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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, NOVEMBER, 1846.

No. XI.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CONVICT.*

BY "Y-LE."

CHAP. X.—MACQUARIE HARBOUR AND ITS INHABITANTS.
—THE PILOT.—A MURDER, AND SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY PARTY.—EVACUATION OF THE HARBOUR.—SIGNS OF INSUBORDINATION.—A CONSPIRACY AND PLAN OF ESCAPE.

Although installed as coxswain of the pilot boat, it must be borne in mind that, in whatever situation a convict may be placed at Macquarie Harbour, the stern eye of a task-master is ever over him. There is no rest nor relaxation during the hours allotted to work. No communing with their fellow-sufferers. The day's task accomplished, they are driven like so many animals to their sleeping places. In fact, all interest in the surrounding world becomes deadened, and at last completely dies away. It will not, therefore, be imagined that my position, although called upon to perform the duties of a seaman, was one of an easy nature. The pilot was very much addicted to intemperance, and often, while under the influence of intoxication, he made me suffer some punishment I did not deserve.

When I looked around me, however, I found I was much better situated than many who were probably as good as myself, but whose treatment was far different to that which I experienced. The lash was continually over them; whereas, unless when the pilot had been drinking, I was comparatively easily dealt with. This treatment, as I have before stated, drove some of them to be guilty of offences of an aggravated nature, in order to get rid of life. An instance of this occurred a short time after I arrived. The poor fellow implicated, as I afterwards understood, belonged to a very good family in England, but had paid too much attention to the deceits and frauds carried on at the great races and gambling tables in England. At last he connected himself with a company of notorious characters, and his interest became so much mixed up with their proceedings, that, when two of the company were arrested for a robbery, it came out that he had been one of the perpetrators. For a long time he eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law, till at last he was secured, and ultimately banished to Botany Bay. After his arrival there he met with some of his old associates in crime, who, even in banishment, carried on

their vicious practices, and he became mixed up with their depravities a second time. At this point he changed his master, and was hired as a servant to a gentleman in the country. Here he was guilty of appropriating some articles to his own use belonging to his master, for which crime he was sent to Macquarie Harbour. The usage he experienced, contrasted to his mode of life and the luxuries he enjoyed while at home, wrought so much upon his mind, that one day, while he and another convict were engaged at some laborious work, he took advantage of the momentary absence of the guard, to make an attack upon his neighbour, whom he knocked to the earth with a billet of wood, and then seizing a rough-edged stone, completed his work of murder. So well and fatally had he completed his dreadful scheme, that on the return of the guard, the person who had been attacked was found to be dead. In answer to the guard's interrogatories, all the satisfaction received from the guilty perpetrator was a loud string of execrations; then suddenly recollecting himself, he resumed a calmness in his manner, in the meantime advancing forward to the soldier. His motions, however, were watched, and just as he was about to spring upon the guard, that party levelled his piece and shot him dead on the spot.

Nor was this a solitary instance of poor wretches endeavouring to shake off the tyranny by which they were oppressed, either by self-destruction or a breach of rules, which they well knew would end in their sufferings being terminated by an unnatural death.

In the situation of coxswain I continued till the evacuation of the settlement, experiencing troubles and trials of the most afflicting nature. No night passed over without the pilot being drunk. In this state he would often come to where the men were lying, and the first one he came across he generally struck, or if he had nothing in his hand, the unfortunate object received the full weight of the pilot's body by being jumped upon or kicked. If the poor fellow groaned under the pain of such treatment, he was forced, in order to escape a repetition, to obey some useless command given by the brutal wretch. Nor dared a single person to show sympathy for the wronged man, for fear of being tied up and lashed. This punishment I suffered twice in my attempts to expostulate with the low, brutal, petty tyrant, on account of his cruelty. For our own sakes, therefore, we were obliged to stifle our wrath, which, but for the soldiers on board, would have

* Continued from page 155.

risen to a pitch beyond his power to allay, and must have ended in his destruction.

If ever there was a time when I would have run the risk of escaping, even to undergo all and more than I had previously done, it was during my sorrowful sojourn in this dreadful spot. We had no opportunity of conversing together, but there was a language in the eye that told each other's self-communings—a language not to be misunderstood by those who bear an accumulated weight of sorrow and trouble: it, too, was the language of truth, for it came glancing forth pure from the heart, and as we met each other's gaze, the sentiment expressed by all was, "I wish for liberty."

At length the day opened upon us which laid the foundation of this wish being granted. Orders had arrived that the prisoners were all to be removed, and Macquarie Harbour evacuated. On the 12th of January 1834, we received orders to prepare for leaving—nine years, within two months, of what I may call my captivity, for captive I had been latterly. What were the feelings of myself and miserable companions, at this unexpected intelligence, can scarcely be described; but this much I may state, we cared not whither we were taken, as we knew our condition could not be altered for the worse. Still there was a feeling within, of brighter days—a hope that we might escape. This hope became so strong, that those whose hearts had for long been strangers to every thing else but sorrow, now possessed a spark of pleasure. Countenances long formed to speak despair, were now lighted up with a glimpse of animation and liveliness. To a universal feeling of this kind which seemed to enter and pervade all the prisoners, am I indebted for the liberty I now enjoy. But I must return to the manner in which we effected our perilous escape.

The day previous to our embarkation was employed in collecting together all the government stores, carrying them on board a small brig intended to convey us we knew not where. In the discharge of this duty, we had no guard placed over us, the soldiers being stationed at convenient distances between the shore and the works to see that every thing was done in order. At first we only glanced at one another, as opportunity offered, then we whispered, and at last a leading spirit or two might be seen, screened by some intervening object, engaged in close conversation.—The nature of these conversations was only known at the time to the parties themselves, but the rest saw sufficient to convince them there was something of importance going forward, and that the subject of our whisperings was likely to become an affair that all would be necessarily engaged in.

In this state matters continued till the darkness and the voices of our guards called us from labour, to experience a night of extreme suspense—at least if I may be allowed to judge of the feelings of those who were my companions from the state of my own mind. Dark and gloomy as the scene around had been, there was a gleam of sunshine, as it were, before me afar off. I hoped the master spirits of the convict colony might be able, if assisted by the others, and opportunity of-

fering, to work out our release, and that soon I would be able to place my foot on some other shore in liberty, without the fear of being hunted down, and that by honest endeavours I might yet live to enjoy a freedom long unknown to me, in being allowed to follow the dictates of my own conscience in earning a subsistence by whatever means was in my power. Such thoughts as these were busy with my brain during the whole of that night, and although narrowly watched and strongly guarded, I yet hoped that some fortunate circumstance would occur to bring our tyrannical rulers to a sense of the cruelty we had experienced, and also enable us to bid them farewell.

On the following morning we were aroused to a renewal of our labours, and by mid-day all was ready for our going on board. Previous to this order we were all marshalled in the same style as we had been the morning I left Hobart Town. Every one being found at his post, we proceeded on board the vessel with our hard task-master, the pilot, as captain. Towards night we made the Heads at the entrance to the harbour, but the surf was so heavy, beating violently over the bar, that he did not venture to cross it. Orders were consequently given for making all snug for the night. In order to accomplish this, the prisoners were left pretty much at liberty, as they had to assist in working the vessel. To secure her from being driven from her anchor, the brig had to be moored head and stern on, as the current was at the time running at the rate of seven knots an hour. When this was accomplished, all hands, with the exception of a guard and the anchor watch, retired to rest, in order either to dream of present misery or coming freedom.

On the following morning at five o'clock, all hands were called up. The surf still continued beating over the bar as violently as ever. There was therefore little hope of our proceeding immediately to sea. From the hurried manner we had been ordered from the colony, our small portion of clothes, or rather rags, which only half covered us, were in a very filthy state. The captain thought the time the vessel lay at anchor could not be better employed than in sending us ashore to wash our rags. A boat was therefore ordered off with a party of prisoners to perform this necessary piece of work. Fortunately, I was of the number, and no sooner were we landed and left to ourselves, than the means of our escape became the subject of conversation. One of the leaders in the conversation of the previous day opened the subject by observing, that it was shameful for so many men to suffer, as we had been compelled to do, by the orders of one man.

"You mean that monster, the pilot, I suppose," said another. "It is not only shameful, but degrading even to us; and I, for one, say, if there is a means to get rid of him and the red-coats, why, let me understand it, and my hand will not be backward in doing its share of the work."

"Here's another," eagerly cried the whole of the party at once.

"Easy, brothers," said I. "There is no one present would be more willing to join in such a scheme, were

it practicable, than myself; but there is one condition I wish to make, before proceeding farther."

"Name it," said the leader, with a look of suspicion.

"There shall be no blood shed, I replied. My hands have never yet taken the life of a fellow-being; and, horrid as our condition has been, I, for one, will not consent to the taking away of life. Upon this condition alone will I join you in wresting our liberties from the hands of a tyrant."

"I am of the same opinion," said another, "only with this difference, that should we be compelled to fight in self-defence, why, rather than be again taken, I am willing to do my best, even at the expense of bloodshed, but let there be no cool calculated murder."

The recollection of my having fired the pistol at the constable came with force to my mind, and unwilling as I was to risk the chance of periling any man's life, I saw that our escape could scarcely be accomplished without a possibility of being placed in a position where, in self-defence, a blow might be struck. To the above proposition I therefore agreed. This being the seeming wish of all my companions, the next step discussed was our mode of procedure. There were twelve men on board the brig, well armed, while our number was no more, having neither arms nor ammunition nor any other weapon in our power. The person who had first spoken said he had, with another prisoner then on board, weighed all the chances of an attempt to take the brig; he therefore proposed that this should be done. Each person was anxious to hear what plan he would adopt, as they could not see how it was at all possible. He then laid down the following as his method:—

"As soon as we have got through with our present work," said he, "we will then go on board, each man conducting himself as if nothing was intended. If there be any soldiers on deck, we will invite them under hatches to hear a song. Let us succeed in this point, and the rest can easily be managed. As for the captain, he will have dipped too deep into the bottle to be very particular as to how we are conducting ourselves, and by the time he is ready to come on deck, I hope things will be in such a state as to make his conquest an easy matter. If we succeed in getting the soldiers below, why then your tender consciences may rest at ease, as there will be no necessity for hurting a hair of any man's head."

