

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M. W. Grand Lodge
OF
ANCIENT . FREE . AND . ACCEPTED . MASONS,
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.
VOL. III.

1855-1858.

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PORTLAND :
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1904.

Grand Lodge of Maine,

— 1855 —

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

A Special Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, was holden at the new Masonic Hall, in Portland on the second day of May, A. L. 5855, and called to order and opened in ample form, in the third degree, at nine o'clock A. M., by the M. W. Grand Master, who presided.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. TIMOTHY CHASE,	Grand Master ;
R. W. FREEMAN BRADFORD,	as Deputy Grand Master ;
" BENJAMIN KELLEY,	as Senior Grand Warden ;
" WILLIAM ANDREWS,	as Junior Grand Warden ;
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
" CHARLES B. SMITH,	Recording Grand Secretary ;
" E. A. CHADWICK,	Cor. Grand Secretary ;
" E. G. RAWSON,	Senior Grand Deacon ;
" JOHN H. WILLARD,	Junior Grand Deacon ;
" JOHN J. BELL,	Grand Steward ;
" WILLIAM ALLEN,	Grand Sword Bearer ;
" S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal ;
Bro. JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	P. G. Master.
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	" "
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	" "
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	" "

The Grand Master then appointed a Committee on Credentials, consisting of Bros. Bell of Carmel, Allen of Portland, and Willard of Wilton, who after attending to the duties assigned to them, reported that the following lodges are represented by the brethren hereinafter named, viz :

- 1 *Portland*, by T. J. Sanborn, WM ; R. W. Kennard, SW ; Joseph Fowler, JW.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by D. K. Kennedy, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Daniel Russell, WM ; Stephen Lord, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by E. G. Knight, WM ; D. T. Boynton, JW ; Samuel Chase, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by J. D. White, SW.
- 8 *United*, by John Crawford, WM ; John R. Haley, SW ; Joseph Stetson, JW.
- 9 *Saco*, by Elijah Smith, WM ; T. J. Murray, SW ; E. P. Burnham, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Silas Alden, WM ; G. F. Sargent, SW ; John Williams, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Moses Plummer, WM ; T. H. Weymouth, SW.
- 13 *Oriental*, by George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by D. R. Wylie, WM ; T. H. G. Marston, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by E. B. Hinkley, SW ; George Crawford, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George's*, by Alden M. Wetherbee, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Land-Mark*, by Stevens Smith, WM ; William Andrews, SW ; A. P. Stinson, JW.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Alden Palmer, WM ; B. Greely, JW ; William W. Virgin, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by J. H. Sherman, WM.
- 20 *Maine*, by James C. Harper, WM ; G. W. Chase, SW ; J. H. Willard, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by David G. Plummer, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by George B. Littlefield, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Samuel Thing, SW ; W. A. Mitchell, JW.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Hiram Chase, WM.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by John B. Sweat, WM ; Arthur McArthur, Proxy.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by R. H. Rose, JW ; Samuel H. Wilson, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Ebenezer Cobb, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by D. C. Palmer, SW ; James M. Colson, JW ; James McCurdy, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by B. P. Pearson, WM ; A. B. Pratt, SW ; A. D. Murray, JW.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Elias G. Hedge, SW ; G. S. Mulliken, JW.
- 36 *Casco*, by N. Drinkwater, WM.

- 37 *Washington*, by Abiel Foster, Proxy.
38 *Harmony*, by Merrill Thomas, WM.
39 *Penobscot*, by Thomas Brown, WM.
40 *Lygonia*, by S. P. Thomas, WM.
42 *Freedom*, by William Cobb, WM; Gilman Lougee, Proxy.
43 *Alna*, by Daniel A. Campbell, SW; Thomas Dearing, JW.
44 *Piscataquis*, by Benj. F. Mudgett, Proxy.
45 *Central*, by Amasa Taylor, Jr., WM; D. W. Griffin, Proxy.
46 *St. Croix*, by Francis Williams, Proxy.
47 *Dunlap*, by Frederick D. Edgerly, WM; Lewis B. Weeks, JW.
48 *Lafayette*, by George S. Carrier, Proxy.
49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Peleg H. Tracy, WM.
50 *Aurora*, by John C. Moody, WM; Constant Rankin, Proxy.
52 *Mosaic*, by Elihu B. Averill, Proxy.
54 *Vassalborough*, by Edward Gray, Proxy.
55 *Fraternal*, by Joshua Herrick, WM.
56 *Mount Moriah*, by I. P. Sawyer, Proxy.
58 *Unity*, by John Winslow, WM; Harrison McDonald, Proxy.
59 *Mount Hope*, by John G. Fish, JW.
60 *Star in the East*, by Ira Wallace, Proxy.
61 *King Solomon's*, by William Bearce, JW; M. M. Rawson, Proxy.
62 *King David's*, by Minot Crehore, WM; George M. Bragg, Proxy.
63 *Richmond*, by Abial Libby, WM; Joseph A. Southard, SW; James M. Kelly, Proxy.
65 *Mystic*, by F. H. Phipps, SW.
66 *Mechanics'*, by William D. Washburn, Proxy.
67 *Blue Mountain*, by Seward Dill, SW; Jonathan Cushman, Proxy.
68 *Mariners'*, by Charles H. Whitney, Proxy.
69 *Howard*, by Edward J. Bolan, WM.
71 *Rising Sun*, by William Oakes, Proxy.
72 *Pioneer*, by Elbridge G. Decker, Proxy.
73 *Tyrian*, by Daniel P. Atwood, WM; S. B. Hutchins, SW; Clement Phinney, JW.
74 *Bristol*, by Peaslee M. Wells, WM.
75 *Plymouth*, by A. T. C. Dodge, SW.

Report read and accepted.

On motion,

Voted, That Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during the session.

This special session of the Grand Lodge having been called to

decide upon the Work and Lectures of the third degree, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the exemplification thereof, Bro. John Miller in the chair; and the same was continued until one o'clock, when the Grand Lodge was called off until 2 1-2 o'clock P. M., at which time, called to labor again and continued the exemplification as before; when after accomplishing the business of the meeting, on motion,

Voted, That the Work and Lectures of this degree be adopted, as reported by the Committee and amended by the Grand Lodge.

This Special Communication was then closed in ample form.

Attest: C. B. SMITH, *Grand Secretary*.

Annual Communication.

~ 1855 ~

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was holden at Masonic Hall in Portland, on the first Thursday in May, 1855, being the third day of said month, at 9 o'clock A. M., and opened in ample form in the third degree, by

M. W. TIMOTHY CHASE,	Grand Master;
R. W. FREEMAN BRADFORD,	<i>as</i> Deputy Grand Master;
" BENJAMIN KELLEY,	<i>as</i> Senior Grand Warden;
" WILLIAM ANDREWS,	<i>as</i> Junior Grand Warden;
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
" CHARLES B. SMITH,	Recording Grand Secretary;
" E. G. RAWSON,	Senior Grand Deacon.
" JOHN H. WILLARD,	Junior Grand Deacon;
" JOHN J. BELL,	Grand Steward;
" WILLIAM ALLEN,	Grand Sword Bearer;
" S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal;
Bro. JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then appointed Bros. Bell of Carmel, Allen of Portland, and Willard of Wilton, Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the same representatives as at the Special Communication, and also the following Past Grand Officers, in addition to those who were present at the Special Communication, viz :

M. W. SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	Past Grand Master.
R. W. STEPHEN WEBBER,	Past Junior Grand Warden.

[Members and Representatives as of yesterday.]

On motion of M. W. Bro. R. P. Dunlap,

Voted, That the sympathies and condolence of this Grand Lodge be tendered the family of our late Brother Thomas W. Smith, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge; and as a token of regard for his memory, that the Grand Lodge be dressed in mourning.

Petition of Charles B. Smith and others for a new lodge in Portland, to be called Atlantic Lodge, was presented and referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. E. G. Rawson, Joseph Covell and Stevens Smith.

Petition of Saco Lodge for renewal of charter was presented and laid on the table.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

BROS. FREEMAN BRADFORD, JOSEPH C. STEVENS, J. C. HUMPHREYS.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

BROS. MINOT CREHORE, M. M. RAWSON, ELIAS HEDGE.

On Returns.

BROS. STEPHEN WEBBER, D. P. ATWOOD, E. B. AYERILL.

On Grievances and Appeals.

BROS. B. F. MUDGETT, ARTHUR MCARTHUR, J. D. WHITE.

On the Pay Roll.

BROS. E. G. RAWSON, ALDEN PALMER, J. C. MOODY.

On motion of Bro. Burnham, the petition of Saco Lodge for renewal of charter was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Petition of Buxton Lodge for removal to Biddeford, and for change of name, was presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The M. W. Grand Master than read his annual report—referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

"The annual return of this day has again assembled us within these consecrated walls. Under the guardian care of the Grand Architect of the Universe, we have been permitted once more to come up to this place, to take counsel together and to legislate for the greatest good and ultimate well being of that portion of our fraternity who have been committed to our care and protection.

My brethren, I most heartily congratulate you upon the happy auspices which attend this annual communication.

Almost universal prosperity pervades our Order, and within our own particular jurisdiction, are we enjoying this blessing in an unparalleled degree.

The lodges throughout the state were never more active in advancing the general welfare of the fraternity, and in accomplishing the great and beneficent purposes for which they were formed, than during the past year.

There is every reason to hope that your deliberations during the present communication will be characterized by the noblest impulses, and that those great cardinal virtues, "Prudence and Justice," will control your every act.

You have not come up here my brethren, as so many distinct factions, each warring with the other for place and preference—far from it; your previous history has chronicled you as a Grand Body, distinguished for your oneness of purpose, your abiding love for our institution, and your untiring attachment and devotion to those glorious principles which have come down to us hallowed by the remotest antiquity, and which form a part of "that cement which unites us into one common band of Friends and Brothers."

In consequence of severe ill health, I was not permitted to enjoy your friendly greetings, nor to participate in your deliberations, during the last annual communication. I was, however, happy to learn of the continued increasing interest which was there manifested, and the large accession which had been made to our numbers during the previous year.

It is a source of true congratulation, my brethren, to contrast your last published proceedings with those of only six years since. Then but 25 lodges were represented, with but 1,082 members, and 221 initiates during that year. Your last report shows 63 lodges in active and healthy operation, with 2,153 members, and 498 initiates during that year, and the several reports which will be submitted to you at this time will show this number to be still largely increased.

Thus in this comparatively short space of time has the number of our lodges and their members more than doubled. If our usefulness and prosperity were to be measured by numbers, the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine occupies a high position.

And it is to be hoped that with our increasing numbers, there is also a corre-

sponding increase of virtue and intelligence, for without these *we are weak indeed*.

You will, therefore, at once be led to reflect, that the rapidly increasing numbers of new lodges within this jurisdiction, and the consequently great numbers annually admitted to a participation in our mystic rites, render your labors and deliberations from time to time more arduous, and their beneficial effects more and more widely diffused.

During the past year more than ordinary zeal and activity has been observed in our midst, and the continued demand for new lodges in different localities fully demonstrates that our progress is still onward.

Since your last annual communication, I have granted the following dispensations, viz:

June, 1854, to Oxford Lodge, for its removal from Paris to Norway.

June 12, 1854, to Benjamin Richardson and others, for a new lodge in Tremont, County of Hancock, to be called "Hancock Lodge."

July 4, to Bailey Atkinson and others, for a new lodge at Pembroke, County of Washington, by the name of "Crescent Lodge."

Sept. 12, to Saco Lodge at Saco, authorizing them to continue their labors under their present organization, they having lost their charter by fire.

Oct. 25, to Joseph Getchell and others, for a new lodge at Rockland, County of Lincoln, to be called "Rockland Lodge."

December, to O. R. Batchelder and others, for a new lodge at Solon, County of Somerset, by the name of "Key Stone Lodge."

March 21, 1855, to Benj. Herrick and others, extending dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge in May, 1852, and also for removal from Shapleigh to Alfred.

