

responsibility, without authority from the Lodges they claimed to represent! These are questions of some importance, and which the Grand Lodges of this country if they act in the matter with their accustomed respect for the right of their sister G. Lodges, will require to be answered, before they consent to entertain any proposition for the recognition of the new body. They may likewise desire to know in what manner the following provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, has been disposed of by those of the "forty-one Lodges" which have heretofore recognized that body as their corporate head, viz:—"If the majority of any Lodge should be determined to quit the society, or that Lodge, (the Lodge to which they belong,) the Constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members, who adhere to their allegiance." It will hardly be a sufficient answer to this, for the majority to say, they do not quit the Lodge, by transferring it bodily to another jurisdiction. They do quit it. They possess no power to make such a transfer. By renouncing their allegiance to the body by whose authority alone they exist as a Lodge, they abandon the Charter, with all its prerogatives, to those members "who adhere to their allegiance." So long as a sufficient number to "make a Lodge" shall remain true to their integrity, and faithful to their obligations of fealty, solely the Charter is by constitutional provision, secured to them. Under no circumstances can a majority deprive them of it, or transfer it to a foreign power. Such a transfer would dissolve and annihilate the Lodge. And "if a Lodge be dissolved," say the Constitutions of the parent Grand Lodge, "the warrant shall be delivered up to the Grand Master, and shall not, on any account, be transferred without his consent" If the vote of the "forty-one Lodges," renouncing the allegiance was not a unanimous vote, taken in each Lodge separately, and after proper notice to the members, then it was ineffectual for the dissolution of the Lodge, and the Charter remains with the adhering members. If on the other hand, the vote received the unanimous assent of all the members, then the Lodge was dissolved by it, and the Charter reverts to its original source.

Now at the very threshold our brother is wrong. The disaffection is not partial, is not confined to Western Canada; it is general, and more widely spread in the Eastern than in the other section of the Province. With the exception only of two, every Lodge in the District of Montreal and William Henry took part in the proceedings at Hamilton establishing the Grand Lodge of Canada;—and we affirm that the brethren in the other District, viz: that of Quebec and Three Rivers are equally desirous for its success, this they have proved at a general meeting of the masons of Quebec held last fall in that city, when resolutions in favor of the formation of a Grand Lodge of Canada were almost unanimously carried.

The doubt of the *Monthly* as to the forty-one Lodges having seceded, is, to say the least, unmasonic. Does he suppose that men such as have signed the address of the Grand Lodge of Canada to the other Grand Lodges, would subscribe their names to, and deliberately publish, an untruth? however, to satisfy our unbelieving brother we give what he asks for, viz, the names of the Lodges. Let him turn to the list of the regularly constituted Lodges under the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland and he will find them there named, and no mistake,—there are no myths with us.

- Brockville Lodge Brockville.
- Niagara Niagara.
- Union Grimsby.

- Norfolk Simcoe.
- Nelson Clarenceville.
- St. Andrews St. Andrews.
- Golden Rule Stanstead.
- St. Georges Montreal.
- Zetland do.
- Barton Hamilton.
- Dorchester St. John's, C. E.
- Prevost Dunham.
- St. Georges St. Catherines.
- Strict Observance Hamilton.
- Amity Dunville.
- Composite Whitby.
- St. George's London, C. W.
- King Solomon Woodstock.
- St. Lawrence Montreal.
- Great Western Windsor.
- Acacia Hamilton
- Shefford Waterloo.
- Hoyle Lacolle.
- St. Johns Hamilton.
- Independent Quebec.
- Social & Military Virtues Montreal.
- Wellington Dunville.
- Hawkesbury Hawkesbury.
- St. Johns London, C. W.
- King Hiram Ingersol.
- St. John's Cayuga.
- St. Thomas St. Thomas.
- Brant Brantford.
- Vaughan Vaughan.
- Wellington Stratford.
- Harmony Stratford.
- Brighton Brighton.
- St. Andrews Quebec.
- King Solomon Toronto.
- Prince Edwards Pictou.
- Thistle Amhersburg.

In reply to the questions of our contemporary, we have distinctly to state, that the delegates nominated by these Lodges and who represented them at Hamilton were appointed and properly commissioned by the *unanimous* vote of their respective Lodges at meetings specially called for the purpose. Of this the R. W., the Provincial Grand Master for the District of Montreal and William Henry, was himself satisfied by a personal inspection of the minute books. But, for our brother's special edification we here give him, as a sample of the resolutions passed, that adopted by the Zetland Lodge of this City.

Extract from the Minute Book of Zetland Lodge No. 731, E. R., 17th August, 1855:—

"The Secretary read a circular addressed to the W. M., requesting this Lodge to co-operate with other Lodges of Canada for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge of Canada.

Moved by brother Fenwick, seconded by brother Martin, and unanimously *Resolved*,—That this Lodge do request the W. M. and Wardens, or any two of them to represent this Lodge at the ensuing meeting of delegates, to be held at the City of Hamilton on the 10th October next, for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons for Canada.

At the regular meeting of Zetland Lodge on the 8th November, 1855, the delegates, appointed by the above resolution gave their report, announcing the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the support given by them in its formation. By resolution of the Lodge, their report was received and

adopted, a special vote of thanks for their services was given to the delegates, and the Lodge unanimously approved of their conduct.

We have now answered the principal objections of the *Monthly* and it is needless to prolong the discussion; in conclusion we would observe that although we, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, expect difficulties in the beginning we are confident of ultimate success. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, one of the oldest and most conservative in the world, has recognized us by an unanimous vote. So have many of the Grand Lodges of the United States. We firmly believe that of England will do so. And, notwithstanding the really feeble opposition of brother Moore, of Boston, we are assured that one and all of the Grand Lodges of the universe will sooner or later embrace us within their fraternal arms.

A Masonic Burial at Sea.

During the recent trip of the steamer Empire City from Havana to this port, an incident occurred which left a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of all who were on board. Death is at all times a fearful thing; but when the King of Terrors claims his own upon the sea, and rudely severs the satisfactions which invariably connect those who journey together upon the great deep, a peculiar feeling is experienced that lingers upon the mind, and causes one to remember vividly for years, what would, under other circumstances, pass away like the summer breeze, leaving little or trace upon the memory.

The same day the steamer left Havana, April 11th, it was reported to Capt. Windle that one of the cabin passengers, Mr. Jos. Waterman, formerly of Galveston, Texas, had died at three o'clock, of consumption, and in accordance with the customary usages observed at sea, the remains were placed in a hammock and laid upon the quarterdeck, in order to be buried at sunset. The deceased was a Royal Arch Mason, formerly attached to a Lodge and Chapter of the Fraternity in the city of Galveston; and as there were several of the mystic tie on board the steamer, it was resolved that the deceased should be interred with the Masonic honors peculiar to the Order.

A formal demand was made upon Captain Windle for the remains, who promptly acceded to the request, with that urbanity which is so marked a trait in his character as a gentleman; and as the sun was about sinking beneath the wave they were placed in charge of such of the Fraternity as were on board, to be buried by them with the last sad rites peculiar to the institution.

The remains which had been covered by the United States flag, were laid upon a plank at the stern of the steamer, and as the ship's bell began to toll at intervals, the brethren formed a circle around the corpse, when the Masonic burial service was beautifully delivered by Past Master J. E. Elliott, of New York, who presided as Master upon this occasion. The ceremony, beautifully impressive at all times, was remarkably so upon this occasion; and when the Worshipful brother pronounced "We, therefore, commit the body of our departed brother to the great deep; his memory shall remain engraven upon the tablets of our hearts, while his spirit shall return unto God who gave it," a single plunge was