

THE
Masonic Observer,
AND GRAND LODGE CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

No. X.

JUNE 20, 1858.

[2s. PER ANNUM.]

GRAND LODGE was opened on the 2nd inst. by the M.W.G.M.; who stated, in answer to a question by Lord CARNARVON, that several communications had passed between himself and the late P.G.M. for Quebec relative to Canadian independence, and he promised that they should be laid before G.L. His lordship forgot to state why it was that they were not produced on this occasion; but those who read them in another part of our impression will have no difficulty in supplying a reason.

The confirmation of the minutes was opposed by Bro. WARREN, who wished the decision upon the suspension of the Tasmanian Lodge to be modified. The D.G.M. again defended the somewhat arbitrary conduct of Bro. Ewing, the P.G.M.; and the minutes were confirmed.

The G.M. then moved, that the rank of Past Grand Deacon should be conferred on Bro. CHAPMAN, for his long and faithful services as Assistant Director of Ceremonies. The Rev. Bro. PORTAL was opposed to a course which would dissociate Bro. CHAPMAN from his own office, and connect him fictitiously with one in which he had never rendered any service to the Craft; and he proposed that a Past Jewel should be given him instead. This view was ably supported by Lord VALLETORT, and Bros. BINCKES and MASON; and opposed by Bro. HAVERS—who stated that he could produce precedents for the course recommended by the G.M.—and by Bro. ARIA. The amendment was carried, amid loud cheers from the independent members of G.L.

Upon the Report of the Board of General Purposes being read by the President, who moved that it be received and entered on the minutes—Lord CARNARVON asked if the title to the houses lately purchased for the Society had been approved by their legal advisers. Bro. ROXBURGH replied, that there had been doubts as to its soundness, but that it had been fully investigated, and finally approved.

Bro. BEADON then moved an amendment to that portion of the Report, which stated the opinion of the Board to be, that no increase should be made in the salaries of the officers in the Grand Secretary's department; but was overruled by the G.M.; who said that no amendment could be moved to a clause, which it was not proposed to "adopt" but only to "receive;" upon which, Bro. GREEN moved its "adoption;" but this was again overruled by the advice of the GRAND REGISTRAR, who stated his opinion that such a motion required

notice. A somewhat angry discussion ensued; and the Executive succeeded, after their usual fashion, in preventing Bro. BEADON's motion coming on, till it was time to close G.L., which was done at eleven, after a spirited protest from Bro. STEBBING against the whole proceeding, as an insult to G.L. and especially to those Provincial Masons who had come a long distance to take part in the debate.

Bro. STEBBING is not the first person who has experienced the practical inconvenience, as well as absurdity, of leaving the government of the Craft in the hands of the London Lodges. The secession of Canada is the best commentary upon our existing constitution.

A GRAND LODGE OF EMERGENCY was held on the 16th, and was very numerously attended.

The G.M. referred at length to his decision upon Bro. BEADON's motion at the last G.L., for which he gave his reasons; and he complained of the imputation upon his fairness implied in Bro. STEBBING's remarks upon that occasion.

Bro. STEBBING, amid loud cheers, denied having imputed unfairness to the G.M., but to those whom he allowed to influence his decisions.

An animated debate then took place upon the motion for giving a gratuity to Bro. FARNFIELD for his long and faithful services to the Craft, which stood in Bro. BEADON's name, but was very ably brought forward in his absence by Bro. WHITMORE; supported by Bros. UDALL, BINCKES, DOBIE, SAVAGE, and PORTAL; and opposed by Bros. ROXBURGH, HAVERS, SLIGHT, and others: and on a show of hands, was declared to be carried by a large majority.

A grant to both branches of the Benevolent Institution was made, on the motion of Bro. BINCKES, seconded by Bro. BARRETT, after amendment by Bro. SAVAGE.

The G.M. stated, that he had recommended the P.G.M. of BUCKS and BERKS to hold a P.G.L. at least once a year, either personally or by deputy.

The Rev. Bro. PORTAL thereupon withdrew his motion for the production of the minute-book of that Province. Bro. HAVERS asked Bro. PORTAL, what use he intended to make of the returns for which he had moved; who stated, amid laughter, that he would answer the question after due notice had been given of it. Bro. HAVERS said, that Bro. PORTAL had already had a year-and-a-half in which to make up his mind.

G.L. was then adjourned, at eleven p.m.

IT is by no means improbable that our able and talented Executive have, quite unintentionally, conferred a very great benefit upon the Canadians by refusing to recognise their declaration of independence.

Had either of the rival Grand Lodges been acknowledged by the G.M., there can be little doubt but that any hope of a union between them must have been indefinitely postponed. As it is, however, thanks to the stolid red-tapism of our own government, and to the true Masonic feeling evinced by Bro. Harington, and those who support him, there is every probability that the articles of union, which we publish to-day, will be adopted, at any rate, as a basis of negotiation; and that at no distant period, we may see the Craft in Canada emerge from their temporary estrangement, a powerful and united body.

Whenever this most desirable consummation shall have been accomplished, our Canadian brethren will be able to congratulate themselves that the mere force of Masonic principle has carried them safely through a period of no slight difficulty, and enabled them to weather the shoals and quicksands on which we suspect that not a few on this side the Atlantic, fondly hoped they would have made shipwreck.

To those whose scandalous inattention to just complaints, in the first instance, and whose narrow illiberality in the next, provoked, if it did not necessitate, the secession of Canada, it will doubtless appear little less than miraculous that a successful issue should be achieved, not only without their assistance, but in spite of their opposition.

Let the Canadians be only true to themselves and their battle is won; and if there are any, in either Grand Lodge, who are still tempted to prefer a shadow to the substance, and are inclined to stand out for this or that unimportant point, let them remember that by so acting they are not only perpetuating discord, but are playing the game of the advisers of the G.M. here.

Upon one point there must be no flinching, and that is in insisting upon the submission of all Canadian Masons to the local Grand Lodge; Masonic unity—to quote the Grand Master's expression—demands this. The number of Lodges still holding English warrants is very limited, it having transpired that nearly forty of those enumerated in the calendar have never made a return since the day their warrants were granted, and are, in fact, long ago extinct: but be they few or many, no Lodge must be acknowledged that holds its warrant from England, Scotland, or Ireland.

"Canada for the Canadians," is the principle which must be rigidly adhered to in practice, and we are glad to see that one of the proposed articles of union bears unequivocally upon this point—"after the expiration of _____ from the day of the said union, no Lodges assembling in Canada, under charters emanating from any authority other than that of the Incorporated Grand Lodge of Canada, shall be recognized as lawful and constitutional."

THE Mason who, by virtue of the trust reposed in him by his Lodge, is for the first time admitted to a seat in the Masonic Parliament, cannot but be struck with the imposing spectacle there presented to his admiring gaze. Seating himself in obedience to the dictates of a natural modesty at the bottom of the hall, his eye will be guided through a light blue perspective to a vista of grandeur beyond—a blaze of purple and of gold. Throned in the serene majesty of rewarded merit, there sit the tried ones of the senate. Flashes the beam from star to collar as some dignitary rises from his seat. His lips move: our novice is hushed in solemn awe:

. . . "Pietate gravem, ac meritis si fortè virum quem
Conspexere, silent, arrectisque auribus astant."

Surely now he will hear some powerful advocacy for the redress of wrongs, some heart-stirring arguments for the extension of Masonic usefulness. Ah, brother novice, calm your sanguine soul! Repress the expectant enthusiasm of your too trusting nature. A few stale syllogisms on the duties of subserviency to the powers that be, these shall be the stirring sentiments from the giants of the Dais; a recital of your Grand Officers' services and deserts hashed up for your edification, this is the treat that awaits your hungry ears. Must we tell the truth? The votaries of progress and improvement are around you, but yonder is the shrine of an obstructive oligarchy. To borrow a metaphor from Hymettus, "Your place is with the working bees, whose busy hum is neutralized by the importunate murmur of the drones."

We would fain write in more flattering terms of those who should be to us a beacon and a guide. We would fain record some measures for the Craft's great good, prompted or even cordially supported by the body of those Brethren who hold their pride of place by the Grand Master's favour. But we confess ourselves unable to do so. There are of course exceptions to every rule; there are undoubtedly Brethren, who may fairly claim a brilliant exemption from the proposition that, as a body, the Grand Officers show themselves unpardonably insensible to the requirements of the Craft; but we fearlessly defy the experience of those members of G.L. who have attended its meetings during the last few years, to recall one single measure for the reform of abuses or the furtherance of our Order's prosperity, which has originated with the denizens of the Dais, or which has not, on the contrary, met with their most prejudiced opposition.

This is a painful, but no less a true reflection. The Craft had reason to hope from the severe lessons it recently learnt of the dangers of supineness and inefficiency in high places, that the necessity for increased exertion and liberality would have forced itself on the reluctant intellect of the occupants of office. Such hope (if ever it was well-founded) too long deferred will make the heart sick: such promise (if ever it really budded) must hasten to blossom into fact.

That the Grand Master to the best of his knowledge fills his official chairs with respectable men and Masons

of untainted character, we should be sorry to doubt, but we venture to think that in looking to character alone as their passport to his favour, he hardly adequately discharges his difficult and responsible duty. Are ability, activity, a warm and proved sympathy with the requirements of the great body of their Brethren, are these not also necessary to the worthily filling of high station?

But we think that we shall not greatly err if we ascribe the supineness and obstructiveness which we deplore, to the mistaken view which many of our Grand Officers hold of their real position. They would seem to look upon themselves and upon each other as athletes who, having obtained the goal for which they strove, may now fold idle hands in contemplation of their own excellence, and decline for the Nepenthe of Sybarite ease all renewal of those exertions which they owe to their Order. What should we say, abroad in the outer world, of a Ministry who accepted the dignity and emolument of office, not as incentive and instrumental to future services, but as rewards for the past? How long would be their tenure who, supreme and aloof, looked down upon the governed, careless of their wants and of their prayers, careful but to repress with majestic veto, every struggle for relief, improvement, or reform?

Such indignation, as under these imaginary circumstances, would spring from heart to lip of a free people, has for some time past been rankling in the Craft. It is our wish that a more prudent conduct may anticipate the ebullition of angry words.

That the Grand Officers have ample opportunities of evincing a disposition to a more liberal policy by some public allusion to old wrongs remedied, some little tribute of justice to those among the Brethren by force of whose argument and opinion such good has of late been done, we gather from the frequent able reports of metropolitan meetings in the pages of our contemporary, the *Masonic Mirror*.

How many festive gatherings in the year do those columns record, where the purple musters strong, and the supper does such credit to the host's good management! Where the bloom of eloquence is almost exotic in its choiceness, and the libation to the oracle is in cool loving cups.

But alas! how little does the oracle tell us that is either original or instructive! If it would even substitute enigma for platitude we would try to guess and be grateful. But no: (we are glancing at the report of a Lodge of Instruction banquet presided over by a W. Bro. of considerable command of words) it is *toujours perdria*. Compliment—compliment—compliment. No hints for future guidance, no remarks on past events. A begs the meeting to consider B as the most virtuous and accomplished of mortals. B in faltering accents ascribes his merits to C, at whose feet he learned to endear himself to his fellow-men. We are but children with some great people playing at shuttlecock over our heads. How deftly flies the winged eulogium from one to the other! Go on with your own game, little folks; the big ones will not condescend to heed you.

But seriously, we ask our readers, are the Grand

Officers doing their duty? Nay, we put it to the candour of those Brethren themselves, are they not conscious of short-comings!

By all means let them mix with their Brethren at Lodge Meetings. We grudge them not their high seat at the banquet. We are not all so simple-minded as the Augustan bard, who despised the gauds of Persia, and sought not the late rose to crown his feast. We know how a Grand Officer decorated the humblest board, and we are glad to welcome him among us. But we have a right to ask him both in his visits to us and in his place in Grand Lodge, to evince a little more knowledge of, a little more interest in, the politics and prospects of the Craft. We ask him to encourage, not to stifle aspirations after improvement. And, in asking this, we but require him to show that he appreciates the duties of his position, and deserves its honours.

NO subject has occupied so large a share of public attention during the last few years as that of education. No question has been so fully discussed, so thoroughly ventilated. Statesmen of various degrees of eminence—politicians of all parties—magistrates—philanthropists—churchmen—dissenters—men of all classes and all shades of opinion, have alike contributed something towards forcing a sense of its importance on the mind of the nation, and evoking a due appreciation of its value. Within the walls of Parliament, from platform and pulpit, at meetings of councils, vestries, and committees, education has been made a leading topic. Our ancient seats of learning have adapted themselves to meet the requirements of the age, and have even published schemes having for their object the extension of the advantages of education to those not immediately within their pale. Competitive examinations have supplanted nepotism and patronage, and the very dregs of the population, those unhappy children, who, by their habits and manners, appeared to claim affinity with the mire and dirt of our great cities, have been to some extent brought within the influence of the charmed circle, and made to feel that the "ragged school" has associated with it attractions superior to the alley and the gutter.

Doubtless this is very delightful, and to the humanitarian and the lover of progress, eminently consolatory; and yet there may be something to be said on the other side of the question. It has been remarked, and we believe truly, that there never was an advantage without a disadvantage; and it must never be lost sight of that amidst the universal admission of the desirability of a more general diffusion of the blessing of education, there exists the greatest diversity of opinion as to the means to be adopted, and the machinery to be employed. There is one danger, also, earnestly to be avoided, that of over-education. The main object to be kept in view is the proper adaptation of means to an end. In this country society is necessarily in a great measure mixed. Our universities and public institutions comprise members of various

positions in life, and especially in schools supported by eleemosynary aid this is the case. In dealing with establishments of this class, the difficulties glanced at, as connected with education, at once become apparent. Not that we for one moment regard these difficulties as insuperable, though we venture to say they are considerably more formidable in the cases of institutions where the care of female children is exclusively undertaken. The branches of employment open to females are so few, and these generally so overstocked, that the risk incurred by those who swell the lists of candidates for "genteel occupation" is no slight one, lest the disappointment which is too often the lot of such, result in consequences which cannot be contemplated without a shudder.

We have been drawn into a consideration of this question by the perusal of the "Educational Report" lately issued by order of the Quarterly Court of the Royal Freemasons' Girls' School. Our object is not to impede the efforts of those who have taken a prominent part in this matter, but merely to point out some of the difficulties by which the question is surrounded. From what we know of the brethren whose names are appended to the report, we cannot for one moment believe that these difficulties have escaped their attention, or that they have not received due consideration at their hands. Conceding as we do that in our school there are some children whose parents have occupied an elevated position in society, it certainly seems but just that their education should be, in some degree, commensurate with that position to which it is hoped they may be restored. We observe that the principle of selection is referred to, and also that allusion is made to a slight charge for the benefits recommended. Our opinion is decidedly in favor of a plan based upon these systems. The adoption of such a plan, and the strict adherence to the recommendation in the report, not to interfere materially with the present excellent industrial training of the children, would remove any scruples we may entertain as to the advisability of the suggested addition. As the status of the children improves, improve the education if you will; but while we have under our roof the children of brethren in the humble walks of life, don't unfit them for the performance of those duties which they are, in all probability, destined to discharge. Let us not be misunderstood: our's is a word of caution, not of discouragement. We have every confidence in those who have undertaken the charge of this matter; we cordially wish them success, and we fervently hope that their exertions may tend to the prosperity of our noble institution.

We have no hesitation in recommending the report to the consideration of our readers; whatever may be their opinions there is much valuable information contained in it, and it will repay perusal.

WE had occasion this time last year to draw attention to the unblushing effrontery with which the principal appointments in Grand Lodge were prostituted

to political purposes: we are sorry to be compelled to recur to this very scandalous subject. Last year the sin was one of commission. To serve the interests of the whig clique, a young nobleman was appointed S.G.W., who was entirely unknown in the Craft, and was not even of the Masonic standing which the Book of Constitutions tells us is a necessary condition for that office. This year, a still more flagrant act of omission has been perpetrated, and for the same reason. We will venture to say, that if a ballot had been taken throughout England for the most fitting person to be nominated S.G.W., the unanimous voice of the Craft—with the exception of the clique—would have decided in favour of the Earl of CARNARVON. Why then was that distinguished Brother not appointed?

We believe for two reasons—first, that he has sought for the approbation of the Craft, rather than of the clique who dispense its patronage; that he has advocated the rights of the Canadians, and of the English provinces, in place of bowing down in meek submission before the Executive. And secondly, that he has the misfortune not to belong to that political party to whom Masonry was kindly committed as an heir-loom by his late lamented R.H. the Duke of Sussex. Are the Craft content that this state of things should continue? Will they submit to be the mere bauble of an effete oligarchy, and to have all those excluded from their offices who might interfere with the perpetuity of Whig Grand Mastership?