Oct. 6, 1854, I granted a dispensation to Bro. Stephen Lane and others, of Buxton Lodge, authorizing them to resume work under their original Charter, and also for the removal of said lodge from Buxton to Biddeford. The applications upon which the foregoing dispensations have been granted, were approved by the District Deputy Grand Masters of the several districts, and were also recommended by the nearest lodges, and are all made returnable to your present session, and subject to such action as you may think proper.

On the 15th of August last, I consecrated and solemnly dedicated "Bristol Lodge," at Bristol, and installed its officers; on which occasion I received able assistance from R. W. Senior Grand Warden, the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, and many other Brethren, and also from the Rev. and R. W. William A. Drew, who officiated as Grand Chaplain, and delivered an eloquent and interesting address to the brethren of the new lodge.

In October last, I specially appointed Bro. Ira Wallace, of Oldtown, to con-

secrete "Pioneer Lodge" at Plantation No. 11, County of Aroostook, which service he performed November 7, 1854.

On the 14th of Sept., I consecrated and dedicated "Plymouth Lodge," at Plymouth, County of Penobscot, and installed its officers. R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Jabez True, Past Grand Master J. C. Stevens, and several other members of the Grand Lodge were present upon the occasion, and rendered most valuable service.

Jan. 8, 1855, I specially commissioned R. W. Isaac Downing, D. D. Grand Master of the First Masonic District, to consecrate and dedicate "Arundel Lodge," at Kennebunk Port, and install its officers, which duty he performed, and made return of his doings to the Grand Secretary.

Jan. 27, I issued a new charter, (on petition of Brother Joseph Miller and others) to "King Solomon's Lodge," located at Waldoborough, County of Lincoln, their original charter having been destroyed in the desolating fire which overwhelmed that place in September last.

In answering the several requisitions for new lodges, I have endeavored to ascertain how far the good of the fraternity would be advanced by complying with the prayer of the petitioners, and I am pleased to say that in all the above cases, both the locality of the place and the known skill and moral character of applicants have been such as to recommend them to my favorable consideration.

On the 8th of November, I received a petition from Jonathan Robinson and three others of Sebec; one from Russell Kittredge and others of Milo, all in the County of Piscataquis, asking for the removal of "Piscataquis Lodge" from Sebec to Milo; and that they be authorized to hold meetings and transact the business of Masonry under the charter of said lodge.

I have been unable to find any authority vesting me with power to resuscitate a dormant lodge that has not surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge, and especially when its original members have been reduced to a less number than is required for the formation of a new lodge, and they asking for authority to meet and discharge the duties of Masonry in a town where they were not originally located by their charter.

Entertaining these views, I have not considered it within my province to grant their prayer. I doubt not, however, that the brethren composing these petitioners are entitled to the highest esteem, both as men and masons, and that the prosperity of the Fraternity in that vicinity would be advanced by the resuscitating of that lodge. I would therefore most cordially recommend them to your favorable consideration.

On the 3d of January, 1855, a National Masonic Convention convened at Masonic Hall, in the city of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of maturing the plan for a "National Confederation" of all the Grand Lodges in the United States. The proceedings of that Convention have been received, and

will be brought to your notice. The pamphlet contains a very able address to the Grand Lodges of the United States, and also "Articles of Confederation," which will be submitted to you for your consideration and adoption at the present session.

This Grand Lodge has for a long time desired some organization of the several Grand Lodges, which might be equivalent to a General Grand Lodge; and it is believed that the plan here submitted will fully meet those wants. I would therefore call your attention particularly to this subject, during this communication.

During the past year, many matters of interest have transpired in our various sister Grand Lodges, and throughout the Masonic world; but I have neither the opportunity nor ability, at this time, to bring them to your notice in such a manner as I should desire. For this information, therefore, I will direct you to the report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose persevering researches and untiring assiduity have annually presented to you those truly able reports which have been the just pride of this Grand Lodge.

The several District Deputy Grand Masters within this jurisdiction, will lay before you, in due time, such reports as the condition and general aspect of the Order in their several jurisdictions shall direct; and I doubt not, from the known ability of those brethren, that you will receive a gladdening account of their stewardship.

During my official labors, I have felt the great necessity of some standard work on Masonic Jurisprudence. Questions are continually arising, upon which there is no well settled standard of action. Many have been submitted to me during this time: to all I have given such answers as my experience and the best authority within my reach directed. To aid partly in supplying this want, and for the more general diffusion of masonic knowledge, I would earnestly recommend, that every subordinate lodge become a subscriber to the

"FREEMASON'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,"

published by Brother CHARLES W. MOORE, of Boston. This work, in several lodges within my own particular acquaintance, is considered an indispensable acquisition. It forms a reliable work for reference, besides conveying intelligence of all that transpires of interest throughout the masonic world.

The great numbers now requiring legislation at your hands, renders the time usually allotted for the transaction of the business of this Grand Lodge quite too short, and is a subject, in my opinion, worthy of your consideration. It must have been apparent to all who have been habitual attendants upon our annual communications, that a large amount of business is either postponed or hurriedly passed over near the close of the session, for want of time.

I think that the long delay in establishing a uniformity in the work and lectures, may be attributed to this cause more than any other. This evil, I

think, might be fully remedied by so altering our constitution as to provide that our annual meetings shall take place upon a day earlier in the week.

We should thereby have ample time to complete all the labors that might be required at our hands, without being admonished that the Sabbath had overtaken us.

Impediments and inaccuracies (although sometimes trivial) are frequently arising in the subordinate lodges. This I believe is to be attributed mainly to the want of a proper knowledge of the laws by which they are governed, and the great diversity of laws of their own enactment.

I would therefore recommend for your consideration the propriety of still further amending our by-laws, so as, among other things, to embrace all legislation actually necessary for the government of the different lodges, and thereby secure a uniformity in this desirable particular.

The term of office for which I was elected has now expired, and I have reported to you upon all matters which have come to my notice in connection with that office during the year.

And I will now, my brethren, tender to each and all of you, my heartfelt expressions of gratitude for the numerous tokens of confidence and respect which you have so often expressed by your votes, in electing me to various offices in this Grand Body.

And in conclusion, my brethren, I will announce, that it is not my intention to allow my name to be used again as a candidate for re-election to the office of Grand Master. It is not from any unwillingness on my part to render every service in my power for the advancement of our beloved institution, that I have come to this conclusion: my bodily health and increasing infirmities admonish me that the responsible duties of Grand Master should be entrusted to another.

My continued ill health during the past year has deprived me of much pleasure on different occasions; and could I have been permitted to be present with you at your last annual communication, duty alike to you and myself would have prompted me to decline the high honor which you conferred upon me.

Finally, brethren, may you "be kindly affectioned one to another," and may the "bonds of unity" and the "ties of brotherly love" bind you more firmly together, that you may suffer no contention "but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree."

TIMOTHY CHASE.

On motion,

Voted, That the reports of the several D. D. G. Masters be referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The petitions of Rockland Lodge, and of Keystone Lodge, for charters, were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The petitions of Village Lodge, and of Pacific Lodge, were also referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A Masonic Dictionary, and a copy of a blank Diploma, were presented to the Grand Lodge by Bro. Alden, for and on behalf of the publishers.

Voted, That they be accepted and that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the donors for the same.

A petition for a new lodge at Unity Village, was presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Called off until 3 o'clock P. M.

Attest: C. B. SMITH, *Grand Secretary*.

AFTERNOON—May 3, 1855.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 3 o'clock P. M., R. W. Bro. True, D. G. M., in the chair.

The Dispensation of Hancock Lodge, with a copy of the Records, &c., was returned, with a petition for a Charter. Referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Proceeded to the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year, when the following R. W. brethren were elected;—

M. W. JOHN MILLER,	Grand Master;
R. W. JABEZ TRUE,	Deputy G. Master;
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	Senior G. Warden;
" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	Junior G. Warden;
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
" CHARLES B. SMITH,	Rec. Grand Secretary;
" ISAAC DOWNING,	Trustee of the Charity Fund.

R. W. Bros. FREEMAN BRADFORD, A. B. THOMPSON and S. B. DOCKHAM, were elected a Committee of Finance for the ensuing year.

On motion,

Voted, That to-morrow at 10 o'clock, be assigned as the time for the installation of the Grand Officers.

Voted, That when the Grand Lodge call off, it be until 8 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Hall.

Bro. Humphreys was excused, at his own request, from further service on the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, and Bro. Bell was appointed in his stead.

The Grand Lodge then called off.

Attest: C. B. SMITH, *Grand Secretary*.

EVENING SESSION—May 3, 1855.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 8 o'clock P. M., M. W. Bro. Dunlap in the chair.

The new Masonic Hall in Portland was then duly and solemnly dedicated to FREEMASONRY, CHARITY and UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE, in ancient form: after which, highly interesting extemporaneous addresses were delivered by Bros. Pearl and Dunlap.

The Grand Lodge was then called off, until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Attest: C. B. SMITH, *Grand Secretary*.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1855.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 9 o'clock A. M.

It having been decided that D. D. Grand Masters cannot constitutionally act as members of the Board of Trustees of the

Charity Fund, proceeded to the election of two Trustees in place of Bros. William Allen and Isaac Downing, D. D. G. Masters, and Bros. Gilman Lougee and George Crawford were duly elected members of said Board for three years.

Petition of Adoniram Lodge was presented and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The Committee on Returns reported :

That returns have been received from sixty-six lodges, by which it appears that there have been *seven hundred and forty-one* initiations therein during the past year; and that the present number of members is *two thousand, seven hundred and fifty*. The returns for the most part are correctly made, but in some cases the defect heretofore complained of is still manifest, viz: the dates of initiating, crafting and raising candidates are still omitted. From several lodges no returns have been received, and some are not signed by the proper officers. The committee recommend that the Secretaries of the several lodges be particularly required in making future returns, to give the date of each initiation and of each degree conferred. We also find several returns from lodges in the sixth masonic district not signed by the D. D. G. Master, and in the first district no abstract accompanies the returns.

STEPHEN WEBBER,	} Committee.
DANIEL P. ATWOOD,	
E. B. AVERILL,	

Report read and accepted.

A member of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals having left the city, Bro. Crawford was appointed to supply his place.

The Grand Officers were then duly installed by M. W. Bro. Dunlap, and took their several stations.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters then made their report as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, (
 MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1855.)

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, having attended to their duty, report—

1. That Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, be restored to the list of lodges under this jurisdiction, and that it be removed from Sebec to Milo; and that a dispensation be issued by the Grand Master for that purpose.

II. That a charter be granted for a lodge at Solon, to be called Key Stone Lodge, they having returned their dispensation and a transcript of their proceedings, and a copy of their by-laws. The committee would recommend that the seventh article in their by-laws be stricken out.

III. That a charter be granted for a new lodge at Rockland, to be called Rockland Lodge, they having returned their dispensation and records, and a copy of their by-laws.

IV. That Pacific Lodge be removed from Stetson to Exeter.

V. That a charter be granted to Saco Lodge, at Saco, without any additional payment to replace their old charter that was destroyed by fire, bearing the same date and number, and being as near as possible a copy of the same.

VI. That Maine Lodge be removed from Farmington to Wilton, on and after the stated meeting in August next.

VII. That a dispensation be granted for a new lodge at Unity.

VIII. That the charter of Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham, be restored, with their jewels.

All which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD,	} Committee.
J. C. STEVENS,	
JOHN J. BELL.	

Report read and accepted.

The following order was introduced by Bro. Hiram Chase, and passed, viz :

Ordered, That the Grand Treasurer be required to give notice to all lodges under this jurisdiction, who have made no returns to this Grand Lodge at this session, requiring them to forward their returns, together with their dues, agreeable to the Constitution; and also to report to this Grand Lodge, at its next session, the names of such as shall fail to comply with this request.

Petition of Key-Stone Lodge, for remission of dues was presented and referred to Bros. E. B. Averill, J. D. Warren and George Crawford; who, after attending to their duty, reported, that the dues of said lodge for the past year be remitted. Report accepted.

An amendment of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, in Article 3, Section 8, Part first, was proposed by Bro. Webber, so as to provide that the fee for the first three degrees in Masonry shall not be less than twenty dollars.

