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GRAND LODGE was opened on Wednesday the 2nd inst. by the D.G.M. After the minutes had been confirmed, certain resolutions of the P.G.L. of CANADA WEST were read, in which it was stated that independent organization was necessary for their prosperity, and that formal steps were ordered to be taken at the ensuing P. G.L., to be held on the 9th of this month, for carrying it into effect. These resolutions were adopted on the 30th of June, but by some strange neglect on the part of the Provincial authorities—possibly sympathetic—they were not received in England till a week before the meeting of G.L.

Bro. HENDERSON, G.R., took just exception to a statement contained in the resolutions, that no "definite answer" had been returned to the last Memorial to G.L.

The misgovernment of our own authorities having thus resulted in its legitimate consequence—the secession of the misgoverned—it only now remains for them to complete the damage they have caused to our Order, and to give permanence to the ill-feeling of their creation, by parting in a bad humour with Canada, instead of holding out to her the right hand of Masonic fellowship.

The reception of the Report of the COLONIAL BOARD upon the documents submitted to them at the last G. L. (and which we publish to-day) was opposed by the adherents of the Executive, to whom truths so honestly stated were doubtless unpalatable. The feelings of the G.M. were as usual made the stalking-horse; a most unfair proceeding towards his Lordship, who is far too good a Mason to feel injured by an investigation into existing calamities, even if the neglect of his own advisers shall be proved to be their cause.

After a lengthy discussion—in which Bros. HAYERS, PORTAL, HERVEY, MASON, the G.R., and the D.G.M. took part—and a protest from Bro. WARREN against the unfairness of providing one member of G.L.—Bro. HAYERS—with a copy of the Report under discussion, which had not been printed for general distribution; the adoption of the Report was negatived.

A return of the number of P.G. Lodges held during the last ten years was laid on the table by the G.S.

A motion by Bro. STEBBING, for allowing D.P.G.M.'s to sit upon the Dais, was lost: as was another by Bro. WIGGINTON, for sending all communications from G.L. to the private address of the W.M. of each Lodge.

The D.G.M., in a few appropriate words, gave notice

on behalf of the M.W. the G.M., that a grant would be proposed in December, in aid of our Brethren who are sufferers from the Indian Mutiny. This proposition will meet with universal sympathy; and we only hope that the relief will not be confined to Masons, but as in the case of the Patriotic Fund, be extended to all distressed persons, not only of the Masonic, but of the great human family.

IT is at last, as we long since prophesied it must be, all over. On the 9th of September the P.G.L. of Canada will, or, by the time that the words we write have assumed the form of print, did proclaim its independence. In the ordinary vicissitudes of life few men can expect to see and enjoy the fruits of long labor. Our Executive are more fortunate. Four years have been sufficient to bring their exertions to an issue, and to drive Canada from her allegiance, and at the end of four years they still hug the office to which they have clung with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. They can never again be charged with indolence. Impotent to construct, they are most capable in pulling down. Within four years they have ruined a policy, which was the work of half-a-century. *Delenda est Carthago.* They have razed to the ground, and sown salt alike upon the sympathies and the principles, upon the ornament and the substantial strength, of English Freemasonry; and their policy of systematic neglect and misrule has been crowned by a result, which everyone, except themselves, must feel to be humiliating and disastrous.

But we would be just, and whilst we blame the shortcomings of our Executive, we are not blind to the faults of the Canadian Lodges.

The P.G.L. of Canada has resolved, that "whereas no definite reply has been vouchsafed to that respectful memorial (the last), it is resolved, that with unfeigned grief this P.G.L., in fidelity to the order within the province, is constrained to declare that separate organization is necessary to the efficiency and stability of Freemasonry in Canada:" resolved that, "this P.G.L. shall at the next ensuing meeting (Sept. 9th) declare itself an independent G.L.," &c., &c. Now the statement contained in this resolution is hardly correct. On the 16th April, 1857, a despatch was addressed by the Colonial Board to the P.G.S., at Toronto, expressing regret for the past, and hopes for the future; pointing out those changes in our Colonial administration, which

have been wrung from the Dais, and embodying a communication from the G.M., which contained specific proposals. We think that these proposals, whether satisfactory or not, at least deserved consideration; and in the face of this despatch to say that "no definite reply has been vouchsafed to their memorial," is simply untrue.

Further, that blame attaches to many of the Canadian Lodges, it is not for us to deny. Greater forbearance, greater support given to those who in their cause at home incurred obloquy and reproach, and have sacrificed all claims to consideration, would have obviated the cruel necessity of this dissolution of our Masonic unity. It is a result which both parties will long mourn—the close of an union, which upon them reflected the lustre of tradition, and which has lent a moral and material strength, with which, in the fullest amplitude of our dignity we can ill afford to dispense. Time and a wiser policy may neutralize, but they cannot do away with that unnatural disruption. One-half of the daily mischief in this world is the fruit of good but ill-regulated intentions; but it is more than an error of judgment when incompetency is married to high power, and when worthy but incapable men are induced from the dazzle of fictitious authority to accept an office whose responsibilities they cannot understand, and whose duties they are unable to discharge. It is the prerogative of weakness to shift the blame and to undervalue the importance of great disasters; but the judgment of posterity affords a calmer tribunal, and it is with a melancholy satisfaction that we appeal to future years for the full and entire ratification of every sentence which we have written upon the subject. There have been periods when ignorance, want of interest among ourselves, misapprehension of our principles among others, have brought Freemasonry very low; but pre-eminent amid these dark spots will stand forth the year 1837, when the G.L. of England was crippled in its resources and shorn of its dignity and power, by the secession of its noblest province. It will be then recorded as a curious paradox, that it was the administration of that G.M., who had laid down the most uncompromising doctrines of prerogative and ancient landmarks, which by a continuous misrule sacrificed the fairest gem of that prerogative, and brought to the dust that which it was the object of those ancient landmarks to preserve.

Now indeed argument is ill-matched in a strife with numbers, and the mischief is surely and irremediably accomplished; but then the unselfish efforts of those who have seen the approach of the evil, and whose advice would have saved us from it, will be better appreciated, and a tardy but ineffectual justice will be done to their actions.

But, great as is the disaster, there is even yet something to be done and something to be learnt. We have to decide upon the course to be adopted with regard to the particular case of Canada; and we have to agree upon the general line of our Colonial policy.

So long as there was the faintest chance of preserving the union of the English and Canadian Lodges, we steadily contended for the concession of local and imma-

terial claims, but for the uncompromising maintenance of all that constituted important prerogative and real power. But the complexion of affairs is entirely altered. What was then in our power is now impossible: and if we have learnt any lesson from past events we must shape our course by what existing circumstances will allow. We have one great fact—the secession of the Canadian Lodges. No promises, no concessions, can now bring them back; the task even of reconciliation will be long and difficult; but the inevitable parting may be made less humbling to us, more creditable to them, if it be accomplished with a good grace. It is due to our past errors, to our position and dignity, and to the principles of our Order, that we should make the first advance towards friendship and alliance, if union be no longer possible. It must be ours to smoothe the path which they have chosen; and, as far as our constitutions will allow, to cooperate with them in their establishment as an independent body. We would earnestly assure the Executive in England, that this is now the only safe course open to us: we would warn them not only against their once favorite *laissez aller* maxims, but against the belief—which we fear is entertained—that the mischief may be repaired by the evasion of pledges, and that cajolery can succeed when bullying has failed.

Our future relations then with Canada depend upon a straightforward line of action. Our policy henceforth towards our other colonies has to be developed. It may be a difficult, but it is not a hopeless task, if it is based upon perfect honesty of word and intention; if each colonial system is graduated to the circumstances of its national growth and requirements, whilst the administration of the whole is brought within the compass and framework of a general policy; and above all, if we govern justly what we insist upon keeping in our hands. Then, whilst the prerogatives of the G.M. and the G.L. of England are maintained, the claims of local self-government will be satisfied; and the colony will be little disposed to sever a connection, the maintenance of which will become to it as honorable and useful as it will be to the mother country.

But if inaction or injudicious counsels should prevail, the secession of Canada will furnish a precedent to other colonies, and will be "the beginning of the end" of our once-mighty influence. We will not belie ourselves by feigning any strong confidence in our present Executive. Their career has hitherto been one of unqualified error and disaster; but great calamities are sometimes useful to individuals and to communities, by forcing them into action from which they would otherwise shrink. Let our Executive redeem their past neglect by present and future energy; and though we cannot promise to forget the fatal incompetency of our rulers, we may forgive the errors of our brother Masons.

THOSE of our readers who were present in G.L. in June last will recollect the difficulty there was in obtaining the publication of the documents relating to Canada, which were ordered to be submitted to the

COLONIAL BOARD with directions to report upon them; and the very bad grace with which the Executive consented to their being ultimately laid before the Craft. As it turns out, it is most fortunate for the credit of the BOARD that this point was insisted upon, since every one has now an opportunity of comparing the Report with the papers upon which it was founded, and deciding for himself upon its merits; and we venture to think that the verdict of public opinion will be somewhat different from that of the select committee of London Lodges, the wearers and expectants of the purple, who are dignified by the name of the Grand Lodge of England. We presume there is no question as to the duties of a board or committee charged with the compilation of a report upon certain papers. They have first to give such an abstract of them as that the most salient points may at once appear; and next they have to put forward such suggestions and remarks as seem naturally to arise from their perusal. If this is the duty of any ordinary committee appointed by a larger body, be it a railway company or a joint-stock bank, it is doubly so of the COLONIAL BOARD, which by its constitution is declared to have "authority to take cognizance of all matters relating to the Craft," as well as to "recommend to the G.L. whatsoever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the welfare and good government of the Craft."

This being so, we proceed to examine whether the statements and suggestions of the BOARD are borne out by the documents upon which they profess to be founded.

The first clause which raised the indignation of the partisans of the Executive was that respecting the concessions of the G.M. to the P.G.L., in which it was stated, that it is admitted on all sides, that had these concessions been made at an earlier period, they might have been amply sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Canadian Masons." What say the papers? Bro. RICHARDSON, P.G.S., writes, "The concessions proposed are made at *too late a period* to be acceptable to the Canadian Craft." Bro. BEACH, M.P., on his return from Canada, states as follows, "They acknowledged that the concessions were large and gracefully bestowed, but that the time had gone by. They would have been considered ample, but that it was *now too late*."

We do not think that any fair person can deny that the BOARD truly and accurately reported what appeared in the papers referred to them. Why then should the Report be objected to? Because, forsooth, it would be a reflection upon the G.M.! Now supposing that the G.M. were responsible for the errors which have resulted in the secession of Canada, we believe he would be the last man in the Craft to wish a false Report to be drawn up (and it amounts to that) out of deference for his feelings. It would have been far better to have put the papers in the fire; and to have said at once, "Any investigation into the causes of the Canadian discontent cannot but reflect in some measure upon the Executive; and as the G.M. is supposed to be responsible, out of deference for his feelings, we will make no investigation at all." This would have been an honest

course; but to pretend to investigate for the purpose of informing G.L., and to garble the truth out of deference to the feelings of anybody, is the very reverse. It is curious, however, to observe how the responsibility is shifted on and off the G.M. as suits the purpose of his advisers. When they are called in question, the answer is ready, "the G.M. is responsible, you are attacking him:" when he is held responsible, we are as glibly told by his adherents, "the G.M. has nothing to do with it, it is his officials who have neglected their duty."

The D.G.M.—while enunciating views upon the duties of a committee, which we commend to those appointed by his Lordship's own House—took a much more manly line of objection to this clause of the Report; he said it was by no means certain that any concessions at any time would have prevented the secession, but that in his belief there had from the very first been a desire among a considerable minority for independence. We believe this to have been in some measure the case; at the same time the papers show that, whatever may have been the wishes of a minority, the majority were for a long time anxious for union with England. The P.G.S. writes: "The D.G.M. begs me to express his deep regret, that the proposed concessions had not been made prior to the formation of the Independent G.L., which is now in full and successful operation; had such been done, he has no doubt that the proposed alterations in the constitutions in regard to Colonial Lodges would have been sufficient to allay all dissensions, and to have prevented a severance of the Canadian Lodges from their mother G.L.,—now he fears unavoidable." And Bro. BEACH: "They [the Canadians] appeared to be very desirous of maintaining their allegiance to the G.L. of England, if such could be done without injury to the Canadian Masons." And the P.G.M. of Quebec, in his dispatch to the G.M. which we published in our last number, says: "Had the remonstrances and representations relating to misgovernment, or rather neglect of government—which has been felt to be a growing evil for some time past,—been courteously attended to in some way, it is exceedingly doubtful if such an event as throwing off allegiance would ever have been thought of: I feel sure it would not, for old country feeling is very strong."

To proceed with the Report. The next clause to which exception was taken was as follows: "It appears to be the duty of G.L. to spare no effort to restore that province to a condition of Masonic efficiency, union, and harmony: the steps that may now be necessary will doubtless in due course be pointed out by the P.G.L." To this Bro. HAVERS objected, as a dictation to G.L. of its duty; while he afterwards most inconsistently complained that no specific remedies had been suggested by the BOARD. We cannot imagine what dictation or undue assumption of authority there can be, in pointing out the general principles which ought to guide G.L. in their future treatment of Canada; while we think the BOARD acted most wisely in refusing to recommend any scheme whatever, till they knew what the Canadians themselves thought would most conduce to internal union in the

present unhappy state of affairs. The attempt to convict the Board of inconsistency, in recommending G.L. to spare no effort for the restoration of harmony in Canada, and at the same time to delay all action till further information shall have been received as to the best course to adopt—is too trifling to require refutation. Did Bro. HAVERS never hear of a surgeon saying to his patient: "I shall spare no effort to set your leg; but the inflammation is now so great, that I must delay all action till it is subdued"?

The fate of this Report is another proof, how determined the Executive are to stand by their own mistakes and by one another, and how incompetent the section of Brethren who compose the G.L. are to take any but the most narrow view of a great question. Will such a course increase the confidence of the Craft in its governing body? will it diminish the prospect of farther secessions? We will not prolong this already lengthy article by any expressions of regret at the bitter spirit of hostility, which pervaded the whole of Bro. HAVERS' speech. We might as well lament that wasps should sting, or that satellites should revolve round their fixed stars; but the greater our appreciation of the talents of any Brother, the more must we lament their perversion and misdirection for the subservience of purely party objects.

THE very interesting Return relating to P.G. Lodges moved for by Br. PORTAL in March last, and presented on the 2nd inst., affords complete information as to the comparative efficiency of those bodies. The GRAND SECRETARY deserves great praise for the clear manner in which he has tabulated the proceedings of each Province. It will be seen that the West Riding of Yorkshire stands preëminent for the number of P.G. Lodges held during the last ten years, the period to which the Return extends, the average in that Province being nearly four per annum. Next comes Jersey and Bristol, though at a considerable interval: and then Warwick, Somerset, and Derby. In all these provinces two or more P.G. Lodges have been held in most years. On the other hand Monmouth and Hereford fall below the very moderate standard of one annually. From Berkshire and West Lancashire, no returns seem to have been made.

The attendance of P.G.M.'s varies considerably. In some Provinces, the work is left entirely and avowedly to the Deputy. Nor do we think that this is a matter for regret, much less for complaint. It is very important that the leading noblemen and gentlemen in each county should give to the Craft the support of their name and influence. But it must frequently happen—and the more prosperous the Order is, the oftener will it occur—that the detailed organization of Masonry can be much better carried out by some Brother, who from position and circumstances is able to mix more frequently with the great body of the Lodges, and so long as the work is efficiently done, we are quite content to see it performed by the D.P.G.M.

It is moreover to very little purpose that there should be frequent meetings of P.G. Lodges unless something more is done at them than to pass judgment upon the *cuisine* of Br. Boniface. The first matter which has a claim upon the attention of the P.G.L. is surely the support given to the general charities by the Lodges in the Province, even if there is no special Masonic Charity of a local character, as is the case, for instance, in the Isle of Wight. Or again, without presuming to interfere improperly with the appointments of the P.G.M., it would probably not be out of place if the P.G.L. were to remonstrate in becoming terms upon the appointment of a stranger to one of the highest offices in the P.G.L. to the exclusion of the Brethren in the Province, in order to promote the interests of an Order not recognized by G.L., as has this year been the case in the Province of Somerset.