That Grand Masters are apt to abuse the trust reposed in them, in this respect, is evidenced by the fact that the Grand Wardens are elected, by the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, and Canada; we should be sorry to find the same course necessitated here by the misconduct of the Executive. We have no fault to find with the Brethren who have been selected to fill these offices for the present year. They are both the nominees of the D.G.M.; one, the W.M. of the select Lodge to which his lordship belongs; the other, his lordship's cousin; but for which happy genealogical fact, we suspect that the worthy brother's merits, which are by no means inconsiderable, would have gone for some time longer without recognition. It was scarcely to be expected that there should not be a "Dowb" or two to be taken care of; we may congratulate ourselves that it is no worse.

The root of the whole mischief, and of many other mischiefs, is this, that the G.M. relies upon the support, not of the country, but of the London Lodges who compose G.L., and are mostly holders, or expectants of the purple.

Till this is rectified by his election by the Craft, and not by London Masons only, we must submit to the present abuses. If voting papers were sent to each Lodge, with the names of the candidates for the Grand Mastership, the election would be a reality, in place of a sham, and the G.M. would be really the appointment of the whole Craft, and not of London only as at present.

IF there is one subject more than another about which persons now-a-days seem to have somewhat taken leave of their senses, it is the subject of education. Daring psychologists might with reason divide mankind at the present time into one of the two classes of teacher and teachee, lecturer and lecturee, examiner or examinee. We are not going to assert that education is a bad thing *per se*; but we do not, at the same time, shrink from saying, that we entertain great and grave doubts, not unmingled with apprehension, with respect to the results to be expected from the present rage for what is styled education. All history shows us that an unnatural strain in one direction ever produces, as a consequence, an equally unnatural strain in the other. The austere and stern rule of the Puritans bore fruit in the shape of present hypocrisy and wild licentiousness after the Restoration. The proselytising energy of the second James led to his own expulsion from his throne, and the establishment of the reformed part of the Catholic Church more firmly than ever in this country. What if the present education mania produces nothing but a superficial smattering now, with the promise of the legacy of a permanent lowering of the intellectual power of the nation in the next generation?

There was an old gentleman who lived rather more than two thousand years ago in an out of the way corner of Europe—for quoting whom, we suppose we owe some apology, as he labored under the double misfortune of having played his part so very much in the world's infancy, and of having written in Greek; and now-a-days (so great is our desire for education!) historical memory, much like legal memory, does not go farther back than the middle ages, and the study of Greek and Latin authors is looked upon as a harmless folly—well, this old gentleman, who, although he lived two thousand years ago, and was not an Englishman, still was a man of some little sense, in conversing with his friend Theætetus, assumed that he agreed to the truth of the axiom, that “it was surely better to get through a little well, than a great deal insufficiently.” At present, along with the ancients themselves, we seem to have done away with all their wisdom; and Sociates’ maxim has been replaced by another, equally brief, but far more questionable as to its working;—“It is better to know a little of everything, than a great deal of one particular subject.” This is the principle on which we decry the training of the old Universities in order to extol that of their London rival. This is the principle on which we, in short, teach everybody everything. This is the principle on which it is proposed to enlarge the education of the girls in our Royal Freemasons’ School for Female children, by the addition of Music and French. In the case before us, indeed, we are disposed to think from what is disclosed in the report, that perhaps, *if the principle of strict selection be rigidly adhered to*, no great harm may accrue, but on the contrary, good.

It would be absurd in the extreme to think of giving accomplishments to those whose vocation in life is to be that of domestic servants, of which class seven are mentioned in the report out of fifty-two. It may be question-

able again, what would be the effect of giving them, or, at all events, Music to needlewomen, milliners, shop-assistants, and dress-makers, of whom twelve are mentioned out of the same total of fifty-two. It is not unreasonable, and indeed may be advisable, to give these accomplishments to those pupils “the position in life of whose parents is or has been such as to warrant the expectation that a proficiency in them will prove a benefit to them.” If judicious care and strictness of selection be rigidly adhered to—and it might possibly be desirable to make music dependent on a slight extra payment by the pupil—if those pupils and those only whose abilities seem such as to justify the expectation that they will succeed in life as governesses, companions, and teachers, be permitted to participate in the advantages now proposed to be added to the work of the school, no great harm will be done. On the contrary, good may be expected to result from the innovation. But if this spirit of selection is neglected or relaxed, let the committee see to it, lest, in over-educating the daughters of our Brethren for their due position in life, they render them discontented and unhappy, and drive them to seek other and more questionable modes of livelihood, than those for which nature had better qualified them, and for which they should have been educated.

THE EXECUTIVE have experienced two signal defeats, upon two questions both of which compromised their position as the supposed leaders of G.L., within the last fortnight. And if the present system of backstairs influence is adhered to, they may expect several more in the course of the next year.

Any one who noticed the feeling of G.L. on Wednesday last; the cheers with which every allusion to the subject was received; the childish ebullition of temper exhibited by Bro. HAVERS, in his impertinent observation to Bro. PORTAL upon the question of the provincial returns; must have seen that the vote upon Bro. FARNFIELD’S salary was as much a vote of want of confidence in the G.M.’s advisers, as it was one expressive of satisfaction with the services of a faithful Officer of the Craft; and that it was so felt by the Brethren in question.

The secret and sinister influence exercised over the G.M. by irresponsible men, who hold in their hands the whole power of the Throne; the tricks and dodges resorted to by the Executive to prevent a fair issue being arrived at upon any (to them) disagreeable question; the entire want of sympathy between the rulers of the Craft in London, and the great mass of intelligent and independent Masons throughout the Country; all these points, as they influenced the vote arrived at upon Wednesday, so are they the causes of a widely spreading dissatisfaction, upon the result of which no thoughtful person can look without anxiety.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The foundation stone of a library and museum was laid in the government gardens, Cape Town, on the 23rd March, by his Excellency, Sir George Grey, assisted by the various Masonic bodies in the town.

GRAND LODGE.

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

The Quarterly Communication was held on Wednesday evening, June 2nd. The M. W. the Grand Master presided, assisted by Bro. the Right Hon. the Lord Panmure, D.G.M.; Bro. Frederick Dundas, M. P., P.G.W., as S.W.; and Bro. Frederick Patteson, P.G.W. as J.W.

This being the day for the election of the Board of General Purposes and other boards, the following Brethren were appointed Scrutineers:—James Burton, Gay, Moss, Odell, Lambert, Levinson, and William Watson.

UNAUTHORIZED NOMINATIONS.

The M.W. the Grand Master said that he wished to call the attention of Grand Lodge to the inconvenience arising from the placing of names on the list of candidates for their boards without the authority of the Brethren so named. This had been done on the present occasion, and three names were withdrawn on the application of the Brethren so nominated without their consent. Those Brethren were—Lord Carnarvon, W.M., No. 10; Richard Havers, P.M., No. 5; and the Rev. G. R. Portal, P.M., No. 460. These Brethren said they could not accept the office, and that if elected they would be unable to attend to the duties.

The Scrutineers were then directed to retire.

CANADA.

On the order for the reading of the minutes, Bro. the Earl of CARNAVON said:—Most Worshipful Grand Master, in accordance with an intimation I conveyed to your Lordship, by letter, of my intention to ask a question, I shall now proceed to do so in as few words as possible. You presented to the last quarterly communication, amongst other papers, two letters referring to Canadian matters. The first was from the late Prov. Grand Master for Quebec, Bro. Harington, resigning his office, and the second was your Lordship's answer to that letter, acknowledging the receipt of it, and accepting the resignation of Bro. Harington. It is currently reported that since then a further correspondence has taken place on the same subject; that there has been a reply from Bro. Harington, dated March 25th; that that communication has been answered by your Lordship or by the Grand Secretary; and that there has been a subsequent reply. My question is, whether your Lordship will place these papers before Grand Lodge, together with any replies which may have been made to them. (Hear, hear.)

The M.W. the Grand Master replied:—In the first place I cannot account for the fact that I have not received the communication on this subject from the noble earl to which he refers, nor did I know anything of it till I arrived at Grand Lodge. The question has therefore taken me by surprise. I may find the letter when I return home. I can, however, have no hesitation in saying that I will lay this correspondence before Grand Lodge. (Applause.) The last communication has only been lately received; it shall be answered soon, and the answer shall be laid before you along with the other documents. (Applause.)

TASMANIA.

The minutes of the previous quarterly communication were then read; and on the question for their confirmation being put,

Bro. H. G. WARREN rose to move, that portion of them relating to Bro. Toby and other Brethren at Hobart Town be not confirmed. He said, that he was aware that such motions added nothing to the dignity of their proceedings, but his present motion was a necessary one, for it should be recollected, that when G.L. was called upon to decide the question, they had no other information to rely upon except the lucid statement of Lord Panmure, and in that statement there were some errors. When Bro. Ewing was recommended by three out of the four Lodges in the colony for the office of P.G.M., two of those Lodges were not in legal existence, as they were working under dispensation and not under warrant; indeed, the same mail which carried out the patent of Bro. Ewing's appointment also carried out the warrants constituting the Lodges which recommended him. He thought that Bro. Ewing had acted hastily towards Bro. Toby and the other Brethren of 781 at Hobart Town, in suspending them from their masonic functions exactly 17 days after he was placed in authority.

The motion having been seconded,

Bro. the Lord PANMURE, D.G.M., said—As I was the individual who entered into this subject, and made the motion on it at the last quarterly communication, I think it only right and respectful to the Brother who now differs from the records which are

to be this day confirmed, that I should go so far at least in following him as to make some little explanation on some parts, in which he says I have fallen into error, (Hear, hear.) I beg to assure the worthy Brother, in the first place, that I undertook the duty, not as the defender of Bro. Ewing, as he supposes, but as the *amicus curiæ* appointed by the Grand Master to go into the whole case, on the part of Bro. Ewing and Bro. Toby, and to report to the Grand Master our opinion upon the subject. I went further, on my own account, thinking that the matter should be disposed of as early as possible, and therefore I made my motion in Grand Lodge at the last quarterly communication. At that time Bro. Warren proposed that delay should take place; but as there was not a Brother found to second the motion, it fell to the ground. In fact, the whole Grand Lodge seemed to agree with me, that we had papers before us sufficient to guide us to a decision in the matter. Moreover, although he states the Brethren had no knowledge of the subjects before them, the Magazine which purports to be published by Bro. Warren a fortnight before contained the whole case of Bro. Toby. (Hear.) I had received some days before, from Bro. Toby, a very voluminous paper, containing a vast quantity of correspondence, and unfortunately (and I fancy the same paper had been circulated among the Brethren) Bro. Toby's case, set forth by Bro. Toby himself, in as full a manner as could be, cleared. This being the case, it did seem to me that we might come to a decision on the subject. (Hear.) I am charged in Bro. Warren's speech to-night, and in his published works which I held in my hand, and which I presume contain all the points which I could not follow in his speech to-night (laughter), first with undue precipitancy, in endeavouring to dispose of the case. Next, I am charged with being the advocate of Bro. Ewing. Here again Bro. Warren is entirely mistaken; for if I had found in those papers, according to my conscience, that Bro. Toby was right, I should have been just as much in that case the advocate of Bro. Toby (applause) as I now appear of Bro. Ewing. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to me that Bro. Ewing was supporting the dignity of the Craft (hear), and I thought that in so doing he ought to be supported by the Craft. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to me that Bro. Toby had taken an opposite course, and therefore merited the suspension which Bro. Ewing has passed upon him, but which I hope, by his coming to a right view, may be speedily removed from him. With regard to the statement I made, that Bro. Ewing had been selected for Prov. G.M. by three Lodges, I now find that I was correct, because of the three Lodges, Faith Hope, and Charity, numbered respectively 901, 989, and 992, the last two received the warrants by the same mail as Bro. Ewing's patent was received. But they were previously working under a dispensation, and I believe I am not wrong in saying, that if a Lodge has a dispensation drawn up in regular form, all its acts are just as valid as if it had received its warrant. (Hear.) These Lodges had been working under a dispensation previous to their receiving their warrants in 1856. There is another Lodge, No. 1021, which had also been previously working under a dispensation, and it has not long received its warrant, though it had in fact been applied for; but there was some informality in the application, and therefore it was not granted, and the Lodge still worked under a dispensation. I am justified, therefore, in stating that there were three Lodges, all of them uniting to recommend Bro. Ewing as Prov. G.M. However, I certainly did fall into an error in stating that Bro. Ewing had been five years consecutively Master of his Lodge; but this was such a mistake as any Mason could not fail to see, since it is well known that no Brother can be Master of his Lodge for more than two years—that is, not for more than two years 'consecutively;' and Bro. Ewing had been Master of his Lodge five different years, although not five years 'consecutively.' That is the extent of the mistake I made. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, really that the motion I made was founded upon just and reasonable grounds, that it was for the benefit of the Craft in general, and the Craft in Tasmania in particular; and I do trust that the motion of Bro. Warren will not be acceded to.

The amendment was then put and negatived, and

The confirmation of the minutes was agreed to.

The minutes of the Grand Festival were read and confirmed.

BRO. THORY CHAPMAN.

The M.W.G.M.: Brethren, in pursuance of the notice I have given, I now beg to move: That the rank of Past Grand Deacon be conferred on the W. Bro. Thory Chapman, on account of his long and zealous services as Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Bro. Chapman has now very efficiently fulfilled the duties of his office during a period of seventeen years; and this, it is felt, will be a graceful compliment in acknowledgment of services so long and so zealously rendered. He has not only during that period never

once missed Grand Lodge, but he has always given his services at the laying of foundation stones and other public ceremonies. I have no direct precedent to authorize me to make this proposition, but I have a precedent which is very well known, I refer to the time when our late illustrious G.M., the Duke of Sussex, presided over the Craft. It was his royal highness's earnest desire to confer upon our Bro. Jennings the office of Grand Deacon; but he expressed the hope that Bro. Jennings would consider the compliment all the same without being actually appointed to the office, because he could not dispense with Bro. Jennings' services in the office which he already held. Bro. Jennings had not then held the office more than eight or nine years, whereas Bro. Chapman has held his office seventeen years. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord, after making some further observations as to the honor which this vote would confer on Bro. Chapman, concluded by making his motion.

Bro. SAVAGE said, he should second the motion with great pleasure. He fully concurred in all that had been said complimentary to Bro. Chapman, whom he regarded as eminently deserving of the honor; and he thought the M.W.G.M. had evinced much discrimination in the step he had taken.

The Rev. Bro. PORTAL, while he entirely agreed in all that had been said as to the great and valuable services of Bro. Chapman, still urged Grand Lodge to pause before it affirmed such a proposition as that which was then before them. It was entirely without precedent, and he felt astonished that his lordship's advisers, who were generally great sticklers for precedent, should thus have counselled his lordship to fly in the face of all precedent. Had he (Bro. Portal) been in Grand Lodge when his royal highness the late Grand Master expressed the intention to which the M.W.G.M. had referred, he trusted that he (Bro. Portal) would have had the courage to express his reasons for differing from his royal highness on that point. If this was a precedent which was not to be followed, it would be drawing an invidious distinction between Bro. Chapman on the one hand, and the rest of the Grand Officers who might not be similarly honoured on the other hand. On the contrary, if this was a precedent which was to be followed, and all Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies were to be created P.G. Deacons, they would give an impression that this office was not a sufficient reward for the Brethren who served it faithfully, but that something else was necessary to make it acceptable to deserving Brethren. (Hear, hear.) If his lordship had thought that Bro. Chapman ought to have been honored with the office of P.G. Deacon, there had been plenty of opportunities for promoting him to the office of Grand Deacon in the regular way during seventeen years. They would reward his services most unworthily if they disassociated him from the office in which he had gained distinction. What they were now asked to do was to connect him with an office with which he had no more to do than with the office of G. Treas. or G. Chaplain, and would compel him to carry a falsehood on his front for the rest of his life. (Hear, hear.) He would therefore propose as an amendment: That a jewel of the office of Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies be presented to Bro. Chapman, as a token of the appreciation in which his past services are held by the G.M. and the Craft at large.

Bro. Lord VALLEFORT, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say that he seconded the amendment, because he thought that the badge to be presented to Bro. Chapman should be one which would have the effect of calling attention to the duties he had performed as Grand Officer for many years past, rather than one which was in no way connected with the services he had rendered to the Craft. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. ARIA appreciated Bro. Chapman's services, and did not see the force of Bro. Portal's observations. The fact that this motion was without precedent was no reason why the G.M. should not suggest it. As to Bro. Chapman not having been promoted to the office of Deacon, the reason of that was obvious—the G.M. did not wish to be deprived of his services as Assist. G. Dir. of Cers., as it might have been difficult to find a suitable successor.

