



No. X.—MARCH 9, 1859.

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### GRAND LODGE—THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

AFTER the signal defeat of Bro. Portal and his party on the proposition made by the Grand Master in December last, for acknowledging the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in opposition to all their previous declarations in favour of such independence, a notice to that effect standing on the agenda paper at the very moment, in the name of Bro. Portal—we had expected, that whatever trifling differences might arise in the settlement of details, no further discussion upon the subject would be raised in Grand Lodge. But we have been disappointed, and on Wednesday last, Bro. Portal and his friends attempted to renew the discussion, and we must say, most disingenuously—to meet only with a more signal defeat than upon any former occasion. On the morning of Wednesday last we received a communication from Canada, conveying the resolutions come to at a Grand Lodge held at Toronto on the 19th January, (which, though we had not previously seen it, we believe had been in London some days), from which we learned that whilst the Grand Lodge of Canada acknowledged with pleasure the promptitude with which the Grand Lodge of England had recognized its independence, they objected to the recognition as confined to Canada West, whereas they claimed to exercise Masonic jurisdiction over the whole of Canada.

Upon receiving these resolutions we at once perceived that a question had arisen which was not altogether unexpected by us, and, we have reason to believe, not altogether without the range of probabilities in the mind of the Grand Master when he declared, at the Grand Lodge in December last, that, "recognition must precede negotiation;" but we were certainly altogether unprepared to hear it magnified into a refusal by the Grand Lodge of Canada to accept negotiation at the hands of England. But such would appear to be the perverse organization of some men, of whom Bros. Portal and Binckes appear to be

types, though of somewhat distinct species—the one cool and calculating, the other hot and impetuous—that there is no extent to which their rashness and love of litigation will not carry them. Much was said on the question of stultification: now we conceive that none could have been much greater than for the Grand Lodge to recognize at its December meeting the Grand Lodge of Canada; to request the Most Worshipful Grand Master to communicate that recognition; and, when he has, in compliance with the wishes of Grand Lodge, communicated that recognition, to move that the original resolution be rescinded. Had Bro. Portal's resolution been carried, it would have not only embroiled and embittered still further a difference which all good Masons have concurred in lamenting, but would have deferred—in all probability rendered impossible—that amicable and fraternal adjustment which we believe to be now on the verge of completion.

In the days of their difficulty, when the Canadians were loud in their complaints against the treatment which they received at the hands of England, when a Grand Lodge was first established, our voice was raised in their support, our pen laboured in their cause (ere Bro. Portal appeared in Grand Lodge—ere even our noble brother the Earl of Carnarvon was initiated into Masonry)—seeking, not to make the differences which then existed between the mother Grand Lodge and the Canadian Lodges political capital, with which to bid for power, but to obtain for our Brethren at a distance that justice which we felt they had a right to demand at our hands. As time rolled on and two Grand Lodges were formed, we were not afraid to point out to the Brethren in Canada that, as during the existence of our Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, it would have been impossible to acknowledge the Independent Grand Lodge—so when two Grand Lodges were formed it would be equally impossible to recognize either; and we counselled union, expressing our opinion that, so soon as that should be consummated, the Grand Lodge of England, in a spirit of true fraternal unity, would readily acknowledge their independence; and that the Most Worshipful Grand Master (whose policy by the bye we have often opposed) would not be found amongst the last of those ready to forget the past and hold out the right hand of fellowship and brotherly love to our Canadian Brethren.

We were not disappointed in our anticipations; for at the earliest moment after receiving official intimation of the union of the two Grand Lodges, the Most Worshipful Grand Master came forward to propose the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada—designating it as the Grand Lodge of Canada West—not from any desire to limit the power of the new Grand Lodge, but because in all communications

hitherto received there had been continual references to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West ; whilst Quebec, in which we still possessed a Provincial Grand Master—appointed, be it remembered, on the nomination of the Brethren themselves after the resignation of Bro. Harington—was never alluded to.

When, therefore, we saw upon the business paper that the Most Worshipful Grand Master intended to make a communication to Grand Lodge upon the subject of Canada—and being aware of the nature of the resolutions which had been arrived at by the Grand Lodge held at Toronto, though not of the truly fraternal communication which the Most Worshipful Grand Master had received from the Grand Master of Canada—we felt no doubt that it would be of a nature to settle all differences of opinion, and to enable us to congratulate our Canadian Brethren that they were again at one—though under different government—with those of England.

Our surprise—nay, our regret—was therefore indeed great when we heard Bro. Portal (who with his friends have shifted positions from the top of Grand Lodge to the left of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to the bottom or gangway) moving for the non-confirmation of the minute of recognition, on the ground that the Canadian Brethren had refused to accept it ; and that, too, whilst he held the official resolutions in his hands, certified, as he informed us, by the signature of Bro. Harington, the late Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Quebec ; in fact suppressing the first part of the resolutions, to argue upon the latter portion claiming more extended jurisdiction than appeared to be acknowledged in the resolutions of Grand Lodge of December last. If, however, we were pained and grieved at the disingenuous arguments of Bro. Portal, we were more so at seeing Viscount Holmesdale, the heir to the noble house of Amherst, making his *debut* in Grand Lodge in the tail of the reverend agitator, as seconder of his resolution. The motion for the non-confirmation of the minutes was well answered by Bros. Gregory and Slight, who pointed out that justice, if not common courtesy, demanded that Grand Lodge should hear the communication which the Most Worshipful Grand Master had to make to them, before committing themselves to the policy advocated by Bro. Portal ; as they might rest assured the Grand Master would never ask them to sanction that which he was not prepared to justify—or to confirm a recognition which was objectionable to those whom it was proposed to conciliate. Bros. Whitmore and Binckes of course supported the views of Bro. Portal with their accustomed vehemence ; but after a short and pithy statement of the real facts of the case from the President of the Board of General Purposes, the question of non-

confirmation was negatived by an overwhelming majority—something like three hundred to ten. At a subsequent period of the evening the correspondence which had taken place with Canada since the Grand Lodge held in December last was read, including a certainly most convincing and truly fraternal letter from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Canada (Bro. Wilson) to the noble Earl who presides over the Masons of England, pointing out why, in the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, its power should be acknowledged to be co-extensive with the two Canadas, now united by the act of the imperial and provincial legislatures into one territory, subject to the same laws and jurisdiction—and arguing that therefore no difference in extent of territorial power should exist with regard to Freemasonry. Bro. Wilson cheerfully acknowledged the truthfulness of the apothegm, that “recognition must precede negotiation”—and whilst claiming, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to exercise authority throughout the Canadas, fairly stated—

“I have ever held and frequently expressed the opinion, that any subordinate Lodges, preferring to continue under their English warrants, had a perfect and undoubted right to do so, and were entitled not only to a recognition from us, but to all their Masonic privileges.”

In this one acknowledgment all was conceded which the Most Worshipful Grand Master contended for, in his resolution of December last, when a limit was put upon the powers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and to obtain which his lordship most truly stated, “recognition must precede negotiation.”

But Bro. Wilson went a little further, and said—

“Would it not, I venture to ask, be more in accordance with true Masonic principle, and have a tendency to raise still higher the character of the Craft in the eyes of the world, were the Grand Lodge of England, with that magnanimity which has heretofore distinguished its acts, to take the earliest opportunity of announcing to those seven Lodges in Lower Canada, that in consequence of the recent events which had transpired in Canada, no new warrants would be issued in that province; and that although the continuance of their connection would give pleasure and satisfaction, it was for them seriously to consider whether the best interests of the Order would not be advanced by uniting with their brethren and fellow subjects in the Grand Lodge of Canada, a body now established and recognized by the Masonic world.”

Upon this point the Most Worshipful Grand Master, after expressing his perfect willingness to withdraw the limitation with regard to Canada West, in the resolution of December last, said—

“I have not a doubt, from the kindness and fraternal feeling manifested in the letter you have heard read, that I shall be able to secure that protection for English Masons in Canada which I think it my bounden duty to claim for them. The only thing in the settlement of the question which

appears difficult, is, that we have still a Provincial Grand Master in Quebec, but I believe that he has intimated his intention to retire. There has been no Provincial Grand Lodge held in Montreal for some years past, so that we may look upon that province as extinct. I feel confident the Grand Lodge of Canada will accede to the demand I propose to make to it, and acknowledge our Provincial Grand Master so long as he may retain office as ruler of Provincial Lodges which still hold under us, and we shall in turn assure them that we shall issue no new warrants for the district, and therefore, in course of time, the *English Lodges* will become altogether extinct. There is one suggestion, however, to which I cannot accede. They suggest that we should ask the *English Lodges* in Canada whether it would not be better for them to give up their warrants to us, and at once place themselves under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Canada. That is a recommendation which ought not to be given by us, and I am convinced that an explanation it will appear to the Canadian brethren themselves an improper suggestion, for I cannot but say that a kind spirit and a most fraternal feeling towards this Grand Lodge pervades the *Canadian brethren*."

The reasonableness of the position assumed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, we feel assured will be at once recognised by our *Canadian brethren*, and that they will be as deeply pained as have been their friends on this side the water, at finding their just claims, as set forth in their resolutions, tortured into a refusal of a recognition of their authority frankly offered and gracefully accepted, with a reservation only to meet the right of entering upon negotiation, which from the first it was admitted they enjoyed.

Upon the conclusion of his statement, the Most Worshipful Grand Master said—

"Then the question arises, how it is best to proceed with regard to the negotiations for the settlement of the question, negotiations which must of necessity be of a delicate nature, and require great care. If it should be the opinion of Grand Lodge, that they should be placed in the hands of the Grand Master, I shall be most willing to undertake the task. If on the contrary, Grand Lodge should think it better that it should itself enter upon these negotiations, I shall have nothing to say against its decision, but as it will be necessary that notice should be given of the resolutions to be submitted to our consideration, I shall call a special Grand Lodge, that no time may be lost in meeting the wishes of the *Canadian brethren*. It is for you now to take one or other of these alternatives."

Here was an opportunity of asserting the supremacy of Grand Lodge, of having a field day for rediscussing the whole question, or moving at once "That the demands of the Grand Lodge of Canada be unconditionally complied with." But we are rejoiced to say that no one availed himself of that course; a resolution moved by Bro. Gregory for leaving the negotiation in the hands of the Grand Master, being gracefully supported by Bro. Beech, who has ever taken the greatest interest in the *Canadian question*, and carried almost unanimously,

though of course not without a protest from Bros. Whitmore and Binckes.

The question having been so far settled, we trust it will never be revived in Grand Lodge, excepting to allow the Grand Master to explain that every point—we will not say in dispute, but—raised between the two Grand Lodges has been amicably and finally settled.

We have said so much upon this question that we have left ourselves no room to comment on the other business transacted in Grand Lodge, but shall reserve to ourselves the right to do so in our next publication.

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#### TASMANIA.

WE elsewhere refer to the letter from Bro. Toby to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, returning the warrant of Lodge No. 781, at Hobart Town, presented to Grand Lodge on Wednesday last, and upon which, with other correspondence we commented a fortnight since. The Most Worshipful Grand Master briefly alluded to the illegality of the return of the warrant, but no action was taken, either upon this letter or the correspondence referred to in the report of the Colonial Board, doubtless owing to the absence from Grand Lodge of the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master (who has hitherto conducted the discussions upon the subject) in consequence of the death of his only brother, the Hon. W. Maule. Every brother will deeply sympathise with his lordship in the loss he has sustained, and hold it as expressed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, as a sufficient ground for his absence. We trust, however, that there may be no cause for the affairs of Tasmania being again brought before Grand Lodge, as we have reason to believe that the Most Worshipful Grand Master has taken steps to put an end to the dispute in the most effectual manner. We are informed that his Lordship, after due consideration, has determined to separate the province into two, thereby limiting the jurisdiction of Bro. Ewing to the Lodges already existing, or which may hereafter be created, in the Launceston district. What are to be the exact boundaries of the new provinces, or what steps are likely to be taken by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to restore the Brethren in Hobart Town to their Masonic allegiance, it is not for us to speculate upon, as we believe the details are not yet arranged, though, doubtless they will be regulated so as to lead as early as

possible to an obliteration of the differences which have taken place between the brethren. To us who have from the first taken so deep an interest in the question, the course which the Most Worshipful Grand Master has adopted in settling it, cannot prove otherwise than highly gratifying; and we trust that our gratification will be shared by the Brethren, alike in the mother country and the colony.

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### MASONIC MISSIONS.

ONE of the highest duties of Masons, as professors of a system of divine truth, is to provide for its maintenance and propagation, not by seeking out converts to swell their numbers, or imposing their views on the consciences of others, but by ensuring the existence and extension of Lodges, the establishment of proper rooms and furniture, and generally by the constitution of such a vigorous organization, that each individual member shall be supported, that the weak shall be strengthened and guarded from going astray, and the strong shall be encouraged in zeal and energy.

One great basis of Masonry is liberty of conscience. We are not allowed to inquire into the religious belief of others, to question their modes of profession, to ascertain to what sect they belong, nor even, if they adhere to what seems to us some fanatic and absurd doctrine, can we canvass it. We are not allowed to engage in such controversies, and whoever seeks to impose his form of faith on his brother has as plainly violated his Masonic duties as if he entered on a party or political discussion in open Lodge. Thus not only are the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Jew, the Parsee, the Mahomedan, the Church of England man, the Presbyterian, the Independent, the Unitarian, the Quaker, the Irvingite, and the Mormonite to be found in the ranks and offices of Masonry, but Masonry sedulously avoids offending any brother in that which is a point of conscience with him. If in the form of an oath, it is conceded to him in his own way; if in meat or in drink, he is free to choose his own or to abstain, although the general mass may follow, in what is merely formal, the general form and practice of the country in which they are.

Liberty of conscience does not, however, mean indifference. If a brother be allowed to follow the dictates of his own conscience, he is not emancipated from the equal obligation of promoting the cause of Masonic truth. This he is called upon to do in his manners and morals, that no stranger may think discreditably of the general body on the ground of the unworthiness of its single members. In order, too, that he may perform the duty of charity towards his brethren, it is incumbent on him that he should contribute to the common funds, and for this purpose he must maintain the common fabric of the

Craft. This, however, is a duty not so well fulfilled as it might be, for various causes, some the fault of the Craft, and some the fault of the individual. Candidates are initiated without consideration, whether they will become subscribing members; and from laxity of administration and want of good example they cease to subscribe, and are lost sight of, enjoying the privileges of membership without its responsibilities. Upon this head much more might be said, for it is one great evil, that in many Lodges very heavy subscriptions are raised, while too often no Masonic purpose is complied with, and no Masonic duty discharged. Thus many a man is deterred from encountering such heavy charges.

One evil is, that there are many parts of the country in which there is no efficient Lodge, and many large towns in which there is no Lodge at all. This evil we cannot but consider one loudly crying for reform, and we are very desirous of rendering such an appeal more effective by making it better known. This we shall endeavour to do by a series of articles, in which we shall refer to places which are destitute of Lodges, and to various points in our organization calculated to promote the interests of the Craft.

To show that something is required to be done under this head, we will observe that in England there are—

|               |        |          |               |
|---------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| Four counties | having | One town | with a Lodge. |
| Four          | ”      | ”        | Two ;         |
| Four          | ”      | ”        | Three ”       |
| Two           | ”      | ”        | Four ”        |
| Three         | ”      | ”        | Five ”        |
| Five          | ”      | ”        | Six ”         |

Thus, in the great and prosperous country of England, there are nearly half the shires having less than six Lodges, though there are some shires so considerable as to justify division, as the provinces of Yorkshire and East and West Lancashire.

The colonies are in much the same neglected condition, and they only appear to thrive when they escape from our jurisdiction.

Among the shires having only *one* town having a Lodge, or rather only one Lodge, we do not find Rutlandshire; that small shire is one without a Lodge, though it has population enough to support one.

We do however find Cambridgeshire, in which the town and university support three Lodges.

Little Huntingdonshire has its one Lodge.

Westmoreland has only a Lodge at Kendal, and yet Appleby and the Lakes ought each to have a Lodge.

Buckinghamshire, our readers will not be surprised to find, has only one Lodge, and that not at the county town.

Of the *two* Lodge shires we may begin with Bedfordshire, which can maintain only two Lodge towns.

Leicestershire, surprisingly enough, is another of these. Leicester maintains its two Lodges, and there is Hinckley with another, and that is all.



Monmouthshire, a thriving district, has only two Lodge towns.

Middlesex, shorn of its metropolitan domain, only includes two Lodges.

Among the *three* Lodge shires is Herefordshire, with a large population.

Nottinghamshire, a great manufacturing district, is another.

Then comes Oxfordshire, with three Lodge towns.

Berkshire is another ; such a great town as Reading having only one Lodge.

Of the *four* Lodge counties, we have such a great and important district as Shropshire.

Worcestershire is another.

Norfolk, one of the most populous and powerful shires in England, has only *five* Lodge towns in it ; and the great city of Norwich, with nearly one hundred thousand people, has only three Lodges.

Surrey is another district with only five Lodge towns ; but the metropolitan population being exempt from the jurisdiction of the province diminishes its importance.

Hertfordshire has likewise no more than five Lodge towns, and five Lodges altogether.

Cumberland has only *six* Lodge towns, and the great towns of Carlisle and Whitehaven only one Lodge each.

Gloucestershire has only *six* Lodge towns, and the city of Gloucester only one Lodge.

Great Wiltshire has six Lodge towns, and the city of Salisbury one Lodge.

Great Northumberland has six Lodge towns.

Northamptonshire is a thriving manufacturing and agricultural county, with six Lodge towns.

