such rare faculties, accompanied by no suspicion of ostentation, and, as it were, but involuntarily betrayed, marked a brother whom it was a pride to find among us, and whose apron reflected upon each of his fellows an enhanced dignity. And when, in conclusion, he expressed his earnest gratitude to the Craft as having furnished the one all-important weapon, without which failure must have been his meed; and, from his own example, impressed upon his younger brethren the vital value of the observances they had there met to celebrate, it was little wonder if our hearts went out in the ringing acclamations that acknowledged his noble devotion of the gifts of his endowment, and the lessons of his initiation to the service of country, of science, and of mankind. An explanation of which, and of some effects of its production, will be more readily understood from the dialogue of the ensuing chapter.

To be continued.

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

No. 6, A. Y. M.

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

—
BY R. W. BRO. S. D. FOWLER.
—

Continued.

The fourth volume of the minutes of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, commences with 3rd July, 1817, when Bro. Wm. Dean, who was then a schoolmaster in Bath, about 20 miles from Kingston, and an enthusiastic Mason, was admitted a member of the Lodge. He was Secretary to the Convention or Grand Lodge which met at Kingston from 1817 to 1822, and subsequently Provincial Grand Secretary under Prov. Grand Master S. McGillivray. He bore a prominent and successful part in healing the dissensions which so long kept the Craft divided in Upper Canada. Many a social pipe have he and I enjoyed together during his residence in Kingston. When the Seat of Government was removed to Lower Canada, Bro. Dean, who was then, and until his death, which took place

some years afterwards, a Government employé, was also removed from Kingston.

On the 7th August, "The W. Master, Bro. Olcott, was appointed a delegate to meet delegates from other Lodges in this Province at this Lodge-room, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., to concert measures for the establishment of a Grand Convention in this Province." As copious extracts from the minutes of the Convention have already appeared in the CRAFTSMAN, there is no need to recapitulate them. It exercised a great influence for the good of the Craft, and was by no means confined to the locality in which its sittings were held, as may be seen from the following list of Lodges of which it was composed:—

Brockville Lodge, Brockville.	North Star Lodge, Hamilton.
Royal Edward " Johnstown.	Prince Edward " Hallowell.
St. John's " Kingston.	Union " South Gower.
St. John's " Fredericksburgh.	Western Light " Newmarket.
St. John's " Haldimand.	Mount Moriah " Westminster.
Addington, " Bath.	McKay " Woflord.
St. John's " York.	United " Murray. [ly Ancaster
Belleville " Belleville.	Union " Dundas [subsequent-
Harmony " Johnstown.	Union " Richmond.
Rideau " Rideau.	King Hiram " Oxford.
Jervis " Augusta.	Union " Grimsby.

The Convention was called into existence after the death of Prov. Grand Master Jervis; and the object its members persistently set before them during the five years of its existence, was the appointment of a Prov. Grand Master under the English Constitution, to remedy as far as possible the evils from which the Craft in Canada suffered, both from the long misgovernment of R. W. Bro. Jervis, and the troubles incident from the recent war with the United States; and its labors were brought to a close only by the accomplishment of the objects aimed at,—recognition by England, and the appointment of R. W. Bro. McGillivray as Prov. Grand Master. There can be no doubt that the Convention accomplished much in the way of building up and consolidating the Ancient Craft in the Province. and by raising its status in the eyes of the outside world; although so long as the Grand Lodge of England was acknowledged as having jurisdiction in Canada, it lay open to the charge of assuming powers which no dependent body should assume. Probably the Masons of those days had no conception that they really had the right to erect an independent jurisdiction. At least, such a measure appears never to have been mooted; and it was much better it was not attempted, for the time had not come,—the brethren were neither prepared nor fit for it.

Having said this much regarding the Convention, we will now return to the records of No. 6, which is for the first time called "St. John's Lodge of A. Y. Masons" in the beginning of this volume, having been previously only known as "No. 6."

On the 4th Dec. it was resolved that "Twenty dollars be given out of the funds to Bro. McCudden, a distressed brother; two pounds was also granted to another distressed brother." And on the 1st January, 1818, "that two guineas be allowed to Rev. G. O. Stuart, and one guinea to the clerk of the Church, for their services on St. John's Day," as also five guineas to the "Kingston Compassionate Society," after which the Lodge was closed, as it well might be, "in love and harmony." At each of the three following meetings, certificates were granted to members of the Lodge "to be exalted to the Royal Arch Degree."

"On the 7th May, 1818, "Bros. — and — having been specially summoned by order of the W. M. for charges brought against them, did not think proper to attend the same. The former brother was expelled the benefits of Masonry for *ninety-nine years*."

On the 4th June, "There not being a sufficient number of brethren present, the meeting was adjourned until Friday evening, 5th inst., at 7 o'clock." On the 5th (next day), the minutes were confirmed, the officers were elected for the ensuing six months, two joining members were proposed and accepted, a fellow-craft raised to the third degree, and other business transacted. A very gross irregularity is apparent in these proceedings. No Lodge has or can have the right to adjourn from day to day. The Order recognizes but two descriptions of Lodge meetings (saving and excepting masonic funerals); the one being the regular (monthly or otherwise) meeting, as laid down in the by-laws, and the other an emergent meeting. At the first, all regular work may be transacted without a special summons, the laws of the Lodge being the summons, although there are some descriptions of work which cannot be even gone into on the regular meeting, unless a summons has gone forth to the members advising them of the fact; while at an emergent, or irregular meeting, nothing can be entered on except what has been expressed in the summons calling such meeting, and of which every member must have a week's notice. We have already noticed such irregularities as the foregoing; but it cannot be too forcibly impressed upon some of our Lodges that there is both a right and a wrong way of doing things. At this same meeting, it would appear that the brethren thought they had been too lenient in expelling a member at a previous meeting for only *ninety-nine years*. They therefore, perhaps by way of example, resolved that "in consequence of Bro. —'s non-compliance with a certain resolution of this Lodge, and conduct unbecoming a Mason, he be and is hereby expelled from this Lodge, and all the benefits of Masonry, for nine hundred and *ninety-nine years*"!!! Probably if he seeks admission at the end of his term, he will be received into full membership again.

And this gives us an opportunity of moralizing a little on masonic trials and punishments.

There are but three grades of punishment applicable to offences against Masonic law and morals, viz: suspension, exclusion, and expulsion. The Grand Lodge may award any one of these three; but a private Lodge only the first and second, and even then subject to appeal to Grand Lodge.

Suspension may be definite or indefinite, but always pre-supposes a termination, by restoration to full membership or otherwise—as when a Lodge suspends one of its members for non-payment of dues, whenever the conditions are complied with by the payment of the sum due at the time of suspension, with the accruing arrears, the suspended member resumes his position, without any action taken or required by the Lodge; or when a member is suspended on a specific charge, and the matter laid before Grand Lodge, the latter may try the accused afresh, and, if guilt is proved, inflict such punishment as may be proper.