The Committee on the Pay-Roll made their Report—read and accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and report the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Grand Lodge be amended by striking out the word "Thursday," in Article 3d, Section 1st, and inserting *Tuesday*; so that the Constitution shall read, "The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge shall be holden in Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, at 9 o'clock, A. M.": and also to amend Article 6, Section 1, by striking out the word "Thursday" and inserting "Tuesday" as the day for the election of Grand Officers.

Report read and accepted.

The following report was presented, read and accepted, viz :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1855.

The Committee to whom was referred the doings of the Grand Officers, would state that they have attended to the duty assigned them, in part, and would ask leave to report—

That they have had under consideration the communication of our late M. W. Grand Master, Timothy Chase, and would recommend its acceptance by this Grand Lodge; and that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to him for the very faithful, impartial and honorable manner in which he has performed the duties of Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, for the past year.

Your committee would further recommend that so much of the the M. W. Grand Master's Communication as relates to the Amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, be referred to a special Committee, and that his communication be published with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

MINOT CREHORE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
M. M. RAWSON,		
ELIAS HEDGE,		

The Committee of Finance reported and recommended that seventy-five dollars be allowed and paid to the Grand Secretary, for his services the past year; that twenty dollars be allowed and paid to the Grand Treasurer for his services, and that fifty dollars be allowed and paid to Rev. Bro. Cyril Pearl, for his services and

expenses as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Report accepted.

The Grand Lodge then called off until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Attest : C. B. SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

AFTERNOON, May 4, 1855.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 3 o'clock P. M., the Grand Master in the chair.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers made an additional report. Read and accepted.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence then made their annual report, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence are permitted to congratulate their brethren and call upon them to unite in grateful acknowledgments of the Divine favor which has marked the progress of the Masonic Order for another year.

No year has been more signally crowned than the past, and the signs of prosperity were never more encouraging than we read in the correspondence before us. The very generally healthful condition of the Order leads us to regret the failure of reports from several Grand Lodges, whose correspondence we are accustomed to read with interest.

We have examined the proceedings of the following Grand Lodges :

Alabama, December, 1854.	Florida, January, 1855.
Arkansas, November, 1854.	Georgia, 1853.
Connecticut, May, 1854.	Illinois, October, 1854.
California, May, 1854.	Indiana, May, 1854.
Delaware, June, 1854.	Kentucky, August, 1854.
Dist. of Columbia, May, 1854.	Maryland, May, 1854.

Michigan, January, 1855.

Ohio, October, 1854.

Mississippi, January, 1854.

Pennsylvania, 1853.

New York, June, 1854.

Texas, January, 1855.

New Jersey, January, 1854.

Vermont, January, 1855.

New Hampshire, June, 1854.

We have also received the proceedings of Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, to October, 1854.

We have also reports for 1852, 1853 and 1854, of the body claiming Grand Lodge jurisdiction in New York, which has been referred to in previous reports as the Phillips Grand Lodge, of which W. James Herring has long been Grand Secretary. From several Grand Lodges we have also copies of their Constitutions recently revised, indicating substantial progress in this department of masonic labor. Successful efforts to secure such Constitutions and Rules of Order as shall promote the thorough discipline and harmony of the craft, may be classed among the best evidences of prosperity which Free Masonry now discloses; especially as there is apparent a disposition to respect the ancient landmarks, and at the same time search for and apply all the great principles of our order to the existing condition of society and necessities of the age.

Except in a single State, the voice of discord is hushed, and songs of joy are heard, as the craftsmen ply their working tools, and prepare materials for a nobler structure—a more glorious temple of humanity, than the world has yet enjoyed. The single exception referred to, is one of so long standing that it is with some reluctance the committee proceed to speak of the

DIFFICULTIES IN NEW YORK.

Your committee regret that they are not permitted to report the restoration of masonic harmony and tranquillity in New York. We do not feel called upon to review our past action in regard to the difficulties there, or to propose new action at this time. It seems desirable, however, to place on record all the data necessary to keep us informed in relation to their position and progress, that we may be prepared to act promptly and intelligently, should the time arrive when mediation or additional action can be useful.

It is remembered, that the last year we spread approvingly on the pages of our report the proceedings and resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in relation to the New York Grand Lodge, and the brothers hailing from its jurisdiction. We find in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York for 1854, a special report, drawn up with a good degree of ability, by R. W. Robert Macoy, which we would be glad to publish entire did our limits permit. The concluding portion is here given.

“In summing up this whole matter, then, it is the opinion of your committee:

" 1. That this Grand Lodge, in issuing warrants to the subordinate lodges of the late St. John's Grand Lodge, after the dissolution of said St. John's Grand Lodge, and on their application, was justified by masonic usage, as well as by a due regard to the highest interests of the craft.

" 2. That it is both improper and impossible now to distinguish between the members of the subordinates of the late St. John's Grand Lodge, and declare some who are now members in good standing in our lodges and elsewhere, to be illegal masons. This would be applying to them the principle of an *ex post facto* law, alike unknown to Masonry, and distasteful to ourselves.

" 3. That any attempt to comply with the requisition of Massachusetts in this respect, will be unjust to a large number of our members, and a forfeiture of self-respect on the part of this Grand Lodge.

" Your committee therefore submit for the consideration and action of the Grand Lodge the following preamble and resolution, viz :

" *Whereas*, The Grand Lodge of the State of New York is sincerely desirous to cultivate fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in common with the great masonic family throughout the world ; and

" *Whereas*, The adoption of certain resolutions by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at its communication in December last, in reference to visiting members of subordinate lodges from New York, must tend to disturb, if not ultimately to destroy those relations ; therefore,

" *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts be affectionately and earnestly requested to re-consider said resolutions."

The report was accepted, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Grand Lodge.

There is in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of which R. W. Finlay M. King is chairman, a frank reply to the proposition of M. W. Bro. Foster, which we published last year, viz : to submit the whole subject to a committee to be appointed by the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and Virginia, and that the decision of the committee be final. This proposition the report before us treats with the utmost respect, but decidedly opposes its adoption, assigning the following reasons :

" 1. The Grand Lodge of New York rests upon the same foundation of masonic law and masonic principles that forms the basis of all the Grand Lodges in the Union ; and being conscious of this fact, it cannot permit itself to be voluntarily placed in a situation that would lead to a recession from the just and high grounds it has heretofore taken in preserving its honor and integrity.

" 2. It cannot be a party to a measure which might lead to a restoration or accumulation of an irresponsible representative power in the Grand Lodge which it has lopped off from a sense of imperious duty, and to preserve the jurisdiction from impending ruin.

" 3. If we could persuade ourselves that it would be right or expedient for the Grand Lodge of New York, having a constituency of nearly three hundred lodges, including at least three-fourths of all the lodges in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and whose memberships outnumber any jurisdiction in the western hemisphere, to dissolve their organization for the purpose of pacifying ten or a dozen contumacious 'lodges' in the city of New York, we have no assurance that a meditation involving this result would be accepted by the schismatics ; nor does the masonic character of those schismatics afford much guaranty against the repetition of the same scenes of violence and outrage with which their rebellion commenced.

" 4. We conceive that a proposition for mediation between the Grand

Lodge of New York, or any other regular masonic body, and the *Scottish Rite* organizations of the city of New York, would require an abandonment of all self-respect, and would be conceding to them *some grounds* for continuing their unlawful assemblies, for which there is not now in truth the shadow of a pretext. If the proposed mediation should be unsuccessful in inducing them to abandon their organizations, it would be a *quasi* acknowledgment of the rightfulness of their positions.

"5. The individuals who are connected with, and who have resuscitated, what they are pleased to call 'St. John's Grand Lodge,' are of such material that the fraternity can derive no benefit from their connection with it, and it is the opinion of this committee that it is infinitely better for the interests of the Craft that they should remain out of the Order than be permitted to return into it.

"6. A proffer of mediation to those bodies in the city of New York which pretend to derive authority for their masonic existence from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, would, of course, be a direct acknowledgment to them and the Grand Lodges of Europe, that the principles of indivisible sovereignty and of Grand Lodge supremacy, which universally prevail among the Grand Lodges of the United States, *are matters of compromise!* To imagine for a moment that these principles are legitimate subjects of arbitration, is to imagine that the Grand Lodges of America can part with portions of their sovereignty and yet maintain their rightful authority within their jurisdictions. Until the long indifference and indecisive action of the Grand Lodges of this country shall have given sufficient encouragement to the progressive Grand Lodges of Europe, to have permitted them to establish their colonies in every city of the Union, and to have prostrated the authority and destroyed the supremacy of every Grand Lodge in this Confederacy, we believe the Grand Lodge of New York will never make this concession. If, instead of offering to compromise principles that are so important, so vital to the existence of Ancient Craft Masonry on this Western Continent, the Grand Lodges of Missouri, of Alabama, and of the whole Union, shall meet such unwarranted invasions at the threshold, and declare the invaders to be irregular and clandestine, and forbid all fellowship and intercourse with them and the authors of their unhallowed encroachments, they will preserve their temples from crumbling, and perpetuate their existence and vouchsafe their blessings to a grateful posterity for many succeeding generations. But if, on the other hand, they wink at these encroachments, and fellowship with their perpetrators, and allow them to visit their lodges, the canker-worms of decay and dissolution will feed upon their vitals till their life blood has gone, and their glory and honor, and authority and power, have departed to return no more.

"7. The parties above designated are, we believe, the only ones with whom a mediation could possibly have any office to perform in this jurisdiction; for, as to any illegal organizations within the body of the Order, or any refractory conduct on the part of any of the members of this Grand Lodge or its subordinates, we have far greater confidence in the remedial measures that are within the power of the Grand Lodge to adopt, if these measures be not neutralized by indiscreet action abroad, than in any mediation that can be offered.

"These conclusions, if correct,—and we believe them to be deduced from a calm and judicious consideration of all the momentous questions involved in the proposition,—fully dispose of and settle negatively the question of the proposed mediation, and we hope satisfactorily to our sister Grand Lodges of the Union."

Another question of deep interest in the Grand Lodge of New York, is that of the division of its jurisdiction. The question itself proclaims that harmony is not established, even among those who hold allegiance to the recognized Grand Lodge; and the desire for a division, reveals the unwelcome truth that

the evil genius, Discord, is not yet dead. The question was ably discussed in a report presented by the M. W. R. H. Walworth, late Chancellor of New York, on the part of a majority committee of seven, against division; and by R. W. Thomas Dugan, Sen., for the three in minority, of the committee, in favor of division. The majority report occupies six, and the minority report fourteen closely printed pages, which we cannot copy, nor does the occasion call for it. The two reports, after discussion and recommitment, were disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, and both reports printed in the minutes of the Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That there should be but one Grand Lodge in the State of New York, to continue as it is, the representative and head of the Masonic Fraternity in this State; and that, therefore, a division of the jurisdiction is inexpedient."

Another aspect of the New York troubles, is the protracted law suit between the Grand Lodge and the body claiming to be such, which has been known familiarly, as the Phillips Grand Lodge, for the possession of the funds and other property belonging to the Grand Lodge at the time of the rupture. We see no occasion for the Grand Lodge of Maine to change her position in relation to these difficulties. After a full and patient examination of the whole question, and a re-examination of the reports of the Phillips Grand Lodge, and with all due deference to the very able discussion and decision of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, alluded to above, and which recognizes no legitimate Grand Lodge in New York, we still recommend a firm adhesion to the former decision, and a recognition of the Grand Lodge of which M. W. Joseph D. Evans is Grand Master, as the only one entitled to exercise jurisdiction in that State. We see no reason to change this position, certainly, till the legal decision of the pending lawsuit shall be obtained. At the same time, we believe there has been wrong to some extent on both sides of the long controversy and that the legitimate Grand Lodge ought to pursue a magnanimous course, and extend the olive branch with a liberal and fraternal hand to those who are now arrayed against them. With deep interest we have examined the proceedings of that body which still disputes the jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge, in the hope of finding on their part a spirit of concession which would render mediation possible. The following passage occurs in the address of the Grand Master, Mordecai Myers, at the Annual Communication, June 6th, 1854.