This scheme, so simple and yet so hopeful, met with entire approbation. We therefore applied ourselves with vigour to our task, with happy thoughts of accomplishing our freedom. No sooner was the work ended, than with light hearts and buoyant steps we proceeded to the boat, which had been made secure on shore a little distance from the brig. The oars fell slowly into the river; as, had we showed too much eagerness or haste, suspicion might have been raised, and our fond hopes blighted. Slowly the boat was impelled nearer the vessel, every stroke of the oars bringing us either into deeper misery or the rich reward of liberty. Every heart beat with emotion, and had

we been well armed and had a fair enemy, the distant shore would have re-echoed to the cry for liberty. Far otherwise was our position; determined, if possible, to throw off the cruel bondage by which we had been so long oppressed, not speaking above our breath, the very wishes of our hearts became so powerful as to make us feel as if our hearts would burst. But soon we were alongside the brig; four soldiers leaned over the bulwarks, while the master-carpenter walked the quarter-deck. At length we got on board, after which the carpenter went below to the cabin. One of the soldiers stood to joke with me. I thought I would have fallen. Recovering myself, however, I returned his remark (he was a countryman of my own.) At last I mustered courage to invite him below. I said there were a few good singers amongst us, and we had proposed to pass an hour or two in singing. He hesitated at first, as he expected the captain on deck, but promised, if he saw an opportunity, to make one of our party. I then gave him to understand that if his companions could do the same we would be glad of their presence, hinting that should anything like quarrelling arise amongst the prisoners, his presence would tend to check it. We then parted, and I hurried below, to report the success I had experienced, whither the convicts had immediately gone on seeing me encounter the soldier.

They were in ecstasies at the near prospect, as they thought, of our enterprise being successful. It was then arranged that the soldiers should be allowed to sit next each other, in order to allay all fear for their safety, and that at a certain signal agreed upon, a rush by the whole of our number should be made upon them, and thus, by an overwhelming force, we might at once disarm and secure them. These preliminaries, interesting to us at the time, being settled, we took our seats and patiently awaited the coming of the soldiers.

Half an hour elapsed before any sign of their approach was heard, when, about the expiry of that period, we had the extreme pleasure of seeing the soldiers descend the ladder, and enter the fore-castle. Heartily welcome they were, and each one was more eager than another to shew attention to them. At last everything was adjusted, and one of our party, an Englishman, was invited to sing. His voice was sweet, and as he repeated the first verse, a thrill of pleasure and delight ran through every vein of my frame. There seemed to be a sympathy in my inmost soul with the words of the poet. I had never heard it before, and yet the lines of the first verse are as fresh in my mind at the present moment, as if I had laboured to commit them to memory. I cannot help quoting them here, in order that my readers may judge whether, if their lot had been cast as mine was, they could have resisted the influence of the associations it was capable of calling into active exercise, when the mind, in such circumstances, is so prone to contrast the happy scenes and companions of youth, with what may be our present situation. The lines, which still ring in my ears, are the following:—

"There is an isle—a bonny isle,—
Starts proudly from the sea;
And dearer far than all the world
Is that sweet isle to me.
It is not that its meads are green;
It is not that its hills are fair;
But because it is my native land,
And my home, my home, is there."

Yes, thought I, my home is there; all that I ever loved on earth is there; but do not exist—cannot now exist, for me. I hid my emotion from the others awhile, but at last was forced to cover my face with my hands, and weep in silence, during the singing of the last verse.

The feelings of the soldiers were also raised, and, when the last note died away, they could not contain their expressions of approbation.

The person who had been appointed to give the signal, had not, as yet, seen a proper opportunity; and another of our party, a Scotchman, entertained us with another song, the air of which, if I am rightly informed, did more harm to some of the Scotch regiments on the continent, than the bullets of their enemies. It was "Lochaber no more." His voice wanted the rich sweetness of the first singer, but he evinced a better and richer conception of the meaning and sentiments contained in the song; the consequence was, that when he finished, each of the company wore a desponding aspect. Our signal-man—a man of strong nerve and mind—immediately burst forth with "Britons never shall be slaves." Being thus called to a sense of duty,—the last word of this song being the signal for capturing the soldiers—we resumed our former mechanical attitude; and, so much were our minds bent upon the object we had in view, that every line repeated rendered us more on the alert. Each heart, judging by my own, beat high with fond expectation; and when the last line was begun, each eye was bent on the singer. At last we were in an attitude to spring upon our guards, the signal was given, and, in a body, we rushed upon them before they were aware of our intention. Few moments sufficed to take their fire-arms from them, and secure them firmly with ropes.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

ENGLISH TREATMENT OF LITERARY MEN.

WHEN one reflects that the chiefest glory of a country is its literature, surprize, largely mixed with mortification, must be the accompaniment of the reflection, to a Briton.

England—glorious England!—England, the mistress of the seas,—whose Empire circles the vast globe;—England, great in arms—greater far in science and literature—still immeasurably more famous as the Ark in which Freedom found refuge, when the waters of the Northern deluge covered the area of Roman civilization;—as the beacon of light which glowed through the long night of the middle ages—the hope of the oppressed, and the dread of the oppressor; and whose powerful rays have finally chased away the shadows of evil and wrong, until the "rights of man"

are visible to all mankind;—that England, our country, has treated, and still continues to treat her literary men, with the most unnatural coldness, the most disgraceful neglect;—strange, though it be, yet is it a most glaring fact, and, of a verity, a burning shame.

We have said that the chiefest glory of a country is its literature, and can it be questioned? At this present day, what are the Greek and Roman names that invest Italy and the Morca with an interest so intense, as to draw the scholar and the traveller from the remotest regions? If we look to the kingdoms of modern Europe, what are the names of which they most do boast? Why, the names of their great historians, of their poets, shine with the superior lustre of the planets; and the national escutcheons, without their brilliancy, would be sombre to the eye—would fail to awaken the soul, and incite to patriotism!

Let the Briton cast his eye over the array of centuries since the light of History first dawned on the "fast-anchored isle;" which be the names that dazzle his sight? Assuredly, not those of the conqueror, the monarch, the mail'd baron, the powerful noble, or the famous for wealth: no, such fame as these did win, scarce glimmers 'mid the night of time—their names are barely known and rarely mentioned,—but clear, distinct, bright, brilliant, effulgent, are those of the men of Mind—the Poet and the Philosopher!

One would naturally suppose, a magnanimous people, so heavily indebted to its literary men, so boastful of their dead, would prize their living *literati*; but, if one may be permitted to judge of the value set upon them by the treatment they experience, it would be a very low figure indeed. One is almost tempted to repeat the words once contemptuously applied to the British people by Buonaparte, in an equal tone of contempt, "a nation of shop-keepers,"—so indignant are the feelings aroused by the disgusting fact.

A recent number of "Blackwood," thus comments on the same subject:—

"A tenth part of the sums employed in raising obelisks to Burns, would have rescued one half his life from poverty, and the other half from despair. The single sum which raised the monument to Sir Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, would have saved him from the final pressure which broke his heart, elastic as it was, and dimmed his intellect, capable as he still was, of throwing a splendor over his native soil.

"This neglect is known and suffered in no other province of public service. The soldier, the sailor, the architect, the painter, are all within sight of the most lavish prizes of public liberality. Parliament has just given titles and superb pensions to the conquerors of the Sikhs. The India Company has followed its example. We applaud this munificent liberality in both instances. Two General Officers have thus obtained the Peerage, with £7000, and £5000 a year. They deserved these rewards. But the whole literary encouragement of the British Empire, with a revenue of fifty-two millions sterling, is £1200, little more than the tenth part of the pensions allotted to these two gallant men. £1200 for the whole literary encouragement of England! There can be no greater scandal to the intellectual honor of the country. The pettiest German principality scarcely limits its literary encouragement to this sum. We doubt whether Weimar, between literary offices and pensions, did not give

twice the sum annually. But named in competition with the liberality of the leading Sovereigns, it is utterly mean. Louis XIV., two hundred years ago, allotted 80,000 francs a year to his forty members of the Academy, a sum equivalent in that day, and in France, to little less than £5000 a year in our day, and in England. Frederick II. gave pensions and appointments to a whole corps of literary men. At this moment, there is scarcely a man of any literary distinction in Paris, who has not a share in the liberal and wise patronage of government, either in office or public pension. * * * The plays of Racine, Corneille, Moliere, and Voltaire, are nobler trophies to the greatness of France, than all the victories of Louis XIV., than Versailles, than all the pomps of his splendid reign. Louis Phillipe has adopted the same munificent policy, and it will be followed by the same honor with posterity. But in England, the keeping of a stud of race horses, the building of a dog-kennel, or the purchase of a foreign picture, is ignominiously and selfishly suffered to absorb a larger sum than the whole literary patronage of the most opulent empire that the sun ever shone upon."

To those comments we may add, that at this present hour, there are scores of English-born men and women, whose names are an honor and a boast to England, for their successful exertions in the various fields of science, of literature, and the arts—wrestling with poverty, their noble intellects oppressed by care, and driven to despair by the stern necessity of constant, incessant mental labor. The fact is known to all, yet little—so little as to be rather a disgrace than a merit—is done for them. Within the last few months, insanity, caused by care and overworking of the brain, has led two children of genius to anticipate the hour of departure from this sublunary world by self-murder—(Laman Blanchard and Haydon.)—but, no sooner were they dead, than loud arose the wail of their countrymen. It is evident from this, (so far as Englishmen and England are concerned,) that the Palace of Fame lies beyond the Grave. "No man is a prophet in his own country," and the same remark applies to the children of genius;—they are not valued (whilst alive) in England; but no sooner are they dead,—no sooner are they beyond the patronage of monarch, or peer, or people,—no sooner has the tenant sent by God quitted the clayey domicile, than—behold the mockery of what is ridiculously termed, a nation's gratitude—

Proud Cenotaphs arise,
And gorgeous columns mock the skies!

Such a person as the *millionaire* Rothschild, who is celebrated for nothing in the world, but his success as a stock-broker and money-dealer, is more prized by the British people, from peasant to peer, from the meanest clay of the mobocracy, to the finest *sewers* of the aristocracy, (so far at least as *acts* are proof,) than the brilliant, witty, yet pathetic, Hood, (lately deceased)—the splendid Bulwer, or the incomparable lyricist, Thomas Moore!—and yet, 'fore heaven, it is almost profanity to name them in conjunction with him.—Nations have hung in rapt affection and exquisite delight over the page of the one, or the verse of the other; and generations yet unborn will be proud of them,—but what has their country done for them? Moore's best friend has been the Bookseller; indeed, that personage has been his only patron!

In fact, the neglect of genius and of literary men by the British government, and, shame to say it, by the British people, is a proverb. How different the conduct of the French government, and French people! In France, poets and distinguished writers are raised to the peerage,—they are honored and valued far beyond "the guinea-stamp" of *millionaire*; or the ancestral rank of owner of the name most highly adorned by baronial blazonry. In England, they may starve or cut their throats, and they do starve and cut their throats accordingly.

But not always is it that to living Genius the nation is apathetic; the remains of the "greatly gifted," though sometimes highly prized—as witness the annual crowds who gaze on the sacred earth where rest the bones of Shakspeare—are, occasionally, as little valued as the potter's clay. It was but the other day we read in an English newspaper, that an old grave-yard, near Dover, had been sold to a brick-maker, and in that grave-yard is *the dust* of Churchill!

"Alexander died—Alexander was buried—Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make loam: and why, of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a beer-barrel?"

"Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away;
Oh! that the earth which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!"

So Shakspeare made Hamlet speak, and most apposite the language to the probability, that Churchill's dust shall be baked in a Dover brick-maker's kiln!

"To what base uses we may return, Horatio!"

H.

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

THE ONE BRIGHT STAR.

When night's deep shadows clothe the sky,
And darker swells the stormy wave,
The polar star beams forth on high,
The mariner to-guide and save.

