

the majority. He would like to take the opinion of the M.W.G. Master on the subject. (Cries of "No, no.") The noble Earl resumed his seat after one or two further remarks.

Other brethren rose to address the G. Lodge on this question, but were repeatedly interrupted by cries of "Divide."

Bro. Havers then rose, but was assailed in like manner with cries for a division. He said that if they were all going to vote for the amendment he would sit down, but if not he claimed his right, which their justice would not refuse, to speak on the subject. He had been so often at their mercy and their indulgence that he did not doubt obtaining their indulgence now. Within three short months the matter in hand had been rejected by a majority of seven to five. Bro. Stebbing had made a lengthy and most admirable speech, but he (Bro. Havers) was pained to find that there was nothing in it. He had told them of the number of peers who had presided over Masonry during 62 years, he had told them that there were as many as ten peers on the dais at one time, but he (the speaker) challenged any one to prove that the circumstances of the two periods were alike. He ascribed the prosperity of Masonry and the Masonic institutions to the long tenure of office by the late Grand Master, which was entirely owing to merit. He would boldly say that should the time ever come when a Grand Master did not deserve re-election, that he would not hold his office beyond his twelve months. He would not say that it would be any reflection upon the Grand Master who is leaving the chair, or that it would be a mark of disrespect to the present Grand Officer, but if they fixed a period during which a man might hold office it would attach a certain stigma if he were not to complete that term. He did not want to give up any of the power he possessed. They now had the right of electing their Grand Master every year, why should they trammel themselves with a restriction of that power? They must bear in mind that the qualifications for the office of Grand Master were peculiar. First he must be of the highest rank, then he must be a man of influence, and again he must be a zealous Mason. These were no ordinary qualifications, and it behoved them not to make unnecessary changes. They must bear in mind, also, that a rule of this kind applying to the Grand Master, would apply equally to Provincial Grand Masters, and amongst that body it would cause the greatest difficulty. Reference had been made to the Bank of England, but let them look to the hospitals, and other similar institutions; did they not find, that when they had found a good man for president, they kept him as long as they could. After a few further words, Bro. Havers resumed his seat.

Bro. STEBBING would only detain them three minutes—(cries of "Divide,")—but if they would not give him three minutes he would keep them three hours. He said he did not mean to bring this question forward every three months; but on the last occasion the division was called in question; that was the cause of its being reproduced to-night. He purposed at a very distant time, however, to bring it forward again. He would never desert what he considered a right principle.

The amendment was then put by the M. W. GRAND MASTER, and carried by a large majority.

The lodge was then closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer.

THE GRAND MASTER-ELECT OF ENGLAND.

(CONDENSED FROM THE FREEMASON.)

Successor to a long line of illustrious chiefs in Freemasonry, the Right Honourable the Earl de Grey and Ripon accepts the office of Grand Master of England, with the heartiest welcome from the Craft.

George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey, and Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, and a Baronet of England, was born in London, in 1827, and succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon in 1859, and his uncle as Earl de Grey in the same year.

He was not, like many of his fellow peers, initiated during his collegiate course at the University, as we learn, that in May, 1853, his lordship, then known as Viscount Goderich, became a Mason in his ancestral county, the lodge in which he first saw the mystic light being appropriately enough, the "Lodge of Truth," now No. 521, and held in the busy manufacturing town of Huddersfield. Of this very excellent lodge his lordship was appointed Senior Warden in as brief a time as possible, and in 1854 and 1855 he presided as Worshipful Master, and at once applied himself with assiduity to the studies necessary upon the attainment of the Oriental chair. We are informed that the older brethren of the lodge retain many pleasing memories of the remarkable skill with which Lord Goderich conducted the business of the Craft, even at that comparatively early period of his Masonic