"A short time past, the Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, an old acquaintance, called on me at my house, and in the course of conversation, we both regretted the unhappy division in the Masonic family. I said we had held out the olive branch, and had once or more appointed a committee of conference and proffered several ways of settling our differences, but we had not been met in the same spirit; there was but one grand obstacle to our union, which we should never surrender—that of allowing to the Past Masters of the subordinate lodges their ancient privileges of permanent seats and votes in the Grand

Lodge, as guaranteed by the constitution. Nor should we ever make another attempt to meet another committee, but if the thing was desirable, the proposition must come from them. That I considered the great cause which led to the separation was the funds; had there been no money, probably there would have been no separation. That I, individually, was inclined to a division of the State, and the formation of two Grand Lodges, Eastern and Western; and a division also of the funds—most of which had accumulated from the city lodges, as the delegations to the Grand Lodge from the country generally received, for the per diem pay and transportation, about as much as they paid in on their returns. He said, they were willing to allow one Past Master from each subordinate lodge; that he was, individually, opposed to having two Grand Lodges; and if a union should ever be effected, perhaps the best disposition of the funds would be to erect a Masonic Temple. Our conversation then turned upon other subjects."

Your committee see no hope that harmony can be restored in New York between the two bodies, as this body *"will never surrender"* the claim that all Past Masters shall retain the *"ancient privileges of permanent seats and votes in the Grand Lodge."* Your committee, in view of the lights of experience, are impressed with the conviction that no constitutions, ancient or modern, should ever have guaranteed such privileges, and that the troubles in New York can never be healed by granting such a demand. There is too much of truth in the statement of the Committee of Correspondence in the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, in their notice of California. They say:

"On this subject of Past Masters being entitled to perpetual membership in the Grand Lodge, we counsel our California brethren to take warning from the experience of the fraternity in New York. Almost the entire extent of the difficulties which have occurred from time to time in that jurisdiction, and which have done more than all things else to bring reproach and disgrace upon our time-honored institution, has been caused by the presence of an overgrown body of Past Masters at the sessions of the Grand Lodge."

In reviewing the New York Grand Lodge proceedings, the chairman of the Connecticut committee, Bro. William Storer, one of the most discriminating masonic reviewers of the country, uses the following language:

"Your committee would hardly dare assume the responsibility of recommending to their New York brethren a persistence in their proposed plan of dividing the Grand Lodge; and yet we must confess that we have long been of the opinion that such must ultimately be the result of causes which have long been in operation. The writer of this report was a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1823, and was in attendance at the annual communication in that year, when the secession took place which resulted in the organization of the first St. John's Grand Lodge. Since that period we have watched the proceedings in that State with no little interest. We have witnessed with pain the jealousies and bickerings that have existed from time to time during this period of thirty years, and we have long since come to the reluctant conclusion that it would be impossible for the city and country members to 'dwell together in unity' under the same Grand Lodge organization. So fully have we been impressed with this idea, that, in our report to this Grand Lodge in 1850, we declared our conviction that a division of the State of New York into two Grand Lodge jurisdictions was the only means of restoring and perpetuating harmony throughout the ranks of the fraternity in that State. We did not then know that any other individual had ever dreamed of the

possibility of such a division; but we were so perfectly aware of the great dissimilarity of views and feelings, and habits of thought, and manner of life—amounting to an almost total want of sympathy between the city and country—that we could see no other possible way in which the interests of our institution in that State could be preserved from the most disastrous and destructive shipwreck.

“We have said these things, not because we have the least feeling of animosity toward one party, or of partiality for the other. We esteem our brethren of the State of New York, whether residing in the city or in the ‘rural districts,’ as we esteem any other good and true masons, wherever they are found. We long to see a final and amicable settlement of all the unfortunate difficulties that have so long distracted the councils of the fraternity in the Empire State; and we would do as much as any other brother to secure such a settlement. We are anxious that the whole number of masons in that State should be gathered into one fold, and labor together harmoniously under the jurisdiction of one Grand Lodge. But if this very desirable union can not be effected and perpetuated,—if the whole masonic world must be thrown into convulsions every two or three years, by such disgraceful scenes as have been repeatedly enacted by a portion of the fraternity in New York; then we say let a division of jurisdiction be made, if there is any prospect that such division will remedy existing evils and prevent their recurrence in future. Far better that two distinct Grand Lodges should exist in that State, occupying separate and distinct territorial jurisdictions, and each wielding a mighty power for good, than that a futile attempt should be continued for the maintenance of a consolidated organization which must and ever will contain within itself so many elements of discord.”

We have chosen to give these views in relation to the troubles in New York, out of respect for the source from which they emanate.

NATIONAL MASONIC CONFEDERATION.

Your committee are permitted to lay before you the proceedings of the National Convention, which assembled at Washington, Jan. 3, 1855, for purposes specified in a previous Convention, held at Lexington, Kentucky, in September, 1853. This Convention was held in response to an invitation emanating from this Grand Lodge, and to which your attention was called in our last year's report. It is well remembered that the preference of this body has been repeatedly expressed in favor of a General Grand Lodge. This preference was decidedly reiterated the last year, and at the same time representatives were elected to represent Maine in the proposed convention, who were at liberty to co-operate in the formation of a General Grand Lodge, or in the Confederation which had been proposed by Com. Finlay M. King, of the Grand Lodge of New York. Your committee regret to find that Maine was not represented in this convention, and that so few of the Grand Lodges sent delegates. Whatever be the merits of its action, the Grand Lodge of Maine had no share in its deliberations, and is therefore uncommitted. It is now an open question to be acted upon at this time; and we feel assured that the voice of this Grand Lodge will be decidedly in favor of giving the National Confederation a fair trial, by yielding at once its allegiance and co-operation.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order on motion of M. W. B. B. French, of D. C., and the M. W. Charles Gilman, of Maryland, elected President, pro tem.; R. W. Finlay M. King, Secretary, pro tem.

A permanent organization was afterwards effected, as follows: M. W. David Clopton of Alabama, President; M. W. B. B. French, D. C., and M. W. Charles Gilman, Maryland, Vice Presidents; R. W. Finlay M. King, New York, and M. W. Alfred E. Ames, Minnesota, Secretaries.

A resolution was adopted inviting all Past Grand Masters to take seats in Convention. The Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegate entitled to seats.

District of Columbia—B. B. French, P. G. M.; William B. Magruder, P. G. M.; Charles S. Frailey, G. M.

Maryland—Charles Gilman, P. G. M.

Alabama—David Clopton, P. G. M.; William Hendrix, P. G. M.

New York—John L. Lewis, Jr., D. G. M.; Finlay M. King, Senior G. W.; James H. Perry, G. Chaplain; and subsequently R. W. James M. Austin.

Minnesota—Alfred E. Ames, G. M.

Michigan—Abner C. Smith, P. G. S.

California—Milton S. Latham; James A. McDougall.

A vote was passed inviting all Master Masons in good standing to be present in the Convention.

After adopting the usual rules of parliamentary practice, the R. W. Brother Smith offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That to form a more perfect union, establish uniformity, insure domestic as well as foreign tranquillity, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings flowing from the perpetuity and diffusion of the principles embraced in the *ancient ritual* of the order, it is eminently expedient to organize a Federative National Head, with well defined and limited powers, reserving to the several Grand Lodges, or to the Fraternity, all powers, privileges and prerogatives, not expressly deputed."

Which being seconded, the R. W. Bro. King offered as a substitute, the following:

"Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five, of which the President of the Convention shall be chairman, to 'mature' the plan of a Confederation, as contemplated by the Lexington Convention."

A discussion arose upon the two resolutions, pending which, on motion of R. W. Bro. King, both resolutions were referred to a committee as proposed in his resolution. The committee appointed were M. W. David Clopton, R. W. Finlay M. King, R. W. A. C. Smith, M. W. Alfred E. Ames, M. W. Charles Gilman.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock, January 4.

At the opening of the Convention on the second day, an interesting letter

was received from M. W. Nathan B. Haswell and M. W. Philip C. Tucker, of Vermont, delegates to the Convention, which was read and spread upon the records.

R. W. Finlay M. King, from the Committee on the Resolutions submitted the first day, presented the following

PREAMBLE.

"For the purpose of establishing a unity of interest among the Grand Lodges of the United States—a unity of design and purpose—and of securing mutual confidence between them, and promoting the general welfare of the Fraternity, said Grand Lodges do ordain and establish the following

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

"ARTICLE I. All matters of difficulty which may hereafter arise in any Grand Lodge, or between two or more Grand Lodges of the United States, which cannot, by their own action, be satisfactorily adjusted or disposed of, shall, if the importance of the case, or the common welfare of the Fraternity demand it, be submitted, with accompanying evidence and documents, to the several Grand Lodges, in their individual capacities; and the concurrent decisions thereon of two-thirds of the whole number, officially communicated, shall be held authoritative, binding, and final on all parties concerned.

"ARTICLE II. When any matter of difficulty shall arise, in any Grand Lodge belonging to this Confederacy, between such Grand Lodge and its subordinates, of a revolutionary or other character, it shall be submitted, as prescribed in Article first, upon the request or direction of the Grand Lodge in which the same may have occurred.

"ARTICLE III. When a difficulty shall have occurred between two or more Grand Lodges, of the character mentioned in Article first, it shall be so submitted upon the request or direction of either of the Grand Lodges immediately interested therein.

"ARTICLE IV. Any member of the Confederacy shall have the right to submit to the several members of the same, any question of masonic jurisprudence, or masonic action, contemplated within its own jurisdiction, which may be deemed by it of sufficient importance, to call for the united opinions of the members thereof; and in all such cases, the like action shall be had by the said Grand Lodges, as is herein provided in other cases, and the decision thereupon shall be conclusive.

"ARTICLE V. Each Grand Lodge belonging to this Confederacy, shall take action upon the matter so submitted to it, and make a decision thereupon at its first Annual Communication, after the evidence and documents relating thereto shall have been received; unless for want of time or information it shall be unable to arrive at a decision, and in this case it shall have until the next Annual Communication, at which time a decision shall be made.

"ARTICLE VI. When any difficulty shall have arisen in any Grand Lodge or between a Grand Lodge and its subordinates, or between two or more Grand Lodges, as mentioned in articles second and third, the Grand Lodge submitting such difficulty, in manner as aforesaid, shall give notice to the other party or parties concerned therein, of its intention to submit the same to the Confederacy; and in case of the omission, neglect or refusal of such other party or parties to supply the evidence and documents relating to such difficulty in the manner prescribed in article first, for three months from the time of the service of such notice, the members of the Confederacy may proceed in the examination and decision of the difficulty so submitted, upon the evidence

and documents before them: *Provided*, that when such difficulty exists between two or more Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges which shall not have first decided upon such submission, shall have three months after its next succeeding Annual Communication, to supply such evidence and documents as aforesaid.

"ARTICLE VII. From and after these articles shall have been adopted by twenty of the Grand Lodges of the United States, their provisions shall be considered ratified; and all matters therein contemplated for adjustment shall then and thereafter take the course therein prescribed.

"ARTICLE VIII. No Grand lodge, which shall have united in this Confederacy, in manner as aforesaid, shall withdraw therefrom, until it shall have given twelve months' notice to each and every member of the Confederacy of its intention to do so.

"ARTICLE IX. These Articles may be altered, revised or amended, by proposition in writing, submitted by any one Grand Lodge, and concurred in by two-thirds of the Grand Lodges in this Confederacy; and such alteration, revision or amendment, shall be operative and binding upon each and every member of the Confederacy from the time of its adoption, in manner as aforesaid."

The articles were severally considered, and differences of opinion freely expressed; but they were at length unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions, offered by R. W. A. C. Smith, were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this National Convention recognize most fully the principle, that no territory can be rightfully covered by more than one superior jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That this Convention solemnly protest, in behalf of the Masonic Fraternity of the United States of America, against any foreign Grand Body exercising any masonic jurisdiction within the limits of the accredited jurisdiction of any of the Grand Lodges of the American Union."