If storms shall drive him from his track,
Upon the desert, pathless main,
Then shines the star to lead him back,
And guide him rightly on again.

Thus love, when born like stars in heaven,
Sole nursed in truth and purity,
Is the bright load-star God hath given
To steer our hearts and actions by.

Then through the calms and storms of life,
Undimmed, unchangeable it burns—
The lighter in the greater strife,
On man its face of beauty turns.

Let grief assail him, here alone,
The cares of self, or earthly ill,
The one with looks and words of love,
Bids the wild elements be still.

And should he stray from virtue's ways,
Treat her with harshness—wound her pride,
She'll win him back, and, first to praise,
Will always be the last to chide.

November 9.

W.

(For the Odd Fellows' Record.)

THE BACHELOR.

*"Nunquam aliud natura, aliud Sapientia dicit."**"Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi."*

YE powers give us patience, while we discourse of subjects gloomy and painful. The mind shrinks from dwelling upon the poor solitaries—we pity them—we would that they were wiser, but truth will libel them in spite of us. The bachelor is a useless thing—nay, a prevention of nature—a burlesque of the race—a *malum in se*, and a *nilhil in multo*. He puts at defiance all the laws of our being. Talk of philosophy in such an unphilosophic existence! It is stark madness. You might as well seek domestic happiness in the tub of Diogenes, or harmony in the grim cells of Erebus, as philosophy wedded to such a mortal coil. There is nothing that savours of philosophy in the life of a bachelor except that he is a living demonstration of the *reductio ad absurdum*. He is a sneaking thief of the pleasures of life. He culls flowers from other men's gardens. He dines, sups and breakfasts with friends, and still is friendless. He endeavours to grasp more joy than earth can afford, and still his desires return like the dove of Noah, without finding a single resting place. He would hoard up all comfort in his hive of selfishness—he would be free from care—he would monopolize all the sweets of life, and still leanness visits his soul like a famine.

Toby is an example. He prides himself upon his stoicism, and smiles with complacency upon the weaknesses of others—has a large circle of bachelor friends—has an ugly old house-keeper—gives dinners and dines out—expiates upon the annoyances of domestic life—the burden of family cares—takes a sort of malicious pleasure in mimicking the tones and expressions of maternal tenderness towards the baby tribe, whom he is pleased to term the "odious little brats." He coils self-love about him like the robe of the silk worm, and flatters himself that he is a philosopher. Years have stole the march on him—his house-keeper has suffered the blight of time, and is just tottering over the grave—his bachelor friends have become scarce, and the sorry few that remain, are as melancholy owls. Their meetings are "few and far between," and they look upon one another in solemn silence—they appear like beetles weeping over the death of a cockatrice. Their lamps give forth a blue sulphuric light—their roast beef is tasteless and their port wine ceases to stimulate. They are as withered night-shade, as dry tobacco leaves. No vitality is left in them but the poison of melancholy. Toby is now friendless: he stalks abroad in society, a pitiable object, yet one that none pities. All shun him as if he were a murderer's ghost. Evil rumour has laid her fangs upon him, and shattered his reputation. He is taxed with the paternity of a larger family than any husband in the land. In very derision, he is styled the patron of the Foundling Asylum. He will soon die of grief, and his kindred will erect no monument to his memory; for silent oblivion will be his most charitable epitaph. Such are the glo-

ries of single life!—the grand, vast, profound, philosophic existence of a bachelor! A contemptible, absurd life! Where is the philosophy of bachelordom? It consists in stifling all the noble impulses of a generous mind—deadening all sense of the fair, the beautiful, the chaste in the ideal of woman's character. Eschewing all benevolence by seeking an unnatural independence in isolation—living for self—making all his wishes, prayers and vows, gravitate to one centre—his own ease. The bachelor would fain make an Elysium of earth—he would have youth last till the head silvers—he would hoard up in his heart, as the miser in his coffers, an inexhaustible store of pleasures—he would banish care from his calendar. But while he would have earth and all the graces of earth smile upon him, they mock his loneliness. He plans, toils and labors to be happy, but happiness, like the cup of Tantalus, is ever in his sight, but never within his reach. With all his pride of intellect, he is duped every day of his life. In the first place, he is most decidedly self-humbugged; and secondly, he is a target for the shafts of all sorts of satirists, from the clown in the circus to the Addison of the age. In attempting to prove himself invulnerable in those points where the citadel of man's heart is wont to be besieged, he betrays ten weaknesses in concealing one "*ægrescitque medendo*." In attempting to rise above the follies of his sex, he sinks ten degrees below himself. His life becomes a weariness, and the impression of his follies grows stronger and stings deeper as years creep upon him, till he sits in the hermitage of old age like an owl in a fog bank, and spleen eats away his existence like a cancer. See his lot too, in the different scenes of life—*Mutatis mutandis*—he is the same moping anchorite. He is lawful game for all shufflers. Is he the victim of a boarding house? he is at the mercy of the pinching, money-saving landlady, who cares as little about him as he does for her. She does as little to get his money as circumstances will allow, and makes grimaces at him when his back is turned. No kindness does she gratis, except that she kindly alleviates him of the burden of spare change. Not a single thing is done for him for his own sake. Of every smile that greets him, and of every comfort with which he is served, he can count the precise cost in hard money. No one has a complacent thought of him out of consideration to himself. A thousand little afflictions remind him of his misfortune. His gaunt shirts appear to him weekly buttonless—his toe-less stockings and elbowless coats, he frequently finds laughing at his perplexity when pondering over the past, the present and the future! If he have a house, his troubles are only doubled. He cannot obtain a house-keeper except she be either old, ugly or vicious. In any case she is not calculated to bespeak his good humour. His servants having no respect for him, he has to pay them not to be insolent to him. The bachelor can be said to have only two friends—his pipe and his dog. These in part account for the fact that the poor unfortunates are not left as a body to commit suicide. The one kindly shrouds him in smoke and conceals his weaknesses from vulgar gaze,

and the other fawns upon him and awakens some slight self-complacency that even a dog should have consideration for him. The following lines of Chas. Lamb, as the reflections of the hypochondriac, no doubt bespoke his own feelings, and those of the *singular* race in general:—

“By myself walking,
To myself talking,
When as I ruminat
On my untoward fate,
Scarcely seem I
Alone sufficiently,
Black thoughts continually
Crowding my privacy;
They come unbidden,
Like foes at a wedding,
Thrusting their faces
In better guest's places,
Peevish and malcontent,
Clownish, impertinent,
Dashing the merriment;
So in like fashions,
Dim cogitations
Follow and haunt me,
Striving to daunt me,
In my heart fostering,
In my ears whispering,
Thy friends are treacherous,
Thy foes are dangerous,
Thy dreams ominous.”

It does not seem prudent to dilate further upon the character of these poor singularities. It might excite the public mind to so great an extent as to endanger the public peace. It might excite the otherwise staid and decorous sisterhood of maidens, that they should arm themselves with broom-sticks and bodkins, and totally annihilate this race of woman-haters. We should lament as much as any one could, such an unpleasant disaster, however salutary the lesson might prove to future generations and to the propagation of the race. Therefore we have been induced to be very lenient in our remarks, and forbear to say more.

SQUIBS.

At a meeting, held at Toronto, on the 6th instant, of Tecumseh Lodge No. 15, I. O. of O. F., a splendid suit of Regalia procured by the voluntary contributions of members of the Order, was presented to S. B. Campbell, Esq.—late Noble Grand—as a testimonial of esteem, and as a memorial of the great ability he displayed during the time that he filled the high office entrusted to his charge. At the time of presenting the Regalia, an appropriate address from the brethren was read by the chairman, and which with the Past Grand's reply, we have much pleasure in publishing as follows:—

ADDRESS.

Most Worthy Past Grand Campbell,

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—To myself and the four Brethren who accompany me, has been delegated the pleasing duty of presenting to you a set of Regalia—suitable to the rank you now hold in Tecumseh Lodge No. 15, I. O. of O. F., procured by the Brethren—who beg your acceptance of the same, as a slight testimonial of personal esteem, and as an acknowledgment of the services you have rendered to the Order in general, and this Lodge

in particular. I feel much pride and gratification at being the chosen organ of my Brethren on this occasion; yet I would have wished it had fallen to the lot of some one who could more eloquently have given expression to the general feeling of friendship and esteem by which we are actuated. It is no easy task to preside, as you have done for two terms over a body of nearly one hundred members, and to enforce the Rules and Bye-Laws rigidly—thereby preserving perfect order and decorum in the Lodge, and ensuring the correct working of the same—without disapprobation being expressed in some quarter, either from real or imaginary causes. But we may be permitted to say without flattery, that your urbanity of manners, and gentlemanly conduct, during nearly six months that you filled the chair as Noble Grand, while strictly enforcing every point necessary to be observed, have been such that a murmur has never been heard from any one of its members. To this source must be traced the high stand which this Lodge has attained, and the perfect harmony and ability with which all its duties are performed. This feeling, we trust, will be as gratifying to yourself, as it is to us, and will ever afford you matter of pleasing reflection. It now only remains for me, in the name of the Brethren, and with your permission, to invest you with this Regalia, and to express their warmest wishes for your future happiness and welfare.

Tecumseh Lodge No. 15, I. O. of O. F. }
Toronto, 6th November, 1846. }

A. MACDONALD,
Chairman.
CHARLES RAHN,
QUARTER MASTER,
E. F. WHITEMORE,
THOMAS J. PRESTON.

To which Mr. Campbell, evidently under the influence of powerful emotion made the following

REPLY.

BROTHER ARTHUR MACDONALD AND BRETHREN.—In attempting to offer to you my heartfelt acknowledgment for this superb testimonial, being as it is a token of friendship and esteem, I feel myself quite incapacitated for so pleasing a duty, and the highly flattering address accompanying the presentation of this beautiful Regalia, expressing, as it does in no measured terms the implicit confidence and high approbation of so worthy a body, I can hardly find an expression, commensurate with my feelings, nor language sufficiently forcible, to convey to you how deeply I feel honoured in its acceptance.

In discharging the duties of the high offices to which this Lodge has elevated me, it has been my constant care to preserve unsullied the honour of the Order, and character of this Lodge; to allow nothing but what was right, and to assent to nothing but what was in strict accordance with the glorious principles our motto inculcates. How eminently and kindly I have been assisted by my brother officers, the high position that Tecumseh Lodge has attained will fully prove. If in the discharge of my official duties, I have erred, I trust you will attribute it to my want of knowledge of the work of the order, and not to my will. If I have offended any worthy brother, my conscience fully acquits me of having done so voluntarily.—That my manners and conduct while discharging the duties of my office should have met with the approbation of the Brethren, affords me the most unlimited satisfaction: and, when in distant days (if it should by my lot) reviewing this splendid testimonial, and considering the feelings that prompted the act, it will recall to my mind that I received it while endeavouring to exercise the great principles of our Order,

“Friendship, Love and Truth.”

