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THE
ODD FELLOWS' RECORD;

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

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

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1846.

No. X.

(For the *Odd Fellows' Record*.)

GENTLENESS VERSUS SEVERITY.

How much more natural to man Severity is, than Gentleness and Kindness, is proven by the fact, that never mortal conceived the idea of governing mankind by goodness. The sublimity of the conception appertains not to earth. 'Twas heaven-born. Until Jesus taught, human ear had never heard such counsel; but it required the blood of Jesus to write, in indelible characters, upon the human mind, the inspiration from on high. Philosophers and Priests, for ages prior to His advent, had taught and preached: the former, the wisdom and morals of the schools, the latter, the virtues and duties of Heathenism;—but none conceived the thought of saying unto criminal or offender—"Go, and sin no more:" or, "Thy sins are forgiven,"—or "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." No, no! 'twas *natural* to man to *compel—to use force*. What! the High Priest forget himself so far as to weep over unrepentant, or even repentant, sinner! Forbid it, Pride of Man, and Dignity of Rank! But, Jesus appeared on Earth, and the glad tidings were heard, at first in whispers, in Jerusalem and Gallilee; anon, like the blast of clarion: now, the Earth, the Sea, the Sky, the Universe, illimitable space, may be said to be filled with the Holy—God-proceeding—accents: "Peace on Earth: Good-will to Man."

Yet, though nineteen centuries have passed away, since Jesus taught upon the plains and 'mid the hills, and in the temples of Judea; though, during that vast period of time, His doctrine has been constantly advancing, yet, so natural to man is it, to compel, to use force, in order (so he will tell you), to sustain virtue, preserve morals, and make true Religion dominant, that cruelty yet stalks over the Earth, relentless as a famishing wolf, or tigress deprived of her young; and there are Statesmen, and Legislators and Priests, yet heard declaring, notwithstanding the Bible is before them, that Severity is the one thing needful. Yes, though nearly nineteen centuries have been numbered with the things that were, since Calvary's Mount was covered by the Jewish multitude, gloating over the last throes of the expiring Christ, millions of those who call themselves His followers, His Disciples, still cling with the tenacity of the blood-sucker, or vampire, to severity, to punishment, to the infliction of death, as the sure means of making mankind, Virtuous, Moral, Religious, and Humane! Thus it is evident, that without Divine

aid and instruction, Mercy, and Kindness, and Gentleness, and Love would never have governed man—as they do now, to a considerable extent, and as they will eventually, altogether. Wherever floats the banner of the Lamb, the Dove, and the Cross, there Gentleness and Mercy have, in a great degree, displaced severity; even in those regions, however, even in Christendom, much yet remains to be done in that respect. The sun of Kindness and Benevolence is rising in the Heavens, but the Meridian is not yet near attained. It will continue to rise, however, (there can be no doubt of it) until its genial warmth is universally felt, and the great globe presents one vast Brotherhood.

We were induced to take pen in hand to make the preceding observations, by descriptions recently given in the newspapers of the day, of severity and cruelty to man, revolting to humanity. For one example, we cite the case of the Hussar, White. That unfortunate man was so terribly flagellated, that his back was as a butcher's shambles—the blood completely saturated his trowsers: he was conveyed in that state to the Hospital. The details of the whole proceedings were sickening to the senses. The unfortunate died; but whether the unmerciful flogging was the cause of his death, is doubtful. There can be no doubt, however, that the punishment was brutal, and that its effect (had the man lived) would not have been to reclaim, but to harden and brutalize. Punishment for the offence he had committed, (a most serious one against military discipline) was indispensable; but the punishment that renders the offender a worse man—a more desperate criminal—is punishment thrown away—lost—worse than lost. To reclaim should be the only object of all punishment; otherwise, it is cruelty,—and cruelty is crime. Unfortunately, there is a strong natural disposition to punish and inflict torture on those who irritate and annoy us, that pushes us on, almost all of us, to cruelty; and blinds us to the fact,—for fact it is, nevertheless,—that all punishment, whose object is not to RECLAIM, is a crime against Society—a crime against God! But for the blessed Gospel of Christ, we should not have known this,—but knowing it, as we do, how mortifying the proof afforded by perseverance in such acts of cruelty as that just referred to—of the terrible tenacity of the human mind to cruelty, suffering, torture and blood. However disgusting the details of the punishment inflicted on the Hussar, White, it is nothing in comparison with the

punishment practised in the Austrian Army; for example: "Desertion and other serious offences are punished by running the gauntlet. The soldier condemned by a court-martial to this punishment is stripped to the hips, and compelled to pass and re-pass ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty times, through one or several battalions of infantry, ranged in two lines face to face: the space between the two lines is three or four paces broad. Each soldier, furnished with a willow stick, strikes the culprit as he passes, with his whole might, on the bare back. As a precautionary measure, the soldiers are furnished with several sticks, in case of their breaking. If the unfortunate faints, and cannot any longer proceed, he is then laid on a bench, and the soldiers, passing and re-passing at the ordinary step, strike him as he lies. If he dies under the blows, which often happens, (as I personally witnessed in 1808 and 1809) they strike the body until the number of blows are completed. After passing a few times the length of a battalion, composed of from eight hundred to a thousand men, the flesh of the back falls off in pieces, and very often the entrails protrude through the lacerated sides."

If, after the punishment, the wretched creature is able to rise, he is made to drag himself to the commanding-officer, bow himself to the ground, and thank him in these words—*habe dand*—(receive thanks!) Is not that, good-reader, a picture disgusting and degrading, and worthy of the devil's hand? But thank God! Clemency is displacing Cruelty, and many years shall not pass away, before such horrors will be only read of in the melancholy history of "Man's inhumanity to Man."

That the criminal should be restrained (if unhappily beyond reclaim), there cannot be two opinions about; but shedding his blood, does not restrain those who behold the execution. The annals of crime demonstrate that fact. Then, why is he executed! If hanging a human being, or shooting him, will deter all who behold the awful spectacle from the commission of crime,—then the argument for putting to death is a good one,—but if the spectacle does not deter (and it does not), then is it a monstrous argument, most wicked and most false.

The cruel Persecution for religious belief, which has stained and disfigured so many pages of history, affords another proof, how natural it is to mankind to use compulsion, force, instead of kind persuasion and benevolent restraint. How many thousands of men and women have suffered torture, and even death, under the especial direction of men impiously and insolently calling themselves Christian Ministers! because they dissented, or were suspected of dissent, from the dogmas and doctrines of Churches or Sects! The fires of Smithfield are an example in point. The more were burnt, the more there were to burn; and so with the soldiery is it, the more are flogged, the more there are to flog. The fact is, man is an animal who will not be driven: he may be led, and is led,—but he will not be compelled to any thing. Gentleness, Mercy,

Benevolence, Kindness, are the sure conquerors of Vice and Immorality. They are the distinguishing features of Christianity, and may we be permitted to add, of Odd Fellowship. Would that all of us bore more constantly in mind that noble line of the Poet:—

"To err, is Human; to forgive, Divine."

In our Lodges, nightly, is the soft, sweet, voice of Gentleness, in melodious accents, heard discoursing of Benevolence and Good-will to man on earth. It is presumed, therefore, these observations are a proper offering for the *Odd Fellows' Record*, and as such, they are tendered.

H.

(For the *Odd Fellows' Record*.)

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CONVICT.*

BY "Y-LE."

CHAP. IX.—RETURN TO HOBART TOWN.—THE TRIAL.—AN UNEXPECTED FRIEND.—SENTENCE OF DEATH AND ITS COMMUTATION.—FELLOW UNFORTUNATES.—THE DEATH AT SEA.—A CONVICTS FUNERAL.—ARRIVAL AT MACQUARIE HARBOUR.—ANOTHER APPOINTMENT AS COXSWAIN.

BEING at length beyond the sound of the howling of the dogs, I again took my seat at the stern of the boat, the constables having placed me in that position in order that they might have an opportunity of watching my movements. By firing upon one of the soldiers, and also wounding one of themselves when they captured me, I was looked upon as a determined and dangerous character. They had promised the farmer not to use me harshly, but they took the precaution to have their guns laying alongside of them, after having loaded them with ball in my presence. Neither of them spoke a word, and my mind was busy enough in revolving fears for the future, to keep me in meditation, and thus the thought of again attempting escape had no place in my ruminations. The day was beautiful and calm, the little air that passed along the surface of the sea being just sufficient to catch the curling waves at the top, throwing them into beautiful and variegated particles as the rays of the sun descended upon them. Afar on the bosom of the ocean the eye might distinguish a lone and solitary sea-bird, buoyantly breasting wave after wave, and, like some aerial spirit after its mission to earth had been completed, it again soared aloft in its flight of sweet and blessed freedom.

My mind was full of gloomy fears, and I continued to muse until aroused by the loud voice of some one hailing the constables. On looking up, I saw another boat rowed by two men, who were proceeding in another direction. The strangers seemed to be aware of the errand on which my captors had gone, for no sooner had they come within a short distance of our boat, than one of them exclaimed—

"Halloo, Jack, you have nailed him at last."

"Ay, ay," returned the party who had been addressed.

"It would just have been as well for *him*," rejoined the other, casting a glance at me, "if he had gone back with the soldiers. I am afraid his neck will feel queer soon. Firing upon soldiers is generally paid with a dance to the tune of a muffled drum."

At this remark I inwardly shuddered, but being anxious to ascertain who the speaker was, I raised my eyes a second time for that purpose, when I discovered him to be the constable in whose hut I had passed the night previous to my encounter with the soldiers.

"He's a daring devil," muttered my tormentor, as he was about to proceed down the river, "so you had better keep an eye after him."

"Leave Gallows alone for that," returned my captor, meaning his other companion, the term implying that he had at one time escaped a death by the hands of the public executioner.

Gallows, who did not seem to relish the title, replied, with more feeling and warmth than I thought he possessed, "Why, Jack, you might have spared your breath there. It is not because you did not deserve it that you escaped a *leap*. Besides, you ought to have remembered the promise you made the farmer, not to hurt the prisoner's feelings with jokes of that nature. I have my suspicions, besides, that you could throw some light on the very robbery that this poor fellow was condemned to the chain gang for."

I eagerly waited the reply to this remark, as I imagined life or death rested on the discovery of the really guilty party. I was disappointed, however, as the other merely remarked, in a sort of half-offended tone—

"Why, what are your suspicions worth? I told you before that I knew nothing about it, and I tell you so again. You had better, therefore, mind number one, and not keep poking your fingers into other people's pies, when you know you are not thanked for it. As for hurting that poor fellow's feelings, I did no such thing. It was old Growler, and I am not going to stand out as his bully. Say what you like of him, but don't blame me."

