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THE
ODD FELLOWS' RECORD ;

A Monthly Magazine,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF
ODD FELLOWS.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE, NOMINATED BY THE R. W.
GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

VOLUME II.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BROTHER JAMES POTTS,
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1847.

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Yours truly

Wm Hartley

1843

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Vol. II.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1847.

No. I.

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

THE CONSPIRACY.

BY "D. C. M."

CHAPTER I.

It was October. The rich red and yellow foliage of a North American autumn had given place to the bleak blast of the north-west, and already had winter sent fore-runners of its approach. A tempest, violent and terrific, demolishing houses and buildings on land, in its impetuous progress, extended to the great inland lakes, where foundered vessels and dismayed wrecks bore evidence of its ravages. Many now enjoying health and vigour, basking in the sunshine of youthful hopes and fond anticipations, not having as yet experienced the bitter reverses of misfortune, or the poignant anguish of affliction, will long remember the scenes of misery and distress proceeding from the sad effects of the gale of October 1844. It was towards the end of that eventful month, that a stranger was seen ascending the steep bank overlooking the bay on the shores of which the picturesque town of Ann Arbour is erected, on one of the most lovely spots of the great State Michigan. Buoyantly and with elastic step he clambered to the summit, there the princely bay lay in sombre majesty before him—beneath the steamboat which he had just quitted, was preparing to depart; and while gazing on the busy throng below, a sense of loneliness came over him. To the left, about half a mile westward of the landing, the town stretched along both banks, parallel with the bay, and was connected at its head by a stone bridge of rude workmanship. The stranger cast his eyes thitherward, and in a meditative mood, bent his steps towards it. Who has not felt the sickening feeling of despondency which insensibly creeps over the mind, when arrived in a strange land, among strangers, isolated amid a multitude, a craving for home, for the land of his sires cannot be suppressed. The bustle of a voyage—the excitement attending the quick transition from one place to another—as varied landscapes in succession present themselves to view, may efface for a time all recollection of the land that is left far behind, and repel the feeling of present desolation—but as soon as the goal is reached, and the excitement ceases, and unknown countenances meet the eye-glance at every turn, then this sensation is felt in all its poignancy. Such were the feelings of

David Cameron, who left the heather-clad mountains of his native Scotland, to work out an honest independence in the far west. He had heard of Michigan as affording a field in which energy, industry and perseverance found scope, and enterprising efforts were rewarded with success. Thither he directed his course, resolved to use his best energies to surmount every difficulty that might stand in his path.

He might be between three or four-and-twenty—an age in which hope, and joy, and youth, and manhood, are all combined, to give an originality to thought, and elasticity to the mind. Young Cameron was the child of impulse, well educated and talented; his conversation partook of that species of independence and sensitiveness, which, though verging on the sentimental, is preserved from mawkish insipidity by the manliness of honesty, unimpaired by much contact with the passions and prejudices of society. With the grave he was sedate—to the politician well skilled in the tactics of party, he listened with deep attention—with the mirthful, sarcasm and wit, without venom, fell from his lips in glowing sentences—with the lady portion of creation, he enjoyed an hour's relaxation with peculiar delight, as there, badinage and senseless nothings formed the grand point of conversation; and, strange to tell, he even delighted in nonsense when nonsense flowed from the lips of beauty—of which he, as all young enthusiasts are, was a great admirer. Eccentricity, however, was a leading trait in his character; many pronounced him an enigma; friends remonstrated; but as obstinacy is one of the strange accompaniments of eccentricity, remonstrance proved fruitless. And those whose sentiments and opinions he opposed, or whose vagaries rendered them legitimate objects of attack, hated our hero with a bitter malignity which he neither cared about, nor would reciprocate. At the time of his arrival however at Ann Arbour, he was in deep dejection. He determined to achieve for himself a name: and with a character strictly moral, blended with a disposition to please, launched the barque of his fortune with a flowing tide, on the ocean of hope. Having taken lodgings in a respectable family, named Campbell, and opening a school, his efforts met with that speedy success which talent, tempered by rectitude, is always sure to command. He soon found himself on terms of intimacy with the first families of the place, who admired his originality, when at the same

time they laughed at his strange deviation from the line of sameness which the world marks out for itself.

Two months had scarcely elapsed since his settlement, when the young ladies began to set their caps at him—not merely because he was handsome—a stronger reason worked in the inward man, or rather woman—he was in receipt of an annual salary of six hundred dollars, which was not to be sneezed at. We do not mean to accuse the fair sex of mercenary speculation; but in the present day, money always carries off the prize—they like to be comfortably settled—and who can blame the dear creatures. David paid no attention to these advances; he danced and he sung, he went to sleigh-ride with all indiscriminately—none could tell, if he had a preference, where it was directed.

There lived in the same town a medical practitioner, called Moore, who soon became acquainted with our young friend. A strange custom affixed itself to this son of Esculapius, that of picking up strangers and making himself acquainted with their affairs, who, if considered eligible in point of money matters were *sans ceremonie* presented to the Doctor's family, and there found themselves at home. As everything has a reason, and every effect a cause, we may as well state the reason of Dr. Moore's extensive hospitality to money making strangers. Be it then known and understood, that two unmarried daughters graced Moore's family table, just arrived at the age of womanhood. Catherine, the eldest, had attained her twenty-second year; and Mary, the youngest, was not quite out of her teens. It is then no matter of surprise that the father wished to obtain what is conventionally termed a "good match" for each. Catherine was handsome, tall, slight, and airy in her deportment, but deadly pale. The raven tresses of her redundant hair fell gracefully on her swan-like neck; and when choosing to be agreeable, she could be indeed enchanting; but this happened at rare intervals. Vain, haughty and supercilious, (the general qualifications of deadly pale young ladies) when not excited, she could scarce boast of a sincere friend. Repulsive to her inferiors, she assumed the airs of a Boston *belle*, which is the quintessence of American fine ladyship, towards all moving in the same sphere as herself.

Hersister Mary, on the contrary, though not so pretty, was much more interesting; endowed with an amiability of disposition which always elicited esteem, she was beloved where her sister was only tolerated. Yet she too had her faults, and where is the woman who has not? The days of angelic romance have gone by—even those of disinterested love are no more; women are no longer adored; chivalry has given place to avarice; and pure untarnished affection, to convenience. Women have degraded themselves—they court money and discard love; and so long as this conventional indifference—this feeling of covetous longing is fostered—so long will misery be the offspring of marriage; and those who ought by their native dignity to show that love could only be gained by love—that virtue could only be obtained by worth, will still be trammelled to the car of Mammon.

But to return to Cameron, soon after his acquaintance with the Moore family, he would sometimes drop in at the Doctor's to tea. As all the news of the town and the character of every person are at these drinkings investigated, discussed and perhaps slandered, we will detail what took place at one of those accidental evening conversations, about three months after his arrival at Ann Arbour. The Dr. was all smiles—Kate never looked so animated—Mary received David with a quiet and unobtrusive politeness, and Mrs. Moore, who presided, reminded our young friend of a good saucy Scotch wife at the farmer's "ingle nook."

Miss M.—"Mr. Cameron, *you* cannot like this abominable place, I'm sure; the people are so vulgar, and never appreciate the condescension of superiors."

David.—"On the contrary, I like it remarkably well; there is a *naiveté* about every one, and a novelty which much amuses me—the ladies I admire, and as for the young men, they are good natured, high spirited, friendly fellows."

Dr. Moore.—"Oh yes, the young men are well enough, but the old ones are horrid bores; there is that great lazy looking mortal, Fairfield, he waddles along like a Dutch Frau; and lawyer as he is, he has no more energy or exertion than—"

Miss M.—"Oh Pa! don't be so vulgar: your sarcasms savour too much of political jealousy."

David.—"I always thought Mr. Fairfield a good-natured, though rather indolent person; we cannot look for perfection in this world, yet he is so addicted to that horrid vice, smoking, that what is now a habit may become a disease. I hate all smokers."

Dr. M.—"Are you acquainted with Rorke—he is another smoker, and holds several offices, but I shall oust him yet. There is not a more dangerous man in the country—servile to an extreme, and a confirmed sycophant—he pretends to befriend a total stranger, nay even his enemy, when present, but no sooner is the back turned, than ridicule and sneering mockery issue from his lips."

Mary M.—"I always liked Mr. Rorke, notwithstanding his being a quaker. I have always found him obliging; and he befriends the poor—although Papa does not like him for his politics."

Miss M.—"La! now Mary, how can you say so! He is not only impolite; but assumes so familiar an air towards our sex, and makes use of the most indelicate expressions towards us. 'Twas but the other day he honored me with the soubriquet of 'Miss Dolly,' and advised me to receive the attentions of the Whig editor—a creature who is the prototype of an ourang-outang."

David.—"Impossible, Miss Moore!"

Dr. M.—"Don't again speak of the hateful wretch. The Whig editor, indeed!"

Mrs. M.—"A drunkard and rowdy."

Dr. M.—"A miserable miser, and pitiful slanderer."

David.—"Strange reports are out concerning him."

Mary.—"Mr. Rorke was only using a little badinage, I'm sure."

David.—“I think so too; for Rorke is one of my special favorites.”

Dr. M.—“Let us drop the subject: it is far from being pleasant. There's Stevenson, a dangerous man *avec les autres*. No talent whatever, but much presumption. He has succeeded in becoming a J. P. He is a strong party-man, and party-men will be biassed in their decisions. He still preserves his New York peculiarity. Then there is Smith, the banker, who is so, so—”

Miss M.—“Stop, stop, Pa: I will defend Mr. Smith. He is so kind, so respectful, I love the old bachelor. Mr. Ramsay stays with him; were he not amiable, Mr. Ramsay would not remain there.”

Dr. M.—“Ramsay left the *parvenu* purse-proud Rellim over the bridge to go there,—proud and haughty as Rellim is, he was much mortified by the firm conduct of our young friend, for, need I say, that young Ramsay is a favourite of mine—*tout le monde connait cela*.”

David.—“I like Ramsay much, and his neighbour Wallace also has gained my esteem; they are both Odd Fellows—what a noble minded, independent spirited fellow Wallace is! Generous and open-hearted to a fault; in truth, I begin to think, that all Odd Fellows are imbued with the same honorable principles.”

Dr. M.—“Odd Fellowship is a dangerous innovation on the genius of our free institutions. It is secret, and, therefore, tinctured with an undefinable danger, which I cannot express; although, charity is its motto, I am afraid this ostensible white unspotted robe is used as a cloak to deceive the public, and, in the end, will discover itself to be a political organization.”

Miss M.—“There you are at politics again. Can't you converse on any other subject? Politics seem to be the essence of your existence.”

David.—“With regard to Odd Fellowship, Dr., you must surely be unjustifiably prejudiced against it, when you shut your eyes to its real objects. The many who have been relieved from pecuniary distress arising out of sickness or misfortune, test its professions, and practically illustrate the effects of a philanthropy, which it unassumingly promotes. As to political organization, fancy must be strangely at work when you adopt so glaring a misrepresentation. Secrecy is necessary to prevent imposition, and our Saviour tells us to do our alms in secret that he who seeth in secret shall reward openly.”

Dr. M.—“Very plausible, truly! You cannot convince me by such casuistry. I hate all secret societies—but let me entreat you, Mr. Cameron, not to allow them to persuade you to join this Order. I detest all those secret combinations—all of them. There is that notorious quack, Pryme—he is an Odd Fellow, too, and will get all their practice; as for me—but Pryme is an ignoramus, a-a-a.”

David.—(warmly)—“I beg your pardon, sir—so far from it, that I think him skilful in his profession; and all highly estimate his attentive solicitude towards his patients. The Order ought not to be judged by pettish feeling towards an *individual* member; and so far from keeping away, I intend getting proposed at the

next meeting, and shall consider it a high honour to be admitted,—none but men of sound moral principles are received by the brotherhood.”

Dr. M.—“Don't be so warm, my young friend. I meant not to offend you—”

Miss M.—“Truly, Mr. Cameron, I am much in love with Odd Fellowship; 'tis a pity we women cannot have our curiosity indulged by an insight into their mysteries; they gave a splendid soiree on their last anniversary.”

David.—“You then love it for its display.”

Miss M.—“Mrs. Shannon owes them all a debt of the deepest gratitude.”

Dr. M.—“I wish, girls, you would learn to talk of something you are acquainted with, and leave Odd Fellowship to those who seem to prize it even more than the welfare of their families.”

After a few more desultory sentences, seeing the worthy gentlemen who spoke last, to be in no merry mood, our hero took his leave. Scarce had he turned from the door steps on his way homewards, when a gay voice in the rear shouted his name: he stopped, and the next moment was overtaken by Mr. Wallace, whom we have before alluded to.

“I have this evening received an insight”, said Cameron, laughingly, “into the character of all of your good citizens here, with a lecture on the evil effects of Secret Societies, among which your Order is considered the most dangerous. I have, however, discovered this, that its adversaries do not oppose the *principles* on which it is based, but mistake personal hostility to isolated members, as capital conclusions against the effects of its restrictive and beneficial influence.”

“I need not say,” answered Wallace, “that you have been spending the evening at Dr. Moore's. His character is such, that censure from his lips becomes praise. Of a meddling disposition and bullying impertinence, he mixes himself up in all matters that do not concern him, and sacrifices truth itself to his splenetic temper and party feelings. He persecutes with malignity, and slanders without regard to the standing of the person whom his malevolence cannot reach, and this is the true ground of his opposition to all benevolent societies. Dr. Pryme, a successful practitioner, has been chalked down by him as a rival; consequently, his being hailed by us as a brother, has subjected the Order to the sneers of Dr. Moore and people of the same kidney.”

“Are you not uncharitably disposed to-night?” enquired our hero.”

“No,” replied Wallace, “I dislike, above all things, to see a stranger, soon after his arrival amongst us, receive erroneous impressions respecting persons and institutions; and of all men living, the meddling Doctor seems to possess an innate facility of conveying them. I have repeatedly warned him of the pernicious consequences, and told him in substance what I have now made you acquainted with; yet he invariably cringes under the castigation. The habit is, however, unfortunately incurable.”

"Will you propose me next evening you meet?" asked Cameron.

"Nothing will give me greater pleasure," rejoined his friend; "you will then see Odd Fellowship in its purity, and be able to appreciate the beautiful and systematic arrangement of everything pertaining to it. You will also learn that principle is not the motive power of Dr. Moore's opposition. Honor forbids me saying more at present. Good night."

The friends separated, each betaking himself to his domicile. Happiness smiled upon them.

(To be Continued.)

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

SOME OF THE PROBABLE EFFECTS OF MODERN IMPROVEMENT AND SCIENCE.

[Extract from a Lecture delivered before the Members of the Mercantile Library Association, by Brother Fleet, of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1.]

BUT I must now leave this portion of the subject, and turn to a less grave consideration of what are likely to be the effects produced on the world by modern improvement and science. I am afraid that some of these effects will be very awkward indeed. It seems to me that there will be a total revolution of old ideas, and a discarding of a great deal that is pretty and romantic at present. I don't see how—when the world is united by railroads and magnetic telegraphs—there is to be any room for romance and imagination. How can there be any heart-rending separation of lovers, when people can never, in point of time, be very distantly divided? And what is to become of maternal and filial affection, when every doating mama can hear of her dumpling-cheeked son by making enquiries of the telegraph? It is very evident that that doubt and uncertainty which made partings so tender, and meetings so sweet, is in great danger of being altogether destroyed. "Won't you write, John?" was the affectionate inquiry of some weeping country fair one, to her parting bumpkin swain, in days gone by: and "Yes, I will, Suk," the almost equally pathetic answer. But lovers' promises are not always kept; and John was lazy, and posts few and far between—so what with sighing and waiting, and waiting and sighing, the lady grew pale and thin, and, of course—thereby hung a tale. But now love's messenger will soon be the magnetic telegraph, and the only cupid the brandy-nosed messenger who intercepts the vows and sighs as they come rushing along the wires. How will this accord with modern ideas of courtship, and is not the telegraph doomed to be the grave of sentiment as gunpowder was of feudal valour? I confess I have very serious doubts on the subject. Imagine a tender couple communicating their heart-felt passion by this medium? Will it not present a most vulgar contrast to the scenes described by Novel-writers and Poets? and must there not be great danger of error and certain confusion, when inquiries of love and inquiries for lost band-boxes and umbrellas are conveyed by the same channel, and dotted down together in the same extraordinary manner? Of course people can never be

sure that they get the right answers. The tender youth who just breathes his suspicions and his hopes, may receive in reply the answer intended for a Somersetshire farmer, who has been making some interesting inquiries about the feeding of pigs; and the anxious mother whom an absent son and the measles have wound up to a pitch of excitement, will be told when she asks "whether Johnny has taken them pills," that the best way to get him fat will be to feed him on grains and potatoes, and kill him off for bacon in the fall." Another result, too, will be to render it very soon impossible for anything in the world to be novel, and to do away with the interest that now attaches to the stories that wonderful travellers tell. When railroads and steamers take us from London to Grand Cairo to breakfast, and people go picnicking to the Nile and Euphrates, it is very evident that very little will remain to be told or seen. Already, English sportsmen are hunting in Africa, and the Numidian lion, whose conquest was the glory of the Gladiator and boast of the Circus, has long fallen an easy victim to the influence of Mantons, percussion caps, and patent wire wadding. The cockney accent is now almost as familiar to the ears of the Albanian and the dwellers on the shores of Greece as their own classic tongue; and the difference between "vinegar" and "winegar," and "veal" and "weal," would be almost as readily discovered in Alexandria and Corinth, as in the West End or at Windsor.

All this must, it is to be feared, tend to render the world rather stupid. What will people talk about, or what will they write about, when there will be scarcely anything to communicate or tell? Will they content themselves with the stories of ages, and fall back on what has already been done? Alas! These, it is to be feared, will have grown out of date. How is it possible that people who can communicate with the furthest end of the earth in a few minutes, (as, when the copper mines of Lake Superior have furnished us with enough wire, we shall be able to do) will be satisfied with long tedious stories about the distresses of unknown beings, who believed themselves to be very unhappy, because they were two or three hundred miles from each other? Why didn't they write by the penny post, or send by the telegraph, or go by the railway? All the toil and trouble that authors have taken to interest their readers, will then be so much labour lost. That Leander should have been drowned in the Hellespont when he could have worn a life-preserver, or that Juliet should have been poisoned when she might have been saved by a stomach pump, will appear almost too strange for belief. The whole machinery of books must undergo a thorough change, and be made to square with the ideas of the time. For a young lady to attempt to elope, like fair Ellen with young Lochinvar, on the outside of a horse, would be perfectly absurd. Of course, the infuriated papa would take the rail and be at church long before they could get there, though Master Lochinvar's charger were Bucephalus himself. Henceforth, such things must be managed, literally with the speed of lightning.