Again I tender my sincere thanks, and in offering my best wishes for the happiness and welfare of every Brother, I make but a feeble return for this gift. In clothing myself with the emblems of our Order, and this token of your generosity, my mind will dwell with fond recollection on the events of this evening.

S. B. CAMPBELL.

Tecumseh Lodge No. 15, I. O. of O. F. }
Toronto, 6th November, 1846. }

THE ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1846.

THE ORDER IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Our readers will perceive from the concluding portion of the Minutes of the late Grand Encampment of Canada, which we publish in another page, that the change has taken effect, from the Jurisdiction of Canada, temporarily in connection with the Grand Lodge of the United States, to the Independent Jurisdiction of British North America; and that the two branches of our Order, Encampments equally with Lodges, are now under the sole control of the newly constituted Grand Lodge of British North America.

The letter of the Grand Secretary, of the 29th ult., to P. G. P. Matthews, inserted as a part of the Minutes in question, exhibits with perfect clearness the actual position of affairs in regard to the functions, composition, and temporary constitution and rules of the new Grand Lodge, as the same were laid down prospectively by the Resolutions of the 9th and 11th Sept., of the late Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada. The Grand Encampment, it will be perceived, on receiving intimation of the change as having taken effect, voted the immediate surrender of its own Dispensation; a step not contemplated, indeed, by the original Resolutions of the 9th and 11th of September, which provided for the continuance of the Grand Encampment till the first meeting of the new Grand Lodge; but obviously called for, from the fact that the Charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, purports to authorise the union of the two Bodies into the future Sovereign Grand Lodge,—a course not compatible with the continued separate existence and activity of one of them, after such union should have taken place.

The day for the first meeting of the Grand Lodge is not yet, we believe, finally determined; but must shortly be announced to the several Encampments and Lodges in due form. No doubt we shall be in a position to state it in our next issue. At present, we can only repeat that it is not likely it can be fixed earlier than the month of January.

It will be most important that there should be a full attendance from the Encampments and Lodges out of Montreal; and we trust that none of those bodies will neglect to make the best arrangements in their power to secure this great object. There will be so much and such weighty, business to be transacted, that none should neglect to take their full share in the deliberations at which it is to be transacted.

THE ORDER AT HOME AND IN AUSTRALIA.

We redeem our promise given in our last number, by inserting the following Report of the standing Committee on the State of the Order, presented at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and unanimously concurred in by that body.

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

The Committee on the State of the Order, to whom were submitted the portions of the Grand Sire's and Corresponding Secretary's reports, having reference to our foreign relations, report:

That the effort to establish our form of Odd-Fellowship in England, has by a succession of untoward circumstances most signally failed. The committee, nevertheless, are rejoiced to find that this want of success is not owing to any disrespect on the part of our foreign brethren towards the Order as we have presented it to them, or to any incompatibility with the political and social institutions of this country. It is unfortunate that trifling disagreement upon matters of form, and questions of precedence, should have interfered with the success of the noble effort to plant our Order in one of the great kingdoms of Europe. Regarding this enterprise as an important step towards the accomplishment of an object near the hearts of the members of the Order in this country, that of extending the blessings of our Order over the civilized world, your Committee recommend that at present this Grand Lodge desist from the attempt to renew the relations so unfortunately broken off, in the belief that through the instrumentality of the newly established Canadian Sovereignty in Odd-Fellowship, the Order may yet find favor and support among the great people to whom we have heretofore commended it.

The Lodges in Wales have not reported to this Grand Lodge, and it has been found difficult to correspond with them and to ascertain their exact condition. Your Committee, however, recommend that action with reference to these Lodges be for the present delayed, in the hope that a revival of interest in the Order, and of attention to their duties, may be awakened in them.

Your committee recommend that this Grand Lodge take especial notice of the kind and fraternal greeting of our brethren in Australia, and that as provided in the resolutions hereto appended, they be apprized of our warm interest in their welfare. The adoption of the following resolutions is recommended:—

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Grand Lodge be instructed to take immediate steps for the return of the Charters and books granted to Pioneer and Oriental Lodges in England.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to communicate to the R. W. Australian Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., the acknowledgment of the reception of their courteous letter, and to tender the assurances of the high respect of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and of our warm and abiding interest in their welfare and prosperity.

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

The nature of the "trifling disagreements" above alluded to, as having caused the failure of the attempt to establish Lodges in Stockport and Liverpool, is more fully disclosed in the Annual Reports of the Grand Sire and Grand Secretary. They would seem to have been in some degree personal, in some degree connected with the relations of the Order to the Manchester Unity, and in some degree arising out of a question of precedence between the two Lodges. The only point of any interest connected with them, is the fact that on the occasion of the opening of Pioneer Lodge at Stockport, P. G. Hale, the Special Deputy appointed to that service, required a pledge from each of the petitioners "that he was not then in membership with any Society under the name of Odd Fellows, and that so long as he remained under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, he would not become a member of any other Society known as Odd Fellows." Two of the petitioners demurred to this engagement, and were not admitted as members of the Lodge. The facts being reported to the Grand Sire, that officer immediately informed Pioneer Lodge that

P. G. Hale was in error in supposing that Membership in any other body known as Odd Fellows was incompatible with membership in the I. O. O. F. as organised under, or in connexion with, the Grand Lodge of the United States. And this instruction having since been officially communicated by him to the Grand Lodge, and by it in no way impugned, must now be held to be the unquestioned law of the Order. The fact that the contrary opinion has heretofore prevailed in many quarters, gives to this decision a character of considerable importance. It comes in, too, very opportunely; at the moment of the full and public adoption by the Grand Lodge, of the policy of recognizing the entire Independence of Grand Lodges in other countries.

The judicious efforts of good Odd Fellows here, in the United States, at home, and elsewhere, wherever Odd Fellowship has diffused its principles and in any measure planted its organisation, should be directed without loss of time to the great object of bringing about as wide and general a union of the several Odd Fellow fraternities as it may be possible to effect. The desire to see this great end gained, we well know, prevails in the highest quarters throughout the Order as organised in the United States. It is universal with the Order here. And we hope before long to see much done, and well done, towards its accomplishment.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CONVICT.

BY "Y-LE."

It is the intention of the author of this interesting Tale, to publish it as it appeared in the *Record*, in a separate form, with other pieces by the same writer, at the small price of 2s. 6d. We have every reason to expect that the author will receive sufficient encouragement to warrant him in placing the work immediately in the hands of the printer.—See Advertisement.

The following is the address delivered by P. G. D. Wylie, at the Soirée of the Manchester Unity, and to which we alluded in our last number:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND BRETHREN,—The task which has been assigned to me, whatever it might have been in the hands of another party, I feel to be an extremely onerous one. In endeavouring to discharge it, however, I hope that my short-comings will be remembered with one of the characteristics of Odd Fellowship—charity; and that whatever faults are discernible, I trust they will be set down more to errors of the head than the heart. I would fainly hope that the principles of Odd Fellowship are understood in a greater or less degree by the present assembly. If, however, there are any present in whose ears the title by which we are known as a brotherhood sounds strange, I may state for their information, that the name given to our society, is not to be taken as a burlesque. Originally something of this kind may have attached itself to the name, but the mask has long been thrown aside, and now wherever our principles are known, they are associated with the choicest virtues that can adorn and beautify mankind. To the worldling, there may be still some *odd* points mixed up with the Order, and one of these may be, that though our hands may have been opened to assist unworthy recipients nine hundred and ninety-nine times, still, the knowledge that we have been imposed upon so often does not deter us from opening our hands for the thousandth time, believing, as we do, that we are no losers if only one of that thousand is a deserving member, and that we have thus sent one good man on his way rejoicing.

I believe the principles by which we are guided, may be classed under the three following heads, viz.: "Fear God," "Honour the Queen," and "Love the Brotherhood." From these sources spring the streams which irrigate the wide field of all our operations. What a mighty and majestic river runs from the first of those heads—"Fear God." A river having its beginnings with our earliest lisplings; continues flowing through all our chequered life below, nor stops in its course, but rolls and rolls throughout the long ages of eternity. So, then, when we are tempted to do evil, we ought to remember our motto—"Fear God," so that our end may be peace, and that, like Job, we may be enabled to look to God that "he may grant us patience under all our difficulties." It is necessary, therefore, that Odd Fellows look upon God as the "only proper object they come into this world to obey, and according to this view to regulate their conduct."

With respect to the second head—"Honour the Queen"—I may only mention that all good Odd Fellows are loyal subjects, because, unless candidates for admission be well attached to the government under which they live, they cannot be accepted amongst us. If, therefore, rebellious spirits should whisper sedition in our ears, our duty to the brotherhood interferes, and "Honour the Queen" comes to our aid and drives the foe from the field.

To the third head I must refer more at length, as "Love the Brotherhood" next to the "Fear of God," is the most important item in Odd Fellowship. What then shall I say of "Love the Brotherhood." No member who acts contrary to the golden rule laid down in the unerring standard of Divine Truth, of "doing to others as he would that others should do to him," can be a good Odd Fellow, however high his pretensions may be to be considered as such, and if our actions are at variance with the foregoing aphorism, we cannot love the brotherhood. The principles of Odd Fellowship also teach temperance; brethren, therefore, are required not only to be temperate in their desires, but also temperate in their pleasures, and wherever a member becomes addicted to the sin of drunkenness, you may rest assured that that man is a traitor to our principles—he does not love the brotherhood; for our principles teach us to look upon intemperance as the vilest and most pernicious of all vices. Neither must Odd Fellows take the name of God in vain, for our principles tell us that we ought never to mention God's holy name, but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator. He, therefore, who is guilty of this abominable practice, cannot be a good Odd Fellow—he loves not the brotherhood. Nor do our principles stop here. It is not sufficient that we lay down rules to guide us as members of a great community while we live; their influence extends, if I may be allowed the expression, even beyond the grave. Death being the inheritance of all men, our laws are so framed, that the widows and orphans of departed brethren are made the peculiar care of the existing members. During sickness all are supported; and should God in his merciful providence see meet to call a brother from the sphere of his labours on earth, leaving behind him, surrounded by the evils and temptations of a too callous world, those who are dear to him, it is in our conduct to them that the great beauty of Odd Fellowship shines forth in all the mild unpretending loveliness of a ministering angel. As God has made the protection of the widows and orphans his peculiar province, it is no vain boasting for me to say, that the Order of Odd Fellows is one of the means he has called into existence for the purpose of carrying out that protection. Our members therefore having thus the holiest feelings of their nature called into action, must have the hardness of their hearts softened; and those who are called on to care for and protect the widow, cannot but be kind to their own partners in life, and the members appointed to throw their sheltering arms around the orphan, cannot but love their own little ones. Should they disabuse their trust, or if their actions belie what is here laid down, they disgrace the Order—they do not love the brotherhood.

Such, then, are a few of our principles, and they are such that I believe I will not be contradicted when I say, that they have a tendency to make men better husbands, better fathers, and better members of society. I have said nothing respecting the funeral fund, a portion of which is always available in cases of death. It is not for me to blazon forth our acts of charity to strangers, brothers or

parties in distress—it is sufficient for you to know, that for all these purposes funds are provided.