Exclusion is the removal of a member's name, by a private Lodge, from its roll, for a proved breach of its by-laws, or of the general laws of the Craft, subject to an appeal by the person accused. The Grand Lodge would, of course, in case of appeal, review the judgment of the Lodge appealed from; but if the whole procedure was found regular, the offence proved, and of such a magnitude as to call for such a punishment, it is doubtful how far the Grand Lodge would be justified in disturbing the judgment, and forcing a Lodge to receive back into membership a member so excluded. If no appeal has been made to Grand Lodge, and no action taken by that body, the brother would naturally stand towards the Craft as an unaffiliated Mason.

The power of expulsion is vested in Grand Lodge alone, and cannot be delegated to any person or persons whatever. It is the deliberate act of the whole Craft, and cuts off an individual from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry without appeal. This power is, I understand, exercised in several of the States of the Union by private Lodges; but the principle must surely be incorrect. When a candidate is initiated, he is not only received as a member of the Lodge where he first sees the light, but, and this is out of sight the greater privilege, he is admitted a member of the universal Masonic Brotherhood; and, I do not see how he can be deprived of this privilege except by his peers, in other words, by the whole Craft assembled in general convention—that is, by Grand Lodge. The whole extent to which a Lodge can punish, is in reference to a brother's membership with that Lodge. If anything further is called for, it must be brought before Grand Lodge, and so be the act of the whole Craft.

The system of fines used at one time to be quite a favourite mode of punishment in Lodges, and may be so still in some cases, for all I know to the contrary; but very little argument is necessary to shew how incorrect the system is. Granted, for one moment, the power of a Lodge

to inflict a fine, where is the power to collect it? and the very first principle of that jurisprudence must be false, which imposes a punishment without the power to enforce it.

Lodges are often very lax in bringing a member to trial. Great care should be taken at every step of the proceedings. First, the charge should be in writing, and should be for such a crime as Masonic law will award a punishment; but need not, and indeed should not, be worded in such a way but that all the world may see and comment upon it. Next, a copy of the charge must be served on the accused, at least seven days before the trial, together with a special summons to attend at a certain hour and place. If the accused is a Master Mason, the trial should take place in M. M. Lodge, and full liberty given for cross examination, &c., while sufficient minutes should be taken, to produce to Grand Lodge in case of appeal. When the case has been heard, the accused should be directed to withdraw, and the Master then puts it to the Lodge, after deliberation (no need of resolution), "Guilty or not Guilty?" If the Lodge decides in the affirmative, the next question will be, "What shall be the punishment?" When this is decided, the accused should be directed to enter and hear the sentence from the Master, but no argument should be allowed.

S. D. F.

THE MYSTERIOUS MASON IDENTIFIED.—We recently printed a curious story of the burial of an unknown Freemason in California by his brethren of the Order. He had met his death in a sudden and mysterious manner, and there was none who could tell his name or whence he came. His body bore tattooed emblems of the Order of the most remarkable character, and the brethren into whose hands he fell were satisfied that he was not only one of their number, but of a high order and a devoted workman. The *New Haven Lever* says that a business man of that city, named E. M. Spencer, is the brother of the man of whom this curious story is told, and the name of the man who ended his career in the manner described, was Albert C. Spencer. He had been for a number of years Secretary to the Viceroy of Egypt, and it is supposed that the work upon his body was performed by Masons in that singular country. Among other things, he had on his heart the emblems of the square and pointers, with the letter "O" on either side, and he wore upon his vest a pin in oval form bearing the same inscription, whose design was copied from one found in the ruins of Solomon's Temple. The brother claimed the body and had it disinterred, and by describing marks not before noticed, convinced the members of the Order that he was indeed the brother of the stranger, and erected a marble monument over his final resting place.—*Ex.*

THE DEFECTIVE STONE.

Some writer has given to the world as sparkling a thought under this head as a freemason could desire to read. It expresses in most conclusive terms the danger of taking into the Lodge *one bad man*. Many and many a Lodge is destrcyed through the inherent defect of *one member*. But we will give the paragraph entire, and would be glad to extend the proper credit if we knew who the author is.

"Don't put in that stone," said one mason to another as they were working together on the rear wall of a church. "Can't you see it's a poor quality, all flaky, and will scale away to pieces?" "It isn't very good grade, I see, but it fits in here, and I don't want to wait for another. Besides you can't see it from the ground, and nobody will take the trouble to climb up here to look at it." "You'd better send for another block. That isn't fit for the wall; it won't stand the weathor and if it should go to pieces, it will damage the whole building." "I guess it won't damage me nor you either, so here goes." And he lifted the block of the loose-grained, flaky freestone into its bed, though the outer shell cracked and the shell sloughed off. He dashed over it a trowel-full of mortar, and went on with the next tier. Nobody could see the defective stone, for it was covered by a projective buttress, and only the two stone masons were present when it was laid. But though unseen it was unsafe, and time brought about its own result. Every sunbeam loosened its texture a little, every storm helped to crumble off a minute fragment, and little by little, after many years the stone crumbled away. That was bad enough, but that was not all. It chanced that the great beams of the roof rested a few tiers above directly over the defective block, and as the stone decayed the beam sank a little. Presently a crack opened in the ceiling, disfiguring the fresco painting, and the crack grew to a leak, letting in the rain. And then at last the worthless block fell out, the beam drooped down, the roof sank in, and the church was no longer fit for use, until after the loss of much time, and the expense of much money, a new roof was built and a new block inserted in the wall. It was only a small defect, but it did much damage in the end. There is a structure which everybody is building, young and old, each one for himself. It is called character, and in every act of life is a stone. If day by day we are careful to build our lives with pure, noble upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But as one leak will sink a ship, and one flaw break a chain, so one mean, dishonorable, untruthful act or work, will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our characters. Then let the several deeds unite to form a perfect day, and one by one the days grow into noble years, and the years as they pass, will raise-at-last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.

THE TRUE MASON.

—
 Cf. 2nd Chronicles, Chap. II. 14.
 —

FOR THE CRAFTSMAN.

STRONG, as was Hiram of old,
 The rough stone and rude timbers to hammer and hew,
 Till the walls of the House that The Presence should hold,
 To perfection and majesty grew.

SKILLED, as was Hiram of old,
 Each adornment of BEAUTY to fashion and frame,
 Of silver, of brass, of Parvaim's red gold,
 Draped with hangings of Tyrian flame.

WISE, as was Hiram of old,
 On the marble the mystical legend to trace,
 Where the cloud of Jehovah's deep glory is rolled
 Wave on wave from the Holiest Place.

Ever ready such task to achieve
 As the Architect designs to allot for his own—
 Whether lofty or lowly, content to believe
 That his place in the Temple is known.

Cunning in lessons of art,
 But still willing with sinewy labour of hand;
 Prepared to take master's or journeyman's part,
 So as never inactive to stand.

And deeming no toil as obscure
 By whose aid can completion hereafter be won;
 Whether working with gavel or graver, full sure
 Of fair wage when the day shall be done.

G. S.

 MASONIC PROCESSION.

I saw a band of Brothers move,
 With slow and solemn tread;
 Their hearts were joined in ties of love,
 In charity were wed;
 And types of lights illumed the ray,
 Shone on the chastening rod,
 And in the midst wide open lay,
 The Gospel of our God.