The Convention also adopted the following

ADDRESS TO THE GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES:

"The undersigned were appointed a committee to present to your consideration, and for your action, the accompanying 'Articles of Confederation,' which were adopted by the Convention, that assembled in Washington City, on the first Wednesday in January. It was matter of regret to the members of that Convention, that so few of the Grand Lodges were represented; as, 'in the multitude of counsel, there is wisdom;' and, more especially, as its proceedings were not considered obligatory upon any Grand Lodge, unless subsequently approved and ratified. Those who did attend, endeavored to arrange a plan that would, intrinsically, recommend itself to the favorable consideration of the several Grand Lodges, and secure, if possible, the co-operation of a sufficient number to guarantee a fair and impartial experiment.

"That a diversity of opinion would exist among the members of the convention, was, naturally, to have been expected—otherwise, they would have been more than human. Coming from different sections, viewing the condition of Masonry from different stand-points, and entertaining conflicting opinions of the economy of its government, the only thing remarkable is, that the Convention was, finally, unanimous in the result of its deliberations. Some believed that anything short of a General Grand Lodge, invested with supreme powers, (original or appellate), in certain respects, or with certain defined limitations, would prove wholly inefficient; whilst others entertained apprehensions

with regard to any national organization whatever. The former being assured that any attempt to form a Supreme Grand Lodge would be futile, at least for the present, and that a sufficient number of the Grand Lodges could not be induced to enter into such an organization, so as to endure it with efficacy and secure unanimity, with a spirit truly magnanimous and masonic, yielded their pre-conceived opinions, and united with the other members of the convention, in the effort to arrange and mature a plan, which, on the one hand, would leave unimpaired the supremacy and sovereignty of the Grand Lodges, and, on the other hand, would be efficient in promoting peace and harmony, and effecting uniformity in the interpretation of the usages and customs, and in the construction of the ancient constitutions of Masonry. The plan herewith submitted to you, is the result of this reconciliation of conflicting opinions.

"Since the formation and adoption of a National Constitution, the great want of Freemasonry, as it has existed in the United States, has been a closer bond of union between the different Grand Lodges. The condition of the Masonic Institution in this country is, to some extent, an anomalous one—very different from what it is in other countries, and under other forms of government. We have our respective Grand Lodges, exercising jurisdiction co-extensive with the territorial limits of the State; nevertheless, there is still need of some national arrangement by which these Grand Bodies shall be united in bonds of economy, as well as fraternity. As members of the same great political family, it is true that we cherish towards each other closer ties and warmer attachments, than to other and foreign branches of the Masonic Brotherhood; but then these exist only in our sensibilities and feelings—not in the reality of a practical system.

"To remedy this defect in the governmental organization of Masonry, and to supply the necessity of a more intimate union, and a regular and permanent intercourse, the idea of a National Grand Body was conceived and proposed by the Grand Lodge of Georgia as early as 1790. A sufficient number not having responded favorably, the effort failed and was abandoned. Since that period several attempts have been made to accomplish the same design, but with like success.

"Whilst the history of these various propositions and efforts to organize a Supreme Grand Lodge demonstrates that any further attempt would be ineffectual, it also shows, conclusively, that ever since the formation of our *National Political Union*, the necessity of a *National Masonic Union*, of some character, has been recognized and felt by prominent members of the Fraternity.

"We cannot depart from the 'ancient landmarks,' or change the ritual and work of the Order. Notwithstanding this, Freemasonry has, in all ages and in all countries, adapted itself, in the economy and policy of its government, to the social and political institutions of the particular country and age, when and where it has existed. The chief element of its success consists in this adaptability to the local customs and changes, and to the various phases of society. When the necessity arose for a departure from the original organization of Operative Masonry, and of one Grand Master for the whole Brotherhood in all places, it was this principle that put into operation the present system of Speculative Masonry and distinct and independent Grand Lodges, in distinct and independent countries. In Europe, one Grand Lodge, co-extensive with each sovereign government, was all sufficient, and most nearly assimilated to their political systems and principles. Not so in America; Here, existed separate Colonies—there, separate and independent states; hence there must be separate and independent Grand Lodges. These, however, do not answer the full wants of Masonry. As the political relation between the several States is of much closer intimacy than that which exists between different countries, so the masonic relation between the Grand Lodges

of the United States should be of closer intimacy than that which exists between the Grand Lodges of separate foreign countries.

"It is not intended to be inferred from these remarks, that there ought to be a Supreme Grand Lodge, analogous, so far as it can be made, to our general Government; for Masonry, whilst it ought to assimilate to the political institutions of a people, cannot be expected to reflect their exact image. We do infer from them, however, the necessity of some plan—call it a National Confederation, or by any other name, which will make that Union a living, active, working reality—a Union of brothers—of closer bonds of fraternity, of feeling and action—a practical Union, that will make these bonds more efficient for good, and illustrate a unity of interest.

"It is the privilege of the American people to behold, daily, an increased intercourse between the citizens of the various States, in the way of business, travel, and the interchange of socialities. The manifold ways of intercommunication, now erected, and in process and contemplation of erection, are uniting, by routes more or less direct, each part of the country to every other part, and constantly opening new channels of commerce and travel. By these means we are also brought into more frequent communication as masons. A National Masonic Confederation will have the tendency to make this now frequent and increasing communication more abundant in good and more effective in binding together the entire Order.

"We would not disparage the nearness of the universal Masonic Tie, or the strength of that cement which unites the whole Fraternity into a society of friends and brothers. Still, no one can deny the operation, in Masonry, of that principle which forms a part of our human nature, and which receives, as dearer to us, those who belong to our immediate family, than those more distantly connected—a brother, than a friend. We may go to the house of a hospitable neighbor or acquaintance, and feel all the ease and freedom of a welcome; but when we go to the house of a brother, we feel that it is next to home. Likewise it is in Masonry. Those who realize that their interests and destiny are common, are bound by cords which draw them most closely together, and feel a sympathy otherwise unfelt and unknown; a more ardent desire to 'promote each other's welfare.' This feeling, too, is capable of expansion; and, by means of a national organization, instead of being confined to the limits of a State, would be bounded by the limits of the Union.

"One of the greatest evils which has attended the condition of the Institution in this country, has been a diversity of opinion concerning Masonic Laws and Usages, and the proper jurisdiction and rights of the several Grand Lodges. Every disagreement which has occurred between any of the Grand Lodges of the United States, has been produced by the assertion of a right by one, which another has denied; or, a claim of jurisdiction, which another has resisted. If these were uniformly understood by all the Grand Lodges, this chief danger of alienation of feeling would be removed—each moving in the same direction, guided by the same landmarks, and observing the same great principles, it is impossible that a collision could ever result; entire harmony would prevail between them, just as in the solar system, where many planets move in concord, because each moves in an assigned sphere.

"Whilst great respect is entertained and manifested by the different Grand Lodges, for the well-considered opinions of each other; yet, these opinions, when expressed, carry with them no authority, but are free to be disregarded. To accomplish this great desideratum, and secure that uniformity which is the support of Masonry, some plan must be devised, by which these opinions, when expressed upon proper occasions, will possess weight and power, and obligation. Like judicial opinions, they must have the force of precedents of solemn adjudications; they must be the utterances of a tribunal intelligent enough to command respect, august enough to command deference and strong enough to command observance, at least by its moral power. A tribunal of *wisdom, beauty and strength*. The Convention believes that the

plan herewith proposed will as nearly accomplish this object as any plan can whose arrangement is compatible with the other rights and interests of the Grand Lodges.

"Having thus endeavored to demonstrate the necessity of a more complete Masonic Union than at present exists, it is proper for us to consider briefly but more specifically, the details of the scheme adopted by the Convention.

"By an investigation of the principles upon which the proposed confederation is organized, it will be observed, that it fully recognizes the supremacy and sovereignty of each Grand Lodge. It does not disrobe them of any authority; it does not divest them of any power; it does not deprive them of any right; whilst it avoids the objections usually urged to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, it provides the means, the sure means of obtaining, their aggregate voice upon any disputed or debated question. Without great central power, which is prone to grow stronger, and to absorb all subordinate authority, unless properly checked and restricted, masonic honor and faith are pledged to a regard to its duly expressed opinions and decisions. Thus, it is invested with a moral power, which, with masons, is more than physical force.

"The scheme, in one aspect, is simply this: Upon any occasion of difficulty or disagreement between two or more Grand Lodges, the one says to the other, 'We will submit our matter of difference to the arbitrament of our sister Grand Lodges who are our peers, and who, although disinterested in our particular case, have yet the highest interest in attaining the great end of truth and right, and in protecting the universal interests of Masonry.' In another aspect—when any internal commotion may happen, the Grand Lodge, whose peace is thus disturbed, has the means, and is hereby invited to take counsel, with her sister Grand Lodges. Thus simplified and considered, the scheme is not liable to the objections of those who entertain apprehensions concerning any National organization.

"Neither are the Grand Lodges to incur the expense of sending delegates to meet in some great Council, there to reflect, deliberate and decide, the matters which may be submitted to the Confederation. No additional expense is entailed upon them. When any occasion may arise, requiring the action of the Confederation, each Grand Lodge decides for itself, in its own hall, at its regular communication, and according to its own judgment, unbiased by the presence or influence of parties interested. Instead of the wisdom, learning and intelligence of a limited number of delegates, there will be the aggregate wisdom, learning and intelligence, of all the members of all the Grand Lodges, each exercising its individual intellects.

"There can be no danger of any usurpation of power. The Confederation, either upon the request of one member or a majority of the members, or otherwise, cannot take jurisdiction of any matter without the voluntary submission of one of the parties involved. Any decision that might be made, however unanimous, without a compliance with the provision of the Articles, would be '*coram non jndice*,' a mere assumption without legal or moral force.

"The committee deem it unnecessary to review all the details of the plan, but simply to present its prominent features. The convention did not expect to mature a perfect plan. It is an experiment. Time must develop the deficiencies, and ample provision is made for the alteration or amendment of the Articles.

"One other consideration: It is recognized as a well settled principle in the Masonic Jurisprudence of this country, that the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge extends with the territorial limits of the State in which it is located. The Grand Lodges of other countries do not recognize or observe this principle. They claim the right to organize lodges and exercise power in all places. Upon the maintenance of this principle, as between our own Grand Lodges, depend their peace and harmony; and upon its observance by foreign Grand Lodges, so far as relates to the United States, depends the preservation

of peace and harmony between them and our Grand Lodges. Without it, we are liable every day to have lodges established in our midst, under the authority of some Grand Lodge. Accustomed to listen to the voice of a supreme head, only, an expression of this sentiment, by the several Grand Lodges of the Union, individually, will not have the same effect upon them, as its expression by an organization having the air and semblance, at least, of nationality and supremacy. Hence, to secure ourselves against invasion from abroad, two things must concur—a national objection and opposition, and a more thorough union.

"We hope that the Grand Lodges will consider the plan worthy of a trial, and that a National Confederation may be found a wall of protection—a cord of union—the means of preserving peace and harmony, promoting the general welfare of the Order, and exciting that noble 'contention, or emulation, who can best work and best agree.'"

(Signed,)

DAVID CLOPTON,
A. C. SMITH,
FINLAY M. KING,
CHARLES GILMAN,
B. B. FRENCH.

We have thus spread before the Grand Lodge the proceedings of the Convention in maturing the proposed Confederation; and bespoken the approval of this body, so far as to unite in giving the experiment a fair trial. It is our hope that this may be done heartily; much as we would have preferred the formation of a General Grand Lodge, had that measure been practicable. We need not hesitate because the Convention has failed to mature a plan which meets all the wants of Craft Masonry in this country. Even if convinced that it must fail of securing the objects specifically aimed at, we should still urge a fair experiment. It is something to gain so clear a recognition of the wants of our Order, as we discover in the address of the Committee, in the very points where they attempt no present remedy.