There must be a special train engaged, and the interest must center in the chase that will ensue between the "Rocket" first class, travelling at the rate of one hundred and twenty miles an hour, with the absconding pair, and the "Thunderbolt," with a Sheriff's Officer and the lady's papa following close in the rear, at the rate of one hundred and nineteen and a-half. There would be excitement—there would be room for description! Instead of changing horses at each stage, there will be the hurry and bustle, and terror and fear and confusion of a stoppage to take in coal at the station. Instead of snorting steeds, there will be snorting boilers, and steam pipes. The postilions are the stokers and engineers; and the exhortations of the lovers is not to use the whip but to put on more coal. As they approach the new Gretna-Green—somewhere between Tartary and Cochin-China—the struggle will become more intense. Now the "Thunderbolt" is on the "Rocket," and now the conductor of this latter, by marvellous efforts, is again in advance. Suppose at this moment fuel should run short?—advance impossible—the "Thunderbolt" pressing behind,—may not a future author then immortalize himself, by making his hero seize on two fat old women in the third class behind, and sacrifice them in the cause of love and swift travelling? Never mind their struggling—they will soon be used to it—into the furnace they go. Then amid the hissing of frying antiquated fat, the "Rocket" again moves forward, and finally, amid the cheers of the yellow-faced inhabitants of Hou-You and Lu-Tu, arrives triumphantly at the end of the journey. Such soul-stirring scenes as these must form the literary food of the railway age which is approaching; and I need not to say how slow, dull and unimpulsive our own literature will appear beside it!

Another effect which I foresee, will be the influence produced upon art, and our appreciation of what is beautiful. Where will the artist find subjects for his pencil in the days that are coming? The railway car and telegraph, however much they convey the idea of comfort and utility, have little about them that is graceful or striking. A puffing engine sending forth smoke, and scattering coal-dust, will scarcely form a very striking feature in a picture; and yet to convey the idea of locomotion, how will the artist be able to do without them? Nor is this all. To carry out the practical wishes of the age, nothing is so sacred as not to be sacrificed. In a few years, if public convenience should require it, a railway will run from Alexandria to the Pyramids, and those mysterious piles be converted from the resting-places of kings to the terminus of vagrant voyagers. Already the hand of spoliation has reached some of the most lovely places in Scotland, and has carried the noise of the steam-engine to regions long held sacred by tradition. In England, the spirit has been still more destructive. The remains of Abbeys and Monasteries have been converted into vile warehouses to receive lugubrious baggage; and the bones of ancient warriors have been torn from their long resting places to serve the purposes of lime or help to form embankments. Nothing is held sacred

that can be made useful; and although Stonehenge still stands, it is only till some enterprising company discover that it will make an excellent station-house for a new line, running across Salisbury Plain from Winchester to Devizes. This utilitarian spirit has, it is true, been inveighed against by Poets; and a sonnet from Wordsworth did, I believe, stop a railroad that had been projected, and which was to destroy some of the most lovely features of Westmoreland; but we may easily imagine that this influence will not be very strong against the desire to travel at comet-like speed in these days of railway progression.

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

THE PASSION FOR TEA.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, who signs "An Irishwoman," in a late number of that journal, says, with reference to the efforts now making in England for the reduction of the enormous duty on tea, "she is encouraged to write, by the consciousness that she has experienced the misery arising from the dearth of the article, and on that account, is competent to point out the blessings that must result from a favorite beverage coming within the means of the lower classes." She continues, "I informed a relative in Ireland of the efforts making here for cheapening tea, and he seems very much pleased, and quite confident that the middling, but particularly the lower classes, will be greatly benefited by it. He is himself a victim to a practice carried on in Ireland by a set of pedlars who go about the country with a car, apparently containing straw, or hay, but really concealing packages of tea; and such tea!—better, far, the accustomed drink of buttermilk. These pedlars take care to come in the middle of the day, when the husband is at work, (he knows he cannot afford to buy it) and frequently in exchange for his trash, he carries off with him good bacon, flour, eggs, and sometimes a few of the good man's shirts. This is a positive truth, and any person who is aware of the passion the poor Irishwomen have for tea, will not be astonished at the recital."

The "Irishwoman" says—"such tea!—better, far, the accustomed drink of buttermilk." It may be added with great reason, "better, far, the drink of buttermilk, than the best cup of tea," for the latter is costly—not nutritive in the slightest degree—a stimulant—a nerve-agitator, and to many persons, a source of much misery, consequent on nervous agitation.

In this country, we needed not the declaration of the "Irishwoman" at Liverpool, that the passion for tea afflicts the humbler classes, for we have abundant evidence in this colony of the fact. Servants are great sticklers for tea, or, as they call it, *tay*—and the stronger the better. Unaccustomed to its use, except as a luxury, at home, they indulge in its use immoderately, here, where it is obtained at a comparatively low rate. The meanest shanty or cabin has its constant supply of *tay*—it accompanies every meal, and is often drunk between meals. The favored visitor or gossip is regaled with *tay*. In fact, the avidity for

tea is remarkable. No class earns their living harder than laborers, and the wages they receive are the lowest. It would thence be reasonable to infer, that raiment, sustenance and fuel, would require every penny they could command, and so they would, if comfort and strength and health were not secondary to the excitement caused by this beverage.

But it is not confined to the *Irish*, this addiction to tea—although they do, for the reason assigned, indulge in it in America, to a most immoderate extent. The two British nations (European and American) are the chief consumers of the herb. The use of it by the continental nations of Europe is becoming greater from year to year; but in comparison with the English, it is yet trifling. It cannot be called a necessary of life, most assuredly, nor can it be ranked higher than any other stimulant—tobacco, opium or spirits. In these temperance days, the latter is execrated as the parent of vice, crime and poverty; yet it is exceedingly curious, the other stimulants pass comparatively unscathed by tee-totaller or moralist.

There can be no doubt whatever, that the stimulating or exhilarating property of tea is the sole cause of its use—but for that, no one would think of drinking it, excepting as the French use it—as a *tisanne*.

It were greatly to be desired that its use could be abridged, and that the vast sums annually paid to China, could be applied to some better purpose than exhilaration of the spirits, or nervous excitement. In a great number of instances, however, the use of tea is a fruitful source of physical discomfort and depression of spirits (the follower of the exhilaration). The sufferer, to relieve the uneasy and unpleasant sensations, flies to the cup again for relief.

There are many persons who refrain from the use of tea and coffee entirely, (coffee is equally exhilarating) in consequence of the nervous excitement or agitation they create; but they who do so are sensible people, who avoid what is hurtful—people who know the cause of their uneasy and painful sensations; but there are great numbers who suffer from the use of tea and coffee, who, knowing the cause, will not refrain—they say they *cannot*—but that is the drunkard's plea. There are many, however, who suffer much from the use of tea and coffee, who do not know the cause—ladies especially, whose sedentary and in-door habits render them more susceptible of, and far less able to bear up against, the pernicious consequences of indulgence in these beverages.

There is a lady in this province, whom the writer has now in view, a most immoderate tea-drinker: morning, noon and night, she drinks it, and, to use a common phrase, "strong as lye." She is known to all her friends and acquaintances as a most eccentric, irritable person; so much so, indeed, as to make people think she has "a bee in her bonnet." She is alternately highly excited or greatly depressed. To escape depression, she flies to the stimulant, of which it is speaking far too favorably to call it "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates." It certainly does not inebriate, but it stimulates and excites. Taken in moderation,

it perhaps does little injury, if it does no good; but if not used in moderation—if immoderately indulged in—none but the experienced can have any idea of its pernicious influence. It excites, it agitates, it renders irritable—peevish—fretful—waspy! Many persons will say, "I am a tea-drinker, and I do not perceive it has any effect on my nerves." This may be true; they may not perceive its effects, because of the long use of it; but let those persons refrain from tea or coffee for one short month, and then take to their use again—they will then find their effects perceptible enough. The ladies especially patronize tea, and the ladies especially are nervous and hysterical—We need scarcely observe that hysterical ladies are not the best adapted to maintain peace, quiet, comfort and happiness, at the domestic fireside.

The writer of this article speaks from experience of the deleterious and unhappy effects of the abuse of tea and coffee, and abstains from their use altogether. He knows several who abstain for the same reason: they have suffered, and know the cause.

If the effect of this article be to direct the attention of sufferers from nervous affections, to the subject—to induce one to make the trial of abstinence for six months or a year—his object will have been gained. He is certain that person will thank him.

H.

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

"THE NEW YEAR, AND NEW YEAR'S DAY."

THE old year has plunged into Eternity,—being the eighteen hundred and forty-sixth measure of time, since the birth of Him who first commanded man to love his brother. The old year has gone to the shades, and long before this, has been landed by the old ferryman (who knows nothing of steam) on the further bank of the Infernal River, where his hundreds of predecessors are ever on the move, like that untiring old Hebrew—commonly known as the "Wandering Jew." As 1846 was our companion for twelve long moons, and drank with us the cup of pleasure, or that of grief, as good or evil *genius* was in the ascendant, we cannot, as true Odd Fellows, neglect to pay him the tribute of a sigh, before we turn to the infantile minion, who has been, and still is, making all vocal around us with mirth and jollity.

Welcome, thou bright-eyed, choral-voiced, golden-haired, beautiful Son of Old Time, whom thou resemblest in nothing, except that one cannot look at thy vestment of snow, without being reminded of his Spitzbergen aspect;—but, with plenty of wood to feed the crackling fire, one may welcome even that reminiscence. Welcome, again say we; and as thy Advent has been marked by wreathed smiles, take care, during thy career, that we be not frowned upon by misfortune, either private or public, so that, when the hour of thy departure draweth nigh, there may be none to whisper aught evil of thee, or rejoice at the approach of thy successor.

Welcome, for the third time, thou youthful missionary of Time, and be prepared to receive with the utmost

warmth that the season will admit of, our new Governor General. He has but just left one of the blest islands of the sunny south, and how he will fare in this region of the frozen north, thy great progenitor of the scythe and hour-glass, has, probably, not communicated to thee,—but this, we Odd Fellows can tell thee, that if the motto of his government be what theirs is, namely, "Justice, Love, and Truth," he will, in all likelihood, command success,—at all events, he will deserve it; and that is as much as even the greatest and best have it in their power oft-times to say. If he but remind us of the "good Lord Metcalfe," he will have done quite enough: but do thou, thou sprig of the Eternal Tree, but blossom at his approach, and we shall expect no more. The Scroll of the Future will be duly unrolled all in good time,—and they who strive to render all mankind one "universal brotherhood," have no reason to apprehend events. As the plumage of the sea-bird casts aside the briny spray, so that it damps not and chills not, the vital warmth; so does Benevolence smile, as Passion, or Envy, or Ambition, rain their malignity upon her head, or strive to invade her breast of down; conscious, that, however much they may disturb for a time, "Truth, Love, Affection," will set all right, in the long run. Let us, however, change the subject, lest we tread on the forbidden ground of politics.

Having now spoken affectionately and reverently of the departed year, let us turn again to 1847.

Before day-light on the 1st instant, (and day-light about these times, appears not till about seven o'clock,) before the East was reddened by the solar rays, arose the universal loud expression of the hearty wish, that the New Year might be a happy one; and the wish was conveyed in tones so joyous, merry, and light-hearted, that hearers, speakers, and standers-by, all felt that pleasure was the order of the day, and all devoted themselves to pleasure, accordingly, most assiduously.

Before mid-day, New Year's Gifts having been scattered in boundless profusion, by parents to their children, by brothers and sisters to each other,—not omitting sighing lovers, and by all the beaux to all the belles,—commenced the whirl of visiting. But, truth to say, the New Year's visit, now-a-days, is not what it was some half century ago; before the Saxon was so strong in Montreal; that is, when the Normans were the majority, and Norman customs prevailed. Your French man or French woman, gives way to pleasure and amusement with an *abandon*, the sober Saxon scarce knows aught about. They seek not pleasure, they command it, *à la carte*. Your Saxon is only merry by fits and starts,—we would say, joy was to him "like angels' visits," &c., but for the abominable bore of that eternal, everlasting quotation;—but your genuine Norman has joy, fun, and merriment, *à discrétion*, whenever he chooses: he chases away *la migraine*, or the blue-devils, as the summer sun dispels the morning fog. Ah! in those good old times, New Year's day in Montreal was a different sort of thing from what it is now. Then, the ladies, old and young, were kissed by the

old and young, until the labour of love became so troublesome, that elderly gentlemen might be heard devoutly wishing, that the whole female race, had but—

"One rosy mouth,
That they might kiss them all at once from North to South."

Then, the side-boards displayed piles of the products of the confectioner's skill, and the juice of the grape from the hills of Madeira, or the plains of Xeres, or the Banks of the Garonne, or the bright Grecian isles, sparkled, in ruby or amber richness, amid the eatables, and he who partook not of cordial and *pain-de-savoie*, (to say nought of more potent liquids, or more substantial *comestibles*;) was pronounced *unseasonable*, if not *pas comme il faut*. Now, Temperance principles have banished the Wassail-bowl from the festivities of the young Year, and Fashion, the most influential of terrestrial Divinities, has proscribed all entertainment, save that of reciprocal compliments expressed in the newest form adopted by the newest *Arbiters elegantiarum*.

Ah! decidedly, the New Year's Day of the present, bears not much resemblance to its namesake of the past. Nevertheless, though somewhat attenuate, and thin, and pale, in comparison with his burly, florid predecessors of the beginning of the present century, the Master of Revels of the present times, is a most pleasant, agreeable personage, whom all welcome, and who welcomes all. Accordingly, joy sparkled like spangles wherever he appeared, and he appeared everywhere after the late advent of 1847.

We are admonished by the inky imp of the printing-office, whose name is never mentioned to ears polite, that the *Record* cannot contain more than a specific quantity of *matter*, any more than a one-horse chaise can accommodate as many as the capacious American stage-coach; the obvious meaning of which hint is, that we have written quite enough, concerning the New Year and New Year's Day.

We therefore apply the scissors to the thread of our inventive faculties, and wish the Reader most unfeignedly, health, prosperity, and contentment, during the whole life of the year 1847, and add, most respectfully, *au revoir*.

H.

OLD AGE.

The nightingale sings the sweetest in the evening; the woods assume their gayest and most cheerful aspect in the autumn of the year; the sun is brightest when it is about to disappear beneath the horizon; it cannot, therefore, be contrary to the analogy of nature, that the sunset of life should be even more cheerful and joyous than its meridian. Every body believes senility to be an evil, because he has heard it a thousand times; but how many have found that "the fear of ill exceeds the ill we fear," and that the enjoyment of life suffers no diminution from the increase of years. When Fontinelle, in extreme old age, was asked what inconvenience he experienced, he replied, "None, but that of existence." Confessing that he had no real subject of complaint, he must needs urge a fictitious one, by taking it for granted that great age must of itself be a great evil. What would Methuselah have said to these grumbling boy grey-beards.

For the Odd Fellows' Record.

WILLIE'S WANDERINGS.

By Y.-L.E.

SKETCH NO. I.

THERE have been numerous wanderers in the world. Some have wandered through life under a continued sunshine; some under a continued cloud. Not a few have wandered through the stages of infancy, boyhood, manhood, and old age, and yet have never travelled beyond the precincts of their own parish. Others, again, have begun their wanderings as soon as breeched, and ended them only when shrouded. There are two classes of wanderers—those belonging to the “silver spoon” system, and those belonging to the “wooden laddle” department. The first class bask under the sunshine; the second class sneak under the cloud.

There are many beautiful maxims in the English language, and in our wanderings through the world, we have often met with persons who have taken their stand upon some one or other of them. They were the loveliest little sentences ever penned. Nothing could exceed the soundness of the doctrine inculcated by them; but when such persons were called upon to give these maxims a practical bearing, the request told that their application had been only understood in a theoretical point of view. This state of matters belongs to our depraved nature.

Willie, some of whose wanderings we intend sketching, was attached to the “wooden laddle” department of the human economy, but his “oppressed brain” often conjured up “false creations”; although his eager “clutch” to seize the golden prize always awoke him to the dreaminess of his position.

Willie, as a lump of the genus *homo*, possessed various of the failings belonging to the children of our great second cause. He was honest, however—at least in his own estimation—for, to use one of his admired maxims, “honesty is the best policy,” and he who sought to over-reach his neighbour, could not belong to the Willie school, as they thus violated the scriptural injunction of “doing to others what ye would they should do to you.”

To acquire knowledge is at all times laudable, provided the information stored is put to a legitimate use. In pursuit of knowledge, Willie was a zealous devotee; but for what purpose it was amassed, (unless to gratify a desire to become acquainted with every one's history, to the utter exclusion of the study of his own,) few of his friends knew. When a stranger chanced to settle in the village where Willie was a resident, Willie's handicraft was laid aside, and no member of an “investigating committee,” or a “committee of enquiry,” ever showed greater devotedness to their task, than was evinced by our friend to gain a knowledge of the “character and standing” of the new comer. From these few desultory remarks, and open outline, some little may be gathered of the character of Willie.

We have stated that the wanderings of some begin at a very early period of life. This can scarcely be

said in the present case, as up to a goodly manhood, Willie had been resident in his native clachan. The event which drove him thence was an untoward one. The transgression was pardonable, but the taunts of neighbours are hard to bear. Although simple, we will repeat it.

It will be necessary here to premise, that in various villages of Scotland compacts are formed between two or three parties, for the purpose of either purchasing a cow or rearing a pig. Sometimes partners in the compact rear a pig each. As soon as *Sauily* has reached his fair proportions, he falls beneath the knife of the butcher, and a division of the carcase is made between the compacting parties. By this means they receive a fresh supply of pork two or three times a year. Willie was a partner in one of those clubs, and the result will be learned from what follows:—

On a raw morning in the month of February, 1841, Willie was observed leaning against an out-house not far from his own dwelling. He appeared in deep thought; and if the cast of his countenance could be taken as an indication of what was passing in the inward man, a physiognomist would have been led to conclude, that the fate of a world hung upon the result of Willie's deliberations. A little to the left stood the village smithy, from whose capacious chimney the red sparks were issuing forth in roaring revelry, betokening that the labours of the day had been commenced by its industrious owner. The smith, a middle-aged man, as if to draw a mouthful of fresh air after his efforts to get his fire to a red heat, approached the half door of his work-shop, and leaning the upper portion of his body over it, he cast a quick and scrutinizing glance to the sky, as if to settle the weather for the day in defiance of Dr. Herschell's guide, or the indications of Murphy's Almanac. Descending from his high survey, his eye rested on the form of our friend, and as he turned round to resume his labour, he remarked to his assistant—

“I canna divine what that bodie Willie is thinking about ava; for the last twa or three mornings I hae observed him stannin' in the same posture beside his sow-house. I hope there's naething gane wrang wi' the beast.”

“I dinna ken,” rejoined the party addressed, “unless he be thinkin' o' the best way he can get the better o' you, when the brute's killed. I heard him say that he thoct it would weigh as muckle as baith your ane and Geordie Scott's thegither; and although he has gotten his ane share o' the twa, I'm thinkin' he'll begrudge you a fair division o' his when the time comes.”

“He mauna try sich tricks wi' us,” was the reply, “We'll gar him stick to the motto he got written at the tap o' the agreement,—‘Honesty's the best policy,’—or we'll ken the reason why.”

“Ye'll hae something to dae then,” was the answer, and the subject, for the time, was allowed to drop.

The day drew to a close, and the worthy smith was adjusting some matters after his assistant left. The smith felt happy, as persons ever will do, who possess an innate consciousness that they have done their duty.

In the joyousness of his heart he was humming an old Scotch air, and had allowed the entrance of another party unobserved.

"A lichtsome heart an' a fu' purse are twa guid companions, smith," said the person who had entered the shop, "Ye hae the first, an' I hope the second's no empty."

The honest smith started, but on looking round to ascertain from whence so friendly a salutation emanated, his fears were allayed, and looking the visitor in the face, he remarked—

"Ye should hae added, an' a clear conscience, Willie," for Willie it was, "for without that the heart can neither be richt nor licht."

"True, true," chimed in Willie, "and nane can boast o' that wha disna act on the principle that 'honesty's the best policy.'"