Bro. SINGER said that if the amendment was lost he should move that words to that effect be added to his lordship's motion.

Bro. MASON, without at all undervaluing Bro. Chapman's services, agreed with the proposition of Bro. Portal. If they passed the motion proposed from the chair they would be doing something radically wrong, and totally inconsistent with Masonic truth. (Hear, hear.) They would call Bro. Chapman a Past Grand Deacon when he had never been a Grand Deacon, and this would be a falsehood. They might as well create him a P.G. Chaplain. The motion was inconsistent with truth, it was inconsistent with logic, and it was inconsistent with fact. On this ground he should support Bro. Portal's amendment.

Bro. BINCKES supported the amendment, questioning the power of Grand Lodge to carry the resolution itself. It ought not to be

deemed derogatory to the dignity of any man, whatever his position, to hold any office in Grand Lodge, however humble that office might be.

Bro. HAVERS denied that this proposal was without precedent. As to the remarks of another Brother he could scarcely have read the Book of Constitutions, page 18, where it said, "Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the Craft, may, by a vote of the Grand Lodge, duly confirmed, be constituted members of the Grand Lodge, with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper." He was told that this was to carry with it a positive lie on some part of Bro. Chapman's person. (Laughter.) Nothing could be more contrary to fact, and he thought they ought to support the motion as a graceful recognition of Bro. Chapman's services.

The M.W.G.M. replied. The case was not altogether without precedent; for they now made Brethren P.G. Wardens when they wished to confer upon them distinction. What was now proposed was merely a nominal rank as a token of acknowledgement of past services—of distinguished services on the part of the worthy Brother. He did not ask this as a personal favour, and as to the question of precedent, they would not be likely ever again to have a Brother fill the office for seventeen years. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. PORTAL's amendment was then read and put, and the show of hands in its favour was a very decided majority of the Brethren present.

A division being demanded and taken, the numbers were declared to be:—

For the amendment	102
Against it	88
	14

The amendment was declared to be carried, and this announcement was greeted with loud applause from the majority.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The scrutineers here entered and made their report, declaring the election to have fallen on the following Brethren:—

Beach, W.M., No. 295	136	Adlard, P.M., No. 7	125
Young, W.M., No. 72	126	Biggood, P.M., No. 8	119
Grissell, W.M., No. 14	124	Symonds, P.M., No. 21	108
Wheeler, W.M., No. 324	111	Binckes, P.M., No. 1b	94
*Dart, W.M., No. 1	108	*Blake, P.M., No. 1	86
Slight, W.M., No. 233	102	Webb, P.M., No. 4	83
Kynaston, W.M., No. 66	99	Roberts, P.M., No. 15	80

The following votes were recorded for the unsuccessful candidates:

Howard, W.M., No. 108	78	Barnes, P.M., No. 80	69
Whitmore, W.M., No. 329	67	Bradford, P.M., No. 54	69
Baxter, W.M., No. 8	55	Truman, P.M., No. 6	54
Nutt, W.M., No. 32	49	Wilson, Junr., P.M., No. 70	48
Warren, W.M., No. 169	45	Adams, P.M., No. 206	35
Lance, W.M., No. 18	30	Gurton, P.M., No. 211	32
Stone, W.M., No. 19	26	Head, P.M., No. 205	26
Bennett, W.M., No. 25	23	England, P.M., No. 38	25
Rogers, W.M., No. 15	21		
Western, W.M., No. 2	18		
Crofton, W.M., No. 211	15		
Cumming, W.M., No. 288	11		

* Bro. Blake is evidently returned in error, the Book of Constitutions saying, "Nor can a Master and Past Master, or more than one Past Master of the same Lodge, be elected on the same Board."

The M.W.G.M. then nominated the following Brethren as members of the Board:—Bros. Havers, President; Roxburgh, W. H. White, P. Scott, Hopwood, Hervey, S. B. Wilson, Jennings, Evans, and J. Smith.

THE COLONIAL BOARD.

The undermentioned Brethren were elected on the Colonial Board, no others being nominated:—John Hervey, P.M., No. 7; J. S. S. Hopwood, P.M., No. 7; G. Lambert, P.M., No. 234; James Mason, P.M., No. 168; M. H. Shuttleworth, P.M., No. 225; William Stone, W.M., No. 19; G. Wilkinson, P.M., No. 21.

The M.W.G.M. nominated the three following Brethren on the Board:—Bros. Evans, President; Rawson, and J. Smith. Bro. Hervey was also nominated as V.P.

COMMITTEE OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The undermentioned Brethren were next elected on the Committee of Management for the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, no others being nominated:—

Samuel Aldrich, P.M., No. 196; John Thomas Archer, P.M., No. 23; F. Binckes, P.M., No. 11; H. S. Cooper, P.M., No. 276; Alfred Day, W.M., No. 78; Thomas Gole, P.M., No. 18; Benjamin Head, P.M., No. 5; David Samuel, P.M., No. 204; John Symonds, P.M., No. 275; Joseph Taylor, P.M., No. 21.

The M.W.G.M. then nominated Bros. C. P. Cooper, Prov. G.M., Kent; F. Pattison, P.G.W.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; T. Parkinson, P.G.D.; W. Foster White, P.G.D.; A. W. Woods, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. L. Evans, P.G.S.B.; J. Smith, G. Purst.; and F. W. Breitling, P.G. Purst.

NEW MASONIC HALL FOR SCOTLAND.

The M.W.G.M. then laid before Grand Lodge a communication which he had received from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, stating that the foundation stone of a new Masonic hall would be laid in Edinburgh, with Masonic honours, on the 24th inst., and inviting a deputation from the United Grand Lodge of England to be present on the occasion.

THE COLONIAL BOARD.

Bro. ARIA said he was about to rise to put a question to the Grand Master when his lordship commenced to read the communication from Scotland. The question he wished to ask was this: he thought it was a recommendation of the committee that a certain number of those who had served the office of Master of colonial Lodges should be on the board. He did not find any such Master among those elected or appointed, and he therefore wished to know if the recommendation had been overlooked.

The M.W.G.M. said that the words "when practicable" qualified the recommendation, and he had not thought it practicable to appoint any such Brother.

Bro. ARIA wanted to know how it was impracticable.

The M.W.G.M. said he should decline to give that information.

THE PROVINCES OF BERKS AND BUCKS.

The M.W.G.M. handed in a return which he had received from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Berks and Bucks, from which it appeared that, owing to the minute book having become lost, certain information applied for could not be furnished to Grand Lodge. His lordship added a statement to the effect, that he had himself written, on the 18th of March, to Bro. the Marquis of Downshire, Prov. G.M., upon the subject, but had not yet received an answer; but as the noble Marquis was absent on the continent, he might not have received the communication.

DEPUTATION TO SCOTLAND.

The M.W.G.M., in reverting to the communication from Scotland, said, that as the interesting ceremony referred to would take place on the 24th instant, there was not much time to consider what course Grand Lodge ought to adopt in reference to it. It was clear that the matter would not admit of delay, and he should be glad to hear some proposition made with respect to it. He was ready to appoint a deputation of not less than three members, and as many more as might volunteer to join them. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. HAYERS, P.G.D., thought Grand Lodge ought to act upon the very fraternal request which had been made to them. Such would be only a becoming act in them as Brother Masons and neighbours, and he should therefore move that a deputation be appointed to attend the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the interesting occasion of laying the foundation stone of a Masonic Hall for all Scotland.

R.W. Lord PANMURE, D.G.M., in seconding the proposition, observed that the most natural course would be, that the Brother who represented the Grand Lodge at the Grand Lodge of Scotland, should be the head of the deputation. He had formerly filled that office, but as he had since been raised to much higher honour in the Craft, the inferior became merged in the superior office. Under these circumstances he could not feel himself at liberty to take part in the deputation without the distinct authority of the Grand Master.

The motion having been put and carried.

Bro. HAYERS, P.G.D., moved, that the deputation consist of Bro. F. Dundas, M.P., Bro. Col. Burlington, the G. Dir. of Cers., and the Grand Secretary, the Grand Master to have power to add to their number.

Bro. TOMKINS, P.G.D., seconded the motion.

Bro. MASON suggested that the Grand Chaplain should be a member of the deputation.

Bro. WILLIAMS thought the Grand Chaplain, being an Episcopalian, would scarcely feel himself at home in Scotland.

The motion, as originally put, was then agreed to.

BOARD OF BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Board of Benevolence was then read. It stated that in March nineteen petitioners had been relieved to the extent

of £179 10s.; that in April £123 had been given in relief to eleven petitioners; that in May thirteen petitioners received in relief £128 12s. Bro. Thomas Boardman, of Lodge No. 260, Tormorden, and Bro. Thomas Slade, of Lodge 152, Southampton, were recommended severally for £40 and for £50.

On the motion of Bro. SAVAGE the first recommendation was approved of.

The same worthy Brother then moved as an amendment that the sum proposed to be given to Bro. Slade be increased to £100.

This was seconded by Bro. Sir L. CURTIS, in a speech highly laudatory of Bro. Slade, and unanimously agreed to.

BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

The report of the Board of General Purposes was then read.

"The Board of General Purposes beg to report that, in compliance with the resolution of Grand Lodge of the 3rd of June, 1857, they have completed the purchase of No. 59, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, and all the houses situate in Queen's Place adjoining, for the sum of £3000; and that the title deeds thereof are in the hands of the Grand Secretary, to be placed with the other securities belonging to the Society.

"The Board have also to report, that frequent enquiries having been made with regard to the collars proper to be worn by Grand Officers and Provincial Grand Officers respectively, they have decided that the law requires that plain purple collars shall be worn only by Grand Officers, and that the collars of Provincial Grand Officers must be distinguished by a narrow edging of gold lace or cord.

"The Board regret to draw the attention of Grand Lodge to the continued irregularity exhibited by Lodges in improperly certifying to the petitions of applicants for relief from the Fund of Benevolence.

"The following complaints laid before the Board by the Lodge of Benevolence have been considered and decided on, viz.:

"1. Against the Lodge No. 195, London, for certifying to the petition of an applicant for relief that he had been a regular contributing member for 4½ years, whereas the Lodge had only paid dues for him for 3 years. The Board having investigated the circumstances, and finding that none of the present members of the Lodge were members at the time referred to, ordered the Lodge to pay the arrears due, and admonished the W. Master to be more careful for the future.

"2. Against the Lodge No. 46, at Exeter, for certifying to the petition of a widow, that her late husband had been a regular contributing member for 20 years, whereas dues had only been paid for him for 13 years. The Board having fully investigated the case, and finding that considerable neglect had been exhibited in it, ordered the Lodge to pay the arrears for seven years and also a fine of £2 2s. to the Fund of Benevolence; which arrears and fines have been paid.

"3. Against the Lodge No. 34, at Canterbury, for certifying that a Brother had been a contributing member for 3 years, whereas dues had only been paid for him for 2 years. The Board, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, ordered the arrears to be paid, and admonished the Lodge to be more careful for the future.

"Against the Lodge No. 206, London, for certifying that a petitioner had been for 8 years a contributing member, whereas Grand Lodge dues had only been paid for 5½ years. It appeared, upon investigation, that the Brother had been a contributing member for only five years; but the Board observing upon the effect of carelessly certifying petitions without ascertaining their correctness, together with several irregularities which were disclosed in the course of the case, seriously admonished the W. Master and Officers to be more circumspect for the future.

"Complaints having been made of difficulties experienced in obtaining the Charity Jewel, the Board recommend the following resolution for the adoption of Grand Lodge: 'That the right to supply Charity Jewels be not confined to any individual, but that any masonic jeweller be permitted to purchase the Charity Medal, upon signing an undertaking that it shall be mounted in accordance with the pattern kept at the Grand Secretary's office, and have the name of the Brother and the dates of his Stewardships engraved thereon.'

"The Board have further to report, that the subject of the duties and salaries of the officers in the Grand Secretary's department has been under their consideration for some months past, that they have thoroughly investigated the nature and extent of the duties discharged by each officer, and the whole of the books and accounts kept by each have been produced and examined. Having concluded such investigation, the Board are of opinion that, looking to the nature of the duties performed, the number of the staff employed,

and the hours of attendance which the regulations of the office require, that it is neither necessary nor desirable, under present circumstances, that any increase should be made in any of the existing salaries.

"The Board also report, that a memorial has been received from Bro. W. B. Packwood, who was suspended from Masonry in December, 1853, praying the Board to recommend him to Grand Lodge for restoration to his masonic privileges. Having considered this memorial, the fact that Bro. W. B. Packwood has now suffered a suspension from all masonic privileges for the space of five years, and that the justice of the case has been thereby sufficiently vindicated, the Board recommend him to Grand Lodge for restoration to his masonic privileges.

"The Board have finally to report, that the last edition of the Book of Constitutions being exhausted, they submit to Grand Lodge that the Board should be directed to prepare and print a revised edition with as little delay as possible."

Bro. ROXBURGH, G. Reg., in moving that the report of the Board of General Purposes be received and entered on the minutes, said that under ordinary circumstances he should have contented himself with moving a formal motion; but as notice had been served on the part of more than one Brother of their intention to bring a matter alluded to in the report specifically before Grand Lodge, he wished to offer some observations upon one of the paragraphs—namely, that having reference to the opinions of the Board, and the grounds of those opinions as regarded the duties and services of the officers in the Grand Secretary's office, a subject which had been for some months under their consideration, indeed long before the subject referred to in the notices of motion had been thought of. The paragraph to which he wished to draw attention was nothing more than an expression of an opinion of what ought to be done in the interests of the Craft, according to the 21st article, page 104, of the Book of Constitutions:—"The Board may recommend to the Grand Lodge whatever it shall deem necessary or advantageous to the Craft, and may originate plans for the better regulation of the Grand Lodge and the arrangement of its general transactions." He alluded to these principles for this reason, that it might not be supposed that the Board had in the matter travelled out of their way. Long before any notice of motion had appeared in reference to the increase of salaries, their attention had been drawn to the inadequate remuneration of one of the clerks, and it had been his pleasing duty, on a former occasion, to move that an addition should be made to the salary of a most efficient officer, Bro. Moss; but when it had been suggested to the Board, although they thought it necessary that some increase ought to be made to the salary of that Brother, they also felt it to be their duty to take into consideration the general state of the Grand Secretary's office, and the nature and character of the duty performed by each officer in it. The paragraph in the report contained their opinion upon the matter, and that opinion he should, if called upon, be ready to support in detail; and he was greatly mistaken in the sound sense and business habits of Grand Lodge if they would not approve of the reasons which he would in that case have to bring forward. As he had before observed, the paragraph expressed no more than the opinion of the Board, who undertook a very arduous and important duty for the good of the Craft, and it was for Grand Lodge to say whether they would receive it or not, and here he wished to observe that their reception of it would bind them to nothing. Should they determine to act in opposition to it, they would be only in the position of a gentleman who consulted his lawyer and received his advice, but declined to act upon it. With this explanation, he begged leave to move that the report be received and entered on the minutes.

Bro. TOMKINS, P.G.D., seconded the motion.

Bro. the Earl of CARMARVON inquired if the title-deeds of the newly purchased property were perfectly valid.

Bro. ROXBURGH replied that the solicitor to Grand Lodge had had them before counsel, who had approved of them.

Bro. BEADON, in moving the amendment on the paper in his name—viz.,

"That the name of Bro. William Farnfield be specially omitted from amongst those employed in the Grand Secretary's Office, to whom the Board has recommended that no increase of salary be given; and, further, that it is expedient that the salary of Bro. William Farnfield be increased by a vote of an additional gratuity of £100 per annum, in consequence of the very long and faithful services which he has rendered to the Craft for upwards of thirty-two years, and that such gratuity shall commence from the 3rd day of March, 1858."—was such that it did not appear on the paper in the form in which he had sent it in. He had expressly worded it as an amendment to the report, whereas as it now stood it read as an original motion.

The M.W.G.M. observed that the name of Bro. Farnfield did not occur in the report.

Bro. BEADON was aware of that, and intended that his amendment should remove Bro. Farnfield from the general category of clerks in the Grand Secretary's office.

Bro. SAVAGE rose to order. It was not, he thought, competent for Bro. Beadon to move an amendment unless the report stated some positive circumstance; but here there was only an expression of opinion.

The M.W.G.M. decided that Bro. Beadon could not put his amendment upon the motion for the reception of the report. On motion for the adoption of the paragraph, he might do so.

Bro. BEADON wished to know how (should Grand Lodge receive the report and commit themselves to the strong opinion it contained) he could, in the face of that fact, move his amendment.

The M.W.G.M.: The reception of the Report will not militate against your motion.

Bro. WHITMORE wished to know if the paragraph in question had been adopted unanimously.

The M.W.G.M. replied that the Board acted as a body, and therefore the question could not be answered.