Now with these we shall contrast some others :—

Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight, has fifteen Lodge towns.

Dorsetshire has *ten* Lodge towns.

Durham, alongside of Northumberland, contrasts *ten* Lodges with its six.

Suffolk is the complement to Norfolk ; it is not so populous nor so wealthy, but Suffolk has ten Lodge towns and Norfolk five—a comparison far from favourable to the latter. Ipswich has as many Lodges as the great city of Norwich.

Lincolnshire, an agricultural district, has nine Lodge towns, while Leicestershire has two, and Nottinghamshire three. Surely there must be something wrong here.

We have said that Dorsetshire has ten Lodge towns, but the great shire of Wiltshire adjoining has only six. So, too, Cornwall has fourteen, and Hampshire fifteen.

Northumberland has six Lodge towns, and Devonshire nineteen. There is something wrong here.

If we examine individual towns we have the same discrepancies, as the following list will show :—

|                                | Lodges. | Chapters. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Manchester and Salford .....   | 7       | 6         |
| Liverpool and Birkenhead ..... | 11      | 7         |
| [One besides in Waterloo.]     |         |           |
| Leeds .....                    | 3       | 2         |
| Sheffield .....                | 2       | 2         |
| Birmingham .....               | 6       | 2         |
| Newcastle and Gateshead .....  | 7       | 4         |
| Plymouth and Stonehouse .....  | 7       | 5         |
| Bristol and Clifton .....      | 6       | 3         |
| Hull.....                      | 2       | 2         |
| Norwich .....                  | 3       | 2         |
| Portsmouth and Gosport .....   | 4       | 4         |
| Stoke and Potteries.....       | 4       | 3         |
| Wolverhampton .....            | 2       | 0         |
| Bradford .....                 | 2       | 2         |
| Preston .....                  | 4       | 4         |
| Stockport.....                 | 4       | 4         |
| Sunderland .....               | 3       | 2         |
| Shields, North.....            | 2       | 1         |
| Huddersfield .....             | 3       | 2         |
| Exeter .....                   | 2       | 1         |
| Brighton .....                 | 3       | 1         |
| Halifax .....                  | 2       | 1         |
| Bath.....                      | 3       | 3         |
| Bolton .....                   | 4       | 4         |
| Rochester and Chatham.....     | 2       | 1         |
| [Rochester none]               |         |           |
| Dudley.....                    | 4       | 2         |
| Derby .....                    | 2       | 1         |
| Nottingham.....                | 3       | 1         |
| Oldham .....                   | 2       | 1         |
| Leicester .....                | 2       | 2         |
| Bury .....                     | 4       | 3         |
| Macclesfield .....             | 2       | 2         |
| Northampton .....              | 2       | 1         |
| Cheltenham.....                | 2       | 1         |
| Southampton .....              | 2       | 2         |
| Rockdale .....                 | 2       | 2         |
| Stockton .....                 | 1       | 1         |
| Wakefield .....                | 2       | 2         |
| Blackburn .....                | 3       | 3         |
| Ashton.....                    | 1       | 1         |
| Beverley .....                 | 1       | 1         |
| Merthyr .....                  | 1       | 1         |
| Stroud .....                   | 1       | 0         |
| Warrington .....               | 2       | 1         |
| Gloucester .....               | 1       | 0         |

|                              | Lodges. | Chapters. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| York .....                   | 1       | 1         |
| Todmorden .....              | 2       | 2         |
| Walsall .....                | 1       | 1         |
| Colchester .....             | 2       | 1         |
| Wigan .....                  | 1       | 1         |
| Reading .....                | 1       | 1         |
| Coventry .....               | 1       | 1         |
| Cambridge .....              | 3       | 2         |
| Newport, Monmouthshire ..... | 2       | 0         |
| Chester .....                | 2       | 0         |
| Yarmouth .....               | 2       | 0         |
| Truro .....                  | 2       | 0         |
| Kidderminster.....           | 1       | 0         |
| Carlisle .....               | 1       | 0         |
| Warwick and Leamington ..... | 3       | 1         |
| Whitehaven.....              | 1       | 0         |
| Worcester .....              | 2       | 1         |
| Llanelly .....               | 1       | 0         |
| Darlington .....             | 1       | 1         |
| Oxford.....                  | 2       | 1         |
| Durham .....                 | 1       | 1         |
| Dewsbury .....               | 1       | 1         |
| Hartlepool .....             | 1       | 0         |
| Hastings .....               | 1       | 1         |
| Chelmsford .....             | 1       | 1         |
| Swansea .....                | 1       | 1         |
| Hereford .....               | 1       | 1         |
| Ipswich .....                | 3       | 2         |
| Hertford .....               | 1       | 0         |
| Stourbridge .....            | 1       | 0         |
| Gravesend .....              | 2       | 1         |
| Cardiff.....                 | 1       | 1         |
| Canterbury .....             | 1       | 0         |
| Salisbury.....               | 1       | 0         |
| Dover .....                  | 1       | 1         |
| Maidstone .....              | 1       | 1         |
| Lincoln .....                | 1       | 1         |
| Shrewsbury .....             | 2       | 1         |
| Stafford .....               | 1       | 0         |
| Lancaster.....               | 1       | 1         |
| St. Heliers .....            | 5       | 3         |
| Margate .....                | 1       | 1         |
| Ramsgate.....                | 1       | 0         |
| Boston .....                 | 1       | 1         |
| Weymouth .....               | 1       | 1         |
| Falmouth.....                | 1       | 1         |
| Scarborough.....             | 1       | 1         |

|                              | Lodges. | Chapters. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Chesterfield .....           | 1       | 0         |
| Barnstaple .....             | 1       | 1         |
| Torquay .....                | 2       | 1         |
| Dorchester .....             | 1       | 1         |
| Poole .....                  | 1       | 1         |
| St. Helen's, Guernsey .....  | 4       | 3         |
| Harwich .....                | 1       | 1         |
| Winchester .....             | 1       | 1         |
| Whitby .....                 | 1       | 1         |
| Newport, Isle of Wight ..... | 1       | 1         |
| Ryde .....                   | 2       | 1         |
| Dartford .....               | 1       | 0         |
| Folkstone.....               | 1       | 0         |
| Feversham .....              | 1       | 0         |
| Sheerness .....              | 1       | 1         |
| Peterborough .....           | 1       | 0         |
| Monmouth .....               | 1       | 0         |
| Lynn .....                   | 1       | 0         |
| Wellington, Shropshire ..... | 1       | 1         |
| Bridgwater .....             | 1       | 1         |
| Pembroke .....               | 2       | 0         |
| Wells .....                  | 1       | 0         |
| Burton-on-Trent.....         | 1       | 0         |
| Kendal.....                  | 1       | 1         |
| Swindon .....                | 2       | 1         |
| Devizes .....                | 1       | 0         |
| Trowbridge .....             | 1       | 0         |
| Beverley .....               | 1       | 1         |
| Middleborough .....          | 1       | 0         |
| Doncaster .....              | 1       | 1         |
| Goole .....                  | 1       | 0         |

BRO. ROB. MORRIS.—We are sure that the Brethren in this country will deeply regret to hear that this distinguished Brother, who has done so much for American literature in the United States, is suffering severely from ophthalmia, which has shewn somewhat unfavourable symptoms. We trust our respected Brother, and valued correspondent will soon recover that inestimable blessing, sight. Notwithstanding his affliction, the newspaper of Bro. Morris is conducted with unflinching spirit.

WHY LADIES CANNOT BE MASONS.—The only reason why ladies cannot be present in an open Lodge of Masons is, that the masonic mysteries are symbolical of labour as performed by men, and such as could not be shared by women.—*Rob Morris's "Voice of Masonry."*

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

*Inaugural Address, delivered at the Opening of the Maida Hill College, by the Rev. J. M. BELLEW, S.C.L.* London: Bridgewater, South Molton-street.—The institution, at the opening of which this very admirable address was delivered, is a school for the sons of gentlemen, recently established at Maida Hill for the benefit of the families in that neighbourhood, and intended to supply the same (or superior) advantages as the great public schools of the metropolis, without the drawback which their distance from the Tyburnian quarter of town would necessarily entail. King's College, which has set a brilliant example to a host of imitators in various parts of the country, would appear to be the model, to a certain extent, upon which the new school has been founded, and the Principal, Bro. the Rev. Chas. S. A. Dickinson, of Worcester College, Oxon, has been selected from the masters of King's College School, to superintend the rising establishment. Our esteemed Brother, the Rev. J. M. Bellew, whose name is so well and favourably known by the strenuous efforts he has made to improve the educational condition, not only of the lower orders, but also of the more wealthy classes of his neighbours and of those under his spiritual charge, has identified himself with this undertaking, and in the address before us expresses his high confidence in the gentlemen who are about to conduct the seminary, and gives us some excellent reasons for looking to a prosperous career for the infant college.

The subject of education is one which can hardly fail to be of interest to almost every individual; he who finds himself arrived at the age of manhood, deprived from idleness or want of means and opportunity of the blessings of learning, cannot but feel how he is distanced in the race of life by those who are its envied possessors; and cannot fail to draw comparisons between the station filled by men perhaps by nature his inferiors in intellectual calibre, and that humbler rank to which his own deficiencies confine him. On the other hand, the man whose natural abilities have been strengthened by judicious educational training is placed in a certain rank from which no vicissitudes can displace him—he is a free citizen of the great republic of letters. Both of these men are desirous that their sons should have this great treasure of education placed within their grasp; the one in the hope that his boy may retrieve the blighted fortunes of his own life; the other trusting that his offspring may emulate or surpass his own happiest efforts.

In the present day, educational science has taken vast strides; and while we would pay all honour to those venerable academies scattered over the country which have been the *abne matres* of English gentlemen for so many centuries, we think that some seeming innovations introduced into the public schools established in our day are attended with great and evident advantages. It is now a trite observation that boys at Eton or Rugby are admirably taught Greek and Latin, but are left wofully ignorant of the English language and literature; this has been a reproach against the old public schools which has been harped upon many a time and oft; but we are happy to find that those gentlemen who conduct the studies of the rising generation in more modern *gymnasia* recognise the imperative necessity of making a boy acquainted with the poets and philosophers of his own native

land as well as with those of classic Greece and Rome; that they think the history of England, of France, and of Germany as valuable and instructive as the records of Thucydides, of Tacitus, or of Xenophon; and that they even think it of equal importance that he should have a knowledge of the geography of Great Britain, her colonies, and her neighbours, as of the art of constructing sapphics, alcaics, and hexameters. So at least thinks Bro. Bellew, and excellently well does he discourse upon this head:—

“It is determined to give equal importance to the English as to the Greek and Latin and French classics; and so effectually and regularly to point out the beauties in our own noble literature, as to imbue our scholars with a becoming respect and love for the English authors who have poured forth their wisdom, their poetry, their genius, in vigorous language inferior to none, and only hitherto disregarded because insufficiently known—and only insufficiently known, because, in the times of the now happily bygone infancy of our nation, we undervalued our nation's teachers. Even in our school tuition, we seem almost to have forgotten, that the grandest, purest, and wisest authors whom the world has yet seen, have written their immortal works in our simple, expressive, and gradually all-absorbing Anglo-Saxon tongue. This is an element in an Englishman's education which has been grossly and shamefully neglected. Why should a boy be required to understand a play of Sophocles or Euripides, and know nothing of Shakespeare, Milton, or Addison? Look at our public schools now. These books are scholastically unknown and unread. All a schoolboy knows of Shakespeare is a chance visit at holiday time to the theatre; but he can say the *Œdipus*, or *Medea* by heart. So in literature and so in history. He knows all about the battle of Marathon, but nothing of Blenheim or the Boyne—he can describe *Hannibal crossing the Alps*, but not *Napoleon*—he can tell when *Cæsar* landed in Britain, but never heard of the Normans at *Pevensey Castle*.”

We cannot too highly praise the tone of this inaugural address throughout. Its sentiments are manly, sensible, and pious, and the language in which they are expressed is nervous and eloquent. Seldom has a speech been delivered upon an occasion of importance, so divested of verbiage, and so well calculated to arouse the sympathy and co-operation of its hearers. We sincerely trust that our reverend brother's efforts will be crowned with the success which is due to honest and enthusiastic perseverance. We wish this address may have an extensive circulation beyond the district to which it is more immediately addressed; for we are sure that fathers and schoolmasters generally, may derive profit and gratification from its perusal.

Among the greatest advantages, beyond all doubt, which accrue to the English boy educated at our great public seminaries are the cultivation and development of physical training. The manly sports and athletic amusements of Harrow, Winchester, and Eton have done as much to form the statesmen and heroes of old England, as all the book-lore that was there acquired. On this subject hear Bro. Bellew:—

“I am one of those who think, that the intellectual vigour of children has very frequently been impaired by hours of study too much prolonged, and by want of fresh air, and athletic sports. This has been the vice of private schools. For myself, I would borrow the idea of ‘muscular Christianity,’ and say—let us have muscular education. The boy who distinguishes himself in our noble and national sports at cricket, rackets, or foot-ball, or can win a match at swimming, is in my opinion deserving of great respect; and my experience tells me that such a boy makes a far more useful citizen, active member of society, and judicious parent in after life, than those brow-beating scholars, with faces ‘sicklied over with the pale cast of thought,’ who are incapable of the sinewy exertion which best becomes an Englishman. I do not want my children to be walking editions of old books, but men, strong in purpose, and in power to carry out their purposes. I firmly believe in the vigorous intellect being wedded to the vigorous frame—*‘mens sana in corpore sano.’*”

We have alluded to the religious feeling which pervades this address—as becomes so high and important a subject; and we have the gratification in addition, of remarking the truly liberal, philosophical, and Masonic view which our author takes of the vexed question of religious education. In the scheme of the institution of which he speaks, he tells us that provision has been made for the teaching of the religion of the Scriptures, unsectarian, not dogmatical; seeking to make each boy feel his responsibility to God and to his neighbour, and act as a Christian even in trifles. Keeping these great principles before them always, the conductors of the school propose to receive pupils without any questioning on points of faith:—

“Such is not, as I conceive, the province of the school-master. In the Scriptures he has to instruct his pupils in order to give a scholarly knowledge of their contents; and in his school he has to inculcate Christian principles—by example—by system—and by the general tone of his school: but beyond that his province ends. A school is not a theological college: whenever it becomes so, it ceases to belong to the public, and belongs to a church or a sect. The pupils will be taught by every incidental aid, by every suggestive allusion or quotation in their daily reading, the beauty of Christianity and the evidences of its truth. It will be sought to train the pupils religiously and morally, through all the studies and the events of the day, so as to imbue them with a personal, intelligent, and self-responsible regard for the solemn duties and obligations which gradually constitute the character of a Christian gentleman. In all things, while sedulously free from that affectation of religion which has its strength in phraseology, we shall endeavour to instil fervent piety and real charity.”

With a programme so well planned, and based upon such excellent principles, the Maida Hill College deserves to be a great success; and that it will be so we have little doubt. We notice among the printed list of patrons many names of distinction, of gentlemen in the public service, the army, and the church—while the Principal, Bro. the Rev. C. Dickinson, with his Vice-principal, the Rev. John Oates, enter upon their labours backed by such overwhelming testimonials that there cannot possibly exist any doubt as to their efficiency. Among those who have stamped with their approval the character and attainments of Bro. Dickinson, we find the names of two reverend and esteemed friends of our own school-days, Dr. Lonsdale (now Bishop of Lichfield) and Dr. Major, under whose fostering care we studied the humanities in days long gone by. To those who know these dignitaries a testimonial from them speaks volumes, as coming from men who bestow not commendation lightly or unadvisedly—and to deserve whose respect is high merit indeed.

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YOUTH.—Sir, I love the acquaintance of young people; because, in the first place, I don't like to think myself growing old. In the next place, young acquaintances must last longest, if they do last; and then, sir, young men have more virtue than old men; they have more generous sentiments in every respect. I love the young dogs of this age, they have more wit and humour and knowledge of life than we had; but then the dogs are not so good scholars. Sir, in my early days I read very hard. It is a sad reflection, but a true one, that I knew almost as much at eighteen as I do now. My judgment, to be sure, was not so good; but I had all the facts. I remember very well, when I was at Oxford, an old gentleman said to me, “Young man, ply your book diligently now, and acquire a stock of knowledge; for when years come unto you, you will find that poring upon books will be but an irksome task.”—*Johnson, in Boswell.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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[THE EDITOR *does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.*]

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### BUSINESS OF GRAND LODGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I cannot allow the proceedings of last Wednesday's Grand Lodge to pass over without a remark. I again ask the brethren whether the conduct of Bros. G. R. Portal, Binckes, and Whitmore, of Grand Lodge Club celebrity, did not again fully justify all that I have written of them?

Notwithstanding the Grand Master had put on the paper of business a notice that he should bring before Grand Lodge the communications which had passed between himself and the Grand Lodge of Canada, and state his views thereon, Bro. G. R. Portal endeavoured to induce Grand Lodge to refuse confirmation of the previous minutes, without waiting to hear such communications; and so, virtually to recall the recognition of the Canadian Grand Lodge. In other words, for two or three years Bro. Portal imagined that it served the purposes of his faction to raise the cry of "neglect of Canada;" but the moment that the formation of the Canadian Grand Lodge is officially communicated, and its recognition proposed by the Grand Master himself, the only members of Grand Lodge who try all in their power to prevent that recognition and so keep open the Canadian sore, are, Bro. Portal with his friends Bros. Binckes and Whitmore.