The conversation here closed, and I again relapsed into a moody state, and only became aroused when the boat was within a few yards of our landing-place. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when we landed, and my wound being still of a frightful nature, I was placed under a guard and conducted to the hospital, and put under the care of the surgeon. The hospital being strictly guarded, there was no hope of a second escape; and even if I had seen an opportunity of doing so, with no prospect of reaching some place where I would have been free from pursuit, I do not think I would have attempted it, aware, as I now was, of the dangers by which a runaway is surrounded. I had been in hospital for about a week, my wound rapidly healing, when the keeper entered the room I was confined in, accompanied by my kind-hearted friend the farmer. After being satisfied that I was recovering, he told me he had come to town in order, if possible, to serve me. He had seen Captain W.'s daughter, who evinced much sorrow at my unhappy condition; and to show that her feelings were sincere, she had

accompanied the farmer to the house of one of the gentlemen who belonged to the party engaged with the natives. The farmer received their assurances that whatever could be done to assist me would be done. As soon, therefore, as he parted with them, he had obtained permission to visit me in the hospital. Before he left, he expressed his hope that I would, at all events, escape an ignominious death.

After the farmer took his departure, I was thrown into a new train of ideas. What even if my life were spared? my ultimate destination, from all the accounts I had heard of it, was such a horrid place that I could almost have wished rather to die at once than eke out a miserable existence, half-fed and almost naked, at Macquarie Harbour—subject to the most fierce cruelty that possibly could be exercised to a fellow being. Where, but in the grave, were my sufferings to end! Happy had it been for me, I thought, if my narrow bed had been made in that lonely spot where, with the son, I had laid the heart-broken mother. And yet how strange the feeling which imperceptibly creeps over us at times. "While there is life, there is hope," and dark and cloudy as my position seemed, these words occurred to me. They opened up a new source of reflection. At last I concluded that some chance might occur to carry me from the colony altogether, and enable me at last to end my days, my body being as free as my mind. With these consolations I anxiously waited the day of trial, which was now fast approaching.

At length the eventful day dawned which was to seal my fate. Various conjectures arose in my mind as to the probable result, but nothing certain could I lay hold of. The hour came, and I was summoned to the bar. I left the hospital, where I had remained since my arrival with the constables. Strongly guarded I was taken into court. I looked timidly around to seek for encouragement from some known face, but no one appeared to my wandering gaze. Before me sat the dreaded judge, and, at a table before him, sat the counsel. Alas! counsel I had none. At last my charge was read, and the voice of the judge sunk deep into my heart as he asked whether I was guilty or not guilty. I was charged with having escaped from my guards, and with firing two guns at his Majesty's servants while in pursuit of me. I knew I was guilty, and what could I say? With my head dropping on my breast, I replied that I was guilty. The judge, immediately after, passed upon me the sentence of death. Before I was removed, however, he asked if there was any one I knew who could speak of my previous behaviour. I answered, that the only friend I had was now dead; but, ere the words were finished, a stir was made near the door, and I heard some one call out, "Make way there, quick!" I turned my head towards the spot where the people were pressing back, and the first one whom I saw was the honest farmer, forcing a passage for Miss W., the captain's daughter, and her cousin, one of the young ladies who had accompanied her on the voyage. She was also accompanied by one of the gentlemen. As soon as order had been restored,

the farmer advanced and asked permission to speak in my behalf. Leave being granted, he stated, that while I had been in charge of Captain W.'s gig, he had various opportunities of conversing with my master, and that I had given the captain so much satisfaction, that he expressed himself willing to leave me in charge of all that was dear to him on earth, with the certainty of his orders being sacredly attended to. He said that I had also rendered some very important services both to Captain W. and some of his friends; but, as there were other parties in court who had been eye-witnesses of the scene, he would leave them to state their opinions of me to the court.

The farmer then withdrew, and immediately afterwards advanced with Miss W. The young lady was very much agitated by the novel position she was placed in, and it was some minutes before her presence of mind returned so as to enable her to proceed. Encouraged, however, by the judge, who had been intimate with her father, and had often met her in his company, she at last succeeded in giving some account of how I had conducted myself under her father. When she came to speak of the voyage, and the perilous situation in which all were placed, these statements calling up tender recollections of her dear father, she suddenly stopped and gave vent to a flood of tears. The judge ordered her a seat, when, in a short time, she again became collected. She detailed the whole of our proceedings during that trying conflict, and ended with a panegyric in my favour that would have done honor to a nobler man than I was. Miss W. said, there were other two parties in court who were attending, as she herself was, to show their gratitude for my behaviour at the period referred to, by testifying of the good opinion I had gained from every one who knew me, or had dealings with me.

The judge expressed himself satisfied, and, after a few remarks on my former behaviour, he said that the sentence of death would not be carried out, but that I must make my mind up to be banished for the natural term of my life to Macquarie Harbour. I was then removed from the bar, but instead of being conducted back to the hospital, I was taken to prison, to await the order for my removal.

My spirits were wonderfully buoyed up during the latter part of the proceedings in the court, inasmuch that I heard the sentence of banishment to Macquarie Harbour with something akin to indifference. Now, however, that I was immured within the walls of a gloomy, damp cell, the full weight of misery into which I had been plunged descended upon me in full force, and the first relief I found was in a burst of excessive grief. Here it was that I felt the keen anguish of being deprived of both kind looks and words, and for a fortnight I remained in such an excited state as to be bordering on distraction.

At length the prison doors were opened, but not to freedom. My guards entered, but not to protect me from molestation. They were opened in order to bind the fetters with which I was secured, to a host of other sufferers whom I was to accompany to Macquarie

Harbour. What a spectacle presented itself to my view! A number of human beings, the most miserable-looking imaginable, wedged together as firmly as iron could make them, their countenances dark and foreboding as the dreariest winter sky—there they stood pensive, sad, and sullen. They knew they were degraded beyond hope of redemption. They felt that they were no longer men, and that they were worse than the beasts that perish. Amongst the whole group, no one feature was discoverable that told of an immortal soul, but every lineament bespoke the despair of a damned spirit. Could I look upon such a scene unmoved? The effect was electric. I took up my position without a murmur, and in a few minutes, there I stood a fair counterpart of the rest of my unhappy companions, hoping nothing—fearing nothing.

The arrangements being completed, we were marshalled in order, and conducted to the vessel destined to convey us to our dreaded destination. As soon as we got on board, the whole party were driven below, and the hatchway secured, a small opening being left to admit a portion of air; and, during the voyage, which lasted a fortnight, the hatchway was only removed once a day, at the time we were supplied with victuals; and so scanty was our share, that not a few felt the cravings of hunger ten full hours previous to the next day's portion being distributed. One of the party died from the effects of former suffering, but his death was hurried on by the hard treatment received on board the brig. What a death-scene! One entire day preceding his demise he raved continually, uttering the most horrid imprecations. This was a fearful picture to me, but had I been the unfortunate person chained to him, I verily believe I would have actually gone mad. In the midst of his frenzy, he threw himself into all the attitudes of despair and desperation; and when he raised the arm by which he was attached to his unfortunate neighbour, his unwilling companion was forced to allow himself to be moved at will. His strength ultimately became exhausted, and he gradually sunk under his multiplied troubles, till death embraced the sufferer, and set him free from bodily pain. But his soul—where is it? There were many rough hearts amongst my fellow-outcasts—fellows who had been born-brothers to guilt and crime of every description—who, perhaps, in the prosecution of their ungodly calling, would not have scrupled to commit the crime of murder for the purpose of carrying their wicked schemes into execution, and afterwards soothed their consciences with the idea that their victim deserved his fate for interfering between them and their unjust desires, and would have looked upon the murdered party with cold indifference. Here the effect was changed. No sooner was the truth apparent that the poor fellow's ravings were hushed in death, than they became alarmed and uneasy. They dared not to look upon the corpse, their appearance showing that extreme terror possessed their inmost soul. This feeling was more strongly depicted in the face of the being chained to the body. His eyes stared wildly around, and as often as he ventured to glance at the object of horror, his frame quivered and

shook, the blood left his face, and he seemed as colourless and death-like as the lifeless form beside him. At length we were delivered from this unpleasant dilemma; for, fear having taken possession of each one, they gave vent to their terror in loud cries, which at last arrested the attention of some of the crew, who, upon inquiring into the cause of tumult, carried the tidings to the captain, who forthwith issued orders for the removal of the object of our loathing.

To die at sea is at all times a melancholy reflection, even under the most favorable circumstances. The burial of a seaman may have something romantic connected with it. The solemn toll of the bell may ring strangely in the ear while the chaplain or captain proceeds with the reading of the service for the dead. It may even be picturesque to witness the hardy seamen collected together to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed messmate. A tear may start to the eye of the on-looker as the gangway is opened, and the body, encased in a hammock, or "coat," is gently dropped into the ocean, leaving no mark to distinguish the spot where the sailor is buried; but all is soon over, and the crew return to their duty with the painful feelings depicted in their looks, that their own turn may soon come. There may be something romantic about such a scene—the clear sky above and the "blue sea" around; but the thought of being cast into the deep, far from the resting-place of our fathers, renders the idea desolate and lonely.

If this be true where the party has been honoured with all the punctilio observed on board ship, much more so is it where the party is esteemed unworthy of these Christian rites. A doubly-guilty convict—what could he expect? Nothing more than actually was performed. No sooner was the corpse lifted to the deck, than orders were given that the body should be thrown overboard. One of the seamen who had assisted in raising it from the hold in which we were placed, as soon as it was laid on deck, asked the mate what he intended should be done with it.

"What think you?—toss it overboard, to be sure."

"Won't you read prayers?" asked the seaman.

"Who would ever think of reading prayers over the body of such a rascal? Were any of our own people to drop off, it would then be a different matter, but it is of no use troubling ourselves with such a customer as this."

The seaman, thus baffled in his endeavour to get the body respectably buried, as he thought, was then ordered to call another man to assist him in tumbling the unfortunate convict overboard; which being done, everything resumed its wonted appearance, as if the body thrown into the sea, had never encased nor possessed such a treasure as an immortal soul.

Our lot was not of the most comfortable description, and the circumstance just narrated did not help to make us more easy. Although we knew pretty well the nature of the hardships to be undergone when we reached Macquarie Harbour, yet all wished the voyage completed. At length the port was made, and we were sent ashore; but all my ideas of the place fell greatly

short of the actual state I found the unhappy beings there in. Parties of them were in a state of nudity, while others were barely covered with rags. They seemed to be creatures who would scruple at no act, however outrageous. More than one, whose feelings of respect for themselves were not lost, loathed their position so much, that, to bring their sufferings to an end, actually committed murder. In such a place, and with such companions, will my readers wonder when I tell them, that I was taken suddenly ill, and had to be carried insensible to a hut. It was two or three days before I recovered; and when I got better, the pilot of the place, hearing that I understood a seaman's duty, ordered me on board his vessel, where I was installed a second time, into the situation of coxswain.

(To be Continued.)

MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

On Wednesday, the 23rd September, the interesting ceremony of presenting Grand Secretary Ridgely with a watch, took place in the Grand Lodge of the United States. The cost of the watch was \$385, and of the chain \$30. By the following description, an idea of the munificence of the present may be formed. The compliment to Brother Ridgely is as merited as it is rich and elegant:—

Description of Hunting Watch presented to P. G. M. James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in Grand Lodge, Baltimore, September 24, 1846.

The cases are very heavy and of beautiful workmanship; the edges or back and front are heavily chased of rich scroll work; in the centre of the front is the eagle, holding in his beak the three links; and in his talons the shield, and on the right interwoven in the scroll work, is the cornucopia, and on the left the hand and heart. On the back is the all-seeing Eye, and underneath the emblem of Charity. The face of the watch presents the jewel of the Past Grand Master, resembling a five pointed star, encircled by a splendid wreath of fifty-nine diamonds. The works are of M. I. Tobias' make, expressly to order, with sixteen jewels. The inscription upon the inside is as follows:—

I. O. O. F.

Presented by the G. L. of U. S. to P. G. M. James L. Ridgely, as an acknowledgement of merit, as an evidence of the affectionate regard in which he is held by the Order. September Session, 1846.

H. H. HOPKINS,	} P. G.	H. H. HOPKINS,	} Com.
THOS. WILDEY,		THOS. WILDEY,	
JONN. A. KENNEDY,		JOHN A. KENNEDY,	
	Sires.		of G. L.
			of U. S.

I. O. O. F.

Let others tread the thorny path of fame,
And earn by strife or politics a name,
Be ours the way of peasantry and peace,
Be ours the task to bid distress to cease,
To cheer the hours of poverty and pain,
To hear no voice ask for our aid in vain,
To take the anguish from the parting groan,
To hush the widow's low, despairing moan,
To glad the orphan's young and guileless heart,
And generous feelings cause in all to start,
No homage will we pay alone to state—
The good, with us, shall be the only great;
Though odd our name—though wrapt in mystery's
shroud,

Our acts—our deeds, will speak for us aloud.
By them alone we seek to stand or fall,
We hold the hand of Fellowship to all:
Could but the world our secret actions see,
Mankind one mighty brotherhood would be.

THE ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1846.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER.*

VII.—PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES: ESTABLISHMENT
IN CANADA.

ALTHOUGH the negotiation with the Manchester Unity, the unfortunate result of which has been recorded in the previous chapter, necessarily occupied much of the time of the Grand Officers of the United States, yet the interests of the Order under their jurisdiction, had been by no means neglected. A growing desire existed among the community to give Odd Fellowship a fair trial, and the consequence was a very large increase both of Lodges and Members. At the close of the term of office of Grand Sire Kennedy, in September 1843, the Order under his superintendence, consisted of twenty-two Grand, and three hundred and fifty-two Subordinate, Lodges, together with nine Grand Encampments, and seventy-three Subordinates. During the presidency of that zealous Officer, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which had been for some time extinct, was re-organised on a firm footing, and forms now one of the brightest jewels in the crown of our Order. His incumbency was also marked by the introduction of the Order into this Province, and as the circumstances attending that event cannot fail to interest our readers, we extract from the Grand Sire's Annual Address, the passage relating to that subject. We do so the more readily, as it shows how averse were the authorities of the Order in the United States, even under the provocation of having their own territory invaded, to enter rashly on any step that might seem an intrusion into the peculiar province of the Manchester Unity.

"On the 26th day of May last, a petition was received from P. G. George Matthews and four other brothers, accompanied by cards from Lodges under this jurisdiction, praying for a Charter for a Lodge to be located at the city of Montreal, in Canada, and to be hailed by the style and title of "Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1," of the Province of Canada. Three of the petitioners were personally known to the Grand Sire as worthy brothers, ardent in the cause of the Order, and eminently qualified for performing the duties devolving on pioneers. The capacity and fitness of the remaining two were strongly attested by well known brothers, and no doubt existed of the entire adaptation of the whole number for the distinction they claimed. By the terms of Article 1, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the United States, as adopted in 1833, and remaining unchanged at the present time, it is expressly and unequivocally provided, that "this Grand Lodge has inherent power to establish Lodges in foreign countries, where no Grand Lodge exists. Such Lodges shall work by virtue of a warrant granted by this Grand Lodge." No doubt can remain as to the assumed powers of the Grand Lodge under a constitutional provision adopted anterior to any difficulties arising between the two great branches of the Order. Not a single impediment or qualification is added as necessary to be attended to in granting a Charter for a foreign country, more than is provided for on application for one within the limits of the United States, to wit: That a Lodge cannot be established by the Grand Lodge of the United States in a

place where a Grand Lodge power exists unreclaimed. This prohibition is applicable as well within as without and every other requisite is as necessary for application, from without as from within.

The petition for the Lodge at Montreal was therefore deemed a constitutional application, and as such was considered. Article XIII. of the Bye-Laws, confers on the Grand Sire, Deputy Grand Sire, and Grand Recording Secretary, the power of granting Dispensations to Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, during the recess, subject to the approbation of the Grand Lodge. In cases of every-day occurrence, it has not been usual for delays to be made, in order to obtain the formal sanction of each of the three officers here named, two being competent for such act, it has ordinarily been performed by those whose signatures are necessary for the documents. But in a case so uncommon as this application, and involving, as it does, such various and important considerations, it was formally submitted by the Grand Sire to his colleagues on the commission. Each of whom returned an opinion adverse to an immediate issue of dispensation, under an apparent impression that the resolution of last session applied in some sort to the case in hand. On more mature reflection, one of the Grand Officers coincided with the Grand Sire, in his view, that the resolution adverted to, had entire relation, as it expressed itself, to the grant of "dispensations on proper applications coming from Europe," and that action on applications from foreign countries out of Europe was not prohibited, even could a naked resolution prohibit that which is provided for being done by constitutional provision. The delay produced in settling these preliminaries was extremely vexatious to the petitioners, who having been counselled to make preparations for working a Lodge, had not hesitated to incur heavy expense in fitting up apartments in a style equal to those ordinarily in use in this country. Under the considerations of the heavy expenses and liabilities of the petitioners, the undoubted authority assumed by the Constitution, and the powers conferred on the Grand Officers, by the Bye-Laws, a Dispensation was issued on the 29th of July, 1843, as prayed for, and entrusted to P. D. D. Grand Master Alfred Moore, of Rensselaer, in the state of New York, who repaired to the city of Montreal, opened and constituted the Lodge on the 10th day of August. By the return of Brother Moore, which accompanies this report, it will be seen that the location where this Lodge is established was ripe for an Order which carries with it the characteristics of universality. No less than eighteen persons of good standing in the community, were initiated within the first week of its opening, and every prospect of continued success presented itself."

The dispensation thus granted was promptly confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and a Charter bestowed in due form on Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1.

In the course of the succeeding year application was made for a Charter, by several brethren in Wales, previously in connection with the Manchester Unity, which was favourably answered, and there now exist one Grand and two Subordinate Lodges in that Principality, besides a Lodge in Stockport and another in Liverpool.

The establishment of the Order in this Province affords a resting-place of which we shall for the present avail ourselves. The rapid progress of Odd Fellowship throughout Canada is a point of too recent occurrence to be as yet fit matter of history; but there are various topics connected with this, as well as with the recent history of the Manchester Unity, and its introduction into Canada, to which we shall occasionally devote a paper under this title.

A few words may suffice to bring the history of the Order in the United States to the present date. Grand Sire Kennedy was succeeded in 1843, by P. G. M. Howell Hopkins of Pennsylvania, at the end of the whole term of office in September 1845, P. G. M. Thos.

Sherlock, of Ohio, the present Grand Sire of the United States. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication held at the above mentioned date, were presented to our readers in a condensed form in our number of last February, and a similar report of the important proceedings of the Annual Communication held last month, will also be submitted.

We cannot close off this paper more appropriately, or exhibit more strikingly the immense advance of our Order during the present year, than by the following Table, showing the different bodies of which it at present consists. A similar Table was presented in our third number,* made up to the end of last year, and a comparison of the two will effectually show how prosperous is our onward course. In the following statement we have embodied the latest intelligence to which we have had access, but most of the districts have here only the returns on the 30th June last; were our information complete a much larger increase would be shown. We give also the year in which the Order was first introduced into each District:—

DISTRICT.	DATE OF INTRODUCTION.	GRAND LODGES.	DEGREE LODGES.	SUBORDINATE LODGES.	GRAND ENCAMPMENTS.	SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS.
New York	1822	130	248	1	42	
Pennsylvania	1821	110	200	1	46	
Massachusetts	1820	16	117	1	23	
Ohio	1830	1	66	1	16	
Maryland	1819	1	48	1	8	
New Jersey	1829	1	44	1	12	
Maine	1843	1	2	40	1	8
Indiana	1835	1	36	—	—	3
Virginia	1833	1	35	1	10	
Connecticut	1839	1	32	1	9	
Kentucky	1833	1	29	1	10	
Tennessee	1840	1	20	—	—	3
Province of Canada	1843	1	20	1	5	
New Hampshire	1843	1	19	1	5	
District of Columbia ..	1827	1	18	—	—	4
Mississippi	1836	1	17	—	—	3
Missouri	1834	1	14	1	3	
Illinois	1836	1	14	—	—	4
Rhode Island	1830	1	13	—	—	3
Alabama	1837	1	13	—	—	3
Michigan	1844	1	13	—	—	2
Wisconsin	1835	1	11	—	—	1
Georgia	1842	1	10	—	—	5
Louisiana	1831	1	9	—	—	2
South Carolina	1840	1	8	1	3	
North Carolina	1841	1	8	—	—	5
Delaware	1830	1	6	—	—	1
Texas	1838	1	5	—	—	—
Vermont	1845	—	5	—	—	1
Iowa	1842	—	4	—	—	—
Florida	1841	—	2	—	—	—
England	1845	1	4	—	—	—
		2853	1128	14	249	

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We learn that the Grand Lodge of the United States, which has been in Session since the 21st Sept., adjourned at eight o'clock on Friday night, *sine die*. On Wednesday last, on the 5th ballot, P. G. M. Horn R. Kneass, of Philadelphia, was elected Grand Sire of the Order, which is the chief official station in the Association. Mr. Kneass is a citizen of Philadelphia, of high standing and respectability, much esteemed by all who know him. On the sixth instant, P. G. Master Thompson, of Massachusetts, having received the majority of all the votes polled, was pronounced duly elected Deputy Grand Sire. P. G. Master James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, was unanimously re-elected Grand Corresponding Secretary. P. G. Master A. E. Warner, was also unanimously re-elected Treasurer. The Order has cause for congratulation, at the judicious selection of officers, chosen to preside over its interests the ensuing term. From the Annual Report of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, we observe that during the past year the Lodges throughout the United States and Canada have increased to 992; that the number of new initiations were 32,316; suspensions 2,713; expulsions 493; Past Grands initiated, 8,500; and Past Grand Masters initiated 144. The revenue of the Subordinate Lodges during the year has been \$708,205 40 cents. The number of contributing members at present connected with the Order is 90,753. The number of widowed families relieved during the year was 817, and the number of brothers buried by the Order, 485. For the relief of brethren the amount paid by the various Lodges has amounted to \$154,247 52 cents since the last Annual Report, and for the relief of widowed families \$15,686 12 cents. The sum of \$3,674 25 cents has been paid for the education of the orphan children of deceased members of the Order, and \$22,786 2 cents for the burial of the dead. The total amount paid for relief during the year has been \$197,317. The increase of Lodges as compared with 1845, has been 307; of income \$252,228 16 cents; of members 28,900; of amount of relief afforded, \$71,956.