And now let us all remember—

That while we meet to please each other here,
It may relieve the orphan of a tear.
The widow, too, in silence as she mourns,
Will bless our meeting, while her fond heart burns
In silent gratitude. Yes, the pure tears
Of widows helpless, orphans young in years,
Have all been numbered and preserved by Hope;
Nor from that crystal fount will one small drop
'Ere pass away; till in one jewel bright
It chase from misery its blackest night.

QUEEN'S LODGE No. 2.

In our last issue, we stated that P. G. Charles F. Clarke had been presented by the members of Queen's Lodge No. 2, with a handsome medal. We have now much pleasure in complying with the request of the Lodge, by inserting P. G. De Bleury's Address, and brother Clarke's reply :—

P. G. DE BLEURY'S ADDRESS.

BROTHER CLARKE, P. G. OF QUEEN'S LODGE.—It is to me a source of great satisfaction to have been deputed by a number of members of this Lodge to present you with this well merited token of their esteem, gratitude and brotherly regard. In the performance of this duty, which I esteem an honor and a happiness to have been entrusted with, I cannot help feeling as if the respect and regard so strongly manifested towards you, were, in an imperfect manner, participated in by myself.

It is at all times a matter of the highest gratification, to have secured the confidence and earned the thanks of any respectable class or portion of our fellow men; but in a society so constituted as ours—so knit together by the ties of brotherly love and mutually kind offices, it is and must ever be a proud and happy reflection for any one member to have merited, and obtained as you have done, in a pre-eminent degree, the confidence, regard and thanks of the fraternity. The proud position you now deservedly occupy amongst us, could only be arrived at by the sacrifice of much time and great personal inconvenience, in the service of the association, and by great self-denial and untiring zeal in the promotion of its interests, and the extension of its authority. These sacrifices you have spontaneously and cheerfully made, and this self-denial you have always exhibited; your zeal and exertions for the benefit of our Order have been observed and properly estimated, and the brethren whom you have served—who admire your worth and appreciate your labours—now beg your acceptance of this trifling but sincere testimony of their regard, esteem and thankfulness.

May you long live to wear it with honor and satisfaction, and may its possession by you ever stimulate the brethren of our Order to emulate your example, and, like you, to earn and receive the approbation of the Brotherhood by whom they are surrounded.

REPLY.

RESPECTED PART GRAND AND BROTHERS.—A plain, rough fellow stands before you, who wishes to return fitting thanks for this flattering and valuable evidence of your consideration, but his heart is charged, brim-full, with feelings to which his mind in vain seeks for words to give utterance. Around, I behold those who, like myself, cherish sentiments peculiar to our Order. On their hearts,—garrisoned as I know them to be, by Friendship, Love and Truth—I can lean securely, conscious of sympathy. Imagine for a moment the soul-ennobling principles of the Order—its divine purity—boundless charity—unutterable love and glowing friendship. Let your minds dwell upon such glorious characteristics, till your breasts, then all heaving with emotion, you will find, as I do now, the expression of thought quenched by the overwhelming power of feeling.

This splendid token of your approbation! How I shall prize it! With what pride will my bosom support the glittering emblem! How it will swell with delight—the

delight of knowing my brothers are pleased with me. Yet, precious and splendid as it is—costly and glittering—believe me, the delight in its possession is not half so great, not half so dear to me, as the conviction of your esteem and good will. That I may never forfeit that; and that the mystic links which grapple us together may grow stronger and firmer, as we and the world grow older. My duty, like a rock against the chiding stream, shall stand unshaken years; and long may we be spared to strive together in the fair-fields of benevolence afforded by our Order, where good and holy influence ever predominate.

Brothers, once more I tender my heartfelt thanks.

PATRIARCHAL ORDER.

The rapid progress this branch of the I. O. of O. F. has made in this Province since its establishment, warrants us in congratulating the members of the Patriarchal Order, not only on the advance it has already made, but on its future prospects. Since our last issue, Rept. Dyde, from the R. W. G. Encampment, and Pa. Wright, of Stadacona Encampment, Quebec, by due authority, and in compliance with a requisition from several of the brothers in the neighbourhood of Peterboro, (members of Otanabee Lodge) opened, and regularly instituted at that place, "Mount Heborn Encampment, No. 6," on the 24th ultimo. Application for a Dispensation to organize an Encampment at Stanstead, has been made to the R. W. G. Encampment, by several members of Oriental Lodge and members of the R. P. D. It is probable this Encampment will not be opened before January next. A request in usual form has also been presented to the R. W. G. Encampment from members of Victoria Lodge, Belleville, to have an Encampment instituted at that place, to be hailed as "Moira Encampment, No. 7."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the ODD FELLOWS' RECORD.

SIR,—Your Society appears to me to be the oddest combination of oddities that ever I read or heard of. My husband is one of you; and I can vouch, without the least fear of compromising my veracity, that he has not improved, nor has he ever appeared the same good kind Higgins he was wont to be, since that unhappy night on which he left his own dear wife, to be initiated. I remonstrated with him on the subject—pointed out to him (as all good wives are bound to do) the awful step he was about taking—but all to no end; he was resolute—he was determined to be an Odd-Fellow! And *odd* enough he appeared to me when he returned home at past midnight! My poor dear Higgins looked as if he had been baked in an oven for an hour, and then rolled through the funnel of a steam boat. I fancied I saw him in a thousand different shapes. I thought once his face had been turned upside down; and no one could convince me that I did not smell from his clothes a smell of burnt goat-skin. I had been previously told that a goat was used in the Lodge for some good or evil purpose—for the latter I much feared—and so determined was I to discover whether such was the case or not, that I rose bright and early next morning, for the purpose of ex-

aming my dear Higgins' clothes, hoping, if such a beast as a goat was used, to find some stray hairs which might have escaped from the back of that horrid animal. I made a thorough examination, but alas! nothing of the kind was to be found; and I returned disconsolate to my friend Mrs Clatterback, to inform her of what I had done, and what little success had attended my search. She told me I was very silly to expect anything of the sort to be found, as, she had it from the very best authority, that 'before using the goat, it was always covered with a white sheet—she had washed it, and saw with her own eyes the holes left for the horns. Now I always thought I was a very clever woman; but I must confess I am not quite so clever as I imagined. Why, Mr, Editor, use a goat? And why prevent wives from accompanying their husbands into the Lodge Room? Was it ever known that the appearance of woman in an assemblage tended to mar the happiness or joy of those around her? Is her advice and confidence to be despised and trodden under foot as useless and insignificant? Is her company obnoxious to a man as soon as he becomes what is called *initiated*?—the literal meaning of which is, abstracting from his or perhaps his wife's pocket, twelve dollars;—If not, why this exclusion? Why this secrecy from them alone? If they are not worthy of full confidence in all your doings, why unite yourselves with them in the holy bonds of wedlock? Some will say that a woman cannot keep a secret; but I stand forward as the champion of my sex, and exclaim that we are capable of keeping locked within our bosoms the mightiest secret of the two. I say, Mr. Editor, that by that one act—keeping the ladies from entering your Lodge—your profession of love and good will to all men, and women too, becomes—yes, I will say—by that one act alone, Odd-Fellowship becomes a disgrace to humanity; it casts a shade, a dark cloud over all the mottoes of Friendship, Love, &c. which adorn the walls of your Lodge Room. But I feel my temper beginning to get the better of me, and I will say no more. Yes I will—my once-loved Higgins has just returned from the Lodge. I have asked him in my usual loving manner what kept him—(the clock just struck twelve)—he replies, "they had been discussing their new By-Laws," and presented me with a copy. I told him I much feared they had been discussing something of a very different and more exhilarating nature—something to cheer and comfort their own poor distressed hearts, as well as the widow and orphans which we hear so much of. I have read and examined the copy of the By-Laws, the Constitution, the Resolutions of what you call your Grand Lodge, and can find no section, article or line, which prohibits the admission of women in membership into your Order—not a word—not a line. Now how can you prevent us women from becoming members? I write for information, Mr. Editor; and I request a speedy reply—a reply as swift as meditated on the thoughts of love, for I am determined to be proposed. If Higgins refuses, I'll call on you; and if you will not, your Worthy Grand Sire will. He is too good-natured to refuse to do anything

—I am confident he will, if both Higgins and you refuse. I remain, my dear Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

SOPHIA HIGGINS.

Montreal, November 10, 1846.

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

Montreal, October 10, 1846, 7½ P. M.

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

Present—M. W. G. P. Matthews in the Chair—R. W. G. S. W. Hamilton, R. W. G. Scribe Hilton, R. W. G. T. Whitney, R. W. G. Rep. Dunkin; Reprs. Dyde, Sache, Edmonstone.

Roll called.

Minutes of last Session read and approved.

The following communications were then read, together with replies of the Grand Scribe thereto:—from Scribe St. Louis Encampment, Quebec, 12th Sept., 1846; Do. do. 14th Sept.; J. C. Chase, Stanstead, 21st Sept.; R. H. Taylor, Peterboro', 24th Sept.; Rep. Leseur, Quebec, 28th Sept.; Scribe Stadacona Encampment, Quebec, Oct. 2; Scribe St. Louis Encampment, Quebec, Sept. 30; Do. do. Oct. 2.

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by G. T. Whitney, these several communications were received, placed on file, and the answers to the same confirmed.

The M. W. G. Patriarch reported the return of the Deputation to Canada West, and that he was in possession of the necessary documents relating to the institution of Wellington Encampment, No. 5, in the City of Toronto.

On motion of G. T. Whitney, seconded by G. Rep. Dunkin, it was resolved, That the said documents be referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns, and if found correct and in due form, the G. Scribe be instructed to notify the Subordinates under this Jurisdiction of the Institution of Wellington Encampment, No. 5.

The G. Scribe, from the Committee on that subject, presented the following Report:—

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of Blank Books and Forms for the use of this Grand Encampment, do report, that they have procured the same, and that they are now in possession of the Encampment.

(Signed)

W. HILTON,

H. H. WHITNEY.

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Dyde, the Report was received, and the Committee discharged.

G. Rep. Dunkin reported verbally the fact of his having attended the late Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the United States at Baltimore, and the favorable action of that Body, in regard to the application of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Canada for its recognition of a Sovereign Grand Lodge of British North America; stated that as soon as he should receive a printed copy of the whole proceedings of the Session, he would lay the same in due form before the Grand Encampment; and laid before the Grand Encampment a certified copy of the Charter, drafted under the orders of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to bear date the 24th ult., for the said Grand Lodge of British North America.

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Dyde, the same was referred forthwith to a Committee of the Whole, for consideration and Report.

After some time spent in Committee, the M. W. G. P. resumed the Chair, and G. S. W. Hamilton, as Chairman of the Committee, reported the following Resolutions, which, on motion of G. T. Whitney, seconded by Rep. Sache, were adopted.

Resolved,—Provided the R. W. Grand Lodge of Canada shall concur—that this R. W. G. Encampment

hereby accepts as duly authenticated, the certified copy of the Charter, ordered for the "Grand Lodge of British North America," by the Grand Lodge of the United States, which has been laid before this Grand Encampment by its Grand Representative, to the said Grand Lodge of the United States.