It has been manifest, in the agitation and discussions of the question relative to a General Grand Lodge, that the higher and better reasons for its formation have not been readily perceived. Many of the Grand Lodges have looked apparently to no other wants than those contemplated in this Confederation; and in these the opponents of the measure have feared to entrust either legislative or judicial authority, in any tribunal outside of their own Grand Lodges. The points to which attention has especially been drawn, are those of discipline and government—the trials and difficulties which have been the sore spots in their masonic experience. This limited view has led many to suppose that if it were possible to master these difficulties, arising either in a single Grand Lodge, or between two or more, that then the mission of a General Grand Lodge would be superseded. On the contrary, your committee conceive that it is just at that point we are to look for the highest and best work of a General Grand Lodge to begin. The sooner all these difficulties are disposed of, the sooner we believe will dawn the day of deliverance from the fears and jealousies that still forbid the formation of such a body.

and the more blessed will be its mission in our country, and throughout the world.

The appropriate work of such a body, can be far better done in other directions than in dressing the wounds and plastering the sores that fester in unsightly exuberance where human passion and unhallowed tampering have usurped the place of masonic zeal and the Master's skill.

If the proposed Confederation, then, can really do what it undertakes, it will remove the most serious hindrance to the formation and useful action of a General Grand Lodge. For this reason, give it a fair trial. If it prove successful it will do good work and prepare the way for something far better. If it prove a failure in this respect, after fair trial, it should discourage no one from another, and what we have conceived to be a far more important endeavor; and we may rationally expect that those who have been most sanguine in this, will then be as magnanimous in favoring another experiment, as we trust all the Grand Lodges of the country will be in the trial of this.

While then we cheerfully endorse for all practical purposes the action at the late Convention, and give our hearty assent to the proposed measure, let us not feel that it must necessarily supersede, or long hold in abeyance, those higher and nobler interests which have inspired our past efforts on this question.

We have desired a General Grand Lodge, as a means of drawing together noble minds—kindred spirits, from all parts of our country, to hold communion, and devote their consecrated energies to the great interests of our Order, and devising ways and means for pervading our whole Union with the principles which we profess. We have hoped to see these gatherings for noble ends, contributing to the removal of jealousies and sectional strifes, and cementing a stronger fellowship, which should strengthen the bonds of our union, and hold with a firmer grasp our cherished institutions of Education, Government and Religion.

We have desired more hearty fellowship among all who wear our emblems, that thus we might fulfill our appropriate mission more successfully in all other relations.

We have supposed this to be the only practicable mode of arriving at ultimate uniformity, and consequent skill, in the work of the Order. We have not doubted that such a body, meeting triennially, would be greatly beneficial in securing the just relations and increased prosperity in the other departments of masonic labors. We have looked to this movement as opening a direct channel of communication with the masonic bodies of the world, which might be of real benefit both to us and to them. It is not easy, if possible, in our insulated G. Lodges, to ensure such intercourse with these foreign lodges as might be secured, and be of real utility, under the leadership of a General Grand Lodge.

If in our civil relations, our commercial and industrial interests, and intercourse with foreign nations, can be better managed through a General Government, established by consent of all the States, so we conceived our masonic interests and intercourse, in like manner, could be far better managed; and by the same process all other interests we may have in common—all that we might increase by intercourse and a firmer fellowship.

For these and the like reasons, while we still cherish the hope that at no distant day they may be subjected to the test of experiment, the committee forbear even to attempt any criticism on the details of the Confederation, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine hereby accepts the Articles of Confederation adopted and promulgated by the National Masonic Convention held at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3 and 4, 1855; and will cheerfully co-operate with the Grand Lodges of the Union, in securing for the Confederation a fair experiment in accomplishing the proposed results.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge also approves and fully endorses the resolutions passed by the aforesaid Convention in relation to Masonic Jurisdiction, and join our protest with theirs against any foreign masonic interference within the accredited jurisdiction of any of the Grand Lodges of the American Union.

Since writing the above, the committee have noticed the following paragraph from the pen of a distinguished Brother, William P. Mellen, R. W. G. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. It is in the March number of the *Acacia*, which has lately been commenced at Natchez, and edited by the Grand Secretary, which your committee commend to the favorable notice of this Body. He says:

"The Convention was held at Washington City, in January, under a call to establish a National Confederation of Grand Lodges, as it appears in an unofficial report of the proceedings, which we find in the February number of the *Register and Union*, by Bro. Finlay M. King, who was the Secretary of the Convention. We could not learn from the report the number of the Grand Lodges represented; but suppose, as the number was not named, that there were but few. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, but no report appears. The names of delegates from New York, Maryland, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota and Alabama alone are mentioned. M. W. David Clopton, of Alabama, was President. Power is given to two-thirds of the Confederation, acting in separate Grand Lodges, to decide questions. From the appearance of the Articles of Confederation, as published, it is possible that two of them may admit of misconstruction. But we will await the official report of the proceedings, and the Address of the Committee; though we are inclined to class it, from present light, as either an impotent or dangerous organization."

The committee have copied this article, not for the purpose of modifying the resolutions proposed; but that we might, at an early day, be aware of the views held by an eminent mason. It is evident, that similar views are likely

to be entertained in various quarters; but we do not share in the fears that this organization is fraught with any serious *danger*. If it is to prove impotent for good, it seems to us that its chief evil, if any, must lie in attempting to supersede the necessity of a General Grand Lodge, and by possibility delaying the period of its organization, or defeating it indefinitely. But in every view of the case, our conviction is clear, that a fair and full experiment is the best policy, and at as early a day as practicable. We will sincerely hope, therefore, that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, with the cordial promptings of the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, will unite with us in giving to the Confederation a fair trial. We speak the more earnestly on this question, because the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has, with its Grand Secretary, stood firmly opposed to the formation of a *General Grand Lodge*.

In 1854, their attention was distinctly called to the action of the Kentucky Convention, and its proceedings were copied into their report. After copying the terms of the proposition for Confederation, the committee say:

"The first difficulty to be met in this proposition, is that the opinions of the first Grand Lodge, if an influential one, might have an undue influence. Another suggests itself, that we might be called upon, by a two-third vote, to sanction proceedings which we utterly abhor, and which no known inducement would make us comply with. If it were a case requiring counsel, it would involve the parties in too much expense, and the richest treasury would have the advantage in the contest.

"It becomes this Grand Lodge to consider this proposition well—perhaps other evils may be found in it, certainly there is a great want of definiteness in the propositions to which you are invited to pledge yourselves. Who is to determine, for instance, what amounts to a sufficient 'importance?'

"Any of the propositions for a General Grand Lodge were better than this, in the opinion of your Committee; and as we believe that no arrangement of details as proposed to be made in the convention, of ratification can *lessen* the power agreed upon, but that the tendency will be to increase it, we humbly submit that it would be better to say at once that we cannot accede to the proposition."

In accordance with this report, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That not believing that sufficient good would result from the organization proposed by the National Masonic Convention, held at Lexington, on the 17th September last, to overbalance the evils which would arise therefrom, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi respectfully declines entering into such an organization."

If then the Grand Lodge of Mississippi adhere to this resolution, it is not because of its partiality for a General Grand Lodge; nor is it from reluctance to grapple with any of the grave questions that might demand investigation, or to deal fearlessly with whatever subject of discipline or criticism might arise in any of the Grand Lodges. Mississippi stands almost alone in refusing to recognize either of the existing bodies claiming Grand Lodge jurisdiction in New York; and urges substantial reasons for its course. No Grand Lodge

of the country has shown more ability in examining the vexed questions in New York, whatever may be our views of the correctness of their decision.

If any one is disposed to think lightly of the action of Mississippi on any question because she stands alone, let it be remembered, that it is but a few years since she stood nearly alone, and in the face of the other Grand Lodges invaded the territory of Louisiana: assuming that the old Grand Lodge of Louisiana had no legitimate authority or jurisdiction, she planted lodges of York Masons in that State. Bold as was this measure, it was perhaps the only step that could have rescued Masonry from increasing anarchy and strife in that field, where is now one of the most prosperous Grand Lodges of the Union. The importance of the facts in the case will be a sufficient apology for introducing here a closing extract from a private letter, dated

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) March 28, 1855.

* * * * " *You will be rejoiced to learn that all wounds have been healed in Louisiana, and harmony in both Lodges and Consistory restored—the former coming under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and the latter under the Supreme Council of Charleston.*

" With great respect, truly and fraternally yours, WM. P. MELLEN."

The underscoring of this passage is our own. Having taken a very deep interest in the controversies and masonic trials of Louisiana from the first, and labored in several reports to discuss them fully, this Grand Lodge cannot fail to rejoice with the committee, in a result so much in accordance with our long cherished desires, and our convictions of what ought to be done.

Having taken this liberty with a letter, designed only as a private one, we may as well, perhaps, venture farther on the indulgence of the distinguished author, and copy another passage; especially as it bears upon the general question we are now considering. He says:

" The proceedings of your Grand Lodge, I always read with more than usual interest. Some of the persons, and many of the names, were once familiar to me. I had the pleasure of meeting with P. G. M. Bradford, at Columbus, in 1847; and when I was a boy I spent some very happy months with my late uncle, Prentiss Mellen. I was then well acquainted with SIMON GREENLEAF and family, who lived just across the common, and nearly opposite to Brown's Rope Walk, in what he used laughingly to call his 'salt box.' That was thirty-eight winters ago, but the visit is not forgotten; it has furnished me with one of my most pleasant *souvenirs*.

" To return to the subjects of your letter; when I went to Baltimore in 1847, I was inclined to favor the formation of a General Grand Lodge; but before we got through, I became convinced that the benefit of Masonry was not the sole object of some of the members of the convention; and the difficulty of devising a plan, efficient for good and impotent for evil, became more and

more apparent. Finding that the constitution formed would be unacceptable, I voted against its adoption in convention, and have strenuously opposed all schemes of the kind since.

"For one I am afraid of any closer connection with our *Northern* brethren at present; and I fear that a closer union now would be followed sooner or later by a violent disruption. We had better remain as we are, at least, for the present."

If any apology is needed for these liberties with a private letter, it is found in the magnitude of the question, and the transcendent importance of the interests involved in it. It will be remembered by all who have read our several reports in which this question has been discussed, that one of the most potent reasons for devoting to it so much attention, has been its prospective bearing on the permanency, harmony and prosperity of our UNION. We have cherished the inwrought conviction that Freemasonry has here a glorious mission to fulfill; that its plastic power was to be zealously applied in "spreading the cement of brotherly love," soothing the hot passions excited by political, sectarian and sectional controversy—thus binding kindred spirits in all parts of our country in a brotherhood which should have no Mason and Dixon's line, and harbor no fears of a "closer union," or of a "violent disruption," as its necessary consequence. We have a living faith that such a thing is possible, and that a General Grand Lodge, with necessary provisions and limitations, "efficient for good and impotent for evil," is practicable; and is now the highest want of the Masonic Order in this country. Yet, as we have ever claimed, it must be the work of time. It will require patient and persistent effort; and all the forces of the age and the issues in our country, are favoring the progress of events within the Order, towards the right time, place and circumstances for such a consummation.

MONUMENT TO MASONIC WORTH.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut give a graphic account of the ceremonies at the completion of the Wooster Monument, at Danbury, April 27, 1854.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut aided in the ceremonies, as they had shared in the expense of the monument—the joint product of the General Assembly, the Masonic Fraternity, and the Citizens of Danbury. It was erected near the spot where Gen. Wooster fell from his horse, mortally wounded, April 27, 1777. Some forty-three or forty-four lodges were represented, and many distinguished masons from other States joined in the solemnities of the occasion. Letters from other distinguished brethren and citizens were also read on the occasion, and published with the proceedings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

It is of Portland granite, forty feet in height, on a base eight feet square. It stands on a solid platform, about twenty feet square, at the corners of which are massive stone posts, which support an iron railing. The plinth is richly moulded, and the name of WOOSTER appears in bold raised letters, upon the front or south side. The General is represented, in a beautifully carved figure, in the act of falling from his horse, at the moment he received the fatal ball. Above this appears a representation of the State arms; and higher up still, the main shaft is ornamented with a trophy, consisting of a sash, sword and epaulettes. On two opposite sides are various appropriate masonic and military emblems. The whole is surmounted with a globe, on which stands the American Eagle, bearing in his beak the wreath of victory. On one side is the following inscription:

DAVID WOOSTER,
First Maj. Gen. of the Conn. Troops
in the
Army of the Revolution:
Brig. Gen. of the United Colonies:
Born at Stratford, March 2, 1710-11:
Wounded at Ridgefield, April 27, 1777,
while defending the Liberties of
America,
and nobly died at Danbury,
May 2d, 1777.