The following is the Report of the Maryland Grand Lodge for the year:—Number of Lodges, 32; initiations, 1331; suspensions, 189; expulsions, 14; Past Grands, 595; Past Grand Masters, 13; revenue of the Lodges, \$31,083; number of contributing members, 5,285; number of brothers relieved, 582; number of widowed families relieved, 79; number of brothers buried, 42; amount paid for relief of brothers \$7,152 48 cents; amount paid for relief of widowed families, \$3,687 59 cents; amount paid for education of orphans, \$1,772 54 cents; amount for burying the dead, \$3,361 10 cents. The total amount thus paid for relief by the Lodges of the State was \$15,973 69 cents. The progress of the Order is represented by the Grand Sire's Report, to have been very great throughout the limits of the Union, and no where more so than in Washington and the District of Columbia.

The most important item of business transacted, so far as we in Canada are concerned, is that which re-

Be not proud of voluntary poverty. He who despises the means of usefulness, despises social duty. One of the most sacred obligations of man, is to augment to the greatest extent possible, his power of doing good.

When thou lookest upon the poor, remember who has made thee to differ from him. If God has given to thee more than to others, forget not to share thy blessings with those who are less fortunate.

lates to the recognition of the Independence of the Order in these Provinces. From the subjoined Resolutions of the Grand Encampment of Canada, passed on the 11th ult., our readers will see the views entertained, and the course of action taken, on this subject, as well by that Body as by the Grand Lodge, which, on the 9th ult., passed a series of Resolutions, as nearly as possible in the same words.

1. *Resolved*,—That with a view to the permanent and general interests of Odd Fellowship, it is, in the opinion of this R. W. G. E., inexpedient that any branch of the Order established in one country should be subject for any longer period than may be absolutely unavoidable, to the legislative or other controul of a tribunal in name or fact belonging to a branch of the Order established in a foreign country.

2. *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this G. E., the existence and mutual recognition, as required by the principle above set forth, of a number of territorially independent or sovereign jurisdictions of the Order, the authorities of which should be bound by mutual engagement to the maintenance as well of the most intimate fraternal relations between the several branches of the Order under their respective governments, as of the principles and work of the Order in general, would tend to give to the organization of the Order a character of permanence and universality which it cannot otherwise be expected to attain.

3. *Resolved*,—That from the terms of the original Charter granted in the year 1820 by Duke of York's Lodge of Preston, to No. 1 Washington Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States of America; from the refusal, in the year 1821, of the authorities of the Order in Manchester to interfere to charter Franklin Lodge No. 2 within the limits of the United States; and from the express assurance conveyed by the subsequent Charter granted in the year 1826 by the G. A. M. C. in Manchester, to the R. W. G. L. of the United States, as then constituted, that in its government of the Order throughout the United States, it should be free from "the interference of any other country, so long as the same is administered according to the principles and purity of Odd Fellowship;" it is clear that the said principle was fully understood and acted upon by the authorities of that branch of the Order, as constituted during that period within the United Kingdom.

4. *Resolved*,—That from the provisions of the first article of the Constitution of the R. W. G. L. of the United States, whereby, after the declaration that that R. W. Body is "the source of all true and legitimate authority in Odd Fellowship in the United States of America," and "the ultimate tribunal to which all matters of general importance to the State, District and Territorial Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments are to be referred," it is further only set forth that the said R. W. Body "has inherent power to establish Lodges and Encampments in foreign countries where no Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment exists," and not that it claims any right of jurisdiction afterwards in such foreign countries, it is also clear that the said principle is fully recognized by the authorities of the Great Branch of the Order established in the United States.

5. *Resolved*,—That in the recommendation offered at the annual communication of the R. W. G. L. of the United States held in the year 1844, by the R. W. G. S. of that Body, to the effect that upon the formation of Grand Lodges in foreign countries, the same should be recognized as distinct sovereignties in the Order; and in the approval of this recommendation by the Special Committee of the said R. W. G. L. to whom the same was referred; this G. L. recognize evidence of the rea-

son of the said authorities to carry the said principle into practical effect.

6. *Resolved*,—That inasmuch as, by the institution in Canada of a Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, the organization of the Order within the Provinces of British North America is now so far advanced as to admit of its affairs being advantageously administered by a sovereign tribunal of Odd Fellowship exercising independent jurisdiction within and throughout the same; and inasmuch as, in the opinion of this Grand Encampment, the erection and recognition of such tribunal would not only without doubt essentially conduce to the future prosperity of the Order within the present jurisdiction of this Grand Encampment, but would besides secure its introduction, under circumstances eminently favorable to its rapid development throughout the Lower Provinces; and inasmuch as the branch of the Order here established, if thus independent of foreign controul, would have far greater facilities than it otherwise could have, or than any branch of the Order established beyond the limits of the British Empire can have, for spreading the principles and work of the Order in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the possessions dependent thereon, as also for acting upon the several bodies of Odd Fellows therein organized, with a view to the removing of the differences at present subsisting among them or between any of them and the I. O. O. F. as organized on this side of the Atlantic; the R. W. G. R. of this Grand Encampment to R. W. G. L. of the United States be, and he is hereby instructed to signify to that R. W. Body that this Grand Encampment concurs with the R. W. G. L. of Canada in its application for a charter to confirm the erection of such sovereign tribunal of Odd Fellowship for British North America, and to recognize the same as an independent jurisdiction of the Order.

7. *Resolved*,—That in concurring in this application for the reasons above set forth, this Grand Encampment takes occasion, as well in behalf of the body into which after the issue of such Charter it will be merged, as in its capacity as representing the several Encampments of the Order in Canada, to place on record its unreserved engagement to adhere to the principles and work of the Order, in concert with the R. W. G. L. of the United States, and such other sovereign tribunals of the Order as from time to time may be hereafter regularly constituted; to maintain at all times the most intimate fraternal relations with the several branches of the Order under their respective government; and until such time as the number of the regularly recognized Independent Jurisdictions of the Order shall admit of more comprehensive arrangements being made in this behalf, to receive the A. T. P. W. from the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, to accredit to its Annual Communications a Special Grand Representative or Representatives, to receive with becoming distinction such Special Grand Representative or Representatives, as the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States may in return accredit, and freely to interchange with it copies of desired Documents and Records.

8. *Resolved*,—That in order to the securing of perfect uniformity and correctness in the whole work of the Order under the arrangement above set forth, the R. W. G. R. of this Grand Encampment be, and he is hereby, further instructed to request of the R. W. G. L. of the United States, that that Right Worthy Body or its Officers should cause the fullest possible instruction to be given to himself and to the R. W. G. R. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in regard to the details of the said work, and especially in regard to the Higher and Past Official Degrees.

9. *Resolved*,—That inasmuch as it appears to this Grand Encampment to be inconvenient that a Sovereign Tribunal of the Order having Independent Jurisdiction, should be designated by a title which is also

given to one or two classes of Tribunals exercising a Superior Jurisdiction only in the Order and subject to its revision and authority, this Grand Encampment would suggest to the R. W. G. L. of the United States whether it might not be desirable to assign to such Sovereign Tribunals some other designation, and would propose (unless the R. W. G. L. of the United States see any valid objection to such course), that the Body which shall hereafter exercise the powers in question within British North America be recognized as the "Grand Chapter of British North America."

10. *Resolved*.—That in the opinion of this Grand Encampment it is desirable that for the several purposes, firstly, of adopting a Constitution for itself; secondly, of deciding the limits of the several Superior or Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment Jurisdictions into which British North America should be divided; thirdly, of chartering such Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments as it may be desirable in the first instance to erect in and for the same, or any of them; and fourthly, of enacting such forms of Constitution or other general Regulations as it may be deemed requisite forthwith to enact for the guidance of such Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments; the said Grand Chapter at its first meeting do consist of the several Officers (elective and appointed) of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, and of such other Past Grands, having the R. P. D. as may have been, or may be duly returned by the several Lodges and Encampments within this Jurisdiction, to be members of the said Grand Lodge or Encampment, in the manner prescribed by their respective Constitutions and Rules, or as may be duly returned in the like manner by any of the said Lodges or Encampments to be Members of the said Grand Chapter.

11. *Resolved*.—That this Grand Encampment hereby agrees that forthwith upon the receipt by the M. W. G. M. of this Jurisdiction, of a Charter from the R. W. G. L. of the United States in compliance with the application of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment thereof, and whether such Charter purport to recognize the Independent Jurisdiction of British North America as vested in a Grand Chapter or in a Body bearing any other title, the said Charter be held to be in lieu of the present Charter of the R. W. G. L. of Canada, that Body surrendering such present Charter to adopt the said new Charter in lieu thereof; and that it shall be the duty of the said M. W. G. M. thereupon to cause official notice of the fact to be given by the R. W. G. Secretary to the M. W. G. P. of this Grand Encampment, and also to the several Lodges within this Jurisdiction; and that, until such time as other provision shall be made in that behalf by the Grand Chapter, the present Seal of the said Grand Lodge shall be the temporary Seal of the said Grand Chapter, and the Officers and Committees of the said Grand Lodge shall be the Officers and Committees of the said Grand Chapter, and shall act in their respective capacities as though no such change of Charter had taken place, the G. M. and D. G. M., however, at once assuming the style of Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire; and that it shall further be the special duty of the Committee for the Supervision of Laws of Subordinate Lodges, to prepare a draft of a Constitution for the said Grand Chapter, and of forms of Constitution or other General Regulations for the guidance of Subordinate Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, and to report the same for the consideration of the said Grand Chapter, at its first Session; and forthwith upon the receipt by the M. W. G. P. of the aforesaid notice relative to the said new Charter, it shall be his duty to cause the same to be communicated by the R. W. G. Scribe to the several Encampments within this Jurisdiction.

12. *Resolved*.—That the first Session of the said Grand Chapter, be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the City of Montreal, on such day as the M. W. G. Sire

may appoint; the same being not less than six, nor more than twelve weeks after the date of his receipt of the new Charter as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the said M. W. G. Sire to cause a written or printed notice, stating the day so appointed to be duly despatched by the R. W. G. Secretary, not less than six weeks before such day, to the M. W. G. P. of this Grand Encampment, and also to the several Lodges within this Jurisdiction, and on the receipt of such notice by the said M. W. G. P., it shall be his duty to cause the same to be communicated by the R. W. G. Scribe to the several Encampments within this Jurisdiction.