Bro. HAYERS observed, that the individual members took a solemn obligation not to disclose what occurred in their deliberations.

Bro. WHITMORE next inquired if the proceedings of the Board were recorded in a minute-book.

Bro. HAYERS: There is no book which can be produced.

Bro. WHITMORE said, that the Report came before them with a strong expression of opinions which were in opposition to fact, and he thought that one individual ought to be excepted from the category.

The subject then dropped, and the Report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Bro. ROXBURGH then moved the adoption of the paragraphs relating to the Charity Jewel, the restoration of Bro. Packwood, and the reprinting of the Book of Constitutions; which were unanimously agreed to.

The Report of the Colonial Board was about to be read, when

Bro. BEADON again rose and proceeded to move his amendment, but was interrupted by

Bro. ROXBURGH, who stated that it was not competent for him to do so, as there was no motion before the chair on which it could be an amendment. Grand Lodge had merely received the paragraph, but had not proposed to take any steps upon it, and until it was so proposed the amendment was out of place.

Bro. BEADON replied, that his lordship had stated that the reception of the Report would not militate against his right to move his amendment against the adoption of the clause in question.

Bro. ROXBURGH said it was not competent to move any other amendment than that the report be not received. That had not been done, and it was not his intention to move the adoption of the paragraph, the only motion to which Bro. Beadon's amendment could apply. If Bro. Beadon could bring forward his motion as an amendment now, it would give the go-by to the rule requiring notice of motion.

The M.W.G.M. had thought that Bro. Beadon's motion might be taken between the reports of the two Boards, but the practice of Grand Lodge had been otherwise, and he did not wish to dictate to them.

Bro. WHITMORE thought the Grand Master had the power of directing the order in which motions should be taken.

The M.W.G.M. did not think he had that power, and even if he had he certainly should not exercise it.

Bro. Lord PANMURE said it was perfectly clear that the motion could not be brought forward as an amendment to the report, inasmuch as the report did not ask Grand Lodge to take any step. In fact it contained no recommendation.

Bro. GREEN inquired if it were competent for any member of Grand Lodge, other than the Chairman of the Board of General Purposes, to move the adoption of any portion of the report.

The M.W.G.M. replied that it was.

Bro. GREEN said that being the case he should now move the adoption of the paragraph in dispute.

Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal seconded the motion.

Bro. ROXBURGH rose to order. He maintained that Bro. Green, not having given the required notice of motion, could not now proceed.

Bro. the Rev. G. R. PORTAL:—But the Grand Master has just said that he can.

Bro. BEADON also held that, according to the decision of the Grand Master, it was competent for Bro. Green to persevere with his motion.

Bro. ROXBURGH observed, that it must be known to Bro. Beadon there was both statute and common law in Masonry as in the administration of justice in the country. By the Book of Constitutions, any Brother might, on notice, bring forward a motion; but by the practice of Grand Lodge, or by the common law of Masonry, none but the chairman of the Board of General Purposes could move the adoption of any portion of the report of the Board.

Bro. the Rev. G. R. PORTAL observed, that the Grand Master and the Grand Registrar were at variance.

Bro. ROXBURGH said, the worthy Brother did not allow him to finish his sentence, which was, that no Brother other than the G. Reg., could make such a motion upon the Report of the Board of General Purposes without notice.

The M. W. G. M. did not think he could hear Bro. Green's motion, as he had not given notice of his intention of bringing it forward.

Bro. STEBBING said, the Craft were most unfairly dealt with in such a course of shuffling. (Hear, hear.) The chairman of the Board of General Purposes said that he, and he only, had a right to move the adoption of the report. If that were so, and he omitted to move the adoption of any portion of it, he clearly omitted to do his duty. (Hear, hear.) He had himself come up from the country, a distance of one hundred miles, to vote upon a particular motion, and now he was to be told by the G. Reg., "That is a motion which no one can propose but myself, and I won't do it;" so that the members of Grand Lodge were deprived of their privileges, and were debarred from expressing their opinion upon a most important subject. The G. M. himself had at the first blush of the thing, and seeing its justice, declared that Bro. Green could proceed with his motion; but the alarm was got up and the whisper in the ear passed on to the chair, and now they were not to be allowed to proceed. That was playing with the rights of Masonry and with the rights of free discussion, which he should ever most emphatically denounce. (Cheers.) If Grand Lodge was to be respected, that kind of nonsense should not be allowed to go on. He had come up from Southampton by the five o'clock train in order to be in time to attend Grand Lodge, to take part in discussing the motions on the paper; but the time of Grand Lodge had been frittered away by the reading of addresses, communications, and reports; and when at last they came to the motions, they were met with frivolous objections, objections not only frivolous, but absolutely disrespectful to the Masons of England. (Hear, hear.) He objected altogether to such playing at battledore and shuttlecock. He hoped that the Grand Master would carry out the decision at which he had arrived before the whisper had been passed along, as it would be an assurance to Grand Lodge that some of their privileges remained, and would draw forth the gratitude of the Craft. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. SINGER thought the conduct of Bro. Roxburgh the only one which, as men of business, the Brethren could approve of.

The M. W. G. M. said that the reasons for not allowing the motion to be then brought forward were so plain, that it was unnecessary for him to take notice of the warm speech of Bro. Stebbing.

It being now past eleven o'clock, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and adjourned.

GRAND LODGE OF EMERGENCY.

A Grand Lodge of Emergency was held, on the 15th inst., for the transaction of the business in arrear from the Quarterly Communication of the 2nd. The M. W. the G. M. occupied the throne, and was supported by Lord Panmure, D. G. M., Bro. Dundas, as S. G. W., Bro. Portal, J. G. W., and other Grand Officers.

Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form,

The M. W. the G. M. corrected the list of the Board of General Purposes by striking out the name of one Brother, and inserting that of the next upon the poll, a Master and P. M. of the same lodge having been elected: his lordship also laid before G. L. the correspondence with Bro. Harington, in reference to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Report of the COLONIAL BOARD was then read, and was, on the motion of Bro. HERVEY, received and entered upon the minutes.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BOARD.

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

The Colonial Board beg to report that they have received a communication from the Corinthian Lodge, No. 834, Peterborough, Canada West, to know how they are to treat Brethren belonging to the so-called "Grand Lodge of Canada," and "The Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada," and that they directed the Grand Secretary to reply to the letter, and to refer the Lodge to Articles 13 and 15 of the summary of Ancient Charges in the Book of Constitutions, in

accordance with which they may admit as visitors Masons regularly initiated in duly warranted Lodges, but not others, until their Lodges have been acknowledged by Grand Lodge.

The Board have also to report that they have received a communication from the Friendly Lodge, No. 291, Jamaica, requesting that they may be authorized to summon Lodges of Emergency to initiate candidates without giving seven days' notice. The Board have directed the Grand Secretary to answer the letter, and to state that they cannot recommend any alteration to be made in this law.

(Signed) JOHN HERVEY, Vice-President.

Freemasons' Hall, 19th May, 1858.

The report of the committee of the *Asylum* for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, was next, and was, on the motion of Bro. BARRETT, seconded by Bro. BORN, received and adopted.

The M. W. the G. M. then referred to the speech of Bro. Stebbing at the Quarterly Communication, complaining of the delay which then took place, and which prevented the notices of motion being proceeded with. His lordship now charged Bro. Stebbing with having been himself the cause of delay, and added, that he considered that worthy Brother's speech as a deliberate insult to himself, and that he had not stopped it lest it might be thought that he wished to stifle the expression of individual opinion. If G. L. differed from him in opinion they were forced to express it, but so long as he was G. M. they should treat him with courtesy, or select another to fill his place. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the rule which he laid down in respect to Bro. Beadon's motion, the more he considered it the more he was convinced of its propriety, and he had with his own hand drawn up his reasons for coming to that conclusion, which he handed to the G. S. to be hereafter the rule of G. L. For the future he should decline to answer any questions put to him in G. L. of which he had not received notice.

Bro. STEBBING denied that he had ever intended any disrespect to his lordship, and said he wished to correct two errors into which he had fallen. In the first place, it was a mistake to say that he had wasted the time of G. L., as the only occasion on which he spoke during the whole evening was in reference to the grant to Bro. Slade. Again, with respect to his speech, it was not intended as any mark of disrespect to the constituted authorities of Masonry, but as a respectful appeal to his lordship to decide upon a point of order. He regretted anything in his address which might have appeared warm and excited, again assuring him that he and all the Brethren of G. L. had the utmost confidence in his fairness, and that it was only against the unseen power behind the throne which virtually ruled G. L. that they raised their voices. (Hear, hear.)

LORD PANMURE expressed his satisfaction at the turn the subject had taken, and at the manly apology of Bro. Stebbing. As to the power behind the throne, he knew not of its existence, but he assured G. L. that it should be the end and aim of the officers on the dais to merit the confidence of the Craft.

THE ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

Bro. WHITMORE, with the permission of the M. W. the G. M., rose to move the notice on the paper in the name of Bro. Beadon, the substance of which was, to give an additional gratuity of £100 per annum to the Asst. G. S., Bro. Farnfield, and after apologizing for putting himself so prominently before G. L., said that in asking G. L. to agree to his proposition, he neither invoked their kindness nor their generosity, but their justice; and then proceeded to lay before them the following facts in connection with Bro. Farnfield's Masonic career. He entered the G. Sec's. office in 1825 at a salary of £100 per annum, which he continued to receive until 1835, when on the death of the late Bro. Harpur, who had been joint G. Sec. with Bro. White, it was on account of the increased business he had to perform, raised to £150 per annum. In the following year, owing to the illness of Bro. White, Bro. Farnfield, with the full permission of his late R. H., the Duke of Sussex, performed all the duties of G. Sec. under the supervision of the then Board of Finance, so that for 19 years Bro. Farnfield was considered so valuable a servant, that he was thought competent to discharge all the higher duties of the office. In 1846, G. L. voted him an annual gratuity of £50, thereby bringing up his salary to £200 per annum, the amount which he now receives, having been two years previously raised to the rank of a G. D. Having thus sketched Bro. Farnfield's services, Bro. Whitmore entered into a long detail of the duties of Bro. Farnfield, showing that the business of the G. Sec.'s office had increased threefold during the last twelve years, and argued that had Bro. Farnfield been for 34 years in a Government office performing the same class of duties, he would now be receiving £400 per annum, instead of £200 per annum. Having thus established the worthy Bro.'s claim to an increased salary, he proceeded to combat the objections which would be urged against the

vote, arguing that it was not Bro. Farnfield's present, but his past services, they were about to reward. They were not to consider the amount which the G. Sec. annually received, but the amount which the Asst. G. Sec. deserved. He also informed them that if Bro. Farnfield had other sources of income, it was nothing to them in considering what he merited at the hands of G.L., while his general acquaintance with the Masonic Charities, to one of which he was the Sec., added to his efficiency as a servant of the Craft. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. UDALL, in seconding the motion, remarked that the cost of the G. Sec.'s office in 1839 bore the proportion of 28½ per cent. to the whole income of G.L., whereas the cost at present was only 13½ per cent. (Cheers.)

Bro. BINCKES, in supporting the resolution, asserted that Bro. Farnfield bestowed as much of his time upon the other Masonic Charities, as upon that with which he was himself connected. The Report of the Board of General Purposes was, upon the subject of salaries, meagre and unsatisfactory, and did not faithfully represent the report of the sub-committee to whom that question had been referred, an important clause having been purposely omitted. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. F. SLIGHT thought it would not be in accordance with business, propriety, or justice, for G.L. to agree to a vote giving the Asst. G. Sec. a salary equal to that of the G. Sec. himself.

Bro. ROXBURGH disclaimed all personal feeling in the matter, but G.L. were the trustees of the funds of the Craft, and therefore, in increasing the salary of their Officers, they ought to proceed upon a sound basis. He denied that in the Report of the Board of General Purposes the report of the sub-committee was suppressed; and explained that that committee having gone beyond the limit of their instructions, the Board did no more than cut from their report all that was in excess of their proper inquiry.

This explanation was met with indignant cries to the effect that the Board took what suited them and omitted all beside. After this interruption,

Bro. ROXBURGH proceeded to show that Bro. Farnfield's services were very light indeed, so light that any Mason capable of writing a good hand could perform them in three hours each day.

Bro. HAVERS, who stated that he was an intimate friend of Bro. Farnfield, likewise opposed the vote. He justified the paragraph in the Report of the Board of General Purposes upon the ground that it would have been a dereliction of duty upon their part and a gross abuse of the confidence of the Brethren, if apprized as they had been of the intention of some Brethren to move for the increase of the salaries of some of the Officers, they had withheld from G.L. the information which was necessary to their arriving at a correct decision. As a general rule, he held that the subject of salaries should rest entirely with the Board of General Purposes, as motions like that then before G.L. were most inconvenient; and with reference to Bro. Farnfield, he considered that if he had been a faithful servant of G.L., G.L. had been a kind master to him; for that had he been from 1825 a book-keeper in a merchant's office, it was problematic whether his salary would now equal that which he received from the Craft. In the Bank of England he would, had he entered it, have received at first £50 per annum, but by no possibility could that salary have increased above £260 per annum.

This statement was met by a direct negative from Bro. Udall, an interruption which Bro. Lord Panmure considered most unbecoming.

Bro. HAVERS however went on to say, that Bro. Farnfield's duties had been diminished; and thought G.L. ought to avoid the possibility of the reproach that as they grew in wealth so there was a disposition to divide among themselves the accumulation of their wealth.

Bro. DOBIE having warmly supported the vote,

The M.W. the GRAND MASTER, before putting the question, mentioned that although he had formed an opinion upon the question before G.L., he should not intrude it upon the Brethren, as he believed they would not hastily or without consideration arrive at a decision in the matter. His lordship was about to put the question, when

Bro. SAVAGE interfered, for the purpose of stating that he had come to G.L. undecided as to how he should vote, but that the arguments in favor of the motion had persuaded him of the justice of rewarding Bro. Farnfield as he deserved.

Bro. WEBB was on principle opposed to the vote; for as trustees of a great public charity, they were bound to deal prudently and economically with its funds.

The Rev. Bro. PORTAL said that it had been objected that Bro. Farnfield was in receipt of a salary from the Benevolent Institution, but with that G.L. had nothing whatever to do, as the whole of the work, with a very trifling exception, was done at his own house, after office hours, with assistance paid for by himself. It had been urged,

that as trustees of the funds of the Craft, G.L. ought to be very careful how it increased the salaries of its servants; but he would observe, that if, as faithful trustees, we could, for the sake of a little popularity, allow £2000 to be voted in two years to purposes altogether unconnected with Masonry, we could surely give a paltry grant of £100 a year to reward a faithful and deserving servant of the Craft. (Hear, hear.)

On a show of hands, the motion was declared to be carried by a very large majority.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Bro. BINCKES, in moving that an additional grant of £100 per annum be made to each branch of the above Charity, proceeded to show that G.L. had ample funds at its disposal to justify them in granting the increase, as well as the power to do so. In 1842 their general balance was £1517, and they, that year, contributed £200 to each of these Charities. A few years afterwards that balance was £1835, and then they voted an additional £100 between them, which continued until 1855, in which year, their balance being £2470, they made a similar addition to the funds of those charities; and he now wished them to make the total contribution £800 per annum, namely, £400 to each Asylum, as the general balance was last year £2714. He then referred to the great number of Candidates of both sexes rejected at the last election for want of funds, and he earnestly entreated G.L. not to allow two such excellent Institutions to languish for want of support, believing, as he did, that the Brethren of our own day had a more immediate claim upon our sympathy than posterity had.

Bro. BARRETT seconded the resolution.

Bro. SAVAGE moved as a rider that each Lodge should have a vote for each £100 now proposed to be voted, in all elections to these Institutions, upon the ground that as the money came from the contributions of all the Lodges in the Craft, so they should, upon the same principle, as private subscribers be entitled to a vote for their contributions.

This amendment having been seconded,

Bro. SMITH opposed it, as such a regulation would interfere with the influx of private subscriptions.

Bro. HAVERS questioned if G.L. had the means of making this grant. It was clear that if they gave their money in annuities they could not at the same time vote casual assistance.

Bro. SYMONDS was opposed to Bro. Savage's amendment, as the votes of the Lodges would swamp those of private subscribers, as they would have 4000 votes, whereas for the same amount of contribution private subscribers would only have 1600.

Bro. ROXBURGH, having supported the amendment upon the same grounds as those upon which Bro. Savage moved it, it was, on a show of hands, carried by a small majority. The motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

P.G.L. OF DUCKS AND BERKS.

The Rev. Bro. PORTAL begged to withdraw his motion for the production of the minutes of this Province, on the understanding that the return received by the G.M. should be open to the inspection of the Craft.