But besides such purely local questions, it is evidently the duty of the Provinces—comprising, as they do, five-sixths of the English Craft—to discuss those questions of general interest which are to be ultimately decided in G.L. Lord CARNARVON's motion for circulating the business paper of G.L. will tend greatly to keep the Provinces informed as to what is coming on, and will probably create a greater interest than has hitherto been felt in its proceedings.

At present, the Provinces seem to feel as little concerned in what takes place in London, as if it happened in New York. Utterly oblivious that they themselves compose the vast majority of G.L., and that for the London Lodges to usurp the government of the Craft, is much as if the Metropolitan members were to monopolize the government of England.

That much may done by Provincial Brethren making arrangements to transact whatever business they may have to do in London, at the time of one of the four meetings of G.L., there is little doubt. Still nothing would be a fitter subject for their discussion than the steps which might safely be taken for neutralizing the very unfair advantage which is given to London brethren from the circumstance of that place being chosen for the meeting of G.L. Why should the choice of the elective officers of the Craft be virtually placed in the hands of one hundred London Lodges, while the Provinces have as much to do with the election as they have with that of his Holiness the Pope? Is that very useful invention of modern times, the penny post, altogether inapplicable in their case? Why should we differ in this respect from the G.L.'s of SCOTLAND and IRELAND?

Another subject which may well occupy the attention of Provincial brethren, is the establishment of local Masonic Clubs, which at a very small expense may be made to combine the advantages of a place of meeting, of a reading, and a refreshment room.

We commend these suggestions to the consideration of our brethren, in the hope that they may tend to increase, as well the dignity as the efficiency of our Order, and rescue it from the profane imputation of being little else than a convivial association.

WE know not what opinion the *profanum vulgus* of the House of Peers may hold with regard to the eloquence of our D.G.M. To ourselves, as far as we may judge from his speeches on Masonic business, he appears to have attained with singular success to the art of combining in a few telling sentences, useful with pleasant and complimentary matter. And the loud applause, which is reported to have greeted his address to the W.M. elect of the Florence Nightingale Lodge at his installation some few weeks back, would seem to bear record to the fact that his Lordship's language on that occasion was especially felicitous. In congratulating Bro. FORNES on the proud position which he occupied and designating such position as one of the highest honours to which a man could aspire, the D.G.M. proceeded to assert the general proposition that the election by a Lodge of an individual Brother to fill their chair is very proof of the object of their choice "having that within him which induces him to study art and science, and to practise the strictest virtue."

In the instance of the Florence Nightingale Lodge we can have no reason to disbelieve that the sentiment was strictly consonant with fact; and, served up as it doubtless was, *en réchauffée*, at the festive board, garnished with the choicest bloom of post-prandial rhetoric, and launched abroad on copious libations of social sillery, we may imagine it to have been fraught with imminent danger to the fraternal goblets, and to have had the usual effect, with its accompanying charge of the Masonic columns, of driving the gallant W.M. as it were at the point of the bayonet, into the conviction that he had never before adequately appreciated his own eminence in talent and virtue. However, be it understood that in this instance, as aforesaid, we have no wish to cavil at the expressions; only truthfulness forces into utterance the shadow of a fear, lest, confiding in the high character of the Brother whose installation he honoured by his attendance, the D.G.M. may have been led into that common error, which ere now has jeopardized the reception of little-go logic papers, of arguing from the particular to the universal. There cannot but be Lodges (their number may be considerable) whose high offices are inadequately filled. In such Lodges there must ever rankle a deplorable feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment.

To see ceremonies, in their very nature most solemn and impressive, trifled with or shured over, as if they were but an unimportant prologue to the drama of a dinner; to be witness, meeting after meeting, to a meagre and intermittent attendance on the part of those to whom a Lodge should look for instruction and example; cannot but be rife with such results to the better thinking of the Brethren.

We need scarcely allude to the still greater disgust and annoyance, which must infallibly result from the presence in high places of a brawler, or dictatorial and ill-conditioned officer, or of one on whose character the slightest shade of stigma rests. With regard to such a one—to an individual who, since his admission into

Masonry, may have been guilty of misconduct disgraceful to him as a man,—we unhesitatingly declare our opinion, that greater rigor observed in his suspension or exclusion would be a boon to the Craft at large. But how to keep our Lodges free from those defaulters of a lesser dye, whose greatest crime after all may be, that they have not with sufficient seriousness considered the responsibilities which are so indissolubly connected with the high privilege of admission to our order, the answer is a simple one. To its source we should trace the tainted stream. The irrevocably false step was taken when such Brethren, who are rather an incubus than an advantage to the society, were proposed, ballotted for, and elected in open Lodge. We believe that the laxity, which prevails in some districts with regard to the admission of members into Masonry, has been the subject of animadversion in the highest quarter. That great influence could not have been more worthily exercised. It is not sufficient that a candidate should be asserted in vulgar parlance to be a tolerably good fellow. He knows that on admission he may indulge a lawful, nay, a laudable ambition of attaining to high station; and his sponsors should be assured that he is determined to tread uncompromisingly the path of duty, sincerely conscious of the truth that our institution is based upon the exercise of the most ennobling virtues. We can afford to be grateful for the wish that many entertain, of mingling with us for our social qualities. We have no desire to disguise our proud conviction of being pretty good company, but we deprecate being esteemed as a mere gastronomic association.

Let ambitious diners out hit off a line of their own: let them establish an order of Heliogabalus: let the Bacchanalian orgies of the Trafalgar Trumps resound across the river-reach of Greenwich, and the hospitable halls of the Star and Garter overflow with the festive gatherings of the Richmond Runagates: but let us, while scrupulously jealous of our character for harmony in every sense of the word, by careful practice disabuse the ignorant of the notion, that the principles of Freemasonry flourish to their fullest scope over the magic mahogany.

The question has also been mooted among thinking men whether we do not descend unnecessarily low in the social status of the classes admitted, there being much diversity in this particular between English and foreign Masons: and, with all due reverence for every strand of that golden cord of charity, which links us hand to hand and heart to heart, it would certainly seem undesirable that the idea of our Order should be degraded to that of a mere Benefit Society. But we are touching on a delicate subject; it is susceptible of much *pro* and *con* argument. We may hereafter revert to it; but to explain our meaning satisfactorily would exceed the limits of this article. Let us hope that for the present we do no bad service in bringing prominently before the notice of our readers the expressed opinion of one of the highest authorities in the Craft, on the requisites to be sought in filling the official chairs of Masonic Lodges.

GRAND LODGE.

[Published by the Permission of the M. W. the G. M. upon the Publisher's responsibility for the accuracy of the report.]

The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on the 2nd of September, in the Temple. The R. W. D. G. M., Lord Panmure on the throne; supported by Sir Lucius Curtis, as D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Fleming, as S. G. W.; R. W. Bro. Dr. Kent, as J. G. W.; W. Bro. Parkinson, as S. G. D.; W. Bro. S. B. Wilson, J. G. D.; V. W. Bros. Henderson, G. R.; Rev. E. Moore, G. C.; Gray Clarke, G. S.; Farnfield, A. G. S.; W. Bros. Jennings, G. D. C.; Chapman, A. G. D. C., Smith, G. P.; and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of several Lodges.

Grand Lodge having been opened in due form and with solemn prayer, the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication held on the third of June were read by Bro. Clarke, G. Sec. and confirmed by the Grand Lodge; as were also the minutes of the Special Grand Lodge, held on the eleventh of August, upon the occasion of opening the Masonic Institution for Boys.

SECESSION OF P. G. L. OF CANADA WEST.

V. W. Bro. CLARKE, G. Sec., then laid before Grand Lodge the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the G. L. of Canada West, held at Toronto, the third of June, 1857:—

1.—“That whereas the Memorial addressed by this Provincial Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of England records with accuracy and truth the difficulties under which the Craft in Canada has long suffered. The grievances, neglect, and indignity with which the Grand Lodge has for many years been treated by the Grand Lodge of England; the disunion which has resulted in the Order, and the ultimate danger with which Masonry in this Province is consequently threatened; and whereas no definite reply has yet been vouchsafed to that respectful memorial, whilst the correspondence just read by the Grand Secretary affords no reasonable hope that the privileges prayed for as necessary to the well-being and stability of the Craft in the Province, will be conceded—*Resolved*: That, with unfeigned grief, this Provincial Grand Lodge, in fidelity to the Order within this Province, is constrained to declare that separate organization is necessary to the efficiency and stability of Freemasonry in Canada.

2.—*Resolved*: “That, in the confirmation of the foregoing resolution, at the next ensuing meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge, that this Provincial Grand Lodge shall declare itself an independent Grand Lodge, all warrants from the Grand Lodge of England being returned thereto.

“FRANCIS RICHARDSON, P. G. S.”

V. W. Bro. HENDERSON, G. R., then said, that he rose to move that that paper be entered on the minutes; and would take the opportunity of that formal motion to advert to a circumstance which ought to be known to the Craft, and which was not unimportant to the consideration of the relation, in which the P. G. L. of Canada West stood to the Grand Lodge. Those brethren present, who happened not to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, must have listened with surprise to the statement, that the Memorial of the G. L. of Canada West had not received from G. L. a definitive reply. At the Quarterly Communication, held in March last, the M. W. the G. M. stated what were his opinions and intentions with respect to the demands of the Canadian Brethren, and G. L. on that occasion adopted a resolution, referring the consideration of the matter to the Colonial Board. The M. W. the G. M. then thought it necessary, from the urgency of the case, to waive the question of precedent, and laid in a written form before G. L., both the demands of the P. G. L. of Canada West, and the concessions which, for the sake of preserving the unity of the Craft, he was willing to make to them. The substance of that communication was conveyed in an official form to the W. Brother who signed the paper before G. L.; and a copy of that letter was also addressed to the P. G. M. It was clear therefore that, so far at least, an explanation reaching to every necessary point was given by the G. L. to the Brethren in Canada. If it rested there, there might perhaps be some error of form, but it did not. The letter to which he referred was sent to Canada on the 13th of March, and on the 6th of April the P. G. L. of Canada West acknowledged the receipt of it. Again a communication from the Colonial Board also, embracing the substance of the G. M's. statement, was forwarded to Canada on the 16th of April, and must have been in the hands of the Canadian Brethren long before the resolutions now read to G. L. were agreed to.

(Hear, hear.) The Brethren could thus see that neither the G. L., the G. M., nor the Colonial Board was guilty of neglect as regarded the Canadian Memorial; and it was a mistake in fact to say that it had not received a full and a definite answer. (Hear, hear.) He should refrain from all expression of opinion upon the Canadian question itself, as he was bound to observe that regulation

of G. L., which prohibited debate on any matter of which notice had not been given; but he would remark that the paper now before G. L. had been also laid before the Board of Masters, and the Brethren constituting that Board, in refraining from giving any notice in reference to it, had, he thought, exercised a sound discretion and a wise forbearance, as any discussion upon it could not be profitable and might be mischievous. Whether the Brethren, from whom that document professed to come, and from whom perhaps it really did come, had or had not made up their minds to withdraw their allegiance from the G. L., there were nevertheless in Canada many Brethren, who still deserved to remain one with them in the body of the Craft, and to follow that glorious banner which had so long led the van in the promulgation of Masonic knowledge. These Brethren would of course be guided by the course of events; and it was therefore desirable that the G. L. should act on this occasion with wisdom, justice, and brotherly kindness. He should not at present say more, but move that the paper be entered upon the minutes.

The motion, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The G. SECRETARY then read the Report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter:—

“Amount of Relief granted by the Board of Benevolence in the months of June, July, and August, 1857.

“Wednesday, June 24, 1857. W. Bro. S. B. Wilson, J. G. D., in the chair.—Seven petitioners relieved to the extent of £51.

“Wednesday, July 29, 1857. W. Bro. J. B. King, P. J. G. D., in the chair.—Five petitioners relieved to the extent of £50; and a recommendation from the Lodge of Benevolence to relieve the widow of a Brother of Lodge 391, Whitley, to the extent of £50.

“Wednesday, August 26, 1857. W. Bro. H. L. Crohn, G. Sec. for German correspondence, in the chair.—One petition, which was deferred, the party recommending not being in attendance.

W. Bro. LEVEAU, P. G. S. B., moved that the report be adopted, and that the recommendation contained in it be acted upon.

W. Bro. STEPHEN B. WILSON, G. J. D., seconded the motion.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The G. SECRETARY next read the Report of the Board of General Purposes; which was as follows:—

“To the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England.

“The Board of General Purposes beg to report that a complaint was preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence, at its meeting on the 30th of April last, against the W. M. of the St. Peter's Lodge, No. 607, Wolverhampton, for having certified that a Brother, a petitioner for relief, had been a regular contributing member for the space of seven years, whereas the Lodge had paid contribution for that Brother for only two years and a half.

Bro. J. Fox Warner, P. M. of the Lodge, attended pursuant to summons on behalf of the W. M., delivered the warrant and minute book of the Lodge, and explained the cause that had led the Lodge into error, the books till a recent period not having been very regularly kept. He expressed his regret that the Lodge had in consequence made an erroneous statement. The Board thereupon resolved that—although the proceedings of the Lodge at the time referred to appear to have been irregularly kept, yet as there was no evidence of a wilful intention of making a false statement—the members of the Lodge should be reprimanded, admonished to be more cautious for the future, and that, after payment of the money admitted to have been received from the said Brother and which had not been remitted to Grand Lodge, the warrant should be returned.

The Board have also to report, that a complaint was preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 233, London; for neglecting to visit the case, and also for not attending to support the petition of the widow of a late Brother. The W. M. and Sec. attended the Board pursuant to summons; and explained the reasons for omitting to visit the case, and also to attend at the Lodge of Benevolence. Prior to the decease of the Brother, he had removed to Salisbury, and his widow was still residing there. The case, though recommended by the Board, was consequently considered to be a country petition, and as such, not to require the attendance enjoined by the law relating to London ones. The Board thereupon resolved that the W. M. should be cautioned to be careful for the future to attend when necessary at the Board of Benevolence.

“The Board have further to report that, pursuant to summons

the W. Master and Officers of the Loge La Tolérance, No. 784, London, attended to answer a complaint preferred against them by a Brother, for excluding him. The Board, having investigated the case, and finding that no written notice of the complaint had been given to the Brother—resolved that the exclusion by the Loge La Tolérance of the Brother on the 2nd of June, 1857, was informal, by reason of his not having previously had due notice of the complaint made against him and the time appointed for its consideration. It was further resolved that the resignation of the said Brother not having been accepted, he still remains a member; and the Loge La Tolérance may proceed to receive his resignation, or act otherwise as they may deem proper.

“The Board have to report, that it having been represented to this Board, that Brethren are in the habit of attending G. L. wearing jewels not recognised by the G. L., the Grand Pursuivant be advised to see that the law be carried into effect.

“The Board subjoin a statement of Income and Expenditure for the last quarter.

<i>Fund of Benevolence.</i>			£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer July 1st		799	4	8	
Subscriptions since received		411	1	8	
Total		1210	6	4	
Deduct expenditure, including the purchase of £500 Consols		516	2	6	
Balance		694	3	10	
<i>General Fund.</i>			£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer July 1st		1344	4	5	
Subscriptions since received		502	14	8	
Total		1846	19	1	
Deduct expenditure, including the purchase of £1000 Consols		1008	4	5	
Balance		738	14	8	
Money received without any direction as to how it should be appropriated		474	6	0	
Total balances		1213	0	8	
In the hands of the Grand Treasurer		1857	4	6	
In the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash		50	0	0	
Total		1907	4	6	

“Since the last Quarterly Communication, £500 have been invested to the credit of the Benevolent Fund, making the total investments of that Fund £17,500; and £1000 have been invested to the credit of the General Fund, making the total sum so invested £7,500.”

V. W. Bro. HENDERSON, G. R., moved the adoption of the Report, which was duly seconded.

The W. M. of Loge La Tolérance, No. 784, wished to explain the conduct of the Lodge in the matter mentioned in the Report. He considered that the Brother, who complained of having been excluded, had had sufficient notice of the intention of the Lodge to keep him out, although no written notice had been forwarded to him; the fact being that both the W. M. and the J. W. of the Lodge had waited on him, and personally informed him of what was going to be done.