The Grand Lodge, however, who now duly appreciate these worthy brethren, unmistakably declined to entertain their views; and the miserable minority who ventured to hold up their hands with Bro. Portal must have told him that his shortlived reign is over.

This, however, was not enough for the Grand Lodge Club. They next attempted, through Bro. Whitmore, to refuse confirmation of the minutes of the last Grand Lodge as to the reference back, to the Board of General Purposes, of the Hall question. But it was all useless, some half dozen hands sided with Bro. Whitmore, and the rest of a numerous large Grand Lodge confirmed the minutes amid loud applause.

After having thus impeded the business of Grand Lodge until nearly half-past nine, the faction were compelled to listen to the satisfactory statement of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and to the still more satisfactory letters which he laid before them as to the Canadian matters. The result was that although "a Past Grand Registrar" moved an amendment, the object of which did not appear very clear, it was resolved unanimously to leave the whole Canadian matter in the hands of the Grand Master.



Is not Bro. Portal yet satisfied that he has lost the support of that section of the Craft whom he once misled? If not, let him return again in June, and he will find then as thenceforward, that neither he nor his party will be again allowed to damage the best interests of our Order, and stir up, for reasons best known to themselves, that strife and want of harmony which are now nearly trampled out, and which the members of Grand Lodge are not likely to allow them to revive.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

7th March, 1859.

JUSTITIA.

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### THE FREEMASONS' HALL AT LEICESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—The complimentary references to the scheme for the Masonic Hall now being erected in this town, which have from time to time appeared in your valuable and widely circulated publication, and especially in your editorial remarks on the subject in the numbers for February 9th and Wednesday last, must have been very gratifying to the promoters of the building. Since the report of the committee was printed and circulated amongst the brethren of the province, in December last—upon which document your remarks are evidently founded—an important modification of the original scheme has been rendered necessary, which has led to a portion of the statements put forth by you, at pp. 243, 244, being unintentionally calculated to mislead your readers.

Your observation That “the organization of such arrangements being rather new, we call attention to the subject, as in time a system may be laid down for the convenient working of such institutions, and thereby the establishment of Masonic Halls be facilitated,” renders it very desirable that you, sir, and the fraternity generally, should not be under any misconception of the actual circumstances under which the plan is being carried out; and I had hoped that some other brother would ere this have put you in possession of the facts.

It was originally proposed, as correctly stated by you, that the requisite funds should be raised among the brethren by one pound shares, the property being conveyed to six trustees, consisting of the Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and two brethren from each of the local Lodges, in trust for themselves and the brethren. It was, however, the opinion of the late Provincial Grand Registrar (now Provincial Grand Senior Warden) that if the money should be raised by way of shares the trustees would be rendered personally liable and accountable to any individual subscriber, a responsibility which they could not be expected to incur. This opinion being fully confirmed by counsel (an eminent member of the Order), it was arranged that the property should be conveyed to the trustees absolutely, without any trust, and that the contributions of the brethren should appear as free gifts, there being no mode of carrying out legally the views suggested in the scheme. It will, however, be competent for the members of the local Lodges, on the building being completed and transferred to them, to frame such rules and regulations, as amongst themselves, for its management and the appropriation of the funds; as they may think desirable. It has been suggested that any surplus remaining after the payment of interest on the debt and the expenses of the

building, should be divided as a dividend on the contributions of the brethren, those who may choose receiving the dividend accruing to them, and the residue not so claimed being carried to the sinking fund, many of the subscribers having already expressed their intention of not receiving any profit on their contributions.

About six hundred pounds have already been subscribed, and some further contributions are expected from the wealthy country brethren, from whom, with the exception of the munificent donation of one hundred pounds from Earl Howe, nothing has yet been received. Several of the Leicester brethren have also not yet contributed.

This leads me to make a few observations on your remark, that "the most liberal contribution is that of Bro. W. Millican, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works, who freely gives his time and talents for this labour of love," implying that that worthy brother's contribution exceeds that of Lord Howe and others. Bro. Millican is of far too Masonic and generous a disposition to wish that an injustice should be done to others by his appearing in borrowed plumes and being thus placed in a false light, which, as a precedent, may be the cause of affecting the professional emoluments of his architectural brethren, who may hereafter be engaged in similar undertakings elsewhere. Our worthy and talented brother, having a partner who is not a member of the Order, and whose interests he could not be expected to sacrifice, has put his name down on the subscription list for, I believe, seventeen pounds ten shillings, being the amount of his own share of the commission on the work; which is all that he could reasonably be expected to do.

I must not in justice omit to mention the liberality of another worthy Past Master, Bro. Morris, Provincial Grand Senior Warden, who, in addition to a donation of fifteen pounds, is freely giving his valuable professional services as a solicitor in the conveyance of the property, and other legal matters.

The building is progressing very rapidly, and there is no doubt will be ready for consecration at the approaching festival of St. John, when, I trust, means will be taken to comply with your kind wish for the insertion of an engraving and plan of it in the *Magazine*.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
DELTA.

### ILLCIT FREEMASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—It cannot but be well known to you, that the Grand Orient of Belgium has so far isolated itself from our Order, as to proclaim, some years ago, that to interfere with politics was a part of the Freemason's duty. You know also, how from that moment it waged war with the clerical party in Belgium.

Still it appears that, even in the opinion of the said Grand Orient, some of the Lodges under its jurisdiction did go too far. One of them, the "Philadelphes," at Verviers, was accordingly erased from the roll. Some of its members, however, formed a new Lodge, to which they gave the name of "Loge des Libres Penseurs" (Lodge of Free-thinkers), and which Lodge was placed by them under the allegiance of the "Grand Orient de Memphis à Londres" (*rite réformé*)—I quote textually. Of these facts I

became aware by a letter, in which the said "Libres Penseurs" request the assistance of a Dutch Lodge in their glorious task—"a future social renovation."

One of the members of the said Dutch Lodge, knowing that for many years I have been a subscriber to your valuable magazine, asked me, if I knew anything about a "Grand Orient of Memphis." My answer was that I did not recollect ever having seen it mentioned, and that at all events its name did not occur amongst those of the Masonic authorities named in your last number (page 151); but that I would inquire. Perhaps, dear sir and brother, you will have the goodness to tell me in your next number, if really, in London, there does exist a body calling itself "the Grand Orient of Memphis;" if not, I may tell my friend that the whole matter is a gross imposition. If, on the contrary, there is such a body, it will be perhaps by yourself considered as doing service to the brotherhood to know something more about it; and if, as I strongly suspect, its principles are not in accordance with the true spirit of the Order, to warn all Masons, especially the younger ones, against it.

Not being accustomed to write English letters, I should lay a claim upon your fraternal indulgence for the blunders I may have committed; but I know that such would be unnecessary, as you will overlook the outward form and consider only the good will and brotherly feelings of

A DUTCH BROTHER.

[We believe there is such a body as that spoken of, meeting at a public house in the neighbourhood of Golden-square, but it has no connection with the Freemasons of England. It was, as we have been informed, originally opened by some refugees for political purposes, and has of late granted one or two charters to similar bodies. It is in fact nothing but an illegal secret society.—ED.]

## A LITERARY CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—As your *Magazine* is not simply a Craft publication, but also a periodical of scientific and literary interest, your pages are suitable *media* through which to correct the misstatements of a work now widely circulating, which contains reflections that are neither just nor true, in which the honour and interests of brethren are concerned. The book alluded to is *Southern Lights and Shadows; or, Life in Australia*, by Frank Fowler. In that work there occurs the following passage:—"There was a noise in England some years ago concerning a young gentleman who had been wantonly struck by an Austrian officer. After considerable pother, his father and the newspapers managed to screw some compensation from the house of Hapsburgh for the insult. Well, this young gentleman used to live in a tent outside Melbourne, and would nightly relate his continental adventure to a crowd of jovial admirers. In this way he soon got through his 'compensation,' and was at last forced, I am told, to fret his hour on the stage, in order to refine his pockets."

The jaunty, off hand style of this paragraph gives it an interest for a cer-

tain order of readers ; and its air of circumstantiality will cause it to pass for truth, of which it is utterly destitute.

The young gentleman referred to accepted no compensation ; was never in necessitous circumstances ; never resided in a tent outside Melbourne, but lived in the house of a member of the government ; he was never on the stage, although he has a cultivated taste for dramatic performances, and admires histrionic genius ; in no case did he relate his continental experiences among a gathering of jovial *confrères*.

Such a passage is calculated to cast indignity upon a gentleman, a scholar, and an officer, loved and respected by all who know him. I am honoured by his personal friendship, and I have before me the papers returned to Parliament, by her Majesty's command, in reference to the outrage at Florence, and I can therefore confidently give the whole of Mr. Fowler's paragraph a flat contradiction.

Sir, the profession of literature is too honourable to suffer by the escapades of some reckless authors, but the publication of remarks damaging to the reputation, or wounding the susceptibilities of upright citizens, upon no better evidence than "I was told," would, if not made the subject of protest, soon degrade even the highest "walks of the press." Convinced that you will agree with me, I venture to trespass thus upon your space.

AN AUTHOR, AND A FREEMASON,  
Lodge of Industry, No. 219.

## THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

I lie beneath the deep, like a serpent in the sand,  
And though mysterious in my ways, a child can understand ;  
Though lightning is my language, there's no thunder to appal,  
But soft as snow flakes on the sea my hourly accents fall.

I'm silent as the shells or gems which lie beneath the deep,  
And harmless as a sunny child in its sweet morning sleep ;  
Yet a hundred leagues by land, or a thousand leagues by sea,  
Are nothing, when this mighty world is girdled round by me !

Time and space are nothing, when through my slender form  
Is flash'd the word which journeys spite the whirlwind and the storm ;  
And softer than a whisper do I tell the tale I bear,  
Ever faithful to the trust committed to my care.

How many, many thousand thoughts, what sorrows, and what smiles  
I carry to the distant shore, through those untrodden miles ;  
What messages of trade and state ! Oh ! may the years be far,  
Ere I bear the heavy burden of discord or of war.

I will not boast what I can do, nor what my fate may be,  
But trust to bear the current of sweet humanity ;  
To bear the useful and the good from kindred soul to soul,  
Till elemental parts shall merge in one harmonious whole.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

PRIOR to the meeting of Grand Lodge on Wednesday last, a deputation waited on the M.W. Grand Master, from the province of Suffolk, to present to his Lordship an address of confidence in his rule, and of indignation at the attacks recently made upon him in a Masonic periodical. The deputation, which was introduced by Bro. Roxburgh, G. Reg. (acting Prov. G.M.), consisted of Bros. the Rev. F. W. Freeman, Dep. Prov. G. Master, and Bros. W. P. Mills, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Ed. Doring, Prov. G. Secretary; John Crispin, P. Prov. G.D. Cers; C. Townsend, G. Purs.; H. Luff, W.M. Lodge of Perfect Friendship (522,) and G. A. Turner, P.M. of the same Lodge.

AN address was also presented from Bristol by Bros. W. H. F. Powell, D. Prov. G.M.; J. G. Chick, Prov. S.G.W.; J. A. Page, Prov. J.G.W.; John Linter; S. Bryant; W. B. Herapath; and C. Hoskinson.

THE address from Cambridge was presented by the Prov. Grand Master.

ADDRESSES were also presented from No. (723) and (967) Antigua; and (1012) Totness.

### UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

#### QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

ON the evening of the 2nd inst., the usual quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of England, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland on the throne; supported by Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, as D.G.M.; Bro. Portal, G.J.W., as G.S.W.; Bro. Fenwick, P.G.S.W., as G.J.W.; Bro. Samuel Tomkins, G. Treas.; the Rev. E. Moore and Rev. A. R. Ward, G. Chaplains; Bro. Francis Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Bro. Havers, P.G.D., President of the Board of General Purposes; Bro. Wm. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; Bro. Henry L. Crolm, G. Sec. for German Correspondence; Bro. W. Pulteney Scott, S.G.D.; Bro. Hopwood, J.G.D.; Bro. S. W. Daukes, G. Sup. of Works; Bro. Jenning, G.D.C.; Bro. Albert W. Woods, Asst. G.D.C.; Bro. Ll. Evans, P.G.S.B. as G.S.B.; Bro. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Bro. Jos. Smith, G. Purs.; Bros. the Marquis of Hartington, Prov. G.M., Derbyshire; A. Dobie, P.G. Reg. and Prov. G.M., Surrey; Purton Cooper, Prov. G.M., Kent; H. Vernon, Prov. G.M., Worcestershire; Capt. Clarke, Prov. G.M., Victoria; H. A. Bowyer, Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire; — Fawcett, Prov. G.M., Durham; Bro. the Chevalier B. Hebel, Rep. from the G. Lodge of Berlin; Bros. Dundas and Pattison, P.G.Ws.; Bros. the Rev. Sir W. Hayes and Rev. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chaplains; Bro. W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; Bros. Philippe, Faudel, Potter, Nelson, Hervey, J. N. Tomkins, and S. B. Wilson, P.G.Ds.; Bro. T. Chapman, Asst. G.D.C.; Bros. Le Veau, Walsley, Chas. Elkington, Spiers and Mason, P.G.S.Bs.; Bro. Breiffing, P.G. Purs., &c., &c.; there being about three hundred brethren present.

## GRAND LODGE PRACTICE.

The minutes of the last Grand Lodge having been read,

The M.W. Grand Master said—Brethren, before I put the minutes for confirmation, I wish to make one or two remarks in relation to what passed at the last meeting of Grand Lodge. Before doing that, however, I beg to inform Grand Lodge, that I have received a letter from the Deputy Grand Master, stating that he is at present in a state of deep affliction at the loss of his only brother. You will all, I know, sympathise with him in his sad affliction, and deem it quite sufficient excuse for his absence from Grand Lodge. At the last Grand Lodge a question was asked me by Bro. Savage, which I promised to take into my consideration, and answer at this Grand Lodge. The question which Bro. Savage asked me was—whether it was competent for a brother, on the motion for the confirmation of the minutes, to move in regard to any particular resolution on those minutes that it be divided, that is, that we should adopt one part, and not adopt another. It is a case which has never in my recollection occurred before, except on one occasion, when I may say Grand Lodge was taken by surprise. I promised Grand Lodge that I should give the question my best consideration. I have, therefore, since thought over it, and wished to guide my opinion by parliamentary practice in analogous cases; but I find our practice here is so little analogous to that which is pursued in the legislature, that I could derive no assistance from parliamentary usage. I have had, therefore, to consider what would be for the convenience of Grand Lodge, and have come to the conclusion, that it would be very inconvenient to permit such a practice, and, unless under a positive order of Grand Lodge, I should not like a resolution to be divided. It must be passed as a whole, or rejected as a whole. I have come to this conclusion, because it is the one most convenient to Grand Lodge; and I believe the brethren will, when they consider the subject carefully, find out that the determination at which I have arrived, will best suit the convenience of all parties in carrying forward the business of Grand Lodge. I now put the minutes of the last Grand Lodge for confirmation. (Cheers.)

## THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal said, it was his painful duty to move the non-confirmation of so much of the minutes as related to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada West, as independent of Grand Lodge. His reasons for doing so were, that when the Canadian brethren received the notification of the resolution passed at the last Grand Lodge, they immediately met, and refused to accept a favour which limited the jurisdiction of the new Grand Lodge to Canada West, whereas the two provinces had, by the acts of the imperial and colonial legislatures, become fused into one ever since 1843. At this moment there were only twelve Lodges in Lower Canada, and only six in the upper province holding from the Grand Lodge of England, and some of these were very shaky in their allegiance. He was not aware whether the information which had been supplied to him, was in the hands of the executive, but if so, Grand Lodge was, he thought, unfairly treated in being called upon to confirm a resolution giving only limited jurisdiction to the new Grand Lodge. If it had not been in their hands at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, he was sure the resolution would not have been adopted, and it only showed the wisdom of the advice which he had given them, to wait and see how they could most effectually hold out the right hand of fellowship to their Canadian brethren. The only step which was now consistent with the dignity of Grand Lodge, was to refrain from offering to the Masons of Canada what they would not accept at the hands of Grand Lodge.

Bro. Lord Holmesdale seconded the motion of Bro. Portal, as it was not right that that meeting should insult the Canadian Brethren, and throw down the apple of discord between the Craft in both countries.

Bro. Gregory considered that the motion of Bro. Portal was most inopportune. They had on the paper a notice that the Most Worshipful Grand Master was about to communicate to Grand Lodge the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Canadian Brethren. He wished, for the sake of regu-

larity in Grand Lodge, that Bro. Portal had reserved his observations on the subject until Grand Lodge had heard what the Most Worshipful Grand Master had to lay before it. What they had heard from Bro. Portal, they would, he thought, have heard better and more appropriately from the M.W. Grand Master. He denied that the Canadian Masons looked upon the resolution of last Grand Lodge in the light of an insult; but it must, he thought, be a matter of astonishment to all the Brethren, both here and in Canada, to find that the very brother who, on the last occasion, had on the paper a notice of motion tantamount to the resolution then placed before them by the M.W. Grand Master, should be the one who now proposed that they should rescind it. He wondered if the worthy Brother would have moved that they should rescind his own resolution? He (Bro. Gregory) saw no reason why Grand Lodge should stultify itself in the way proposed, by blowing both hot and cold upon the question, and placing themselves in a false position. (Cheers.) He regretted that Bro. Portal and his friends, who objected to the confirmation of the minutes, had not waited until they heard the proposition which was about to be presented to Grand Lodge by the M.W. Grand Master, one which, he believed, whilst it secured the dignity of Grand Lodge, would also conciliate the feelings of the Canadian brethren. Not to confirm the resolution agreed to in December last, would be indeed to throw down the apple of discord. (Cheers.)