The M.W.G.M. said that he had communicated to the P.G.M. his opinion that a P.G.L. ought to be held annually.

The Rev. Bro. PORTAL said he was sure this statement would be received with great satisfaction by the Brethren in the Province.

Bro. HAVERS wished to know what use Bro. Portal meant to make of these voluminous returns now that he had got them.

The Rev. Bro. PORTAL said that if the worthy Brother would give him notice of his question he would have an answer at the next Grand Lodge. (Laughter.)

Bro. HAVERS thought Bro. Portal ought to give an answer at once, as he had had two years to prepare himself. (Oh, Oh.)

The subject then dropped, and the business being concluded, G.L. was closed in ample form and with solemn prayer, and adjourned.

GRAND OFFICERS.—The following were appointed Grand Officers for the present year, by the M.W.G.M., at the Grand Lodge held on the 28th April; those in italics are new appointments. The Right Hon. Lord Panmure, D.G.M.; Bros. *Col. J. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., S.G.W.; Wynlliam Portal, J.G.W.; Samuel Tomkins, G.Treas.;* Revds. Edward Moore, and *Arthur R. Ward, G. Chaps.; Francis Rowburgh, G. Reg.; W. Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; Henry L. Crohn, G. Sec. for German Correspondence; William Putey Scott, S.G.D.; J. S. Hopwood, J.G.D.; Samuel W. Dankes, G. Sup. of Works; Richard W. Jennings, G. Dir. of Cers.; Arthur W. Woods, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; Daniel Gooch, G.S.B.; Chas. E. Horsley, G. Org.; and Jos. Smith, G. Purs.*

Colonial.

C A N A D A .

The following correspondence has passed between the Executive in London and Bro. Harrington, P.P.G.M. for Quebec, since our last issue.

From Bro. HARRINGTON to the Earl of ZETLAND.

(Extract.)

"Toronto, Canada; 1st February, 1858.

"My Lord and M.W. Brother,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 9th ultimo, accepting my resignation of the offices of P.G.M. and P. G. Superintendent of Quebec, &c., and entering largely into the present condition of Canadian Masonry. Before I proceed to reply in detail to the various important passages of your Lordship's letter, allow me to thank you for the personal kindness and courtesy you have extended to me, and to assure you that the perusal of your letter affected me deeply, and that whatever may be the result of the present antagonism between G.L. and the Craft here, I shall ever feel grateful to your Lordship as well on my own account, as for the interest manifested and the earnestness evinced by you, in every line of that letter, for the arrangement of the existing Masonic differences. But I am constrained, nevertheless, to repeat that my convictions remain unchanged, as to the necessity for self-government here, and that although there may for a time be stray Lodges in Canada, hailing as heretofore, the majority of the Craft neither can nor will consent again to acknowledge allegiance to the G.L. of England. Of this I feel assured, and my assertions are endorsed by many excellent and influential Brethren, who, like myself, entertain a warm affectionate regard for the Old Country, but who cannot shut their eyes to the plain fact, that it is only very recently that the *Colonies* have been looked upon as of so much consequence in the preservation of the "*Unity of English Freemasonry.*" Your Lordship must acknowledge that for many years past they have only been regarded in a pecuniary light—that is—the annual revenue derived from them has kept them from nearly entire oblivion. As for a voice at the fountain head, that has never been thought of; and "*Money*" and "*obedience*" have been the principal results derived from their connection with the G.L. of Great Britain and Ireland. Your Lordship will also, I am sure, acknowledge that they have been parcelled out between three sovereign authorities in a way that must, sooner or later, lead to confusion, and a necessity for the establishment of one local Head. I know that Canada has called the attention of England to the equal sovereignty of Scotland and Ireland, and that the adoption of some plan has been asked for, by which no separate Lodges should be constituted by one part of the Empire, without the concurrence of the other two; but the subject has never yet been deemed of sufficient importance to attract attention, or elicit a reply; and the result has been, that when individual Brethren have become dissatisfied, or fancied themselves aggrieved, they have been accustomed to retire from their Lodges, and either become Joining Members of another hailing from a different source, or have applied for Warrants which have never been refused. For instance,—English Masons have procured Charters from the G.L. of Scotland and Ireland, without either of the latter Bodies deeming it at all requisite to appeal to England for proofs of good standing or any other essential, and in this loose manner a standard of *Independence* (for it may surely be classed as such) has been set up for many years. This irregularity could only be rectified by a Sovereign G.L. on the spot. Another important particular I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to is, that a large proportion of the Brethren here are native Canadians; who, as such, have none of the old recollections and sympathies to bind them; but on the contrary, and it is natural, are imbued with a love of their native soil and Institutions, and deem it derogatory to be ruled by extraneous power—from connexion with which they derive no apparent advantage—in whose proceedings they have no real voice—with which it is ten chances to one if they ever have any personal communication—and for which, as I shall endeavour to show your Lordship before I conclude this letter, they have been gradually compelled to feel less and less respect. There are likewise many Brethren, who are citizens of the U. S. of America, who have settled in Canada for their own private interests, but who have no particular liking for England in any way. I have alluded to the foregoing points, because they are uppermost in my mind, and I think them of paramount importance as a prelude to my replying to your Lordship's communication in detail. I have to beg your indulgence for the length of this letter, but I find it impossible to do justice to the subject at issue, unless I bring before your notice every thing that bears upon it, and

to compress, would be to mislead your Lordship. I deeply regret that our recognition has not been effected by the documents *already* sent home, and the evidence which *they* afford, that the "*Antient G.L. of Canada*" certainly has not been actuated by factious or ambitious motives, (as has been hinted) but by a "*stern necessity*" in adopting the course it has. I hope the G.L. of England will yet see the matter in that light. There is no necessity for me to trouble your Lordship with a repetition of the "*grievances*" under which the entire Canadian Craft has laboured, for they have been fully and formally specified in the Memorial already sent home by the late P.G.L. of Upper Canada; but to enable you to refer to them, I have appended a copy of that Memorial to this communication. I take it for granted that a copy of your Lordship's letter to me is filed in the G. Secretary's Office, for the information of G. Lodge.

"With reference therefore to paragraph 2 of that letter, I must again express my conviction, that had the concessions proposed by your Lordship in *March* last been propounded in *September*, 1856 (that is, six months earlier than they were), the present condition of Freemasonry in Canada *might* have been prevented. If you will be so good as to refer to the Memorial (page 5), you will find that the half-year, suffered to elapse without notice, was pregnant with events bearing direct and unmistakable issue upon "*Independence.*" The Craft here had nothing for its guidance but your Lordship's personal communications to G.L., and they were such (see 4th June, 1856) as to call forth in the following October resolutions of the very strongest nature, and "*disapproval of the unjust and uncourteous treatment experienced at the hands of the G.M. of England,*" and it was firmly stated, that the time had been allowed to pass when *moderate concessions* would have more than satisfied the Masons of Canada, and that less than *entire independence* would not allay the excitement, &c., and recognition was asked for on behalf of the P.G.L. as a G.L. This was adopted in January, 1857, and sent home; and in March following, your Lordship officially made known your plan for restoring peace in Canada, and the concessions that you considered would bring about that desirable object. But previous silence and apparent carelessness had done their work by that time; and (I write it with all due respect) your proposal was not *then* looked upon as a boon, but as having been forced by the pressure of current events. The Brethren knew *then* that their Memorial had not even been read in G.L., but had been referred, or handed over, to the new Colonial Board; and it is certain that *no definitive reply has yet been vouchsafed* to that respectful document, although the G. Registrar, at the Quarterly Communication of the G.L. of England on the 2nd September last, somewhat disingenuously declares that such a statement is inaccurate. Your Lordship's letter (in triplicate) is not a reply, for the concluding portion of it only makes mention of the Memorial having been presented at a *late period* of the evening; that no discussion took place thereon, and it was referred to the Colonial Board, *in consequence* of the announcement you had been previously pleased to make; and the Colonial Board had no power to send one. Its duty was simply to report to your Lordship and G.L. In the face of all that is reported to have occurred, it would puzzle any body to remove the impression, that the Craft is really governed by the Dais and those upon it, not by the Brethren at large. Your Lordship's concessions *would* perhaps have been deemed "*ample,*" but for the fatal and unfortunate delay, and *before* the adoption of the Memorial; but they were never so acknowledged subsequently; and whether made before or after, you were ever careful not to embarrass any successor you might have, and the proposed plan, although binding on you, would not be upon him, and it might happen therefore that the evil day was only retarded for a season. In this paragraph also, your Lordship has been pleased to state that there must have been internal dissensions in Canada, which have led to the existing difficulties, and that they do not arise from delay and inconvenience on your side of the water. I hope to prove, that dissatisfaction (not dissension) has been occasioned by parties in London, and who have been, and are, intimately connected with G.L. itself; and I believe I express the opinion of the *two Canadian Independent Bodies.*

"I must do your Lordship justice. *You did* denounce the Independent G.L. as "*rebellious,*" although G.L. has never yet unannounced a dignified opinion at all. But why did you call that body "*rebellious?*" Because it had thrown off "*its allegiance to the G.L. of England,* and that without *returning the warrants it held.*" Your Lordship tells me, that you recommended no course of action then, you give no opinion now. May I ask why you did not do so, or cause G.L. to act, instead of placing the Brethren in a false position here, and compelling them to assume the initiative? More than *two years* have elapsed since the formation of the Independent G.L. of Canada, and the then loyal Brethren cannot point to one single letter of decided advice or instruction at this moment, as to the course they were to

adopt towards that body. Not one single charter has ever been demanded; not one single seceding Brother has been suspended from masonic privileges; not one atom of masonic law has been brought to bear; and even your Lordship's term of "rebellious" (if we are to believe the only printed periodical that comes regularly to this Province, viz., The F.M. Magazine, published in London) was not suffered to be uttered by you in G.L. without a sneer!

"Your Lordship states that you have felt astonishment, not unmingled with indignation, at the course pursued by the late P.G.M. of Upper Canada, in demanding the warrants of the Lodges in your name. Will you be pleased to state what he ought to have done? I was by Sir Allan MacNab's side, and can bear witness to his anxiety to act rightly. I am of course open to conviction, and we are all liable to error, but I believe I should have followed the same course, and so I told Sir Allan. Your Lordship says, that you see a wide distinction between the breaking up of a Lodge, and the surrender of its warrant by the free will of the Brethren composing it, and the subsequent formation of new Lodges under another authority; and the formation of an independent and antagonistic jurisdiction, who are still the holders of the warrants of that G.L. whose authority they are determined to subvert, &c. My Lord and M. W. Brother, the Lodges could not first be broken up, and the warrants surrendered, or a G.L. could not have been constituted; for it is *Lodges*, not Brethren, who form the component parts of a G.L. Your Lordship likewise says, that the P.G.M. not only assumed a power as your representative which you had no authority to exercise yourself, but acted in direct opposition to the Constitutions; what do the Constitutions say?—art. *Private Lodges*, sect. 27:—'If a Lodge be dissolved, the warrant shall be delivered up to the G. Master,' &c. Sec. 30: 'If all the members of a Lodge withdraw, the warrant becomes extinct.'

"I would therefore ask your Lordship, who was the proper officer to require the surrender of the warrants of the Lodges, upon their formally declaring that they withdrew from under the jurisdiction of England, or, in other words, dissolved themselves, as far as their charters were concerned, and received in lieu thereof dispensations from their own local head? Surely, the P.G.M. was bound to call for them, for the purpose of complying with the Constitutions, and restoring them to you, the G.M. Sir Allan MacNab, in common with the Brethren at large, could only understand by your Lordship's address to the G.L. of England, that after a declaration of independence, the retention of *your* warrants specially constituted an act of rebellion; and it was with direct allusion to your Lordship's own words, that the P.G.M. addressed the meeting as he did. Upon referring to the P.G.L. proceedings, you will observe, that in the concluding address praying for recognition, the surrender of those charters is specially mentioned, and their return asked for, that they might be cherished as mementos of the original source from whence we derived our masonic existence, and which we regarded with warm affection, although we felt that self-government, from various causes, was imperative. The P.G.M. used no compulsion; but he had to exercise his discretion, and, in the absence of any advice or directions from the fountain-head (*although the contemplated movement was known in London*), the course he pursued was certainly the most straightforward one, and, under the circumstance, more in accordance with the Constitutions, as quoted above, than any other method would have been; and I know that no Brother felt more acutely the painful position in which we were all placed than Sir Allan MacNab. My Lord, it seems a "paradox"—that the Independent G.L. should be denounced for withholding the English warrants, and the Antient G.L. of C. for surrendering them.

"You, M. W. G.M., declare that recognition of either of the bodies which have recently assumed the power of erecting themselves into a G.L., is impossible; and that even were it accorded, it would lead only to increased confusion. No Brethren lament more sincerely the state of Masonry in this Province than those residing here, who have been all along the real sufferers, and they have shown this by their actions and their urgent appeals to England to remedy it. I believe I echo their sentiments, by repudiating the justice of any attempt to fasten the blame upon them. The documents they have drawn up show, in truthful language, who were the originators of the confusion; and I would ask your Lordship certain plain questions: Why has not the course adopted by the G.L. of Ireland been solemnly protested against? and why, when that sovereign body upheld and encouraged by recognition those *English Lodges* which first withdrew from allegiance to you, did you continue on the same terms of intimacy as before, when you could not be blind to the serious importance of the proceedings of Ireland, and must have been conscious that half a victory was thereby gained by those whom your Lordship simply styled "rebellious?" It is asserted that the G.L. of Ireland did seek information from England; but, like other correspondents, it met with no notice, and therefore acted as it thought best. Whether this be

true or not, the recognition by a part of the empire, and the mutual appointment of representatives by that portion and the seceding body, must have had a damaging effect on the permanent continuation of your masonic supremacy here. Yet I believe the G.L. of England has not ventured any objection or remonstrance.

"Your Lordship says that you know that many of the delays complained of by Lodges, originated from the neglect of Provincial Officers. I know nothing of this myself, but it is indignantly and positively contradicted. This is another new charge, made at a late hour, and the Provincial Officers justly complain of its being held back. The G. Secretary's Office, they say, is the Augean Stable that required cleansing, and that its waste paper basket could for years have told tales. My Lord, I was conversing lately with a Brother not long from London, and who says he is or was a Member of a Red Apron Lodge,—an old friend of his, and an attendant at G.L., designated its proceedings for some time past as a solemn farce, and London Free Masonry—as a peculiar system of eating and drinking, veiled with a table cloth, and illustrated by knives and forks!—I dare say that I am not the only one to whom this has been stated, and whether correct or not, the impression left must be injurious.

"I told you in a former paragraph, that I hoped to prove that dissatisfaction here had been occasioned by parties in London, and connected with G.L. itself. I propose now to do this by way of conclusion, and trust that your Lordship will not feel annoyed at me, if I place, as I conceive it to be my bounden duty, offensive expressions before your eyes. Your Lordship probably may not see the "*London F.M. Monthly Magazine*," published by Brother Warren, a prominent attendant upon G.L. Meetings, although it has been lately formally authorized by you to publish G.L. proceedings; but it has a large circulation here, and is greedily perused, as the scanty official reports emanate from the G. Secretary at very uncertain times. We should have known very little of what was occurring at Head Quarters, had it not been for the Magazine. I will not go back beyond the December Number for 1855, and I commence there, because it heralds the formation of the Independent G.L. under Bro. Wilson. There is an Editorial entitled, "Severance of the Canadian Lodges from the G.L. of England." The article is too long to insert at length, but your Lordship can doubtless procure it. It commences by saying, "So important do we consider the step which has been taken, and we consider justly, by our Brethren in Canada," &c.

"And concludes as follows:

'Not get an answer from the G. Secretary's Office, quotha! Bah! as well get the G.M. to attend upon any public Masonic occasion, except indeed, the nomination to office of some Whig *protege* is mooted, then indeed, he is punctual. The presence of our excellent Brother Dobie, with his sound practical head, and talents for business, has been the shield of Ajax over and over again, behind which the *incapables*, Lord Zetland, Brother White, and Co., have been glad to cover. Their dullness it is which has lost us Canada, and for which the West Indies is already threatening Severance—let the system go on, and the development of Masonry will shortly be reduced to two individuals, the placeman and the toady; whilst the G.L. will in all probability be removed to Newmarket, the only place whence no plea operates to withhold our G.M.'

[In a postscript, Bro. Harington alludes to the action of the G.L. of Ireland, as described by Bro. Furnell, P.G.M. of North Munster.]