"Honesty in some folks," said the smith, "is something like my iron,—it can be welded into many shapes, and yet serve a purpose."

"I believe yere richt, smith,—but do ye think it wad be honest in a man fulfillin' an agreement, if, in doin' it, he wad hurt his ain flesh and bluid—gin by the performance o' what he may hae promised, he be the means o' takin' the very bit oot o' the mouths o' his wife and weans."

"In my opinion," answered the smith, "it wad depend greatly on the nature o' the contract;" and instantly recollecting the hint thrown out by his assistant respecting the probability of Willie coming what Jonathan calls a slick trick over him, in the division of the pig, he continued, "for instance, you and Geordy Scott and I, agreed to feed a pig a-piece, and at a certain age, the animals were to be killed, an' fairly divided. Twa o' them hae been killed, ye hae gotten your fair share o' them baith; now Willie, wad we ca' it honesty were you to draw back, and no fulfil your part o' the contract, seeing that the other parties hae fulfilled theirs?"

"That's just what I want to speak about. Ye hae the richt sow by the lug there, smith. Ye ken brawly that though I got what ye ca' a fair share, it was an unco sma' ane; an' ye ken as weel that my pig is worth at least twa o' such as Geordie Scott's. For him to tak the third part o' my pig, in my opinion, would just be neither mair nor less than takin' the bit oot o' my bairns' mouths."

This mode of reasoning was somewhat new to the smith. He readily saw through Willie's sophistry, and he as quickly hit upon a plan by which he expected, not only to punish him, but also to teach him a practical lesson of honesty being the best policy. When he resumed the conversation, therefore, it was for the purpose of *seeming* coincidence in Willie's view of the case, and to suggest the easiest method of overcoming any difficulty that might lie in the way of converting the unfortunate Geordie to the new doctrine promulgated by Willie. To secure this point it was suggested by the smith, that Geordie should not be made aware of their intentions. The pig was to be killed in the presence of the three, and afterwards hung up till the

following day in Willie's workshop. Meantime Willie was to get it cut in two,—one half was to be kept by himself, and the other was to be secretly conveyed to the smith's dwelling. This being done, Willie was to give out, that some person or persons had stolen the pig, and then, as there was none to divide, as a matter of course, Geordie Scott could get no division. This plan met the warm approbation of Willie, and, with mum for their word, the smith and Willie parted.

No sooner had Willie gone, than the smith waited upon the intended victim of Willie's dishonesty, and told him all. It was then arranged between them that, with the aid of the smith's assistant, the pig *should* be stolen,—the difference in the plan being, that Willie should take the place of Geordie Scott, in the matter of the division.

At length the eventful day arrived,—and a busy day it was in Willie's house. The poor pig had been admired by every one who saw it; and when the butcher passed down the village to perform his task, one would have thought that he was followed by half the children of the place. Amidst laughing and joking, the pig was at last deposited in Willie's shop, and the village again resumed its wonted quiet. Willie retired to bed earlier than usual that night, as he intended to be up at an early hour, in order to carry out his new reading of "Honesty is the best policy."

The last light in the village was not extinguished for the night, when the smith's assistant and Geordie Scott stole silently round to the back part of Willie's premises. Strong bolts are superfluous articles in such a place, consequently it was no very difficult matter to gain an entrance into the workshop. The pig was weighty, but they were stout men, and few minutes sufficed to carry off the prize.

The smith was awoke two hours earlier than usual on the following morning, by a loud knocking at the door of his humble dwelling. Some ploughman, thought the smith, in haste to get a horse shod; or some traveller, it may be, thought he, whose carriage has broken down, and wishes it repaired; and as the worthy smith endeavoured in the dark to search for his clothes, the knocking continued, as though the very door would have been driven in. At last the smith opened the door, when—judge of his astonishment—there stood Willie, half naked, brandishing a cleaver in one hand,—his nightcap in the other. The smith drew back,—Willie followed him up, and gasping for breath, exclaimed, "smith, smith, the pig's stolen." The smith looked astonished,—at last he replied—

"Well done, Willie, stick to that—stick to that."

"Na, smith," said Willie, "but the pig *is* stolen."

"Ay," retorted the smith, "stick to that, man—stick to that."

"But, smith, I tell you,—I'm in earnest,—the pig *is* stolen," cried Willie, almost frantic.

"I didna think," replied the smith calmly, "that ye could hae managed it so weel,—yere really doin' fine,—just stick to that tale, Willie, and there's no danger o' Geordie knowin' ocht about it."

"I tell ye, smith, that I'm a ruined man," said Willie,

as he danced round the smith's kitchen, "I'm in real earnest,—the pig is stolen—ay, stolen;" and he looked wildly in the smith's face—"stolen, and ye ken something about it."

"Capital, Willie, first-rate, I didna think ye had sae muckle in ye,—folk will think ye hae lost it after a'. Just ca' in at the bellman's as ye pass, an' finish it by sending him roun' the kintra side,—no one will e'er jalouse that ye hae played such a trick on Geordie."

Willie could stand no more; for with a hop, step and jump, he flew out of the smith's house, in a half mad state.

For several days, Willie was scarcely ever seen, for the story had got wind; and not appearing to support his new doctrine in a public manner, it was thought that he had given up all hopes of making converts to it. Many hints were, however, thrown out; but what brought Willie to the conclusion of removing from the scene of such a disaster, was not altogether the feeling that "a prophet has no honour in his own country," but the finding the identical head of the stolen pig, with its snout thrust through a broken pane of glass in his shop, with a small slip of paper in its mouth, on which was written, "Honesty is the best Policy." From that moment, Willie made up his mind to try his fortune in a new country; and hereafter we may occasionally follow him in some of his wanderings on this side of the Atlantic.

(To be Continued.)

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

AFFECTION FOR THE DEAD.

THE sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound would we seek to heal—every other affection forget—but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother that would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is like a pang. Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns;—who, even when the tomb is closing over the remains of her he most loved,—when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portals—would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No; the love that survives the tomb, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle recollection,—when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, are softened away into meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness,—who would not root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hours of gloom, yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No; there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song.

There is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave!—the grave!—it buries every terror—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets, and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throeb, that should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

And the graves of those we loved,—what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy; there it is that we dwell upon tenderness—the solemn, awful tenderness, of the parting scene—the bed of death—with all its stifled grief—its noiseless attendants—its mute, watchful assiduities—the last testimonies of expiring love—the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—oh! how thrilling, the pressure of the hand—the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning on us even from the threshold of existence,—the faint, faltering accents, struggling in death, to give one more assurance of affection.

Ay; go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! Then settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded—of that departed being who can never—never—never return, to be soothed by any contrition. If thou art a child, and hast added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silver brow of affectionate parents,—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth,—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged in thought, or word, or deed, or spirit, that generosity confided in thee,—if thou art a lover, and hast ever been guilty of deceiving that one who now lies buried beneath the ground on which you tread—or hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart, which now lies cold and still beneath thy feet,—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul,—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheeded groan, and pour thy unavailing tears—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave the chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave—console thy broken spirit if thou canst, with these tender, yet futile tributes of regret—but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duty towards the living.

W. J.

The praise of the envious is far less creditable than their censure; they praise that only which they can surpass; but that which surpasses them, they censure.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our worthy friend "J. H." must excuse us for postponing the insertion of his Communication, entitled "Things which Affect the Prosperity of a Lodge," our columns being so crowded with the Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge, that we are obliged to omit several Communications, in type, intended for this number.

"A Junior Past Grand," has been received; the writer complains of the non-attendance of Brothers after having passed through the different Chairs, &c.—it will find a place in our next, should space permit.

"P. V. G. of Tecumseh Lodge No. 15 Toronto," will perceive by the Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge, that respecting what he writes has been adopted. The law passed before his letter was received.

Subscribers who have not yet remitted for the past year's subscription, are requested to forward the amount without delay. Let each brother obtain an additional name to send in with his own.

Brothers wishing to advertise during the coming year, must give early notice, as our space is limited and fast filling up. The opportunity which our columns afford, of making their business known to a large and influential body is very rarely met with by advertisers. Terms reasonable.

We return our thanks to brother Christie of Catawqui Lodge, and brother Cribbe of Brock Lodge, for the subscribers' names forwarded to us in their respective letters.

THE ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1847.

FIRST SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The first session of this Body adjourned on the evening of the 25th, to Saturday the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock, and we hasten to lay before our readers the business transacted. Having neither space nor time to recapitulate under this head, what has taken place, we publish at the end of this number a full report of the proceedings; and for the accomplishment of which we are considerably indebted to the assiduity of our worthy Grand Secretary. It will be noticed that service in office, in Subordinate Lodges, has been altered to the former period—three months.

THE ODD FELLOWS' RECORD, VOL. II.

THE first number of vol. 2, is now before our readers, with as many improvements as the proprietors feel warranted in making. With this number we present the first of a series of Portraits of our Past Grand Masters, or other members of the fraternity, whose zealous endeavours have been, or may be, directed to the Order's weal. The engraving was executed by our worthy Brother, C. A. Swett, of P. of W. Lodge, No. 1; and although we do not claim for it standing as a piece of highly finished workmanship, none can deny the excellence of the likeness: it is the first undertaken by him, and we are certain that our readers will agree with us in complimenting Brother Swett on his success. We believe it is the first effort of the kind ever attempted in Montreal, and had it no other claim than that of being "native born," that is a reason why its appearance should be welcome. It is a striking likeness, and that is the greatest point sought for.

We have added several pages to the *Record*, and will continue to increase its size as support offers.

This number also contains a piece of Poetry, written by Brother Rogerson, of Manchester, and arranged for the Piano Forte by P. G. Hilton. The Music type, as our subscribers will perceive, is of a very beautiful description, and has cost us a considerable amount of money.

It is not our wish to make money by the *Record*—the parties engaged in it disclaim any such intention: should it ultimately succeed and pay, they will not refuse to reap the harvest of their former labour; but for the present, all they wish for is to see the contents of such a nature as to elevate its character, and show to the world what Odd Fellowship is, and what it promises to effect.

The writer of these few lines is in the habit of continually meeting, within the Lodge Room, men, whose occasional assistance would effect all our anxious desires: he has solicited their assistance, times without number, without succeeding, and is now ashamed to speak again on the subject. But we will not deal in reproaches; we will look forward to 1847 with brighter anticipation of improvement in our publication, and should we receive their support—not in a pecuniary view, but in editorial or other contributions, we shall feel satisfied; we have had sufficient experience in newspaper matters to know that success must crown our efforts; and gratitude, and a knowledge of having done all in our humble power to forward the interests of Odd Fellowship, will compensate us for the time and labour bestowed on the *Record*.

PAST GRAND MASTER W. M. B. HARTLEY,
[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

P. G. M., W. M. B. HARTLEY, was born in the city of Montreal, in the year 1821, and is by profession an Advocate. In the month of August, 1843, he was proposed by the late General Hinman, then Grand Master of Connecticut, in Quinipiac Lodge, New Haven, where he was initiated and obtained the scarlet degree. On his return to Canada, he joined the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, by deposit of card, on the 22nd of August, and in October of the same year was elected N. G. of Queen's Lodge, No. 2, during its first quarter. He was then charged by the Order of Odd Fellows in Canada East (including the Lodges under the Manchester Unity Jurisdiction,) with an embassy to Kingston, and the presentation to His Excellency the Governor General, of a petition, having for its object the exemption of our Order from the provisions of a Bill for the suppression of Secret Societies, then under consideration in Parliament, and subsequently disallowed by Her Majesty in Council. In the year 1844, he attained the Royal Purple degree in Sassacus Encampment, and was unanimously elected Grand Master, on the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada: he retained the office during the year, and received a vote of thanks, from the Grand Lodge, when his term expired, having been elected the Grand Representative of Canada in the Grand Lodge of the United States.

OTTAWA LODGE,—NO. 20.

BYTOWN.

On Monday, the 4th instant, a deputation consisting of Brothers F. Thomson, E. Sherwood, John L. Campbell, James Joynt, and C. A. Burpee, waited on Past Grand Harvey, and presented in the name of the Members of Ottawa Lodge, a handsome Set of Regalia, as a mark of esteem. The following is P. G. Harvey's reply, which we have much pleasure in publishing:—

OTTAWA LODGE, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

{ LODGE ROOM, BYTOWN,
Jan. 11, 1847.

DEAR SIR & BRETHREN,—I am entirely taken by surprise at the very unexpected honor which has been conferred on me by the presentation of this very beautiful Regalia which has just been handed me, and also by the terms of the flattering Address with which it is accompanied; and this must plead my apology for my very imperfect reply.

I doubly value this mark of your approbation, conveying as it does your sense of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of Noble Grand of Ottawa Lodge for the past Term, as well as your feelings of personal regard towards me.

In discharging the duties of the Office to which I was elected, and which I this evening resign, I have, I assure you, been actuated by a sincere desire for the welfare and advancement of this Lodge in particular, and the Order of Odd Fellows generally. Any errors I may have committed, have arisen from the imperfect knowledge we all, as yet, possess of the work of the Order, and if I have in any way during my term of service, given any cause of offence to any of my Brethren, I am sure you will do me the justice to suppose, that the error was not one of intention.

Your personal good wishes I most sincerely reciprocate, and am, dear Sirs and Brethren,

In Friendship, Love and Truth,

Most sincerely yours,

W. HARVEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.

SIR,—In Montreal, the commercial and industrial year may be said to consist of but seven months, leaving 5-12ths of the year to consume what had been earned during the 7-12ths. Part of the winter, the city may be said to be cut off from all communication with the rest of the world. This unfavorable state of things is peculiarly felt by those classes, the surplus of whose income, after the support of their families through the summer, is not adequate to meet their necessities through the winter. Of such persons, a large proportion of the population of the city must always be composed, especially while that scourge of humanity—intemperance—is so prevalent.

Under this state of things, what is to be done? What provision should be made for the poor? This question has been asked for years, and has received but one unvarying response. It must be such a provision as will least conduce to pauperism—such an one as will, while it supports the aged and feeble, at the same time give employment to the robust and healthy—such a provision as will offer no opportunities for squandering the bounties of the benevolent in strong drink—such an one as will meet the wants of the largest number, at the least possible expense. These various advantages

can be secured, and secured only, by the establishment of a Poor House.

The charities of "The Stranger's Friend Society," or any similar society, can at best be but partial and limited in its operations; and besides being liable to other serious objections, presents this, that they lack that permanency of character which would be secured by a Poor House. The necessity of such an institution in Montreal, is admitted by all classes of our citizens; and I venture to say, that few public benevolent establishments would meet with a more general public patronage. The purses of our proverbially liberal citizens are open to set it going, and yet we have no Poor House, simply because no one will venture to move in the matter.

We heartily wish the Order of Odd Fellows would take up the subject; it is a legitimate work for an organization professedly founded on the principles of benevolence and charity. If the brethren put their shoulders to the wheel, it will assuredly move on; the effort will result in certain success, and a vast amount of good be accomplished. We shall then exult in the Order as being honored by Divine Providence in causing it to subserve so valuable an object, and thousands of famishing orphans—houseless strangers—destitute widows—and aged and helpless individuals will, with tears of gratitude, bless the day that Odd Fellowship was established in Montreal.

Montreal, January 7, 1847.

J. H.

TO THE BRETHREN AT QUEBEC.

BUT two short years have elapsed since our Order obtained a footing in this city. During that brief period, (notwithstanding the opposition which it has received from quarters whence we could least have expected it) how triumphant has been its progress,—how irresistible its onward march; but so will it ever be with the cause of truth. The principles of our beloved Order must and will prevail throughout the known world. Let them be but once promulgated—let their purity—their disinterestedness—their christian tendency be but once known and felt; and *all* open to conviction, all having the love of God and the good of their fellow man at heart, must sooner or later enrol themselves under the glorious banner of Friendship, Love and Truth.

I have said that our career so far has been indeed triumphant, and the fact is well known in Quebec! but that the friends of the Order at a distance may judge for themselves, let me tell them that in the above mentioned short space of time, two subordinate Lodges and two Encampments have been established, and are flourishing, while it is rumoured that a charter for the establishment of a third Subordinate will shortly be asked for from the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

Of the former, "Albion," the parent Lodge, numbers 300 members, while "Mercantile Lodge," which has been only nine months in operation, has proved herself worthy of the stock from which she springs,

and numbers already about 150 members. The Encampments, which are gradually but steadily on the increase, number between them about 70 Patriarchs.

Nor have we been otherwise idle; the sick have been visited and relieved, and the afflicted brother has felt and rejoiced in the consciousness that he is not alone in the world; and though stretched on the languishing bed of sickness and suffering, has experienced the sweet consolation that if in His providence it should please the All-wise disposer of events to remove him from among those near and dear to him, whose stay and prop he may hitherto have been, still there will be those left whose duty and pleasure it would be to minister to the wants, and supply as far as possible the place of a parent to his bereaved little ones. The widow and orphan have been visited in their distress, and while substantial proofs of the benefits of the Order have been afforded, the more grateful offering of heartfelt, paternal sympathy has not been wanting to cheer and support them in their affliction.

But, brothers, much remains to be done. There are hundreds of our fellow-citizens who as yet know little or nothing of our Order, but who nevertheless must be brought into the fold, and thus be made partakers of the advantages which it holds out. Let us not be selfish in our enjoyments of these advantages. Let us persevere in the good cause. Let our actions contradict the slanderous aspersions of our enemies. Let us go on—time and a knowledge of our principles are alone wanting to make our order co-extensive with the universe; and without pretending to a prophetic spirit, I foretell that the period is not far distant when those, now most violent in their blind persecution, will be found foremost to assist in our work and labour of love.

Yours in Friendship, Love and Truth,

Ἀδελφοί.

Quebec, Dec. 23, 1846.

On the evening of the 19th instant, the American Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Lodges of Ontario, Hope and Otonabee, gave a most elegant entertainment, consisting of a festival and supper on the occasion of the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America. The company consisted of upwards of 350 ladies and gentlemen from this and the neighbouring districts, amongst whom we noticed Mr. Sheriff Conger, of the Colborne District, and lady, E. Murney, Esq. M. P. P. Hastings, G. B. Hall, Esq. M. P. P. Northumberland North, and A. H. Meyers, Esq. M. P. P. Northumberland South.

The assembly room of the Globe Hotel was fitted up in a style of elegance and convenience, of which it was hardly thought capable. The walls were ornamented with pictures, and hung with numerous lights. The display of beauty which received the Odd Fellows on their entrance at half-past eight, in their magnificent regalia, the decorations of the room, the music of the orchestra, formed a spectacle, the brilliancy of which could only be equalled in effect by the extreme regularity and general attention with which the whole was conducted (under the management of H. M. Bunbury, Esq.) and the universal satisfaction visible in every countenance. The supper consisted of every delicacy and rarity that could be procured, and was laid out in a style that did credit to the taste of the worthy host.

—Communicated.

(From the Literary Garland.)

IMMORTALITY.

BY JAMES HOLMES.

"The soldier,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble, reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth."

THE surpassing delusion of this most comical and delusive world of ours, is certainly that which inspires man with the most ardent desire, the haughtiest hopes, the most intense longing after immortality—the immortality of Fame. It is a mere vision, less substantial than even the fleecy clouds that whiten the blue sky of a summer day, and yet with what passionate ardour are the breasts of the best, and the bravest, and the noblest, animated at view of the deceptive *mirage*! The most that can be said by any living being, or that could have been, by any one now numbered with the dead, whilst living is, that he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that the *letters of his name* would be famous so long as letters descended to posterity, and that his features would be familiar to the million, so long as wood-cuts and photographic likenesses meet not the usual wreck of matter. They who built the Pyramids, were doubtless quite sure of immortality; but who were they? The pyramids survive as yet, the sand of the Desert has not yet been lifted by the winds as high as they—we see them, and the chief wonder is, what could have possessed the builders, but as to projectors and architects, who were they?