Bro. Whitmore wished to know where lay the larger amount of stultification, whether in refusing to confirm a resolution hastily adopted at last Grand Lodge, or in confirming the recognition of that which the Grand Lodge of Canada would not accept at their hands. ("No, no!") Nothing could more clearly show the wisdom of the advice given them at last Grand Lodge by Bro. Lord Carnarvon, and the advantage of delay, than the present discussion. He was one of those independent members of Grand Lodge who, on that occasion, stood up and opposed precipitancy. He fully agreed with the remarks of the noble lord who seconded Bro. Portal's motion—that to confirm the resolution on the minutes would be an insult to the Canadian Masons; and it was, he thought, impossible that Grand Lodge should so far degrade itself as to recognize that which the Grand Lodge of Canada did not thank them for, and would not accept. He hoped Grand Lodge would exercise its wisdom, discretion, and judgment, and decline to take that course. With regard to what had fallen from Bro. Portal, he (Bro. Whitmore) believed, that in December last, all the facts of the case were in possession of the executive; and that being the case, it was to be regretted that they had not communicated them to Grand Lodge. ("Oh, oh!") If it was not true let it be stated so, and he was ready to apologize; but if it were true, then he would advise Grand Lodge, not to commit the indiscretion of confirming that upon which they resolved without a full knowledge of the real facts of the case. (Cheers.)

Bro. Slight approved of the observation of Bro. Gregory, that it would be far better to confirm the minutes at once, and wait for the discussion of this question until they heard the communication which, in accordance with the notice on the minutes of their proceeding, the M.W. Grand Master was about to place before Grand Lodge, because it was obvious that there was among those at the other end of the room a difference of opinion as to facts. As to the real question there was no point of doubt whatever, however great the attempt might be to involve it in obscurity. The plain state of the case was this—in December last the M.W. Grand Master, in this hall, made a motion that the Grand Lodge of Canada should be recognized. That motion was opposed, and they all knew by whom, and most of the Brethren would recollect how astonished Grand Lodge was at hearing the opposition come from such a quarter. However, notwithstanding that opposition to the motion, Grand Lodge came to the unanimous resolution that the Grand Lodge of Canada should be recognized. That was the great fact on which they had determined. It now appeared, from some papers received from Canada, that on some points of detail, not of principle, there were differences of some sort or other which could be easily adjusted. He therefore hoped the Brethren would confirm the resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, although that recognition might now be opposed by those who had formerly voted for it and that they would not allow their minutes to bear the record that they had refused

that recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada which would be approved of by every Mason in England. (Cheers.)

Bro. Binckes admired the ingenuity, but not the morality, of those who sought to make the worse the better side. The Canadian brethren refused to accept a limited jurisdiction for their Grand Lodge at the hands of the Grand Lodge of England, ("no, no!") and under these circumstances he considered Bro. Portal fully justified in moving the non-confirmation of the resolution giving them that jurisdiction. They had sent to Canada what they considered a boon to the brethren there, but the billows of the Atlantic had cast it back upon them with contempt. With what show of justice, reason, or judgment could they refuse to rescind a resolution which forced upon their Brethren in Canada that which they refused to accept. He therefore hoped that out of a proper deference to the feelings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, they would, when asked to confirm that resolution, unanimously answer—No! (Cheers and laughter.)

Bro. Havers said he had heard with more amazement than he could well express, the course of proceeding that evening, advocated by the brethren at the further end of the room. He would venture to lay the whole case, divested of verbiage, before Grand Lodge. He never denied, and he would never deny, that the Masons of Canada had had to complain of grievous shortcomings upon the part of Grand Lodge; but he would not now stop to inquire where lay the blame. The result however, was, that their Canadian brethren felt themselves compelled to throw down their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. In that country, where we had once nearly a hundred Lodges, the great majority of them had left our banner. This change naturally created some excitement, but so soon as union was restored in Canada, the Grand Lodge of England acknowledged and recognized the independence of the Grand Lodge of that country. It was now attempted to be shown that the Canadian brethren refused that recognition. On the contrary, they accepted it, and thanked Grand Lodge for the promptitude it had displayed in making it. (Cheers.) If brethren had been content to wait—to spare their taunts upon the executive—until they had heard the correspondence, and looked at the dates of that correspondence, they would have seen that such was the case. In that correspondence they pointed to the fact that Grand Lodge had limited their jurisdiction. Grand Lodge had done so, and had done it with its eyes open. The Canadian Brethren now asked Grand Lodge for that which Grand Lodge was most willing to grant, namely—to give the greatest possible opportunity for the spread of Freemasonry. They all now understood that the jurisdiction which the Grand Lodge of Canada claimed was one extending over both provinces, and it was reasonable that it should have it. Out of the hundred Lodges of Canada, which formerly hailed from the Grand Lodge of England, there were only two (not six) in Canada West, and only four (not twelve) in Canada East, which now acknowledged the authority of the Grand Lodge of England. The two provinces, formerly divided, had been united since 1843, and were now one territory. It was for these reasons that the Masons of Canada asked the Grand Lodge of England to grant to their Grand Lodge Masonic jurisdiction over all that country in which there were now so few English Lodges. He would now ask the brethren if they thought it consistent with the dignity and honour of Grand Lodge to maintain a nominal sovereignty over a territory in which it had no Lodges. They were all anxious, for the welfare of Masonry, to see new temples rise for solemnization of its mysteries, its principles spread, and never to limit it to the narrow ground under the jurisdiction of any particular Grand Lodge. Canada had spoken, and spoken with a loud voice, upon this question; and within the last four and twenty hours a most fraternal and courteous letter had been received by the M.W. Grand Master from the Grand Master of Canada, asking Grand Lodge to reconsider this question. If Bro. Portal had only allowed the M.W. Grand Master to state that in that kindness of feeling by which he was actuated to our colonial Brethren, he was prepared to remedy whatever error of description they had fallen into at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, and grant the independent Grand Lodge of Canada a jurisdiction co-extensive with the Canadian territory—the Brethren would have been spared all the useless discussion which had taken place. (Cheers.)



Bro. Hearne here remarked that the M.W. Grand Master had that night ruled that no part of the minutes could be separately confirmed or rejected, and was proceeding to found some argument upon the rule, when the M.W. Grand Master interposed and said, he had never laid down any such rule. If he had not been understood he was perfectly willing to state his opinion over again ("No, no!")

After a few words of explanation from Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal, in which he stated his information was founded on a communication containing the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, signed by Bro. Harington, P. Prov. G.M. for Quebec, the M.W. Grand Master put the amendment of Bro. Portal to the vote, and declared it lost by a large majority—an announcement which was received with loud cheers.

#### THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

Bro. Whitmore then moved another amendment to the effect that the resolutions referring back the report of the Board of General Purposes upon tavern accommodation, and allowing them to expend £300 in prizes for plans and other expenses for the proposed arrangements, should not be confirmed. He was willing to admit that, as a general rule it was not expedient to interfere with the confirmation of resolutions which had been fully deliberated upon, but there were occasions, and that was one of them, when it might be desirable for Grand Lodge to reconsider its determination. That Grand Lodge might understand and appreciate his motives it would be necessary for him to call their attention to some of their proceedings in December last. It would be in the recollection of some of the Brethren present that the resolutions in question were not proposed until a late hour of the evening; and indeed the President of the Board of General Purposes in moving them himself, apologised for the lateness of the hour at which he brought them forward. It would also be in the recollection of the Brethren that when he (Bro. Whitmore) moved, as an amendment to the second resolution referring the subject back to the Board of General Purposes, that it should be referred back to the Board of twelve members, six to be nominated by the Board of General Purposes, and six by Grand Lodge. That amendment was proposed in perfect accordance with a resolution of his own, carried at a former meeting of Grand Lodge and confirmed not two hours before, in which it was declared lawful for any Brother to propose, without previous notice, any amendment having distinct reference to the business before them. It could not be denied that his amendment had distinct reference to the resolution which he moved, but the M.W. Grand Master was pleased, with the advice of the dais, and after a loss of a quarter of an hour spent in consultation, to decide that it was not competent for him to move that amendment. He (Bro. Whitmore) had upon that occasion stated, that although he bowed to the decision of the M.W. Grand Master, he at the same time protested against its injustice, and he now stood forward to defend the course he had taken, and to repeat the expression of his opinion that the decision was not a just one (murmurs of disapprobation). When he said it was not a just decision, he disclaimed any intention of being offensive, but it was right they should call things by their proper names. He had to urge against that decision two objections. The first was that it was inexpedient to refer so important a matter as that mentioned in the former resolution to a fluctuating body like the Board of General Purposes, and the second was, that inasmuch as his amendment had been made in accordance with Masonic law, he had by reason of the M.W. Grand Master not putting it, been deprived of his right as an independent member of Grand Lodge. The Most Worshipful Grand Master had said that it was incompetent for him to move his amendment, because it trenchanted upon the functions of the Board of General Purposes. The rule of the Book of Constitutions which gave the Board of General Purposes the direction of every thing relating to the buildings and furniture of Grand Lodge, stated that no extraordinary expense of any kind should be incurred without the previous sanction of Grand Lodge. That last sentence justified his amendment, as it showed that Grand Lodge had the power to direct the Board of General Purposes. Was it not then very extraordinary, that on the very first occasion on which he proposed to act upon the law of Grand Lodge in reference to amendments having a direct bearing upon the business before

them, he should have been met by the M.W. Grand Master with a refusal to put his motion. He maintained that on that law he was perfectly justified in making the proposition he had made; and he defied any brother present, by any amount of sophistry, or any amount of special pleading, to prove that he was not so justified. The very first resolution of Bro. Havers recognised the principle for which he was contending, namely, that Grand Lodge was competent to refer the consideration of the matter to any other body as well as the Board of General Purposes. He saw that Bro. Havers shook his head, but still the case was so, and innumerable instances might be quoted to prove that Grand Lodge had at all times possessed a power of supervision over the proceedings of the Board of General Purposes. (Hear, hear). He knew there was a vast deal of business to be that evening disposed of, and he was therefore unwilling to further occupy their attention; nor would he at all have trespassed upon their time, were it not that on his conscience and on his soul he believed the prerogatives of the independent members of Grand Lodge were perilled. (Laughter). He could now refer to a period of twenty-five years spent in Masonry, and he boldly asked any one to point to a single act of his inconsistent with the tenets of the Craft. He cared for no man's displeasure, and he courted no man's favour; and so long as he had power to do so, he would stand up, if he were to stand up alone, and support the privileges of the brethren in Grand Lodge. If Grand Lodge now confirmed the resolutions to which he objected, they would give the executive the power to put whatever interpretation they wished upon the laws of the Craft. ("No, no!") He must be met by better arguments than "No, no!" and he should like some brother to prove to him, that the Grand Master had the power to say that he would not put an amendment which was in conformity with Masonic law. Taking the assumption that he was not justified, he would ask them, were they prepared to confirm the minutes? ("Time, time!") Brethren might cry "Time, time!" but in debating a matter like that before Grand Lodge, time was well spent; and if he occupied six or ten evenings and succeeded in preserving the privileges and prerogatives of the independent members of the Grand Lodge, he should feel the time had not been wasted, but that he had conferred a benefit upon the Craft. (Laughter). He wanted to know if it could be made apparent to him, that the Grand Master was justified in refusing to put his amendment. He took his stand on the Book of Constitutions, and asked Grand Lodge to decide whether he was right or wrong. (Cheers).

Bro. Geo. Barrett seconded the amendment.

The M.W. Grand Master then said, Brethren, as I have been asked certain questions by Bro. Whitmore, and as my decision upon a motion of his has been impugned by him, it is my duty to rise to answer his questions, and give him the explanation he asks. I assure you, I shall not occupy one tenth the time which he has done, and I hope to answer his questions and confirm the justice of my decision in a manner that few members of Grand Lodge will question—some I have no doubt will. (Laughter). I adhere entirely to my decision, and I am prepared to justify it. (Cheers). Indeed, there is no one decision of mine, of the justice of which I am more confident, and I shall now very shortly lay before you my reasons for it. Bro. Whitmore moved a resolution to add certain members to the Board of General Purposes, for the purpose he has mentioned to you. The law says that the Board of General Purposes has the direction of every thing relating to the furniture and building of Grand Lodge; and the next clause says, that the Board has likewise the care and regulation of all the concerns of Grand Lodge. Now, brethren, I maintain that it was not competent for him to move such an amendment without first rescinding those laws. Bro. Whitmore quotes the Book of Constitutions, that Grand Lodge alone has the inherent power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft, and of altering, repealing, and abrogating them, always taking care that the ancient landmarks of the Order be preserved. That clause is the ample justification of my decision. I do not deny the right of Grand Lodge to make what alterations it may please with regard to the powers of the Board of General Purposes, or of any other Board; but I do say, that in order to have enabled him to put his amendment, he should have looked to this law, and regularly proposed the appointment of a new Board, to take charge of the furniture and buildings of Grand Lodge, before he ventured to take that power from the Board of

General Purposes. (Cheers). If my interpretation of the law is not the correct one, I must give up all attempts to interpret the laws of the Craft; but as I have already said, I feel more confident of the justice of this decision, than any other I have here laid down, and I still hold myself confidently to that decision.

Bro. Binckes was proceeding to address Grand Lodge, when—

The M.W. Grand Master interposed and said—I put it to Bro. Binckes, whether, after my decision has been impugned and I have explained it, it is right for him to continue to discuss it.

Bro. Binckes considered this a great constitutional question, involving the rights of the Craft, else he would not have ventured to take a part in the discussion of it. The Most Worshipful Grand Master had thought it right to quote words from the Book of Constitutions by which he wished to be judged, but if he read the words that followed those which he had quoted, and considered them, he would, he thought, come to a different opinion.

Bro. Roxburgh rose to order. The M.W. Grand Master ruled that a certain interpretation of a certain law was the correct one, and had explained his reasons for doing so, and the brethren were therefore bound to yield obedience to that decision. If the law was so ambiguous as to admit of a second interpretation, their duty was to amend it, but no brother had a right to occupy the time of Grand Lodge in canvassing the decision of the Grand Master.

Bro. Binckes regretted Bro. Roxburgh had not waited for a few minutes to hear his (Bro. Binckes's) observations.

Bro. Roxburgh held that Grand Lodge could not discuss the propriety of the Grand Master's decision, and he hoped his lordship would, if it were persevered in, exercise his authority and put it down at once.

The M.W. Grand Master—I may perhaps save the time of Grand Lodge by anticipating Bro. Binckes and reading the remainder of the clause to which he has referred. It is as follows:—"The Grand Lodge has also the power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular Lodges, or to individual brethren; which it may exercise either of itself, or by such delegated authority as in its wisdom and discretion it may appoint." Now, there is nothing there about the building and furniture, and as it says nothing of taking away from the Board of General Purposes its power and functions, I look upon the objection to my ruling as utterly futile. I as Grand Master, lay down the law, and if any brother objects to my ruling, let him give notice of motion to alter the law itself. (Cheers).

Bro. Binckes then stated that, in deference to his Masonic allegiance he should forbear to further discuss the matter, but as a man and as a Mason he protested against the decision of the M.W. Grand Master. ("Oh," and laughter).

The minutes were then confirmed, with only three or four dissentients.

#### ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER.

Bro. Crombie then said—Brethren, I had the honour at the last meeting of Grand Lodge to nominate our M.W. Grand Master for re-election, and I now rise to propose to you a resolution which will be carried unanimously, without amendment. It would be useless for me to dwell upon his lordship's merits and high qualifications for the office, as you are all aware of his business habits, his urbanity, his firmness, and above all his uniform good temper. I hope that we may long have the opportunity of re-electing him to that chair, where I hope he will ever enjoy that confidence of the brethren which will enable him to preside over the Craft with comfort and satisfaction to himself. I propose that the Right Hon. Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, be our Grand Master for the ensuing twelve months.

Bro. Bohm seconded the proposal of Bro. Crombie.

Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, as Deputy Grand Master, put the motion, which was carried by an overwhelming majority (amidst loud cheers), only eight hands being held up for the contrary.

Bro. Jennings, Grand Director of Ceremonies, then proclaimed the Right Hon. Thomas Dundas, Earl of Zetland, Lord Dundas, a Baronet of England, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire, &c., &c., as M.W.

Grand Master for the ensuing twelve months, and called upon the brethren to salute him in the usual manner.

The M.W. Grand Master having so received the salutations of the brethren, said, Brethren—as there is much important business to be disposed of this evening, I should think myself very ungrateful for your kindness if I were to interpose by a long speech between you and it. I most heartily thank you for the kindness with which you have so long regarded me, and for the confidence which you have again and again reposed in me. Believe me, brethren, my most anxious desire is to work for the benefit of Grand Lodge, and for the welfare of the Craft in general.

#### ELECTION OF GRAND TREASURER.

Bro. Barrett then proposed that Bro. Samuel Tomkins be reelected Grand Treasurer. Bro. Symonds seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem. con.*

#### GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The M.W. Grand Master next said—Brethren, before I express to you my views upon the question of the Grand Lodge of Canada, I shall call on the Grand Secretary to read to you the whole of the correspondence, including an un-official letter from the Grand Master of Canada, addressed to myself, and which, though in some respects private, I feel justified under the circumstances in laying before you.

The Grand Secretary here read the following correspondence:—

“Freemasons’ Hall, London, Dec. 16th, 1858.