"Laying aside all feelings of disappointment or pique, the G.L. of Ireland approached the discussion of the question with a very calm, dignified, and unprejudiced spirit. Its first step was to communicate with the G.L. of England and Scotland, asking what decisions had been made upon the subject. After waiting for a reply until it could not, in common courtesy, longer delay its answer to the Canadian Declaration, the G.L. of Ireland was obliged to set about making up its mind on the matter, without knowing how the G.L. of England and Scotland had acted, or would act. We had sought the aid of their opinions, but had never deemed ourselves incompetent to draw our own conclusions,—a difficult task, perhaps; but we did not shrink from it.'

"After pointing to the formation, in 1717, of the G.L. of England, as one precedent—and herself, and other G.L. as all having been established by the suffrages of the very bodies they were to rule, Brother Furnell proceeds to say:

"We also could not but feel that the Canadian Lodges ought best to know their own wants and their own resources; and that if the moment had arrived when they had attained strength and maturity to support themselves, it was an *idle and childish* attempt to keep them in a state of pupillage and dependence.'

"Again: 'We therefore resolved to accede to the proposition of our Brethren, because it was both reasonable, and, as we deemed, consistent with usage, so far as usage existed to guide us.'

"And lastly: 'The measure was not taken by the G.L. of Ireland without the cordial assent of its G.M., the Duke of Leinster, who had carefully considered the question before it was submitted to the G.L., by his Deputy G.M., and fully concurred in the decision.'

"T. D. HARRINGTON."

From the GRAND SECRETARY to Bro. HARRINGTON.

"Freemasons' Hall, London,
12th March, 1858.

"R.W. Sir and Brother,

"I am commanded by the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st of February, and to inform you, that his lordship having given the whole subject his mature deliberation, does not observe any grounds, or any new circumstance alleged, which induce him to alter his expressed opinion.

"I am to inform you that the view you appear to take of the surrender of warrants is not, in his lordship's opinion, borne out by the Book of Constitutions.—See Art. 29, page 65. Ed. 1855.

"In reference to your quotations from the *Freemasons' Magazine*, I am to state that that publication appears to be held in much higher estimation in the Colonies than it has been here. That it possesses no authority beyond the permission to publish (on the responsibility of its Editor for accuracy) an account of the proceedings of Grand Lodge.—I have the honor to be, R.W. Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

"WM. GRAY CLARKE, G.S.

"To Douglas Harrington, esq., &c., &c., Toronto, Canada."

From Brother HARRINGTON to GRAND SECRETARY.

"Toronto, 14th April, 1858.

"Sir and V.W. Brother,

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your very brief communication of the 12th ulto., written by command of the M.W. Grand Master, which I have circulated among the Brethren for their information, and I am constrained to believe that its perusal will give rise to a feeling of deep regret, or, it may be, to one of a stronger nature.

"When the significance of the question at issue, and the events that have accumulated since its first introduction, are considered, it seems marvellous that this important Masonic province cannot now command more than a dozen lines, stating that the M.W. Grand Master will not change his mind, but leaving the Craft not one bit nearer to a knowledge of what the deliberate counsels and feelings of the *G. Lodge of England* itself are.

"The M.W. Grand Master is pleased to declare, through you, that having given the whole subject his mature consideration, he does not observe any grounds or any new circumstances alleged in my letter of the 1st February, to induce him to alter his expressed opinion. I will leave my letter to speak for itself, simply referring to the contents of Br. Bench's communication, and the extracts from that of Br. Furnell, showing the recorded opinion of the Duke of Leinster, the M.W. Grand Master of Ireland, who had also carefully considered the question of the Canadian declaration.

"The M.W. Grand Master, in the second place, states, through you, that, in his opinion, my view of the surrender of warrants is not borne out by the Book of Constitutions, and you merely refer me back to the clause upon which I relied, and to which I invited his attention. I am quite content to be convinced that I am in error, and if the M.W. Grand Master will be so good as to refer to my letter, he will see that he was asked to declare what ought to have been done,—that is to say,—the Canadian Craft desired to have a clear definition of the constitutional and legal course in regard to the disposal of their warrants, &c. Simple opinions only leave matters where they were, and it should be remembered that Sir Allan MacNab was severely censured about the warrants, without any attempt to enlighten him as to how he should have acted. It is not an uncommon remark, that (as people say of Acts of Parliament) portions of the English Constitutions of Freemasonry are so vaguely expressed, that a coach and horses might be driven through them. I know from personal experience the difficulty of interpreting some clauses.

"The M.W. Grand Master, in the third place, states, through you, that the *Freemason's Magazine* appears to be held in higher estimation in the Colonies than in London, and that it possesses no authority beyond the permission to publish (on the responsibility of its Editor for accuracy) an account of the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

"To this I reply, that if we are to be guided by the entire contents of the Magazine, it is held in high esteem by the *Provinces* in England, and is their mouth-piece certainly. Should the Editor report inaccurately, there is, we must presume, some Grand Lodge Officer whose duty it is to correct and call him to account, otherwise the Craft at a distance would be misled and when the reports remain unchallenged we are justified in deeming them to be true, and such is the case with

every quotation or reference to which I took the liberty of drawing the attention of the M.W. Grand Master. Surely it is not intended that the Magazine is to be a one-sided affair, and, if not so, that its reports are to be repudiated at convenience. Surely it is an anomaly to permit a Periodical that it is said not to be thought well of to publish at all. It is incomprehensible, and certainly affords an additional argument in favor of the Brethren in the Colonies governing themselves, for they can suffer only through their own acts, and with their eyes wide open.

"In my former Letter I endeavoured to convince the M.W. Grand Master by advancing facts more immediately connected with the General Government of the Craft. I will now advert to one entirely relating to the great attribute of Freemasonry—Charity;—I mean pecuniary relief. I left this topic untouched, because I felt sure that the Brethren would never wish it to be supposed that their independent movement could be seriously affected by money considerations, or originate from any feeling of (to speak plainly) stinginess. God forbid! But I introduce it now, on my own responsibility, in justice to the Craft here.

"In the first place, then, we read with satisfaction of successful Candidates for Masonic Annuities in England, and we are glad that our unfortunate Brethren are secured from poverty and distress. We read also of indigent Brethren and Widows of Freemasons being safely housed in a Masonic Asylum, and again we are rejoiced. We read, also, of Orphan Children of Freemasons being educated and provided for, and once again are our hearts gladdened.

"Now, it must be borne in mind that the Colonies help to swell the funds necessary to secure the above-named blessings; but what chance have they in any way of securing to a Candidate, whose claims they might urge, a successful result? None. It would be absurd to propose a Candidate, for our Lodges are not represented in Grand Lodge at all.

"In the second place—thousands of Emigrants land on our shores, and it is no exaggeration to say, that hundreds among them are Freemasons. Many require help and encouragement. They get both; and I am glad of this opportunity, knowing, as I do, the warm hearts of my Brethren from Quebec to the other extremity of Canada to bear willing testimony to their noble and unstinted generosity.

"But, there is no denying the fact that we send no distress back to England, and consequently we are taxed two-fold. The Grand Lodge of Canada would like to emulate her Sister of England in her Charities, and devote her funds towards providing for her own Annuitants, indigent Brethren, and Masonic Widows and Orphan Children.

"I cannot help feeling that it is both hopeless and useless to write again. The time has passed for any further begging for recognition. Self-respect will not permit it.—The Brethren cannot do so. There is a Masonic Periodical published at Bath, England, called the *Masonic Observer and Grand Lodge Chronicle*, which has a large circulation we believe. I cannot resist quoting an extract from it, to which I would beg earnest attention, for my impression is, that it echoes the sentiments of the Brethren here. On the 20th March last, the Editor says:—[The underlining of certain words is my doing.]

"It is doubtless vexatious enough to the Administration to find that the Canadian Secession has been accomplished with the most complete and technical regularity; with much greater regard for Masonic Jurisprudence than was evinced by the York Seceders when they established the *Grand Lodge of London*.

"That the advisers of the M.W. Grand Master will not at present recommend the recognition of the Antient Grand Lodge of Canada is not unnatural, though how such a step would violate *Masonic Unity* when there is already a *Masonic Trinity* in her Majesty's dominions, we are quite at a loss to conceive.

"That the Canadian Independence will ultimately be acknowledged, we have no doubt whatever, believing, as we do, that the Masons in London have no right to govern the Masons at Toronto a moment longer than the latter like to allow them to do so.

"No recognition will however take place till a Union has been effected between the two Lodges at present acting in opposition to each other in Canada; and when that has been accomplished, the violation of *Masonic Unity* by independent English Lodges must be discouraged, by a rigid refusal on the part of the Canadians to hold any intercourse whatever with them."

"I request you will have the goodness to hand this letter to the M.W. Grand Master. His decision under all the circumstances is to be regretted. His treatment of a man of Sir Allan MacNab's position, when generally known, will probably create a smile. When Sir Allan took the decisive step he did, he virtually resigned his office of Provincial Grand Master, and removed himself, and it only required his formal declaration when in London to make his resignation official. For the M.W. Grand Master of England therefore to announce that

he had removed Sir Allan from the Provincial Grand Mastership, when as Grand Masters they met upon an equal footing, would appear to have been intended to annoy and irritate. There is no doubt of one thing—I took quite as active a part in the movement as Sir Allan MacNab did, and therefore, instead of my resignation of a like office as his being accepted, as it has been, I ought also to have been removed. Policy alone, if no other reasons existed, should have dictated recognition after the action of a part of the *Masonic Trinity* of the Kingdom, as it is styled so felicitously in the above extract, and a golden opportunity has passed away. Canada will not neglect hers. Union will succeed temporary disintegration, and it remains for the future to develop the result.—I beg to remain, Sir and V.W. Brother, yours fraternally,

T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON,
Past P.G.M. and Past G.M., Canada, &c.
V.W. Brother W. Gray Clarke, Esq., Grand Secretary, &c., &c.

The following has been addressed to the Craft in Canada, by
Bro. HARINGTON.

“Toronto, 29th March, 1858.

“My Brethren,—Being influenced by a most anxious desire to aid, as much as my individual exertions can do so, in consummating a permanent and satisfactory union of the Canadian Craft, I venture once again to address you on that subject. I believe that the hearts of all Brethren are set upon this much wished-for result; but unless something tangible is brought before their eyes and understandings as well, so as to induce reflection and cause each to canvass the matter in his own mind, it is to be feared that time will glide by so rapidly that nothing will be accomplished. No great amount of time has now to elapse before the annual communications of the two Canadian Masonic bodies will have to be holden, and every Brother must surely see, that if the union is not then arranged, a very serious injury is likely to be inflicted upon the Order, and a permanent state of feeling established here at variance in every particular with the grand and true principles of Freemasonry. Dreading such a misfortune, I do entreat the Brethren, throughout the Province, promptly to approach this (to us all) interesting matter, with kindness, brotherly love, and charity.

“It is not a sectional question that we have to discuss and arrange. It is not a matter between Toronto and Hamilton, or Montreal and Quebec, or any other separate localities; but we have to grapple with a subject involving the permanent and solid prosperity of the ‘*Craft of Canada*.’

“If the Brethren will resolve to be influenced by a sincere and hearty good-will, and by a determination to bear and forbear, to let bygones be bygones, and to look solely to a successful and happy future; they will find, as I have, that no real obstacle exists to our Masonic unity. It is nonsense to be splitting straws, when the peace and comfort of some hundreds of sensible men are the realities in danger of being shipwrecked. It is a matter of deep regret, that some Brethren will persist in doing nothing, except endeavoring to prove their antagonists to be in the wrong; and if they think they have succeeded in this, they plume themselves upon having gained a victory. This is not Freemasonry, but quite the reverse; and it must engender discord, and tend to perpetuate the same.

“With regard to the two existing Masonic bodies, the real probability is that neither has been exactly right; and therefore the true course now to pursue, is to adopt such kindly and united steps as will result in a consummation that cannot be wrong, and the propriety and correctness of which must be acknowledged and recognized everywhere, in Great Britain as well as in Ireland, and by all our neighbours, the Brethren of the United States. *Masonic unity! one Grand Lodge!* can accomplish this; and then Masonic Canada will command (and no one doubts that she has the true elements in her) as much honorable prestige and importance as all other sovereign Grand bodies do. Without unity it is impossible.

“I will take the liberty of enunciating briefly such ideas as strike me, and in doing so of course I expect them to be canvassed; but the good effect, I hope, will be, that the present state of supineness will cease, that the Brethren will get rid of an unsettled feeling now permeating the Craft generally, and that the ensuing communications will be the last separate ones holden in Canada.

“To be brief, then. I think the true style and title of the united bodies should be—‘THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.’ It is the appropriate and most emphatic name. The two bodies should, on some fixed day, *pro forma* dissolve, or, observing the English precedent of 1813, proclaim themselves to be incorporated and consolidated into one Grand Lodge, under the above style and title, and proceed forthwith to the election of Officers. Let their respective previous acts be declared valid. Their separate constitutions vary so immaterially, that they can be easily amalgamated; and it might be a

matter for consideration, whether half-yearly communications would not be more convenient and beneficial than an annual one, as now fixed. The only positive difference at present is in the method of appointing Officers. The ‘*Antient Grand Lodge of Canada*’ adhered to English practice, and the Grand Master nominated them; but it was distinctly understood that such a procedure was not to be permanent. They should be elective; and are so in Scotland, Ireland, and on this continent. The seal and form of warrant established by the existing ‘*Grand Lodge of Canada*’ need not be changed, and there ought to be no hesitation on this point, as the ‘*Antient Grand Lodge*’ has not decided upon either seal or warrant for its own use.

“As to the rank of Past Grand Officers belonging to both bodies, I propose that they be allowed precedence alternately, the Grand Lodge of Canada having priority as the senior. All Past Grand Officers should be registered in that order by the Grand Secretary, to avoid any future misunderstanding. I propose that all warrants should simply be numbered again; and the Lodges have precedence according to their original English, Irish, or Scotch dates. I mean of course, Lodges that declare themselves in adherence to and at the union. All future ones becoming enrolled must be registered at the end of the list.

“I know of no other preliminaries that are requisite, provided all are willing, to form this union so devoutly to be wished for. It might be an advantage, if (as the Craft did in England at the union there) two Secretaries were elected for the first twelve months. I would suggest the present ones, as they are intimately acquainted with their respective constituencies, and the two would be better able to complete without confusion the one registration, &c., in readiness for the next ensuing annual communication. I throw out this as a suggestion for consideration.

“In conclusion, I can say that my services are at the command of the Brethren in all ways, such as they are worth. I hope it will not be thought that I am taking too much upon myself by thus addressing the Craft, for the time for consideration is short, and an old saw says—‘*What is every one’s business is nobody’s*’; and, in general, unless some one person takes the initiative, nothing is done. Once more, I express my hope that brotherly love and hearty kindness will be kept in the ascendant, and that our union will not be jeopardised by trifling or personal differences: and I would finally suggest, as a cement and cape-stone to our united superstructure, a warm-hearted *Banquet!*

“I remain, my Brethren, yours very fraternally,
“T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, Past G.M., &c.”

PROPOSED ARTICLES OF UNION BETWEEN THE GRAND LODGES OF CANADA.

By T. DOUGLAS HARINGTON, Past G.M.

1. There shall be, from and after the next ensuing, a full, perfect, and perpetual union of and between the Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, so as that in all times hereafter they shall form and constitute one community to be represented in one Grand Lodge, to be solemnly formed, constituted, and held, on the said next ensuing, and from thenceforward for ever.

2. There shall be the most perfect unity of obligation, discipline, and working of Lodges and Brethren, so that but one pure and unsullied system, according to the genuine landmarks, laws, and traditions of the Craft shall be maintained, upheld, and practised throughout Canada, from and after the day of the said union, till time shall be no more.

3. All proceedings of these Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons shall, on the day of the said union, be declared valid, and be respectively ratified and confirmed.

4. On the day of the said union, these Grand Lodges shall be solemnly proclaimed and declared to be incorporated and consolidated into one community, by the style and title of “The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada; and, to prevent delay, the senior Grand Master present shall, in the first place, be obligated, and shall nominate Grand Officers *pro tempore*, that the said incorporated Grand Lodge may be formed, and the incorporated Grand Lodge shall be opened forthwith in ample form, under the above style and title. The members shall then proceed to the election of a Grand Master and Grand Officers for the ensuing year, to wit: Deputy Grand Master; G.S. Warden; G.J. Warden; G. Chaplain; G. Treasurer; G. Registrar; and G. Secretary, or Joint G. Secretaries; and also a G. Tyler. And the Grand Master elect shall then nominate the remaining G. Officers, to wit: G.S. Deacon; G.J. Deacon; G. Supt. of Works; G. Director of Ceremonies; Asst. Ditto; Asst. G. Secretary; G. Sword Bearer; G. Organist; G. Pursuivant; and — Grand Stewards.