W. Bro. HERVEY, P. G. D., said the Board did not wish to throw any slur upon Loge La Tolérance, but merely intimated that a sufficient notice had not been given to the excluded Brother; the Book of Constitutions requiring that such notice should be in writing. The Board in fact placed the Lodge and the complaining Brother in the same position as they had been in before the exclusion took place, leaving them to proceed in the matter regularly, but ventured no opinion as to who was right and who was wrong.

The Report was then adopted.

COLONIAL BOARD.

The G. SECRETARY then read the Report of the Colonial Board as follows:—

“To the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England.”

“The Colonial Board begs to report, that they have printed the papers referred to them in June, together with their reply to the memorial from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West.

“Grand Lodge will perceive that the privileges and powers of self-government, proposed to be conceded to the said Provincial Grand Lodge, appear unlikely to meet the present requirements of that body.

“This is the more to be regretted, since it is admitted on all sides that, had these concessions been made at an earlier period, they might have been amply sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Canadian Masons

“It appears, however, that—owing to the rapidly increasing power and influence of the irregular G. L., as well as from other internal causes—the P. G. L. has been placed in a position of considerable difficulty and disadvantage, while the harmony of the Craft has been greatly imperilled.

“Having regard therefore to the many unhappy circumstances connected with the present state of disunion in Canada, it appears to be the duty of G. L. to spare no effort to restore that province to a condition of Masonic efficiency, union, and harmony.

“The steps, that may now be necessary for the attainment of this most desirable consummation, will doubtless in due course be pointed out by the Prov. G. L.

“No official information however having as yet reached England of the course proposed to be adopted by the Prov. G. L., nor any answer having been received to the last communication from Grand Lodge, it only remains for Grand Lodge to delay all further action till such communication shall have arrived.

“The Board has received and replied to communications from Lodges in Victoria, Australasia; St. Thomas, West Indies; Trinidad; and Jamaica; relative to various points of Masonic discipline.

“The Board have further to report that an appeal has been received from the W. M. of Lodge, No. 781, against the suspension of that Lodge by the Prov. G. M. of Tasmania; and the Board recommend that such suspension be confirmed.

“In the absence of Bro. Burlton, the President;

and Bro. Beach, Chairman of the day;

(Signed) JOHN HERVEY, V. P.

“Freemasons' Hall, London; August 4th, 1857.”

W. Bro. HERVEY, P. G. D., said that, as Vice-President of the Board, he had—in the absence of the President, Bro. Burlton—signed that Report: his doing so was completely a ministerial act, and he reserved to himself the right of canvassing some of its statements.

W. Bro. HAYES, P. G. D., then said he could wish for the sake of that unanimity which should exist among Masons, that a sense of duty did not compel him to move that only a portion of that report should be received. He should at once proceed to lay before G. L. his reasons for asking them to take that course, and should conclude his remarks by moving that all such portions of the report as related to the executive duty of the Colonial Board, namely, the first two, and the three concluding paragraphs, be received. He held that the duties of the Colonial Board were purely of an exemptive character. Grand Lodge deputed to them the performance of those acts which, as a large body, it could not without inconvenience itself administer; and so long as they confined themselves to the performance of those duties, so long Grand Lodge was bound to thank them. Without imputing to them (and he did not wish to impute to them) the slightest inclination to exceed the proper bounds of their duty, he could not read their report without thinking that it was one which ought not to be addressed from a subordinate to a supreme body. He would take out of it all that was dictatorial and offensive to the supreme body, and would propose that they should adopt all that related to their executive duty. To the first two paragraphs he would raise no objection, as they merely related to the printing of the documents submitted to them, though he would remark, that if the communications alluded to in the eighth paragraph were of sufficient importance to deserve notice in the report, full information should have been given as to their nature, since G. L. did not delegate to the Board any power to act in its stead. In paragraph 9, they said that an appeal had been received from the W. M. of No. 781 against the suspension of that Lodge by the P. G. M. of Tasmania, and they recommended that suspension should be confirmed. He was sorry to say that in that recommendation they had exceeded their duty. All appeals lay directly to the G. L., and by no means or authority could the Colonial Board decide one of them. In this particular instance the appeal was directed to the G. M., and by his desire it was communicated to the Colonial Board; but no authority of any sort or kind was given to them to decide upon it. But even supposing that the appeal was made to Grand Lodge itself, they could not in his opinion, by any stretch of the constitution, have entertained it. The Grand Master had, in kind and courteous language, protested against this infringement of his prerogative, but had at the same time intimated his desire so far as he could consistently do so, to carry out their recommendations. That was a matter which he thought did great credit to their G. M. Having thus taken notice of all the portions of the

report which related to their executive duty, he would now refer to the four paragraphs which ought not to be entered upon the minutes. In moving that they should not be so entered, he was, he conceived, taking the course which was most kind and least offensive to the Colonial Board. First of all, he had thought that the best way would be to refer the report back to them for amendment; but after more mature consideration, he came to the conclusion that it would be better to adopt all the portions of it which referred to their executive duty, and to leave out all those which might be considered as dictatorial or uncourteous. Grand Lodge would, he hoped, bear with him while he called their attention to these offensive paragraphs. In one it was said that "having regard to the many unhappy circumstances connected with the present state of disunion in Canada, it appears the duty of G. L. to spare no effort to restore that province to a condition of Masouie efficiency, union, and harmony." Now he would appeal to Grand Lodge if those were the terms in which they ought to be addressed by a subordinate body. Grand Lodge might indeed submit to the consideration of the Colonial Board the unhappy differences which at present exist in Canada, and warn them to spare no means for securing a definitive and amicable settlement of them. But here the case was totally the reverse. It was the Colonial Board which presumed to warn the Grand Lodge, and called on them to do what they had not done themselves—to devise a plan which would have the effect of putting an end to this distressing state of things. But they had themselves no such plan. If they had one, in heaven's name let them come forward with it; but if they were not in that position, they should not tell G. L. to spare no efforts. He appealed to all present if G. L. had spared any efforts to bring about a desirable settlement of the differences referred to. There was no man among them who would not strive to the utmost to bring about a reconciliation; but he was not to be told to do so in terms so vague—he might say so full of mockery—as those in the report. But one part of the report was at variance with another. There was a regular contradiction of terms. In this paragraph they called upon G. L. to spare no effort; and in another paragraph they called upon it to delay any further action. If words had any meaning, he gathered from this, first, that they were to act, and next, that they were not to act at all; so that, upon the whole, the matter could not be made consistent with itself. He now begged to draw attention to paragraph No. 7. It stated that "the steps which might be necessary for the attainment of a settlement of the question would be in due course pointed out." But by whom? Was it by the Colonial Board? No such thing, but by the P. G. L. of Canada West. He did believe that there was no man present who would not kindly receive any suggestions which the P. G. L. of Canada West might offer; but the G. L. was not to be dictated to by the Provincial Lodge. Anything more absurd he had never heard; and he only wondered that the worthy Br. who had drawn up the report, whoever he might have been, had not his attention drawn to the strange significance of that proposal. He would now proceed to show how these references to Canada affected the G. M.; and he would be forgiven for saying that, after the concessions made by his Lordship on the 3rd of March, they appeared to him to re-open bye-gone grievances in a most ungraceful and ungenerous manner. After a man had made an acknowledgment of errors, and given the most earnest proof of his determination to set matters right, and to take every step to remedy past shortcomings, nothing could be more ungraceful or ungenerous than whether directly or by a side-wind again to throw those errors in his face. His Lordship had been kind enough to take more than his share of past errors. He had in the handsomest manner acknowledged that there had been errors, but he (Bro. Havers) knew that only a very small portion of those errors attached to the G. M. He must therefore repeat, that, whether it was done directly or by a side-wind, nothing could be more ungraceful or ungenerous than to rekindle old disputes. He did not wish to throw any disrespect upon the Colonial Board in calling upon G. L. not to adopt those paragraphs, as he thought they would be doing all that was necessary if they adopted those only which referred to the executive duty of the Board. He had the strongest feeling that there was not one man belonging to that Board who wished or intended to cast disrespect upon the G. M., or to dictate to him what he should do. (Hear, hear.) Among no class of men was there a stronger desire to pay deference to constituted authority than among Masons; and that feeling redounded to their own credit: but it was with ten times that feeling of loyalty that they paid obedience to their G. M. After what had taken place in Canada, he should not now allude to that question, for he was not there as the apologist of any man or of any set of men; but he did believe that in their report the Colonial Board had, as regarded that question, invaded and made war upon the authority of the G. M.:

for that reason, and believing that he had laid before G. L. sufficient grounds for supporting him in his motion, he would move that only the first two and the three concluding paragraphs of the report be adopted.

W. Bro. SLIGHT seconded the motion.

W. Bro. Rev. G. R. PORTAL.—R. W. Deputy Grand Master, in replying to what has fallen from Bro. Havers, it will perhaps be more convenient if I first explain how it happens that the Colonial Board has recommended that the appeal from the lodge in Hobart Town should be disallowed, and the suspension of that lodge by the P. G. M. confirmed. The fact is that two documents were submitted to our consideration,—one, a letter from the Master of the lodge, the other, a communication from the P. G. M., in explanation of his conduct. The former was directed to the G. M., the second was directed to Grand Lodge, or, at least, implied that it was to be laid before that body. We not unnaturally thought that they were to be considered as one, and it was under that error that we recommended that the appeal should be dismissed, and the suspension confirmed. (Hear, hear.) I cannot pass from this explanation without taking exception to the doctrine laid down by Bro. Havers, that the Colonial Board has no power to pass an opinion upon the matters brought before it. The Colonial Board was appointed to save delay in the consideration of communications from the Colonies; and when we are bound to read through those communications carefully, it does seem to me absurd to say that we should not express our opinion in reference to them, but should hand them on to G. L., to be, in all probability, sent back again to us for consideration, after a delay of three months. (Hear, Hear.) We do not wish to dictate either to the G. M., or to G. L., but we say that we have read certain documents, and that they have made such and such impressions upon our minds, leaving it of course to G. L. to act as they think fit. (Hear, hear.) Now to touch upon the main part of Bro. Havers' charge:—If anything which occurs in Grand Lodge could astonish me, I should, I confess, be astonished in being told that it is we who are raking up bye-gones. It is not we who are raking up bye-gones, but those who after they have kept this Canadian question out of Grand Lodge for the last four years, by the most dexterous management, have now raised an issue upon it, and have forced us, neck and crop, into its consideration. (Hear, hear.) It is they, and not we, who have hurried this question on. A noble lord (The Earl of Carnarvon) whom I am sorry not to see present, had given notice of a motion upon the subject of Canada, which motion was subsequently withdrawn at the request of several R. W. Brethren, that the discussion upon it might not be hurried on prematurely. It is not then, I think, fair treatment of my noble friend, that we should now be taken by surprise, and called upon to discuss this question. (Hear, hear.) I will now enter into the merits of the report, but first, I must ask G. L. to recollect how it is that we came to report at all. These papers received from the Colonies were submitted to us by G. L. itself, to be reported upon, and therefore we have only complied with the desire of G. L. It is however said that we have exceeded the limit of our duties. Let us see how that stands. The papers were, as I before said, given to us to report upon: we have read them through, and in our report we have given you a summary of them, telling you that they show that if concessions had been made at an earlier period Canada would not have ceased her connection with us. (Hear, hear.) I fully agree with Bro. Henderson in what he has said with regard to the advantages of the craft standing firm as one body, but are we to compliment away Canada out of deference to any man, however exalted may be his rank? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The Colonial Board has, under all the circumstances of the case, done no more than it was their duty to do. In one of the papers submitted to us, Bro. Beach, who has lately visited Canada, tells us that at the funeral of a distinguished Brother—Brother Zimmermann—which took place while he was in the Colony, a very large number of Masons attended, to demonstrate their respect for the deceased; that the Deputy P. G. M. of Canada West, and the Grand Master (so called) of the independents were both present, but that in order to prevent any displeasing demonstration of feeling, it was thought advisable to request an American Grand Master to preside on the occasion. When such is the state of things, so opposed to the grand principles of our order—Brotherly love, relief, and truth—the sooner they are settled the better, and I can see nothing either offensive or dictatorial in our saying, that it is our duty to spare no effort to restore the province to a condition of Masouie efficiency, union, and harmony. (Hear, hear.) The report, in fact, tells you, in a short form, what the letters tell you in a longer form. But where is the remedy for these evils to come from? Without doubt it must be suggested by the Provincial Grand Lodge. If we, in England, know what it is, and how it is to be applied, how comes it

that we have not administered it during the last three years? (Hear, hear.) You have, as usual, locked the door when the horse has gone, and I think you may well take the horse's opinion as to how he is to be got into a stable again. But it is, I repeat, hardly fair to press this matter forward, and then say that it is we who want to force a discussion upon it. We do not ask G.L. to adopt the report; all we call upon them to do is to receive it, and enter it upon the minutes as usual; but as Bro. Havers has raised the question of the whole report, or a part of it, I have nothing to do but to ask you to adopt it in its entirety, for if you now shrink from giving your judgment upon the facts which are contained in the papers now before you, and which our report does nothing else but faithfully embody; you may indeed be paying a graceful compliment to the executive, but you will go far to abdicate your own functions as a governing body. I move, my lord, as an amendment, that the whole report be adopted.

W. Bro. WILKINSON seconded the amendment.

W. Bro. J. HERVEY, P.G.D., wished to say one word explanatory of the position in which the Colonial Board at present stood. There was no member of that Board but entertained the highest respect for the G.M., and was convinced that he was desirous to shape his course in the direction most beneficial to the order. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the report, he was quite sure that the worthy Bro. who drew it up did so with the conviction, that by their agreeing to it, they would confer a benefit on the Craft, and carry out the object for which they had been constituted a Board. (Hear, hear.) There was however in that report one point on which he did not agree with the majority of the Board. He did regret that it should have stated that they were to expect their instructions from Canada; but he did deny that it had been framed in any feeling of disrespect to Grand Lodge, or G.M., or out of a desire of dictatorial interference with either of them. He was not quite satisfied that the constitutions did give them a power of expressing an opinion upon the matters submitted to them, *prima facie*, but if that opinion was not expressed, the question might be delayed for three, or even for six months. It would, for instance, come before the Grand Lodge on that night, and be referred back to the Colonial Board: the Board would give in their report in December, and the decision would be arrived at in March. (Hear, hear.) Without at all wishing that the Board should dictate to G.L., it would, he thought, be well that they should have the power of expressing their opinion to G.L. (Hear, hear.) It would then be for Grand Lodge to adopt that opinion, or not, just as it might please. The Colonial Board stood in a different position from the Board of General Purposes. If any matter for inquiry took place in any part of England, an answer to any letter sent there could be received in twenty-four hours, but if they had to write to India, to Jamaica, or to Australia, they would have to wait weeks and months before they could get a reply. He had before stated that he had signed the report as a mere ministerial act, but although that was the case, he would say, those who drew it up were not imbued with any spirit of insubordination, but were ready to pay that respect to the G.M. to which he was so justly entitled. (Hear, hear.)

V. W. Bro. HENDERSON, G.R., remarked, that no one had said or thought that any member of the Colonial Board wished to treat the G.M. with disrespect. On the contrary, Bro. Havers had most guardedly and properly said, that he acquitted whoever drew up the report from any such feeling. (Ironical cries of hear, hear.) The question was altogether one of discipline. The Colonial Board was completely a ministerial body, and as such was not entitled either to pronounce a decision, or to express an opinion, those being functions reserved to Grand Lodge itself.