“Dear Sir and R.W. Brother,—Your letter of the 13th November, with enclosures, arrived here on the 30th, and I immediately laid them before the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who had just reached London, in order to attend the Grand Lodge on the following day.

“You are aware that by our laws it is ordered that no business shall be brought into discussion in the Grand Lodge, without notice being previously given at the General Committee, which meets on the Wednesday fortnight before the quarterly communication; but the Grand Master having heard that a communication was likely to be forwarded, announcing that arrangements had been made for the junction of the two previously existing ruling Masonic bodies in Canada West, and his lordship being desirous that if such a communication did arrive it might immediately be taken into consideration, directed notice to be given at the General Committee, on the 17th November, that in case of official intimation being received of the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, he would bring forward a motion having reference to that body, with a view to its recognition, should circumstances justify such a course.

“Although the circumstances under which the Grand Lodge of Canada has been formed have been before the Grand Master in an unofficial form for some months past, the late period at which the official notification arrived, might have justified delay; still, his lordship feeling strongly the desirableness of some conclusion being arrived at without waiting a period of three months; and the tenour of your communication leading him to the belief that the new Grand Lodge of Canada was actuated by a spirit of truly Masonic feeling and enlarged views for the welfare of our cherished Craft—did not hesitate to suggest for the consideration of the Grand Lodge the following motion, which was adopted with a cordial and Masonic confidence, viz., ‘That official intimation having been received of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Canada, this Grand Lodge recognizes that body as an independent Grand Lodge, having jurisdiction over the province hitherto known as Canada West, and expresses its desire to entertain henceforth with it such a cordial and fraternal intercourse as will serve to promote the interests of Masonry in both countries.’ And a resolution was unanimously passed, that the M.W. Grand Master be requested to communicate in appropriate terms to the Grand Lodge of Canada the resolution to which the Grand Lodge had come upon the question.

“Acting upon these resolutions, the M.W. Grand Master commands me to say that he most cordially extends the right hand of fellowship to the M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, formed by the junction of the late Provin-

cial Grand Lodge of Canada West and the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, and acknowledges the independence of that body.

"As however there are some few Lodges in Canada West who have signified their desire to retain their attachment to, and immediate connection with, the Grand Lodge of England, from whom they received their warrants, the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master feel that they are not at liberty to withdraw their protection from such Lodges against their will, and therefore claim for them from the Grand Lodge of Canada recognition of their present position with all their Masonic privileges, and those of their members respectively. The M.W. Grand Master feels that this is simply an act of justice, and based on the same principle as that enunciated in your communication, of the satisfaction which an affectionate parent would derive from the well doing of a son who, having arrived at years of maturity and settled in a foreign land, was able to manage for himself without abating in the slightest degree his filial love; or in the same way that affectionate parent would derive satisfaction in assisting and protecting another son who was anxious to remain with him; nor ought that parent to compel him to quit the household while he was desirous of continuing in it.

"From a perusal of the document forwarded by you, the M.W. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England distinctly understand—and they as distinctly stipulate—while making this recognition of the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, that the districts of Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia (provinces now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England) form no part thereof; and that their Provincial or District Grand Officers, and the officers and members of the subordinate Lodges, and their several acts and certificates, and the certificates and acts of the Grand Lodge of England in regard to them, shall be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Canada and its several Lodges, with that cordial goodwill and fraternal feeling which alone can maintain the honour, the unity, and the advantages of the great Masonic family in its various branches and ramifications throughout the nations of the earth.

"I have the honour to be, dear sir and R.W. Brother,

"Yours faithfully and fraternally,"

(Signed)

"Wm. GRAY CLARKE, G. Sec.

"Thos. B. Harris, Esq., Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Canada."

"Grand Lodge of Canada, Grand Secretary's Office,

"Hamilton, C.W., 24th January, 1859.

"Dear Sir and Right Worshipful Brother,—I am commanded by the M.W. Grand Master to transmit you the enclosed extracts from the minutes of a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held at Toronto on the 19th inst., in reference to your letter of the 16th Dec., 1858.

"The spirit which actuated Grand Lodge in coming to this resolution, and which is clearly shown in its terms, was, a sincere desire for the ultimate peace and harmony of the Craft throughout the province; and the members of Grand Lodge from the eastern districts were the most anxious that the resolution in question should be adopted.

"It is hoped that the action of the Grand Lodge of England will not be such as to revive and perpetuate in Canada those distinctions made in former times by arbitrary territorial boundary lines, which were never of any benefit, and whose removal by judicious enactment of the imperial and provincial legislatures has been of the greatest advantage to the province.

"I have the honour to remain, dear sir and R.W. Brother,

"Yours faithfully and fraternally,

"Wm. Gray Clarke, Esq.,

"THOMAS B. HARRIS.

"Grand Sec., Grand Lodge of England."

"Grand Sec.

[ENCLOSURE].

"Grand Lodge of Canada, Grand Secretary's Office,

"Hamilton, Canada West,

"Extract from minutes—

"The letter from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England,

of the 16th December, 1858, having been read, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“Be it resolved—That whilst the Grand Lodge of Canada notes with pleasure the word recognition, contained therein, and the promptitude of the Grand Lodge of England with reference thereto, they are under the necessity of calling attention to an error with respect to their territorial jurisdiction in making the proffered recognition apply to Canada West, and they therefore await the recomunication of the same, made perfect in this respect.”

“It may be named that the Grand Lodge of England properly excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as they form no part of Canada, but are irregular in applying such exclusion to Canada East, as the Grand Lodge of Canada embraces the entire province of East and West or Upper and Lower Canada, which were united into one province in 1843.

“The Grand Lodge of Canada merely desires to allude to the well recognized principle of Mason jurisprudence that ‘more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist in the same kingdom, state, or territory, without destroying that unity which must be admitted as forming the basis of all Masonic legislation.’

“A true copy.

“Given under my hand and seal of the Grand Lodge at Hamilton, the 24th day of January, A.L. 5859, A.D. 1859.

“THOS. B. HARRIS, Grand Sec.”

“Grand Lodge of Canada, Office of the Grand Master,

“Simcoe, C.W., 9th February, 1859.

“Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,—Impressed with the belief that in all your Masonic acts you have ever been prompted by an anxious desire to promote the best interests of the Order; believing also, that from the high esteem with which you are regarded, not only by the Masons of England, but by the Craft generally in all parts of the world, that you will take an enlarged and liberal view of all matters affecting the prosperity and general standing of our Order; and professing at the same time, on my own part, an earnest desire to perpetuate, on a correct basis, the principles, practice, and tenets of Masonry on this continent, I have ventured, in the true spirit of fraternity, to address you personally, in the hope that a frank, although necessarily brief statement of facts, may have a tendency to remove certain impressions which appear to exist in your lordship’s mind, with reference to the present condition of Canadian Masonry. Without, therefore, referring directly to the more immediate causes which led to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada, there was a consideration which, I may state incidentally, powerfully impelled the brethren here to take that important step, and that was a desire to be in a position to imitate the noble example set by the Masons of England, in the establishment of their benevolent institutions for charitable and educational purposes. In order to enable them to take the necessary steps, to secure this most desirable object; and fully believing, at the same time, that the best interests of Masonry would be advanced and secured by the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, the Masons of united Canada, without any diminution of fraternal regard or respect for those grand bodies from which they formerly hailed, declared their Masonic independence. The propriety and correctness of this proceeding has now been generally admitted, and the results already arrived at, prove conclusively the wisdom and policy of the course.

“In that part of our province called Upper Canada, there are, I believe, only two Lodges at present working under English warrants. In Lower Canada, in the district of Quebec and Three Rivers, there are only three; and these are all located in the city of Quebec. In the district of Montreal and William Henry there are only four English Lodges, and these are all in the city of Montreal; three of these latter Lodges were represented at the convention, and took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The warrants by which these Lodges were working were surrendered to the Prov. Grand Master of that district, with the view, and with the distinct understanding, as I am informed, that they were orthwith to be returned to England; but that official having succeeded in inducing

certain members of the craft to accept these warrants, Lodges were again opened under them. It appears, therefore, that in the whole eastern part of Canada there are now only seven English Lodges, and these seven Lodges are controlled by and are represented in two Prov. Grand Lodges; while in that section of the province, which formerly constituted the district of Montreal and William Henry there are now twelve Lodges, working under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada. In the published report of the proceedings of the December meeting of your Grand Lodge, your lordship is said to have remarked, in the course of the debate upon Canadian matters, that "recognition must precede negotiation." The correctness of this apothegm is indisputable; and while the Masons of Canada received with the liveliest satisfaction this acknowledgment of the correctness of their position from a Grand Lodge from which so many of them originally hailed—and while I, as their Grand Master, gladly receive and warmly reciprocate the fraternal feeling which you, Most Worshipful Sir, so kindly expressed through your Grand Secretary—I feel, and the Masons of Canada feel, that the act was deprived of much of its grace by the attempt to limit the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

"I have ever held and frequently expressed the opinion, that any subordinate Lodges preferring to continue under their English warrants had a perfect and undoubted right to do so, and were entitled not only to a recognition from us, but to all their Masonic privileges. These would have been cheerfully conceded—but beyond this we cannot go; and I can scarcely imagine that you, Most Worshipful Sir, or the members of the Grand Lodge in England, knowing the importance of Masonic unity, would, upon mature consideration, ask us to do more. Would it not, I venture to ask; be more in accordance with true Masonic principle, and have a tendency to raise still higher the character of the Craft in the eyes of the world, were the Grand Lodge of England, with that magnanimity which has heretofore distinguished its acts, to take the earliest opportunity of announcing to those seven Lodges in Lower Canada, that in consequence of the recent events which had transpired in Canada, no new warrants would be issued in that province; and that although the continuance of their connection would give pleasure and satisfaction, it was for them seriously to consider whether the best interests of the Order would not be advanced by uniting with their brethren and fellow subjects in the Grand Lodge of Canada, a body now established and recognized by the Masonic world.

"In July next, I shall retire from the proud position which for the last few years I have occupied among the Masons of Canada; the many difficulties which lay in our path have been overcome, and Masonry has at length attained a position which must soon lead to the most desirable results. It would be most gratifying to me, on leaving the Oriental chair, to feel that the cloud which has so long lowered over the Masons of England and Canada had been at length dispersed, and that the link which for so many years had connected us in the bonds of brotherly love and friendship, although strained had not been broken, but, in a new and nobler form, had united us more closely and indissolubly together.

"There are now a hundred and thirteen Lodges in working under warrants from this Grand Lodge, the majority of which I have visited, for the purpose of inspecting their work. Composed as these Lodges are of Masons coming from nearly every part of the world, I found, as a natural consequence, a great diversity in their mode of working, and I have laboured earnestly, in order to introduce a uniform system of work among them. This great object, I am happy to say, is now in a fair way of being accomplished; the English mode has been adopted as a basis, and the committee, to whom the matter has been entrusted will soon be in a position to exemplify the result of their labours and research.

"I have instructed the Grand Secretary to forward to you copies of our printed proceedings since our organization, with specimens also of our warrants, certificates &c., of which I beg of your acceptance.

"The subject of the appointment of representatives will, in all probability, soon be brought up for consideration, and I need only say how gladly and gratefully I would receive any suggestion which you, Most Worshipful Sir, might be pleased to offer.

"Indulging in the hope that a full recognition, based upon mutual confidence and Masonic principle, will be properly accorded,

"I have the honour to be, Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,

"Yours fraternally,

"Wm. M. WILSON,

"Grand Master of the Masons in Canada,

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland,

"Grand Master of Masons in England,

"&c., &c., &c."

The M.W. Grand Master then said—Brethren, in conformity with the notice which I have put upon the paper I shall proceed to state to you as concisely and as shortly as I can, the views I entertain on this question. When the subject came before us at the last Grand Lodge I was not aware that the Grand Lodge of Canada claimed a jurisdiction over the entire province; I was under the impression that all our Canadian brethren asked was an independent Grand Lodge for Canada West. It seems we were mistaken upon that point, and now, after having anxiously considered the matter, I am of opinion that we ought to comply with their request; and I shall advise Grand Lodge to accede gracefully and at once to their claim, and recognize them as the Grand Lodge of Canada. At the same time I have thought it my duty to stipulate for the recognition and protection, in all their Masonic rites, of those brethren in Canada who still hold firm in their allegiance to this Grand Lodge. It appears that there are altogether only seven Lodges who still hail from us, and it is likely that two or three of them will be soon extinct. I have not a doubt, from the kindness and fraternal feeling manifested in the letter you have heard read, that I shall be able to secure that protection for English Masons in Canada which I think it my bounden duty to claim for them. The only thing in the settlement of the question which appears difficult, is, that we have still a Provincial Grand Master in Quebec, but I believe that he has intimated his intention to retire. There has been no Provincial Grand Lodge held in Montreal for some years past, so that we may look upon that province as extinct. I feel confident the Grand Lodge of Canada will accede to the demand I propose to make to it, and acknowledge our Provincial Grand Master so long as he may retain office as ruler of the Lodges which still hold under us; and we shall in turn assure them that we shall issue no new warrants for the district, and therefore, in course of time, the English Lodges will become altogether extinct. There is one suggestion, however, to which I cannot accede. They suggest that we should ask the English Lodges in Canada whether it would not be better for them to give up their warrants to us, and at once place themselves under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Canada. That is a recommendation which ought not to be given by us, and I am convinced that on explanation it will appear to the Canadian Brethren themselves an improper suggestion, for I cannot but say that a kind spirit and a most fraternal feeling towards this Grand Lodge pervades the Canadian brethren. I have seen copies of the warrant, and certificates of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and they are facsimiles of our own, showing, in a most conclusive manner, that in those matters, as in all their working, they are anxious to adopt the policy and construction of the Grand Lodge of England. Nothing can, I think, be more satisfactory to the Grand Lodge. There is no brother in this country who has any feeling, or who has an anxious desire for the good of Masonry, but must rejoice to find it flourish in all parts of the world, and see the brethren acknowledge those laws which conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the Craft. That is my feeling, and is, I am sure, the feeling of every brother in England. There is one point I would call your attention to, because it very much confirms what I have frequently expressed with respect to the secession of the Canadian Lodges. It appears, from the correspondence before us, that the most powerful motive which influenced them was a desire to establish charitable institutions for educational purposes, and for the relief of aged and distressed Masons and their widows, similar to those we have in this country. This I think shows pretty plainly that it was not owing entirely to the neglect of Grand Lodge, that they were induced to withdraw from



us, and establish an independent Grand Lodge of their own. They had, it seems, higher and better motives for their secession. These motives you will, I know, fully appreciate, and very warmly recognize. Then the question arises, how it is best to proceed with regard to the negotiations for the settlement of the question—negotiations which must of necessity be of a delicate nature, and require great care. If it should be the opinion of Grand Lodge, that they should be placed in the hands of the Grand Master, I shall be most willing to undertake the task. If on the contrary, Grand Lodge should think it better that it should itself enter upon these negotiations, I shall have nothing to say against its decision; but as it will be necessary that notice should be given of the resolutions to be submitted to our consideration, I shall call a special Grand Lodge, that no time may be lost in meeting the wishes of the Canadian brethren. It is for you now to take one or other of these alternatives, and in conclusion I have only to hope that I have made myself perfectly understood.

Bro. Gregory said that, although there was not, in the reply received from the Grand Lodge of Canada, the same suavity which characterized the letter in which the Grand Secretary had communicated to the Canadian brethren the resolution adopted at the last Grand Lodge—they were to look, for the true interpretation of it, to the letter which the M.W. Grand Master had received from the Grand Master of Canada. Seeing the way in which the M.W. Grand Master had anticipated the feelings of the Canadian brethren, he (Bro. Gregory) would venture to submit that the conclusion of the negotiations should be left in his hands, especially as it was a subject a little warmth of temper upon which might lead to irreconcilable estrangement. Looking at the difficulty of the alternative, and the delay which must necessarily occur, and being fully confident that the M.W. Grand Master would fully maintain the dignity of Grand Lodge, he would move a resolution to the effect that—"Grand Lodge having heard the statements from the throne, requests that the M.W. Grand Master will be pleased to take such steps for the full recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada and for the establishment of a fraternal good feeling with our Canadian brethren as he may consider to be consistent with the honour of this Grand Lodge, and with a just consideration for those Lodges which may desire to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge of England." This he considered the simplest, most dignified, and most honourable way of terminating all the difficulties between the Masons in Canada and the Grand Lodge of England.

Bro. Beech, M.P., seconded the motion, and said, that as one who had from the first taken a great interest in the question pending between the Canadian Brethren and the Grand Lodge, he fully approved of the settlement of the question being left in the hands of the Grand Master, as being the course most courteous to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and best calculated to avoid all future misunderstandings.

Bro. Whitmore protested against any resolution being put to Grand Lodge, which had not been referred to the Board of Masters.

Bro. Havers, on the contrary, maintained that according to the Book of Constitutions this was a subject which fell immediately under the cognizance and jurisdiction of the M.W. the Grand Master.

Bro. Binckes felt there was no earthly use in protesting against the course now proposed to be adopted. He wished Grand Lodge would leave matters of feeling, and come to matters of fact. It was now proposed to agree to a resolution of which they had had no previous notice; whereas six months ago, when similar documents had been brought before Grand Lodge, a Brother who attempted to found a resolution upon them was stopped because no notice had been given of it.

Bro. Dobie thought it better to withdraw the resolution, and leave the matter entirely in the hands of the M.W. Grand Master.

The Rev. Bro. Cox supported the resolution, and hoped the brethren would not be intimidated or put down by clamour.