5. The incorporated "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada" shall be composed of a just and perfect representation of the whole Masonic Fraternity of Canada, to be defined by the Constitutions of the said incorporated Grand Lodge.

6. All Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers belonging to the said respective Grand Lodges on the day of the said union shall retain and hold their rank and privileges in the incorporated "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada," as Past Grand Officers. Their precedence shall be decided by subsequent mutual agreement, and shall be duly registered; and this shall be the order of precedence in all time to come. The Provincial and Past Provincial Grand Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Montreal and William Henry, and of Quebec and Three-Rivers, shall be duly notified of the said union, and shall have the same right of rank and order of precedence, provided they declare allegiance to the said incorporated Grand Lodge within after receiving such notice; but after the expiration of the said , the said Provincial Grand Lodges shall not be recognised as lawful and constitutional in Canada.

7. The representatives of the several Lodges shall sit in the incorporated Grand Lodge, under their respective banners, according to seniority, which shall be determined by the dates of their original charters. Each Lodge shall be re-numbered and registered in the books of the incorporated Grand Lodge, and this shall for ever be the order and rank of the Lodges.

All existing Lodges in Canada, which do not, after having received due notice of the union aforesaid, cause themselves to be registered as aforesaid, but which shall subsequently become enrolled, shall take rank after all the others, notwithstanding the dates of their respective original charters. And after the expiration of from the day of the said union, no Lodges assembling in Canada under charters emanating from any authority other than that of the incorporated "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada" shall be recognised as lawful and constitutional.

8. The seal and form of charter of Lodges of the incorporated Grand Lodge shall be the seal and form of charter now in use by the Grand Lodge of the first part to these articles, and known as "The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada."

9. The incorporated Grand Lodge being constituted, the first proceeding, after solemn prayer, shall be to read and proclaim the act of union, as previously executed and sealed with the seal aforesaid; after which the same shall be solemnly accepted by the Fraternity, and deposited in the archives of the incorporated Grand Lodge.

10. The Grand Master and Grand Officers elect, &c., shall, on the day of union, be solemnly installed and invested.

11. The property of the said Grand Lodges shall constitute one common fund, by which the blessed effects of masonic benevolence may be the more extensively secured.

12. A revision shall be made without delay, of the Rules and Regulations now established and in force in the said Grand Lodges, and a Code of Laws for the holding of the incorporated Grand Lodge, and generally for the whole conduct of the Craft, shall be forthwith prepared; and a new Book of Constitutions be composed and printed under the superintendence of the Grand Officers, and with the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The P.G.L. assembled at Freemasons' Hall, Sydney, on Feb. 12th, Bro. J. Williams, D.P.G.M., in the Chair. The want of a resident P.G.M. is much felt, Sir S. P. Gibbs not having been in Sydney since his installation, but continuing to reside in New Zealand.

The M.W.G.M. has been pleased to appoint Bro. William Henry Read, of Singapore, as Prov. G.M. for the Eastern Archipelago.

Masonic Charities.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Quarterly General Court of the subscribers to this School was held at the offices on Thursday, April 8th. Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell presided; supported by Bros. J. Hervey, Roberts, Young, W. Gray Clarke, Rev. W. Lyall, Patten, Spencer, G. Biggs, Barnes, Binckes, Paas, Robinson, Symonds, Udall, Davis, Barrett, &c., &c.

The minutes of the last Court and various committees having been read, cheques were ordered to be signed for £390 ls., the expenditure of the past quarter. Three children had died during the quarter, two in the school, and one at home with her friends; and it was remark-

able that the deaths of the two in the school arose from the same cause, a flow of serum to the heart.

Bro. Cabbell, as chairman and treasurer, read a report, that, pursuant to the resolution of the General Court of the 14th January, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., had purchased on the 21st January £28 18s. 7d. reduced three per cent consols, in the names of the trustees of the building fund, thus making the amount of stock so purchased £2,200.

This report having been received,

Bro. Binckes brought up a report from a sub-committee, appointed on the 28th of January to inquire into the propriety of enlarging the course of education in the school. The committee, after a few opening remarks, say:—

"The inquiry we were commissioned to undertake is comprised under the four following heads:—

"1. The system of education adopted in similar institutions.

"2. The nature of the household arrangements pursued therein.

"3. The expense and modes of instruction in French and music.

"4. The nature of the duties, and the kind of employment, undertaken by children who have left this institution during the last ten years.

"1. The system of education adopted in similar institutions.

"With the object, not only of placing the governor and subscribers in possession of the facts as regards the subjects embraced in the system of education adopted in other similar establishments, but of affording them the means of instituting a fair comparison as to the respective advantages, we append a tabulated statement of the branches of study in the Freemasons' Girls' School, as received from Miss Souther the schoolmistress, and in other schools, as communicated by the principals and secretaries with whom we have been in correspondence.

"*Freemasons' Girls' School*.—Scripture, church catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, English history, ancient history (to 1st class), needlework, domestic duties.

"*Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society*.—All subjects connected with an English education, sufficient to enable them to pass the government inspector's examination for a pupil teacher for the first year; needlework, French, and drawing (to 1st class). Music is an extra paid for by parents or friends of those who learn.

"*Commercial Travellers'*.—Scripture history, geography, English history, grammar and analysis of sentences, arithmetic, useful general knowledge, needlework, French to the two upper classes, the school being divided into three classes.

"*London Orphan Asylum, Clapton*.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, chronology, grammar, composition, drill, needlework, household duties, music, French.

"*London Freeman's Orphan*.—Reading and spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history, French, drawing, music (as far as the mistress may be able to teach it), needlework, religious knowledge.

"Of these we have personally visited the London Orphan Asylum; Clapton; the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, Brixton; and the City of London Freemasons' Orphan School, Brixton. In the first, in which are from 140 to 150 girls, about forty of whom are receiving instruction in instrumental music, we find that French and music have for some time been taught, though not formally recognized by the committee of management. By the kind assistance of friends, three or four pianos were provided, the mistress teaching two or three of the children, by whom others were in turn instructed. An opportunity was afforded us of judging of the skill and ability of the pupils, and we cannot speak too highly of the proficiency displayed, in itself the best evidence of the excellence of the system adopted. Within the last month, however, the committee, impressed with the beneficial results even thus partially developed, have resolved that music shall constitute a portion of the stated system of education, the expense forming a regular charge on the funds of the institution. Those pupils only are selected for tuition, the position in life of whose parents is, or has been, such as to warrant the expectation that a proficiency in musical knowledge will prove a benefit to them; and by judicious management on the part of those charged with the duty of selection, all feeling of discontent in the children not selected is avoided. On this point, we direct the attention of the committee to a letter from Miss Brandenburger, the head governess of the Asylum.

"London Orphan Asylum, 30th March, 1858.

"My dear Sir,—Will you allow me to trouble you with a few lines on the subject respecting which you visited the Asylum yesterday.

"I trust you did not leave with the impression that I am disposed to over-estimate the importance of instrumental music as a part of the education of this school.

"It occurs to me, that I did not sufficiently draw your attention to the fact of there being among our children a large number whose respectability of birth renders it probable that they will eventually fill situations as governesses.

"There is, in the many hundred private schools in this country, a wide opening for competent assistants; and we find that our children upon leaving this institution may, if they possess (besides a sound English education) a competent knowledge of music, be advantageously placed as junior teachers in ladies' schools where they will be qualified for first-class situations

"I must also add, that several of my ex-pupils, who had not, while here, the opportunity of learning the piano, are, at the present time, sacrificing both position and salary in consequence.

"It is upon these considerations, that our board of managers have resolved that music shall be a part of the education of such children whose circumstances and general abilities warrant their being brought forward for governesses.

"It was at one time feared that a spirit of discontent would be engendered in the school in consequence of the partial selection of music pupils; the result, however, has proved it to be otherwise; for, although during the last two years upwards of forty girls have been enjoying the advantage of regular instruction, no ill-feeling has been manifested by their schoolfellows, who clearly understand that a knowledge of pianoforte music would be a positive disqualification to those who are to enter life as domestic servants.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "MATILDA BRANDENBURGER, Head Governess.

"Mr. John Symonds."

"In the St. Ann's Society Schools, the number of girls is eighty-five; and to the upper class only, consisting of twenty-six, is instruction in French given; music being taught to those pupils whose friends are willing to contribute towards the expenses. The payment at present is £5 5s. per annum, and ten children only avail themselves of the privilege, but the cost is about to be very considerably reduced, and a corresponding increase in the number of musical pupils may be expected.

"The Freeman's Orphan Girls' School consists of thirty, instruction in French and music being regarded as a reward of merit, there being no limitation in respect to number. The advantages of a musical education are in this school much insisted upon, and in this branch of study, as well as in drawing, we had the opportunity of witnessing very great proficiency.

"2. The nature of the household arrangements pursued therein.

"As regards these, we have closely inspected the three last-mentioned establishments, and are of opinion that the Freemasons' Girls' School will bear comparison with either. In all, however, we feel bound to say we have found a decided objection to the employment of the children in the more arduous portions of the household duties, such as heavy washing, and the laborious services in the culinary department. And here we conceive it will not be out of place to state that representations to the same effect (as regards the washing) have been made by your medical officer, Mr. Howell, and the matron, Miss Jarwood. On the advisability of contracts for provisions, &c., opinions are divided, while they are unanimous in preferring to purchase rather than bake their own bread, which we allude to simply on account of the question having recently been mooted at a meeting of the house committee of this institution, with a view to inquiry thereon.

"3. The expense and modes of instruction in French and music.

"This (certainly not the least important item for consideration) is naturally dependent upon the system adopted in the event of the general principle being affirmed. Two modes present themselves—one, the engagement of additional teachers for the children generally; the other, the affording a certain amount of tuition to the present schoolmistress and assistant schoolmistress, and also, or by their means, to such of the elder girls as it may be thought desirable to instruct, with a view to their imparting instruction to other children. The solution of this question will also depend upon the decision arrived at as regards classification, and advisability of receiving payment from such of the parents or friends as may be willing to contribute towards the expense. These are so much matters of detail as hardly to fall within the scope of the enquiry undertaken by us. We may, however, observe that we have ascertained from the varying practice in those institutions with the authorities of which we have been in communication, the practicability of both systems. The cost will necessarily be regulated by the amount of extra talent employed, and cannot be more than moderate, inasmuch as no addition is contemplated to the resident staff for the purposes of either French, music, or drawing. The expense of two sound useful pianofortes for the use of pupils in the latter branch we estimate at £55, and we believe no difficulty will be found in securing the services of a teacher well

qualified to give the requisite amount of instruction on terms that will but slightly encroach on the funds of the institution.

"4. The nature of the duties, and the kind of employment undertaken by children who have left the institution during the last ten years.

"In the prosecution of our enquiry under this head we caused the following circular to be sent to the parents or friends of those children who had left the school during the last ten years:—

"Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, St John's Hill, Battersea Rise.

"Office—16A, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"A suggestion having been made for an extension of the education imparted to the children of this school, the committee are anxious to receive information as to the nature of the various duties undertaken by your daughter since she quitted the establishment, so that they may be enabled to form some conclusions as to the sufficiency of the education, and whether any real benefits would be derived from its further extension.

"An early reply is requested, and any hints or ideas with reference to the school which you or your daughter may think proper to add, will be greatly esteemed.

"By order,

"FRANCIS CREW, Secretary."

"February, 1858.

"In number these amount to 112, but change of residence, death, and other causes have militated against that full response we had anticipated. Thirty replies only have been received, affording the following approximate result as regards opinion:—

"In favour of extension of education, 9; placed at schools for improvement 3; contented with present system, 10; expressing no opinion, 8—total, 30.

"While the modes of employment are as follow:—

"Needleworker, 1; engaged in home duties, 8; domestic servants, 5; shop, &c. assistants, 4; emigrated, 2; dressmakers, 3; governesses, 2; pupil teachers, 2; companion, 1; no information of, 2—total, 30.

"With regard to the tone of many of these replies, it is fair to presume that in the cases of some at least of those who either express themselves as contented with the amount of education they received when in the school, or forbear from giving any opinion whatever, a fear of being thought guilty of ingratitude towards those at whose hands they have received the benefits so thankfully acknowledged, may have induced them to refrain from any decided enunciation of opinion.

"It may also without unfairness be remarked that all the letters which fall within this category evince an unquestionable deficiency in regard to educational attainments, and emanate from persons in an undoubtedly inferior position of life.

"In addition to the confessedly somewhat scanty data afforded by these replies, we are able to add from other sources the following information regarding twenty-two of the remainder of those children who have left the school within the time specified:—

"Engaged in home duties, 6; governesses, 2; domestic servants, 2; dress makers, 2; milliners, 2; married, 4; emigrated, 1; at school for further improvement, 1; dead, 2—total, 22.

"We are by no means anxious to obtrude our opinions or recommendations on the committee, but confining ourselves within the region of facts, we believe that we are not exceeding our duties in stating that the opinions of all those whom we have consulted (and who from their connection with many of the leading educational establishments of a similar class, are in every respect eminently qualified to form a sound judgment as to the advantages of such improvement as those now contemplated), are decidedly favourable to their adoption. The acquisition of a knowledge of domestic duties, so important and useful in after life, we regard as of paramount importance; and in the Freemasons' Girls' School, the industrial training being so excellent, and forming so integral a portion of the system of education, the committee need not fear to raise the standard of education by the addition of French, drawing, and music. It is suggested that, in an establishment like the Freemasons' Girls' School, where the welfare of the children is so studiously cared for, and their prosperity in after-life so anxiously regarded, the aim should be to give them such educational advantages as it is fair to presume they would have enjoyed had their parents continued in the possession of means by which they could have been afforded; that they should, in fact, be qualified to fill situations as governesses, and assistants in private schools, or to avail themselves of any opportunities that might offer for the advancement of their interests or the elevation of their positions in life. This they are now certainly unable to do, and therefore contrast unfavourably with the children

educated in other establishments, where a higher standard of mental culture and accomplishment is maintained.

"The letter of Miss Brandenburger, the head governess of the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, to which reference has already been made, pointedly alludes to the disadvantages under which those girls labour, when seeking for situations, whose education in the branches of study more immediately under consideration has been wholly or in part neglected.

"There is much valuable information, comprising matters of detail in connection with the various subjects we have had under consideration, which we shall only be too happy to furnish if any further elucidation on any of the points touched upon is required. We have avoided the introduction of anything not directly bearing upon the main facts of the case, with a view to compress this report within the narrowest possible limits consistent with fairly placing the subject before the committee in such a manner as to enable them to arrive at an opinion.

"Several valuable letters and memoranda have been received, amongst others, from the Rev. J. D. Glennie, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, the Rev. D. Laing, and Mr. Myers, the honorary secretary to the Schoolmasters' Association, to all of whom, with the principals and secretaries of several institutions, we beg to tender our warmest thanks for the attention we have invariably met with on our visits, and the courtesy with which our communications have been received and answered.

(Signed)

"FREDK. BINCKES.

"W. H. LYALL.

"London, 6th April, 1858."

"JOHN SYMONDS.

Bro. Symonds having read letters in support of the views of the committee from the Rev. David Laing, honorary secretary to the Governesses' Institution, the Rev. J. D. Glennie, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, and others,

Bro. John Hervey moved that the report be received, printed, and circulated amongst the subscribers; and that the committee be requested to continue their services, and submit a plan, in conjunction with the house committee, for carrying out an extended system of education, to be submitted for the consideration of a special general meeting of the subscribers in June next. He would not attempt to discuss the merits of the report on that occasion, as it must come before them in a more definite form hereafter; but he was sure they would all agree with him, that they were greatly indebted to the committee for the trouble they had taken in collecting so much information, and submitting to them so elaborate a report; and it must be peculiarly gratifying to Bro. Binckes, who had first mooted the question, to find his views had been so well supported by the inquiries entered into.

Bro. Geo. Barrett seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was given to Bros. Binckes, Lyall, and Symonds, for their able and lucid report, and acknowledged by Bro. Binckes.

Four children, being the whole of the candidates, were then admitted into the school, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of this most excellent and valuable institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, by a very elegant banquet, served under the immediate superintendence of Bros. Shrewsbury and Elkington, to which about 220 Brethren sat down. The chair was occupied by Bro. Wyndham Portal, J.G.W., who was supported by Bros. Colonel Brownrigg, S.F.W.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; Pulteney Scott, S.G.D.; Hopwood, J.G.D.; Rev. E. Moore, G. Chap.; H. Vernon, Prov. G.M. for Worcestershire; F. Alston, P.G.W.; W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; A. W. Woods, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Horsley, G. Org.; T. L. White, P.G.W.; Havers, P.G.W.; Evans, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Spiers, P.G.S.B.; Viscount Raynham, president of the board of stewards; Beach, M.P.; Powell, Young, Binckes, Barnes, Barrett, Symonds, &c.