Resolved,—Provided the R. W. G. Lodge of Canada shall concur—that the course of action prescribed to be taken upon and after the receipt of the original of such Charter, by the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Canada, of the 9th ultimo, and of this Grand Encampment of the 11th ultimo, be and the same is hereby directed to be taken upon and after the receipt of the said certified copy of such Charter, excepting only, first, that the surrender of the present Charter of the Grand Lodge of Canada, for the said new Charter of the Grand Lodge of British North America, be held to take effect, on such day not later than Monday the 16th day of November next, as the said Grand Lodge of Canada may, by vote, determine; and secondly, that the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America, be convened by the M. W. Grand Sire for Tuesday the 19th day of January next.

Resolved,—Provided the R. W. G. Lodge of Canada shall concur—that during the interval to elapse before such first meeting of the Grand Lodge of British North America, the M. W. Grand Sire be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to commission any worthy Brother or Brothers, being members in good standing of any Lodge within this Jurisdiction, to open Lodges, or otherwise to treat or act under such instructions not repugnant to the Rules of the Order, as the said M. W. Grand Sire may issue in the premises, for the interest and advancement of the Order, in any part of the Jurisdiction of British North America, or elsewhere, in any locality not being within the Jurisdiction of a recognised Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Order.

Resolved,—That a copy of these Resolutions be forthwith communicated to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Canada for its consideration.

With permission of the Grand Encampment, G. Rep. Dunkin handed over to G. Treasurer Whitney, as the G. Rep. of the R. W. G. Lodge of Canada, the said certified copy of the Charter, that the same might by him be laid in due form before that Body.

Rep. Dyde in behalf of the Finance Committee, reported, That the sum of Thirty Pounds currency, had been procured from members of this Grand Encampment, which sum had been paid over to the G. Scribe.

On motion of G. Scribe Hilton, seconded by G. T. Whitney, the Report was received, and the Committee discharged from further consideration of the matter.

On motion of G. Scribe Hilton, seconded by Rep. Dyde, it was resolved, That this Grand Encampment do subscribe for four copies of the Odd Fellows' Record.

It was moved by G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Dyde, That the latter clause of the Bye-Law relating to the proposal and balloting for of Candidates, be amended as follows, by adding after the words "declared rejected," the following, "and no other or further action upon any such ballot shall be had, unless upon the declaration forthwith made of one or more Patriarchs, as the case may be, that he or they have voted, or believe that he or they have voted, in error, in which case the C. P. may declare the ballot irregular, and regard it as null and void."

It was moved in amendment by Rep. Edmonstone, seconded by Rep. Sache, That further consideration of the question be postponed. Which motion was declared lost.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment to the Bye-Law, the same was declared carried.

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

W. HILTON, *Grand Scribe.*

Montreal, 30th Oct., 1846, 7½, P.M.

This Evening was held an adjourned Session of this Grand Encampment.

Present—M. W. G. P. Matthews in the Chair—R. W. G. S. W. Hamilton, R. W. G. Scribe Hilton, R. W. G. Rep. Dunkin, Reps. Sache, Edmonstone, S. C. Sewell, and Holton.

Roll called.

Minutes of last Session read and approved.

The Committee on Elections and Returns having reported favorably on the Certificate of Rep. Murray, from Royal Mount Encampment, No. 3, on motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Sache, Rep. Murray being in waiting was introduced, and took his Seat as a Member of this Body.

P. H. P. Gilbert entered and took his Seat.

The following Communications were then read:—from Scribe Wellington Encampment, Toronto, 16th Oct. 1846; Scribe St. Louis Encampment, Quebec, 26th Oct. 1846; which, on motion of G. Scribe Hilton, seconded by G. Rep. Dunkin, were ordered to be received and placed on file.

The following from Scribe St. Louis Encampment, Quebec, 16th Oct., 1846; Do. 26th Oct. 1846; which, on motion of Rep. Holton, seconded by Rep. Dunkin, were referred to the M. W. Grand Sire.

The Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom the subject was referred, presented the following Report and Resolution, which, on motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by P. H. P. Gilbert, was received, and the resolution adopted.

The Committee on Elections and Returns, to whom was referred the Documents relating to the institution of Wellington Encampment in the City of Toronto, beg to Report, That they have examined the same, and find them to be correct and in due form, they therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying Resolution.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SACHE,
J. M. GILBERT.

Resolved,—That the Dispensation issued for the institution of Wellington Encampment, No. 5, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

The Accounts from C. Bryson for £10, and R. Morris for £1 2s. 6d., were read, and, on motion of G. Scribe Hilton, seconded by G. Rep. Dunkin, referred to the Finance Committee; and on their approval to be referred forthwith to the Treasurer for payment.

G. Rep. Dunkin, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, presented the following Report, which, on motion of Rep. Sache, seconded by Rep. Murray, was received and the Committee discharged.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of publishing the Proceedings of this Grand Encampment, do report, That they have made the necessary arrangements with the Editor of the "Odd Fellows' Record," whereby the said Proceedings will appear in that Publication free of expense to this Body.

(Signed)

CHRIST. DUNKIN,
W. HILTON.

G. Rep. Dunkin presented to the Grand Encampment a printed copy of the Proceedings at the last Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Grand Scribe laid before the Grand Encampment a Communication from the R. W. G. Secretary of the R. W. G. Lodge of British North America.

The Grand Patriarch laid before the Grand Encampment another Communication from the same Officer, addressed to himself.

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Edmonstone, the same were received and ordered to be entered at length on the Minutes, as follows:—

R. W. G. Lodge of British North America.

Montreal, October 30, 1846.

Sir and Brother,—I beg to inform you, that the Resolutions

transmitted by the Grand Encampment of Canada, were laid before the Grand Lodge of Canada, at a meeting of its Annual Session held on the Evening of the 29th instant, and a vote of concurrence in the first of said Resolutions, passed.

I remain, in F. L. and T.,
J. CUSHING, *Grand Secretary.*

To W. Hilton, R. W. G. Scribe, R. W. G. E. of Canada.

{Office of the R. W. Grand Lodge of British North America,
Montreal, October 29, 1846.

SIR & BROTHER,

I have the honour, by direction of the Most Worthy Grand Sire, to inform you that he has received a duly authenticated copy of the Charter granted by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, at its last Annual Communication, authorizing the erection of "The Grand Lodge of British North America", as an Independent Sovereignty in Odd Fellowship, in compliance with the application to that effect, of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge and Right Worthy Grand Encampment of Canada, made in terms of certain Resolutions passed by those Bodies respectively, on the 9th and 11th ult.

You will accordingly lose no time in communicating this fact to the Grand Encampment, and to the several subordinates under its jurisdiction; and in so doing, you will further lay before them the following particulars of information, viz.:-

That in pursuance of the Resolutions aforesaid, and the subsequent action had upon them by the said Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, the Charter heretofore held by the Grand Lodge of Canada, is to all intents and purposes surrendered, and the new Charter aforesaid is adopted in lieu thereof.

That until such time as other provision shall be made in that behalf, by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of British North America, the seal heretofore used by the said late Grand Lodge of Canada, is, and will be, the temporary seal of the said Grand Lodge of British North America; and the Officers and Committees of the said late Grand Lodge of Canada, the Officers and Committees of the said Grand Lodge of British North America, as though no such change of Charter had taken place,—the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, however, at once assuming the style of Grand Sire and Deputy Grand Sire.

That it is, and will be, the duty of the Committee for the Supervision of Laws of Subordinate Lodges, to prepare a draft of a Constitution for the said Grand Lodge of British North America, 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 Lodge of British North America at its first Session.

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 shall 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 Lodge of British North America, at its first meeting, will 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 Royal Purple Degree, as may have been, or may be, duly returned by any Lodge or Encampment within this Jurisdiction, to be members of the said Grand Lodge or Grand Encampment of Canada, in the manner prescribed by their respective Constitutions and Rules, or as may be duly returned, in like manner, by any such Lodge or Encampment, to be members of the said Grand Lodge of British North America.

That the First Session of the said Grand Lodge of British North America, constituted as aforesaid, will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this City, on such day as the Most Worthy Grand Sire may appoint, not being less than six, nor more than twelve, weeks from this date; and that formal notice will be duly given of the day to be so appointed, not less than six weeks before such day.

And lastly, That until such time as other provision shall have been made in that behalf by the said Grand Lodge of British North America, the same is, and will be held to act under the Constitution of the 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 Grand Lodge of the United States, so far as the same may admit of being applied.

I remain your's, in F. L. & T.,

J. CUSHING,
Grand Secretary.

On motion of G. Rep. Dunkin, seconded by Rep. Edmonstone, it was then

Resolved,—That the M. W. G. Patriarch do forthwith tender to the M. W. Grand Sire of British North

America, the surrender by this Body of the Dispensation under which it is constituted, and do cause the Grand Scribe to communicate the notification received by this Body of the organisation of the Grand Lodge of British North America, to the several Encampments within this Jurisdiction, and to inform them that this Grand Encampment having consequently ceased to exist, they are under the Jurisdiction and control of the said Grand Lodge of British North America.

That the several Officers and Committees of this Grand Encampment, do make all needful report, and surrender all required books, papers, and effects of this Grand Encampment to the said M. W. Grand Sire of British North America.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Patriarch declared the R. W. Grand Encampment of Canada to be in virtue of the above Resolutions duly and legally dissolved.

W. HILTON, *Grand Scribe.*

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

Montreal, 7th February, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge assembled this evening at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

There not being a quorum present, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge adjourned.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary.*

Montreal, 14th February, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge assembled this Evening at 7 o'clock, pursuant to a call from the M. W. Grand Master to resume the Business of the February Quarterly Session. Roll called.

Absent—R. W. G. Treasurer; R. W. G. Chaplain, out of town; W. G. Guardian, sick.

The R. W. G. Warden having reported that he had duly instructed the two P. G.s in waiting, P. G.s Wm. Slack, of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1. and Samuel L. French, of Oriental Lodge, No. 7, were admitted, and took their Seats as one of the Representatives of their respective Lodges.

Minutes of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, read.

The M. W. Grand Master called upon the R. W. Grand Secretary to resume the reading of the Minutes of the last Session, when, on motion of P. G. Job Cushing, seconded by P. G. Joseph Fraser, the further reading thereof was dispensed with.

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

The Committee of Elections and Returns beg leave to report, That they have examined the Quarterly Reports of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, Queen's Lodge, No. 2, Commercial Lodge, No. 5, Oriental Lodge, No. 7, and the semi-annual Report of Victoria Lodge, No. 6, and that they find the same correct. All respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

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

Which, on motion of P. G. W. A. Selden, seconded by P. G. M. W. M. B. Hartley, were received, and ordered with the several documents referred to, to be placed on file.