How few amongst us English, comparatively speaking, know much, if anything, of the great names of Continental Europe. Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, have brilliant names, which, to the great majority, who speak our Anglican language, are literally the "Great Unknown." The scholar knows them, so do the *litterateurs*, but the multitude have not even heard of their existence. If that be true of European names, what shall be said of Asiatic! Hafiz and Sadi, for example, are *renowned*. They were both Persians, and appear to have been the most distinguished, as poets; but there were Arabs scarcely less so. Of these, Sir William Jones, the great oriental scholar, has said, that, until he tasted the poetry of the Arabs, and Persians, he thought nothing could be more sublime than the Odes of Pindar, nothing sweeter than Anacreon; nothing more polished or elegant than the golden remains of Sappho, Archilochus, Alceus and Simonides,—and yet, in what a state of blissful ignorance are the most of us of their *immortal* verse! How few among us have even heard of their *immortal* names!

They who spoke the Sanscrit, who were they? Where the boundaries of the Great Nation!—They, and all knowledge of them, or of their whereabouts, or of the "immortal" deeds, or "immortal" verse of poet, warrior, sage, patriot or philosopher, are in the deep bosom of oblivion buried! Nought survives but the language, (if to survive, can be said of a dead language), a language, whose antiquity, the most profound philologist cannot pronounce,—“of a wonderful structure, more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either?” Such is immortality!

Let us glance at the Hero—Men of earth!—Napoleon, now, immersed in thought, within the splendid chambers of the Capetian dynasty, had good right to the conviction, that, for a thousand or two of centuries, if the destruction of the world holds off so long, his name would be familiar as a household word to millions and billions yet unborn, just as the names of Alexander, or Caesar, or Hannibal, or Attila, in this present year of the Christian era, have been and are familiar to the millions, of Europe, (we restrict ourselves to Europe, for as to the millions of Africa, and Asia, and America, and what the French call Oceania, they have been all along as unconscious of the *distinguishé* names just written, as of that ornithological hero, Cock Robin,) he, the imperious and imperial, he had good right to that proud conviction, and doubtless, his piercing eyes shot forth the fearful gleamings of a highly gratified, and gorged ambition, as he felt the conviction glowing in his remorseless heart, and acting as quicksilver in the chambers of his o'er-mastering intellect; but, after all, what does the immortality of those Heroes of Conquest and destruction, amount to?—and what does the immortality of far greater than they amount to—of Homer, Virgil, Aristotle,

Socrates!—More than half this world of ours have never heard the whisper of their names, and all that the other half knows of them (for any good it can be to them, or their shades on the further side of the Styx,) might as well be unknown. Homer, Virgil, Aristotle, and Socrates have done the world good service, it is true, but what good has the world done them, or can it do? They have done the world great good, for the noble numbers of the former have inspired to heroism or fired with patriotism; their melodious verse was attuned to goodness and to gentleness; the logic of Aristotle reigns in the schools, and Socrates drew philosophy down from heaven upon the earth. But of what use to the living, or to the generations that have existed between the present and the three memorable days, when the banks of the Granicus, the Rulicon, and of Thrasymene, rung and reverberated to the tremendous cheering of Legion and Phalans, have been Cæsar, and Hannibal, and Alexander?—It would puzzle any one to say, unless “to point a moral or adorn a tale.”—Fame, got by blood, is of no value: (in Common Sense’s court, ’twould be called infamy,) whilst that of the Bard, the Philosopher, and the Lawgiver, is esteemed a treasure, compared with which all the gold and silver of the earth are as nothing: but what does even that immortality amount to?—What exists of the great Mantuan, but his name, his heroic numbers, his silver verse? What of the Ionian? It is even doubtful he ever existed! The Iliad is ascribed to one whose name is supposed to have comprised the letters which make up the magic name of Homer, and that—Reader—is all of Homer’s immortality that survives!—It is a glorious guerdon, is it not, for the furnace-heat of the poetic soul, that consumes and converts to cinder, heart, brain, and fibre, of the hapless being gifted with Promethean fire?

But, nevertheless, such Immortality as that it is, which the noblest amongst us thirst for, as never thirsted traveller of the desert for draught of gushing fountain! Thousands and thousands would gladly defy the most cruel agony, or rush delighted to the grave, for such immortality as that whose bubble emptiness has been just described! For such as that, said we? Why, there can be no doubt, many and many a gallant fellow whose life-blood, but a few months ago, saturated the fields of Moodkec, Ferozepore, Alwal and Sobraon, smiled, even at the instant the soul was fitting to the spheres, at the thought of the possible appearance of their names in the *London Gazette*—of their being spoken and pronounced in the halls and the homesteads of Old England, as the names of men, who had upheld the British colors, amid tempests of shot and shell, on fields made slippery with human blood!—Such the influence of the mere dream of Immortality,—for dream it is—and nothing but a dream! ’Twas that dream which caused the “immortal Nelson” to shout forth to his ardent followers, as he sprang on board the San Josef, at St. Vincent’s conflict—“Westminster Abbey, or a glorious victory!” ’Twas that dream, which led column after column of doomed and devoted men into the fiery gulfs of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, to perish mid scorching flame and spouting blood,—their inspiring loud huzzas, rising high above the stunning thunder of those most fearful conflicts. That dream has even led to crime, as witness the example of the “aspiring youth, who fired the Ephesian dome.” How powerful the delusion!—Let us glance at the Poet, whose glorious, glowing aspirations, light up the realms of mind, as the brilliant Aurora Borealis lights up the darkened heavens,—whose burning thoughts rush in a flaming volume, like a flood of lava, from his intellectual elevation to the world beneath,—whose verse teems with the richness and luxuriance and abundance of the most fertile vales of Ceres,—betimes rivaling the melody of the spheres—betimes resembling the live thunder leaping—betimes, sweet to the senses, as perfume from the lap of Flora—betimes, burning as passion from the lips of Venus. Take him, the Poet—(such as Shakspeare, Byron;) surely, if mortal could win the jewel, Immortality,—’tis he! And yet, when the glorious spirit has left its fragile, feeble tenement of clay, what derision—how ludicrous—all the hopes of immortal fame that once filled the palace of the soul with an almost sublime rapture! His verse lives, but the man dies; the worm makes his repast, the bones moulder, and in a few brief years (except the mere letters of his name,) he is, as if he never had been!

And yet, the passionate, soul-engrossing, longing after

immortality, though, as we have shown, a mere imaginary creation—baseless as a vision—has a most salutary influence. It deters from vice, and encourages to virtue. The ambitious desire to impress even posterity with the stamp of their superiority. The desperate soldier courts danger and death with ardor, more passionate than impatient lover the embrace of mistress; the poet casts from him scornfully and even loathingly, the golden bribe to forsake the Muse, wondering the while at the meanness that could conceive the thought of such an exchange as that of undying fame for filthy lucre! The haughty and the proud, they seek to perpetuate the entrenchments that protect their state, and cause to rise the marble column, or the gorgeous mausoleum, that passers-by may know, *the dust beneath is not the common!* The rich—they found an hospital for the poor they never succoured—or a college for the encouragement of learning they never patronized—to bear their honored names; or a tablet of vanity (inserted conspicuously in the walls of the House of God!) tells of their respectability—their peculiar, or particular elevation, on the social ladder. All! it may be said—all, are desirous of being remembered after death—and certainly, the man never yet breathed, who sought not to avoid a memory of shame! And so it chances, as but just remarked—the dream of Immortality has a most salutary influence.

The Christian’s belief in, and his hopes of, Immortality, (it will have been perceived,) have not been considered in these observations. The Immortality he looks forward to, is to live near the footstool of his Maker! the Immortality consequent on a well-spent life; that which has been had in view, in this article, is Immortality in its worldly sense, distinguished as Fame; a hope and aspiration emanating from human vanity, pride, self-esteem, ambition. These observations show it to be, a mere Jack o’Lantern. The Immortality the Christian expects is a totally different matter; it is a subject not to be approached, save with religious reverence. The Immortality of the warrior and the poet, is a mockery and a delusion,—that of the Christian, a devout belief. The soul’s immortality, indeed, cannot be questioned. It is *felt*, and by none so acutely as by the highest intellects; the loftiest discern it the most distinctly. In the words of Addison—

“It must be so—

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality?
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought?
’Tis the divinity which stirs within us;
’Tis Heaven itself that points out hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.
The soul secure in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point!
The stars shall fade away; the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds.

SELF EDUCATION.

In self-education and spiritual culture, keep before you the lofty eye-mark of a reasonable and immortal being; seek to know not what you wish merely, but what you want, and what you need; understand yourselves, and then march straight forward with a firm and manly step to reach the end in view. Half of our time is prone to be wasted in doing nothing, and a large part of the other half in doing we know not what. If we desire a better education than we have yet been able to attain, wishing alone will be a slow method to gain it. We must apply the means, and do the thing, as well as talk and speculate about it. It will not answer to be more idealogists, builders of fine castles-in-the-air,—we must be workers in earnest. We must procure the books, attend the lectures and meetings, do the thinking, shape the habits and tastes after a noble model; and then we shall not be mere delves on wood and iron and leather and paper and cloth and sods of the earth, serfs bound to the soil, galley-slaves chained to the oar,—but men with minds, living, burning, radiating souls, hearts large, wise, and strong, and growing larger, wiser, and stronger.

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

NATIONAL ANTIPATHIES AND TERRITORIAL DISTINCTIONS CONSIDERED.

BY "D. C. M."

No. 1.

FOR some time past, I have been engaged in the delightful contemplation of the nocturnal heavens—in observing the transcendent and sublime spectacle of Jupiter and his Belts, with the rapid revolutions of his four moons; and in viewing Saturn with his luminous ring, and almost indistinct satellites, through the space-measuring power of the telescope; which have led me into a train of thought, the indulgence of which impressed me with the omnipotence of the Divine Architect—with the varied harmony of his works, and with the beautiful order and arrangement displayed by the orbs above. Gazing with awe, last evening, on these stupendous evidences of Divine power, and meditating on that universal love, which guides through inconceivable space the motions of those innumerable multitudes of peopled worlds, the inhabitants of which enjoy the concord and peace of purity, and primæval happiness, I was led to look downwards on this earth, with its one solitary and beautiful attendant; and oh! what jarring and inharmonious contrast did the contemplation furnish:—sectaries disputing about words—politicians vying with each other for transient power—factions and parties contending for national superiority and questionable greatness. All rushed at once to mind, and—but with a powerful effort I suppressed an undefined feeling, which was fast creeping over me.

When we look at the superiority claimed by one continent of our small world over another—the jealousy and distinction which exists between European and American, between Asiatic and African; and in descending still further, examine the relations of States and Kingdoms with each other on the same continent, the inquiry is surrounded with evidences of insuperable rivalry and assumption of vain superiority. Becoming more minute in our researches, attention is directed to a sister Kingdom or Province; and there we find dissension and discord existing between County and County—a fixed and immutable antipathy between Highlands and Lowlands—between Tipperary and Connaught—between Yorkshire and Lancashire—and still particularizing these distinctions we discover sectional feelings; one part of a County prejudiced against another—one Township or Parish having its small quota of rivalry set forth against a neighbouring one. Descending still further, one concession or neighbourhood is arrayed against another, claiming for each inhabitant of that particular locality a superiority of intellect, of physical energy, of virtue, honesty, and morality, over every other; and here in Canada, a species of enmity appears to be fostered by the nearest neighbours, owing to national differences or religious distinctions. Hence the contrast is great, and must force itself on the reflective mind. It shall be my object, in the next number, to inquire into the causes of this disorganization, and to shew the reprehensibility of feel-

ings which, were the human mind more enlarged, would not be indulged. The inconsistency of the rich and powerful, in their conduct towards the poor and weak—the folly, nay madness, of the lower orders, in subserving the purposes of the designing, by attributing to governments or laws their miseries and impoverishment,—will be then brought under consideration.

There is one silent and increasing band of philanthropists, who allow of no such distinctions, who are unacquainted with the ephemeral importance attached to nationality. Merit and virtue are their only test—no speculative theological controversies find their way within that circle—no wrestling brawlings for religious or pharasaical superiority are permitted to disturb the general tranquility—no diversity of rank impresses awe upon weaker members—all meet as brothers—universal love beams in effulgent light over their counsels, and wherever they go, there, improvement in social intercourse is perceptible; not that sociability which degenerates to the drunkard's embittered cup, but an intercourse which has benevolence for its object, religion for its guide, and morality for its test. Bigotry may rear its distorted countenance, and cause dissension and discord, but it can never enter an Odd Fellow's Lodge. He individually may have his predilections, but when he forms a part of the great body collective, they are merged for the general good of the Order, and charity and love, liberality and philanthropy, become the only characteristics.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

Montreal, 5th August, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge convened this evening at half-past seven o'clock, being the day appointed for the holding of the regular annual session.

Present, all the Grand Officers, except the W. G. Master, the W. G. C., and W. G. G.

Also present, P. G.'s W. Hilton, W. A. Liddell, A. M'Goun, and D. Mackay, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1.

P. G. M. Wm. M. B. Hartley, and P. G. H. H. Whitney, Queen's Lodge, No. 2.

P. G.'s Wm. Hardie and C. P. Ladd, Prince Albert Lodge, No. 3.

D. G. G. Master J. R. Healey and Past Grand J. H. Hardie, Albion Lodge, No. 4.

P. G.'s E. T. Renaud, J. Cushing, and J. Dyde, Commercial Lodge, No. 5.

P. G. James Gilbert, Canada Lodge, No. 8.

Prayer by the R. W. G. Chaplain.

The R. W. G. Secretary presented the credentials of the representatives elect, which were read and referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns.

P. D. G. M. George Matthews entered and took his seat.

On motion of P. G. J. Hardie, seconded by P. G. W. A. Liddell, the reading of the Minutes of the last session was suspended to receive the following Report:—

The Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom were referred the credentials of the Representatives elect, beg leave to report the certificates of the following as correct, and recommend that they be permitted to take their seats in this R. W. G. Lodge as representatives of their respective Lodges accordingly.

P. G.'s J. Hardie, J. Holland, W. A. Liddell, Wm. Hilton, A. M'Goun, D. Mackay, and R. Cooke, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1.

P. G.'s W. M. B. Hartley, George Matthews, S. C. Sewell, M. H. Seymour, D. Milligan, George P. Dickson, C. F. Clarke, H. H. Whitney, J. Irvine, and C. C. S. De Blury, Queen's Lodge, No. 2.

P. G.'s J. H. Hardie, J. R. Healy, Trempleasure E. L. Montzambert, G. B. Hall, Albion Lodge, No. 4.

P. G.'s Wm. Rodden, W. A. Selden, R. H. Hamilton, E. T. Renaud, J. Cushing, J. Dyde, and C. Dunkin, Commercial Lodge, No. 5.

P. G.'s Jos. C. Chace and — Baxter, Oriental Lodge No. 7.

P. G.'s J. M. Gilbert, and L. H. Holton, Canada Lodge No. 8.

P. G. George Sherwood, Brock Lodge, No. 9.

P. G. Peter Sheppard, Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, which being read, on motion of P. G. E. T. Renaud, seconded by W. A. Liddell, was accepted, and the recommendation adopted. The R. W. G. Warden then retired, to instruct those of the aforementioned Representatives who had not previously received the Past Official and Grand Lodge Degrees.

Minutes of the last Session read and approved.

The R. W. Grand Secretary presented seventeen Quarterly Reports from different Subordinate Lodges, which were referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns.

On motion of P. G. Holland, seconded by P. G. C. C. S. DeBleury, the order of business was suspended to proceed to the nomination of Candidates for Offices, when P. G. C. C. S. DeBleury, seconded by P. G. L. H. Holton, moved an adjournment until to-morrow at three o'clock, which was lost.

The Nominations were then proceeded with.

The Nominations being closed, the Grand Lodge, on motion, proceeded to the Election of the several Officers, and the Chair appointed P. G.'s J. Holland and C. Dunkin, as Tellers.

The Tellers having received the Ballots of the Representatives as they were respectively called, for the several Officers, reported the following as the result, that twenty-nine votes had been polled for the office of Grand Master; of which number—P. G. R. H. Hamilton received 19 votes; P. G. W. A. Liddell, 6; P. D. G. Master George Matthews, 4; and that P. G. R. H. Hamilton had received a majority of all the votes polled.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master announced that P. G. R. H. Hamilton was the duly elected Grand Master for the ensuing Term.

For the Office of D. G. Master, the Tellers reported that twenty-three votes had been polled; of which number—P. G. E. L. Montzambert received 17 votes; P. G. E. Murney, 6.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master announced that P. G. E. L. Montzambert was the duly elected Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing Term.

For the Office of Grand Warden, the Tellers reported that twenty votes had been polled; of which number—P. G. M. H. Seymour received 11 votes; P. G. E. T. Renaud, 9.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master announced that P. G. M. H. Seymour was duly elected Grand Warden for the ensuing Term.

And there being only one Candidate in Nomination for the other Elective Offices, viz:—for the Office of Grand Secretary, P. G. J. Cushing; for the Office of Grand Treasurer, P. G. C. C. S. DeBleury; for the Office of Grand Chaplain, P. G. J. Holland; for the Office of Grand Representative, P. G. H. H. Whitney,—the M. W. Grand Master declared them, with the assent of the Grand Lodge, to be elected to the respective Offices by acclamation.

P. G. J. Holland moved, seconded by P. G. C. Dunkin, That when this Grand Lodge adjourns, it stands adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

When P. G. C. C. S. DeBleury, seconded by P. G. J. C. Chase, moved in amendment, to strike out all the words after the word "That," and insert the following,—“this Lodge do now adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock,” which was adopted, and the original motion, as amended, having been put and carried, the Grand Lodge adjourned accordingly.

Montreal, 6th August, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge assembled this afternoon at four o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, M. W. Grand Master in the chair; R. W. D. G. M., R. W. G. Warden; R. W. G. Secretary; P. G. Wm. Hilton, Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1; P. G. C. C. S. DeBleury, Queen's Lodge No. 2; D. D. Grand Master J. R. Healy, and P. G.'s J. H. Hardie and G. B. Hall, Albion Lodge No.

4; P. G. J. Cushing, Commercial Lodge No. 5; P. G. Jas. C. Chace, Oriental Lodge, No. 7; P. G. Peter Sheppard, Mercantile Lodge No. 19;

Roll called.

Prayer by the R. W. G. Chaplain.

On motion of P. G. J. R. Healy, seconded by P. G. J. H. Hardie, the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Committee on Elections and Returns presented the following Report, which was adopted, and the recommendations concurred in:—

We your Committee to whom were referred for examination the Reports of the various Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, beg leave to report as follows; that the following are correct, viz:—The Annual Report of Commercial Lodge No. 5, for the year ended 30th June last. The Quarterly Reports for the quarter ended 30th June, of Prince of Wales No. 1, Prince Albert No. 3, Albion No. 4, Commercial No. 5, Victoria No. 6, Oriental No. 7, Brock No. 9, Prince Edward No. 11, Ontario No. 12, Hope No. 14, Tecumseh No. 15, Union No. 16, Burlington No. 17, St. Francis No. 18, and Mercantile No. 19.