13. *Resolved*.—That forthwith, upon the assembling of the said Grand Chapter, pursuant to such notice, the Dispensation or Charter of this Grand Encampment shall thereupon be held to be, and shall be, to all intents and purposes, surrendered to the said Grand Chapter; and it shall be the duty of the M. W. G. P., as soon as possible, to lay the same before the said Grand Chapter, and to move therein for the issue of such Grand Encampment Charter or Charters, as the Grand Chapter may see fit to grant; but the several Officers and Committees of this Grand Encampment, shall nevertheless continue to have charge of the other documents of this Grand Encampment, and of all books, effects, and references in their hands, until such time as other provision may have been made in that behalf by the said Grand Chapter.

14. *Resolved*.—That until such time as other provision shall have been made in that behalf by the said Grand Chapter, the same shall be held to act under the Constitution of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, with the exception of the second, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth, and seventeenth Articles thereof, and subject to the necessary changes of the Preamble and first Article, and to such modification of the third and sixth Articles, as shall devolve the duties of Grand Secretary on one person only; and likewise under the several Bye-Laws, Rules of Order, and other Regulations of the said R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, so far as the same may admit of being applied for the guidance of the said Grand Chapter.

The two sets of Resolutions were brought up in the Grand Lodge of the United States, during the Morning Session of Monday, and were referred to a Special Committee of Five, consisting of Representatives Kneass, of Pennsylvania; Robinson, of Virginia; Griffin, of Georgia; Thomas, of Ohio; and Thompson, of Massachusetts.

During the Morning Session of Thursday, the Committee reported as follows:—

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the application of the G. Lodge and G. Encampment of Canada, to be erected into a distinct Sovereignty, with powers independent of this Grand Lodge, beg leave respectfully to report—

That after a full consideration of the subject, with which they were charged, they are of opinion that it would conduce to the prosperity of Odd Fellowship in foreign countries, to relieve Grand Lodges therein located, of that dependence which Grand Lodges within territorial limits of these United States, must of necessity ever feel.

Marked as every nation is by its own peculiar form of government and system of laws and customs, whose influences branching through the entire body of the people living under them, are, of course, believed to be promotive of, if not necessary to the general interests, and indispensable to the pursuit of happiness, it is but reasonable to suppose that a Grand Lodge located in a foreign country would, in matters of local regulation and in the various details of well recognized and established ceremonies, encounter embarrassments calculated to retard its operations—waken its energies and ultimately to bring about de-

cay. Differing as nations do, as well in their policy as their institutions, it might be that a distrustfulness of an association like ours would be enkindled within some of them, unless, to each, there were confided an independent controlling power within its limits—and although the blessings of our Order are even now to a considerable extent felt beyond the borders of the United States, and upon foreign soil, there are already erected many beautiful temples dedicated to the principles of our brotherhood. Yet this success was not easily acquired, and may be ascribed to the indomitable spirit, the unbending determination and unflinching industry of the meritorious brethren who were charged with the pleasing duty of extending our principles, and who toiled on to the bright—the cheering hope—the earnest expectation that the Grand Lodge of the United States, whose object is the wide and effective diffusion of the blessings of our Order, would not forget that object in the contemplation of her present strength and authority; therefore

Resolved.—That the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada are hereby united and erected into a distinct sovereignty, by the name and title of "The Grand Lodge of British North America," and with power, in all matters relating to Odd Fellowship within British North America, independent of this Grand Lodge, except in the following respects:—

1. That the said "The Grand Lodge of British North America," shall not at any time hereafter in anywise, alter or repudiate any of the signs, tokens, passwords, lectures or charges, or any other part or portion of either the written or unwritten work of the Order, as known and practised within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

2. That this Grand Lodge reserves to itself the right to give to the said "The Grand Lodge of British North America," the annual travelling password, to be used within the jurisdiction of the said "The Grand Lodge of British North America," and both jurisdictions shall use the same travelling password.

3. The qualifications for membership in the Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction of the said "The Grand Lodge of British North America," shall be identical with those established for membership in Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved.—That a Charter in conformity herewith, be prepared and duly authenticated, and its delivery confided to the M. W. G. S. and G. C. Secretary.

H. R. KNEASS,
E. C. ROBINSON,
ROBERT H. GRIFFIN,
CHARLES THOMAS,
N. A. THOMPSON.

On the question being put from the Chair, of the adoption of the above Report and Resolutions, Representative Kneass explained that he had signed the Report, and concurred in all that it set forth; but that he entertained strong doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposed Resolutions, as it appeared to him that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the United States required amendment in order to admit of their passing. After some remarks by Representative Dunkin, this objection was most ably replied to by Representative Griffin; and the previous question was then moved by Representative Robinson, duly seconded by the Grand Lodge, and carried. The question "Will the Grand Lodge adopt the Report and Resolutions of the Committee?" was then put, and carried in the affirmative by the following vote:—

AYES.—Reps. Baldwin, Bayley, Beardesley, Desanssure, Drew, Dunkin, Egan, Ellison, Fosdick, Garvin, Greenwood, Griffin, Hoyt, Judson, Kellogg, McIntyre, McNairey, McRae, Marley, Marshall, Miller, Neally, (2 votes) Page, Parker, Parmenter, Reid, Robinson, Ropes, Salomon, Searfoss, Seymour, Smith, Stewart, (2 votes) Thompson, Veitch, Watson, (2 votes) Weld, Wells, White, Whitney, Wood, P. G. S.'s Wildev, Kennedy—47.

NAYS.—Reps. Alsop, Day, Glenn, Kneass, Patterson, (2 votes) Stokes, Thomas, P. G. S. Hopkins—9.

In justice to the minority, it is only fair to state, that their vote was distinctly understood to proceed from no objection to the policy of the measure, but solely from a doubt as to the constitutionality of the means proposed to give effect to it. At the opening of the Session a large majority of the Grand Lodge were doubtful of, if not more or less opposed to, the whole policy of the recognition of Foreign Sovereignties in the Order; but before the time when the Committee reported, this opposition had entirely given way to the considerations urged in favor of the measure by its friends.

At a later period of the Session, some interesting proceedings took place, of which we will give a fuller account in our next number, in regard to the relations of the Grand Lodge of the United States with other Independent Foreign Bodies of the Order; the Grand Lodge of Australia, in particular, being recognised as one of such Bodies.

Another measure of great importance to the Order, is that by which the term of official service in Subordinate Lodges is changed, from and after the first of January next, from Three to Six Months. On this point there was much discussion; and no doubt there will be diversity of opinion in this Jurisdiction in regard to it. We give below the Report of the Committee on the State of the Order, upon the subject, together with the division upon the question of the adoption by the Grand Lodge of the first of the Resolutions proposed by the Committee. It will be observed that the Representatives of our Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment voted, the former against, and the latter for, the proposed change.

To the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States:

The Committee on the State of the Order, to whom was referred certain Resolutions relating to the extension of terms of official service, report:—

That in regard to the subject-matter of the Resolutions proposing to extend the terms of official service in Subordinate Lodges, your committee are of opinion that the Order generally has manifested discontent with the present limited terms. The attention of the Grand Lodge has heretofore been called to this subject, and there is now upon the table a Resolution offered in obedience to instructions from a State Grand Lodge, which, if adopted, would establish six months as the duration of official terms of Subordinates. Your committee believe that a longer term of office than at present is allowed, will secure to the Order the benefit of riper experience—more extensive knowledge of the affairs of the Order—and better judgment in their administration, on the part of incumbents of office. It is also deemed important, that the commencement and termination of official terms, should be uniform throughout the jurisdiction of this R. W. Grand Body. Your Committee, therefore, trusting to the impression that the members of the Grand Lodge have satisfied themselves as to the expediency of the changes proposed, submit Resolutions to meet these, without offering further argument.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. PARMENTER,
J. W. STOKES,
WM. R. SMITH.

Resolved.—That from and after the first day of December, 1846, the terms of Subordinate Lodges shall be for the period of six months.

Resolved.—That the said terms shall commence on the first Monday of June and first Monday of December of each year.

Which was adopted; the yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:—

YEAS—Reps. Alsop, Baldwin, Bayley, Day, Drew, Dun-kin, Ellison, Garvin, Glenn, Greenwood, Griffin, Hoyt, Judson, Kellogg, Kneass, MacIntyre, MacRae, Marley, Miller, Morris, (2 votes) Neally, (2 votes) Page, Parker, Parmenter, Reid, Ropes, Searfoss, Seymour, Smith, Stewart, Stokes, Thompson, Veitch, Weld, Wells, White, Wood, Wilder, P. G. S., Hopkins, P. G. S.—41.

NAVS—Reps. Cook, Desaussure, Fosdick, Gilley, Hough, McNairy, Marshall, Moore, Salomon, Taylor, of Iowa, Thomas, Wadsworth, Watson, (2 votes) Whitney,—15.

The words "December 1846," were afterword's struck out by general consent, and "January 1847," substituted; and the second resolution, after being amended by striking out the words "first Monday in June and first Monday in December," and substituting the words "first meeting in July and first meeting in January," was then adopted without a division.

Official information has been received by the authorities of the Order in Canada, as we understand, through our Grand Representatives, of the action taken by the Grand Lodge of the United States for the recognition of the future Grand Lodge of British North America; and the Charter itself may be expected at no distant day. Its tenor and date (the 24th ult.) being known from the certified copy sent, we believe it is probable that the surrender of the present Charter of the Grand Lodge of Canada as contemplated by the Resolutions above cited, will take effect at an early day; in fact as soon as the state of the business of the Order will admit. Due notice of the step will of course be given as required by the said Resolutions.

The first meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America, we believe, is likely to take place about the month of January. It will hardly be possible for the body to meet to advantage sooner, as the Committee charged with that duty will have to offer at that meeting a carefully drawn up digest of the fundamental laws, which should be enacted by the Grand Lodge for the government of the Order within its jurisdiction.

(From the Golden Rule.)

The Grand Lodge adjourned, *sine die*, on Friday evening, September 25th, having been in arduous session five days. Two of the most important measures adopted were:—

1. The change in the term of Subordinate Lodges from three to six months. This was passed by a vote of 41 to 15. It is looked upon with general approbation, and will no doubt work beneficially. The change commences from the first of January, 1847.

2. The creation of the Grand Lodge of Canada into an independent jurisdiction, under the title of the Grand Lodge of British North America. This is one of the most important measures of the session. The reasons for asking it, will be found in the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada, in another part of this paper. They were deemed conclusive by the Committee that had the subject in charge, and passed by a large majority. The Grand Lodge of the U. S. surrender all temporal jurisdiction over them, reserving to itself the right to give them the A. T. P. W., so that the fellowship between the Order here and in Canada will remain unbroken. This measure will tend greatly to increase the prosperity of the Order in British America.