W. Bro. MASON thought the G. M. might well cry out, "Save me from my friends." (Hear, hear.) There was in the report no insinuation that there was anything wanting on his part towards the restoration of harmony between the G. L. and the Canadian Masons; but the moment the report was read, up started a zealous Br. to talk of the G. M.'s errors and shortcomings. (Hear, hear.) He could not but consider that to be a very injudicious course on the part of any friend of the G. M.; and all there were his friends. (Hear, hear.) There had no doubt been shortcomings; but as the order was founded upon the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, they were not, by observing one of these principles, to lose sight of the other two. They were not, because of their brotherly love, to lose sight of truth; and they were equally bound to afford relief to those who required it at their hands. But, departing from that point, he considered that the Colonial Board required very little vindication for a determination to do their duty. The papers were sent to them by G. L. for consideration: they were referred to them surely for some purpose—it could not be for nothing; and as men of business they did something, and told Grand Lodge where

the mistake lay. Should they now be blamed for doing that? He did not believe that Grand Lodge would say that, because they had taken that course, they had exceeded their powers. (Hear, hear.) The Board was constituted for the sake of saving the time of Grand Lodge; and what was more proper than that G. L. should hear their opinions? (Hear, hear.) The proposition of Bro. Havers was, he considered, a most injudicious one, and they would do wrong to the Colonial Board if they were now hurry-scurry to reject their report. (Hear, hear.)

W. Bro. WARREN, as a matter of order, wished to know if it was right that one Bro. (Bro. Hervey) should have been furnished with a copy of the report, and thus placed in a better position than the other brethren, not one of whom had a copy, and could only rely upon their memory in hearing it read. (Hear, hear.)

The D. G. M. did not consider it at all a question of order. If the worthy Bro. had a charge to bring against any officer of the Lodge for furnishing the document in question, he might do so; but the abstract question was not one of order.

W. Bro. WARREN said his object was to know if he or any other Bro. might go before the opening of Grand Lodge to the Grand Secretary's office and get a copy.

The D. G. M.—Clearly the worthy Bro. can go to the G. Sec.'s office and ask for any document he pleases. It may be granted or it may be refused. But if he can shew that it was refused to him and granted to another, he will then have a just ground of complaint. Before I put the motion, I will make one or two observations in reference to it. I am certainly of opinion that the paragraphs which are moved not to be admitted on the minutes, are paragraphs which do not affect the subject; and I am distinctly of opinion that they tend to revive old sores, and refer to matters which, so far as I could understand what took place in March last, were agreed to be forgotten. The G. M. frankly and handsomely admitted that he was not free from blame, and presented for the adoption of the Canadian Brethren an ultimatum, which he considered a sufficient purgative of past errors and shortcomings. The G. M. having done that—not in a corner—not upstairs in his own room—but in the face of Grand Lodge and of the Craft, there can be no excuse for again referring to the errors which were so candidly acknowledged. Now I distinctly state, that paragraph No. 3 is merely a repetition of those charges which were made in March last, and there met in a manner most satisfactory to G. L. I can conceive no conduct more ungenerous on the part of any body of men, but especially of Masons, than to adopt a resolution which no doubt goes back to former times, and condemns former conduct. With regard to the whole of these paragraphs, I will say that they contain expressions of opinion for which we did not ask the Colonial Board. Bro. Portal says the report ought to be entered on the minutes without being adopted; but that I consider a very puerile distinction. There it would stand whether adopted or not, recording that certain acts which Grand Lodge passed over ought to be condemned, and that too at a period when it is well known that it is impossible to stay the hand of secession in Canada. But I am not quite so sure that the act of the Canadian brethren is entirely owing to the conduct of the Grand Lodge of England. I see it recorded that "owing to the rapidly increasing influence of the irregular Grand Lodge, as well as from other internal causes, the P. G. L. has been placed in a position of great difficulty." Now I believe there has been for a long time a desire among a minority of the Canadian brethren to set up an independent Grand Lodge for themselves. A small minority of them did so, and it having been recognised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, became the nucleus of all those discontented with the Grand Lodge of England. My conviction is, that when the truth comes to be sifted, it will be found that the neglect of the Grand Lodge of England has been made the stalking horse for their throwing off their allegiance to it. But the paper goes on still further, and in paragraph No. 5 invites us to do all in our power to allay the distrust of Grand Lodge, which exists among Canadian Masons, and to prevent the separation which it is now impossible to prevent. We are also told that the P. G. L. of Canada will in due time point out to us the steps we are to take. That, however is not the position in which we stand to the P. G. L. of Canada. We have sent out to the Brethren in Canada a proposition, which the Colonial Board admits to be both ample and sufficient, and to give no excuse to the Canadian brethren. Why should this proposition not be as sufficient, when received in April or May last, as if it had arrived in Canada at an earlier date? Simply because the determination had been taken to separate, and any concession which could make them would be unavailing to upset that determination. Therefore, Brethren, I do think that the Colonial Board, in signing this report, has gone beyond its province. I may doubtless take a wrong view of their duty; but I take it that the

Board was constituted to prevent delay in G. L. by giving a speedy reading and consideration to all papers that might come from the colonies, and only to report that they had arrived and what they contained, but to leave to Grand Lodge the privilege of deciding upon them. It was not constituted either to lay down the law or to make the slightest suggestion to G. L., or to blame by imputation any of its officers. If committees were thus to pronounce upon most important subjects, you would completely do away with the necessity for Grand Lodge at all. Under all these circumstances I agree with Bro. Havers, that although we might send the report back to the Colonial Board, it would not be so courteous a proceeding as the motion which he has submitted to us. We are bound to give all possible attention to all such portions of that report as legitimately fell within the compass of the duty of the Colonial Board; but we are not bound to come to the opinion of that Board in reference to a matter the most grave that can possibly come before G. L. I refrain from entering into the merits of the dispute itself, as we do not know how we can terminate it until we get better acquainted with the subject. I therefore most cheerfully agree with that portion of the report, which says, that in the absence of all official information, Grand Lodge ought to delay all further action: but surely that is not done when we are asked to adopt four paragraphs which refer to what has already occurred. I believe it my duty to make these few observations before putting the question to G. L., whether they will adopt the whole report or only a portion of it.

The amendment was then put and declared to be lost. The original motion was then put and carried.

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

W. Bro. STEBBING then moved "That all Deputy Provincial Grand Masters be entitled to appear in Grand Lodge in the Clothing of their Office, and to take their seats on the Dais, and to rank after Past Grand Secretaries;" and said, that in the provinces, inasmuch as the Provincial Grand Masters seldom acted, most laborious duties fell upon the D.P.G.M.'s. He might, however, except his own province, Hampshire, which was most ably presided over by the Rt. W. Bro. (Sir Lucius Curtis) at the right of D.G.M. Yet when that Rt. W. Bro. was second in command in the Mediterranean Fleet, his Deputy most efficiently performed all the Masonic duties of the office. He had, in Hampshire, all the authority of a D.G.M., but when he came to Grand Lodge he was allowed neither the dignity, the clothing, or the position, which he ought to have. It would be considered a great boon and privilege if those veterans in the cause of Freemasonry were allowed, when they came to Grand Lodge, to take their seats on the Dais, in their proper clothing, and not in the body of the Lodge, side by side with the very men over whom they ruled in their provinces. He had fixed their rank as next after the G. Secs., but if G. L. would adopt the principle of his motion, he would most willingly concur in any suggestion which might be made upon that point. He asked nothing but a well deserved compliment to a most meritorious set of brothers.

W. Bro. ADLARD seconded the motion.

The D.G.M.—Before I put this motion I would draw attention to the fact that while it professes to pay a compliment to the D. P. G. M.'s, it in reality makes one of the greatest and most fundamental alterations that G. L. could adopt. I am right in stating that the dais is composed of certain officers nominated by the G. M., and of certain brethren who are allowed that position, from having in former years filled those offices. Now the effect of this motion will be to enable brethren to take their seats upon the dais, who have not been nominated to Grand Office, by the Grand Master. If Deputy Provincial Grand Masters are to have a seat there, let the G. M. nominate them; but there is a great advantage in not conceding to the G. M. that right. On the other hand it is highly advantageous that a P. G. M. should have the power of nominating a deputy, with whose character he is fully acquainted, and to whose hands he can safely entrust the working of his Provincial Lodge. The character, energy, and zeal, of the D. P. G. M.'s are beyond all doubt, and no one would bear more willing testimony to them than I should be ready to do; but I cannot agree to the principle that any one not appointed by the G. M. should sit on this dais. The motion was then negatived.

MASTERS OF COUNTRY LODGES—THEIR ADDRESS.

W. Bro. H. G. WARREN, in the absence of Bro. WIGGINTON next moved, "That in future the names of Masters of Country Lodges be not entered on the Books of Grand Lodge without their addresses, to which all communications from Grand Lodge shall be addressed, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the loss of such communications." He said that the object of the motion was to ensure the

receipt of the communications from Grand Lodge, a thing the more desirable as it had been lately carried, that a notice not only of the holding of the Grand Lodge, but of the business to be transacted at it should be sent to each country Lodge.

W. Bro. STEBBING seconded the motion.

W. Bro. EVANS, P. G. S. B., said, that while the motion was intended to ensure the co-operation of the representatives of the country lodges, at Grand Lodge, it would actually disfranchise the larger number of them.

The D. G. M. in putting the motion remarked, that if notice of Masonic business were sent to the private address of the Master of a country lodge, instead of to the place where the lodge met, it would run the risk of being mixed up with the papers connected with his every-day business, and so be lost sight of.

The motion was then negatived.

THE BRETHERN IN INDIA.

The D. G. M.—Brethren, I am now come to the end of the notice paper, and I have to place upon it, by the directions of the G. M., a notice referring to a most painful subject, which G. L. will hear with regret and sorrow. We have all lately seen perpetrated in the East Indies scenes of atrocity which ought to make us blush for human nature. It cannot be doubted that in many of those places where mutinies have broken out, where murders have been committed, where property has been invaded, and where distress of all kinds most prevail, great sufferings are being endured, which the charity of Masons ought to be the first to relieve. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am therefore instructed by the G. M. to give notice, in his name, to the next meeting of G. L., that he will move that a grant be made from the funds of G. L., in aid of the suffering of our Brethren in India. (Hear, hear.)

W. Bro. MASON was sure that every Mason would respond to the appeal to be made them; but as a good thing could not be done too soon, he would suggest that they should have, for the purpose of making the grant, a Grand Lodge of Emergency.

All Masonic business having terminated, the Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

The following are the papers which were ordered by Grand Lodge to be printed as an Appendix to the Report of the Colonial Board.

[A]

"Freemasons' Hall, London, 13th March, 1857.

"R. W. Brother,

"I am commanded by the M. W. Grand Master the Earl of ZETLAND, to assure you of the great anxiety he has ever entertained to maintain the welfare and integrity of the Craft in all its branches. The unfortunate differences which have existed in the Canadas have received his most mature and deliberate consideration, and he felt himself called upon to state the result of those deliberations to the Grand Lodge at their meeting on the 4th instant. That no difficulty or question should arise as to the exact statement which the Grand Master desired to make, his Lordship committed his communication to writing and himself read it to the Grand Lodge. Of that statement, by his Lordship's command, I now enclose you a faithful transcript:

"1. With regard to the Canadas, I regret as much as any one the present position of affairs; and I frankly confess that I cannot but feel that our Canadian Brethren complain, with some degree of truth, that they have not received at our hands all that consideration which they might have reasonably expected. I do not see that any advantage would arise now from re-opening the subject of their complaints; the chief and great object now is to amend past shortcomings, and to endeavour to get matters to run more smoothly for the future. I am bound to say, however, that I was not acquainted with the whole state of affairs relating to Canada West when I addressed Grand Lodge on a former occasion, and that there has been some confusion with reference to the so called Independent Grand Lodge of Canada and the Provincial Grand Lodge of the same place. With the former, I need hardly say, we can have nothing to do; they have thrown off their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and that without returning the Warrants which they hold under it; to them I applied the term 'rebellious,' and I think Grand Lodge will agree with me that I did not unjustly apply that term.

"2. Since then I have carefully considered the subject; I have given it the best attention in my power; and I have come to the conclusion that I may, without any sacrifice of the privileges with which I am invested as your Grand Master, make such a concession to them and to their wants as will satisfy them. In order that I may

be understood, I must call your attention to the requests which were made to me in the Petition just received:—

“a. They petitioned to have the power of electing their own Provincial Grand Master.

“b. That they should retain all Fees of every sort and kind.

“c. That their Provincial Grand Master should grant Warrants for New Lodges.

“d. That he should be empowered to appoint subordinate Provincial Grand Masters.

“e. That Grand Lodge should still retain a supervising power.

“3. This it will be at once perceived would be, if granted, to declare them to all intents and purposes a body independent of the Grand Lodge of England. I need hardly point out to you that this was a course I could not consent to, for it would have amounted to a subversion of the constitution and laws of English Masonry; and had that petition received a reply, which I much wish had been sent to it, it could only have been replied to by a direct negative. I was naturally anxious to preserve unimpaired in my own person, and to hand down to my successor, the privileges and prerogatives with which you have entrusted me as your Grand Master, not from any desire of my own or for my own personal sake (for let me assure you that the appointment of officers is a very irksome and frequently a very unenviable task), but solely as representing the Grand Lodge of England. I am as anxious now, as I was then, to maintain the privileges of the Grand Master intact, because I conceive that it conduces to the welfare of the Craft that I should do so; but I have, after careful consideration, and upon more full information, come to the conclusion that I may afford the relief desired by our Canadian Brethren, without a sacrifice of those privileges.

“4. The Canadian Masons contend that they have full and ample means of judging who would best serve their interests, and those of Masonry, as their Provincial Grand Master—whilst I, at this distance, have not the same favorable opportunity. I feel the force of that remark, and, taking into consideration all the circumstances, I am prepared to say that I will consider the propriety of appointing as Provincial Grand Master of Canada West any Brother whom they shall report to me as most acceptable to themselves. They may do this, if they desire it, either in the form of a resolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge, or in such other way as may be agreed upon. Such nomination shall be subject only to my approval; and I need hardly say that I should feel it to be my duty, in making this offer, not to withhold my nomination of such a Brother so recommended, unless for weighty reasons, which I should be prepared to justify. In making this concession, I beg it to be clearly understood that I only announce my own intention, and do not propose or consent to any alteration of the laws. That in nominating a Provincial Grand Master recommended by the Provincial Grand Lodge, I thereby should do so of my own free will, and though I may set an example to, I will not consent to bind my successor.

“5. As regards the question of Fees, I have already laid a scheme before you which I am told is recommended for your adoption by the Colonial Board. The present Fees payable by the Canadians are: For Registration, 10s., of which one-half goes to the Provincial Grand Lodge; Certificate, 6s. 6d.; Total, 16s. 6d. Fees proposed by the Grand Master: Registration and Certificate together, 7s. 6d. The whole scale of Fees will stand thus:

	London.	Country.	For. & Col.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Registration and Certificate	1 7 6	0 17 0	0 7 6
To Fund of Benevolence	0 4 0	0 2 0	nil

“I may say that the question of Fees is a matter of secondary importance, for I am very sure that a mere money consideration will never influence us in our dealings with our Canadian Brethren

“6. I have already provided for the issuing of blank Certificates in such numbers as will prevent any further complaints arising on that score: whilst, as regards the issuing of Warrants, I must remind Brethren that such a power, or an equivalent to it, has always been exercised by the Provincial Grand Masters of Colonial Lodges, who have hitherto granted dispensations for the holding of New Lodges, Warrants for which are never refused; this is a matter, however, together with that regarding Fees, which may properly be left to the Colonial Board, who will advise us on the matter.

“7. Some representations have reached me upon the subject of subdividing the districts of Canada; and I am inclined to think that—from the extent of the Province, the number of the Lodges, and the distance of many of them from any one central situation, that it would be advisable to divide it. I have received a communication from the Provincial Grand Master of Quebec, and several petitions on this subject, and I may state that it is my intention, after consulting with Brethren on the spot, to take steps to subdivide the district, and to appoint other Provincial Grand Masters, so that every Lodge in the

Canadas shall be within reasonable distance of its Provincial Grand Lodge.

“8. There is one point more to which I must refer, namely:—to the demand that the Provincial Grand Master of Canada shall be empowered to appoint subordinate Provincial Grand Masters and Provincial Grand Lodges; this I at once say I cannot consent to. The appointment of Provincial Grand Masters ever has been, and, in my opinion, ought ever to remain a part of the prerogative of the Grand Master for the time being, just as the appointment of officers rests with the Masters of all Private Lodges. I have already stated that I have determined on further subdividing the Canadian Districts, and I shall not be slow in listening to the expressed wishes of the Brethren as to the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master who will be acceptable to them. I may here remark that this determination has not been come to without mature consideration; and I can appeal to at least one member of Grand Lodge, who takes a great interest in this question, as to the fact of having expressed to him my intention to take this course so long ago as the 3rd of January last.