That the following for the quarter ended 30th June are incorrect, viz:—Queen's Lodge No. 2, in the extension of the 10 per cent due the Grand Lodge. Canada No. 8, in regard to the date only. And your Committee recommend that the correct Reports be received and placed on file, and the incorrect ones be returned to the Secretaries of the respective Lodges for correction

(Signed) Wm. HILTON,
C. DUNKIN,
C. C. S. DEBLEURY.

The Committee on Correspondence presented the following Report:—

We your Committee to whom was referred the Correspondence of this R. W. Grand Lodge, beg leave to report that we have examined the same, and recommend that the several communications be disposed of as follows: That Nos. 1, 2, 4, to 16,—18, to 21,—23, 25, to 30,—34, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43, not requiring any action on the part of this R. W. Grand Lodge, be received and placed on file.

That the following be referred to the Committee on Laws of Subordinates:—

No. 3,—From Brock Lodge, No. 9, for information respecting the Resolution of this Grand Lodge, upon the subject of the pre-payment of postages.

No. 19,—From Ontario Lodge, No. 12, transmitting a Resolution respecting the institution of a Degree Lodge.

No. 20,—From Ontario Lodge, with a Petition that a Degree Lodge be established at Cobourg.

No. 22,—From D. D. G. M. J. R. Healy of Quebec, requiring to know whether a member can be considered as qualified for the office of V. G. who has become eligible by service in a Lodge other than the one in which he has been nominated for that office.

No. 24,—Mercantile Lodge No. 19, desiring to know whether the N. G. legally possesses a double vote in the election of officers, viz: as a member of the Lodge, and also a casting vote as the presiding officer.

Brock Lodge No. 9, in relation to the issuing of Notices to the other Lodges of the rejection of candidates for membership.

That the following be considered in Committee of the Whole:—

40,—From St. Francis Lodge, No. 18, with respect to the admission to membership of members of the Manchester Unity.

From Prince Edward Lodge, No. 11, with respect to the admission to membership of members of the Manchester Unity.

On motion of P. G. J. H. Hardie, seconded by P. G. G. B. Hall, the Report was accepted, and the several recommendations adopted.

On motion, the Grand Lodge then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the several recommendations in the foregoing Report, P. G. M. Thomas Hardie in the Chair, when, after a short deliberation therein, the M. W. Grand Master resumed the Chair, and D. G. M. Thomas Hardie, Chairman of the said Committee, reported that the following Resolution had been concurred in.

On motion of P. G. J. Holland, seconded by P. G. C. Dunkin, resolved, That the Grand Representative be instructed to obtain permission from the R. W. Grand Lodge

of the United States, for this Grand Lodge to adopt such regulations with respect to the admission of members of the Manchester Unity into the Subordinate Lodges under this Jurisdiction, as this Grand Lodge may think best.

P G J. H. Hardie, seconded by P G P. Sheppard, moved, That the Resolution be concurred in.

D G M Thomas Hardie, seconded by P G J. C. Chase, moved in amendment to add the following words after the word Jurisdiction, "subject to the Laws regulating the admission of other members," which was negatived, and the original motion was then put and carried.

On motion the Grand Lodge then adjourned until this evening at 8 o'clock.

The R W Grand Lodge assembled this evening at 8 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called.

Prayer by the R W Grand Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Chairman of a Committee of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company, inviting the Brotherhood to attend in public procession at a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, called to take place at the Champ de Mars, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the success of that undertaking, D G M Thomas Hardie, in the Chair; and after a short time spent therein, the M W Grand Master resumed the Chair, and D G M Thomas Hardie, Chairman of the said Committee, reported, That the following Resolution had been agreed to in Committee:—

On motion of P G C. Dunkin, seconded by P G J. Holland, resolved, That it is expedient to comply with the request contained in the said Communication.

P G J. Dyde entered and took his seat.

On motion of P G C. Dunkin, seconded by P G J. C. Chase, the consideration of the foregoing Resolution, passed in Committee of the Whole, was postponed until the next meeting, and to be then the first order of business; and it was ordered, that the R W Grand Secretary issue a notice thereof to all the members of this Grand Lodge.

P G C. Dunkin, seconded by D G M Thomas Hardie, moved, That when this Grand Lodge adjourns, it stands adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

P G J. Holland, seconded by P G R. Cooke, moved in amendment, to strike out all the words after "that," and to insert, "this Lodge do now adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock," which was carried, and the original motion, as amended, having been concurred in, the Grand Lodge adjourned accordingly.

Montreal, 7th August, 1847.

The R W Grand Lodge assembled this afternoon at 3 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

D D Grand Sire S. C. Sewell in the chair.

Prayer by the R W Grand Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and Grand Lodge, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted upon the adjournment yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of the following Resolution agreed to in Committee of the whole, viz:—

That it is expedient, to comply with the request contained in the communication of A. Laroque Esq., that the Brotherhood attend in public procession the meeting called of the inhabitants of this city, to consider the best means of promoting the success of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, in procuring the accomplishment of that great undertaking.

When P G J. Holland, seconded by P G J. C. Chase, moved—That the Resolution be concurred in.

P G L. H. Holton, seconded by P G D. MacKay, moved the following Resolution, as a substitute:—That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is inconsistent with the objects of this Order to take part in any public demonstration, unconnected with the Order.

The question upon the substitute having been put, the Ayes and Nays were called for, and they stood as follows:—For the substitute, 8; against the substitute, 6.

So the substitute passed in the affirmative.

The Most Worthy Grand Master entered, and took the Chair, and on motion of P G J. Holland, seconded by P G

H. H. Whitney—The Grand Lodge adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

Montreal, 7th August, 1846.

The R W Grand Lodge assembled this evening at half-past eight o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the R W Grand Chaplain.

Minutes of the last meeting held at three o'clock this afternoon, read.

On motion, the order of business was suspended, to receive the following motion of

P G C. Dunkin, seconded by P G L. H. Holton—That the consideration of the subject of the Independent Organization of the Order in B. N. America, be referred to a Special Committee of five, with instructions to report thereon with all convenient despatch.

Which being decided in the affirmative, the Chair named the Committee as follows:—P G's C. Dunkin, H. H. Whitney, John Holland, L. H. Holton, E. L. Montizambert.

P G J. C. Chase, seconded by P G Peter Sheppard, moved—That the Order of Business be suspended for the purpose of proceeding with the Installation of the Officers.

P G J. Holland, seconded by P G A. Mc'Goun, moved, in amendment, to strike out all the words after the word "that", and insert—"The Installation of the Officers be deferred until the next meeting," which was carried, and the original motion, as amended, was concurred in.

P G C. Dunkin, seconded by P G L. H. Holton, moved—That when this Grand Lodge adjourns, it stands adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock.

P G J. C. Chase, seconded by P G Peter Sheppard moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "afternoon, at four o'clock", and inserting in lieu thereof "morning at nine o'clock", which passed in the negative, and the original motion was then put and sustained.

P G Joseph C. Chase, seconded by P G P. Sheppard, moved—That the Right Worthy Grand Secretary be instructed to prepare a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Grand Lodge for the past year, and to forward a copy of the same to each subordinate Lodge, working under this Jurisdiction so soon as it has been submitted to this Grand Lodge.—Which was concurred in.

On motion of P G J. M. Gilbert, seconded by P G C. Dunkin, the Grand Lodge then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock.

Montreal, 8th August, 1846.

The R W Grand Lodge assembled this afternoon at four o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the R W Grand Chaplain.

The Committee on Elections and Returns presented the following Report, which was received and adopted:—

We, your Committee, appointed to examine the credentials of P G George Sherwood, do report the same to be correct, showing that he has been duly elected as a Representative of Brock Lodge, No. 9, in this Grand Lodge, and that he is duly qualified, in having served as the first N G of that Lodge, and he is therefore entitled to receive the Grand Lodge, and Past Official Degrees.

Signed,

C. DUNKIN,
J. HOLLAND,
J. CUSHING.

Whereupon P G J. H. Hardie, officiating as G Warden, in the absence of that officer, retired, and having instructed P G George Sherwood, in the several Degrees, he was introduced by P G J. Cushing, officiating as Grand Conductor, in the absence of that officer, and took his seat as a Representative of Brock Lodge, No. 9.

The M W Grand Master presented his Report, which, on motion of P G C. Dunkin, seconded by P G P. Sheppard, was referred to a Special Committee of three, and the Chairman upon that Committee, P G's C. Dunkin, H. H. Whitney, and J. Holland.

On motion of P G C. Dunkin, seconded by P G J. C. Chase, the Grand Lodge then closed, in the Grand Lodge Degree, and was duly opened in the Scarlet Degree, to install the Officers, so as to enable the members of the latter Degree to be present thereat.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary.*

FIRST SESSION
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

Held at the City of Montreal, January, 1847.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

Tuesday, 19th January, 1847.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America assembled this day at three o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, city of Montreal, being the first session, pursuant to the following Proclamation of the M. W. Grand Sire:

I. O. O. F.

WE, ROBERT HART HAMILTON, MOST WORTHY GRAND SIRE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND THE JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING—

To all whom these Presents may concern, in Friendship, Love and Truth, send greeting:

Whereas, by certain Resolutions of the late Right Worthy Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, passed on the 9th and 11th days of September last respectively, it was among other things in effect provided, that upon the granting, by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, of a Charter for a Grand Lodge of British North America, to exercise Sovereign and Independent Jurisdiction therein in all matters relating to Odd Fellowship, the First Meeting of the said Grand Lodge of British North America, constituted as is set forth in and by the said Resolutions, should be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Montreal, and Province of Canada, on such day as We, the Most Worthy Grand Master, should appoint and proclaim, in conformity with the said Resolutions:—

And Whereas the said Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, on the 24th day of September last, did grant such Charter as aforesaid:—

And whereas a duly authenticated Copy of the said Charter was received by Us, the Most Worthy Grand Sire, on the 29th day of October last, and became the Charter of the Order in British North America from that date, under the Resolutions aforesaid, in lieu of the Charter of the said late Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, which were thereupon surrendered:—

As by reference to the Resolutions and proceedings in the premises, of the said late Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, and of the said Grand Lodge of the United States, and to the circular letters addressed respectively by our direction, and that of the Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the said late Grand Encampment, on the 29th day of October and 6th day of November last, to the several Lodges and Encampments of the Order in British North America, may more fully appear:—

Now, therefore, know ye, that We, Robert Hart Hamilton, Most Worthy Grand Sire, as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested, do order and direct that the said first meeting of the said Right Worthy Grand Lodge of British North America, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Montreal and Province of Canada, as aforesaid, shall be there held on Tuesday, January 19th, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Seven, at or about the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Of all which, all Lodges and Encampments of the Order, throughout the jurisdiction of British North America, are hereby held and required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Witness whereof, We have hereunto set Our Hand, and caused the Temporary Seal of the Grand Lodge of British North America, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to be affixed, at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, this Twenty-Eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Six, and of our Order in British North America, the Fourth.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Sire.*
J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

[Attest.]

The following Grand Officers were present:—

R. H. Hamilton, M. W. Grand Sire.
E. L. Montizambert, R. W. D. Grand Sire.
J. Cushing, R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. Holland, R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Wm. Hilt, W. G. Conductor.
R. Cooke, W. G. Guardian.

Also present, Representatives W. M. B. Hartley, H. H. Whitney, M. H. Seymour, J. C. Chace, D. Mackay, G. Matthews, C. Dunkin.

The D. G. Sire was directed to examine the Representatives:

The D. G. Sire reported that the Representatives present were duly qualified; and then, by order of the Grand Sire proclaimed the Grand Lodge duly opened for the transaction of business.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Sire announced the receipt of the Charter from the Grand Lodge of the United States, which was handed to the Grand Secretary and read.

The M. W. Grand Sire rose and observed that the late Grand Lodge having so recently held its Annual Session, he was precluded from presenting any Detailed Report; and for the same reason had not prepared any written Address upon the condition and prospects of the Order, but would, upon the present occasion, confine himself to the making a few brief observations from the Chair; and the following comprises the substance of his

ADDRESS.

In accordance with the eleventh of a series of Resolutions adopted by the late R. W. Grand Lodge of this Province, on the 9th September last, the high honor has devolved upon me, of presiding over your deliberations as your Grand Sire.

In offering you my congratulations upon this our first meeting as an Independent Tribunal, I feel much pleasure in recording the high sense which I entertain of the cordial and liberal spirit in which your wishes have been acquiesced in by the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, in granting you an Independent Charter.

To a Committee of the R. W. Body, from which it has emanated, the credit is due of having taken the initiative in recommending so far back as in the year 1844, that foreign Grand Lodges be deemed Independent Bodies, couched in terms which does them infinite honor; but in meeting what is so justly due to others, I must not forget to award merit to those to whom it is equally due. To our worthy and respected Representatives, Brothers Dunkin and Whitney, we are altogether indebted for the early accomplishment of our wishes, in having successfully combated some constitutional objections which would otherwise have retarded that accomplishment, and without their aid I feel assured that we would not now have been sitting here as an Independent Tribunal.

The friendly, yielding and conciliatory spirit, in which their representations were received and acted upon, and the fraternal and hospitable reception which they met with from the Brotherhood, afford a happy illustration of the beauties of our beloved Order.

The Charter which has just been read to you, whilst it conveys to us the power of establishing Independent Branches throughout the British North American provinces, wisely preserves the land marks of the Order, and provides for the continuance of our fraternal relations with the Order in the United States, and I am sure I am but expressing the sentiments which animate the Brotherhood generally in this Province, in wishing that our intercourse may always remain in uninterrupted harmony, and that the spread of the tree may strengthen the parent.

I have already intimated to you the reasons which precluded me from presenting any detailed Report, but I am happy to announce to you that our Order is in a prosperous condition, and is receiving a steady and healthy increase, the several Lodges appearing to exercise judicious discrimination in the admission of members.

The R. W. Grand Encampment having ceased to exist, upon the acceptance of our present Charter, in virtue of the 11th of a series of Resolutions adopted by that R. W. Body in September last, I deemed it necessary to issue commissions appointing two of the D. D. Grand Masters

who held office under the former Grand Lodge of this Province, D. D. Grand Sires for their respective Districts, viz.—For the District of Quebec, the former D. D. G. Master, P. Sheppard; for the District of St. Francis, the former D. D. G. Master, J. C. Chase. And I may add my conviction, that two more zealous or more acceptable Brothers to the Order generally could not have been nominated.

I have further issued a Commission appointing C. P. S. B. Campbell, District Deputy Grand Sire for the Home District, a worthy Brother who is justly eminent for his untiring zeal and assiduity, in promoting the best interests of the Order. Having received an application from Belleville, C. W., for a Dispensation to open an Encampment, I have issued a Commission, authorising two esteemed Brothers of that Branch of the Order, C. P. Conger and H. P. Taylor, of Mount Hebron Encampment, Peterboro', C. W. to act in the premises. As the documents connected therewith will now be submitted to you, I need not enter into further particulars.

An application will also be submitted to you for permission to establish an Encampment at Rock Island, Stanstead, C. E., which will no doubt meet with your ready concurrence. Many other subjects of interest will likewise be submitted to you for your consideration and legislative action, upon which it is unnecessary for me to dilate at present, feeling assured that they will severally receive from you all the attention which their importance requires, and that your deliberations thereon will be conducted with the single purpose of promoting and advancing the best interests of our beloved Order.

The Grand Secretary presented the Credentials of the Representatives Elect, which were read and referred to a committee.

The Chair named Representatives W. Hilton and H. H. Whitney as the committee.

The Committee on Credentials made the following Report:—

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report the Certificates of the following Representatives as correct:—

P. G. Andrew Wilson,	Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1		
“ James Gibson,	Canada	“	“ 8
“ J. M. Ferres,	Commercial	“	“ 5
“ D. Ross,	Victoria	“	“ 6
“ J. A. Glassford,	Catarauqui	“	“ 10
“ J. D. Pringle,	St. Francis	“	“ 18

Respectfully submitted, &c.

W. HILTON,
H. H. WHITNEY.

On motion of Representative Mackay, seconded by Representative Hilton: The Report was received.

Whereupon Representatives Wilson, Gibson, Glassford, and Pringle, entered and took their seats.

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Whitney, the reading of the Minutes of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Canada was dispensed with.

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Chase, the order of business was suspended to allow the Committee of Supervision of Laws to report.

The Chairman of the Committee of Supervision of Laws, made the following Report:

REPORT.

To the M. W. G. Sire, Officers and Members of the R. W. G. L. of British North America:

The Committee on Supervision of Laws of Subordinate Lodges, to whom was referred by the Resolutions of the late R. W. G. L. and G. E. of Canada, of the 9th and 11th of September last, the duty of preparing a draft of a Constitution for this R. W. G. L., and of forms of Constitution, or other General Regulations, for the guidance of Subordinate Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments within its jurisdiction, and to report the same for the consideration of this R. W. G. L. at its present session, beg leave to state that they have given the subject their best consideration, and to report thereon as follows:—

Your Committee are of opinion that it will be highly to the advantage of the Order in this Jurisdiction, that the whole of its General Laws should, as soon as possible, be compiled and enacted, as a single code; and they, therefore, do not recommend the adoption of any special Constitution for this R. W. G. L., or for the Subordinate G. L.'s and G. E.'s to be hereaf-

ter created. It was, at one time, their hope to be able to present for your consideration at this time, the *project* of such a general digest of these laws as in their opinion it would be desirable should be enacted. But the shortness of the time at their command, and the great difficulty of the task, have prevented this. And they feel that there are not wanting other reasons to render it advisable that a discussion of such magnitude should rather be postponed to the next meeting of this Body, when it may be better constituted, as regards the full representation of local interests, rather than undertaken at present, under the pressure of so much other weighty business, and with so small a representation assembled from the Lodges and Encampments out of this city.

Impressed with these views, your Committee beg leave to report the following draft of a proposed enactment for continuing the administration of the affairs of the Order in British North America, until after a second session of this Body to be held in August next, and for the constitution, in the meantime, of District G. L.'s and District G. E.'s, in the Province of Canada. Its provisions are, of course, intended to be of a strictly temporary character. In some particulars, your Committee are well aware, that they are deficient; more especially as regards the details of the financial arrangements requisite for the final winding up of the affairs of this Body on the occasion of the organization of the proposed District G. L.'s and District G. E.'s. On some other points also, your Committee do not doubt that there will exist much difference of opinion, and that their suggestions will be found to admit of great improvement, by means of further discussion and reflection. They would accordingly venture to suggest the propriety of referring this Report for the further consideration and report of the Standing Committee on the State of the Order, before taking the subject formally into consideration in this Body.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

(Signed)

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
Chairman,
E. T. RENAUD,
J. HOLLAND.

Grand Lodge Room,
Montreal, 19th January, 1847.

On motion of Rep. Whitney, seconded by Rep. Chase, the Report was received, and fifty copies ordered to be printed for the use of members.

On motion of D. G. Sire Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Dunkin, it was ordered, That the meetings of this Grand Lodge for the transaction of business during the present Session, be held at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock, P. M., daily.

On motion the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

Tuesday, January 19th—8 o'clock, P.M.

The Grand Lodge assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. G. Secretary, W. G. Chaplain, W. G. Marshall, W. G. Conductor, W. G. Guardian.

Also Present—Reps. Whitney, Dunkin, Pringle, Glassford, Wilson, Chase.