I asked a man of four-score years,
 Why after them he ran;
 He said—and melted into tears—
 They feed the poor old man;
 He said, I once was sick and sad,
 My limbs were racked with pain;
 They came, they comforted and clad;
 The old man rose again.

I asked a weeping widow why
 She followed those before;
 She said—and wiped her weeping eye |
 They came unto my door;
 They came when all the world beside
 Had turned from me and fled—
 They came, my wants and woes to hide;
 They gave my children bread.

I asked an orphan boy why he
 His eager footsteps bends;
 He said, They smile on all like me,
 They were my father's friends;
 Before he died they clothed and fed,
 And all our gifts they gave,
 And when we wept for father dead,
 They threw gifts in his grave.

And such, I said, are Masons all,
 Friends to the needy poor;
 They never view a Brother's fall,
 They never shun his door:
 And though 'tis said they are not "Free,"
 Virtue and love are twins,
 And the blest grace of charity,
 Hides multitudes of sins.

They worship in the Lodge of God,
 Secret and solemn there;
 They bow beneath his sacred rod,
 And breath a heart-felt prayer.
 Freemasonry, like a woman's love,
 Is taught by private rules,
 So deep that should it public prove,
 It would be sport for fools.—*Record.*

OUR SISTER GRAND LODGES.

R. W. Bro. Batchelor, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, writes us to say that the reference to the question of regalia in Blue Lodges, in the report of one of the D. D. Grand Masters, upon which we commented in our last, ought not to be taken as the expression of the opinion of that Grand Lodge, being simply the individual opinion of the D. D. G. M., urged in defence against certain reviewers of his previous report. We are glad to learn that this is the case; as we can but repeat that, to permit the latitudinarianism in dress, advocated in the report in question, would be a serious breach of propriety.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, for the year ending with the *Annual Communication*, held in June last. Our maritime brethren follow the English practice of Quarterly Communications, and the volume before us commences with that convened on the 11th September, 1868. The only incident of general interest at that Communication, was the passage of resolutions, assuming on behalf of Grand Lodge the inherent right of exclusive jurisdiction over the Province, and requiring all Lodges to govern themselves accordingly before the 24th June following. Fortunately, for the peace and harmony of the Craft, all difficulties were removed before that time.

The next Quarterly Communication was held at Halifax, on the 11th December, thirteen Lodges being represented. Warrants were granted to three Lodges working under Dispensation. Some changes were proposed in the Constitution of Grand Lodge, and the clause relating to regalia of Grand Lodge was adopted; after which Grand Lodge was closed—no special reference having been made to the differences existing among the Craft.

On the 8th January, an emergency meeting of Grand Lodge was held, for the purpose of submitting a proposition as a basis of union with the District Grand Lodge of England. Our readers have already had the opportunity of reading the articles of agreement, and a mere summary of them will be sufficient here :

The preamble recites that in order to cement the two masonic bodies of the Province, it is necessary that certain concessions be made by both parties; and then proceeds to lay down the principles of agreement. Each Grand Lodge, it was provided, should meet under its respective banners, on the 24th June, at such place as might be mutually agreed upon. The distribution of voting power was then defined, and it was declared that the first business to be taken up should be the

election of Grand Officers, the Grand Master being elected by open vote, as evidence of the desire of both parties to see R. W. Bro., the Hon. Alex. Keith, elected. The Deputy Grand Master, the Substitute Grand Master, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, to be chosen by ballot, and the other officers by nomination and open vote. The Grand Master elect should then be installed, after which he should install the remaining Grand Officers. The warrants of many of the Lodges, being of great antiquity, and therefore highly valued, were to be indorsed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, sealed with the seal of Grand Lodge, and re-issued to the Lodges owning them. The roll of Grand Lodge was to be revised, and the numbers of the Lodges placed thereon, according to seniority; and a committee was appointed to revise the Constitution. The principal past and present officers of Grand Lodge, and of the Provincial and District Grand Lodges of England, were declared to be permanent officers of Grand Lodge; and a new seal was to be adopted bearing the the name of Grand Lodge encircled on it; and a banquet was authorized to be held in honour of the union. These articles of agreement having been adopted, Grand Lodge adjourned.

The next quarterly Communication was held on the 12th March. At the meeting the proceedings of the Committee of the District Grand Lodge in relation to union, were presented and adopted, and a select committee was appointed to carry out the arrangement for the joint meeting of the two bodies.

The last quarterly communication of Grand Lodge was held on the 11th June; and at it certain regulations were adopted for the admission of the Scotch Lodges, and it was resolved to meet on the 23rd June, for the election of Grand Officers of the United Grand Lodge.

The Annual Communication commenced on the 23d June. The Grand Master in his address referred with pleasure to the proceedings for the consolidation of Grand Lodge, and gave an interesting summary of his official acts during the year, following the practice of some American Grand Masters by including in his address his decisions on questions of masonic jurisprudence. By the Grand Secretary's report it appears that seven warrants for new Lodges were issued during the year. The receipts of the year were \$1022.68. According to the Grand Treasurer's report, the debit account amounted to \$1449.16 including a balance of \$152.83 to credit of Grand Lodge. The amount due from subordinate Lodges was \$450. On the 28th June the arrangements were completed for the union, by a resolution unanimously passed by Grand Lodge, receiving the officers of the R. W. District Grand Lodge and representatives of subordinate Lodges holding under it, and welcoming them with a fraternal greeting. The entry of this body was received with great enthusiasm; and R. W. Bro. Keith having been unanimously

elected Grand Master, the other Grand Officers were chosen. On the following day the Grand Master elect was installed by M. W. Bro. Stevenson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, assisted by M. W. Bros. Bernard and Peters, and R. W. Bro. Clinch, the other officers being likewise installed. A procession was then formed, and proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where an eloquent sermon, from the text, "Let Brotherly Love continue," was preached by the R. W. Grand Chaplain. The sermon is published in full in the proceedings. On the 29th June, the ordinary business of Grand Lodge was proceeded with, among other things, a Committee being appointed, and to make enquiries and report as to the feasibility of erecting a suitable Masonic Temple for the accommodation of the Craft. The report of the Committee on Foreign correspondence, reviewing the reports of Twenty-one Grand Lodges, concludes the record of proceedings before us, proceedings from which, we are sure, will flow great advantage to the Craft in our sister Province, and which will always be looked back to as forming the most important era in the Masonic History of the Province of Nova Scotia. The revised list of Lodges under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodge, contains the names of fifty-two Lodges. R. W. Bro. H. C. D. Twining is Grand Secretary.

MAINE.

The annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, commenced its sittings at Portland on the 4th May last, the M. W. the Grand Master, Timothy J. Murray, presiding. One hundred and forty-six Lodges were represented. The address of the Grand Master is mainly taken up with a record of official proceedings. He reports that "peace and harmony, as a general rule, prevail throughout our jurisdiction, and all the duties of masonry are more fully performed than ever before;" for much of which good work he gives credit to the faithful labors of the zealous and efficient D. D. G. Masters.

The Grand Treasurer reports the receipts of the year at \$6,018.76; and the expenditures, \$5,538.52, the balance on hand being \$758.49. The invested funds of Grand Lodge amount to \$15,600.