“9. I believe that by this concession I shall not have derogated from those powers and privileges which I have received from you; my object has been, and that from no selfish motive, to preserve them; I am equally sure that you have no wish to invade them. The maintenance of their allegiance by the Canadian Masons is to be desired, and is quite as much for their advantage as ours. I believe that the plan I have proposed, and the concessions which I have expressed my willingness to make, will be satisfactory both to you and to our Canadian Brethren. I thought it better to make this announcement to you at the present moment, as I trust it will be the means of bringing the matter to an amicable termination, and will save any protracted discussion in Grand Lodge. I have, I repeat, given the matter my anxious and attentive consideration; I think that, under the circumstances, you may safely trust that the appointment of Provincial Grand Master will be settled by me to the satisfaction of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada, and the details will be carried out by the Colonial Board.

“10. I trust that I have done justice. I repeat my regret that the matter has not been settled before, and I know that I may rely in full confidence on that support which you have never yet withheld from me in the endeavor to discharge my duty as your Grand Master.

“I have further to inform you that this communication of the Grand Master was received by a Grand Lodge of larger than usual numbers with great satisfaction and acclamation.

“The Grand Master's object in making this communication arises from his desire that no time should be lost in your being made acquainted with his views, in order that the Canadian Masons may have the earliest opportunity of availing themselves of the advantages sought to be conveyed to them by the proposed concessions offered by his Lordship, or to make any suggestions or observations which they may be desirous of submitting to him.

“The Grand Master further commands me to state that the arrangements which he has made for the future conduct of the correspondence and communications of Colonial Lodges are such as will secure to them for the future a prompt and effectual attention.

“The Grand Master directs me to echo the expressions contained in paragraph 9; and to state to you his earnest hope that the concession he has made to the wishes of the Colonial Brethren will be not only acceptable to them, and be the means of allaying those feelings of irritation which have naturally arisen—but may also be the means of bringing back to their allegiance those Lodges, which he cannot but think have lost sight of their best interests in severing themselves from the protection of the Grand Lodge of England.

“At a later period of the evening, the Memorial, which had been entrusted to Brother the Rev. G. R. Portal, was presented to Grand Lodge, but no discussion took place thereon, it being unanimously agreed, upon the motion of Bro. Portal, seconded by Lord Panmure, that, after the announcement which the Grand Master had been pleased to make, the Memorial should be referred to the Colonial Board.

“I have to request that you will communicate to me, with as little delay as possible, any suggestions you may desire to make, together with your views in reference to carrying out the desire expressed by the Grand Master in paragraph 7.

“I have the honor to be, fraternally,

“R. W. Prov. Grand Master,

“Your obedient Servant and Brother,

“(Signed) WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S.

“To Sir Allen MacNab, Bart, &c., &c., &c.,

“Prov. G. M. for Canada West.

“Copies were sent by the same post to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Grand Secretary for Canada West; to the Hon. William Badgley, Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy Provincial

Grand Master, and the Grand Secretary for Montreal; to Thomas D. Harrington, Esq., Provincial Grand Master; the Deputy Provincial Grand Master; and the Grand Secretary for Quebec.

"Provincial Grand Lodge, Canada West,
"Toronto, April 6th, 1857.

"W. Brother,
"I am commanded by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 13th March, and to assure you, that although he duly appreciates the Masonic spirit which has dictated the statement made by the M. W. Grand Master to the Grand Lodge of England, yet he fears that the concessions proposed in that statement are made at too late a period to be acceptable to the Canadian craft, and that they will not be sufficient to allay the strong feeling of discontent prevailing throughout the whole of this jurisdiction. The Brethren are now waiting for a reply to the memorial of this Prov. Grand Lodge, laid before the Grand Lodge of England on the 4th of March last, and it is the decided opinion of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master and the officers of his Grand Lodge, that should an unfavourable reply to that memorial be received, in three months from that date there will scarcely be a Lodge that will retain its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. W. Bro. Beach, of England, has just left this city, after passing a few hours amongst us; a number of the leading Masons (including the R. W. Prov. Grand Master for Quebec and Three Rivers) had an interview with him, and explained most fully the true position of Masonry in this Province at the present time. He clearly saw the hopelessness of any concession short of the prayer of our memorial being acceptable to the Canadian Craft, and I have no doubt he will convey to the M. W. Grand Master all the information he has received on Canadian affairs.

"The R. W. Deputy Grand Master further commands me to say, that it would be very desirable if a reply to the memorial could be transmitted to us before the last week in May, as about that time our Prov. Grand Lodge will meet, and the Brethren are anxiously looking forward to that meeting, hoping to receive a positive and final reply to their appeal to the Grand Lodge of England. In conclusion, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master begs me to express his deep regret that the proposed concessions had not been made prior to the formation of the Independent Grand Lodge, which is now in full and successful operation; had such been done, he has no doubt that the proposed alterations in the constitutions in regard to Colonial Lodges would have been sufficient to allay all dissensions, and to have prevented a severance of the Canadian Lodges from their Mother Grand Lodge, now he fears unavoidable.

"I have the honour to be, W. Brother,

"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) "FRANCIS RICHARDSON, P. G. S.

"William H. White, Esq., Freemasons' Hall, London."

"Freemasons' Hall, London, 16th April, 1857.

"To Francis Richardson, Esq., P. G. S., Toronto.

"Sir and Brother,

"I have the honour to inform you that the Memorial from the P. G. L., of Canada West, was presented to the Grand Lodge of England by the W. Brother, the Rev. G. R. Portal, at the Quarterly Communication in March last, and was ordered to be referred to the Colonial Board in conjunction with the M. W. the G. M., that a reply might be sent to the Provincial G. L. of Canada West at as early a period as possible. I am directed to transcribe for your information and that of the Prov. G. L., a communication from the M. W., the G. M. to the Grand Lodge of England at the Quarterly Communication in March relative to Canada, in which he says:—

[Here follows the Communication of the M. W. the G. Master, dated 13th March, 1857.—See A.]

"I am further directed to express the earnest hope of this Grand Lodge, that the remedies proposed by the M. W. the G. M. will be found to meet the requirement of the P. G. L. of Canada West, and that your P. G. L. will accept in the true Masonic spirit of brotherly love the frank and hearty expression of regret contained in the above recited communication as the earnest of a sincere desire to co-operate with them in the promotion of the interests of our common order.

"I am also desired to direct your attention to the appointment of a Colonial Board, for the sole purpose of transacting all business between the G. L. of England and the District G. Lodges, as an assurance that no efforts will be wanting to prevent all ground for complaint in future.

"I am finally instructed to express to you the confidence entertained by this G. L. in the continued loyalty of the P. G. L. of Canada West, and its firm reliance upon that attachment to your Mother G. L. which has been so honorably manifested under circumstances of peculiar trial, and I am to assure you that both the M. W. the G. M. and the Colonial Board will be at all times most anxious to entertain any suggestions from your P. G. L., as well as to render you their utmost assistance in promoting the welfare and extending the influence of your Provincial Grand Lodge.

"I have the honour to remain, dear Sir and Brother,

"Yours faithfully and fraternally,

"(Signed) WILLIAM H. WHITE, G. S.

"By order of the Colonial Board,

"(Signed) W. BURLTON, *President.*"

"To the Earl of Zetland.

"Most Worshipful Grand Master,

"I beg to communicate to you some information relating to the affairs of Canada. When I arrived at Toronto, your Lordship's letter had been received a few days before. A meeting was summoned, to consist of the most influential Brethren, for the purpose of considering the best line of conduct. The Provincial Grand Master of Quebec, and the Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Canada West attended, as well as many Masters of Lodges. Your Lordship's letter was read, and appeared to give considerable satisfaction. Each Brother then proceeded to give his opinion on the subject. I was thus enabled to gain the information I desired. They appeared to be very desirous of maintaining their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, if such could be done without injury to the Canadian Masons. They acknowledged that the concessions were large and gracefully bestowed, but that the time had gone by; they would have been considered ample, but that it was now too late. The Independent body had gained such strength that it was now impossible to resist them. Many of the most energetic Brethren in Canada were amongst their numbers. They were continually gaining proselytes. Many went over to them, but none returned. The greatest friends were debarred from Masonic intercourse, because they belonged respectively to the legitimate and spurious body. Nothing could restore the happiness of the Provinces that failed to unite the whole of the Freemasons in Canada. The Independent movement might have been checked, but several causes rendered it now impossible. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, on being applied to for recognition of the Independent Body as a Grand Lodge, wrote to the Grand Lodge of England for advice on the subject. Unfortunately no answer was received. The Grand Lodge of Ireland proceeded to recognize the Independent body as a Grand Lodge, reserving her jurisdiction over any Lodge that did not wish to join them. It is almost needless to say that this had greatly added to the difficulties.

"The intelligence had just been received of the formation of a Grand Chapter by the Independent body.

"At the funeral of Brother Zimmerman, a very large number of Freemasons attended to demonstrate their respect for the deceased. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Canada West and the Grand Master (so called) of the Independents were both present. In order to prevent any displeasing demonstration of feeling, it was thought advisable to request an American Grand Master to preside on the occasion. It is with great difficulty that a great proportion of our Lodges have been prevented from seceding. Continual motions have been announced, and withdrawn by particular request. In short, nothing short of Independence would suffice for the present emergency. It is, therefore, the humble request of the Freemasons in Canada, who still maintain their allegiance to you, M. W. Sir, and to the Grand Lodge of England, that you would be pleased to allow them to form an Independent Grand Lodge; that their Charters (after having been restored) might be returned to them, to hang in their Lodges as a memorial of the connection that has so long existed. In the event of this concession being granted, the Independent body would agree to join them, and to elect a Grand Master, and that they would then recognize the Grand Lodge of England as their Court of Appeal.

"Firmly persuaded as I am that this is the only solution of the difficulty, I venture most earnestly to submit it for your Lordship's consideration. If I can render any further information, I shall be happy to do so.

"I have the honor to remain, yours fraternally,

"Boodles, May 5, 1857.

(Signed) W. WITHER BEACH."

RETURN OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES HELD DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS. BY ORDER OF G. L.			
Name of Province.	No. of Years returned.	No. of Meetings held.	P. G. M. presiding.
Berkshire and Bucks
Bristol	10	26	10
Cambridge	11	9	6
Cheshire	10	10	9
Cornwall	11	11	6
Cumberland	11	13	...
Derbyshire	10	19	...
Devonshire	9	12	7
Dorsetshire	3	3	3
Durham	10	11	10
Essex	9	11	10
Gloucestershire	2	2	2
Guernsey	9	16	9
Hampshire	10	8	6
Herefordshire	6	3	3
Hertfordshire	2	2	2
Isle of Wight	10	12	11
Jersey	9	26	24
Kent	10	10	10
Lancashire, E.	12	16	...
Ditto, W.
Leicestershire	9	13	7
Lincolnshire	10	14	11
Monmouthshire	10	7	1
Norfolk	1	1	1
N. Wales and Salop	5	5	5
Northamptonshire	18	18	18
Northumberland	9	16	15
Nottinghamshire	8	9	8
Oxford	11	15	15
Somerset	11	19	15
S. Wales, E. Div.	8	8	7
Ditto, W. Div.	1	1	...
Staffordshire	9	11	8
Suffolk
Surrey	10	10	10
Sussex	3	3	...
Warwickshire	11	19	10
Wilts	3	3	2
Worcestershire	10	10	7
Yorkshire, N. & E. R.	10	10	8
Ditto, W. R.	10	39	13

MARK MASONRY.

COMMITTEE OF MARK MASTERS.

It is gratifying to be able to announce a satisfactory termination of the labours of this Committee, by their unanimous report, recommending the Union of the English Lodges. The report itself, with Lord Leigh's letter accompanying it, we give at length below, and it will doubtless have the beneficial effect to which the fair and impartial constitution of the Committee entitles it. This was no hole and corner nomination, but included among the members, representatives of the numerous Lodges holding under Lord Leigh, the less numerous but active Scotch Lodges, the influential Isle of Wight Lodge, the Ancient Lodges, of which the Kent Lodge, in the Commercial Road, and the Newstead Lodge, Nottingham, may be considered the type, the Independent Modern Lodges, represented by the Howe Lodge, Birmingham, and even the Colonial Lodges, who also contributed their spokesman.

We learn that one stumbling-block alone arose during the deliberations of the Committee, and we are happy to notice how honestly, when found to be so, it was removed.

When all had agreed upon the necessity of union, it was suggested by a member of a Scotch Lodge that application should be made to that country, to organise England into a Province of Scotland for the Mark degree.

This was considered inconsistent with the dignity of English Masters, and one brother alluding to the late heraldic pretension of our canny friends, characterised it as an attempt to place the British lion within the double tressure. The fact of the Scotch Grand Chapter having claimed the right to grant warrants for Lodges in England, appears a great violation of Masonic Landmarks, for England is not an undiscovered country, and there are, at this moment, numerous Lodges working in the Mark degree, who have been accustomed so to work before the present century, whilst the Grand Chapter of Scotland (a creation of 1818) assumed at their meeting, on the 23rd of September, 1842, the right to regulate the Mark degree in Scotland, and to grant warrants, in that country, for Mark Lodges. So much for the Scotch authority to grant Mark warrants for England. It is very greatly to be regretted that such an insult was passed upon our English Mark Masons, but it is gratifying to think that there is every probability of this great wrong being redressed, by the independent feeling of those who had confided in genuine Masonic authority.

We cannot reconcile their assumption of mere zeal for the Mark degree, with the fact that the supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland receives 8s. 6d. for each Englishman advanced under its warrants, and we cannot but feel that as those English Mark Masons can have no voice in the disposal of the large sum they contribute, the Grand Chapter of Scotland should either remit the fees, or appropriate them in some graceful manner for the advantage of English Mark Masters. We are not the advocates of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters as such, when we recommend our brethren to second the efforts of that influential body, in promoting the union of all the English Mark Lodges under an English authority. We believe this Grand Lodge claims no authority over Lodges, or Brethren, who are not united under its regulations. It is simply a federation of private Lodges, and without claiming any other right divine, than that established by the free vote of each of its individual members, appears to have richly earned the respect it has secured by the zeal of the brethren, the honour and good faith of its dealings, and the modesty of its pretensions.

We beg to draw attention to the following circular of Lord LEIGH, the Chairman of the Committee:—

“30, Portman Square, London; 30th June, 1857.

“Dear Sir and Brother,

“I have the pleasure of sending you, enclosed, a copy of the Report unanimously agreed to by the Committee of Mark Masters, appointed at the Meeting held on the 30th of May.

“It is my intention, in compliance with the terms of the Report, to convene, for an early day, a meeting of Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of all Mark Lodges, of whose desire to enter into union with their Brethren I shall receive information: I shall therefore be obliged by your making this letter and the Report itself as widely known in the Craft as you conveniently can; and further, by your obtaining for me, in my undertaking, the goodwill and assistance of the active and respected members of the Craft, without whose aid our labors can scarcely attain success.

“You are aware that there at present exists in this country a union of Lodges, associated under the name of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters; whose success, as evidenced by members and the Masonic position of its members, has been very great. I attribute this success

We beg to call attention to the new regulation respecting the circulation of the BUSINESS PAPER of GRAND LODGE. A circular will now be sent to the W. M. of every Lodge, ten days before each QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, with a statement of the business to be brought forward; and by fixing a meeting of the Lodge for some day within a week of that date, every member will be made acquainted with the proceedings, which can be then discussed, as contemplated by the Book of Constitutions, pp. 19—63.

AN INDIAN MASON.—An old Indian chief who visited the Grand Lodge of Ohio was asked by the Grand Master where his people got Masonry? “From the Great Spirit,” said he. “How long have they had it?” “Ever since the trees began to grow, and the rivers to run.”

INCREASE OF FREEMASONRY.—The last warrant granted was No. 1017, showing an increase of thirty-one Lodges already, during the present year.

mainly to the free basis of our constitution; and the apparent aptness of our regulations for securing to the Brethren and Lodges unity as a whole, without stifling, by overstrained centralization, the free action of each.