On motion of Rep. Chase, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

The Grand Secretary presented the Credentials of Rep. Jackson, of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, which were read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees:—

Committee on the State of the Order.—Reps. Dunkin, Holland, and Whitney.

Committee on Petitions.—Reps. Montizambert, Dyde and Chase.

Committee on Finance.—Reps. Seymour, Dunkin and Hilton.

Committee on Returns.—Reps. Whitney, Gibson and Pringle.

Committee on Correspondence.—Reps. Montizambert, Wilson and Glassford.

Committee on Appeals.—Reps. Montizambert, Dunkin and Chase.

The Grand Secretary presented the following communications, which were read and referred to Committee on Petitions:—

The Petition of Albion Lodge, No. 4, in behalf of P. G. James Sewell.

The Petition of Joseph C. Chase, and others, for a

Charter, for an Encampment of Patriarchs, to be established at the Village of Rock Island, Township of Stanstead, C. E.

The Grand Secretary presented various letters and communications, received by him since the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The Committee on Credentials made the following Report.

The Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the Certificate of Rep. Jackson, of Prince Wales Lodge No. 1, do report the same as correct.

W. HILTON,
H. H. WHITNEY.

On motion of Rep. Dyde, seconded by Rep. Glassford, it was Resolved—That the Report be received, and Rep. Jackson admitted to his seat in this Body.

The Grand Secretary presented the following Communications, which were severally read, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Order.

The Memorial of Prince Edward Lodge, No. 11, having reference to the law regulating the terms of official service in Subordinate Lodges.

The application of Otonabee Lodge, No. 13, for an alteration in the terms of official service in Subordinate Lodges from six to three months.

A communication of Hope Lodge, No. 14, giving notice of an amendment to Sec. 1, Art. 6, of the By-Laws of said Lodge.

Two Communications of Hope Lodge, No. 14, in relation to the election of an N. G. for said Lodge; the appointment of a Representative, and the late alteration in the terms of Subordinate Lodges.

Rep. Montzambert presented a communication from Albion Lodge No. 4, embracing the views of said Lodge on certain Resolutions of Canada Lodge No. 8.

The Grand Secretary presented the following communications, which were referred to the Committee on Appeals.

The Protest of W. Holehouse and thirty-eight others, Members of Albion Lodge No. 4, against the decision of the N. G. of said Lodge.

The Protest and Appeal of certain Members of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, complaining of the Election and Installation of Brother James Holmes, as Vice Grand of said Lodge.

Reps. Rodden and Holland tendered their resignations as Members of the Committee of Management of "Odd Fellows' Hall".

On Motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Whitney, it was Resolved—That action on the said tenders of resignation be postponed.

The Grand Secretary presented the Credentials of the Representatives of Prince Albert Lodge No. 3, which were referred to Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Rep. Chase, seconded by Rep. Holland—Rep. Wilson was appointed Printer to this Grand Lodge.

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the Grand Secretary was instructed to cause an impression of fifty copies of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, to be printed daily, during the present Session and supplied for the use of the Representatives, with all practicable despatch.

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Glassford, it was Resolved—That a Special Committee of Five be appointed to consider the propriety of adopting some full and explicit rule on the subject of Regalia and Jewels, and to report thereon with all convenient despatch.

The Chair named Reps. Dunkin, Glassford, Jackson, Montzambert, and Chase—as the Committee.

The Chair named Rep. Jackson, as a Member of the Committee on Credentials,

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

Wednesday, January 20—3 o'clock, P.M.

The R. W. Grand Lodge assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. G. Sire, R. W. G. Secretary, W. G. Marshall.

Also Present—Reps. Whitney, Rodden, Dunkin, Chase, Wilson, Gibson, Glassford, Pringle, and Seymour.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes, was dispensed with.

The Grand Secretary presented the Credentials of Rep. Maclaren, of Albion Lodge, No. 4, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Grand Secretary presented Reports from Lodges Nos. 4 to 19, inclusive, for the quarter ending September 30th, which were referred to the Committee on Returns.

Rep. Whitney, from the Committee on Credentials made the following Report:—

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report the certificates of the following Representatives, as correct:

P. G.'s C. P. Ladd, W. Hardie, C. Wheeler, and D. Tilton, of Prince Albert Lodge, No. 3, and P. G. Maclaren, of Albion Lodge, No. 4.

H. H. WHITNEY, Chairman.

On motion of Rep. Chase, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the report was received.

Rep. Seymour, from the Committee on Finance, reported in part, on the subject of the Grand Lodge, with the proprietor of Odd Fellows' Hall.

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Mathews, the report was received and ordered to be placed on file.

Rep. Dunkin then moved, seconded by Rep. Seymour—That the M. W. Grand Sire be authorized and requested, with the aid of any two Members of this Body whom he may desire to call upon for that service, to make the proposition recommended by the said Report, and in the event of its being accepted to take all needful measures for carrying the same into effect, which motion was carried.

Rep. Whitney, from the Committee on Returns, made the following Report:—

The Committee on Returns beg leave to report the following Quarterly Reports as correct:—

Mercantile Lodge, No. 19; Tecumseh do., No. 15; Burlington do., No. 17; Otonabee do., No. 13; Ontario do., No. 12; Prince Edward do., No. 11; Cata-raqui do., No. 10; Brock do., No. 9; Canada do., No. 8; Oriental do., No. 7; Albion do., No. 4; Victoria do., No. 6; Commercial do., No. 5; St. Francis do., No. 18; Hope do., No. 14.

As incorrect Union Lodge, No. 16, no Seal, besides your Committee find that, seven Initiations are only extended,—Three Pounds Five Shillings—and would recommend that the Report be returned for correction. Your Committee would further recommend that Hope Lodge be written to, in reference to the apparent credit given on Initiations and Degrees.

H. H. WHITNEY,
JAS. GIBSON,
J. D. PRINGLE.

On motion of Rep. Mathews, seconded by Rep. Chase, it was resolved—That the Report be received and recommendations adopted.

On motion of Rep. Seymour, seconded by Rep. Dunkin, it was resolved—That it be an instruction to the Managing Committee and Officers of this Grand Lodge having had charge of its Monetary affairs since the commencement of the Current Yearly Term to make immediate report to this Grand Lodge to this date, supported by vouchers.

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

Wednesday, January 20—8 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, W. Grand Marshall.

Also Present:—Rep.'s Dunkin, Whitney, Wilson, Pringle, Gibson, Chase and Glassford.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

The Committee on Correspondence made the following report.

The Committee on Correspondence report, that they have examined the letters and communications referred to them, and find that *seventy-eight* of the number relate to matters of Executive business, and call for no action on the part of this R. W. Grand Lodge. With reference to the remaining letter—being that from the Secretary of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 15, dated Toronto 12th October, 1846—they would suggest that the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to inform Tecumseh Lodge that it is irregular and contrary to Sec. 1, Art. 5, of their Constitution, to confer Degrees upon Members of less than one month's standing without a Special dispensation for that purpose.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,
J. A. GLASSFORD,
ANDREW WILSON.

On motion of Rep. Whitney, seconded by Rep. Dunkin, the Report was received, and the recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Appeals made the following Report:—

The Committee on Appeals beg leave to report, that they are unable to proceed to the consideration of the Appeal from certain members of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, from the decision of the M. W. Grand Sire, on the subject of the election of a Vice Grand in that Lodge, for want of a certified copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of said Lodge on that occasion.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

On motion of Rep. Pringle, seconded by Rep. Glassford, the Report was received.

On motion of Rep. Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Dunkin, it was ordered, That the Grand Secretary write to the Secretary of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, calling upon him to furnish immediately to the Committee, a certified copy of the Minutes of Proceedings of said Lodge, having reference to the late election of Vice Grand in that Lodge,—or, if more convenient, the Minute Book of said Lodge.

On motion of Rep. Dyde, seconded by Rep. Wilson, it was resolved, that to-morrow (Thursday) evening, be set apart for instruction in the work of the Order.

The Committee on Appeals made the following Report:—

The Committee on Appeals beg leave to report Protest of W. Holehouse and others of Albion Lodge No. 4, as not requiring the action of this Grand Lodge.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
J. C. CHASE.

On motion of Rep. Gibson, seconded by Rep. Pringle, the report was received.

The Committee on Petitions made the following Report:—

The Committee on Petitions beg leave to report on Petition from certain members of Oriental Lodge No. 7, for an Encampment at Rock Island—that the prayer of the same be granted.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,
J. C. CHASE,
JOHN DYDE.

On motion of Rep. Whitney, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the report was received, and, on recommendation, concurred in.

Moved by Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Whitney, and resolved, That the Report of the late Committee on Supervision of Laws of Subordinate Lodges, be referred to the Committee on the State of the Order, with instructions to report thereon with all convenient despatch.

Representative Gibson presented a Memorial from Canada Lodge, No. 8, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

The Grand Secretary presented the Credentials of Rep. S. B. Campbell, of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 15, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Rep. H. H. Whitney, from the Committee on Credentials, made the following Report.

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report the certificate of Rep. S. B. Campbell of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 15, as correct.

H. H. WHITNEY, Chairman.

On motion of Rep. Pringle, seconded by Rep. Wilson, the Report was received.

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, Grand Secretary.

Thursday, January 21—3 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, W. Grand Conductor.

Also present:—Rep.'s Whitney, Seymour, Irvine, Wilson, Chase, Glassford, Pringle and Gibson.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

Rep. Montizambert, from the Committee on Petitions, made the following Report:—

The Committee on Petitions beg leave to report upon that of Albion Lodge, No. 4, in favor of P. G. James A. Sewell, M. D., That although they fully appreciate the valuable and important services rendered to the cause of Odd Fellowship by the worthy P. G., they are not prepared to recommend that the Past Secretary's Degree should be conferred upon him without his having served that Office, or otherwise entitled himself to it according to the laws of the Order—particularly as no rule of exclusion from Office in this R. W. Grand Lodge of Brothers so situated, has yet been, and possibly none may be, adopted.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,
J. C. CHASE.

On motion of Rep. Whitney, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the Report was received and adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented the following Communications, which were severally read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

A Communication from the Secretary of Albion Lodge, No. 4, requesting the opinion of this Grand Lodge on the propriety of admitting deaf and dumb persons as members of the Order.

A Communication from Stadacona Encampment, No. 2, enquiring if a Patriarch who had not held any office in an Encampment, and consequently received none of the Past Degrees, was qualified to deliver the charges necessary at the Installation of Officers.

A communication from Ottawa Lodge, No. 20, in relation to the change in the Term of Official Service in Subordinate Lodges.

Rep. Montizambert, from Committee on Appeals, made the following Report:—

The Committee on Appeals report, that owing to the number and variety of the questions raised in the Protest and Appeal of certain Members of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, against the election and installation of Brother James Holmes, as Vice Grand, of that Lodge, and the diversity of their individual opinions on those questions, they have had some difficulty in coming to an unanimous conclusion on the subject, but that they

have finally agreed to recommend this R. W. G. L., to set aside the said election and installation as irregular, null, and void, and to direct Commercial Lodge to proceed to fresh nominations, and a fresh ballot for the said office; such ballot to be held on Monday, the first day of February next, between Candidates nominated at that meeting, and then and there present, and that the Grand Officers be in attendance and proceed to install the Vice-Grand elect immediately.

At the same time Your Committee feel it but due to the most Worthy Grand Sire, to record their conviction that his conduct on the occasion in question, was dictated by an earnest desire to discharge his duty to the best of his judgment.

E. L. MONTIZAMBERT,
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
J. C. CHASE.

Grand Lodge Room,
Montreal, 21st Jan., 1847. }

On motion of Rep. Hilton, seconded by Rep. Whitney, the Report was received, and on recommendation, adopted.

Rep. Dunkin entered and took his seat.

Ordered, that the Grand Secretary transmit a copy of the above Report to Commercial Lodge.

Rep. P. G. M. Rodden entered and took his seat.

The Grand Secretary presented several Quarterly Reports, which were referred to the Committee on Returns.

On motion of Rep. Chase, seconded by Rep. Pringle, it was resolved—That the sum of thirty pounds be paid to the R. W. Grand Secretary on the first day of February next, for his services since the Annual Communication in August last, and that a like sum be paid to him semi-annually, so long as he shall continue in office, said payments to be made by order of the M. W. Grand Sire on the Treasurer.

Rep. Whitney, from the Committee on the State of the Order, made the following Report:—

The Committee on the State of the Order, beg leave to submit the following Report:

In reference to the communication from Albion Lodge No. 4,—wishing to know the propriety of admitting Deaf and Dumb persons as members of the Order. Your Committee would recommend, that an answer be given to this effect,—That it is irregular to admit persons so afflicted, inasmuch as they are unable to take the obligation, or give the password, in a manner generally intelligible to Brothers of the Order.

To the enquiry from Stadacona Encampment, wishing to know whether a Patriarch who had never filled any office in an Encampment, nor received any of the Past Degrees, can deliver the charges necessary at the Installation of Officers,—Your Committee would say, that no Patriarch, unless he be specially deputed, or be the D. D. G. Sire, can legally deliver such charges.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
H. H. WHITNEY.

On motion of Rep. Pringle, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the Report was received and concurred in.

Rep. Gibson, from the Committee on Returns, made the following Report:—

The Committee on Returns beg leave to report the following Quarterly Reports for the Quarter ending 31st December last, to be correct, to wit:—

Victoria Lodge, No. 6; Union Lodge, No. 16; St. Francis Lodge, No. 18.

H. H. WHITNEY,
JAMES GIBSON,
J. D. PRINGLE.

On motion of Rep. Glassford, seconded by Rep. Rodden, the Report was received.

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

Thursday, January 21—8 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, W. Grand Marshall, W. Grand Conductor.

Also present:—Rep's Dunkin, Whitney, Pringle, Chase, Glassford, Gibson, Wilson, and Irvine.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to the order of the day—instruction in the Work of the Order. Rep. Dunkin officiating.

After some hours spent therein, on motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

Friday, January 22—3 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, W. G. Conductor, W. G. Guardian. Also present—Reps. Rodden, Whitney, Chase, Gibson, Glassford, Ross, Seymour, Pringle, Dunkin.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

The Grand Secretary presented the credentials of Rep. Sache, of Queen's Lodge, No. 2, which were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Grand Secretary presented a communication from St. Francis Lodge, No. 18, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by that Lodge to Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

Rep. Whitney, from the Committee on Credentials, made the following Report:—

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report the Certificate of P. G. Wm. Sache, of Queen's Lodge, No. 2, as correct.

H. H. WHITNEY.
WM. HILTON.

On motion of Rep. Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the report was received.

Rep. Sache entered and took his seat.

The Grand Secretary presented the following communications, which were referred to the Committee on the state of the Order, to wit:—

A communication from Brock Lodge, No. 9, of the 8th August last.

A communication from Vice Grand of Brock Lodge, No. 9, of the 14th August last.

Two communications from Brock Lodge, No. 9, under dates of the 30th ult. and 19th instant, with reply of the Grand Secretary to the former, under date of the 2nd instant.

The 1st and 2nd of the foregoing communications were laid before the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its last Annual Session, but upon which action had been deferred.

Rep. Dunkin, from the Committee on the State of the Order, made the following Report:—

To the M. W. Grand Sire, Officers and Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

The Committee on the state of the Order beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the draft submitted by the late Committee on Supervision of Laws of Subordinate Lodges, and have amended the same in certain particulars; and that they now submit it as so amended for the consideration and action of your R. W. Body.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed)

CHRIST. DUNKIN,
Chairman.

J. HOLLAND,
H. H. WHITNEY.

Grand Lodge Room, }
Montreal, 22d Jan. 1847. }

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Whitney, it was ordered—That the draft now submitted by the Committee on the State of the Order, be made the Special Order of business for this evening.

The Proceedings of the August Session of the Grand Encampment and November Session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; October Sessions of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and Michigan, were received, and, on motion, ordered to be deposited in the Archives of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Rep. Chase, seconded by Rep. Pringle, it was ordered, that the Grand Treasurer pay to the M. W. Grand Sire Hamilton, the sum of £27 8s. 4d. to reimburse him for expenses incurred while discharging the duties of Grand Secretary of the late Grand Lodge of Canada.

Moved by Rep. Gibson, seconded by Rep. Sache, that this evening be set apart for the purpose of instruction in the work of the Order, should the state of the business of the Grand Lodge permit.

On motion the Grand Lodge adjourned.

Friday Evening, Jan. 22,—8 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. G. Sire, R. W. D. G. Sire, R. W. G. Secretary, W. G. Marshall, W. G. Conductor, W. G. Guardian.

Also Present—Reps. Dunkin, Pringle, Chase, Glassford, Ross, Gibson, Sache, Wilson.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

On motion of Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Wilson, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Committee on the state of the Order.

After some time spent therein, the M. W. Grand Sire resumed the Chair, and the R. W. D. Grand Sire, Chairman of the Committee, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which, on motion was granted.

While in Committee of the Whole, Reps. Seymour, Rodden, and Whitney entered, and took their seats.

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, Grand Secretary.

Saturday, January 23—3 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary. Also present—Reps. Sheppard, Chase, Whitney, Wilson, Rodden, Ross.

On motion, reading of Minutes was dispensed with.

The Grand Secretary presented the application of Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, for permission to celebrate the anniversary of said Lodge, in the month of April next, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

D. D. Grand Sire Sheppard presented the Report of a Committee appointed by Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, in relation to certain Resolutions and a Memorial adopted by Canada Lodge, No. 8, and the same was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

Reps. Pringle and Dunkin entered and took seats. The Chairman of the Committee of Management of Odd Fellows' Hall, presented a Report of receipts and disbursements since the month of August last, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Rep. Whitney, from the Committee on the State of the Order, made the following Report:—

The Committee on the State of the Order, to whom was referred the application of Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, for permission to celebrate the Anniversary of said Lodge, beg leave to report that they recommend that permission be granted.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
H. H. WHITNEY.

On motion of Rep. Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Pringle, the Report was received, and the recommendation adopted.

The Committee on the State of the Order, reported upon the Communications from Brock Lodge, No. 9, under dates of the 30th ult. and 19th inst., and the reply of the Grand Secretary to the former under date of the 2nd instant.

On motion of Rep. Chase, seconded by Rep. Rodden, the Report was received and unanimously adopted.

Rep. Dunkin from the same Committee, made the following Report:—

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

The Committee on the State of the Order, beg leave to report upon the communications from Brock Lodge, No. 9, of the 8th and 14th of August last, that in view of the lapse of time since their date, the same do not appear to your Committee to require action on the part of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
H. H. WHITNEY.

On motion of Rep. Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Rodden, the Report was received and adopted.

Rep. Dunkin from the same Committee, made the following Report:—

To the M. W. Grand Sire, Officers and Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

The Committee on the State of the Order, beg leave to report on the reference of the communications of the 6th, 15th and 16th instant, from Ottonabee Lodge, No. 13, Prince Edward Lodge, No. 11, and Ottawa Lodge, No. 20, on the subject of the term of service in Subordinate Lodges, that having already reported to your R. W. Body a provision of law for giving effect to the wish therein expressed, they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
H. H. WHITNEY.

R. W. Grand Lodge Room, }
23rd, January, 1847. }

On motion of Rep. Pringle, seconded by Rep. Sheppard the Report was received and adopted.

On motion of Rep. Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Ross, it was resolved—That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a device for a Seal for the Grand Lodge.

The Chair named Reps. Montizambert, Dunkin and Rodden as the Committee.