On motion of P. G. W. A. Selden, seconded by P. G. G. P. Dickson, the Chair named P. G's. W. A. Selden, D. Ross, and Geo. P. Dickson, a Special Committee to take into consideration the Communications received, as well as the representations personally made by several respectable individuals, expressive of their desire to have Lodges constituted in Canada West, and to report upon the best means of accomplishing their wishes.

The R. W. Grand Secretary presented and read several communications which had been received since the last meeting,—which were referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The R. W. G. Secretary presented and read several accounts, which were ordered to be placed on the table, in the absence of the Committee of Finance.

The Committee on Correspondence presented the following Report:—

The Committee on Correspondence have considered the communication from Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, containing a copy of a Resolution passed by that Lodge on the evening of December 30th, 1845, expressing an opinion that Mr. _____ was rejected, in consequence of his being taken for another person, and being of opinion that it is *irregular* for a Lodge to pass a Resolution expressing such an opinion, would recommend that the communication be returned to the Lodge from whence it came, by the R. W. Grand Secretary, informing them that this Grand Lodge cannot receive a communication of such a nature from a Subordinate Lodge, on account of its irregularity.

(Signed)

THOMAS HARDIE,
WILLIAM HILTON.

P. G. Thomas Hardie, seconded by P. G. Wm. Hilton, moved, That the Report be accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Whereupon P. G. R. H. Hamilton called for a division of the question.

The question being then put, upon the acceptance of the Report, it was agreed to.

The question then recurring, upon the recommendation being adopted,

P. G. R. H. Hamilton, seconded by P. G. M. W. M. B. Hartley, moved in amendment—

That the letter be received and placed on file; which was carried.

The Committee on Correspondence also presented the following Report:—

We, your Committee, to whom was referred the Correspondence of this Grand Lodge, beg leave to report that we have considered the same, and would recommend that it be disposed of as follows:—

That the Communication and accompanying document from J. R. Healey, D. D. G. Master of the District of Quebec, relating to a report of a Committee of Albion Lodge, No. 4, on certain charges preferred by a Brother of that Lodge against another be referred to the Committee of Supervision of Laws of Subordinate Lodges.

That the Communication from Brother Stevenson, relating to the establishing of Lodges in Canada West, be referred to the same Committee.

That the Grand Secretary answer the Communication of Victoria Degree Lodge, by forwarding to them a Charter at as early a date as possible.

That the Communication from Brother C. M. Tate, of Queen's Lodge, No. 2, calling the attention of this Grand Lodge to the *importance* of establishing a sepulture for the use of the Order, would recommend that the subject be considered in a Committee of the Whole, as soon as this Grand Lodge find it convenient to enter into said Committee.

(Signed)

THOMAS HARDIE,
JOSEPH FRASER.

On motion of P. G. G. P. Dickson, seconded by P. G. Joseph Fraser, the Report was accepted, and the same having been considered,

On motion of P. D. G. M. George Matthews, seconded by P. G. Joseph Fraser, the recommendations contained therein were adopted.

P. G. Thomas Hardie, from the Committee on Correspondence, made a verbal Report, recommending that all the Communications notifying the rejection of Candidates be placed on file, and that their respective names be entered in the Black Book—which, on motion of P. G. A. McGoun, seconded by P. G. Wm. Slack, was assented to.

The Committee on Grievances of Subordinate Lodges presented the following Report:—

To the M. W. G. Master and Officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Province of Canada.

We, the Committee of Grievances, to whom was referred the appeal of G. M. Rodden from the decision of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, beg leave to Report, That in the opinion of your Committee, the Resolution of Brother Rodden was perfectly in order, and that inasmuch as it involves a subject of the most vital importance to the Order, it was the duty of the N. G. to test the said question; that to conform to the letter of the law, each Ballot Box should be furnished with black and white balls.

(Signed)

W. M. B. HARTLEY,
H. H. WHITNEY,
GEO. MATTHEWS.

P. G. Thomas Hardie, seconded by P. G. M. H. Seymour, moved, That the Report be accepted.

P. G. W. A. Selden, seconded by P. G. R. H. Hamilton, moved in amendment, That the Report be re-committed, and that Commercial Lodge, No. 5, be notified by the Grand Secretary, that a Committee has been appointed by this Grand Lodge, and request them to appear before the said Committee for their defence,—which was carried.

P. G. Thomas Hardie presented the following notice of a proposed amendment to Section 7 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which was ordered to lie over for consideration at the next Annual Session, in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution.

The undersigned, Representatives of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, Queen's Lodge, No. 2, and Commercial Lodge, No. 5, hereby give notice of their intention to bring forward an amendment to Article 8, Section 7, to insert in said Section after the word "ballots" (seventh line) the following words "one or less than three black balls be found, the question shall lie over, and be acted upon at the next regular meeting, by ballot, without debate or comment, when if—"

(Signed)

T. HARDIE,
W. HILTON,
H. H. WHITNEY,
M. H. SEYMOUR,
J. CUSHING,
W. A. SELDEN.

P. G. H. H. Whitney, seconded by P. G. William Slack, offered the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:—

Resolved,—That so much of the Resolution adopted by this R. W. Grand Lodge on the 26th of December last, requiring the Lodges under this Jurisdiction not to receive in membership any persons not residing in the Province, be rescinded, and that the Lodges be governed on applications of the kind, by a strict observance of the laws of the Order, restraining them from initiating persons residing at a distance, remote from the place where the Lodge is situate.

The Special Committee to whom the following matter was referred, made the following Report:—

The Special Committee appointed to report upon the subject of establishing Lodges in Canada West, beg leave to state, that they have for some time past been deeply impressed with the necessity of this R. W. Grand Lodge using every possible exertion to establish Lodges in Canada West, as, from exertions now making by the I. O. O. F. of Manchester Unity, to supersede this Order, that the most strenuous exertions should be made to spread the Order in that section of the Province, and would recommend that the M. W. Grand Master be empowered to appoint two experienced and efficient members of this R. W. Grand Lodge, to proceed with as little delay as possible to Canada West, for the purposes already alluded to. Your Committee find themselves at a great loss to recommend a proper course for this R. W. Grand Lodge to adopt under the circumstances. They, however, most respectfully submit the following, viz:—

That the two members deputed be empowered to open a new Lodge in every city or town in Canada West, where they find two or more members of the Order desirous of having a Lodge opened, and where, in the estimation of the said Deputation, a sufficient number of inhabitants reside therein to ensure success. To accomplish this object, your Committee believe that it is recorded in the Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, that Grand Lodges have sent Deputations on missions similar to that they now refer to, and find that the Deputation had the power of initiating new members, so as to open a Lodge with sufficient number.

Your Committee would also recommend that P. G. E. Murney be added to the Deputation, and that he be by this Grand Lodge respectfully solicited to use his influence and services in carrying out the objects of this important mission.

Your Committee also recommend that the names of the various members resident in Canada West, belonging to the three Lodges, be handed to the said Deputation, and that power be granted to them to receive their names on petitions for Charters, so as to form part of the petitioners for any new Lodges that they may think proper to open.

Amongst other places they would respectfully point out the following:—Cornwall, Brockville, Bytown, Kingston, Cobourg, Peterboro', Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara, and the towns of sufficient population west of that. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. A. SELDEN, Chairman.
G. P. DICKSON.

When, on motion of P. G. Thomas Hardie, seconded by P. G. M. George Matthews, the Report was accepted, and the recommendations concurred in.

P. G. Thomas Hardie, seconded by P. G. Joseph Fraser, moved, That the M. W. G. Master do now appoint a District Deputy Grand Master, for the District known as the District of St. Francis,—which was concurred in.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master appointed to that office, P. G. Samuel Lorenzo French, of Oriental Lodge, No. 7,—which was approved of, and P. G. S. L. French being present, accepted of the said office.

P. G. G. P. Dickson, seconded by P. D. G. M. George Matthews, moved, That the M. W. G. Master do now appoint a District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Victoria, C. W.,—which was concurred in.

Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master named for that office, P. G. E. Murney, of Victoria Lodge, No. 6,—which was approved of.

On motion of P. G. Joseph Fraser, seconded by P. G. R. H. Hamilton, the Grand Lodge then adjourned *sine die*.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary*.

Montreal, May 6, 1846.

The R. W. Grand Lodge convened this Evening at 8 o'clock, being the regular Quarterly Session.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

Present—M. W. Grand Master in the Chair, R. W. D. G. Master, R. W. G. Secretary, R. W. G. Chaplain.

Also Present—P. G. W. Hilton, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1; P. G. H. H. Whitney, Queen's Lodge, No. 2; P. G. D. Ross, Victoria Lodge, No. 6; P. G. J. Cushing, Commercial Lodge, No. 5.

Roll called.

Absent—R. W. G. Warden, R. W. G. Treasurer, W. G. Marshall, W. G. Conductor, W. G. Guardian.

Minutes of the last Quarterly Session, viz.: of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 14th February, read and approved.

Minutes of the Special Meeting held on the 28th February, and the 18th April last, read and approved.

The R. W. G. Secretary presented and read the Credentials of the undernamed P. G.'s elected as additional representatives for their respective Lodges, to serve until the 1st Wednesday in August next, which were referred to the Committee on Elections and Returns:—Of P. G. G. Hall, of Albion Lodge, No. 4; P. G. J. Dyde, of Commercial Lodge, No. 5; E. Murney, of Victoria Lodge, No. 6.

The R. W. G. Secretary also presented the following Reports, which were referred to the same Committee:—Of Albion Lodge, No. 4, for the Quarter ended 31st December last, returned corrected; of Oriental Lodge, No. 7, Quarter ended 31st March last.

On motion, the Chair named P. G.'s Wm. Hilton, and A. M'Goun, of Prince of Wales Lodge, No 1, in the Committee of Elections and Returns, to serve during the absence of the other two Members of that Committee.

On motion, the Chair named P. G. J. Holland, of Prince Wales Lodge, No. 1, and H. H. Whitney, Queen's Lodge, No. 2, on the Committee on Correspondence, to serve during the absence of the two other Members of that Committee.

The R. W. G. Secretary presented several communications notifying the Expulsion and Suspensions of Members and the Rejection of Candidates for Membership in the Subordinate Lodges; which were referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

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

The Committee on Elections and Returns beg leave to report, that the Credentials of P. G. George Hall, of Albion Lodge No. 4, Quebec, is incomplete, inasmuch as there is no certificate of his having served the necessary terms to enable him to receive the said Degrees of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and would therefore respectfully suggest that the Grand Secretary be instructed to communi-

cate with Albion Lodge, pointing out the deficiency; all which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

G. P. DICKSON,
A. M'GOUN,
W. HILTON.

Which, on motion of P. G. H. H. Whitney, seconded by P. G. J. Cushing, was accepted, and the recommendation concurred in.

The Committee on Elections and Returns beg leave to submit that they have examined the Credentials of P. G. John Dyde, of Commercial Lodge, No. 5, and find them correct, and recommend that P. G. John Dyde be admitted a member of this R. W. Grand Lodge, and that the Past V. Grands, Past N. Grands and Grand Lodge Degrees be conferred upon him; all which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

G. P. DICKSON,
W. HILTON,
A. M'GOUN.

Which, on motion of P. G. H. H. Whitney, seconded by P. G. Thos. Hardie, was accepted and the recommendation concurred in.