"This right spirit of temperate equality has caused the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, at its last half-yearly Meeting on the 10th of June, to pass resolutions in aid of the same object which has engaged the attention of your Committee, and to the same effect as the recommendations of the enclosed Report, thus opening to all *de facto* Lodges the opportunity of joining the Grand Lodge in equal terms with those at present on the roll. In further exemplification of the same spirit, I may, as Grand Master, answer that my Brethren will agree to any further modification of the constitution, which may be suggested by the assembly to be convened, or otherwise appear advisable to secure equality to all without injustice to any.

"Yours fraternally,

"LEIGH.

"The Committee appointed by a resolution of the Meeting of Mark Masters, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday the 30th of May, 1857, report as follows:

"The Committee bear in mind that the object of its appointment was to ascertain, by a fair representation of the different sections of Mark Masters at present disunited, the views of those different sections as to the means to be adopted to promote unity and uniformity in the Craft.

"After careful consideration, the Committee recommend as follows:

"1. That all bodies of Freemasons in England and Wales, who have heretofore actually met and worked as Lodges of Mark Masters, whether under a warrant of constitution, or immemorial custom, or otherwise, should form a Union.

"2. That this Union of Lodges should be represented by an assembly of their Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens, and be governed by such regulations as this representative assembly shall approve, and by no others.

"3. That every Mark Master—who shall give proof of having served the office of Master of a Lodge of Mark Masters, or of having conferred the degree upon two or more Brethren previously to the Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of England, in June, 1856, shall be deemed to be a Past Master of a Lodge of Mark Masters, and form part of this Assembly, provided that he join, or be recognised as a member by any such uniting Lodge.

"4. That all Lodges desiring so to unite should communicate with Lord Leigh, the Chairman of this Committee, at his address, No. 30, Portman Square.

"LEIGH, *Chairman*.

"40, Leicester Square, London; 15th June, 1857."

The progress of the existing union of Mark Lodges under Lord LEIGH as Grand Mark Master will be best seen, by the following accounts of some of the Lodges acting under warrants from his Lordship, which has been forwarded to us for insertion.

THE HIRAM LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

There are very few of our Brethren who are ignorant of the fame of the Lodge of Harmony, Richmond; where the tradition is, that its characteristic is always harmony. Amongst the members of this Lodge are many of high social and Masonic position, and amongst them no one more deservedly respected than Bro. Cole, thrice Master of the Lodge and a most zealous Brother in the Mark Degree, at present holding the high position of Grand Warden. Bro. Cole is the first Master of the Hiram Lodge, No. 13, meeting at Richmond in connection with the Lodge of Harmony. May his Lodge sound a loud and harmonious note!

PHENIX LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, PORTSMOUTH.

The Brethren of this Lodge and the Craft generally have experienced a heavy loss in the death of Brother Captain Savage, who, as Mason and soldier, had long enjoyed the unalloyed regard of brethren and comrades.

THE ADAMS LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, SHEERNESS.

This snug little lodge appears to be working heartily under the able guidance of Brother Kiddle, W.M., whose Hebrew researches have cast so much light upon the important stone.

THE CARNARVON LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, THATCHER HOUSE TAVERN.

The grant of this warrant augurs well for the progress of the degree amongst those zealous Brethren whom Bro. Lord Carnarvon has

rallied round him from the ranks of his compeers. His Lordship is to be the 1st Master, assisted by Bro. Beach, M.P. for Haunts; the Rev. G. R. Portal is S.W.; and Bro. John Hamerton J. W. Under these auspices we trust to see the Lodge second to none under the English constitution.

THE MARK LODGE. No. 4.

The position assumed by this Lodge under the Mastership of Bro. Ridgway, the Gd. Registrar, has been such as to satisfy the most sanguine of its friends; and we may safely say, that a more pleasant Masonic recreation cannot be enjoyed than a visit to this thoroughly united and flourishing Lodge. At the last meeting a vote of thanks was cordially bestowed on Bro. Ridgway for a superbly bound volume of the sacred law. The massive medieval binding received especial praise. We may notice that the same taste prevails in the jewels of this Lodge, which are certainly some of the most handsome in the Craft.

THE FORTESQUE LODGE, SOUTH MOLTON.

At the August meeting of this Lodge, Bro. Bremridge, of Exeter, was reinstalled W.M. Bro. Captain Davy, 1st Devon Militia, S.W., and Bro. Capt. Trower, of the Yeomanry, but late of the 9th Lancers, J.W. Seven Brethren were advanced to the degree. Great gratification was expressed at the progress of the Mark in Devon, and the rumoured intention of Lord Leigh to confer the office of P.G.M. on a well-known Brother in the province.

THE LEIGH LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

A graceful compliment has been paid to Lord Leigh by Bro. Purton Cooper, P.G.M. for Kent, in naming his Mark Lodge at Erith the Leigh Lodge, ably assisted by Bro. Biggood, the Deputy P.G.M. This Lodge must flourish, and we trust will afford many a summer day's recreation to the London brethren of the Mark.

THE KENT LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

On Friday, the 11th of Sept., this old Lodge met at the George Tavern, Commercial Road, for the first time since its union with the other Lodges under the English constitution. Bro. Peter Matthews, who was marked in the Lodge some fourteen years ago, was installed in the Master's Chair, by Bro. Ridgway, the Gr. Reg. The ancient brethren mustered strong, and were evidently, under their new regime, imbued with redoubled vigour, both at labour and refreshment. Bro. the Rev. D. Shabor, after the banquet (which was a miracle of luxury considering its cost), expressed in very beautiful language and thorough Masonic feeling, his appreciation of the degree to which he had that night been admitted, and in accepting the Chaplain's Collar, gave earnest that such a talented brother would long remain an ornament to the Lodge. The W.M., in a few lucid and terse remarks, congratulated himself and the Lodge on the course they had taken. There was no credit due to them. They could not resist the liberal, though far from equal terms, on which this union had taken place. They got everything, and gave nothing, not even registration fees. They were now part of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, and ready to extend to other unassociated Mark Lodges the same open hand which had been extended to them, without any other stipulation than a hearty desire to promote the best interests of Masonry. From the great number of candidates for advancement in this Crucik Lodge, it is anticipated there will, ere long, be a swarm thrown off from the parent hive. The Kent Lodge ranks with other old Lodges similarly situated at the top of the roll of Lodges without a number.

Masonic Charities.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

SPECIAL GRAND LODGE AND INAUGURATION FETE.

[Condensed from the *Freemason's Magazine*.]

The interesting ceremony of inaugurating the new school-house for the reception of such of the sons of Freemasons as may be elected to the benefits of this valuable institution, took place on Tuesday, the 11th of August; but we regret to say, owing to the shortness of the notice, the season of the year (when nearly every Lodge is closed), and the absence of the M.W. G. M. and the majority of the principal Officers of the Craft, the attendance was not so good as we could have wished, not more than about 230 persons, including ladies, being present at any period of the day; though, notwithstanding the drawbacks to which we have alluded, the attendance would have

been somewhat better, had it not been for the weather threatening to be, as it afterwards proved, anything but propitious for an out-door fête. The premises of the new School were formerly the residence of Mr. Fletcher, the eminent shipowner; and are most delightfully situated in Lordship Lane, Tottenham, surrounded by about ten acres of beautiful land. The cost of the freehold was only £3,500; and already the Brethren have been offered £500 advance on their bargain, which they have declined to accept. The school is well situated, being within half an hour's easy walk of the Great Northern and the Eastern Counties Railway. A special train having been provided by the Great Northern Railway, at a quarter past eleven in the morning; a number of the friends of the institution assembled together, and a special Grand Lodge was opened at twelve o'clock. In the absence of the Grand Master, the chair was filled by Bro. Charles Purton Cooper, Q. C., the Prov. G. M. for Kent; who was supported by Bros. Benj. Bond Cabbell, Prov. G. M. for Norfolk, as D. G. M.; John Hervey, as S. G. W.; Masson, as J. G. W.; Rawson, Prov. G. M. for China; Rev. J. E. Cox, G. Chap.; Walmesley, P. G. S. B.; Biggs, P. G. S. B.; Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; William Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Jennings, G. D. C.; Bros. Thory Chapman, Asst. G. D. C.; Smith, G. Pursvt.; and about 120 other Brethren.

Grand Lodge having been opened, a procession was formed, which marched round the plot of ground in front of the principal entrance, and thence round the exterior of the building. On re-arriving at the principal entrance, the band and a portion of the procession filed off, and the children of the schools, with the Stewards, proceeded to the dedication-hall, to which the ladies and other friends of the institution had been previously admitted.

The remainder of the procession next proceeded to the dedication-hall; on arriving at the door of which it halted, the Brethren dividing to the right and left and facing inwards, forming an avenue through which the G. M. passed into the dedication-chamber, preceded by the G. Sword Bearer and the Brethren bearing the evers of oil and wine and the cornucopia containing the corn, and followed by the D. G. M. and the other G. Officers, the band playing outside the building.

The G. M. having taken his seat, the vessels were deposited on the pedestal placed for their reception.

The proceedings having commenced with prayer, and the singing of a hymn by the children—

The R. W. Bro. Cabbell, the treasurer of the institution, addressing the G. M. and the Lodge, stated that he had now to ask the M. W. G. M. to proceed with the dedication of this building, which was intended to receive the sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons; with the view, not only to their sustenance, but to bestow upon them that inestimable blessing, a good education, so as to enable them to fill a respectable position in society in after life. The institution was originally established in 1798, to clothe, educate, and apprentice the sons of indigent and deceased Freemasons on the true principles of Masonic charity; children of all religious denominations, and wherever resident, being eligible for admittance from the age of seven to ten years, provided the fathers had been Masons three years, and continued subscribing members to a Lodge for two years. These children were placed in good schools, and, as far as possible, in combination with their other education were instructed in the tenets of the religion of their parents and guardians. Already had 854 children received the benefits of the institution, and 70 boys were now on the foundation. About five years since, a few zealous Brethren bethought them that education of a better and more uniform description might be given to the children, if they could, as far as possible, be brought together in one building, which would be under the immediate superintendence of the committee of management; though of course they were aware that all the children could not be so provided for, as only one principle of religious instruction—that of the Church of England—could take place within its walls; so that the option of having the children in the school or educated upon the present principles would remain with the parents or guardians of the children. So energetically had the appeals of these Brethren been responded to by their fellow Masons, that the committee had been enabled to purchase the freehold of the beautiful building they were then in, and the title-deeds of which lay before him, at a cost of £3,500. The estate consisted of rather more than ten acres, and the building without alteration was capable of containing at least thirty-five boys; and with a very trifling expenditure, he believed it might be made to accommodate at least as many as were on the foundation. At first, in consequence of the limited funds at their disposal, the committee would not feel justified in admitting more than twenty-five boys, whom he hoped to see in the institution at Michaelmas; but he felt assured that no sooner was the institution opened, than the liberality of the Brethren would be stimulated to such a degree, that within a very few years it would rival in importance the kindred charity, the Girls' School.

At the conclusion of the service the procession returned to the school-house, where Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

At three o'clock, the Brethren and their friends re-assembled in an elegant marquee; where a banquet had been provided under the direction of Bros. Shrewsbury and Elkington, which reflected the greatest credit on them for its profusion and excellence. The chair was occupied by the R. W. Bro. Cooper; supported by all the Grand Officers who were present at the ceremony of the morning; with the exception of Bros. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; and Smith, G. Pursvt.; who retired early.

Bro. The Rev. Charles Woodward and Mrs. Woodward have been appointed the first Master and Matron.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

A quarterly general court of the governors and subscribers was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, the 20th July, at 12 at noon, Bro. B. B. Cabbell, V.P. and Treas. in the chair. The following resolutions were passed, some of them being in pursuance of recommendations from the general committee, and some having involved a lengthened and animated discussion:—

"That, in consideration of lengthened services, and of the great additional labour arising out of the numerous attendances on the sub-committees, a gratuity of fifty guineas be presented to the Secretary, Bro. A. U. Thistleton."

"That Bro. R. Hervé Giraud, who has so long acted as Hon. Solicitor, and whose exertions, at all times cheerfully rendered, have been of so much benefit to the Institution, be elected a Vice-President."

"That it is advisable that an event of so much interest and importance as the gathering under one roof as many of the children as the funds will allow of, be celebrated by a *fete* to be regarded as the inauguration of the establishment."

"That the sum of £150 be granted from the funds of the Institution, and placed at the disposal of the sub-committee and stewards of the *fete*, for the purpose of assisting them in duly perfecting the arrangements."

"That every lady contributing a purse of five guineas shall be constituted a life-governor of the Institution, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging."

This being the day of election to fill up the eight vacancies declared by a former court, the ballot opened at 12 and closed at 2, with the following result:—

Harvey, Jas. Fredk. ..	1,556	Starke, George	135
Lang, Augustus	1,126	Rogers, Charles	117
Carrall, Jas. Wilcocks ..	991	Bayly, Saml. M.	112
Blanch, Theodore Jas. ..	828	Trawly, William	92
Guanziroli, F. Martin ..	752	Paul, Walter Geo.	27
Gray, Peter Houlding ..	751	Wiber, Chas. Henry ..	8
Thomas, Harry	720		
Victors, Henry	267		

The first eight duly elected.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Cabbell for his conduct in the chair.

The following have been elected on the Committees for the ensuing year:—*General Committee*: (the following Brethren and all Life Governors; they meet on the first Saturday in every month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely)—Bros. W. T. Adrian; Benedict Albano; Richard Carter; John Charleton; Joseph Ede; William Freeman, jun.; John C. Fourdrinier; Richard Graves; J. S. S. Hopwood; A. H. Hewlett; A. Heintzman; Peter Matthews; Dr. Rowe; Richard Spencer; W. G. Thistleton Dyer; Thomas Thomblason; Thomas Waring; William Watson; Benjamin Winstone; Capt. Wright.

House Committee: (meet at Lordship Lodge, Lordship Lane, Tottenham, on the last Friday in every month)—Bros. George Barrett; Frederick Binke; Thomas Bisgood; George Cox; Rev. John E. Cox; Henry Greene; J. S. S. Hopwood; Rev. W. H. Lyall; Thomas Parkinson; Charles Robinson; John Symonds; William H. White.

Audit Committee: (meet on the first Saturday in January, April, July, and October, at 2 o'clock precisely)—Bros. Henry Browse; Algernon Perkins; W. Pulteney Scott; Thomas Waring; Henry George Warren.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

A Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution was held at the office, 16A, Great Queen Street, on Thursday, 9th July, the Worshipful Bro. Joseph Taylor in the chair.

The Treasurer was authorized and requested to sign cheques for the last quarter's disbursements, amounting to £460 10s. 4d., and to purchase stock to the amount of £1,000, which will increase the funded property to £11,000, independent of £2,171 standing to the credit of the "Sustentation Fund," leaving a balance of £995 in the banker's hands. In pursuance of a motion emanating from the House Committee, a recommendation was brought up from the General Committee that a gratuity of fifty guineas be presented to Bro. F. Crew, the secretary of the institution, as a mark of appreciation of long and faithful services, which was unanimously adopted.

Three vacancies in the school were declared, the election to supply which takes place in October, the candidates being seven in number. Bro. E. H. Patten carried a motion—that the number of children admitted on the establishment be increased from sixty-five to seventy, and notice of motion was given to render this applicable to the ensuing election, in the event of its being confirmed at the next Quarterly Court.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The total investment on behalf of the Male Fund is £10,140 12s. 10d.; on behalf of the Widows', £2,357 15s. 5d. The Sustentation Account now amounts to £615 19s. 1d. At the last meeting of the Board of Stewards of the late Festival, the amount declared as the result of the meeting was £1,558 6s. 8d., and the surplus in the hands of the Treasurer, after defraying the expences being £33 4s., was ordered to be expended in coals and wood for distribution among the inmates of the asylum at Croydon.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted on the motion of the Rev. Br. Portal:—

"The Board of Stewards of the Triennial Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, beg to express to the M.W. the G.M. their deep regret at the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of the income of the above excellent Institution. The Committee of Management having reported that during the last three years the said income has steadily diminished. The Board begs also to remark upon the distressing fact, that out of fifty approved candidates at the present time, the funds have only admitted of the relief of eight.