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

Saturday, January 23—8 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, R. W. Grand Chaplain, W. Grand Marshall, W. Grand Conductor, W. Grand Guardian. Also present—Reps. Whitney, Wilson, Jackson, Gibson, Sache, Hartley, Dunkin, Pringle, Chase, Sheppard, Rodden.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

The Grand Secretary presented a communication from Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, expressive of the satisfaction of said Lodge, upon receiving intelligence of the appointment of P. G. Sheppard, to the office of D. D. Grand Sire, for the District of Quebec.

On motion of Representative Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Dyde, the communication was received and ordered to be placed on file.

Rep. Dunkin, from the Committee on the State of the Order, made the following Report:—

To the M. W. Grand Sire, Officers and Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

The Committee on the State of the Order, beg leave to offer the following Report upon the reference made to them of the Memorial of Canada Lodge, No. 8, of the 11th ult., and the communication from Albion Lodge, No. 4, and Mercantile Lodge, No. 19, of the 14th and 12th instant, respectively declaratory of the views of those Lodges on the subject of certain proposed general provisions of law for the Constitution and future Government of the Order in British North America.

Assenting as they do to much of what is set forth in these documents, more especially as regards those points on which the two agree, your Committee are yet not prepared to recommend action upon them at the present Session. They are of opinion that it is desirable at as early a day as possible to reduce into a code the whole law of Odd Fellowship within this Jurisdiction, but that a work of such magnitude cannot be satisfactorily undertaken without much careful previous preparation. A former Report which they have had the honor to submit, having suggested provisions to that end, they would on this occasion only recommend the reference of these valuable expressions of Lodge opinion, and also of any other similar communications, which may hereafter be received, for the consideration of any Committee which this R. W. Grand Lodge may appoint for the codification of the Laws of the Order, or should no such Committee be appointed for that of this R. W. Grand Lodge at its next session.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
H. H. WHITNEY,
J. HOLLAND.

R. W. Grand Lodge Room, }
23rd January, 1847. }

On motion of Rep. Whitney, seconded by Rep. Hartley, the Report was received and adopted.

Rep. Dunkin from the same Committee made the following Report:—

To the M. W. Grand Sire, Officers and Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

The Committee on the State of the Order, beg leave to report upon the reference of the By-Laws and Rules of Order of Union Lodge, No. 16, and the Communication from Hope Lodge, No. 14, of the 16th of November last, that in view of the probability that at an early day the entire code of law of Odd Fellowship in British North America will undergo revision, and be authoritatively announced, they are of opinion that it would not be expedient for this R. W. Grand Lodge in the meantime to continue the practice of giving its express sanction to the various, and often widely differing provisions on the most important points, heretofore, and still commonly embodied in the By-Law legislation of Subordinate Lodges. They would recommend, therefore, the adoption of the following Resolutions by your R. W. Body.

Resolved,—That the Subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction be informed by circular, that until further provision be made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, all such By-Laws, or portions of By-Laws, of Subordinate Lodges, as may have been passed by the same in legal form, and may not be inconsistent with any General Law of the Order, or with any law or vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge, shall have full force and effect, whether with or without the express sanction as heretofore required, of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed),

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
H. H. WHITNEY,
J. HOLLAND.

R. W. Grand Lodge Room, }
23rd January, 1847. }

On motion of Rep. Hartley, seconded by Rep. Rodden, the Report was received.

Moved by Rep. Montizambert, seconded by Rep. Wilson, and resolved—That the Resolution do lie on the table.

Rep. Dunkin, from the same Committee, made the following Report:—

To the M. W. Grand Sire, Officers and Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America.

The Committee on the State of the Order beg leave to report on the communications from Hope Lodge, No. 14, of the 11th instant, and St. Francis Lodge, No. 18, of the 20th instant, which have been referred to them, by your R. W. Body, that the same do not appear to them to call for any legislative action.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
H. H. WHITNEY,
J. HOLLAND.

Grand Lodge Room, }
23d January, 1847. }

On motion of Rep. Sache, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the report was received.

On motion of Rep. Wilson, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to resume the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the State of the Order.

After some time spent therein, the M. W. Grand Sire resumed the Chair, and the R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, Chairman of the Committee, reported the Resolutions, with amendments as follows:—

Resolved by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of British North America,

That the following legislative provisions for continuing the administration of the affairs of the Order in British North America, until after the next Session of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and for the Constitution in the meantime of certain District Grand Lodges, and of a District Grand Encampment, in the Province of Canada, be, and the same are hereby, adopted.

I.—Until such time as other provision shall have been made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, the Province of Canada shall be divided into the following District Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, viz:—

First, that of Montreal, comprising the Districts of Montreal and St. Francis.

Secondly, that of Quebec, comprising the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Gaspé.

Thirdly, that of Kingston, comprising the Eastern, Ottawa, Johnstown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Midland, Prince Edward, and Victoria Districts.

And fourthly, that of Toronto, comprising the Newcastle, Colborne, Home, Simcoe, Gore, Wellington, Niagara, Talbot, Brock, London, Western and Huron Districts.

II.—Should the several Subordinate Lodges in any of the said District Grand Lodge jurisdictions, the same not being less than three in number, petition the M. W. Grand Sire for the erection of a District Grand Lodge therein, it shall be his duty, as soon as may be, to cause to issue a Charter for the erection in due form, upon, from and after a date to be specified therein, and not being earlier than the thirty-first day of March next, nor later than the thirtieth day of June next, of a District Grand Lodge in and for such jurisdiction, to be known and hailed by the name, style, and title, of the R. W. District Grand Lodge of Montreal, Quebec, Kingston or Toronto, as the case may be.

III.—Until such time as other provision shall have been made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, the Province of Canada shall form a single District Grand Encampment Jurisdiction.

IV.—It shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Sire, as soon as may be after the close of the present Session of

this R. W. Grand Lodge, to cause to issue a Charter for the constituting in due form, upon, from and after such date as may be specified therein, of a District Grand Encampment in and for the same, to be known and hailed by the name, style and title, of the R. W. District Grand Encampment of Canada.

V.—Such District Grand Lodges shall hold their meetings in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto, respectively; and the said District Grand Encampment shall hold its meetings in the city of Montreal.

VI.—Each of such District Grand Lodges shall consist of such Past Grands in good standing, as shall from time to time be duly returned as Representatives thereto, by the several Lodges within its jurisdiction; and shall be governed, until further or other provision shall be duly made in that behalf, by the Constitution, Rules of Order and other General Resolutions of the late R. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, with the exception always of the 10th Article of the said Constitution, and also of any other clauses or provisions which may be inconsistent with any General Law of the Order, or with any law or vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

VII.—The said District Grand Encampment shall consist of such Past Chief Patriarchs and Past High Priests in good standing, as shall from time to time be duly returned as Representatives thereto, by the several Encampments within its jurisdiction; and shall be governed, until further or other provision shall be duly made in that behalf, by the Constitution, Rules of Order, and other General Resolutions of the late R. W. Grand Encampment of Canada, with the exception always of such provisions of the said Constitution as authorized the admission of other Representatives than Past Chief Patriarchs and Past High Priests to be members of the Grand Encampment, and also of any other clauses or provisions which may be inconsistent with any General Law of the Order, or with any law or vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

VIII.—Such District Grand Lodges and the said District Grand Encampment shall have no power to repeal, alter or suspend any provision of their Constitution, as laid down, or hereafter to be laid down by this R. W. Grand Lodge; nor to repeal or alter any of their Rules of Order as so laid down; nor to suspend the operation of any such Rules of Order, except in so far as such power may be expressly granted by such Rules of Order, or by vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge; nor to contravene in any wise any law or vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge, or any law or established usage of the Order, as the same may be held by this R. W. Grand Lodge, or during its recess authoritatively declared on its behalf by the M. W. Grand Sire.

IX.—Subject to the restrictions and limitations aforesaid, such District Grand Lodges and the said District Grand Encampment shall respectively have full authority over all Lodges and Encampments within the territorial limits of their several Jurisdictions; and shall alone have the power of chartering new Lodges or Encampments, as the case may be, within the said limits; but all Charters, Dispensations, Warrants and Cards whatsoever, issued within the Jurisdiction of this R. W. Grand Lodge shall, issue under its Seal; and all Reports made to the said District Grand Lodges and District Grand Encampment shall be made in such form and at such times, and all Dues and Charges payable to the same shall be at such rates, as this R. W. Grand Lodge from time to time shall have prescribed or authorised; and until other or further provision be made in that behalf, no new Lodge or Encampment shall be chartered by any such District Grand Lodge, or by the said District Grand Encampment, without the previous approval of the M. W. Grand Sire.

X.—It shall further be the duty of the M. W. Grand Sire, as soon as may be after the close of this present

Session, to appoint and commission in due form a qualified Past Grand, having the Royal Purple Degree, and being a Member in good standing of some Encampment within this Province, to be District Deputy Grand Sire in and for each of the District Grand Lodge Jurisdictions of Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto; and to transmit to such District Deputy Grand Sire, in due course, any Charter which may issue for the erection of a District Grand Lodge in and for his Jurisdiction, together with the requisite instructions for the due opening of such District Grand Lodge.

XI.—Every District Grand Lodge which may be chartered as aforesaid, and also the District Grand Encampment aforesaid, shall meet for its first Session on such day as may be named by its Charter, or as soon thereafter as may be; and shall proceed at such Session, as its first order of business, to the election of its Officers; and it shall be the duty of the Most Worthy Grand Sire, or of the District Deputy Grand Sire of the Jurisdiction, as the case may be, in person, or by a qualified Deputy to be duly authorised by him in writing to that end, to preside at such Session till after the said election, to examine into and decide upon the qualifications of the Past Grands, or Past Chief Patriarchs and Past High Priests, claiming to vote, or to be elected or appointed to office, and forthwith after their election or appointment, as the case may be, to install and instruct the several Officers elected or appointed, in due form.

XII.—In the election or appointment of Officers, as aforesaid, and until such time as other or further provision shall have been made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, the following rules of qualification shall be observed, and no others:—

1.—All Officers of any District Grand Lodge, or District Grand Encampment, must be members of the same in good standing.

2.—Every Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden and Grand Secretary, of a District Grand Lodge, must have received the three Past Official Degrees; and every such Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master must further have attained to the Royal Purple Degree, and must be a member in good standing of some Encampment within this Province.

3.—Every Grand Patriarch, Grand High Priest, Grand Senior Warden and Grand Scribe, of a District Grand Encampment, must be a Past Grand having the three Past Official Degrees.

XIII.—The said Officers shall be elected or appointed, as the case may be, and shall be installed, for a term of service of One Year; subject always to the future decision of this R. W. Grand Lodge as to the date at which the regular yearly term of service in District Grand Lodges and District Grand Encampments in British North America shall be held to commence.

XIV.—Until further provision be made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, the subsequent Sessions of such District Grand Lodges shall be held on the last Tuesday in the months of July, October, January, and April, and those of the said District Grand Encampment, on the third Tuesday in the months of September and March.

XV.—Every such District Grand Lodge, and the said District Grand Encampment, at its said first Session, shall elect by ballot, from among its members, so many Past Grands, having the Royal Purple Degree and being members in good standing of some Encampment within this Province, as it may see fit, not, however, exceeding ten, to be its Grand Representatives in this Right Worthy Grand Lodge, at the next Session thereof and for such term thereafter as by the General Laws of the Order, to be hereafter adopted by this Right Worthy Grand Lodge, shall be prescribed.

XVI.—If, in any District Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, there shall not have been erected a District Grand

Lodge, as aforesaid, on or before the thirtieth day of June next, it shall become the duty of the Most Worthy Grand Sire, or of the Right Worthy District Deputy Grand Sire, of such Jurisdiction, as the case may be, by due notice and as soon thereafter as may be, to call together a meeting, to be held at such convenient time and place as he may designate, of the Past Grands of the several Lodges within such Jurisdiction, to whom their respective Lodges shall have given certificates of Service, and of their election to vote in behalf of such Lodges, at such meeting.

XVII.—It shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Sire or of such District Deputy Grand Sire, as the case may be, in person or by a qualified Deputy to be duly authorized by him in writing to that end, to preside at such meeting, and to cause the Past Grands assembled to proceed forthwith to the election by ballot of so many Past Grands having certificates of service and election as aforesaid, and having also the Royal Purple Degree, and being members in good standing of some Encampment within this Province, as they may see fit, not, however, exceeding ten, to be the Grand Representatives of such District Grand Lodge Jurisdiction in this R. W. Grand Lodge, at the next Session thereof, and for such term thereafter as by the General Laws of the Order, to be hereafter adopted by this R. W. Grand Lodge, shall be prescribed: Provided always, that at such meeting, any written vote or votes of any Past Grand not resident within ten miles of the place of meeting, or if so resident, being at the time of meeting necessarily absent from the City or Town where such meeting may be held, such vote or votes being accompanied by the certificates aforesaid and authenticated under the seal of the Lodge accrediting such Past Grand, shall be received and counted with the votes of the Past Grands present at such meeting.

XVIII.—Before the close of the present Session of this Right Worthy Grand Lodge, there shall be chosen from among its members, by ballot of the said members, a Committee of Five, to serve as a General Prudential Committee of this R. W. Grand Lodge, during the recess thereof, and until discharged by this R. W. Grand Lodge.

XIX.—This R. W. Grand Lodge shall stand adjourned at the close of its present Session, to the third Tuesday in August next, then to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall in this City, at or about the hour of 3 in the afternoon.

XX.—This R. W. Grand Lodge, at its said next Session, shall consist of its present Officers, elective and appointed, of the Members of the said General Prudential Committee, and of the Grand Representatives who shall have been duly returned to it, as aforesaid; and shall be held to act, until other provision be made in the premises, under the several Articles of its Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order and other Regulations, at present in force, and which shall not have been specially repealed or amended.

XXI.—It shall be the duty of the said Prudential Committee, during the said recess, to prepare a Draft of a complete digest of all such Laws and Regulations, as in their opinion may require to be enacted by this R. W. Grand Lodge, for the government of the Order in British North America, in order to the ensuring of due regularity and uniformity of practice throughout the Jurisdiction thereof; and to submit such Draft for the consideration of this R. W. Grand Lodge, at its next Session.

XXII.—It shall further be the duty of the said Committee, with all practicable despatch, to prepare a Draft of all such forms of Charter, Dispensations, Warrants, Cards and Reports, as may require to be prepared for the use of this R. W. Grand Lodge, or of the District Grand Lodges, or District Grand Encampment; and it shall be lawful for the M. W. Grand Sire to adopt and bring into immediate use any of such forms, if he shall see

fit, after the same shall have been adopted by the said Committee, or by a majority thereof; subject always, however, to the future action of this R. W. Grand Lodge in the premises.

XXIII.—On the second day of the said next session of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and at such hour as on the first day of the same shall have been agreed upon, this R. W. Grand Lodge shall proceed to the choice of its Elective Officers; and the installation of the Officers then elected, and also the appointment and installation of the appointed Officers, shall take place on the last day of the said session, after all other business shall have been transacted.

XXIV.—The said Officers shall be elected or appointed, as the case may be, and shall be installed, for such term as by the General Laws of the Order to be hereafter adopted by this R. W. Grand Lodge shall be prescribed.

XXV.—In the election aforesaid, the following rules of qualification shall be observed:—

1. The Officers to be elected must all be members of the R. W. Grand Lodge.

2. All Candidates for the offices of Grand Sire, Deputy Grand Sire and Grand Secretary, must further be Past Elective Officers of the late R. W. Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of Canada, or Elective Officers or Past Elective Officers of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

XXVI.—Until such time as other provision shall be made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, and notwithstanding the erection of any District Grand Lodge or Lodges, as aforesaid, the Q. P. W. for all Subordinate and Degree Lodges shall continue to be the same throughout the jurisdiction of British North America, and shall be issued by the M. W. Grand Sire, through the intervention, as regards the District Grand Lodge jurisdictions of Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, of the M. W. Grand Master or R. W. District Deputy Grand Sire, as the case may be, of each such District Grand Lodge jurisdiction.

XXVII.—From and after the 31st day of March next, and until such time as other or further provision shall be made in that behalf by this R. W. Grand Lodge, Subordinate Lodges shall be held to send notices of their rejections, suspensions and expulsions, only to such other Subordinate Lodges as may be situate within the same District Grand Lodge jurisdiction, to the Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge, if any there be, of such jurisdiction, and to the Grand Secretary of this R. W. Grand Lodge; and no proposition of a candidate for initiation shall be received by any Subordinate Lodge, unless the same shall state upon the face thereof, that such candidate, for the year immediately preceding its date, has been a resident of some place or places to be named therein, and being within the limits of the District Grand Lodge Jurisdiction in which such Lodge may be situate, or shall be accompanied by a Special Dispensation from the M. W. Grand Sire, certifying that the name of such Candidate is not on the Black Book of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and further that such Special Dispensation is granted at the instance of the M. W. Grand Master, or R. W. District Deputy Grand Sire, as the case may be, of such District Grand Lodge Jurisdiction.

XXVIII.—Until the close of the next session of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and for such length of time thereafter as may be decided by vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge at such next session, the Terms of Official Service, in all Subordinate Lodges within British North America shall be Quarterly; and shall commence from and include the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October, successively.

XXIX.—The Terms of Official Service in all Degree Lodges and Subordinate Encampments within British North America shall be Semi-annual; and shall com-

mence from and include the first day of the months of January and July, successively.

XXX.—The Reports and Dues of all Lodges within any District Grand Lodge Jurisdiction for which a District Grand Lodge may be erected as aforesaid, shall be forwarded, for the term or terms during which such erection shall take place, to this R. W. Grand Lodge or to such District Grand Lodge, according as the M. W. Grand Sire may direct; and it directed to be forwarded to this R. W. Grand Lodge, such Reports shall be so forwarded in duplicate; and in that case it shall be the duty of the R. W. Grand Secretary of this R. W. Grand Lodge forthwith to transmit one of the said duplicate copies of every such Report to the R. W. Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of the appropriate Jurisdiction.

XXXI.—It shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Master of every District Grand Lodge, and of the M. W. Grand Patriarch of the District Grand Encampment, to cause the Reports of those Bodies, respectively, to be made out in due form, with all practicable despatch, embodying the Reports of the Lodges or Encampments under their jurisdiction, to the close of the Term ending on the 30th of June next; and so to transmit the same to the R. W. Grand Secretary of this R. W. Grand Lodge, as that they may have been in his hands for as long a time as possible before the commencement of the August session of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

XXXII.—It shall be the duty of the R. W. Grand Secretary to bring together the said Reports, and from them and the Reports transmitted directly to this R. W. Grand Lodge, to compile a full statement of the affairs of the Order, for the information of this R. W. Grand Lodge at its said next session, in such form as the M. W. Grand Sire shall approve and direct.

XXXIII.—Until further provision be made in that behalf, payment shall be made by every District Grand Lodge, and by the District Grand Encampment, to the funds of this R. W. Grand Lodge, as follows:—

For its Charter as such.....	£12 10 0
For every Blank Form of Charter required by it for issue to any new Lodge or Encampment.....	1 5 0
For every Blank form of Dispensation required by it for issue to any Lodge or Encampment, to authorize such Lodge or Encampment to proceed in any matter with other than the usual and prescribed formalities.....	0 2 6
For every Blank form of Visiting Card or Card of Clearance.....	0 0 6
For all Books and Printed Proceedings and Laws, at such rates as may be authorized by the General Prudential Committee.	
And from the amount of its percentage on the Revenue of Subordinate Lodges or Encampments, at the rate of twenty per cent.	
XXXIV.—Every District Grand Lodge, and the District Grand Encampment, shall receive from the funds of Lodges or Encampments in its jurisdiction, as follows:—	
For every Charter issued to a new Lodge or Encampment.....	£ 7 10 0
For every Dispensation issued to authorize a Lodge or Encampment to proceed in any matter with other than the usual and prescribed formalities.....	0 3 9
For every Blank Form of Visiting Card or Card of Clearance.....	0 0 9
For all Books and Printed Proceedings and Laws, at such rate of advance on cost price, as may be authorized by the General Prudential Committee of this R. W. Grand Lodge.....	
And from the amount of its gross receipts, those to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund excepted, ten per cent.....	