There is a Committee on the History of Masonry in that State, which reported that considerable progress had been made, the histories of several Lodges having been printed. Rather a curious, and somewhat significant resolution was passed to the effect that Masters of Lodges should report to the Grand Master all invasions of their jurisdiction by Lodges in other jurisdictions.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a very able review, covering seventy-nine closely printed pages, of the proceedings of forty-three Grand bodies, our own among the number. Brother White's condemnation of the practice of an over display of

masonic emblems is quoted with approbation. Very strong resolutions were passed against the action of the Grand Orient of France, in recognizing spurious Lodges in the State of Louisiana.

A committee on the subject of the incorporation of Lodges by statute, reported strongly against the practice, mainly upon the ground that such incorporation would give to members of Lodges an opportunity of appealing against the decision of the Lodge, even when confirmed by Grand Lodge, to the ordinary Courts of Law—a practice which must tend seriously to the injury of Freemasonry; and the report was adopted.

The reports of the D. D. G. Masters are on the whole exceedingly satisfactory, giving evidence that the Craft is in a healthy and prosperous condition in the State of Maine.

M. W. Bro. John H. Lynde was elected Grand Master, and Bro. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

—
BY THE EDITOR.
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We referred in our last number to some particulars in relation to the Masonic Girls' School, at St. John's Hall, Battersea Rise, S. W., and to the important educational work which it is doing. The manner in which the school is sustained, we promised should form the subject of an article in this number. The principle adopted, is to give contributors of a certain sum a voice in the management of the Institution, and in the selection of the pupils; and this principle is found to answer so admirably, that the school has an abundant income for all ordinary purposes, and is enabled from time to time to make such enlargements and improvements as to fit it for the duties it has to perform. The highest position attained by donation, is that of Vice-President; the qualification for which is a gift of fifty guineas, made in one or more payments, of not less than five guineas each,—the donor being entitled to five votes for life. And in order to extend this privilege, there is a species of corporate Vice-President. Any Lodge, Chapter or society, granting fifty guineas, in one or more payments, of not less than five guineas each, becomes, *ipso facto*, a Vice-President, with three votes in perpetuity. Then there are Life Governors, a grant of ten guineas, made in one or more payments within twelve months, or at two consecutive anniversary festivals, constituting the donor a governor for life, with the privilege of one vote at each election, and, if presented when serving the office of Steward, to two votes; and any one serving additional stewardship, and giving ten guineas, is entitled to three additional votes. Lodges and Chapters giving twenty guineas, in one or

more payments within three years, are entitled to one vote in perpetuity; while a grant of ten guineas, made in one or more payments within twelve months, entitles them to one vote for fifteen years from the first payment. An annual subscription of one guinea, either by an individual or by a Lodge or Chapter, carries with it the right to one vote. There are under this system one hundred and forty Vice-Presidents: twenty-two of them being private Lodges, and the others wealthy and benevolent Masons. That alone represents a capital of no less than seven thousand guineas.

That, in itself, is a very large contribution; but the annual donations amount in addition to it to a very large sum of money. In the London District alone, the private subscriptions amounted, as we learn by the report of last year, to £2,167 5s. 6d. There is an annual grant of £150 from Grand Lodge, and of ten guineas from Grand Chapter. The London Lodges contributed £349 13s.; the Grand Chapter Club ten guineas; the London Royal Arch Chapters, seventeen guineas; the London Lodges of Instruction, £42; and the Encampments and Mark Lodges, nine guineas. Repeating these figures and including the donations from the Provinces, we have the following, the number of girls from each District being given, as showing how generally the advantages of the school are distributed throughout the Kingdom:

Grand Lodge of England,	£ 150	0	0
Grand Chapter do.,	10	10	0
London, Private Donations,	2167	5	6
" Lodges,	349	13	0
Grand Chapter Club,	10	10	0
London Royal Arch Chapters,	17	17	0
" Lodges of Instruction,	42	0	0
Encampments and Mark Lodges,	9	9	0
Bedfordshire,	12	17	0
Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, two pupils,	94	2	0
Bristol,	90	11	0
Cambridgeshire, one pupil,	4	4	0
Cheshire,	14	14	0
Cornwall, one pupil,	16	16	0
Cumberland and Westmoreland, one pupil,	26	16	0
Derbyshire,	2	?	0
Devonshire, one pupil,	18	18	0
Dorsetshire, one pupil,	26	15	0
Durham, one pupil,	13	13	0
Essex,	28	7	0
Gloucestershire,	18	18	0
Hampshire, four pupils,	6	6	0
Herefordshire,	1	1	0
Hertfordshire,	30	19	0
Huntingdonshire, one pupil,	3	3	0
Isle of Wight, two pupils,	14	14	0
Kent, one pupil,	57	15	0
Lancashire, East Division, three pupils,	1117	4	0
" West " 	17	17	0
Leicestershire,	2	2	0
Lincolnshire,	10	10	0
Middlesex,	26	5	0
Monmouthshire,	25	4	0

Norfolk, three pupils,.....	£24	3	0
Northamptonshire, two pupils,	36	15	0
Nottinghamshire,	19	13	0
Oxfordshire, one pupil,	23	2	0
Somersetshire, three pupils,	13	2	6
Staffordshire, one pupil,.....	11	11	0
Suffolk, two pupils,	11	11	0
Surrey, one pupil,	43	1	0
Sussex, seven pupils,	169	1	0
Warwickshire, six pupils,	31	10	0
Wiltshire,.....	11	11	0
Worcestershire,.....	12	12	0
Wales (North) and Shropshire, one pupil,.....	5	13	0
Wales (South) Eastern Division,	76	13	0
“ “ Western “	12	12	0
Yorkshire, North and East Riding, three pupils,.....	25	4	0
“ West Riding, five pupils,.....	1615	8	0
Isle of Man, Channel Islands,.....	13	13	0
Scotland, Ireland, and abroad, two pupils,	31	10	0
Total,	£3869	18	6

These figures are interesting for two reasons. They afford evidence of the general support which the Institution receives from all parts of the Kingdom; and they show that the selection of pupils is not dependent in any way upon the contributions of particular districts. The largest contributors have not by any means, if we except London, pupils proportioned to the amount granted; and some of the smallest are represented in the school. The principle of selection is the truly masonic one of worthiness, and evidently no other principle obtains. And this feature is not the least gratifying of the many peculiarities of the school which challenge our admiration. The mode of selecting is by election; and this is determined by the contributions of the electors, particular sums, as we have seen, entitling the donors to a voice, or many voices, as the case may be, in the selection of the pupils. The total number of pupils is limited; and as, at the end of each year, vacancies occur by the retirement of scholars, they are filled up by election from applicants for admission. These applicants always largely exceed the number of vacancies; but those whose necessities are the most pressing, and who in this respect present the largest claim to the masonic benevolence of the electors, are selected. Large as is the establishment, and important as is the work which it is performing, it must always be a painful duty to the friends of the school to find themselves compelled to reject so many applicants. But it is, on the other hand, a matter for congratulation to them, and of pride to Masons everywhere, that so much real practical good is being accomplished.