A resolution, that after the first of July, 1847, Lodges work in the 5th degree, was negatived by a large majority.

The choice of the Grand Sire for the ensuing term will, no doubt, meet the hearty approval of the entire Order. P. G. M. H. R. Kneass, of Philadelphia, will make an able and popular officer. The purple could not have descended upon better shoulders.

PRESENTATION.

On Friday evening, a special meeting of Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1, I. O. of O. F. was called for the purpose of presenting P. D. G. M. Thomas Hardie, one of the P. G.'s of that Lodge, with a very handsome gold watch and chain, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of that Lodge, and as a gift of remembrance.

The N. G. Henry F. J. Jackson explained for what object the meeting had been convened. P. G. Hardie was then introduced, and the following address read by the N. G. :—

WORTHY PAST GRAND HARDIE,—You are about to leave us; your departure is to your brethren a cause of lively and sincere regret; we feel that our Lodge is about to lose one of its best esteemed and most zealous officers, and we are happy in availing ourselves of this last opportunity of assuring you of the sentiments of respect with which you will always be remembered amongst us.

Since your connexion with Prince of Wales Lodge, which dates almost from its establishment, your concern for its progress has ever evinced itself, and its interests have ever found in you an earnest and a constant advocate. It will be gratifying to you to carry with you the conviction that your brethren are not unmindful of your services, but that your efforts have been bestowed where they have been appreciated, and are candidly and gratefully acknowledged.

Odd Fellowship is worthy of a portion at least of our best affections, and we know that it has a large share of yours. It must have been a source of constant pleasure to you, worthy brother, to have watched the rapid development of the Order in this Province following so closely upon its introduction; spreading like the rays of morning—imparting light and life to the social virtues—in-fusing grace and dignity in the communion of men—winning for itself so fair a name—gaining as it went stability and strength and associating with itself worth and talent and respectability.

In the establishment of the Order, as well as in the administration of the private business of your own Lodge, your services have always been readily accorded; and on the recent occasion of the formation of Lodges in the Upper Province, your experience and your abilities were of public utility. Our Lodge was proud of the selection of one of its officers for the important mission, and the Order at large acknowledged the efficient manner in which your charge had been performed.

You go to a distant country—to live under a different rule—to be influenced by new opinions—to yield obedience to new fashions. But where you go, there will be Odd Fellows; and Odd Fellowship knows no caprice of fashion—no change of opinion; its government is uniform—its laws are based upon truths, simple and immutable. Your brethren here have given you their passport, and your brethren there will receive you with cordiality and welcome. To make of mankind an universal brotherhood, as we well know was the primary object for which our Order was instituted—to this end all its best efforts are consecrated. In every Odd Fellow you will find a friend—in every Lodge Room you will find a home.

But Odd Fellowship, while it labours to remove those distinctions which circumscribe the affections of the heart, and those prejudices which narrow its sympathies, does not fall into the opposite extreme some times observable in classes and in individuals, who, while labouring to attain that which is remote, neglect that which is near; and while yielding to the transports of an extensive philanthropy which would comprehend the whole human family, can yet forget those who have the nearest claim to their sympathy and regard. We extend the right hand to all, but as Odd Fellows, we remember our own.

Brother Thomas Hardie, as a small testimonial of the esteem in which you are held amongst us, and as a token of our regret at your departure, the brethren of Prince of Wales Lodge beg your acceptance of this Watch. The gift is accompanied with their sincere wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

Signed, on behalf of the brethren of Prince of Wales

Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., at Montreal, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1846.

H. F. J. JACKSON, N. G.
WM. EWAN, Secretary.

To which P. G. Hardie made the following reply :—

NOBLE GRAND, OFFICERS AND BROTHERS,—That there are occasions that draw forth feelings of the deepest gratitude,—that call into action Nature's warmest impulses,—that cause a thrill both of joy and pain to vibrate throughout the system,—all must admit ; and such is this to me.

As one bound to you by the revered ties of Friendship, Love, and Truth, do I stand before you : as one that has always experienced at your hands those ennobling principles which Odd Fellowship inculcates, do I tender to you all my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Since my association with you, the warm hand of friendship has always been cordially extended to me,—the bonds of our Brotherhood thrown around to cheer me on my course, and unite us as those should be united, o'er whose head is unfurled the broad banner of our beloved Order.

And on this occasion, when I meet you, perhaps for the last time, to receive your kind farewell, I can but look back with pleasure to the time when I first was taught, that Odd Fellowship is a Society having for its aim a universal Brotherhood, based on the broad and noble principles of Faith, Hope, and Charity, crowned with the luxurious and unfading wreath of Friendship, Love, and Truth,—a leveller of distinctions—a safeguard to virtue—the widow's friend and orphan's protector,—and I have ever considered it as an Institution, the true benefactor of mankind. Hence are some of my warmest affections centered in Odd Fellowship ; for I not only feel but know it to be a Society capable of enlisting man's deepest sympathies for his fellow-man—of rendering our intercourse with the world at large what it should be—one of respect and esteem.

And when I look round and see what rapid advancement it has made, not only in this Province, but wherever it has been introduced, I feel that the day is not far distant, when thousands will acknowledge its social virtues, who are now its bitterest enemies. It is a time to be looked forward to with hope, when we shall see encompassed within the circle of its benign influences, all, worthy the name of Odd Fellow, and its proud banner floating throughout the length and breadth of the land, everywhere acknowledged to be, what it truly is, a friend to Peace, Harmony, and Morality.

In acknowledging the receipt of this grateful token of your respect and esteem, and of the approbation of the Lodge to which I have the honor to belong, allow me to say, I must consider it as a reward rather to my disposition, than to my efficiency.

Convinced that any expression of my thanks for the kindness and honor which you have conferred upon me, would fall far short of doing justice to my feelings, I can only request of you, brethren, to receive the assurance of my earnest and fraternal esteem.

On the inner case is engraved the following inscription :—

PRESENTED
TO
P. D. G. M. THOMAS HARDIE, P. C. P. & P. H. P.,
BY HIS BRETHREN OF
PRINCE OF WALES LODGE, NO. 1.
I. O. O. F.,
AS A TOKEN OF THEIR ESTEEM.

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1846.

Brother P. G. Hardie left this City on the 27th ult., for Chicago, and carries with him the good wishes of we may say every Odd Fellow in this place, who truly understands the interpretation of that title.

We should not omit to mention, that the R. W. Grand Lodge, duly convinced of the services rendered to the Order by P. G. Hardie, presented him with a silver snuff-box, bearing a suitable inscription.

PRESENTATION OF A STAR OR JEWEL TO
P. G. CHARLES F. CLARKE.

On Wednesday evening last, the members of Queen's Lodge were gratified by an imposing and interesting ceremony, namely, the presentation by P. G. C. C. S. DeBleury of a splendid Star or Jewel to P. G. Charles F. Clarke, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his brothers of that Lodge.

The Presentation Address, couched in the language of sincerity and esteem, was responded to by all who heard it, with sympathy and delight ; and the excellent reply of the recipient was highly characteristic of the man and brother.

The Jewel itself is a highly wrought piece of work, executed through the agency of brother Townsend, from a design by brother C. M. Tate. We subjoin for the information of those who have not seen it, a description of this *chef d'œuvre*.

A Star of five points, of highly finished gold, ornamented at the points of departure with the jewels appropriate to the Cardinal degrees, is charged on the obverse with, first, the Rose, embossed and finely wrought ; second, the Shamrock ; fourth, the Maple Leaf ; fifth, the Thistle ; and on the lower or 3rd point, Britannia, with Spear and Shield ; on the centre is the heart, enamelled, in the open hand. On the reverse, the points are ornamented with the insignia of the Offices which have been held by P. G. Clarke ; namely, the Pens, the Keys, Gavels and Hour Glass. On the lower point, the Crest of the Lodge—a Crown with the Union Jack. In a wreath, the centre holds this inscription :—

PRESENTED TO
P. G. C. F. CLARKE,
BY THE
MEMBERS OF QUEEN'S LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. O. F.
MONTREAL,
As a Token of their Esteem.

The Star is suspended to a piece of highly finished Scroll work, which flows from the Crown—the Crest of the Lodge. This Scroll-work bears the pin for attaching the Jewel to the coat ; from the extremities of this are suspended ribbons of frosted gold, meeting in the centre, and bearing the hallowed motto of the Order in varnished letters—Friendship, Love, and Truth ;—these ribbons are further ornamented by tassels of gold, suspended from the three mystic links, with the Star to the Ornamental work, which sustains it.

CHASTITY.

Chastity is the security of love, and preserves all the mysteriousness like the secrets of a temple. Under this lock is deposited the security of families, the union of affections, the repairer of accidental breaches. This is a grace that is shut up and secured by all arts of heaven, and the defence of laws, the locks and bars of modesty, by honour and reputation, by fear and shame, by interest and high regards ; and that contract which is intended to be forever, is dissolved and broken by the violation of this ; nothing but death can do so much evil to the holiness of marriage as the violation of the marriage vow, and the breach of conjugal faith.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

CELEBRATION OF CONSECRATION OF BURIAL LOTS, GREENWOOD CEMETERY, BROOKLYN.

We perceive by the last number of the "*Golden Rule*" that the celebration of the consecration of four burial lots in the above named Cemetery, which had been recently purchased by "Atlantic," "Fulton," "Eagle," and "Magnolia" Lodges of the city of Brooklyn, took place on Wednesday the 9th September. Invitations had been sent to the different Lodges in the vicinity to participate in the exercise; and at an early hour of that day, several of the New York Lodges clothed in full regalia in accordance with the invitation were present.

At about half-past ten o'clock, the procession began to move; and, with banners flying—accompanied with an excellent band of music, and clothed in the richest style of regalia, bearing the various emblems and paraphernalia of office—they reached the ground, on which a platform had been erected for the convenience of spectators. After appropriate exercises, the Rev. Brother T. B. Thayer delivered an animated and glowing address, illustrative of the principles of the Order, and descriptive of its various influences on mankind in general. We would be rejoiced to see our Lodges in this city following the example of the above named Lodges in the United States—an example which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

The Trafalgar Mount Cemetery, one of the loveliest spots on this continent for such a hallowed purpose, fleets across our mind as we write these lines; and we do not see anything to prevent our brethren of "Prince of Wales," "Queen's," "Commercial," and "Canada" Lodges in this City following the example of the members of the four Lodges at Brooklyn. The purchase of a spot in the Trafalgar Mount Cemetery by the combined Lodges in this city, for burial purposes, would, in our opinion, have one of the best tendencies possible; and we are certain that the day is not far distant when it will be our duty to record the dedication of such a place as we have just spoken, in connexion with the different Lodges in the city.