XXXV.—Every Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of this R. W. Grand Lodge shall pay to its funds at the rates last aforesaid.

XXXVI.—And every Subordinate Lodge and Encampment shall be entitled to charge the parties interested as follows:—

For every Dispensation, as aforesaid.....	£ 0 5 0
And for every Visiting Card or Card of Clearance.....	0 1 3

XXXVII.—The R. W. District Grand Encampment of Montreal shall be entitled to, and shall receive, all the books, papers and other effects of the late R. W. Grand Encampment of Canada, and shall be held to assume all the liabilities thereof; and it shall be the duty of the General Prudential Committee to cause all entries of receipts and payments on account of the Encampment Branch of the Order, from the date of the surrender of the Charter of the said late R. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, to be transferred from the accounts of this R. W. Grand Lodge to those of the said R. W. District Grand Encampment.

XXXVIII.—Every District Grand Lodge which may be chartered, as aforesaid, before the next session of this R. W. Grand Lodge, shall be held to receive its Charter, subject to such equitable rule as this R. W. Grand Lodge may at such next session see fit to lay down, in reference to any surplus revenue or liabilities of this R. W. Grand Lodge, or to the responsibilities connected with the lease of Odd Fellows' Hall.

On motion of Rep. Rodden, seconded by Rep. Dyde, the report was received.

Moved by Rep. Dyde, seconded by Rep. Hilton, to resolve, that the report be adopted.

Rep. Chase moved, in amendment, seconded by Rep. Hartley, that the further consideration of this Report, in so far as the same refers to the establishment of the District Grand Lodges, be postponed until next Session of this R. W. Grand Lodge.

Rep. Whitney moved the previous question, which being seconded by a majority, the previous question was put as follows—"Shall the main question be now put", which was resolved in the affirmative. The main question was then put—"Will the Grand Lodge adopt the Report". The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:—

Ayes—Reps. Dunkin, Dyde, Gibson, Hilton, Pringle, Ross, Sheppard, Sache, Whitney, Wilson—10.

Nays—Reps. Chase, Cooke, Holland, Hartley, Jackson, Mentzambert, Rodden—7.

So the Report was adopted.

On motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

Monday, Jan. 25.—3 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. D. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, W. G. Marshall, W. G. Conductor, W. G. Guardian.

Also Present—Reps. Sheppard, Whitney, Dunkin, Gibson.

On motion the reading of the Minutes was dispensed with.

Moved by Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Sheppard, and resolved, That the ballot for the election of the General Prudential Committee, do commence forthwith and be concluded at the Evening Session.

Thereupon the Reps. present deposited their ballots with the M. W. Grand Sire, and on motion the Grand Lodge adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 25.—8 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. Grand Sire, R. W. Grand Secretary, W. G. Marshall.

Also Present—Reps. Dunkin, Pringle, Ross, Wilson, Gibson, Sache.

On motion reading the Minutes was dispensed with. Moved by Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Dyde and resolved:—

That notwithstanding the appointment by the M. W. Grand Sire, as provided by vote of this R. W. Grand Lodge at its present Session, of a District Deputy Grand Sire, in and for each of the District Grand Lodge Jurisdictions of Quebec, Kingston, and Toronto, it shall be lawful for the said M. W. Grand Sire, to continue in force the appointment of any qualified District Deputy Grand Sires heretofore commissioned by him, or to appoint qualified District Deputy Grand Sires, for any other Territorial Divisions of the Province, if he shall see fit, until such time as District Deputy Grand Masters, and District Deputy Grand Patriarchs, shall be duly appointed for the same. Provided always, that no such Special District Deputy Grand Sire, shall be held authorized to perform any of the duties appertaining to the District Deputy Grand Sire, regularly appointed for the District Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, or to interfere in any manner with any such District Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Patriarch, in the performance of any of the special duties of those Offices respectively.

Moved by Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Pringle, and resolved, That it be an instruction to the Committee on Regalia and Jewels, to report also upon the subject of Mourning and Funeral Regalia, and the order to be observed in Funeral and other processions of the Order.

On motion, the ballot for the election of the General Prudential Committee was resumed, and the Reps. who had not voted at the Afternoon Session, having deposited their votes, the M. W. Grand Sire declared the ballot closed, and announced Reps. Dunkin, Whitney, Montizambert, Dyde, and Rodden, duly elected as the said General Prudential Committee.

The Grand Secretary presented a communication from Union Lodge, No. 16, on the subject of the change in the Term of Official Service in Subordinate Lodges, which was referred to the Committee on the state of the Order.

On motion of Rep. Sache, seconded by Rep. Pringle, it was ordered, That fifty copies of the January number of the "Odd Fellows' Record," be taken, and that one copy be sent to each Subordinate under this Jurisdiction, as an Official Communication of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

On motion of Rep. Pringle, seconded by Rep. Gibson, the Grand Lodge proceeded to instruction in the work of the Order—Rep. Dunkin officiating.

After some time spent therein, on motion, the Grand Lodge adjourned to 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 30th instant.

J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

MONTREAL.

R. H. Hamilton, *M. W. G. Sire.* | John Holland, *R. W. G. Chap.*
E. L. Montizambert, *R. W. D. G. S.* | John Dyde, *G. M.*
J. Cushing, *R. W. G. Sec.* | Wm Hilton, *G. C.*
S. S. C. DeBleury, *R. W. G. Tr.* | R. Cooke, *G. G.*

Peter Sheppard, *D. D. G. S.*, for the District of Quebec.
Joseph C. Chase, *D. D. G. S.*, for the District of St. Francis, *C. E.*
S. B. Campbell, *D. D. G. S.*, for the Home District.

HOCHELAGA ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

J. Cushing, *C. P.* | Thomas Begley, *Scribe,*
John Dyde, *H. P.* | Samuel Hedge, *F. Scribe.*
Wm. Sache, *S. W.* | J. A. Perkins, *Treas.*
John Smith, *J. W.*

STADACONA ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 2.

QUEBEC.

A. Joseph, *C. P.* | Weston Hunt, *S. W.*
Samuel Wright, *H. P.* | m. Higginbotham, *Scribe.*
James Maclaren, *J. W.*

ROYAL MOUNT ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL.

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Christopher Dunkin, *H. P.* | W. H. Higman, *F. Scribe.*
Andrew Wilson, *S. W.* | A. H. David, *Treasurer.*
Robert Macdougall, *J. W.*

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MONTREAL.

Christopher Dunkin, *N. G.* | James Gibson, *P. G.*
William Hilton, *A. N. G.* | William Sache, *V. G.*
John Dyde, *D. A. N. G.* | D. S. Walton, *Secretary,*
A. H. David, *Treasurer.*

PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

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W. Ewan, *N. G.* | Angus Macintosh, *P. Secy.*
J. Williamson, *V. G.* | W. Scholes, *Treasurer.*

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MONTREAL.

W. Sache, *P. G.* | H. Dickinson, *Secy.*
Wm. Easton, *N. G.* | J. P. Grant, *Treasurer.*
A. H. David, *V. G.* | George McIver, *P. Secy.*

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Wm. Bennett, *N. G.* | P. L. Lesueur, *P. Secy.*
Weston Hunt, *V. G.* | R. Gilmour, *Treas.*

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MONTREAL.

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Arch. H. Campbell, *N. G.* | R. W. Mills, *P. Secretary.*
W. H. Higman, *Treasurer.*

VICTORIA LODGE.—NO. 6.

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Merrick Sawyer, *N. G.* | Samuel Lyon, *Treasurer.*
E. W. Holton, *V. G.* | Charles P. Holton, *P. Secy.*

ORIENTAL LODGE.—NO. 7.

STANSTEAD.

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T. Lee Terrill, *N. G.* | Joseph C. Chase, *P. Secretary.*
H. F. Prentiss, *V. G.* | Marshall Carpenter, *Treasurer.*

CANADA LODGE.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL.

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F. B. Matthews, *N. G.* | J. Abbott, *P. Secretary.*
John Smith, *V. G.* | C. D. Proctor, *Treasurer.*

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Thomas E. Cribb, *N. G.* | John Morton, *P. Sec.*
Edmund Ferry, *V. G.* | Geo. McGibbon, *Treas.*

CATARAQUI LODGE.—NO. 10.

KINGSTON.

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James Goodeve, *N. G.* | Lewis Cameron, *P. Secy.*
John Fraser, *V. G.* | James Bennett, *Treasurer.*

PRINCE EDWARD LODGE.—NO. 11.

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W. H. Wallace, *N. G.* | D. B. Stevenson, *Treas.*
Alex. Patterson, *V. G.* | Robt. Ramsay, *P. Secy.*

TECUMSEH LODGE.—NO. 15.

TORONTO.

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G. H. Cheney, *N. G.* | R. Beekman, *Secretary.*
R. Brewer, *Treasurer.*

UNION LODGE.—NO. 16.

ST. CATHERINES.

D. Kissock, *P. G.* | Henry J. Hensleigh, *Secy.*
Chauncy Yale, *N. G.* | Thomas Burns, *Treas.*
John L. Ranney, *V. G.* | George Prescott, *P. Secy.*

ST. FRANCIS LODGE.—NO. 18.

CORNWALL.

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A. McDougall, N. G.
A. McLean, V. G.

Wm. Kay, Secretary.
Peter Stewart, Treas.
Joseph Tanner, P. Secy.

MERCANTILE LODGE.—NO. 19.

QUEBEC.

Samuel Wright, P. G.
W. Tims, N. G.
Charles Gethings, V. G.

Robt. Chambers, Secy.
Pierre Gingras, Jr., Treasurer.
Napu. Balzaretto, P. Secy.

OTTAWA LODGE.—NO. 20.

BYTOWN.

Robt. Harvey, P. G.
Thomas Hunton, N. G.

Z. Wilson, V. G.
C. B. Knapp, Secy.
Andrew Drummond, Treas.

Lists not Received.—St. Louis Encampment, No. 4; Wellington, No. 5; Mount Hebron, No. 6; Prince Albert Lodge, No. 3; Ontario, No. 12; Otonabee, No. 13; Hope, No. 14; and Burlington, No. 17.

THE ORDER MAY FALL BY ITS OWN WEIGHT.

So unparalleled has been the increase of the Order, that some of its friends have feared, and many of its foes predicted its downfall from its own weight. We confess our apprehensions have been excited, when we have seen the avenues leading to the glorious temple of Truth so densely thronged with anxious candidates for admission, that all were not worthy—that sufficient care was not exercised in the admission of members. We fear that newly instituted Lodges are too ambitious of swelling their lists, and hence do not exercise sufficient care in the investigation of the character and general qualifications of those who would have a place among them. *Quality*, rather than quantity, should be the desideratum. The Order possesses within it, the inherent principles for its perpetuity, and if those principles find faithful adherents and perfect exemplification in its membership, no danger of the stability of the institution need be apprehended. The rapid spread—the speedy growth of any society, are not always the best evidences by which to judge of its health or prosperity. Sudden reactions very frequently follow great and mass-moving operations in society. Unbroken calms sometimes succeed violent elemental commotions, and there is a danger, that the most vigorous and ensanguined efforts, may result in enervation and lethargy. We are glad to see the principles of our beloved Order spreading. We would have them compass all hearts in their influence; but we would not have their goings forth characterised by the spasmodic, sanguinary, and over-enthusiastic impulses, which have distinguished many institutions that were once flourishing, but which now live but in name. Such growth is almost sure to bring on premature decay. And why? The reason is very obvious. In the great haste to augment their ranks, they waited not to put the fitness of those seeking admission among them, to the proper test. Hence they were received with all their foibles of character—with all their instability of purpose—with all their proclivity to contention—with all their longings for prominence—for the honor of figuring in the van, and for the glory of accomplishing by means unguaranteed, and at variance with the spirit of the society, their ends. The consequence has been, the division, or the complete dismemberment, of the association. If an applicant lacks the requisite character to entitle him to admission into our Order, let him be denied the honor of association, until he shall have made for himself a reputation, and proved himself worthy of fellowship.—*Iris*.

THE ORDER.

The precepts of the Order inculcate the strictest morality and the purest virtue. They strictly prohibit an indulgence in any vicious practice, such as profanity,

intemperance, gambling, or the violation of any law of the land, under suitable penalties, such as fine, suspension or expulsion. In every step which the candidate takes in the Order, the practice of virtue and morality is strongly enjoined upon him. The various lectures and charges are replete with instruction, in which the various duties of life are pointed out, and their performance urged upon him. The Lodge is a school of morals as well as of benevolence. Its forms, its ceremonies, its laws and regulations, are all calculated to impress the mind with the importance of morality, and to inspire a love of virtue. "FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH," are inscribed in capitals upon the very walls, and meet the eye at every glance, and above all is placed the *All-Seeing Eye*, to warn the Odd Fellow that the eye of God is ever upon him, viewing every thought and action. Around him he sees the emblems of the Order, each speaking a lesson of virtue, and pointing out his duty to his God, to his fellow-creatures, and to himself. Odd-Fellowship has a restraining influence over the conduct of its members. Many it has reformed, and multitudes it has restrained to a greater or less extent from pernicious and besetting sins.—While we do not claim to be perfect, we do claim at least to be as good as our neighbors who oppose our measures. While we confess with regret and confusion of face, that many who have been initiated into our mysteries, are a disgrace to the Order, living in continual violation of its principles and precepts, and that the best fall far short of a faithful discharge of their duty, yet when we reflect upon the frailty of human nature, and the imperfections and short-comings of our race, and when we witness the same defects in our brethren of other institutions, we feel that we are not ashamed to be compared in point of character with the members of any other organization, not excepting the Christian Church itself.—*Independent Odd Fellow*.

I. O. O. F., MANCHESTER UNITY.—The Grand Annual Committee Meeting of the Montreal District of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, was held on the 29th December, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Gabriel Street, when the following Past Grands were elected District Officers for the ensuing twelve months:—

P. G. DAVID WYLIE, Prov. G. M.
P. G. C. CURRIE, Prov. D. G. M.
P. G. ALEX. W. LAIRD, Prov. C. S.
Brother ALEX. MURPHY, Treasurer.
P. Provincial C. S. JOHN LAMBERT, Examining and Relieving Officer.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 15th December, the wife of Brother T. J. Pelton, N. P., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 18th instant, the wife of Brother John Perry, McGill Street, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, at the residence of her brother, Mr. J. A. Holland, by the Rev. M. Richey, Brother W. Trigg, to Frances, only daughter of the late Andrew Holland, Esq., of Montreal.

DIED.

On Monday, the 14th December, Brother Orlin Bostwick, aged 51 years. Brother Bostwick was a resident of this city for a number of years, and whose loss is deeply regretted by a great number of friends and admirers. His remains were followed to the grave by the Members of Commercial Lodge, No. 5,—of which Lodge Brother Bostwick was a member,—by a number of the Brothers of Prince of Wales, Queen's, and Canada Lodges, and a large body of citizens, not members of the Fraternity. Brother Bostwick was interred in Trafalgar Mount Cemetery.

In this city, on the 2nd instant, Brother Joseph Alpass, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

LYRICS FOR THE ORDER.—No. 1.

A SONG LET US RAISE TO THE ORDER'S PRAISE.

WORDS BY ROGERSON.

AIR:—"BRAVE OLD OAK."

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

A Song let us raise, to the Order's praise, and our brethren, where'er they be; Let our

The first line of lyrics is accompanied by a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

hearts be light on this fes - tal night, and our soul from all sorrows free; For ours is a cause whose glorious laws

The second line of lyrics is accompanied by a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the same accompaniment style as the first line.

bind all in a friend - ly chain. U - nited we stand in heart and in hand; And discord may threaten in

The third line of lyrics is accompanied by a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

LYRICS FOR THE ORDER.—No. 1.

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics for the first system are: "vain. Then a song we'll raise to the Or - der's praise, and hail it with rapturous cheers; Let". The second system also includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics for the second system are: "this be our aim to give it a name that may flourish a thousand years." The piano accompaniment features a steady rhythmic pattern with chords.

II.

No pauper's bell shall e'er ring a knell
 When a brother hath past away,
 But many a friend to his grave shall wend,
 And tears shall bedew the clay;
 When at eve we meet, in communion sweet,
 In our own secluded room,
 We breathe forth the name, and the virtuous fame,
 Of our brothers who rest in the tomb.

CHORUS

Then a song we'll raise to the Order's praise,
 And hail it with rapturous cheers;
 Let this be our aim, to give it a name—
 That will flourish a thousand years!

III.

If the mind should be from pollution free,
 We refuse not a brother's clasp,
 Nor his acts do we spy with a curious eye,
 But we greet him with cordial grasp;
 Though strife abound in the world around,
 We aid not with word or deed—
 Our part is to bless and to banish distress,
 And care not for class or for creed.

CHORUS.

Then a song we'll raise to the Order's praise,
 And hail it with rapturous cheers:
 Let this be our aim, to give it a name—
 That will flourish a thousand years!

DEATH OF THE YEAR.

The old Year he is gone,
 Another one is here—
 We shall see his face no more,
 The old beloved Year!
 He has left us with a smile
 Upon his forehead clear,
 Like a blessing to beguile
 The future of its fear.

Can we all rejoice like him
 O'er the hours now fled away?
 Can we say that they were happy,
 Or look for more as gay?
 Can we hope to feel no sorrow,
 To check the heart's free play?
 To bid us fear the morrow,
 And weep for yesterday?

Shall we look up to the skies,
 As now we look, nor see
 That another star is there—
 Another spirit free?

And when this Year is dying,
 Shall we as happy be?
 Will he smile when he is flying
 As sweetly over me?

There are some that we loved dearly
 Have faded from our sight;
 An early death has stricken
 The beautiful, the bright!
 And our visions of to-morrow
 Are dimm'd with tears to-night,
 But with a gentler sorrow
 That thus they take their flight.

The old Year he is fled
 Away into the Past—
 While his requiem is chanting,
 And tears are falling fast,
 The New Year comes to scatter
 The gloom about us cast—
 With hopes as bright to flatter,
 As fleeting as the last!

JOHN McDONALD,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
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BARRISTER,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy,
Notary Public, and Master Ex. in Chancery,
COBOURG, C. W.

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191, St. Paul Street.

WM. EWAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 10, Saint Francois Xavier Street,

DEGS to intimate that he has Removed to No. 10, St. Francois Xavier Street, where he respectfully solicits a continuance of the Patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and for which he tenders his sincere thanks.

W. E. will receive, immediately on the arrival of the Spring Goods, a considerable addition to his present Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, in his line, to which he invites attention.

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CONFECTIONER,

No. 33, McGill Street, Opposite Upper Canada Stage Office,

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Italian Cream, Charlotte Russe, Blanc Mange, Calf Foot Jelly, Ice Creams, Soda Water and Ginger Nectar from the Fountain, Ginger Beer, in bottles.

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Price, *Seven Shillings & Sixpence* per annum, in advance.