The management of the Institution is in the hands of a General Committee. This Committee consists of all the Life Governors, contributors of ten guineas each, and thirty brethren also are chosen annually, at the May meeting, from the annual subscribers. This general committee meets on the last Thursday of each month, at the Board Room in Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street. There are, besides, an Audit

Committee and a House Committee, the first name on the former being that of our old friend, Bro. Brackstone Baker, whose mother Lodge is St. John's of this city, and upon whom the Grand Lodge of Canada conferred the honorary rank of Grand Senior Warden, at its Annual Communication held at London in 1868. The committee are all earnest minded Masons, to whom the prosperity of the Girls' School is a constant source of effort and anxiety. By their daily toil for its interests, they illustrate, in a practical form, their love for and appreciation of the true principles of Freemasonry; and they have their reward in the prayers and benedictions of hundreds of the children of Masons, who, through their efforts, are fitted for the practical duties of life, and qualified to be ornaments to any society in which they may move.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF GRAND LODGE.

We deeply regret to learn that some of the Lodges in Quebec have formally organized themselves into a Grand Lodge for that Province, upon what principles of masonic jurisprudence it is exceedingly difficult to determine. The M. W. the Grand Master has wisely, as the following circular shows, called a special communication of Grand Lodge to take the question into consideration. We avoid any comment on the subject at this time, being anxious not to prejudge the action of our Quebec brethren. We trust the result of the meeting will be to restore harmony to the Craft; and that the fullest opportunity will be afforded at it for the fair and frank discussion of the matters at issue. The following is the circular issued by order of the Grand Master:

GRAND LODGE C^o CANADA,

Grand Secretary's Office,

Hamilton, 10th November, 1869.

DEAR SIR AND W. BROTHER,—By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, I am to inform you that a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada will be held in the Masonic Hall, corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P. Q., on Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, at the hour of High Twelve, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary, in view of the recent rebellion and secession of certain Lodges and Brethren within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and for the transaction of all business that may arise in connection with this matter. I am to urge upon your Lodge, as also upon the officers of Grand Lodge, in view of the very great interest to the Craft of any decision to be arrived at, the importance of the meeting, and the desirability of a full representation of the several Lodges.

In the event of the Lodge having held its regular meeting for the present month, you are requested to convene an Emergency Meeting immediately on the receipt of this circular, with the object of laying this important subject before it; and should circumstances prevent the attendance at Grand Lodge of the regularly qualified officers, the Lodge is requested to avail itself of the provisions of the Constitution, Art. 8, by appointing some qualified Brother to represent it.

Arrangements similar to those made for the July meeting have been secured with

the Grand Trunk, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Great Western, Northern, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railways.

The necessary Certificates are enclosed herewith. A Memorandum of the Arrangements is appended.

Believe me to remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

THOMAS B. HARRIS,

To the W. Master, Lodge No.

Grand Secretary.

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

It was our pleasant duty some months ago to refer to the success of the Lodge of Instruction opened in the Ontario District, under the superintendence of R. W. Bro. McCabe, D. D. G. M.; and in our last number we had pleasure in noticing the fact that Bro. McCabe had issued orders for a second General Lodge of Instruction, which, it is proposed, shall include the Prince Edward District as well. For the information of our brethren in those Districts, and any others who may be able to attend, we give in full the circular issued by the D. D. G. S., Bro. S. B. Fairbanks:—

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M.'s SECRETARY, ONTARIO DISTRICT,
Oshawa, November 1st, 1869.

*To the W. M., Officers and Brethren, of each Lodge,
Prince Edward and Ontario Districts.*

W. SIR AND DEAR BRO.,—

I am requested by R. W. Bro. William McCabe, D. D. G. M. Ontario District, and R. W. Bro. H. W. Delancy, D. D. G. M. Prince Edward District, to invite you to attend a General Lodge of Instruction, to be opened at the Masonic Hall, Port Hope, at 9 a. m., on Tuesday, December 28th, and to continue in session three days.

There will be three meetings daily, namely, from 9 a. m. to 12 a. m., from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The work will be chiefly confined to imparting instruction in the Ritual of Grand Lodge.

In addition to such general business as may be proposed by those present, a portion of each session will be devoted to the consideration of each of the following:

- (1) The mode of *examining* and *receiving* a visitor.
- (2) Calling a Lodge off and on.
- (3) The manner of conducting the election of officers.
- (4) The reception and disposition of petitions.
- (5) The mode of giving the Grand Honors, and the circumstances under which they are to be given.
- (6) The position and duties of the several officers of a Lodge.
- (7) The Ceremony of Installation.

The W. M. of any Lodge in the Districts, who cannot conveniently be installed in his own Lodge on St. John's Day, may be installed at this meeting, the minutes relating to his election having been previously confirmed and produced at said meeting, together with the request of his Lodge that the ceremony be there performed.

There will be interspersed instruction upon Masonic Jurisprudence, the public appearance of the Craft at funerals, &c., brief addresses upon the symbolic teachings of the Order, reading and explaining questions upon the Constitution, submitted in writing by the brethren present.

Every officer present will have an opportunity of exemplifying or rehearsing such portions of the work as he may know or acquire.

The officers of the Lodge will be changed every hour, in order that every member may be thus assisted in acquiring the knowledge of governing and working the Lodge according to the recognized system.

Several skilful and well-instructed Masters and Past Masters have expressed their purpose to attend, and there is every promise that the meeting will be both pleasant and profitable.

All who wish to acquire the established work, all who wish to know what it is, and all who have doubts upon the subject, are invited to come, hear the evidences, and learn for themselves.

Each Lodge in the Districts is earnestly urged to send one or more of its members as delegates. Newly-elected W. Masters will have an excellent opportunity to qualify themselves to discharge the duties of their high and important office in an accurate and efficient manner.

Through the kindness of the brethren at Port Hope, arrangements have been made by which members attending will be entertained at greatly reduced rates.

It is requested that this communication be read from this Journal at the meeting of the Lodge following its reception, and that the *decision* be communicated to the undersigned as soon as possible thereafter.

The Managing Director of the Northern R. R. has directed that return tickets be issued to delegates at one-third fare, upon presenting a certificate of actual attendance.

W. Bro. A. T. Williams, Superintendent of the P. H., P. & L. R. R., will issue return tickets at a single fare.

The G. T. R. R. will grant return tickets at *greatly reduced rates*. To secure such tickets, a certificate from the undersigned, which will be furnished on application in December, must be presented at the ticket office at the beginning of the journey.

Officers and brethren from other jurisdictions are cordially invited to attend, and take part in the proceedings.

To facilitate the satisfactory completion of the preliminary arrangements, it is highly desirable that the undersigned be advised as early in December as possible, of the names of the individual members who propose to attend, and of the number of delegates each Lodge will send.

Each Lodge should cheerfully bear the expense of the attendance of its highest officers at least, that it may thus secure a thorough knowledge of the established work.