THE MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE brethren of this body, as had been announced for some time previous, in the public papers, celebrated their anniversary on Tuesday the 6th instant, by a procession and Soirée. The procession was not numerously attended, but the appearance of the members did honor to that portion of the brotherhood. The Soirée was held in the hall of the new market, which was extremely tastefully fitted up with ever-greens of every description available at this season of the year. Down the centre of the large hall were suspended three beautiful chandeliers, while on each side, numerous lamps were hung from the ceiling or joisting of the hall, with a profuse display of flags and banners, presenting to the eye from the entrance door a scene of the most pleasing description. The chair was taken by Stuart Derbyshire, Esq., supported on the right by District G. M. Mann, and on the left by the Corresponding Secretary Lambert. The proceedings of the evening

were opened by a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, which was followed by an address on the principles of the Order, by P. G. D. Wylie, which, as an excellent exposition of Odd Fellowship, we may be enabled to give in our next number. Brother Mackay then delivered a very able address on the rise and progress of the Order in Canada. The business of the evening was interspersed with various songs, duets and glees. Dancing commenced about eleven, and was kept up till five o'clock in the morning. We felt gratified to notice the presence of several of our own members at the Soirée, as it evinced that on whatever other matters we may differ with the Manchester Unity, we are one with them in respect to the feelings of friendly brotherhood which ought to exist between the two branches of the Order of Odd Fellows.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.

SIR,—As a member of our Order, I have often thought it was the duty of every one to lend a helping hand in supplying material for the *Record*, and I have as often regretted that it was not in my power to do something myself. Musing on this subject a few days since, I sat down to endeavour to write something, and I beg to hand you the enclosed as the result.

I beg to observe that I do not call it *Poetry*, but simply an attempt at rhyming; and it is at your service to use or abuse it as you think proper. In either case, I assure you no offence will be taken by

Yours in F. L. & T.

AN ODD FELLOW.

THE TRUE ODD FELLOW.

Behold the man whom duty calls,
To succour and relieve distress,
Sallying forth amidst the storm,
The sick and needy soul to bless.

His generous heart with love expands,
He feels a brother's woes,
And to relieve the heart that's sad,
The comfort of his home foregoes.

Should e'er the tongue of slander dare
Attempt to blast a brother's fame,
He foremost stands, his cause to plead,
And shield him from its deadly aim.

Nation and creed's alike to him,
He scorns distinctions thus to make,
His love extends to all mankind,
He loves man for his maker's sake.

Bound by the ties of brotherhood,
The link that binds both age and youth,
He proves that 'tis no empty sound,
The bond of Friendship, Love and Truth.

NEMO.

Quebec, 25th Sept., 1846.

[We thank our worthy Quebec brother "Nemo," for what he is pleased to call an attempt, and we trust it will not be the last. While on the subject of contribu-

tions, we are sorry to say that they have dropped in slowly since the commencement of the Magazine. We have in our fraternity, not only in Montreal, but in Quebec, Toronto and other places throughout the Province, men whose writings would adorn the pages of any Magazine; yet, few have done anything for us in the shape of contributing. It is, for the present, to such men we look for support, and to them we appeal—we trust our appeal will not be in vain.

We thank our worthy brother Montgomery for his "History of the Order" which our readers will find concluded in this number of the *Record*. Brother Montgomery left for Glasgow last month, where he will establish a Lodge in connexion with our Body here, from whom he carries a dispensation with authority to that effect.—Ed. ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.]

PATRIARCHAL ORDER.—Since the publication of our last number two applications to open Encampments have been received by the Grand Encampment;—one from Stanstead, and the other from Brothers at Peterboro.

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We are happy to learn that the recently established Lodge at Bytown numbers about fifty members. We commend the Brothers at the head of that Lodge for their assiduity.

#### THE SECRETS OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

The subjoined extract is from an address delivered before Crescent Lodge, No. 8, at the dedication of their new Hall on the 27th January last, by P. G. J. Randolph Burns. It contains much argument, and is very beautiful.

There is an objection to the Order, which we very commonly hear expressed in the shape of an interrogation. Why, it is asked, if Odd Fellowship is the admirable institution it is represented to be—and as is conceded, if its objects are as asserted—why, if the diffusion of charity, the greatest and most acceptable of the virtues, be the chief end of the society, is there so much secrecy about the matter? What need is there of it? Ah! this is the identical question which is so continually recurring, as well on the lip of the unreflecting, as of those who fain would be Odd Fellows, but for the apprehension of a "Black Ball." We will reply to it in a manner its importance seems to demand. And first, as Odd Fellows, we scorn to imitate the example of the hypocrites in the distribution of our alms. We see nothing in their rebuked conduct either to dare admire, or imitate. We aim to stifle the promptings of that frail humanity which clamours for the bestowal of alms in the sunshine, that the world may look on and applaud. Oh yes! and it constitutes the glory of the Order, that it distinctly eschews all ostentation and publicity in the performance of its duties. Well do we know, that it would much redound to the credit of the Order, in the opinion of those who know it not, if, instead of veiling the asperities of misfortune, we blazoned them forth in pompous commiseration, and exhibited the hand that relieves them. But knowing that our glorious Order rests on a better than such sandy foundation, we will still adhere to our secrecy, and instead of the laudations of men, strive to win that higher reward and purer satisfaction—the attestations of an approving conscience. What! is it sought to denounce Odd-Fellowship, because of its secrecy? Tell me, ye who venture this, any one secret of the ten thousand mysteries in which "we move, and

live, and have our being." Art thou a philosopher? reveal the secret of the seasons—or the process of reproduction. Art thou a chemist? resolve for me any one of the simple substances—or measure the tenuity of that invisible cement which binds atom to atom, and extending through the infinitude of space, holds the whirling systems in their paths. Art thou an anatomist? explain the secret of any one of the phenomena of thy science. And when thou hast resolved all, or any one of these things, then turn upon thyself, and be confounded in the mystery of mysteries. The poet but too truthfully speaks when he represents man as now being incapable of comprehending "his actions, passions, being, use, and end." A secret veil shrouds all nature in mystery. The rumbling of the awful thunder—the ceaseless noise of the resounding deep—the whisperings of the streamlet's breath—are mysteries. Mysterious alike the whirlwind and the zephyr nestling amid summer leaves. Mysterious are yon beautiful heavens, that shine with a pale light, but to conceal their secrets. Darkness is a mystery; and the last lingering sunbeam that gilds earth's highest projection, proclaims itself mysterious ere it vanishes into mystery.

From the humblest thing in the scale of existence, through every degree of being, from finite to infinite—from the meanest reptile that crawls the earth to man—from man to him that "dwelleth in secret,"—all is mystery.

We desire to silence forever this denunciation of our Order on account of its secrecy. It should be remembered that human happiness was supereminently provided for, by hiding the future amid the folds of secrecy. And what should this teach us? Why, surely, this much, at least, that a thing may be good, even though shrouded in mystery. This is the only concession we would ask. And now let us inquire whether this secret thing that may be good, is not so in fact. We shrink not from the examination, but advance to it in a spirit confident of success. Our glorious Order invites and courts investigation. It shrinks not from the light, but rather loves to bask in it, like a beautiful maiden, conscious of no imperfection.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 11, 1846, ½ past 7, P. M.

The R. W. Grand Encampment met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. W. G. P. Matthews, R. W. G. S. W. Hamilton, R. W. G. Scribe Hilton, R. W. G. Treasurer Whitney, R. W. G. Rep. Dunkin, P. C. P. Hardie, Rep. Sache.

Roll called.

Minutes of the Sessions of the 3rd instant read and approved.

P. H. P. Gilbert, Rep. Dyde and Rep. Edmonstone, of Hochelaga Encampment, No. 1, were introduced and took their seats as members of this Body.

G. Rep. Dunkin, as Chairman of the Committee on the Independence of the Order, presented the following Report and Resolutions:—\*

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, the Grand Encampment went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the above Resolutions.

Some time having been spent in Committee, the M. W. G. P. resumed the Chair, and G. T. Whitney, as Chairman of said Committee, reported as follows:—

The Committee of the Whole, to whom was referred certain Resolutions relating to the Independence of the Order in this Province, do report that they have carefully considered the same, and would recommend their adoption by this R. W. Grand Encampment.

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by P. C. P. Hardie, the Report of the Committee was received, and the recommendation adopted.

\* See Report and Resolutions at page 157.



Rep. Hilton, from Royal Mount Encampment, No. 3, was here introduced, and took his Seat as a Member of this Grand Encampment.

Rep. Dyde, on behalf of the Finance Committee, reported that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a former meeting of this Body, he had made application to Hochelaga Encampment for a loan of the sum of £75 for the use of the Grand Encampment; but such application not having been successful, said Committee requested further instructions on the matter.

On motion of P. C. P. Hardie, seconded by G. Rep. Dunkin, the subject was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The Committee having risen, and the M. W. G. P. having resumed the Chair, P. C. P. Hardie, as Chairman of said Committee, reported the following Resolutions, which, on motion of Rep. Sache, seconded by the Grand Scribe, were adopted.

*Resolved*,—That no Bye-Law of any Subordinate Encampment, relative to the transfer or loan of any funds of such Encampment, be held to apply as prohibiting, or in any way controlling, the action of such Encampment, in regard to any advance from its funds for this R. W. Grand Encampment.

*Resolved*,—That the Finance Committee be instructed to take measures to procure by loan from Members of this R. W. Body, any sum not exceeding £75, which may be required for its immediate wants.

On motion of G. R. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Hilton, it was resolved, That the words "Grand Chapter," wherever they occur in the 10th and subsequent Resolutions of this Body, on the subject of the Independence of the Order, be held as designating the Body which may be recognised as having Sovereign Jurisdiction in the Order in British North America, by whatever title the same may be designated by the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, and that until further provision be made in that behalf, such body be in fact designated by such title as the said R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, may, by their Charter, assign to the same.

On motion of P. C. P. Hardie, seconded by Rep. Edmonstone, it was resolved, That a Committee be appointed to procure the necessary Blank Books and forms, for the use of this Grand Encampment.

Committee—G. Scribe Hilton, G. Treasurer Whitney, Rep. Montgomerie.

On motion of G. S. W. Hamilton, seconded by Rep. Dyde, the Grand Encampment then adjourned, to meet at the call of the M. W. G. P.

W. HILTON, *Grand Scribe*.

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

Montreal, February 4, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, being the day appointed by the Constitution for the holding of one of the Quarterly Meetings.

Present—The M. W. Grand Master in the chair, R. W. G. Warden, R. W. G. Secretary, W. G. Marshall.

Also, Present—P. G. G. P. Dickson, Queen's Lodge, No. 2; P. G. J. Cushing, Commercial Lodge, No. 5.

Roll called.

Absent—R. W. D. G. Master, R. W. G. Treasurer, R. W. G. Chaplain (absent from town), W. G. Conductor, G. Guardian (owing to sickness).