"Apart from the intrinsic claims which this Institution has upon the support of the Craft, the Board cannot lose sight of the circumstance, that its association with the name of the late G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, entitles it to more than ordinary consideration.

"The Board beg therefore to suggest to the G.M. the expediency of permitting the Festival of this Institution to be held annually, and they believe that while very great benefit would accrue to its funds by this means, no injury would be inflicted upon the other two charities.

"They ground this belief no less upon the opinion of the Secretaries of the respective Charities, than upon the amount subscribed to all the three Charities at the Festivals during the present year, which they believe to be without precedent.

"They would further suggest that the Benevolent Festival should be held either immediately before, or after Christmas.

"If it were to be objected that four Festivals, including the G. Festival, is a larger number than the Craft would be likely to support, it would be a matter for consideration whether the Grand Festival might not, with advantage, be incorporated, in turn, with one of the Charity Festivals.

"All these points the Board of Stewards beg respectfully to submit to the earnest consideration of the M.W. the G.M."

It was further resolved,—

"That the Committee of Management be requested to support the above representation to the M.W. the G.M." to which the following answer has been received:—

"Freemasons' Hall, August 20, 1857.

"Sir and Brother,—I beg to inform you that I forwarded to the M.W. the Grand Master, on the 14th instant,—the day on which your letter of the 11th was received,—your letter, and the extract from the minutes of the late Board of Stewards for conducting the Festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. I am desired by the M.W. the Grand Master to inform you that the subject of that minute has been frequently under his lordship's careful consideration, anxious as he is to do everything in his power to promote the welfare of the Masonic Charities. His lordship begs me to express his regret that the institution does not meet with greater and more liberal support from the Craft, but as the recommendation of the Board of Stewards contains nothing that has not previously been brought to his notice, his lordship

desires me to state, that after due consideration, he deems it inexpedient to appoint an annual festival for that institution.—I beg to remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"WM. GRAY CLARKE, G.S.

"Bro. R. Spencer, Hon. Secretary to the Board of Stewards."

The question will be brought before Grand Lodge in December next by the Rev. Bro. Portal.

Colonial.

[From the *Canadian Masonic Pioneer*.]

Hamilton, C. W., January 19, 1857.

We print the proceedings of a meeting of Royal Arch Masons held in the city of Hamilton on Monday, the 19th January, 1857, convened by a circular for the purpose of considering the present state of Royal Arch Masonry in the Province of Canada, and to decide upon and take the necessary steps for securing its future welfare and prosperity.

It was on motion unanimously resolved—"That the Most Worshipful the Grand Master Companion, Colonel William M. Wilson, take the chair, and that M. E. Companion Charles Magill be requested to act as Secretary."

The Meeting having been thus organized, and the subject for which it had been called having been introduced by the M. W. Bro. Wilson, the following preamble was, after mature deliberation, unanimously adopted:—

"That the absence in this province of a supreme authority for regulating the affairs of Royal Arch Masonry having long been attended with serious inconvenience to the order, and the Grand Lodge of Canada having been legally and constitutionally established on a firm and permanent basis,

"It was resolved—'To recommend to an adjourned meeting of Royal Arch Masons, to be held on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the Masonic Hall in this city, with the concurrence of the M. W. the Grand Master of Masons in Canada, at once to proceed in the establishment of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Canada, on the following conditions:—

"That the constitution of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England be adopted *mutatis mutandis* as its constitution, and be taken as the guide in the arrangement of the various offices of the Grand Chapter with the following reservations.

"That the principles established by the Grand Lodge of Canada of making the principal offices annually elective, be adopted by the Grand Chapter.

"That, in order to assimilate with the usages of Royal Arch Masonry in the United States, the three degrees not recognized by the Grand Chapter of England, viz., the Mark Master, the Past Master, and the Most Excellent Master, shall be taken by all persons to entitle them to be admitted to membership, in any Chapter under this jurisdiction, but that Royal Arch Masons who may have taken their degrees in any regular warranted Chapter, under any other jurisdiction, may be admitted as visitors to any Chapter in this province, when working in the Royal Arch degree, or in any other degree, which such visitors may have taken, under a regularly and properly warranted Lodge or Chapter, and that in conformity with the foregoing recommendation the M. W. G. M. be 1st Grand Principal Z, and the R. W. D. G. M. be 2nd Grand Principal H, the election or appointment of the officers being left to the convention."

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th January.

The convention reassembled at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, January 20, 1857, and was presided over by M. E. Comp. Thomas Duggan, P. H. P., who called upon the Secretary to read the circular issued to the various Chapters in the province, which having been read, the transactions of the preceding evening were read and unanimously approved.

It was on motion unanimously resolved, "That the Grand Chapter of Canada be and is hereby established on the constitution recommended in the minutes of the convention of Royal Arch Masons now read."

It was on motion resolved—"That the title of the Grand Chapter shall be, 'The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Canada.'"

It was on motion resolved—"That the Grand Chapter do now proceed to the election of Grand Officers to hold office till their successors are elected or appointed and installed."

The M. E. Comp. Z. then appointed the various committees for conducting all matters connected with the Grand Chapter.

The Convention then adjourned till such time as arrangements had been perfected for the installation of the Grand Officers.

The Convention of Royal Arch Masons reassembled on the 2nd day of April, 1857, at the Masonic Hall, Hamilton, and resumed its sitting at 8 p.m.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Canada was then proclaimed by the Grand Marshal duly installed, with the usual grand honours. The M. E. Comp. Czar Jones delivered an address to the assembled Companions.

The Grand Chapter expressed their thanks to Most Excellent Companion for his kindness and the able manner in which he had conducted the ceremonies.

The Grand Chapter was closed in ample form with solemn prayer.

THOS. B. HARRIS, Grand Scribe, E.

[The following Letter has been addressed by the P. G. M. of Canada East to the P. G. S., enclosing a Copy of the communication of the M. W. the G. M.]

“Quebec, 3rd April, 1857.

“My dear Grand Secretary,—The accompanying document reached me by this evening’s mail, and its importance is so great that I hasten to transmit it to you for communication to the Lodges in the District. It is gratifying to perceive that the M. W. Grand Master is actuated by every proper Masonic feeling consistent with the high position and responsibilities of his office; but, at the same time, is prompted by a very considerate and proper feeling in connection and intercourse with his Canadian brethren, exemplified in the determination expressed in his address to Grand Lodge on the 4th ultimo. With the solitary exception of consenting to the appointment of an Independent Grand Master for the Province, in which, of course, was involved that of the appointment of subordinate Provincial Grand Lodges and Masters, the Grand Master appears to have conceded, and will sanction the concession to the Canadian Masons of every point which has been claimed. The present district will be broken up, and smaller and more convenient ones formed, whereby every Lodge will have its own local and near Grand Lodge.

“The Provincial Grand Master of each of these will, of course, be selected by themselves, and, doubtless, it may be assumed, always approved.

“The fees of every kind will be reduced to 7s. 6d., a mere nominal sum for the enregistration of Canadian Brethren among the Brotherhood of English Masons, with all present and existing advantages of the connection, notwithstanding the reduction or abnegation of fees.

“And Provincial Lodge Warrants will be granted by the Provincial Grand Masters. It is possible that, for these, a return of their number may be desired to be made known, either annually or semi-annually.

“In all this, the desire of the Grand Master to maintain the unity and close connection of English Masons with each other, and their great and venerable Mother Lodge, is manifest and gratifying, and cannot fail to be appreciated, whilst his action, with respect to certificates, is a satisfactory announcement that delay will no longer exist with respect to them. I have only to add that immediate attention will be given to representations from the Province.

“The accompanying document has reference, in terms, to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West; but it embodies suggestions of main importance made by myself, principally on the subdivision of the existing Districts and the issuing of Warrants; and it may be assumed therefore as applying to the Lodges in Canada generally.

“Under these circumstances, and in view not only of the necessity for prompt action upon the subject matter of the document itself, but, so far as I am personally concerned, of my early withdrawal from my present office, it is my wish that you would cause the document and the communication to be generally printed and circulated for full information of the Lodges under my jurisdiction as well as of all English Masons; so that, at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge for this District, the Lodges and their representatives, and the members of the Grand Lodge, may come prepared with some definite plan or mode for meeting the Grand Master’s suggestions, and for the immediate nomination of Provincial Grand Masters for the new Districts. I have taken upon myself to state my wish in respect of these nominations, because it is my persuasion that the recommended subdivisions, if approved in P. G. Lodge as well as the nominations, will meet with the immediate concurrence of the Grand Master. The District Lodges will be in a more independent and social connection with each other, and much delay and annoyance will be thus avoided. My suggestion cannot but recommend itself to all the well-wishers of the craft who desire to maintain English connection, and, at once, not

only relieve themselves from present difficulties, but tend, it is to be hoped, to renewed fraternal feeling, even among those who have estranged themselves from us.

“It is not the least agreeable part of my duty to know that no hasty or imprudent action has been taken, either by myself or the Grand Lodge, under the unpleasant differences which have existed for nearly two years past. Forbearance has been reproached to me on one side, whilst not a little taunting has been thrown out on the other. The time has come, however, when it is seen that impatience and excitement would have been premature and culpable, and when, it is to be hoped, a general good feeling may prevail.

“I have been compelled to allude to myself and my early resignation of office, which I have only retained to this time, with the view and in the hope of being entrusted with the announcement of some such measures as those submitted. The constant occupation in other duties reminds me that my office should be filled by some one, not more zealous or more anxious for the interests of the Craft, but who will have more time and better talents to apply to the performance of its duties. After upwards of thirty years, I may say, constantly and actively connected with the Institution, I may think myself entitled to withdraw from the burden and heat of the day; and it will, therefore, be my purpose to announce to the Provincial Grand Lodge, at its next meeting, that my letter of resignation will accompany the report of its proceedings, to the Grand Master in England.

“It is my desire, therefore, earnestly and forcibly to impress upon the Lodges the propriety of attending the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, fully prepared to make the necessary representations to the M. W. the Grand Master.

“I have the honor to be, V.W. Sir and Brother,

“Yours fraternally,

“(Signed,) W. BADGLEY, P.G.M.,

“Of Montreal and William Henry.

“To the V. W. Bro. J. O. MOFFATT,

“Provincial Grand Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

“OGILVY MOFFATT, P. G. Sec.”

“Provincial Grand Lodge, District of Montreal and William Henry.

“Montreal, 9th, April, 1857.

“V.W. and dear Sir and Brother,—By command of the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of this District, I have the honour of transmitting copy of a statement made by the M.W. the Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, to the United Grand Lodge, at the Quarterly Communication, held in London, on the 4th March last, with reference to the present position of Masonic affairs in Canada, and to it, as well as to the letter from the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master of the District accompanying the same, I have to request your particular and earnest attention and consideration.

“I have the honor to be, dear Sir and Brother,

“Yours truly and fraternally,

“OGILVY MOFFATT, P. G. Sec.”

GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

[From the *Masonic Journal*.]

For nearly three months we have had a copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge on our table, waiting its chance for a notice in our columns.

The Grand Master, in his address, calls attention to the very loose manner in which candidates for advancement are examined as to proficiency, and regrets that so important a point should be “the merest matter of form” in many Lodges.

He condemns the practice of conferring the degrees upon more than one candidate at the same time, particularly the first sections of them.

He closes by urging the utmost caution in the admission of new members. He says:—

“Permit me to admonish you to guard well the avenues to the Temple. In the height of our prosperity and usefulness, the vestibules to our halls will be crowded with those who are anxious to bow at our altars. It is important then, that we scrutinize well the character of the applicants. Admit none but the *intelligent and worthy*. Be not rash in rejecting, but be cautious in receiving. Do not increase your members at the expense of the respectability of your Lodges. Sacrifice nothing that belongs to Masonry for the sake of

writing *legion* in your archives. But while we would guard our Lodges from improper admission, we must preserve purity of character within. The world hears our professions, let the world see a corresponding life and character, and the triumph of Masonry will be complete."

Adoptive Masonry.—The following resolution was passed:—
"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia disapprove and forbid the introduction in Virginia of 'Adoptive Masonry, or Side Degrees,' and earnestly recommend to the subordinate Lodges to discontinue and repudiate all such connection."

Advancement.—The following was added to the standing rules:—
"In all cases of advancement from one degree to another, it shall be necessary for the Brother wishing to be advanced, to undergo an examination in open Lodge, in the degree from which he prays to be advanced; and such candidate shall be examined in open Lodge, and prove himself proficient, on the first section, at least, of the degree from which he prays to be advanced."

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge hereby forbid the Subordinate Lodges from conferring any portion of either degree, except the Explanatory Lectures upon more than one candidate at a time."

The report of the Special Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence discusses at large the question of "Emergencies," and conclude in common with all who have written upon the subject, that cases of real Emergency are very rare. They reported the following, which was adopted:—

"Resolved, That no Lodge has a right to initiate a candidate unless his petition has been presented at a stated communication of such Lodge, at least one month before, without a dispensation from the Grand Master, who is the sole judge of what state of facts constitute a case of emergency."

The report on Foreign Correspondence is quite short, and mostly occupied in discussing the duties of Masons in the present critical period of our existence, when our doors are besieged by multitudes "imperiously demanding admission" (as we once heard it reported of certain Fellows in the third degree); and the proper manner of disposing of the "Minutes" of Lodge meetings. The committee are of opinion that the "approval" of the records or minutes of a meeting by a subsequent one is clearly wrong. They argue that the Secretary should keep his "minutes" in a book, and not on a sheet of paper; and that these minutes should be read before the Lodge is closed, that they may be corrected if any omission or mistakes have been made in them, after which the question is submitted, "Are the minutes correct?" They are then signed by the Master, and attested by the Secretary; the Lodge is then closed; and the proceedings stand as the work of the Lodge for good or for evil, without power at any subsequent meeting to alter or amend, condemn or approve. These proceedings are then neatly transcribed in the "Record Book," and read at the next state communication, and for what? Not for its approval—for its chartered rights are no greater than those of the preceding Lodges; not to test the accuracy of the Secretary in transcribing—for the Lodge, being composed of different members, cannot possibly know what transpired at the meeting before: but simply for information to the members; and also to enable the Master to draw his designs upon the Trestle Board, and shape the business of the Lodge accordingly." The subject is an important one, and the committee have treated it in an able manner.

There are in the jurisdiction 157 chartered Lodges, and one U. D. The Subordinate Lodges report 71 Rejections (the names of which are published in the Proceedings before us), 17 Suspensions, 10 Expulsions, and 72 Deaths, the previous year. The Finance Reports exhibited a fund in hand of 1,266,096 dollars.

The following were elected Officers: Geo. H. Hubbard, Manchester, G. M.; Moses Paul, Dover, D. G. M.; Aaron P. Hughes, S. G. W.; Jacob C. Hanson, J. G. W.; John Knowlton, G. R. Treas.; Horace Chaes Hopkinton, G. Sec.

CALCUTTA.

Just as we were going to press, we received the Indian *Freemason's Friend* for June. It contains the report of a meeting held at Calcutta on the 20th May, at which the Freemasons determined to offer their services to the Government in the present juncture in such manner as the Governor-General might please to direct. An address having been accordingly forwarded to the Governor-General, he thanked them for their offer—suggested that they might be useful hereafter as special constables—and requested those who were willing so to act, to register their names at the office of the commissioner of police, but stated the Governor-General "has no apprehension whatever of riot, insurrection, or disturbance, amongst any class of the population of Calcutta; and if unfortunately any should occur, the means of crushing it utterly and at once are at hand."—*Freemason's Magazine*.

DELHI.

The following is interesting, as contrasting how different was the position of Delhi only five months since to what it is now. How many of these Brethren may have perished in the late unfortunate events it is as yet impossible to say.