Of his Country, Wooster said:

"My life has ever been devoted to her service from my youth up, though never before in a cause like this; a cause for which I would most cheerfully risk—nay, lay down my life!"

On the opposite side the inscription is as follows:

Brother DAVID WOOSTER,
Impressed, while a stranger in a foreign land,
with the necessity of some tie
that should unite all mankind in a
UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD,
he returned to his native country, and procured
from the PROVINCIAL GRAND LO GE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
a CHARTER,
and first introduced into Conn.
that Light which has warmed the widows' heart
and illumined the orphans' pathway.
Under this Charter, in 1750,
HIRAM LODGE, No. 1, of New Haven, was organized,
of which he was the first Worshipful Master.
Grateful for his services
as the Master Builder of their oldest Temple,
for his fidelity as a Brother,
and his renown as a patriot and a soldier,
the Free and Accepted Masons
have united with his native State and the citizens of
Danbury,
in rearing and consecrating
this MONUMENT to his memory.

Erected at Danbury, A. L. 5844, A. D. 1854. DAVID CLARK, G. Master.

In the Address of the M. W. Grand Master occurs the following passage:

"Gen. Wooster was a man of keen foresight. Learning from observation and reflection, the benevolent ends our institution designed to accomplish, he determined to become one of the brotherhood. An honest advocate of the equal and inalienable rights of man, he became satisfied that Masonry had, at all times, and under the severest trials, been the unfaltering supporter of just and free principles; and under all circumstances, he found Masonry, as we now find it, true and steadfast in advancing the moral and intellectual improvement of the masses, and the elevation of man to the condition of equality and happiness, that now blesses more than twenty-five millions of American Freemen. Yes, on this hallowed spot,—hallowed henceforth, forever, to the name of Brother DAVID WOOSTER,—may I well say, and in truth declare, that Masonry has done, and is doing, as much, nay, possibly *more*,—than *all other associations*, for the establishment of the *just and equal rights of man*. Broad, comprehensive, and never yielding in its ends, it has steadily resisted *wrong and oppression* in every form. It has defied and overcome alike the demands of despotism and the tortures of the Inquisition. It has triumphed over the seductions of power and the temptations to render servile obedience to the most powerful monarchs of the world. It has sheathed the sword of contending armies, and caused those engaged in deadly strife to *hail* each other as brethren."

Gov. Pond made an appropriate response to the address of the Grand Master. The Oration, by W. Bro. Henry C. Deming, is a production of much literary merit and historical interest.

In these days of prosperity, when peace waves her graceful banner over a nation of freemen, we are not called to the field of slaughter, to test our fidelity, as did the Brother whose memory is thus honored. But the day of noble deeds, and manly daring, is not yet closed. There are still broad fields and a noble destiny, inviting every true heart to wage successful warfare with principalities and powers of evil, and win crowns that shall never decay—laurels that shall bloom in fadeless beauty forever. To these fields, the voice of the Great Father, and the necessities of his sorrowing children, now summon us—till the sighing of the oppressed, the cry of the needy, and the wailings of the lost and ruined, shall cease to disturb the harmonies of earth.

For the work which claims our tireless energies, the discipline of our Order should be well and wisely applied, and its full power developed with unceasing care. It is a happy omen, that the spirit of improvement is apparent in nearly all the States.

GRAND LODGE LIBRARIES.

Many of the Grand Lodges exhibit a commendable zeal in the establishment of libraries, and it is hoped their example will be followed, not only by the other Grand Lodges, but by all their subordinates, so that each shall have a choice selection of works fitted to instruct the young mason in the principles and duties of his calling. Every lodge should have works of reference which may instruct the enquiring in the emblems, the jurisprudence, and the moral principles and duties of the craft;—and where means will permit, treatises which may give instruction in the sciences inculcated in our rituals. Your

committee concur fully in the recommendation of P. G. M. Bradford, that this Grand Lodge should procure for its library the several volumes of the Freemason's Magazine, published in Boston, by Bro. Charles W. Moore. It would be of great service as a book of reference, when investigating questions of masonic usage and jurisprudence. Several other masonic periodicals, more recently commenced, seem also worthy of a place in our library. The *Acacia*, commenced in January last, at Natchez, Mississippi, if we may judge from the numbers issued, will be found useful and interesting. There is also a monthly magazine at New York, one at Cincinnati, and one at Philadelphia, and still others farther West. It might be a good investment to add some two or three of these to our Library. In this connection, we would call attention to the following report extracted from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"The committee appointed to procure suitable works for the foundation of a Masonic Library, beg leave to report that they have discharged that duty as far as practicable; a portion of the works ordered having been received, while others are on the way. Some of them, on account of their great rarity, although, perhaps, valuable to none but the Fraternity, have not yet been found for sale.

"The committee ordered, through Col. W. T. Williams, of Savannah, the following works, received:

- Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England, 1 v.;
- Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, 1 v.;
- Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1 v.; with the Laws of R. A.; the Grand Council of Rites and Rose \times Degree and K. T.;
- Clarke's History of Minden Lodge from 1748 to 1848, 1 v.;
- Masonic Constitutions of 1723;
- Masonic Constitutions, Nourthuck's edition, 1784;
- Dermott's Ahiman Rezon, 1755;
- Lawne's History of Freemasonry;
- Twelve Lectures delivered before the Lodge of Virtue, Manchester, England, 1 v.;
- Jacob's Ladder, 1 v.;
- Rosenberg's Masonic and Synoptical Tableau;
- Insignia of R. A. Degree, 1 v.;
- Royal Arch Regulations, 1 v.;
- Oliver's Historical Landmarks, 2 v.;
- Symbol of Glory, 1 v.;
- History of Initiations, 1 v.;
- Signs and Symbols, 1 v.;
- Star in the East, 1 v.;
- Mirror for Johannite Masons, 1 v.;
- Book of the Lodge, 1 v.;
- Ashe's Masonic Manual, 1 v.;
- Hutchinson's Spirit of Masonry, 1 v.;
- Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, 1 v.;
- Antiquities of Freemasonry, 1 v.;
- Hodge's Masonic Fragments, 1 v.;
- Golden Remains of Early Masonic Writers, 3 v.;

And have ordered, also, through Charleston—

- An Essay on the Eleusinian Mysteries, 1 v.;

Leyard's Babylon and Nineveh, 1 v.;
 Dudley's Symbolism, 2 v.;
 Faber's Origin of Pagan Idolatry, 3 v.;
 Inman on Symbolic Colors, 1 v.;
 Clavel's Picturesque Freemasonry, 1 v.

"So soon as all the volumes ordered shall have been received, the committee design placing them in a suitable case for preservation.

"It will be necessary for the Grand Lodge to provide a system of rules for the management of the books, to prevent their being scattered and lost.

"Not having been able to procure all the books which have been ordered, it is recommended that the committee be continued, in order to discharge the duty in full."

The committee would call the attention of this Grand Lodge to a resolution passed some years since, instructing the Grand Secretary to have bound in a cheap, durable form of moderate size, the reports of the several Grand Lodges which shall be deposited in the library. They would recommend that the reports of this and previous years be thus bound up and deposited, and that the resolution become a permanent arrangement.

CHARITY FUNDS.

The Grand Lodges of Mississippi, Texas, and many other states have commended the Grand Lodge of Maine for the action proposed to be had in the establishment of charity funds by our subordinate lodges. It is hoped that all our lodges will heed the recommendation of this Grand Lodge adopted in accordance with the proposition of P. G. M. J. C. Humphreys, and be able to report progress in the establishment of Charity Funds. If Maine shall set a laudable example in this work, it will be approved and imitated on an extensive scale.

NON-AFFILIATED MASONS.

The case of those belonging to the Masonic Order who neglect to become affiliated, and who bear no part in sustaining the Institution, has attracted considerable attention for some years. A special committee of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, having had the subject under consideration, have published the following extracts from the Ancient Constitutions, the opinions of Grand Lodges, and of distinguished Masons:

"In the *Ancient Constitutions*, we find it stated, 'That if a Master of a particular lodge is deposed or *demits* the Senior Warden shall forthwith,' etc. — *Article 1, vide page 250. Mystic Circle.*

"No set or number of brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the lodge in which they were made, or were afterwards admitted members unless the lodge become too numerous; nor even then without a dispensation from the Grand Master or Deputy: and when thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other lodges that they shall like best, or else obtain the Grand Master's warrant to join in forming a new lodge, to be regularly constituted in good time.'—*Art. 6, p. 243, Mystic Circle.*

"Every brother ought to be a member of some lodge; nor is it proper that any number of brethren should withdraw or separate themselves from the lodge in which they were made or admitted members, without good cause: although the right is an inherent one, and can never be restrained by any power whatsoever; still such separation is improper, unless the lodge becomes too numerous for working,' etc.—*Ahiman Reson* (see *Mystic Circle*, p. 267.)

"Every brother ought to belong to some regular lodge,' etc.—*Id.* p. 267.

"The editor of the *Masonic Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 321, says: 'If a brother desire to leave us, bid him farewell, and let him depart in peace.' 'An unwilling servant is generally an unfaithful one.' 'Brethren who have never been, or who have ceased to be, affiliated, most certainly have not the same claims upon the lodges, that are conceded to contributing members. It is not equitable that they should have. They contribute nothing to the charity fund, neither do they bear any portion of the labors or responsibilities of the lodge. They are members of the Masonic family, and as such, are invested with certain general privileges, which, until forfeited, they have an irrevocable right to exercise and enjoy, irrespective of their connection or otherwise, with any private lodge. These privileges, however, do not extend to an unqualified participation in the local, pecuniary, or social advantages of the lodge. Such brethren have not a good claim upon the charity fund of the lodges. * * Non-affiliated brethren are not entitled to Masonic funeral honors. They may claim the right to join in public processions, on the festival days of the fraternity, but not on local occasions, when the procession is limited to the members of a private lodge and their invited brethren.—*Mystic Circle*, pp. 331-2-3.'

"In the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas*:—'In the opinion of your committee, every brother in good standing at the time, and for good reasons, (and we can conceive of many,) has the right to withdraw from the lodge: and by so doing, he does not absolve himself from any restraints, and is still amenable to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, and subject to be punished for any umasonic act or offence. It is optional with every lodge, whether she will receive as visitors, masons who are not members of some lodge—whether she will relieve their wants, or in case of death, bury them with Masonic honors, for none but the worthy can claim these as rights.'—*Mystic Circle*, p. 415.

"*Iowa*.—We do not believe that a Grand Lodge has the power to compel a brother, a Free and Accepted Mason, to unite with any lodge, and when he has so united, it has no power to prevent him from dimitting, if he be in good standing. * * * * * If he be a non-affiliated brother, and will not affiliate himself with some lodge [the Grand Lodge] may withhold from him the charities of the Grand Lodge.'

"*Wisconsin*.—Under the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, 'No mason can be interred with the formalities of the Order, * * * * * unless he, at the time of his death, was a member of some regular lodge.—*Pro. 1850*, p. 77, *Const. part 5, sec. 5*.

"*Florida and Wisconsin*.—The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin permits any Master Mason, in good standing, and not in arrears for dues, to demit. * * They (the Com. on For. Cor.) recommend that members be permitted to demit at pleasure, but that they be denied the privilege of visiting lodges: that Grand Charities be withheld from them: that they be excluded from masonic processions and festivals, and other benefits enjoyed by regular affiliated masons. The Grand Lodge of Florida, at its last communication, passed resolutions on this subject, corresponding with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

"Mackey's *Lexicon of Masonry* says: 'A mason is said to demit from the Order when he withdraws from all connection with it. It relieves the individ-

ual from all pecuniary contributions, and debars him from pecuniary relief,' etc.—*Pro. G. L. Florida, 1851, p. 42.*

"Indiana holds that it is contrary to, and inconsistent with, the ancient usages and precepts of our Order, to withdraw from a subordinate lodge without some good cause, or reside in the neighborhood of a subordinate lodge without becoming a member thereof, and relies upon the Ancient Constitutions as a sufficient law upon the subject. And in this, we believe, Ohio concurs.