The Grand Secretary presented the following Credentials of P. G. H. H. Whitney, of Queen's Lodge, No. 2, of P. G. E. L. Montizambert, of Albion Lodge, No. 4, which were referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns.

P. G. G. P. Dickson, acting as Grand Guardian, having announced to the Chair that P. G. H. H. Whitney was in waiting, the Chairman of the Committee of Elections and Returns, reported verbally, his Credentials to be correct; whereupon he was admitted, and being introduced by P. G. J. Cushing, acting as Conductor, took his Seat as one of the Representatives of Queen's Lodge, No. 2; having been previously instructed in all the Degrees by the R. W. Grand Warden.

The Grand Secretary then presented the following Credentials—of P. G. Wm. Slack, of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1; of P. G. John G. Gilman, of Oriental Lodge, No. 7,

which were referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns.

P. G. J. G. Gilman was then introduced by P. G. J. Cushing, acting as Grand Conductor, and took his Seat as one of the Representatives of Oriental Lodge, No. 7, having been previously instructed in all the Degrees by the R. W. Grand Warden.

On motion of P. G. H. H. Whitney, seconded by P. G. Job Cushing, the Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet again this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary*.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1846.—3 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The M. W. Grand Master,—in the Chair—R. W. G. Warden, R. W. G. Secretary, W. G. Marshall.

Also Present—P. G. G. P. Dickson, H. H. Whitney, Queen's Lodge, No. 2; J. Cushing, Commercial Lodge, No. 5; John G. Gilman, Oriental Lodge, No. 7.

The Committee on Elections and Returns presented the following Report:—

The Committee on Elections and Returns beg leave to Report on Certificates of P. G. E. L. Montizambert, from Albion Lodge, No. 4, that they find the same correct; and recommend that the Past Official and Grand Lodge Degrees be conferred on said Brother, and he be allowed to take his Seat as a Representative of Albion Lodge, to which he has been formally elected.

(Signed)

M. H. SEYMOUR,  
G. P. DICKSON.

On motion of P. G. G. P. Dickson, seconded by P. G. H. H. Whitney, the Report was accepted, and the recommendation concurred in.

Whereupon P. G. G. P. Dickson, acting as Grand Guardian, having announced P. G. E. L. Montizambert to be in waiting, the R. W. Grand Warden withdrew, and having returned and reported that he had instructed him in all the Degrees, he was admitted; and being introduced by P. G. J. Cushing, acting as Conductor, took his Seat as one of the Representatives of Albion Lodge, No. 4.

The Grand Secretary presented and read several communications which he had received during the recess.

Whereupon, P. G. W. A. Selden, seconded by P. G. G. P. Dickson, moved, That the said Communications be referred to a Special Committee of Three, in the absence of the Committee on Correspondence—which was negatived.

The Grand Secretary presented and read several Accounts, which, on motion, were ordered to be laid on the table, in the absence of all the Members of the Committee of Finance.

The M. W. Grand Master intimated that he had prepared an Appeal to present to this R. W. Grand Lodge, against the decision of N. G. of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, in which that Officer was sustained by his Lodge in declaring a motion which he had presented to be out of order, upon insufficient grounds, and the M. W. Grand Master, having with the assent of this Grand Lodge, briefly explained the matter at issue,

It was moved by P. G. W. A. Selden, seconded by P. G. G. P. Dickson, That the M. W. Grand Master do avail himself of the earliest opportunity of handing all the documents appertaining to the said Appeal, to the Committee on Grievances of Subordinate Lodges, not any Members of the said Committee being present—which was carried.

P. G. E. L. Montizambert, seconded by P. G. W. A. Selden, offered the following Resolution, which was concurred in.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is desirable that this Lodge Room should not be used for any other purposes, but those of the Order.

On motion of P. G. M. H. Seymour, seconded by P. G. G. P. Dickson, this R. W. Grand Lodge was then adjourned in proper form, until to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary*.

Montreal, 5th February, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge assembled this afternoon at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

There not being a quorum present, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge adjourned, to meet to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary*.



### DIRECTORY.

#### OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF CANADA.

MONTREAL.

P. C. P. George Matthews, *M. W. G. P.*  
 P. H. P. J. R. Healey, *M. E. G. H. P.*  
 P. C. P. R. H. Hamilton, *R. W. G. S. W.*  
 P. C. P. Wm. Hilton, *R. W. G. Scribe.*  
 P. C. P. H. H. Whitney, *R. W. G. Treasurer.*  
 P. H. P. J. M. Gilbert, *G. J. W.*  
*Grand Representative, C. Dunkin.*

#### OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

MONTREAL.

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

W. M. B. Hartley, } *M. W. P. G. Masters.*  
 William Rodden, }

Peter Sheppard, D. D. G. M. for the District of Quebec.  
 Joseph C. Chase, D. D. G. M. for the District of St. Francis, C. E.  
 E. Murney, D. D. G. M. for the District of Victoria, C. W.

#### HOCHELAGA ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

John O. Brown, C. P. | John Dyde, S. W.  
 C. C. S. DeBleury, H. P. | A. S. Menzies, Scribe,  
 J. A. Perkins, F. Scribe.

#### STADACONA ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 2.

QUEBEC.

John R. Healey, C. P. | J. Maclaren, Scribe.  
 A. Joseph, H. P. | Phillip Lesweuer, F. Scribe.  
 Samuel Wright, S. W. | William Holehouse, Treasurer.

#### ROYAL MOUNT ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL.

Christopher Dunkin, C. P. | Andrew Wilson, Scribe.  
 John Irvine, H. P. | S. G. Patton, F. Scribe.  
 John Sproston, S. W. | John Murray, Treasurer.  
 James Gibson, J. W.

#### ST. LOUIS ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 4.

QUEBEC.

J. A. Sewell, M. D., C. P. | William Tims, Scribe.  
 Francis Bowen, H. P. | Robert Gilmor, F. Scribe.  
 A. C. Buchanan, S. W. | A. G. Pentland, J. W.

#### WELLINGTON ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 5.

TORONTO.

S. B. Campbell, C. P. | A. H. Coulson, Scribe.  
 Geo. P. Dickson, H. P. | Q. Quaffe, F. Scribe.  
 W. H. Boulton, S. W. | F. J. Preston, Treas.  
 S. B. Fairbanks, J. W.

#### VICTORIA DEGREE LODGE.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

C. C. S. DeBleury, N. G. | J. M. Gilbert, P. G.  
 Christopher Dunkin, A. N. G. | John Dyde, V. G.  
 H. H. Whitney, D. A. N. G. | John Murray, Secretary,  
 A. H. David, Treasurer.

#### PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

H. F. J. Jackson, P. G. | J. Williamson, Secretary.  
 Andrew Wilson, N. G. | D. Mair, P. Secretary,  
 W. Ewan, V. G. | J. Fletcher, Treasurer.

#### QUEEN'S LODGE.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL.

George McIver, P. G. | Chas. M. Tait, Secy.  
 W. Sache, N. G. | H. Dickinson, Treasurer.  
 Wm. Easton, V. G. | J. H. Isaacson, P. Secy.

#### PRINCE ALBERT LODGE.—NO. 3.

ST. JOHNS.

List not received.

#### ALBION LODGE.—NO. 4.

QUEBEC.

Abraham Joseph, P. G. | J. Maclaren, N. G.  
 Wm. Bennett, V. G. | John C. Fisher, Secretary,  
 John Watt, Treasurer.

#### COMMERCIAL LODGE.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL.

W. Sutherland, P. G. | Andw. H. Armour, Secretary.  
 Jas. Moir Ferres, N. G. | E. T. Taylor, P. Secretary.  
 Arch. H. Campbell, V. G. | J. G. Horne, Treasurer.

#### VICTORIA LODGE.—NO. 6.

BELLEVILLE.

Francis McAnany, P. G. | E. W. Holton, P. Secy.  
 Smith Bartlet, N. G. | B. Dougall, Secy.  
 Merrick Sawyer, V. G. | F. Davy, Treasurer.

#### ORIENTAL LODGE.—NO. 7.

STANSTEAD.

Austin T. Foster, N. G. | H. F. Prentiss, Secretary.  
 H. Bailey Terrill, P. G. | Joseph C. Chase, P. Secretary.  
 T. Lee Terrill, V. G. | John A. Pierce, Treasurer.

#### CANADA LODGE.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL.

John Young, P. G. | John Smith, Secretary.  
 James Gibson, N. G. | W. Macfarlane, P. Secretary.  
 F. B. Matthews, V. G. | John Murray, Treasurer.

#### BROCK LODGE.—NO. 9.

BROCKVILLE.

John Rhynas, P. G. | Edmund Perry, Secretary.  
 Thomas Reynolds, N. G. | W. Arnold, P. Sec.  
 Thomas E. Cribb, V. G. | R. H. Street, Treas.

#### CATARAQUI LODGE.—NO. 10.

KINGSTON.

List not received.

#### PRINCE EDWARD LODGE.—NO. 11.

PICTON.

Jas. R. Wright, P. G. | Robt. Ramsay, P. Secy.  
 D. L. Fairfield, N. G. | Alex. Macallister, Secretary.  
 W. H. Wallace, V. G. | D. B. Stevenson, Treas.

#### ONTARIO LODGE.—NO. 12.

COBOURG.

List not received.

#### OTONABEE LODGE.—NO. 13.

PETERBORO.

List not received.

#### HOPE LODGE.—NO. 14.

PORT HOPE.

M. F. Whitehead, P. G. | John Smart, P. Secy.  
 George C. Ward, N. G. | Thos. Turner, Secretary.  
 Jonathan Short, V. G. | D. Smart, Treas.

#### TECUMSEH LODGE.—NO. 15.

TORONTO.

S. B. Campbell, P. G. | G. H. Cheney, V. G.  
 Richd. Kneeshaw, N. G. | E. F. Whitmore, Secretary.  
 R. Brewer, Treasurer.

#### UNION LODGE.—NO. 16.

ST. CATHERINES.

List not received.

#### BURLINGTON LODGE.—NO. 17.

HAMILTON.

List not received.

#### ST. FRANCIS LODGE.—NO. 18.

CORNWALL.

J. F. Pringle, P. G. | E. H. Parker, Secretary.  
 L. N. Putnam, N. G. | J. R. Ault, P. Secretary.  
 A. McDougall, V. G. | W. J. Pitts, Treas.

#### MERCANTILE LODGE.—NO. 19.

QUEBEC.

Samuel Wright, N. G. | W. Tims, V. G.  
 John Racey, P. G. | Alex. Fraser, Sec.  
 Joseph Hamel, Treasurer.

#### OTTAWA LODGE.—NO. 20.

BYTOWN.

George Lyons, P. G. | Thomas Hunton, V. G.  
 Robt. Harvie, N. G. | John McDonald, Secy.  
 Z. Wilson, Treas.