The Committee on Elections and Returns beg leave to report, that the Credentials of P. G. E. Murney, of Victoria Lodge, No. 6, Belleville, are incomplete, inasmuch as there is no certificate of his having served the necessary terms to qualify him to receive the Past Official Degrees, and would therefore recommend the Grand Secretary be instructed to communicate with Victoria Lodge to this effect; (all which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

G. P. DICKSON,
W. HILTON,
A. M'GOUN.

Which, on motion of P. G. H. H. Whitney, seconded by A. M'Goun, was accepted and the recommendation concurred in.

On motion of P. G. J. Holland, seconded by P. G. C. F. Clarke, the R. W. Grand Lodge then adjourned until Friday Evening next, the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock, after Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

R. H. HAMILTON, *Grand Secretary*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"THE CONSPIRACY," by D. C. M. The writer of the first part of this Tale, must excuse us for not inserting it in this number of the *Record*,—it will be inserted on the receipt of the second part.

"D." on Self-Government, is crowded out, but will appear in our next.

"X. Y. Z. of Brock Lodge, Brockville, will find the information required on reference to the Resolutions of the R. W. G. Lodge and Encampment, published in the October number of the *Record*, pages 158 and 159.

ODD FELLOWS' RECORD FOR 1847, VOL. 2.

WE have in the hands of the engraver a portrait of W. M. B. Hartley, Esq., first P. G. M. of Canada, which is now nearly finished, and will, we expect, be ready to accompany our January number. It is our intention to add four extra pages to the present size of the *Record*, which will allow us room to insert a greater quantity of interesting matter, not only to members of the Order, but to the general reader. Should the engraving now under progress prove to be a faithful likeness of our worthy P. G. M., we shall be enabled to place our readers in possession of similar likenesses frequently; but all this we do not promise to perform, unless the brothers of the Order, and many of those holding the highest stations, use a little more energy and interest in our success; we have not yet received sufficient support to pay expenses, but we hope, with the assistance of City brethren, and those at a distance, to make up for loss, during the ensuing year.

DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>R. H. Hamilton, <i>M. W. G. M.</i> E. L. Montizambert, <i>R. W. D. G. M.</i> J. Cushing, <i>R. W. G. Sec.</i> S. S. C. DeBleury, <i>R. W. G. Tr.</i></p> | <p>John Holland, <i>R. W. G. Chap.</i> John Dyde, <i>G. M.</i> R. Cooke, <i>G. G.</i> Wm. Hilton, <i>G. C.</i></p> |
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| <p>W. M. B. Hartley, } William Rodden, } Peter Sheppard, } Joseph C. Chase, } E. Murney, } D. D. G. M. for the District of Quebec. D. D. G. M., for the District of St. Francis, C. E. D. D. G. M. for the District of Victoria, C. W.</p> | <p><i>M. W. P. G. Masters.</i></p> |
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HOCHELAGA ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>John O. Brown, <i>C. P.</i> C. C. S. DeBleury, <i>H. P.</i></p> | <p>John Dyde, <i>S. W.</i> A. S. Menzies, <i>Scribe.</i> J. A. Perkins, <i>F. Scribe.</i></p> |
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STADACONA ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 2.

QUEBEC.

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| <p>John R. Healey, <i>C. P.</i> A. Joseph, <i>H. P.</i> Samuel Wright, <i>S. W.</i></p> | <p>J. Maclaren, <i>Scribe.</i> Phillip Lesweuer, <i>F. Scribe.</i> William Holehouse, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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ROYAL MOUNT ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>Christopher Dunkin, <i>C. P.</i> John Irvine, <i>H. P.</i> John Sproston, <i>S. W.</i></p> | <p>Andrew Wilson, <i>Scribe.</i> S. G. Patton, <i>F. Scribe.</i> John Murray, <i>Treasurer.</i> James Gibson, <i>J. W.</i></p> |
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ST. LOUIS ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 4.

QUEBEC.

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| <p>J. A. Sewell, <i>M. D., C. P.</i> Francis Bowen, <i>H. P.</i> A. C. Buchanan, <i>S. W.</i></p> | <p>William Tims, <i>Scribe.</i> Robert Gilmor, <i>F. Scribe.</i> A. G. Pentland, <i>J. W.</i></p> |
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WELLINGTON ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 5.

TORONTO.

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| <p>S. B. Campbell, <i>C. P.</i> Geo. P. Dickson, <i>H. P.</i> W. H. Boulton, <i>S. W.</i></p> | <p>A. H. Coulson, <i>Scribe.</i> Q. Quaife, <i>F. Scribe.</i> F. J. Preston, <i>Treas.</i> S. B. Fairbanks, <i>J. W.</i></p> |
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MOUNT HEBRON ENCAMPMENT.—NO. 6.

PETERBORO.

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| <p>W. C. Conger, <i>C. P.</i> Rev. R. C. T. Taylor, <i>H. P.</i></p> | <p>Charles Forrest, <i>S. W.</i></p> |
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Other Officers' names not yet received.

VICTORIA DEGREE LODGE.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>C. C. S. DeBleury, <i>N. G.</i> Christopher Dunkin, <i>A. N. G.</i> H. H. Whitney, <i>D. A. N. G.</i></p> | <p>J. M. Gilbert, <i>P. G.</i> John Dyde, <i>V. G.</i> John Murray, <i>Secretary.</i> A. H. David, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>H. F. J. Jackson, <i>P. G.</i> Andrew Wilson, <i>N. G.</i> W. Ewan, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>J. Williamson, <i>Secretary.</i> D. Mair, <i>P. Secretary.</i> J. Fletcher, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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QUEEN'S LODGE.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>George McIver, <i>P. G.</i> W. Sache, <i>N. G.</i> Wm. Easton, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>Chas. M. Tait, <i>Secy.</i> H. Dickinson, <i>Treasurer.</i> J. H. Isaacson, <i>P. Secy.</i></p> |
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PRINCE ALBERT LODGE.—NO. 3.

ST. JOHNS.

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| <p>Edward Mott, <i>P. G.</i> M. B. Landell, <i>N. G.</i></p> | <p>C. H. Ripley, <i>V. G.</i> J. Lewis, <i>Secy.</i> F. R. Mellows, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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ALBON LODGE.—NO. 4.

QUEBEC.

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| <p>Abraham Joseph, <i>P. G.</i> Wm. Bennett, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>J. Maclaren, <i>N. G.</i> John C. Fisher, <i>Secretary.</i> John Watt, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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COMMERCIAL LODGE.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>W. Sutherland, <i>P. G.</i> Jas. Moir Ferres, <i>N. G.</i> Arch. H. Campbell, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>Andw. H. Arnour, <i>Secretary.</i> E. T. Taylor, <i>P. Secretary.</i> J. G. Hoine, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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VICTORIA LODGE.—NO. 6.

BELLEVILLE.

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| <p>Francis McAnnany, <i>P. G.</i> Smith Bartlet, <i>N. G.</i> Merrick Sawyer, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>E. W. Holton, <i>P. Secy.</i> B. Dougall, <i>Secy.</i> F. Davy, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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ORIENTAL LODGE.—NO. 7.

STASTEAD.

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| <p>Austin T. Foster, <i>N. G.</i> H. Bailey Terrill, <i>P. G.</i> T. Lee Terrill, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>H. F. Prentiss, <i>Secretary.</i> Joseph C. Chase, <i>P. Secretary.</i> John A. Pierce, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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CANADA LODGE.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL.

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| <p>John Young, <i>P. G.</i> James Gibson, <i>N. G.</i> F. B. Matthews, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>John Smith, <i>Secretary.</i> W. Macfarlane, <i>P. Secretary.</i> John Murray, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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BROCK LODGE.—NO. 9.

BROCKVILLE.

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| <p>John Rhynas, <i>P. G.</i> Thomas Reynolds, <i>N. G.</i> Thomas E. Cribb, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>Edmund Perry, <i>Secretary.</i> G. W. Arnold, <i>P. Sec.</i> R. H. Street, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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CATARAQUI LODGE.—NO. 10.

KINGSTON.

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| <p>Donald Christie, <i>P. G.</i> James A. Glassford, <i>N. G.</i> James Goodeve, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>John Fraser, <i>Secretary.</i> Lewis Cameron, <i>P. Secy.</i> James Bennett, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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PRINCE EDWARD LODGE.—NO. 11.

PICTON.

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| <p>Jas. R. Wright, <i>P. G.</i> D. L. Fairfield, <i>N. G.</i> W. H. Wallace, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>Alex. Macallister, <i>Secretary.</i> Robt. Ramsay, <i>P. Secy.</i> D. B. Stevenson, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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ONTARIO LODGE.—NO. 12.

COBOURG.

List not received.

OTONABEE LODGE.—NO. 13.

PETERBORO.

List not received.

HOPE LODGE.—NO. 14.

PORT HOPE.

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| <p>M. F. Whitehead, <i>P. G.</i> George C. Ward, <i>N. G.</i> Jonathan Short, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>Thos. Turner, <i>Secretary.</i> John Smart, <i>P. Secy.</i> D. Smart, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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TECUMSEH LODGE.—NO. 15.

TORONTO.

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| <p>S. B. Campbell, <i>P. G.</i> Richd. Kneeshaw, <i>N. G.</i></p> | <p>G. H. Cheney, <i>V. G.</i> E. F. Whittimore, <i>Secretary.</i> R. Brewer, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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UNION LODGE.—NO. 16.

ST. CATHERINES.

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| <p>John Maulson, <i>P. G.</i> David Kissock, <i>N. G.</i> Chauncy Yale, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>Henry J. Hensleigh, <i>Secy.</i> Thomas Burns, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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BURLINGTON LODGE.—NO. 17.

HAMILTON.

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| <p>W. A. Harvey, <i>N. G.</i> Andrew Stewart, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>W. C. Clarke, <i>Secretary.</i> Benjamin Milner, <i>P. Secy.</i> T. M. Simons, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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ST. FRANCIS LODGE.—NO. 18.

CORNWALL.

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| <p>J. F. Pringle, <i>P. G.</i> L. N. Putnam, <i>N. G.</i> A. McDougall, <i>V. G.</i></p> | <p>E. H. Parker, <i>Secretary.</i> J. R. Ault, <i>P. Secretary.</i> W. J. Pitts, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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MERCANTILE LODGE.—NO. 19.

QUEBEC.

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| <p>Samuel Wright, <i>N. G.</i> John Racey, <i>P. G.</i></p> | <p>W. Tims, <i>V. G.</i> Alex. Fraser, <i>Sec.</i> Joseph Hamel, <i>Treasurer.</i></p> |
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OTTAWA LODGE.—NO. 20.

BYTOWN.

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| <p>George Lyons, <i>P. G.</i> Robt. Harvie, <i>N. G.</i></p> | <p>Thomas Hunton, <i>V. G.</i> John McDonald, <i>Secy.</i> Z. Wilson, <i>Treas.</i></p> |
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