After the customary toasts the children were introduced into the room amidst loud cheers, and ranged on the dais in front of the R.W. Chairman, who rose and said, When he looked around him and saw the happy and contented faces of the girls before him—when he saw the number of ladies in the gallery testifying the interest they took in the scene—when he saw the large number of Brethren assembled together, more or less for the one purpose of supporting the institution of which these children were the inmates, he felt that it was scarcely within his power to do justice to the next toast—"Success to the Freemasons' Girls' School." But he owned he felt a pride—a just pride in having to propose such a toast. He saw around him many

old friends to whom it would be unnecessary to say anything relative to the growth and progress of the institution. But, for the information of the ladies and those Brethren who were newer to the Craft, he might be allowed to state that the school was originally established in the year 1788, principally through the efforts of Bro. the Chevalier Ruspini owing to whose exertions, aided by those of a few friends, they were enabled to receive and educate fifteen children. The memory of Chevalier Ruspini must always be held in respect by the Brethren for what he had done in the establishment of so noble an institution. The children were first received at a small house in Somers Town, and subsequently removed to St. George's Fields, where gradually the number of children was increased until it reached sixty; and such were the mutations of society, that amongst the number educated there had been two of the grand-daughters of its founder, Bro. Ruspini. Within the last three years the school had been again removed to Wandsworth, where it was most healthily placed. It could not be too fully impressed on the mind of every Brother present, that though the children admitted were those of poor and deceased Freemasons, the parents of many of them had occupied positions in life as good as that of any Brother at the table that evening; many of them had attended the festivals of the institution, liberally supported, and become life governors of it. Indeed, some of them had even made their children life governors, and there was one of the children now in the school a life governor in her own right, having contributed to the funds of the institution of which she was now enjoying the advantages. He could state, from what he knew of the management of the institution, that every care was taken to promote the comfort and bring up respectably the children within its walls; and though he hoped that the families of none of those present would ever require its advantages, he trusted they would remember that it was the children of Brethren they were educating, and that it was to the individual exertions of the members of the Craft they must look for the means of supporting the efficiency of the institution. He found that since the establishment of the school, no less than 720 children had been educated in it; and it was most gratifying to find that not one of them had ever afforded to the governors a moment's anxiety by her conduct in after life—a good proof of the moral training they had received. Doubtless many of the Brethren present had seen an admirable report which had just been circulated, relative to the education afforded to the children. If they had been at the trouble to read the report, and the letters appended to it, they would not be unmindful of many remarks they contained, evincing the gratitude of the children, and their friends, for the advantages they had received. For very many years the institution had been conducted by Mrs. Crook, and they would remember how great were the fears felt at her decease, lest the school should suffer in its efficiency and discipline. He was glad, however, to say, and he was sure the Brethren would be as glad to hear, that it had not so suffered, but that Miss Jarwood, who had been many years with Mrs. Crook, had proved herself fully equal to the task of efficiently conducting the institution,—and whilst rendering this tribute of praise to that most estimable lady, he could not help reminding the Brethren that she was, a few years ago, like one of those young children they saw before them—she having been educated under the roof of their school. (Cheers.) Fortunate as the governors had been in finding one so well able to conduct the household department of their establishment, they had been equally fortunate in obtaining a lady to conduct the education of the children who had been trained in one of the best training schools in the country, and Miss Souter had not only gained the love of the children, but the respect of every person connected with the management of the school. In glancing over the report to which he had alluded, he found that it was proposed to increase the branches of education within the school, so as to fit the children to take a position in society, such as they might have obtained had their parents continued in prosperity, or not been removed from their families by the hand of death. This was rendered necessary by the improved education now given to every class of society, and the feeling, in which he was sure all would concur, that their children should not be left behind others in the education necessary to fit them for a respectable position in life. (Cheers.) But he was happy to say that in that most important branch of education, the discharge of household duties, their school was found to bear favourable comparison with any similar institution (Cheers), and that every endeavour would be made to maintain its efficacy in that respect. He hoped that he had not trespassed on their patience too long, but he ought to have told them that in their beautiful school-house at Wandsworth, they now had seventy children, and that these children were being trained so as to shed a lustre upon any position, however high and respectable to which they might be called. He begged to remind the Brethren that they were the guardians of those children, and as such he called upon them for liberal subscriptions to

keep it in that efficiency and high position which it had attained. (Applause.) In conclusion, he would propose, "Prosperity to the Royal Freemasons' Society for Female Children." (Applause.) The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1,750.

A special court was held at the office, on the 3rd inst., to consider the educational report, Bro. Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The adoption of the report was moved by Bro. Binckes, and seconded by Bro. Udall, supported by Bros. Natusch, Symonds, and Warriner, and was opposed by Bro. Lee Stephens, but after a long discussion was carried by a large majority.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly Meeting of the subscribers and governors was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, April 19th, Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell in the chair.

The minutes having been read, Bro. Cabbell was re-elected Treasurer; and in returning thanks for the compliment, he expressed his gratification at the flourishing position of the institution, there being a balance of £1400 at the bankers.

It was resolved, that in future the list of candidates should be made up two months before each election.

After some formal business, the election was proceeded with; and the choice fell on the following eleven children: Frederick L. Wiber, John S. Bonovardi, William Trawley, Thomas H. Slaymaker, Richard William Harrison, Alfred H. Nixon, William James Watson, Edward Bays, Edward Newnham, James H. Carter, and Frederick Ford.

FREEMASONS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers to this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 21st May, Bro. John Udall, P.J.G.D., vice-president, in the chair.

The business having been formally opened, Bro. Farnfield, Secretary, read a report from the committee of management, which stated that, owing to the liberality of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter and the exertions of the Stewards at the last festival, the committee were enabled to recommend the addition of two men and seven women to the number of pensioners on the funds. The M.W.G.M. had consented to the holding of biennial festivals in aid of the institution, and the next festival would take place on Wednesday, the 26th of January, 1859. Nearly all the expenses of these festivals fell on the London Brethren, and nine-tenths of the subscriptions announced at the last festival came from them. It therefore behoved the country Brethren to exert themselves to further support the institution; as, by the laws, the benefits to be enjoyed from it were restricted so as to prevent more than one-half the pensioners at any time coming from London. After the election last year, the committee placed James Dixon, of Donnington, near Spalding, he being upwards of eighty years of age, on the list of annuitants, with a pension of £30 a year. There had been on the funds forty-four male annuitants; of whom thirty-six belonged to the country, receiving £775 per annum, and eight to London, receiving £165. The number of annuitants on the Widows' Fund consisted of eighteen; of whom nine belong to the country, and receive £150 a year, and nine to London, who receive £190 a year; and Elizabeth Longstaff, in compliance with the rules, is in receipt of a moiety of her late husband's pension. Since the last election, eight men and one woman had died; so that with the proposed additions there would be ten men and eight women to be elected, making the total number of annuitants forty-six male and twenty-five female. During the year, £859 7s. 2d. had been funded for the Male Fund; £647 1s. 5d. for the Widows' Fund. The asylum was in perfect repair. There being a balance on the Stewards' Guarantee Fund for the Festival of £33 4s., it had been placed in the hands of Bro. Farnfield, to purchase coals and wood for the inmates of the asylum, which duty he cheerfully undertook and performed. The funded property of the institution now stood as follows: Male Fund, £10,500; Widow's Fund, £2,600; Sustentation Fund, £567 7s. 9d.

The report having been adopted, and the committee for the ensuing year elected; it was resolved: "That a vote of thanks be given to Bro. Thos. L. Henley, the honorary surgeon to the institution, for his valuable and gratuitous professional services to the inmates of the asylum at Croydon during the past year."

Some other formal business having been proceeded with, the election took place, and was declared as follows:

MALE ANNUITANTS.

Name.	Place.	Age.	Number of votes.	Pension per ann.
William Honey ...	London ...	64 ...	9,975 ...	£20
Robert Parsons ...	Budleigh, Devon ...	74 ...	9,935 ...	25
James H. Buckley	Bradford, Yorkshire ...	64 ...	7,551 ...	20
John Harris ...	London ...	66 ...	6,794 ...	20
William Bell Slater	Preston ...	78 ...	6,346 ...	25
Benjamin Brown	London ...	74 ...	5,507 ...	25
John Simmonds ...	Chichester ...	68 ...	5,485 ...	20
W. Osborne Leigh	Deptford ...	76 ...	5,432 ...	25
William Blount ...	London ...	66 ...	5,337 ...	20
Herman Mier ...	London ...	70 ...	4,973 ...	20

FEMALES.

Martha Whitaker	London ...	71 ...	4,491 ...	25
Sarah Barnstoff ...	London ...	64 ...	3,141 ...	15
Mary Durnford ...	London ...	71 ...	2,901 ...	25
Susannah Price ...	London ...	60 ...	2,432 ...	15
Ann Pepper ...	Ipswich ...	71 ...	2,297 ...	25
Ann Riley ...	Pikington, Lancashire	78 ...	953 ...	25
Mary Arnold ...	Gravesend ...	61 ...	817 ...	15
Rebecca Palmer ...	Brighton ...	74 ...	678 ...	25

Thanks were voted to the scrutineers and other Brethren engaged in the election; a similar compliment to the chairman closing the proceedings.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM LODGES, AND SALARIES PAID FROM THE YEAR 1839 TO 1857, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year	Certs.	Init.	Join.	G. Purposes.		Benevolence.		Total.		Salary.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1839				1724	10 10	865	5 1	2589	15 11	734	0 0
1840				1793	6 9	1108	17 1	2902	3 10	734	0 0
1841				1716	13 0	1019	17 7	2736	10 7	734	0 0
1842	1403	1543	565	1603	1 0	1171	3 10	2774	4 10	734	0 0
1843	1683	1733	578	1719	7 7	1284	18 4	3004	5 11	734	0 0
1844	2061	2170	768	2124	7 6	1354	10 11	3478	18 5	734	0 0
1845	2032	2091	840	2202	18 4	1308	5 1	3511	3 5	734	0 0
1846	2295	2332	873	2421	18 4	1321	11 0	3743	9 4	771	0 0
1847	2232	2275	842	2403	5 7	1398	12 10	3801	18 5	784	0 0
1848	2257	2315	772	2289	9 3	1436	17 10	3726	7 1	784	0 0
1849	2024	2019	681	2104	10 7	1400	4 6	3504	15 1	784	0 0
1850	2411	2476	899	2527	5 0	1586	12 10	4113	17 10	796	0 0
1851	2516	2577	839	2588	8 3	1560	18 5	4149	6 8	834	0 0
1852	2405	2468	769	2498	7 1	1547	1 1	4045	8 2	834	0 0
1853	2888	2907	824	2960	13 0	1700	14 0	4661	7 0	834	0 0
1854	3008	3113	892	3036	13 11	1744	5 9	4780	19 8	834	0 0
1855	3257	3444	1191	3403	5 7	1939	18 5	5343	4 0	816	0 0
1856	3821	3960	1215	3982	19 10	1826	5 7	5809	5 5	799	0 0
1857	4437	4642	1421	4605	10 6	2058	1 11	6663	12 5	816	6 8
40670	42068	13969	47706	11 11	27634	2 1	75340	14 0	14319	16 8	

Rents, Dividends, Fees, &c., are not included in the above.

The above Salaries include £84 per Annum for G. Tyler.

PRESENT SALARIES:—

Bro. Clarke, G. Sec.	£300
" Farnfield, Ass. G. Sec.	£150
" " Gratuity	50 — 200
" Buss Salary	115
" Moss ditto	78

THE RESULT OF DISCORD.—Never lend an ear to those who insidiously endeavour to dissuade you from your duty, but rather reprove them. I have known a good Lodge numbering fifty members entirely destroyed by the admission of a single mischief-making candidate. In three years he had succeeded in fomenting so many disputes, and creating so much dissatisfaction, that its oldest and best members gradually dropped off in disgust, until the numbers were so much reduced that a Lodge could not be opened; and at length the furniture and jewels were sold, and the warrant resumed by the Grand Lodge.—Book of the Lodge.

Correspondence.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I shall be obliged by your informing, through the columns of your journal, the members of Grand Lodge, that I had the misfortune to miss the train from Hampshire on Wednesday evening last, and was thus prevented from attending to my duties in Grand Lodge.

I telegraphed immediately to the Grand Secretary informing him of this, but it appears that he did not read the message until after Grand Lodge was closed, and the Brethren therefore were not informed of the cause of my absence.—I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,

WYNDHAM S. PORTAL, J.G.W.

3, Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square; 4th June.

To the Editor.

VERACITY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Sir and Brother,—I see in the published correspondence between the authorities and Bro. Harington, P.P.G.M., of Quebec, that the Grand Secretary writes as follows, by the G.M.'s command: "In reference to your quotations from the *Freemasons' Magazine*, I am to state, that that publication appears to be held in much higher estimation in the Colonies than it has been here: that it possesses no authority beyond the permission to publish (on the responsibility of its editor for accuracy) an account of the proceedings of Grand Lodge." So far is this from being true, that I distinctly affirm that I have seen the proof sheets of the *Magazine* lying for correction and alteration on the table in the Grand Secretary's room, and I know that the said proof sheets have been there altered and corrected.—I am Sir, yours fraternally,

A DETECTIVE.

The Provincias.

WEST YORKSHIRE.—A P.G.L. was held at Huddersfield on the 14th of April, when a code of regulations for a Provincial Board of General Purposes was read, and after some alteration, adopted.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—A P.G.L. was held at Leicester on the 29th of April, and was presided over by Bro. Kelly, D.P.G.M.

NORTH WALES.—An address of sympathy was presented to Sir W. W. Wynn, P.G.M., by Lodge, No. 540, at Bangor.

OXFORDSHIRE.—A P.G.L. was held at the Masonic Hall on the 21st May, under the Presidency of Bro. Bowyer, P.G.M., who congratulated the Apollo Lodge, No. 460, upon the flourishing state of their funds after their entertainment to the M.W.G.M., and other expenses. Masonry continues, as usual, in a very flourishing condition in this well governed province.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Marquis of Huntley, P.G.M., presided over his P.G.L., at Kettering, on the 24th of May.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—V.W. Bro., the Rev. A. R. Ward, D.P.G.M., held a P.G.L. on the 4th of May.

KENT.—Bro. Purton Cooper held a meeting preparatory to the P. Grand Festival, at Windmill Hill, on the 10th May, when he announced his appointments for the ensuing Masonic year.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT'S OPINION OF THE CRAFT.—The future attorney-general had been for many months called to the bar when we again met. This was early in 1826. He then spoke calmly but feelingly of the professional jealousy which existed amongst those to whom he was now affiliated. "Players' rivalry," said he, "is a joke to it. You can have no conception of its extent or strength unless you yourself belong to the profession." He then reverted to past scenes and mutual friends; and, in course of conversation, I inferred, from a passing remark that he had become a Mason. I asked him if my conclusion were correct. "It is," was his reply. "I was initiated at Cambridge." Light had not then beamed upon myself; and I expressed in scolding terms my astonishment, "In your early struggles at the bar," remarked he, with quiet earnestness, "you require something to reconcile you to your

kind. You see so much of bitterness, and rivalry, and jealousy, and hatred, that you are thankful to call into active agency a system which creates in all its varieties kindly sympathy, cordial and widespread benevolence, and brotherly love." "But surely," says I, "you don't go the length of asserting that Masonry does all this?" "And more! The true Mason thinks no evil of his brother, and cherishes no designs against him. The system itself annihilates parties; and, as to censoriousness and calumny, most salutary and stringent is the curb which Masonic principle, duly carried out, applies to an unbridled tongue." "Well, well, you cannot connect it with religion—you cannot, say or do so as you will, affirm of it that Masonry is a religious system." "By and by you will know better," was his reply. "Now I will only say this—that the Bible is never closed in a Mason's Lodge; that Masons habitually use prayer in their Lodges, and in point of fact, never assemble for any purpose without performing acts of religion. I gave you credit," continued he with a smile, "for being more thoroughly emancipated from nursery trammels and slavish prejudice."—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book.*

Advertisements.

MASONIC QUARTERLY PAPER.

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

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

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

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

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THE "CANADIAN MASONIC PIONEER" is published on the first of every month, at Montreal, C.E. Terms: Five Shillings Cy., per annum, payable *invariably* in advance.

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Bro. The LORD LEIGH, *Grand Master.*Bro. The EARL OF CARNARVON, *Deputy Grand Master.*

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NOTICE.

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Bath: Printed and Published by ROBERT EDWARD PEACH, No. 8, Bridge Street. London: Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall Court, E. C.; and Sold by J. CLEMENTS, 21, Little Pultney Street, W.; R. SPENCER, Great Queen Street, W. C.; and all Booksellers in London and the Country.