Hoping to see your Lodge represented at least by one of its three highest officers,

I am, yours fraternally,

S. B. FAIRBANKS, D. D. G. S.

TROWEL.—We have been shown the silver trowel presented by the contractors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, the handle of maple, with a group of maple leaves at its base. It was manufactured by Mr. Robt. Osborne of this city, and bears the following inscription :

PRESENTED TO

A. A. Stevenson, Esq., M. W. Grand Master A. F. & A. Masons of Canada,
by C. W. & T. L. Kempster, contractors,

on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Deaf & Dumb Asylum,
at Belleville, Ont., the 12th day of August, A. D., 1869.

OFFICIAL VISITATION TO ORILLIA.—On the evening of Friday, the 29th ult., R. W. Bro. John Kerr, D. D. G. M., of the Toronto District, accompanied by R. W. Bro. Thos. B. Harris, G. S., paid an official visit to Orillia Lodge, No. 192. The occasion was one of peculiar pleasure, and was taken advantage of by the members of the Lodge to present Bro. R. J. Oliver, the late Secretary of the Lodge, with a highly complimentary address. After the Lodge was closed the visiting brethren were invited to partake of a supper at the Johnson House. The chair was occupied by W. Bro. Elliot, the W. M. of the Lodge, and a goodly company sat down. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were proposed

and excellent speeches were made by the D. D. G. M., and other brethren. During the evening, the D. D. G. M. proposed the health of the W. M. Bro. C. S. Elliot, and in doing so, presented him, on behalf of the Lodge, with a very handsome Past Master's Jewel. The evening was spent very pleasantly, winding up with the Junior Warden's toast of "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." The D. D. G. M. and the G. S. returned on the following morning, greatly pleased with their visit to the brethren of Orillia.

ROYAL ARCH.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPTER, No. 75, S. R.—At a special emergency meeting, held on the 7th day of October, the following companions were duly installed as office-bearers for the ensuing Masonic year, by M. E. Comp. John Kerr, Past Z. St. John's Chapter, assisted by R. E. Comps. Thomas Sargant, Grand Superintendent Toronto District, and Z. of King Solomon's Chapter, No. 8, G. R. C., and Aug. T. Houel, Past Z. King Solomon's Chapter, No. 8, G. R. C. :—

M. E. Comps. Fred. J. Menet, Z.; Wm. Hamilton, Jr., P. Z.; N. L. Steiner, H.; W. D. McIntosh, J.; E. Comps. John Erskine, S. E.; John Ritchie, S. N.; Charles Bender, Treas.; John S. Champ, P. Soj'r; William Sinclair, 2nd Soj'r; Egbert A. Smith, 3rd Soj'r; Comp. Thomas Willing, Janitor; M. E. Comp. John Kerr, Chancellor.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—At a special emergency meeting of New Brunswick Chapter, No. 10, R. C., held at Chapter Rooms, Ritchie's Building, on the 18th Oct., the following companions were duly installed officers for the ensuing year, by P. P. Z. D. R. Munro, assisted by P. P. Z. James McNichol, Senr. :—

Comps. John Mullin, E. P. Z.; D. R. Munro, P. P. Z.; James McNichol, Junr., E. H.; Joseph C. Hatheway, E. J.; Rev. Wm. Donald, D.D., Rev. G. J. Caie, B.A., Chaplains; D. S. Stewart, Scribe E.; Dugald Kelly, Scribe N.; Robert Shives, Treas.; Henry Duffel, P. S.; Thos. A. Peters, S. S.; S. F. Matthew, J. S.; Wm. J. Logan, Master 3rd Veil; F. P. Robinson, Master 2nd Veil; Henry Hale, Master 1st Veil; Henry Brown, Janitor; Hall Committee, Comp. Henry Duffel.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A convention of Royal Arch Masons, for the purpose of forming a Supreme Grand R. A. Chapter for this Province, was held in the Masonic Hall, Halifax, on Thursday 14th Oct.

R. E. Comp. Hon. Alex Keith, Grand Superintendent under English jurisdiction, was called to the chair, and Comp. Jas. Gossip, Royal Union Chapter, No. 118, R. E., was chosen Secretary.

After a resolution in favor of forming a Grand Chapter being passed, an election of officers for the first Grand Chapter took place, and the following companions were unanimously elected:

M. E. Comp. Hon. A. Keith, Grand High Priest; R. E. Comps. Stephen R. Sircom, Grand King; J. Conway Brown, Grand Scribe; Wm. Twining, Treas.; James Gossip Sec'y; R. T. Roome, C. H.; W. S. Macdonald, P. S.; W. S. Symonds, R. A. C.; V. E. Comps. D. McDougall, Grand Master 3rd Veil; Geo. T. Smithers, Grand Master 2nd Veil; John Schofield, Grand Master 1st Veil; F. W. Fishwick, Grand Sword Bearer; R. Taylor, Grand Standard Bearer; James Montgomery, Grand Organist; D. Belmor Stephen Goodall, Grand Stewards; Comp. J. M. Taylor, Grand Janitor.

The M. E. Grand High Priest was then installed by R. E. Comp. :

Conway Brown, Grand Superintendent under Canadian jurisdiction, after which he installed the remaining officers.

The Grand Chapter was then proclaimed in ancient form by E. Comp. J. D. Nash, P. Z. St. Andrew's Chapter, and the oldest First Principal present.

The convention then closed. On the next evening an emergent convocation was held, for the purpose of exemplifying the Royal Arch Work, at which R. E. Comp. J. Conway Brown, G. S., was invited to officiate: being supported by M. E. Comp. Hon. A. Keith, as King; E. Comp. W. A. Hesson (*pro tem*), Scribe; R. E. Comp. R. T. Roome, C. H.; S. R. Sircom (Past Grand Master), F. S.; and other companions.

The work adopted is that used in the United States; but adding the Historical, part of the Symbolical, and other Lecture of the ritual of the Grand Chapter of Canada.—*Communicated.*

We congratulate our companions in Nova Scotia upon the formation of a Grand Chapter, and are glad to learn that this step on their part meets with the hearty concurrence of the M. E. G. Z. of Canada.—*Ed.*

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

In a previous number we gave a synopsis of the proceedings of Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication, as also a list of the brethren elected to office. Below we are enabled to give a list of the appointments made by the M. W. Grand Master for the ensuing term:

V. W. Bros. R. P. Stephens, Ionic Lodge, No. 25, G. Sen. Deacon; J. B. Futvoye, Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, G. Jun. Deacon; Walter Chatfield, St. George's Lodge, No. 15, G. Supt. of Works; Charles Sharpe, Speed Lodge, No. 180, G. Dir. of Ceremonies; W. T. Munday, Barton Lodge, No. 6, Asst. G. Secretary; Thomas Munro, Civil Service Lodge, No. 148, Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies; Robt. Lewis, Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, G. Sword Bearer; A. E. Fife, United Lodge, No. 29, Grand Organist; William Nivin, Victoria Lodge, No. 173, Asst. Grand Organist; L. W. Decker, Nelson Lodge, No. 8, Grand Pursuivant. Grand Stewards.—V. W. Bros. Moses Betts, Merritt Lodge, No. 168, Welland; C. S. Rowe, Clarenceville Lodge, No. 152, Clarenceville; D. McLellan, King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22, Toronto; Robert Peel McGinnis, Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, St. John's; John Taylor, Brant Lodge, No. 45, Brantford; C. Boright, Royal Canadian Lodge, Sweetsburgh; C. R. Ford, Colborne Lodge, Colborne; R. W. Laing, Sheffield Lodge, No. 53, Waterloo; D. McMurchy, Markham Union, No. 87, Markham; Abraham Diamond, Moira Lodge, No. 11, Belleville; W. T. Rickaby, Shawanegam Lodge, No. 134, Three Rivers; James Canfield, King Hiram Lodge, No. 37, Ingersoll.

ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS, ROME AND CONSTANTINE, AND K. H. S.

We are pleased to learn that the above Order of Knighthood has been established in Canada, and that Lord Kenlis, the Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign of the Order for England and Wales, and the Colonial Dependencies, has been pleased to issue patents of appointment to Ill. Bro. Lt.-Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, as Chief Inspector-General for the Dominion, and to Ill. Bro. T. D. Harington, as Inspector-General for Ontario and Quebec. The Order will, doubtless, under the directorship of these brethren, soon become firmly established. We shall avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving some remarks on the origin and history of the Order in a future number.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The following are the officers elected and appointed at the annual Grand Conclave of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, for Canada, under the Supreme jurisdiction of England and Wales, for the year A. D. 1870:

V. E. Fratres Lt. Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Grand Prior for the Dominion; Thomas Douglas Harington, Deputy Grand Prior; Samuel B. Harman, Grand Sub. Prior and Prov. Grand Commander for Ontario and Quebec. E. Fratres Robert Marshall, Past Prov. Grand Master; Howard E. Swales, John Kerr, and Alexander Kirkpatrick, to be Past Deputy Grand Commanders. Frater Rev. James A. Preston, Grand Prelate. E. Fratres Edwin Goodman, Grand First Captain, C. C.; Henry Robertson, Grand Second Captain, C. C. V. E. Frater Thos. B. Harris, Grand Chancellor. Fratres Thomas White, Jr., Grand Vice Chancellor; Walter J. Lindsay, Grand Registrar; John H. Graham, Grand Treasurer; David R. Munro, Grand Chamberlain; Robert Ramsay, Grand Hospitaller; J. Kirkpatrick Kerr, Grand Expert; Augustus T. Houel, Grand 1st Standard Bearer; H. A. Baxter, Grand 2nd Standard Bearer; — Penton, Grand Almoner; David Gillies, Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp; R. Barrow, Grand 2nd Aide-de-Camp; Charles Storer, Grand Director of Ceremonies; W. H. Spencer, Grand Captain of Lines; Thomas F. McMullen, Grand 1st Herald; William Bathgate, Grand 2nd Herald; John McDonough, Grand Sword Bearer; William Wilkinson, Grand Equerry.

The attendance at the last annual assembly was an improvement upon former years, and a strong desire was exhibited for the advancement and progress of this chivalric Order.

Much credit is due to the Fratres of the Hugh de Payen Encampment for their generous hospitalities extended to the visiting Sir Knights during their attendance at Grand Conclave.

The next assembly will be held at the City of Quebec, on the second Wednesday in August, 1870.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRAFTSMAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BRETHREN.—In your issue of October, 1869, page 30, you solicit an expression of the views of our learned brethren, on a certain question, and though I do not claim to range myself under that distinguished title or appellation, I will endeavour to respond to the call, since I really cannot see a possibility for any doubt on that subject.

The question given to you is: A brother has been suspended by his Lodge; and, upon appeal to Grand Lodge, the suspension has been removed. Does that removal restore him to all the privileges of his own Lodge?

Your answer is: The general opinion of the best masonic authorities is—that it does. But there is some difference of opinion on the subject, and we would be glad to have the views of any of our learned brethren upon the point. That the removal of the suspension restores him to

all his privileges of a Mason, there can be no doubt; but there are those who hold, that it goes no further than this: and that the Grand Lodge cannot compel his particular Lodge to accept him as a member.

Now I beg to submit that, the right to enter a masonic lodge is a *privilege*, and a *great* privilege as every mason learned on his initiation; and that a person on his initiation becomes a member of the lodge which initiates him, and thereby becomes entitled to certain masonic privileges, which increases as he advances in the degrees; and which may be taken away from him for cause.

If then as you say, there is no doubt that the removal of the suspension restores him to ALL his privileges as a Mason, it necessarily restores him to membership of his particular lodge.—Membership being *one* of the great masonic privileges which none but Masons can claim or enjoy.

The Constitution on Appeal, distinctly informs us, that the Grand Lodge possesses supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the Craft; and that any lodge or brother may appeal to the Grand Lodge against the decision of any other masonic authority.

The Board of General Purposes has authority to hear and determine all subjects of masonic complaint, or irregularity respecting lodges or individual masons, when regularly brought before it. It may proceed to admonition, fine or suspension, according to the laws; and its decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to Grand Lodge.

It is somewhat singular that while the Constitution enumerates the powers of the Board of General Purposes, it omits to mention that that Board has also power to REMOVE a suspension inflicted on a brother by a private lodge; hence that power can only be assumed by inference. The Grand Lodge undoubtedly possesses the powers to remove a suspension, and the Board of General Purposes, being its Executive Committee, it may be inferred with good reason, that while said Board has the power to suspend, it also has the power to remove a suspension inflicted by a private lodge. This inference seems to be fully justified since the Constitution confers upon an inferior masonic authority, than that of the Board of General Purposes, the power to remove a suspension inflicted by a private lodge. A single District Deputy Grand Master may order a brother to be immediately restored, if that Deputy feels justified that such brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed or excluded from any of his masonic functions or privileges by a lodge within such Deputy's district; and may suspend until the next communication of Grand Lodge, the lodge or brother who shall refuse to comply with such order. Here it is as plainly laid down as language admits: that [a District Deputy Grand Master has power to restore a brother to all the privileges of his own lodge. And as a matter of course, thereby compelling that lodge to accept him as a member. Can it therefore be doubted, for one moment, that the Grand Lodge does possess a like power?

Having thus considered the subject abstractedly as a mere matter of right or privilege, it may not be out of place to examine it relatively and to enquire, whether a removal or the suspension is *alone* sufficient to enable or permit the brother from whom such suspension has been removed—to again enter his lodge, and whether there may not be other reasons

which, if he is a Mason, will forbid him to enter that lodge, and over which reasons Grand Lodge cannot have any control, nor ever will pretend to exercise any.