On the 30th of March, the ceremony of installing the W. M. of Star of Delhi Lodge, was performed at Delhi, by W. Bro. Lieut. G. Forrest (the father of Masonry in the North-West), V. W. the Rev. Bro. Smyth, and W. Bro. Buckley, late of Lodge Harmony, Cawnpore. V. W. Bro. Smyth went over from Meerut expressly for the purpose of affording his assistance. The eastern chair was occupied by W. Bro. Forrest (who conducted the proceedings in his well-known skilful and impressive way), and the duties of Wardens were discharged by V. W. Bro. Smyth and W. Bro. Buckley. The ceremony of Installation (after the requisite preliminaries were concluded, and D. Prov. G. M.'s dispensation for holding the Lodge had been read) was performed by the three installing Masters; and W. Bro. Capt. Russell, of the 54th Regt. N.I., was duly proclaimed in the three Craft Degrees by V. W. Bro. T. C. Smyth, as first W. M. of Star of Delhi Lodge.

The following officers were afterwards appointed by the W. M., and addressed by V. W. Bro. Smyth on the subject of their respective Masonic duties (excepting W. Bro. Forrest):—Bros. Lieut. G. Forrest, P. M.; Dr. Dopping, S. W.; Lieut. Holland, J. W.; W. Bro. Conductor Buckley, S. D.; Bros. Conductor Scully, J. D.; Conductor Settle, Tyler.

The services of Bro. W. H. Marshall, a worthy, able, and most zealous Mason, have been most happily secured for this infant Lodge, in the important capacities of Sec. and Treas.

On the closing of the Lodge, the Brethren adjourned to another room, where an ample inaugurating banquet had been prepared. The evening was enlivened by various songs, toasts, and speeches; all imbued with that spirit of harmony and brotherly love which should ever characterize Masonic assemblies.—*Ibid*.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—We regret to perceive that our respected Brother, Col. Burlton, P.P.G.M., for Bengal, and President of the Colonial Board, has lost two most promising sons in the Indian Mutiny; one in his 38th, the other in his 27th year. Bro. Burlton may assure himself of the heartfelt sympathy of every Mason throughout the Craft, in this sad bereavement.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.—The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England has "come down a peg" in regard to the affairs of the craft in Canada. He says, "Our chief object now is to amend our short comings, and endeavour to keep matters moving more smoothly for the future. I am bound to say, however, that I was not acquainted with the whole state of the affairs relating to Canada West, when I addressed the Grand Lodge on a former occasion." We presume that in a few years more, he will become "acquainted with the whole state of affairs," &c. and open his eyes to the facts of the case.—*Masonic Journal*.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has adopted the report of its Committee on Correspondence, and recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—An important meeting of Irish and Scottish Lodges was held on the 24th of June, the festival of St. John Baptist, on which day the Masters of Lodges on the Irish registry are installed, several R. A. Masons, as well as Knights Templars, swelled the procession, which proceeded to a Baptist meeting house at Carleton, where an oration on Masonry was delivered to an attentive audience by the Rev. Dr. Clay. A grand banquet closed the proceedings. It is to be hoped that the P. G. M. will turn his attention to the union of the different Lodges into one P. G. L., which under the new system, would probably not be a difficult task. We shall otherwise in all probability have a repetition of the Canadian jealousies and ultimate disaffection.

THE P.G.M. FOR HAMPSHIRE.—We are authorized to give the most unqualified contradiction to a statement which appeared in a late number of a contemporary, to the effect, that a change was likely to be made in the above office. Sir Lucius Curtis is in excellent health, and continues to fulfil his important duties with his usual energy, and to the entire satisfaction of the Brethren in his Province.

Reviews.

Catherine de Vere. Longmans, 1857.

This very pleasing story will be found highly interesting, combining, as it does, considerable powers of construction, with a deeply religious tone, unmixed however with the slightest tinge of party spirit, and free from all party feeling or party nomenclature. We can cordially recommend it, especially for the young of both sexes.

Prospectus of *The Freemasons' Monthly Monitor.* Edward Willis, Proprietor and Publisher.

The Freemasons' Monthly Monitor, King Street, Carleton, New Brunswick, promises, from its prospectus, to represent the feeling and supply the wants of the important and rapidly increasing Masonic Body in N. B. We shall be happy to exchange copies with our Brother Willis, and wish him all success in his undertaking, feeling certain that the prosperity of the Order is coincident with that of the Masonic Publications.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC BLAZONRY.—Although the sciences of Masonry and Heraldry have much in common, in their symbolical and allegorical character, there are very few English armorial bearings in which I have been able to trace anything like an allusion to the Craft. Foreign Heraldry has been more free in their allusions. I have now before me a beautifully executed illumination of a German coat of arms, in which, on a golden shield, two hands are seen extending from clouds on either side of the escutcheon, exchanging the mystic grip; below them is a ring, and above, the five-leaved heartsease, emblematic of the five points of fellowship: the crest, a Pegasus' head, divided perpendicularly into yellow and blue, has, on its outspread wings, the same symbol; while above, two ethereal figures, the one on the right holding a sealed book, and that on the left masked, horned, with peacock's wings, and holding a palm branch, support a laurel crown, through which rays of light dart downwards on the shield. In the volume from which I am quoting, emblems often occur, and in one escutcheon (bearing the date of Nurnberg, A.D. 1498) a circular rainbow surrounds a three-leaved plant; while a snail crawls below, as if carrying the shield on his back, and a hawk soars above: the whole combining in an idea of symbolism, which, though I cannot exactly explain, I feel must have relation to some of our mighty secrets.—PAULUS.

W. Bro. the EARL OF CARNARVON has accepted the office of Prov. S. G. W. of Hampshire. The P. G. L. will be held in October.

MONEY ORDERS.—On the 1st of September the following alteration was made in the regulations regarding the issue and payment of money orders:—The initial of the Christian name, if tendered by the remitter of a money order, either verbally or in writing, will be taken, and payment of the relative order will be made, provided the payee's signature be not inconsistent therewith; and even if the Christian name be advised in full, the initial of the payee's signature to the order will in future suffice. By command of the Postmaster General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.—General Post Office, 27th August, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We have to request our Subscribers to forward the amounts for which application has been made, either in Stamps, or by Post Office Order, at their earliest convenience.

The *Masonic Observer and Grand Lodge Chronicle* is published on the 20th of March, June, September, and December; and may be obtained from the London Publishers, through all local booksellers.

SUBSCRIBERS may be supplied direct from the Office, by sending their subscriptions (2s. per Annum) in advance to Mr. Peach, Bridge Street, Bath.

ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to Mr. Peach, Bridge Street, Bath, or to Mr. J. Clements, Little Pulteney Street, London, by the 15th of March, June, September, and December, and not later than one week after each G. L. of emergency.

Advertisements.

MASONIC QUARTERLY PAPER.

THE MASONIC OBSERVER AND GRAND LODGE CHRONICLE is published on the 20th of March, June, September, and December; and contains a full Report of the proceedings in the previous GRAND LODGE, as well as Articles upon the various subjects affecting the welfare of the Craft.

It is intended to meet a rapidly increasing demand for fuller information upon matters of general, as distinguished from local, interest.

The actual condition of Masonry at home and in the Colonies, its policy, the measures required for its progress and efficiency, as well as the state of its Charities, are the subjects principally noticed.

The great success that has attended the establishment of this Paper, leads the Proprietors to hope that it will be recognised as a useful medium of information, as well as of mutual communication, by the Craft at large.

Published in LONDON, by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall Court, E. C.; R. Spencer, Great Queen Street, W. C.; R. E. Peach, Bridge Street, Bath (by whom Subscriptions are received, payable in advance); and Sold by all Booksellers in London and the Country.—Price, *Two Shillings per Annum.*

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

ELECTION, 8th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857.

LAST APPLICATION.

THE GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS to this laudable Institution are respectfully and earnestly solicited to support, by their Votes and Interest, the Candidate,

ELLEN MARY STUART, Aged 10½ Years,

Daughter of the late CHARLES MARTIN STUART, a Medical Man, who died in May, 1857, leaving a Wife and Four Children totally unprovided for. The deceased Father was initiated into Masonry, November, 1840, in the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity, No. 20, at Chatham; also a member of the United Lodge, of Benevolence, No. 216, likewise at Chatham; member of the Angel Lodge, No. 59, at Colchester; also of the Lodge of Hope, No. 627, at Brightlingsea, Essex; was a Past Principal of the Angel Chapter, No. 59, at Colchester; served the offices of *Pr. G. Organist*, and *Pr. G. Treasurer*, for Kent. At the time of his death was a subscribing member of the Jordan Lodge, No. 237, and of the Jerusalem Chapter, No. 218.

* * * If not elected on this occasion will be above the prescribed age, and consequently ineligible for any future Election.

Earnestly recommended to your favorable consideration by Brothers

- * John Hervey, P.S.G.D., V.P., 84, King William Street, City.
- * Ste. Bar. Wilson, J.G.D., 7, Frederick Place, Gray's-Inn-Road.
- * Dr. G. R. Rowe, P.J.G.D., P. Pr. D.G.M., Essex, 33, Cavendish Sq. G. P. De Rhe Philippe, P.G.S.B., 10, Gray's-Inn-Square.
- * George Biggs, P.G.S.B., Coal Exchange.
- * E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B., 11, Arthurl Street, West, City.
- Rev. G. R. Portal, P. Pr. S.G.W., Oxon, 3, Wilton Crescent.
- * Charles Isaacs, Pr. G. Sec., Kent, Chatham.
- Fre. Adlard, P. Pr., A.G.D.C., Essex; 225, High Holborn.
- * G. H. Warren, G.S. Lodge, 35, Gloucester Street, Queen Square.
- * Edward S. Snell, P.M. 5, V.P., 27, Albemarle Street.
- * Benjamin Head, P.M. 5, 38, Edward's Square, Kensington.
- * Isidor Levinson, W.M. 7, 61, Charing Cross.
- * James Burton, P.M. 9, 25, Pleasant Row, Pentonville.
- W. S. Masterman, W.M. 11, 15, Clifford's Inn.
- * Fr. Binckes, P.M. 11, 3, Lawn Villas, South Lambeth.
- Samuel Glover, W.M. 14, 3, Harrington Square.
- Thomas Tombleson, P.M. 25, 6, Park Place, Chelsea.
- * John Barnes, P.M. 30, V.P., 126, Oxford Street.
- * W. R. Paas, P.M. 30, 66, St. James's Street.
- * W. H. Varden, P.M. 57, 154, High Street, Borough.
- Lewis Solomon, P.M. 108, 10, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
- * Samuel Aldrich, P.M. 196, Hampstead.
- * George Barrett, P.M. 212, 247, Tottenham Court Road.
- * George Lambert, W.M. 234, 11, Coventry Street.
- * J. R. Sheen, P.M. 237, 20, Upper St. Martin's Lane.

Those marked thus (*) will thankfully receive Proxies, which it is most respectfully requested may be forwarded as early as possible.

TO THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, & GOVERNORS
OF THE
ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—The favour of your Votes and Interest is respectfully solicited at the forthcoming Election on the 8th October next, on behalf of
MARY JANE METCALF, Aged 10 Years,

the daughter of the late Bro. JAMES METCALF, of the Lodge of The Three Grand Principles, No. 251, Dewsbury.

In consequence of age, this is the only application that can be made. The case is a very deserving and urgent one, and is strongly recommended by the Brethren whose names appear below.

Bro. A. A. Le Veau, P. G. S. B., 28, Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, has kindly consented to act as proxy at the Election, to whom, or to Bro. James Peace (P. P. J. G. W. West Yorkshire), Albion Street, Huddersfield, it is respectfully requested all Votes may be forwarded as early as possible.

Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, Prov. G. M., West Yorkshire, Methley Park; Bro. Viscount Goderich, M. P., P. S. G. W., Carlton Gardens, London; Bro. George Fearnley, M. D., D. P. G. M., West Yorkshire, Grove House, Dewsbury; Bro. Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M. A., P. P. G. C., and Prov. S. G. W., West Yorkshire, Rector of Swillington, near Leeds; Bro. C. S. Floyd, P. P. S. G. W., West Yorkshire, The Sands, Holmfirth; Bro. Bentley Shaw, J. P., P. P. S. G. W., West Yorkshire, Woodfield House, Huddersfield; Bro. Rev. J. G. Fardell, M. A., P. P. G. C. & P. P. S. G. W., West Yorkshire, Rector of Banham, Norfolk; Bro. James Franklin, Prov. J. G. W., West Yorkshire, Halifax; Bro. The Rev. J. Senior, J. L. D., P. P. G. C., and P. P. J. G. W., West Yorkshire, St. Mary's Parsonage, Wakefield; Bro. Christopher Waud, P. P. J. G. W., Bradford; Bro. The Rev. H. De L. Willis, D. D., Prov. G. Chaplain, West Yorkshire, Bradford; Bro. Richard R. Nelson, Prov. G. Secretary, West Yorkshire, Dewsbury.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
AND THE COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE
BRITISH CROWN.

Bro. The LORD LEIGH, *Grand Master.*

Bro. The LORD METHUEN, *Deputy Grand Master.*

LODGES desirous of Uniting under the English Constitution, and Brethren wishing to obtain New Warrants to work the Mark Degree, are requested to communicate with Bro. W. L. COLLINS, the Grand Secretary, at the Office of the Grand Lodge, No. 40, Leicester Square, London.

Just published, in fcp. 8vo., price 7s., cloth.

CATHERINE DE VERE: a Tale. By H. M. W.
London: Longman and Co.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, in Gray's-inn-road, from its peculiar principle of keeping open its doors day and night, to all applicants, without letters of recommendation, is pre-eminently suited to be the medium for carrying out the charitable wishes of those who have not either the leisure or opportunity of personally ascertaining the fittest recipients for their bounty.

Vast numbers (frequently upwards of 300) are here daily relieved with advice and medicine, and the most urgent and distressing cases admitted into the wards, as far as the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee, will permit. During the past month (October) 9,680 sick poor (many from distant parts of the country) received the benefits of this Charity, either as out or in-door patients, on their personal application alone, and since its foundation in 1828, the number relieved is upwards of 560,000. The recent addition of the Sussex Memorial Wing will not only afford greater facility in administering relief to applicants, but also an opportunity of increasing the number of in-patients. The Committee therefore confidently rely on the benevolent to aid them in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted poor.

John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nicholas Lane, is Treasurer, and will gladly receive contributions; as also the following:—Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Drummond and Co.; Herries and Co.; Ranson and Co.; Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Smyth, Payne, and Co.; Glyn and Co.; Jones Lloyd and Co.; Bavelay and Co.; Denison & Co.; Williams, Deacon, & Co.; Overend, Gurney, & Co.; Nisbet & Co.; Berners Street; Masterman & Co.; and the Secretary at the Hospital.

The management of the Hospital is in the hands of thirty Governors, yearly elected from the general body of subscribers, at the Annual General Meeting in January. A Board is held every Thursday, at four o'clock, to conduct the business, when any subscriber may attend, if so disposed, the Board being, at all times, desirous of receiving suggestions, or giving explanations.

PROVINCIAL MESS.

DINNER is provided at 5-30 P.M. on the day of each Quarterly communication, at F. M. Tavern, for any Provincial Brethren who signify their intention of dining by the morning of that day.

Price, including wine, 5s., to those who subscribe for the year; 7s. 6d. for others.

THE "CANADIAN MASONIC PIONEER" is published on the first of every month, at Montreal, C.E. Terms: Five Shillings Cy., per annum, payable invariably in advance. All communications must be pre-paid, and addressed to the Editors, *Masonic Pioneer*, Montreal.

PEACE OR WAR.

A TREATISE, by JAMES MASON, showing the lawfulness of War, in refutation of the dogma of the Society of Friends, that "All War, on whatever plea of policy, or necessity, is unlawful under the gospel dispensation."

TEULON: 57, Cheapside, London.

NEW SCHOOL ATLASES,

BY

ALEX. KETH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.,

Geographer to the Queen, Author of the "Physical Atlas," &c.

These ATLASES lay claim to a degree of accuracy and an amount of information not hitherto attempted in Educational Works. The Maps have been constructed with a special view to the purposes of sound instruction, and are not copied from any existing Atlas; hence they will be found free from the common faults of overcrowding and confusion, with which so many School Atlases are justly chargeable. By means of a new process of production, the Maps combine the accuracy and neatness of the highest style of engraving with a mechanical application of Colors, the effect of which is to secure a clearness, correctness, and elegance, unapproached by former methods.

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