

ness, swindling and intimidation of the Masonic order. Allow me, as one who venerates the truth of your churches and the very graves which surround them, to beg of you to give this subject your earliest and profoundest attention. Do not repeat the dreadful mistake of an age now passed or passing, when the New England ministers shunned a discussion which deeply concerned the masses, and left men not professing godliness to dispose of the question of slavery. The Lodge is absorbing our young men by thousands, money by millions, and their hours by lifetimes! and if our pulpits fail to teach the people concerning this subject, the things necessary for "life and godliness," then our pulpits will surely but gradually sink into popular contempt.

Very truly and respectfully, your brother in Christ.

J. BLANCHARD.

From the concluding sentence of the above we do not think that J. B. has much faith in ever realizing his fond ideal.

We would say to this Rev. gentleman, that it is hard to kick against the pricks. An institution which has stood the blasts of centuries, and numbers among its members the talented of our land, among whom are found ministers of religion and prominent church men, who have found no evil in the Lodge, but love it next to religion, can not be easily effected by the puny efforts of J. B., although he may be backed by all "the Cincinnati conventions" in christendom.—*The Landmark*,

GRAND LODGE OF MISSOURI.

SPECIAL REPORT ON CANADA AND QUEBEC.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the G. L. of Missouri, to whom was referred the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of CANADA and QUEBEC, received by him, relative to the difficulty existing between the Craft in that jurisdiction, submitted the following report and the appended resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

QUEBEC.

The following is the circular issued by the new Grand Lodge, in pursuance of a Convention held at Quebec, October 20th, 1869, which called forth the emergent meeting.

[The published proceedings of those bodies were submitted, but owing to their great length, are not printed herewith.]

The proceedings of the convention we have received, and find that the Grand Lodge was organized in the usual form as other Grand Lodges, with 21 Lodges represented, and shall not, therefore, occupy the space necessary to publish the same.

CLAIMS TO RECOGNITION, AND WHY IT SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

This is a delicate question, affecting two great principles of Masonic policy. First, the integrity of Grand Lodge sovereignty; and, secondly, the relationship of Masonic boundaries to political divisions.

During the past year we have had our attention called repeatedly to this subject, and, throughout it all, we have measured the subject by but one rule of Masonic policy so long ago adhered to by this Grand Lodge, viz: *That when a Grand Lodge is once established and its juris-*