The motion was then put and carried by an immense majority.

#### TASMANIA.

A letter from Bro. Toby, of Hobart Town, surrendering the warrant of Lodge No. 781, was then read, but no resolution taken on it. In reference to it, however,

The M.W. Grand Master said—Brethren you have now heard read the letter of Bro. Toby in explanation of his conduct, and of the other brethren members of Lodge No. 781: I very much regret the decision they have come to, and I cannot but think that in returning the warrant of the Lodge they have acted contrary to law. The whole circumstances are now under my consideration, and I hope I shall be able to make such an arrangement of the province as will still prevent disputes and future dissensions.

#### THE COLONIAL BOARD.

The report of the Colonial Board, which appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine* of February 23, was then laid before the brethren.

Upon the reading of this report some conversation took place between Bro. Evans and the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Victoria, Bro. Capt. Clarke, in reference to the fees paid by the colonial Lodges, the result of which was, that the report was received, and the consideration of the subject referred back to the Board with power to act.

#### BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The Grand Secretary then read the report of the Board of Benevolence, which stated that in December fourteen petitioners were relieved to the extent of £151; in January, five others to the extent of £60; and in February, six more to the extent of £70. The Board recommended the grant of £100 to the widow of a Calcutta brother, three grants of £50 each, and one of £40 to brethren connected with the provinces. These recommendations were on the statement of each case—the statements were most painful—at once acceded to.

#### THE REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The report of the Audit Committee, from which it appeared there was a balance of £147 0s. 10d to the credit of the Benevolent Fund, and one of £1,134 10s. 5d. to that of the Board of General Purposes, was, on the motion of Bro. Roxburgh, entered on the minutes.

It being now past eleven, the M.W. Grand Master having complained that many of the brethren who filled the Lodge at the commencement of the evening should, in contravention of the Book of Constitutions, have left before the real business of the Craft was entered upon, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form and with solemn prayer.

## METROPOLITAN.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*Wednesday, March 9th.*—Lodges, Fidelity (3), Freemasons' Tavern; Enoch (11), ditto; Union of Waterloo (13), Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich; Keut (15), Three Tuns, Southwark; Athelstan (19), *George and Blue Boar*; Royal Naval (70), Freemasons' Tavern; Virivian (103), White Hart, College Street, Lambeth; Eastern Star (112), Old Globe, Mile End; Justice (173), Royal Albert, Doplford; Pilgrim (289), Ship and Turtle; Zetland (725), Adam and Eve, Kensington; Belgrave (1051), Gun Tavern, Pimlico

*Thursday, 10th.*—Lodges, Friendship (6), Thatched House; Regularity (108), Freemasons Tavern; Friendship (248), Ship and Turtle; Bank of England (329), Radley's Hotel; Polish (788), Freemasons' Tavern; Canonbury (955), Canonbury Tavern, Islington.

*Friday, 11th.*—Lodges, Caledonian (156), Ship and Turtle; Bedford (183), Freemasons' Tavern; Union (195), London Tavern; High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Northumberland Park, Tottenham.

*Saturday, 12th.*—Lodge, Phoenix (202), Freemasons' Tavern.

*Monday, 14th.*—Lodges, George and Corner Stone (5), Freemasons' Tavern; Fortitude and Old Cumberland (12), ditto; St. Alban's (32), London Coffee House; Domestic (206), Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane; Confidence (228), Anderton's Hotel; St. Andrew's East (269), London Tavern.

*Tuesday, 15th.*—Lodges, Mount Lebanon (87), Green Man, Tooley Street; Cadogan (183), Freemasons' Tavern; St. Paul's (229), London Coffee House; Camden (1006), Assembly House, Town. *Chapter.*—Mount Sinai (49), Anderton's Hotel. Board of General Purposes, at 3.

*Wednesday, 16th.*—Lodges, *Grand Stewards' Public Night*, Freemasons' Tavern; Royal York

(No. 7), ditto; United Mariners (33), Three Tuns, Southwark; St. George's (161), Globe Hotel, Greenwich; Sincerity (203), Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars; Oak (225), Radley's Hotel; Nelson (1002), Red Lion, Woolwich. *Encampment*.—Wednesday 16th, Kemys' Tynte, Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich.

*Thursday, 17th*.—Lodges, Globe (23), Freemasons' Tavern; Gihon (57), Bridge Hotel; Constitutional (63), Ship and Turtle; St. Mary's (76), Freemasons' Tavern; Temperance (198), Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe; Manchester (209), Auderton's Hotel; Westbourne (1035), Manor House Tavern, Paddington. *Chapter*.—Yarborough (812). *Encampment*.—Thursday, 17th, Observance, Thatched House Tavern.

*Friday, 18th*.—Lodges, Middlesex (167), Thatched House; Jordan (237), Freemasons' Tavern. *Encampment*.—St. George, Radley's Hotel.

*Saturday, 19th*.—Lodge, Honour and Generosity (194), London Tavern.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

ALBION LODGE (No. 9).—The members of this Lodge held their monthly meeting on Tuesday, March 1st, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Moring, W.M., presiding. Mr. Mawson was admitted in due form, and initiated into Freemasonry. The Lodge business being ended, the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, followed by the health of the initiates, Bros. Mawson and Neill, the last named brother having been initiated a few days since. An emergency meeting had been held in consequence of Bro. Neill expecting to leave England before the regular meeting night, but circumstances having delayed his departure, he was enabled to be present on this occasion. The initiates severally returned thanks, expressing their grateful acknowledgments for the kindness of their reception. "The Visitors" was then drunk. Bro. Crew, P.M., No. 1, returned thanks, and took the opportunity of dilating upon the merits of the Order, more particularly urging the claims of the Girls School, of which he had the honour to be the Secretary. He (Bro. Crew) was pleased to express his thanks to the excellent Treasurer of the Albion Lodge, Bro. Charles Lee, who had handsomely offered to represent this Lodge as a steward at the next anniversary festival. In offering his expression of gratitude he was giving the thanks of seventy little girls, who, but for this institution, might be wandering in the dark depths of despair. Bro. Crew concluded a most eloquent appeal by urging the brethren to visit the school, and judge of the happiness of the recipients of their bounty. Several other toasts followed, including the Master, to whom Bro. Poryman paid a just and well merited compliment for his admirable working in Lodge, and urbanity at the banqueting table. Several songs were well sung during the evening by Miss Ada Taylor, Bros. Beuler, Mitchell, Caste, Stevens, Crew, &c., and a happy evening concluded at an early hour; Bro. Taylor presided at the pianoforte.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, on Thursday, March 3. The Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer. The minutes of last Lodge were read and confirmed. Bros. Engel and Claisen were passed to the second degree. The Worshipful Master elect, Bro. Lundy, was then duly installed in the chair by the immediate P.M., Bro. Codnor, who went through the ceremony in a most able and satisfactory manner. The following officers were then appointed by the W.M.:—Bro. Dickie, S.W.; Bro. Ditchman, J.W.; Bro. Lewis, Secretary; Bro. Hales, S.D.; Bro. White, J.D.; Bro. Phelps, I.G.; Bro. Bradley, Tyler. The brethren, thirty in number, sat down to an excellent supper, and, after spending a pleasant evening, retired about twelve o'clock.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 93).—At a meeting held on Monday, Feb. 28th, at the Globe Hotel, Royal Hill, Greenwich, Bro. John Green, W.M., Bro. F. Ward was raised to the third degree. Bro. Nutt, P.M., No. 32, and Prov. Grand Steward afterwards took the chair and installed Bro. Holman, the W.M. elect, in the presence of twelve Past Masters. Bro. Nutt very impressively addressed the Master, Officers, and Brethren on their various duties. The W.M. appointed the following Brethren as his officers:—Bro. T. Tassell, S.W.; Bro. N. G. S. Bromley, J.W.; Bro. W. C. Penny, P.M. and Prov. Grand Steward, Sec.; Bro. J. T. Shepherd, S.D.; Bro. J. Collier, J.D.; Bro. J. Tyler, I.G.; Bro. Peckham, Steward. Bro. G. Potter, the Treasurer, and Bro. Beckett, the Tyler, were also invested. The auditors' report

of the finances of the Lodge, shewed a good balance in hand. All business ended, the Lodge was closed, and at nine o'clock, several of the Brethren, presided over by the new W.M., assembled round the social board. Bro. Holman, in acknowledging the cordial reception by which his name had been met, assured the Brethren that no efforts should be wanting on his part to bring the reputation of "the Pythagorean" equal to any Lodge for good working. Bro. Robinson, W.M., No. 164, and Bro. How, Prov. Grand Dir. of Cers., Herts, were among the visitors.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, March 1, at the Freemason's Tavern. Bro. Maney, W.M., presided, well supported by Bro. Swainston, S.W.; Bro. the Rev. J. Lachlin, J.W.; and the following P.Ms.:—Jackson, Kennedy, Nicholson, and Emmens. The first business was to raise Bros. Bryant, Crosley, and Edmond to the degree of M.M. The W.M. then passed Bros. Swinmock, Dixson, Allison, and Edwards to the second degree, and afterwards severally initiated Mr. James Gill, Mr. David Morrin, Mr. Thomas Matthews, Mr. William Hurlstone, and Mr. Luke Stannard into the mysteries of the Order. These ceremonies having been gone through, Bro. Emmens, Secretary and P.M., announced that the amount of Bro. P.M. Gurton's list, as steward of the Annuity Festival, was upwards of 60*l.*, and that, at the forthcoming festival for the Girls' School, Bro. Davis, I.G., would represent the Lodge as steward; and that Bro. Waters, S.D., would be the steward at the Boys' School festival. The Lodge being closed, between fifty and sixty brethren sat down to a splendid banquet, which having been disposed of, the W.M. gave "The Initiates," for which Bro. Hurlstone returned thanks in very appropriate terms. Bro. Crew then responded for the toast of "The Visitors," in his usual happy manner. "The health of the W.M." was proposed by Bro. Jackson, and responded to, after which the W.M. proposed "The Health of the P.Ms.," for which Bro. Emmens returned thanks. Bro. the Rev. J. Lachlin responded on the part of the Chaplains of the Lodge, and expressed his thanks for the very cordial manner in which on that, as well as on all former occasions the proposal of his health had been received by his brethren. To the brethren who had been that evening initiated, he could say that his own experience of five years had demonstrated to him, as their own would to them, the two grand principles of Freemasonry, brotherly love and truth, which were continually exercised in their Masonic profession. While he heartily desired that they themselves or their families might never require the exercise of the other great principle—namely, relief—yet he congratulated them upon the opportunity which would be afforded them of exercising that heavenly virtue in behalf of others by their supporting the noble institutions of Freemasonry. Bro. Lachlin enlarged on many other benefits of the Order, and resumed his seat amidst great applause. Several other toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren adjourned at an early hour, having spent an evening characterised by true Masonic feeling.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE (No. 281).—The first meeting since the installation of the W.M., took place on Thursday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The W.M., Bro. Messent, presided, supported by Bros. Alfred Richards, Potter, Paul West, Pierce Egan, Sarbourg, and Mills P.Ms.; and by Bros. W. Aubin, S.W.; Warr, S.D. The following visitors were present—Bros. Logan, Prov. G. Reg. for the Channel Islands; W. Wade, W.M., No. 103; W. H. Green, No. 310; A. G. Roxburgh, No. 812; and G. Taylor, No. 778. A ballot was taken on behalf of Mr. George Stiff; the result having been declared unanimous for his admission, he was introduced in due form, and impressively initiated into the privileges of the Order, the ceremony of initiation being performed by Bro. Egan, P.M., the candidate being an old friend of his. Bros. Henry Browne and Dr. Purdie were entrusted with the Fellow Crafts degree, the W.M. performing this ceremony for the first time in excellent style. Thanks were voted to the auditors, Bros. Percival, Aubin, and others, for the satisfactory way they had gone through the accounts, a good balance being found in favour of the Lodge. A long discussion took place upon a communication from the President of the Board of General Purposes, respecting the proposition to devote the Freemasons' Tavern, and contiguous buildings, entirely to Masonic purposes. As it was considered that more time would be necessary to discuss the subject, than could be devoted to it this evening, it was

arranged that a Lodge of Emergency should be held on the 17th inst., for that especial purpose. The Lodge being closed, the brethren retired to banquet, which was followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. Messent proposed the health of Bro. Stiff, the newly initiated brother. Bro. Stiff, in returning thanks, assured the brethren he had always made it a rule, "that whatever was worth doing, was worth doing well." As he had entered upon Freemasonry, it was his determination to endeavour to profit by any instruction the brethren might vouchsafe him. Bro. Alfred Richards proposed the health of the W.M., paying some well deserved compliments to Bro. Messent. The Master acknowledged the honour, and hoped to carry out his year of office to the satisfaction of the brethren, and trusted to transmit his office to his successor pure and unsullied as he received it. Several other toasts followed, the brethren retiring at an early hour. During the evening Bro. Crew visited the Lodge, and with his usual eloquence dilated upon the merits of the Masonic charities, more particularly the Girls School, for which he selected a steward to represent the St. Andrew's Lodge at the next festival. A vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded upon the minutes, to Bro. Messent, for his presentation to the Lodge of some handsome additions to its regalia.

PANMURE LODGE, (No. 1022).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, Feb. 28th, at the Swan Hotel, Stockwell. Bro. John G. Thomas, P.M., in the absence of the W.M., presided. Every officer of the Lodge was present, who were assisted by Bros. Farmer, P.M. and Treas.; J. K. Warren, P.M. and Sec.; Bro. Dean, P.M., and several other P.M.s. The Lodge having been opened in due form, the W.M. proceeded to initiate Mr. Hughes, of Maidstone, and Mr. Johnson, of Kennington Park, into the mysteries of Freemasonry, in a most impressive manner. Two Brothers joined the Lodge. Business being ended, about twenty-four of the Brethren sat down to a most excellent banquet, the W.M. presiding, and adjourned at an early hour.

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## PROVINCIAL.

### BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Royal Clarence (81), Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Wednesday, 16th, ditto, at 7. Friday, 18th. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½. *Mark*.—Thursday, 17th; Canynegs (S.C.), ditto, at 7.

### CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 16th, Zetland (782), Park Hotel, Birkenhead, at 4; Thursday, 17th, Unity (334), Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield, at 7; Industry (465), Norfolk Arms, Hyde, at 7; Combermere (880), Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, at 5.

### CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, March 16th, Cornubian (659), Crotch's Hotel, Hayle at 7.

### DERBYSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, March 14th, Devonshire (908), Norfolk Arms, Glossop, at 7.

### DEVONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Sun (123), Globe Hotel, Exmouth, at 5; Sincerity (224), St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, at 7; Tuesday, 15th, Charity (270), King's Arms Hotel, Plymouth, at 7.

### DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Montague (063), Lion Inn, Lyme Regis, at 7 Wednesday, 16th, Amity (100), Masonic Hall, Poole, at 7.

## DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, St. Hilda's (292), Golden Lion Hotel, South Shields, at 7; Tuesday, 15th, Grauby (146), Freemasons' Hall, Durham, at 7; Thursday, 17th, St. Helen's (774), Masonic Hall, Hartlepool, at 7½.

GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry*, (No. 56).—At a meeting of this Lodge, held on Monday, 28th February, the Worshipful Master, Bro. C. J. Banister, was unanimously elected. The installation is to take place on the 28th March, but the banquet will not be held until the 30th, when it is to take place in conjunction with the Borough Lodge, No. 614.

## ESSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Star in the East (935), Private Rooms, Harwich, at 7; Tuesday, 15th, Angel (59), Cups Hotel, Colchester, at 7; Thursday, 17th, Good Fellowship (343), White Hart Hotel, Chelmsford, at 7; Saturday, 19th, Chigwell (663), King's Head, Chigwell, at 3.

COLCHESTER.—*Angel and United Lodges*.—(Nos. 59 and 988).—On Tuesday, March 1st, about thirty of the Brethren of these Lodges met at the George Hotel, to present a farewell token of sympathy and respect to Bro. S. D. Forbes, the late host, who is leaving Colchester under very painful circumstances, arising from domestic affliction. In the unavoidable absence of the Masters of the two Lodges, the chair was occupied by Bro. Wm. Griffin, P.M. An excellent repast was served by the new host, Bro. Guiver; and the loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured; after which the chairman proposed the health of the Prov. Grand Master (R. J. Bagshaw, Esq., M.P.), and read a letter from that gentleman, expressing his regret that, being engaged on a committee of the House of Commons, he could not attend "to assist in this deserved compliment to one who has done so much to advance the cause of Masonry in this province." It may be here stated, that since Bro. Forbes's residence in Colchester, the Royal Arch Chapter of the Angel Lodge has been resuscitated, and a Knights' Templar Encampment founded, mainly through his exertions; he has passed the chair in the Angel Lodge; was secretary to the newly formed United Lodge; recently W.M. of the Harwich Lodge; and in 1857 was Junior Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The testimonial, consisting of an elegantly wrought silver cup and a purse of fifty sovereigns, having been placed on the table, the chairman said it now became his duty to propose the toast of the evening, and he wished that he was able to do it that justice which the subject of it deserved. When it was known that Bro. Forbes was about to remove to a distance, it naturally occurred to some of those who had been associated with him in Masonic proceedings that they ought not to allow him to leave Colchester without presenting him with some slight acknowledgment of the zeal he had displayed in the cause of Freemasonry while resident amongst them. The proposal, he was happy to say, was very warmly taken up by the brethren of both Lodges, and the result was the testimonial now before them, of which he begged Bro. Forbes's acceptance, accompanied with an expression of their sincere sympathy, and of regret at the loss which Freemasonry in the province of Essex would sustain by his removal. He would only add the hope that returning to her native air might be instrumental in restoring Mrs. Forbes to health; that his future career might be prosperous and happy; and that he would cherish a kindly and grateful recollection of those with whom he had been so intimately associated in Masonic brotherhood in Colchester and province of Essex generally. The chairman (Bro. Wm. Griffin) concluded by handing the testimonial to Bro. Forbes, whose health was drunk with Masonic honours. The cup bore the following inscription:—"This cup, with a purse of fifty sovereigns, was presented to Bro. Saml. D. Forbes, on his leaving Colchester, by the brethren of this town and neighbourhood, in testimony of their esteem and regard." Bro. Forbes, in reply, assured the brethren that he felt more gratitude than he could find words to express for the very handsome testimonial they had so kindly presented to him. He should ever look back with pleasure to the period he had lived in Colchester, and he left it with much regret. He had always endeavoured to do his duty as a Mason; and probably at times his zeal might have carried him further than was agreeable to

others; but he had been anxious that the younger members of the Order should persevere in learning their duties, so as to be able to relieve those who had for years borne the burden and heat of the day; and whatever errors he might have committed he trusted they would be considered errors of the head rather than of the heart. He had always received great kindness at the hands of the brethren of the province; and that kindness had now been shown in the parting gift of an elegant and valuable cup, and its still more valuable contents. He could say no more than thank them from the bottom of his heart, and wish them all health, happiness, and prosperity."

#### HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 16th, Royal Sussex (426), Freemasons' Hall, Portsea, at 7; Thursday, 17th, Southampton (655), Freemasons' Hall, Southampton, at 7.

#### ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, March 14th, East Medina (204), Masonic Hall, Ryde, at 7.

#### KENT.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 16th, Royal Naval (621), Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, at 7; Friday, 18th, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

ASHFORD.—*Invicta Lodge* (No. 1011).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., Bro. B. Thorpe, W.M., Prov. Grand Sec., in the chair, on which occasion Bro. M. Fresson was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and Bro. W. G. Oliver passed to the second degree. On the 16th ult., a Lodge of Emergency was held to take into consideration the communication from the Board of General Purposes. Bro. Hallows, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W., pointed out the great benefits that he considered would accrue to the Craft from the proposed alterations, and after some discussion, in which the Brethren were unanimous as to the desirability of Masons' Lodges being held apart from taverns, the following resolution was adopted:—"That it is the opinion of the Brethren that the views expressed by the Board of General Purposes are entirely in accordance with Masonic principles, and are entitled to receive the general support of this Lodge; also that it is desirable that such part of the premises as may be necessary should be exclusively devoted to Masonic purposes."

#### LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 16th, Lime Stone Rock (481), Brownlow Arms, Clithero, at 7; St. John's (268), Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at 6½; Faith (847), New Inn, Openshaw, at 7; Friendship (344), Angel Hotel, Oldham, at 7; Thursday, 17th, Samaritan (358), Green Man, Bacup, at 7; Perseverance (432), Old Bell, Blackburn, at 8; Friday, 18th, Viriue (177), Masonic Rooms, Manchester, at 6. *Chapter*.—Monday, 14th, Perseverance (432), Old Bull, Blackburn, at 8. *Encampment*.—Friday, 18th, Hugh de Payens, Old Bull, Blackburn.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Thursday last, the 3rd instant, the quarterly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge for East Lancashire was held at the Peel Institute, Accrington.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at twelve o'clock, and at one o'clock, *jun.*, the following Prov. Grand Officers were present:—Bros. Albert Hudson Royds, Dep. Prov. G.M.; William Romaine Callender, *jun.*, Prov. G. Treas.; Thomas Faulkner Pollitt, Prov. G. Reg.; John Tunnah, Prov. G. Sec.; Thomas Parker, Prov. J.G.D.; Robert Munn, *jun.*, Prov. G. Supt. Works; Reuben Mitchell, Prov. G.S.B.; John Aspinwall, Prov. G. Organist; William Roberts, Prov. G. Purs.; William Dawson, Prov. G. Tyler; and four Prov. G. Stewards.

The Prov. Lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the sum of £10 voted as a donation to Bro. Pendlebury, of the Lodge of Faith, No. 430, Radcliffe Bridge.

The votes of the Province for the Royal Benevolent Fund for decayed Masons, were awarded to Bro. Barlow, of Haslingden; Bros. H. Maiden, of Bury, J. Shaw, of Accrington, and E. J. Marley, of Blackburn, were appointed auditors of the accounts for the past year, and the Lodge was closed in ancient and solemn form.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to the Hargreaves Arms Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, the Dep. Prov. G.M. presiding. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the proceedings passed off in the most harmonious and agreeable manner.

#### LANCASHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Sincerity (368), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4; Tuesday, 15th, Sefton (980), Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, at 6; Wednesday, 16th, Loyalty (101), Royal Hotel, Prescott, at 6; Harmony (845), Wheatsheaf, Ormskirk, at 5; Thursday, 17th, Ancient Union (245), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6; Friday, 18th, Mariners (310).—*Instruction*.—Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, March 17th, John of Gaunt (766), Three Crowns, Leicester, at 7.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, March 17th, Shakspeare (617), Town Hall Spilsby, at 6.

#### NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, March 14th, Faithful (100), Exchange Rooms, Harleston, at 7.

NORWICH.—*Perseverance Lodge*, (No. 258).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Lamb Inn, St. Peter of Mancroft, on the 24th February, and was fully attended. The business consisted of the passing Bros. Woolsey and Bocking, and initiating Messrs. Darken and Peurse; both ceremonies being very ably performed by Bro. James Dawburn, W.M. Several subscribing members were proposed, as well as two candidates for initiation. The question of the propriety of removing the Lodge to the Rampant Horse Inn, St. Stephen's (due and proper notice having been given to that effect), in consequence of the greatly increasing number of members, together with the probability of a change of the occupier of the Lamb Inn, was discussed; when, after mature deliberation, the proposition for removal was unanimously carried. The W.M. adverted to his having been recently called to Leicester on business, when ascertaining that the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, would hold its meeting during his stay, he determined to attend; and he took the present opportunity to mention the very marked and kind reception he experienced from the W. M. and all the members of that Lodge. He expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when an occasion would present itself that would enable him to shew to any brother from Leicester, visiting this Lodge, how highly the Officers and members of it appreciate the generous and cordial reception given to their Worshipful Master. On the suggestion of the W.M. the Lodge agreed to subscribe for the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, March 14th, Fidelity (652), Talbot Inn, Towcester, at 6.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, St. Peter's (706), Hope and Anchor, Byker, at 6; Wednesday, 16th, Northern Counties (586), Bell's Court, Newcastle, at 7; Friday, 18th, De Loraine (793), Freemasons' Hall, Newcastle, at 7. *Mark*.—Wednesday, 16th, Newcastle and Berwick (J.I.), Bell's Court, Newcastle, at 7.

NEWCASTLE.—*Newcastle-on-Tyne Lodge*, (No. 24).—The members of this Lodge met at the Masonic Hall, Bracket-street, Newcastle, on Thursday, March 3rd, when four gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of the Order by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M.; two Brethren passed to the second degree, by Bro. S. Bell, P.M.; and two raised to the third degree, by Bro. Antony Clapham, P.M.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, March 15th, Alfred (425), Masonic Hall, Oxford, at 7.



## SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Honour (528), Milson Street, Bath, at 8; Wednesday, 16th, Brotherly Love (412), Chough's Hotel, Yeovil, at 6½; Friday, 18th, Rural Philanthropic, Highbridge Inn, Huntspill, at 4. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 15th, Royal Cumberland (48), Masonic Hall, Bath, at 8.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, March 15th, Abbey (907), Private Room, Burton-on-Trent, at 6½; Wednesday, 16th, Sutherland (660), Town Hall, Burslem, at 6; Thursday, 17th, St. Martin's (115), Freemasons' Arms, Burslem, at 6; Friday, 18th, Sutherland of Unity (674), Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne, at 7; Noah's Ark (435), Navigation Inn, Tipton, at 7. *Chapter*.—Tuesday, 15th, St. Peter's (607), Star and Garter, Wolverhampton, at 6.

## SUFFOLK.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, March 15th, Apollo (383), White Hart, Beccles, at 7; Wednesday, 16th, Perfect Friendship (522), White Horse, Ipswich, at 7; Thursday, 17th, Virtue and Silence (417), Lion Hotel, Hadleigh, at 7; Unity (84), Suffolk Hotel, Lowestoft, at 7.

## SUSSEX.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Derwent (47), Swan Hotel, Hastings, at 8; Thursday, 17th, Wellington (426), Crown Inn, Rye, at 6; Friday, 18th, Royal Clarence (338), Ship Hotel, Brighton, at 5.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge, was held at the Old Ship Hotel, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., Bro. C. Woollven, in the chair, supported by several visiting brethren. The minutes of the previous Lodge were read and confirmed, and Bros. Smith and Russell having given proof of their efficiency in the former degree, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. elect, Bro. Alfred Moppett, was then installed into the chair, and proceeded to appoint his officers, viz.—Bros. Freeman, Nos. 394 and 1034, S.W.; W. Curtis, J.W.; Adell, P.M., Sec.; Marchant (absent, and to be appointed at next Lodge), S.D.; Challen, J.D.; Buckman, I.G. Bro. Woollven performed the ceremony of raising and installation very ably.

CHICHESTER.—*Lodge of Union* (No. 45).—At the regular meeting of this Lodge, held at the Lodge room, Council Chamber, Chichester, on Thursday, March 4th, the business consisted of two passings and three raisings. These being disposed of, a brother was admitted as joining member, and two gentlemen proposed for candidates for initiation. A proposition by Bro. James Powell, jun., P.M., relating to the regulation of the Lodge having been unanimously agreed to, the W.M., Bro. George Molesworth, announced that he had forwarded to the secretary of the Royal Benevolent Fund sixteen pounds, four shillings, including twenty-two annual subscriptions to the Widows Fund, and twenty-six to the Male Fund. The W.M. then called the attention of the brethren to the duty of the Craft, to give their cordial support to their recognized organ, the *Freemasons' Magazine*, and strongly recommended those present to become subscribers. Bro. W. H. Cottell, the indefatigable secretary of the Lodge, said, that without wishing to interfere with any brother's private subscription to the *Magazine*, he would at once propose that a copy be taken in at the expense of the Lodge for the use of the officers. This was carried unanimously. The Lodge closed in harmony, and adjourned till Thursday, April 8th.

LEWES.—*South Saxon Lodge* (No. 390).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, March 2nd. The W.M. Bro. William Verrall, Prov. G. Treas. presided. This being the meeting appointed for the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Gavin E. Pockock, P.M. and Prov. G. Sec., a large number of visitors attended, including Bro. Bannister, W.M., his Wardens and brethren from the Derwent Lodge, No. 47; Bro. I. Scott, W.M., his Wardens and brethren from Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 338; Bro. Moppett, W.M., his Wardens and brethren from Royal York Lodge, No. 324; Bro. Bacon, W.M., his Wardens and brethren from Royal Brunswick Lodge, No. 1034, &c. At half-past five o'clock upwards of fifty Brethren partook of a banquet at the Crown Inn, provided by

Bro. Wingham in his usual excellent style. Bro. W. Verrall, W.M., presided, supported on his right by Bro. Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M., and Bro. G. E. Pocock, P.M., on the left. Bros. Bridger and Barratt occupied the Wardens' chairs. "The Queen and the Craft," having been duly honoured, the W.M. gave the health of the Earl of Zeland, who was at this moment attending the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge. No brother could be kinder, and no brother has better intentions towards the Craft, or is more worthy of support than the M.W. Grand Master. If they would, as some have done, only attend the meetings of Grand Lodge, they would be delighted with the manner of the Grand Master, although this toast could not be received with greater enthusiasm than it always has been by the Sussex Masons. After the health of the Duke of Richmond, R.W. Prov. G.M., the W.M. then gave "The Health of Bro. Dalbiac, D. Prov. G.M." "who is with us this evening, but who desires it to be known that he is present as a member of this Lodge, and not only in his official capacity as D. Prov. G.M." The D. Prov. G.M. thanked the Brethren most cordially for the reiteration of their kind feelings towards him, and sincerely trusted that this year might be a flourishing one in the province, and hoped nothing would occur to prevent his meeting the Brethren in their several Lodges, and thus becoming better acquainted with them. The W.M. then handed his gavel to Bro. Dalbiac, and requested him to propose the next toast, he (the D. Prov. G.M.) being a P.M., and one of the oldest members of the South Saxon Lodge, resident in Lewes. Bro. Dalbiac said, I never rose with greater pleasure to speak, than on the present occasion. We are met together this evening to realize one of the attributes of Freemasonry, expressive of fraternal affection, and which, next to charity, was one of the greatest Masonic virtues. The members of the South Saxon Lodge are under the deepest obligations to Bro. G. E. Pocock; his untiring zeal and assiduity have brought this Lodge into a very different state to what it was four years since. Feeling satisfied that the mere expression of our thanks to him could not repay our debt of gratitude we determined upon some more prominent mark of our esteem, of which he is so eminently deserving. I am sure I need not further dilate upon the services of Bro. Pocock, nor upon our feelings towards him being those of universal regard and esteem, and which he richly merits. Highly gratified am I to see so many visitors this evening, including several from Hastings—a considerable distance—whose motives and feelings are kindred to our own. I am also delighted to see five W.M.s of Lodges in this province present, with their Wardens, which is another proof of the esteem in which Bro. G. E. Pocock is held in this province. The V.W. Brother then begged Bro. Pocock to accept an inkstand in testimony of the fraternal feeling and affection which the members of the South Saxon Lodge entertain towards him, adding—Sincerely do we wish you health and happiness, and may you be spared for many years to give us Masonic instruction and good advice. The inkstand is of exquisite workmanship, and black marble, the glasses mounted with silver Masonic emblems. In the centre is the Corinthian light upon the perfect ashlar of silver. The inscription on the ashlar is—"Presented to Bro. Gavin Elliott Pocock, P.M., Nos. 338 and 390, Provincial Grand Secretary, by the Brethren of the South Saxon Lodge, No. 390, as a memento of their esteem for his zeal in promoting the welfare of this Lodge, and their appreciation of his uniform kindness and urbanity to them. Lewes, March 2nd, A.D. 1859." Bro. Pocock (whose reception on rising to return thanks was most gratifying) said—It has been truly stated that gratitude holds a very high rank amongst those virtues which should exist in the breast of a Freemason, and if in this transitory life I may be confident of anything, it is this—that for the kind manner with which you have received the remarks of our D. Prov. Grand Master, and for this valued mark of your regard, the most sincere and earnest gratitude towards you cannot depart from my breast but with the last throb of my heart. Our D. Prov. Grand Master has been pleased to dicate upon my humble services in Freemasonry—I know the cordiality of his heart towards every brother, and to me he has always shown the greatest kindness; but, my brethren, you must make a little allowance for those remarks, well knowing that there exists in our ancient society an affection far more than brotherly, which delights in loosening the judgment when the object is to exalt the merits, or more especially when it is to extenuate the defects of a member of the Craft. Such

must have been the case with our D. Prov. Grand Master. I feel I do not deserve a tithe of what he has said of me and you have bestowed upon me. To you, my brethren, of the South Saxon Lodge, whose suffrages have placed me in the office whence I have derived this flattering testimony of your good will—by whose choice I became W.M. of No. 390, in 1858—to you I owe my most grateful acknowledgments. I sincerely wish that my abilities had been more adequate to the charge; but my great consolation has been, and still is, that however deficient I may have been in the discharge of those duties, no one can boast of a heart more desirous for the advancement of Freemasonry, more anxious for the prosperity of this Lodge, or more jealous for the reputation of the Lodges in Sussex. To the numerous visiting brethren who have paid us the great compliment of attending, some from a great distance, my hearty thanks are due. I trust that we shall all in this province continue to be as united, and to work as harmoniously together as during the last four years, that is, since the last reorganization of our Prov. Grand Lodge; if so, we shall not, as a province, be second to any in the kingdom. Already we have gained a reputation for the exertions made during the last four years; the working of our Lodges has improved, our numbers have increased, and the Masonic charities become known and supported. In the words of an eminent Masonic writer, "Let it ever be remembered that we are the successors of those who reared a structure to the honour of the G.A.O.T.U., which for wisdom, strength, and beauty, has never yet had any parallel. Let us all remember, that the beneficence of a superintending Father shields us; let us pray to participate in that sure hope of the future, which makes our present existence appear but a speck in comparison with the immensity of an immortal heritage. Let us assimilate in all the generous affections of that charity which tells us that kindness to all must be an oblation most acceptable to Him, who, in creating all could have no motive but their happiness." Brethren, the recollection of your great kindness and regard shall be most lively, and shall stimulate me to every exertion which may give me an opportunity of proving to you how much—how very much I value this memento of your regard and esteem. The W.M. proposed "The health of Bro. Bannister and the Visitors from Hastings." Bro. Bannister regretted that some other brother had not been selected to return thanks, and to do honour to Bro. Pocock, and continued as follows—A short time ago I visited this Lodge, when it numbered but ten members; pleased am I to see it in its present state—thanks to Bro. Pocock and other members, it now numbers nearly forty. I trust it may continue to prosper. Brethren, we wish you good night, as we must return to Hastings this evening. The D. Prov. G.M. proposed "The health of Bro. Verrall, W.M.;" in doing so he stated it was quite unnecessary to dilate upon the obligations due to Bros. Verrall, Wilkinson, Pocock, Bacon, and other brethren from Brighton, who assisted in bringing the Lodge to its present position. To Bro. Verrall, for so ably filling the office of W.M., we are deeply grateful, and most truly do we thank him. The W.M. said—Accept my warmest thanks, brethren, for the kind expression of your feelings. I assure you, that my services in or out of the Lodge have been rendered with pleasure. I trust I may be of service for many years to come. I feel confident that the Lodges which have been represented this evening by their W.M.s and Wardens, would challenge an equal number of London Lodges, and prove the accuracy of their working. I have the pleasure to propose "The healths of Bros. L. Scott, W.M., No. 338; Moppett, W.M., No. 394; Bacon, W.M., No. 1034; and the visitors from those Lodges. Bro. John Scott said—As W.M. of the Royal Clarence Lodge, I thank you for drinking my health. I know that what I am now going to tell you is nothing new to the members of the South Saxon Lodge, but probably many of the visitors are not aware that the Lodge over which I preside this year, has the satisfaction of being the mother to both Bro. Pocock and your excellent Worshipful Master, and very proud I can assure you she is of her children. It has been a great pleasure to me to-day to have had the opportunity of joining you in doing honour to a brother whose zeal for Freemasonry is only equalled by the goodness of his heart and the generosity of his friendship. Those of you who have the happiness of being intimately acquainted with Bro. Pocock, know how frank and kind and generous he is, whilst those who have had the privilege of receiving Masonic