If for instance the cause of the suspension was for unmasonic conduct, by which a brother or several brethren of that particular lodge were grossly insulted or injured, so that they felt and continued to feel even after the removal of that suspension, that they could not consistently sit with the offending brother in one and the same lodge, without violating their duty; until that brother had made the proper amends by apology or otherwise; and such offending brother, knowing that within the lodge which he is about to enter, there is a brother or there brethren with whom he is at variance; he *cannot* because he *dare* not enter that lodge, until that difference is removed. And should he attempt to enter, in disregard of his duty, it devolves upon the Worshipful Master, as a faithful Craftsman "to admonish with friendship," which he will do through his Deacon reminding the brother thus attempting to enter the lodge, of the solemn duty he took upon himself when first "clothed"; and earnestly recommending him to act accordingly. If after such admonition the offending brother declines to endeavor to settle the difference between himself and the brother or brethren, and the Worshipful Master knowing that the business of the lodge cannot be properly proceeded with without the presence and assistance of that brother or those brethren then being in the lodge, and who are or feel themselves at variance with the brother seeking admission—then the Worshipful Master, who is to be the judge of what is requisite to maintain the harmony of the lodge, is fully justified in refusing admittance to that brother. It would be a most erroneous idea to suppose that the Grand Lodge arrogates to itself the power of dictating to an individual brother, how he shall feel towards another brother by whom he feels himself offended. A suspension, among other penalties, deprives the suspended brother of the privilege, abstractly considered, of visiting or attending *any* lodge; the removal of that suspension restores that privilege and discontinues the other penalties. The suspension forbids every Worshipful Master to admit to his lodge such suspended brother, the removal of the suspension *permits* every Worshipful Master to grant admission to his lodge to the brother from whom such suspension has been removed; but that removal does by no means *compel* every Worshipful Master to grant such admission. If such were the case, the removal of a suspension would give an individual brother greater privileges than he ever before possessed, and would be an infringement on the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, which most assuredly the Grand Lodge will never attempt to abrogate. A Worshipful Master who conscientiously and for good reasons, refuses admission to a member of his lodge under certain circumstances as above instanced, will no doubt be upheld in his action by the highest masonic authority. Unfortunately it will occasionally happen, even among Masons, that two brethren of the same lodge get at variance with each other, and that they fail to arrange that difference amicably. In such instances it is not uncommon, that though both remain members of the same lodge, they abstain from jointly attending their lodge meetings, if the one, on looking over the list of brethren present, finds the name of the other already entered, he will abstain from asking for admission, because he knows his duty as a Mason, and he voluntarily foregoes the pleasures and profits of the

meeting. The brother whom the Worshipful Master refuses admission, as above instanced, suffers no greater loss than the latter who acted voluntarily; the only difference is, that what the one does of his own free will, knowing it to be his duty, the other neglects to do, and is therefore made to do it.

Trusting that my zeal for the cause of Masonry will be a sufficient apology for my assumption to respond to your call, I remain

Fraternally yours,

PRESTON, 23rd October, 1869.

OTTO KLOTZ.

At Rest.

DIED.—At his residence, Carlton, on Sunday, the 5th of Sept., in the 83rd year of his age, Bro. James Forneri, LL. D., late Professor of Modern Languages, Toronto University.

The life of Bro. Forneri was a chequered one. We condense from an obituary notice of him the following particulars:—He was born of semi-noble parentage, at Racconiggi, near Turin, about the time of the great French Revolution of 1789. His father was a wealthy Senator of Turin. Being destined for the Church, he studied at a University in Rome for three years; but at the end of that time he abandoned Theology for Jurisprudence. After taking the degree of LL. D. in the University, Della Sapienza, he proceeded to Turin, where he was called to the Bar in 1809. In 1812, by the conscription of Napoleon I., he was enrolled in the Gardes D'Honneur as a sub-Lieutenant, (the highest grade a foreigner could obtain in that force). In 1814, he was taken prisoner by the flying Cossacks under Prince Wittenstein. By this illustrious General he was courteously and generously treated, and, through the kind offices of a mutual friend, very soon set at liberty, and allowed to return to Turin, where he obtained a partnership with one of the most thriving advocates in that city. The practice of law was, however, of too tame a nature to satisfy his restless disposition, and accordingly he associated himself with the society called Carbonari (headed by Prince Carignan and Ferdinand IV.), at that time endeavouring to overthrow the power of the Austrians in Italy.

Bro. Forneri enrolled himself in a legion composed of students, called 'The Hunters of Death,' and, after taking part in a severe action against the King's troops, in which 'The Hunters' were vanquished, fled to Spain, to avoid being indicted for high treason. There enlisting in the cause of liberty, again he joined a body of Constitutionalists, called 'Veliti Caccaton,' and fought against Ferdinand VII. until 1823, when the 'Veliti' were disbanded. He next obtained a Captaincy in the 'Legione Straniere,' under Colonel San Miguel. This company was stationed at a place called Serida, and shortly after his joining it the action of Tremaced took place between the forces of San Miguel and those of the Baron D'Erellos, in conjunction with those of the Marquis of Metaflorida and the guerillas of the Monk De Maragnon.

Bro. Forneri was made prisoner, and sent to Saragossa, where he was kept 70 days in the Tower, and then transferred back to Agen, where he remained on parole until the end of the French Revolution of 1830. He was then allowed to proceed to London, and at this point ended his

military career, He had fought at the battles of Lutzen, Nollandorf, Dresden, Hanau, and Tremaced, and took part in numerous skirmishes with the Cossacks and the Spanish guerillas. He received more than one medal for services, besides the "Cross of the Legion."

In London, Bro. Forneri remained two years. He then proceeded to Kingston-upon-Hull, where, through the influence of the late Dr. Chalmers, he obtained a good situation as Professor of Modern Languages; but shortly after, in 1836, he was offered and accepted the Head Mastership in Modern Languages in "The Royal Belfast Academical Institution." This situation he filled with the highest ability for 16 years. In 1851, he was offered a permanent situation at a high salary in the Collegiate Institution, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Accordingly he proceeded there, but after one year's service, finding that the institution was failing, and would not be able to fulfil its engagements with him, he threw up the situation. At this time the chair of Modern Languages was vacant in the University of Toronto. Backed by powerful testimonials, he obtained the appointment, which he filled until the chair was abolished, two or three years ago.

He is the author of many publications in poetry and prose in Italian, French and English. As a teacher, he always stood high in the esteem of all who knew him for his high abilities in communicating knowledge, as well as for his scholarly attainments. By his pupils he was beloved, on account of his patient kindness, and the untiring interest he took in the progress of those under his instruction. As a private gentleman, he was honourable and straightforward. In his family he was affectionate and self-denying; as a neighbour and friend, he was obliging and generous, even to a fault.

He was initiated into Masonry in the city of Turin, Italy, and in 5829 affiliated with Humber Lodge, Hull, England. He affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, G. R. C., on the 12th May, 5857, and remained a member until about four years ago, when, from inability to attend, he withdrew. At his own request, he was buried with Masonic honours.

DIED.—On the 2nd of October, at Toronto, W. Bro. Gundry, P. M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 75.

W. Bro. Gundry was the first candidate initiated in the St. John's Lodge, on the receipt of its warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and he subsequently filled several offices in the Lodge until he was elected to the Oriental Chair—the highest office in the gift of his brethren—a position which he occupied for three consecutive years, discharging the important duties of his office with honour to the Craft and credit to himself. His death is deservedly regretted by a sorrowing Lodge.

GRATITUDE for mercies, patience under trials, congenial society and the hope of heaven, will bring us all the happiness this life can bear. Absolutely there is nothing beyond these but the life eternal. Accept this view, and waste no more time and labor in seeking for happiness where it is not.

THERE is no fortune so good but that it may be reversed; and none so bad but it may be improved. The sun that rises in clouds may set in splendor, and that which rises in splendor may set in gloom.