instruction from him, know how vast is the amount of knowledge he possesses, and how freely and willingly he communicates that knowledge to those who seek it. I will not now recapitulate all that Bro. Pooceok has done for the good of Freemasonry in this province—not because I am afraid of wearying you in doing so, but because Bro. Pooceok is one who does not look for the reward of his services in the trumpeting of his deeds before men; far higher does he value the estimation and affection of his brethren, the progress and daily advancement of the work he has so much at heart, and above all, the satisfaction of his own self-approving conscience. The toast was also acknowledged by Bro. Moppett, W.M. No. 394, and by Bro. Bacon, W.M. No. 1034. Bro. Wilkinson begged to be allowed to address the Brethren: he said, the song of Bro. Cherriman reminds me of a circumstance I desire to bring to your knowledge. Some five months ago, three Brethren from Brighton were to dine together in this town prior to our Lodge meeting; our dinner was delayed in consequence of the absence of one of the party; on his joining us he explained that, having been made acquainted with the alarming illness of a poor but most deserving brother Mason, a member of this Lodge, he had been to see him, and in consultation with the gentleman attending, had prescribed all that medicine could do, it being a very serious case of phlegmonous erysipelas; he had ordered a plentiful supply of wine, porter, and good nourishment, of which he stood in such need, that without it the Brother's life was not worth forty-eight hours' purchase. We were not content that he should bear the burden of this kind act of charity, and insisted in sharing whatever expenses might be incurred in endeavouring to restore the patient. I am happy to tell you that the brother is now recovered. Knowing the great respect entertained for Bro. ———, and as many can help the few, I have been induced to mention the circumstances, feeling certain that most of you would desire to co-operate with us in so good a cause. Almost before Bro. Wilkinson had resumed his chair, the sum of thirteen pounds was contributed. The next toast was, "The Officers of the South Saxon Lodge," especially Bro. Butcher, the Treasurer, who has for many years been the mainstay of the Lodge. The Lodge is much indebted to Bros. Bridger and Barratt the Wardens, and to Bros. Goldberg and Chittenden the Deacons, for their attention and efficient services. Bros. Butcher and Goldberg returned thanks. The W.M. then gave "To all poor and distressed Masons," and the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

#### WALES (NORTH.)

APPOINTMENT.—Lodge.—Tuesday, March 15th, St. David's (540), Britannia Hotel, Bangor, at 6.

#### WALES (SOUTH.)

SWANSEA.—*Indefatigable Lodge* (No. 288).—On Saturday, the 26th ult., a farewell complimentary dinner was given by the brethren of this Lodge, to Bro. F. J. Lloyd, P.M., and Bro. Edward Owen, S.D., at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, on the occasion of the departure of these brethren from Swansea. About thirty of the leading members of the Lodge assembled to do honour and to show their great respect for Bros. Lloyd and Owen. Among those present we noticed Bros. Matthew Moggridge, W.M., and P.G.S.W.; G. S. Stroud, P.M.; G. A. Munro, S.W.; G. J. Darley, P.M.; George Allen, P.G. Sec.; Wm. Cox, P.G. Org.; Edward J. Morris, S.W.; G. C. Dyke, J.W.; H. W. Williams, J.D.; R. A. Essing, I.G.; W. Neill, John Trevelian Jenkins, James Richardson, Charles Bath, Charles Coombs, W.M. of No. 969; and others. The dinner was served in Bro. Viner's best style. The cloth having been removed, the W.M. gave the customary loyal and Masonic toasts; after which he rose to propose the toast of the evening, the healths of Bros. Lloyd and Owen. The Worshipful brother having first alluded in a very feeling and graceful manner to the approaching departure of the brethren in whose honour so many had assembled that evening, expressed the great satisfaction he felt in presiding on such an occasion—a satisfaction, however, with which was mingled sincere regret at the removal of so worthy and excellent a Mason as Bro. Lloyd. He referred to the many and valuable services rendered by him to this Lodge; he spoke of the great loss the Lodge would sustain, by the removal of so eminent a brother; and after passing a high and appropriate eulogium on Bro.

Lloyd's character and attainments as a man and a Mason, he concluded by expressing a hope, which every brother present cordially shared in, that Bro. Lloyd, in his new place of abode, might meet with as much sincere regard and brotherly feeling as he had deservedly won in Swansea. The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and when Bros. Lloyd and Owen rose to respond, they were received in a manner which left no doubt as to the hearty, sincere feelings of the brethren. When silence was restored, Brother Lloyd proceeded to return thanks for the honour conferred upon himself and his young colleague, and having eloquently and feelingly expressed his regret at leaving a Lodge with which he had been connected so many years, he adverted generally to his career as a Mason, to his love for Masonry, and he attributed his advancement to the high position he had filled in the Lodge and the Chapter to the fact of his having always given careful study to its principles, and by endeavouring at all times to guide himself by its rules and precepts. He spoke long and earnestly with respect to the bright prospects of Masonry in the principality, and concluded a most able and eloquent speech, amid the greatest applause, by wishing every possible success and prosperity to the Indefatigable Lodge. Bro. Owen having briefly expressed his acknowledgments, the loving cup was passed round with cordiality and true brotherly feeling, and after a rapid succession of toasts, the brethren separated, after spending a most agreeable evening. Bro. George Allen, Prov. G. Sec., presided at the pianoforte during the evening; and Bros. John Jones, W. Cox, A. W. Williams, and Coombs, contributed greatly to the harmony and pleasure by some capital singing. Great regret is generally felt at the removal of Bro. Lloyd from this neighbourhood to Bristol. The Lodge will lose in him a most valuable, zealous, practical working member; and the brethren will long have reason to regret the absence of a sincere friend and adviser; and he takes with him the best wishes and most friendly feelings of his Masonic brethren, for his happiness and prosperity.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Rectitude (730), George Hotel, Rugby, at 6½; Howe (857), Masonic Rooms, Birmingham, at 6.

#### WILTSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Tuesday, March 15th, Concord (915), Court House, Trowbridge, at 7; Thursday, 17th, Fidelity (961), Town Hall, Devizes, at 7.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 16th, Vernou (819), Old Town Hall, Dudley, at 7; Worcester (349), Bell Inn, Worcester, at 6½.

#### YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 14th, Royal (926), Bellevue House, Filey, at 7; Tuesday, 15th, Camolodunum (953), Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, at 7.

#### YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Thursday, March 17th, Three Grand Principles (251), Masonic Hall, Dewsbury, at 6; Harmony (342), Masonic Hall, Huddersfield, at 7; Harmony (874), Freemasons' Hall, Bradford, at 7; Friday, 18th, Zetland (877), Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton, at 7; Holme Valley (937), Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Laeds, at 8. *Encampment*.—Tuesday, 15th, Plains of Rama, Masonic Rooms, Keighley.

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### THE WEEK.

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THE Court remains at Buckingham Palace, and Her Majesty and family are in their usual good health. The second levee this season was held on Wednesday; it was not so numerously attended as the last. On Thursday, the Queen held a Privy

Council at Buckingham Palace, at which she received the seals of office from the out-going ministers; and their successors kissed hands upon their appointment. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Saturday in honour of the christening of her grandson at Berlin. On Monday a chapter of the order of the Thistle was held to invest the Marquis of Ailsa with the insignia of the order; the Queen presided.—Notwithstanding the personal determination to go to war on some pretext or other which the Emperor of the French is known to entertain, the great, perhaps the greatest, chance for peace is in the decided disinclination for war which exists throughout France in all classes, except, perhaps, the army, and there principally among the regimental officers, who naturally want promotion. Among the higher officers there is very little or no desire for war. The *Constitutionnel* last week announced that the Emperor had ordered the immediate evacuation by his troops of the Pontifical City, and that the French *corps d'armée* had been forthwith withdrawn to Civita Vecchia, there to await the transport vessels which will convey the troops back to France. This statement was immediately stated by the *Moniteur* to be "premature." The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains an article in which a denial is given to current statements of warlike intentions on the part of the Emperor. It states that no increase has taken place in the number of men, or of war materiel, beyond what was required to bring up the different departments of the service to their ordinary strength.—Lord Cowley arrived at Vienna on Sunday week, and had an interview with the Emperor on Tuesday; the next day a grand banquet was given at court in his honour. His departure for Paris is announced to take place this day (Wednesday). The *Debats* indicates that the object of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna is to induce Austria to consent that, in lieu of her own treaties to maintain order in the smaller Italian states, there should be substituted an European guarantee.—A telegram from Berlin in the *Nord*, dated February the 27th, states that the projected mission of Prince Frederick William of Prussia to Vienna has been abandoned. The solemn baptism of the infant Prince took place on Saturday, at one o'clock. The name of the young Prince is Frederick William Victor Albert. A general illumination for the evening was prepared.—A despatch from Turin says that a public subscription, to cover the loan, has been opened at the Bank. A large number of persons have subscribed, and it is certain that the whole loan will be covered, if not exceeded.—A letter from Naples, dated Feb. 22nd, says, "The King still continues at Bari, and his health in a very uncertain and unsatisfactory state. His nervous system is so shattered that he weeps when spoken to.—The *Malta Times* reports orders received from England, to put the island and the fortress of Valetta in an immediate state of defence; these orders are now being acted on, and the market on the lower Baracca is now being removed.—The speeches recently delivered in the Hanoverian chambers were fiery and energetic. Most of the orators evidently delighted in allusion to Waterloo, and the Hanoverian troops there fighting under the command of the Duke of Wellington.—In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, on the 22nd ult., M. Rivero strongly opposed the item of 3,000,000 reals for Queen Christina, on the ground that the allowance to Her Majesty, having been formally suppressed in 1854, could not be legally renewed. The Chamber, on a division, voted the allowance by 196 votes to 14. By the Madrid journals we learn that the new minister from the United States, Mr. Preston, has arrived in that country.—At Lisbon the question of a concordat has been finally settled, and the right of nomination has been vested in the Holy See. The Chamber of Deputies are discussing the railway contract. A violent speech has been made against Sir M. Peto by one of the deputies. It is expected that Sir M. Peto's proposals will be adopted.—A despatch from Washington announces that information had been received by the Government of the intention of England to carry out the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in accordance with the American views of their requirements. On the 17th February, a grand ball was given at Washington in honour of Lord Napier, who was about to leave for England; 1,200 persons were present.—Lord Elgin returned to Shanghai on the 1st inst., after a successful expedition up the Yang-tze-kiang as far as Hankow, in lat. 33°39' N., long. 114°13' E. At Nankin the expedition was fired upon by the Chinese rebels who occupied the forts, and Lord Elgin had a narrow escape from a round shot; the forts were engaged and

silenced in half-an-hour. Hankow is a fine city, containing a million of inhabitants. Lord Elgin paid a visit of state to Kewan, the governor of two provinces, and the expedition returned to Shanghai. At Canton fresh disturbances have taken place.—The last Bombay date which has reached London is Feb. 9th. The British forces had actually advanced into Nepal, at the request of Jung Bahadour, and with the view of hunting up Nana Sahib and the escaped portion of his rebel force. The ruler of Nepal is said to have made proclamation that he intends to give up those who are captured in his territory. Tantia Topee cannot be found. Every chase after him has been unsuccessful. The campaign which Sir Hugh Rose is going to open in the Deccan against the Rohilla rebels is upon a large scale. In fact, as we said from the first, this new and unexpected outbreak is a very serious matter indeed. The worst point of the news from India is about the new loan which Government has announced at 5½ per cent. It is complained of as having the most disastrous effect upon securities. Some particulars of the new religious riots at Travancore have also come to hand. These riots are of an alarming character.—On Sunday, a fire occurred at a public-house in Great Portland Street, St Marylebone, by which three persons were burnt to death, and several others were greatly injured. The fire appears to have broken out very suddenly. The fire-escape and engines were promptly brought to the spot. The landlord's wife, being awakened by a sense of suffocation, called loudly for help, and tried to arouse the lodgers. By means of the fire-escape she and her husband and their two children were brought down by the conductor, who was unable to do more, and nearly lost his own life in trying to save another person. Two men who were injured were taken to the hospital.—At the Hertford assizes, on Saturday, Mark Wood and William Edmunds were charged with being in pursuit of game, and assaulting George Monro and Thomas Day. The learned judge said the charge of assault could not be maintained. The counsel for the prosecution then addressed the jury on the indictment charging the prisoners with being in pursuit of game. After the judge had summed up, the jury gave a verdict of guilty. The judge then passed sentence, saying Wood must undergo imprisonment and hard labour for twelve months; the other was sentenced to four months.—In the Andover murder case, we are told that forty witnesses were subpoenaed; the grand jury, however, have ignored the bill against Banks and his wife.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Campbell's Vexatious Indictments Bill was read a second time. On Friday Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the proposal for removing the Royal Academy to Burlington House, warmly approving of the conduct of that body. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Walpole and Mr. Henley gave their personal explanation of their reasons for leaving, the ministry not being able to approve of the provisions of the Government Reform Bill. Mr. Lindsay called attention to the present condition of the shipping interest, and moved for a select committee to inquire into the burdens and restrictions affecting merchant shipping. After some discussion the motion was agreed to. On Wednesday Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of the Real Estate Intestacy Bill. Lord W. Graham moved, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General, Sir George Lewis, and Lord Palmerston spoke against the measure, which was eventually rejected upon a division by a majority of 195. The second reading of Mr. Collier's Conveyance of Voters Bill was carried. On Thursday Mr. Duncombe moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the resolution of the House, by which Jews are admitted to parliament, a standing order. Mr. Newdegate proposed an amendment in opposition to Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Disraeli admitted the necessity for legislation on the point, and condemned the course taken by Mr. Newdegate. The amendment was withdrawn, and the motion, with Mr. Duncombe's consent, negatived. Mr. Mitchel moved a resolution that the timber duties should be repealed, which was lost on a division. Mr. Buxton moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition of the West Indies, and the best means of promoting immigration into them. Sir E. B. Lytton assented to the proposed inquiry, but suggested that it should stand over for a little time. The motion was withdrawn. On Friday Gen. Peel brought up the army estimates. He proposed to ask for five cavalry regiments and six infantry regiments less than

had been on the establishment before the Indian mutiny. He said the number of men in the United Kingdom was 105,000, which was sufficient for the protection of the country. The Armstrong gun was to be generally adopted, and the artillery further improved. The total of the estimates he stated at £11,568,000. He now asked for a vote of 122,655 men. After a long discussion the vote was agreed to. On Monday Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the India Loan Bill. Sir George Lewis said, the only way in which we can relieve the finance of India, is that of charging a portion of her military expenses upon our home revenue; but we ought to make the Indian population feel, by an increased pressure of taxation, how unjustifiable was their rebellion. Mr. Bright made a long speech, in which he condemned the English policy in India, and said we must treat the change of last last year as only provisional, and reconstruct our Indian government at home and in India itself. The bill was then read a second time.

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## NOTICES.

THE Brethren and others are requested to notice, that George W. Bower has no connection with the *Freemasons' Magazine*; and all persons are cautioned against paying him anything on our account.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PANMURE LODGE, No. 1025.—We are requested to correct an error in the report of the proceedings at p. 32; it is there stated that Bro. Parrott was re-appointed Secretary; we should have said he was *appointed*, Bro. William White having previously held that office.

EAST LANCASHIRE.—Two Lodges in this province, those at Bury (No. 226), and Heywood (No. 333), were, by mistake, in our last number, placed under the head "West Lancashire."

"Z."—A P.M. who has ceased to belong to a Lodge for some years, and afterwards rejoins, does not lose his rank, though he loses his position as a member of Grand Lodge by ceasing for twelve months to subscribe to a Lodge. It will be necessary for him to re-pass the chair to regain that position, but there is no necessity for his again serving the office of Warden.

"P.M."—We have several times stated that no part of the insignia of the Royal Arch, but the jewel, can be worn in a Craft Lodge. The apron and sash are alike inadmissible.

MARK MASONRY, Knights Templar, and other reports, are necessarily postponed, owing to the length of the proceedings in Grand Lodge. Our correspondents would much facilitate our business arrangements by forwarding their communications so as to reach us not later than Saturday.