"*South Carolina.*—A Mason who declines to contribute to the support of the Order, cannot certainly expect to claim anything from its charities, for himself or family. From this Maryland dissents, for his inability to pay dues, the nature of his business, or other just causes, may induce the withdrawal. —*Pro. G. L. of Maryland, 1850, p. 30.*

"*New York* has adopted the following resolution: 'Every mason ought to belong to some particular lodge, and comply with its by-laws, and the general regulations in relation to the payment of dues and contributions to the charity funds. And any worthy mason who does not contribute to the funds, or belong to some lodge, is not entitled to visit a lodge more than twice while he remains non-affiliated with some lodge, nor to join in procession or to relief, or masonic assistance or burial. —*Pro G. L. of New York, 1851, p. 87.*

"*Louisiana* has resolved, 'That no Master Mason who shall live in the vicinity of a lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, for the space of one year, and is able to pay the necessary and usual fees and contributions required by the Constitution and By-Laws of said lodge, and shall fail or neglect to affiliate himself, or apply to affiliate himself, with such lodge, shall be allowed to visit any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, to assist at any of the public ceremonies and processions of the Order, be entitled to masonic burial, or receive relief for himself or family, from the charity fund of the Order.' —*Pro. Louisiana G. L., 1852, p. 78.*

"We have thus laid before the Grand Lodge all the information within our reach upon the subject of the Resolutions referred to us, and will now proceed to state our own conclusions:

"We believe it unquestionably true, that it is the duty of every brother to belong to some lodge, to associate and work with his brethren in all their efforts of charity and benevolence, and contribute in some measure, his time and means to the forwarding of the great objects of our organization. But if he thinks proper to violate this duty, and separate himself from all local association with the brethren, he is free to do so. He is responsible to no one for his action in this respect—we can lay upon him no other or greater restraint than the cord of brotherly love and kindness. If these are not sufficient to retain him within the walls of our lodges, he has the right to go forth; but whilst he voluntarily remains apart and separate from us, he must meet the consequences of his own secession—which would be an entire separation between him and the lodge.

"We therefore think that the first resolution is not correct in principle, as by it the lodge assumes the right to refuse a demit, if the cause for asking it be not sufficient in the opinion of her members.

"We fully concur in the second, third and fourth resolutions with this restriction, however, that the privileges and benefits referred to in the fourth resolution be understood to mean those of members of a lodge. For we are unwilling to say that, by ceasing to be a member of a lodge, a brother cuts himself off from all right to masonic intercourse, or to relief, comfort and assistance from the fraternity. His general duty to assist and relieve still remains, and therefore his right to these benefits is not lost.

"The committee submitted the following resolutions, which were subsequently adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved,* That every brother ought to belong to some lodge, and assist

the brethren in their work, and contribute to the funds of the lodge: but if he chooses to withdraw, he ought to be free to do so; and if he can satisfy his brethren that he is unable to assist in the work of the lodge, on account of feeble health, distance of residence, or other like good cause, he ought to be excused; and if unable to contribute to the funds of the lodge, he ought to be relieved from payment of dues.

"Resolved. That demitted and non-affiliated brethren, who continue to reside for the space of six months, in the vicinity of a lodge, without joining or applying to join the same, have no right to visit a lodge, unless by consent of the same, with or without terms; nor to relief from the lodge; nor to join her local processions; nor to masonic burial.

"Resolved. That demitted and non-affiliated brethren, though living in open violation of their duty, and neglect of their rights and privileges, are not of that *unworthy* class who have forfeited all claim upon the sympathy, assistance and charity of the members of the fraternity."

It is desirable that all who have assumed masonic obligations, should honor their professions, by affiliation with some lodge, and fraternal relations with all; and that each should be more willing to share in the duties and burdens of the Order, than to draw upon its charities. It is doubtful, however, whether any thing can be effectually done by adopting stringent measures in relation to those who ignore these practical and wholesome truths. Of this, each Grand Lodge can best judge for itself; yet it may be conceded, that personal and fraternal counsels, persuasions and reproofs, are the most hopeful remedies for such delinquency. In speaking upon this subject, in 1852, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky said:

"We are so constituted, that we cannot love that, of the excellence of which we are ignorant, or which appears to us hazily mystic. Those thus passing on, little taught, less learned, are generally but illiterate smatterers in the workmanship; thoughtless of the grand design portrayed, when understood, by every part of every ceremony and emblem, and imbued with the deep and consoling and noble spirit, which, like an ethereal and heavenly thrill of love, pervades the whole system. The result is, they become indifferent, and non-affiliating; and, ceasing altogether to contribute either to the knowledge, brotherly love, or charity of the Order—*drones* of the hive—forget that they are members of it, except when distress, or want of assistance, drives them pleading to its bounteous almonry."

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE AND DECISIONS.

Your committee have been impressed with the desirableness of some condensed treatise, accessible to the officers of all our lodges, which might aid in the government of the craft, and in disposing of numerous questions likely to arise. We have been impressed with the general soundness and practical sense of the decisions of M. W. Wm. B. Hubbard, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Without the necessity of endorsing these decisions in detail, it seems to us that benefit would arise from publishing them as the deductions of a very intelligent mind—the decisions of a wise Master, under whose administration Freemasonry in Ohio has been greatly prospered. The

Grand Lodge of Illinois, in publishing these decisions, along with their report on Foreign Correspondence, thus speaks of his qualifications:—

"It is not often that *any* Grand Lodge is blessed with so able, firm and learned a Grand Master as Wm. B. Hubbard. His decisions upon questions of Masonic Jurisprudence, have stamped him as *the* mason, nearest to perfection, now living. His address shows a complete acquaintance with all the business of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges in that state. The following sentence, selected from the closing part of his address, speaks well for the Grand Lodge and its Grand Master.

"MY BRETHREN.—In closing this, my last official communication, it is gratifying to the best feelings of our natures to know that never, in the history of Freemasonry in Ohio, has our beloved Order stood on higher and more meritorious ground. Within the past few years, the increase of talent, and devotion to the pure principles of the Order, have been manifest, and we have full confidence in the belief that it is destined to occupy a still higher and more elevated stand. Although your subordinates are very numerous, yet among so great a number, it is most remarkable, and much to their credit, that not a single case, save one, of recusancy to your authority has occurred; and that at this time not a single case of unfraternal collision between two or more lodges exists. Each of your subordinates has higher, purer and holier aspirations than those that are founded in selfishness, and those which lead to strifes for power and office. The spirit of Masonry presides over your lodges. Taken as a whole, a vast and benign work is steadily progressing throughout the whole of your masonic vineyard. The moral standard of Freemasonry has been erected in Ohio. On its banner is inscribed the motto of the Order—Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth—supported by the virtuous principles of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice. Long, nay, evermore may it firmly stand, surrounded and protected by hosts of good men and true. And may the Order it represents, continue to be a blessing to mankind till 'time shall be no more.'"

The decisions of Grand Master Hubbard cover a wide range of subjects, and are given with a terseness and clearness worthy of being studied as models. Your committee recommend that they be published as a part of this report.

POWERS OF W. MASTER, &C.—1. The decision of the W. Master, on a point of (Masonic) Law, is not a proper subject for discussion by his lodge, unless by his request and permission.

2. Appeals from the decision of the W. Master are not authorized by the usages of Masonry. They are unknown.

3. A brother under charge and specifications, has *not a right to vote* in his own case, but has a right to be heard under the Rules and By-Laws.

4. As a general rule, the rights (masonic) of a brother under arrest for misconduct, are held in abeyance, except as provided for in the by-laws of the lodge, or in the discretion, and at the sufferance of, the W. Master.

5. "A brother, while his trial is suspended for the procurement of testimony, may lawfully occupy the South or West in the ceremony of initiation, passing or raising a candidate," in the discretion of the W. Master, whether such work shall be done or not. That is, the *station* is not vacated by a *charge* being under progress of investigation; and if the charge is a serious one, affecting, if true, the union and harmony of the lodge, the exercise of a

prudent discretion would, doubtless, cause the W. M. to have the work postponed, until a final decision was had. This is his prerogative at all times.

6. "The W. Master is not bound to bury an unworthy brother, a violator of the laws of the State" and Masonry.

7. If a member is regardless of the Gavel, and contumacious to the chair, the lodge need not be closed to get rid of him. The Master has the power, as it is his duty, to prevent all confusion among the workmen; and, if necessary to effect the object, may reprimand the contumacious brother—and, if further necessity require, have him led out of the lodge. *He must preserve order and the Gavel must be obeyed.* By the Constitution and usages of Masonry, the Master, in all these matters, is supreme.

ON APPEAL.—In the case presented to me in your letter, the Master was right in refusing to entertain the motion, and he erred in permitting an appeal. He should have pronounced that out of order, and unknown to the usages of Masonry. No appeal from the decision of a Master of a lodge lies in any case whatever. Right or wrong, as any individual member may suppose, it is final and reversible only by himself—or by the Grand Lodge in a proper way.

ON DISPENSATIONS.—Officers acting under dispensation are not *installed*; neither can such lodge, until acting, or rather, ready to act, under a regular charter, be *dedicated*.

WORK.—In all cases, my brother, be careful to avoid the impression, that you seek to exemplify *any man's* work; avoid this, by exemplifying, and seeking to exemplify "the work" of Free and Accepted Masons, as authorized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and the Grand Master thereof.

SUSPENSIONS, &c., BY A CHAPTER.—I understand the masonic law to be that a chapter has not the "power to suspend a member from the privileges of the lodge." If the member is suspended or expelled from his chapter, the lodge having jurisdiction over him, on learning of his suspension or expulsion, would do well, and discharge a duty they owe to themselves and the craft generally, to inquire into the cause of his suspension or expulsion, and institute a trial in his case, if they (the members of the lodge) deem it proper and expedient to do so. If tried, he should be tried upon the facts of the case, and on such trial, the judgment of the chapter is not evidence.

ON COMING OUT OF LODGE, ITS DOINGS, &c.—A brother of a lodge, to which application is made by a candidate for initiation, has no right, and ought not, to communicate to the applicant, or to any one not a Master Mason, objections that have been made to the character or standing of the applicant, by a member of his lodge, or a visitor therein. Such a breach of masonic duty and obligation ought not to be passed over in silence. Any brother so offending, should be charged, tried, and if found guilty, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, according to the circumstances of the case.

ON ADJOURNMENT OF LODGES.—My opinion has been, and is yet, that adjournments were unknown in ancient masonry, and not used by a subordinate lodge until in latter times.

ORDER OF WORK IN LODGE.—1st. "If there is business to transact in the third degree, on the same evening, what is the order of proceeding?"

Ans. That which the W. Master, in his discretion, may choose.

2d. "Can any business, other than conferring degrees, be transacted in the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft's Lodge?"

Ans. None other than conferring degrees in the respective lodges, and giving instruction peculiar to such lodges respectively.

3d. "When a ballot is had in an Entered Apprentice Lodge," &c.

Ans. No ballot should be had in such lodge for the initiation of candidates, and if any be taken, the act is void. None but Master Masons have a

right to vote, by ballot or otherwise; and all business, except as excepted, in answer to the second question, should be transacted in a lodge of Master Masons.

None but Master Masons are entitled to membership, burial, or the general charity fund of the lodge.

TRIAL AND BALLOT OF E. APPRENTICE.—Question 1st. "Can a subordinate lodge try an Entered Apprentice upon charges of unmasonic conduct?"

Ans. A subordinate lodge of Master Masons has the undoubted right to try any and all Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts within its jurisdiction, for unmasonic conduct.

To your "2d question." If a majority vote against the person charged with the offence, it gives him no claim to a privilege unknown to Masonry. In such a case as that put by you, or in any other, one ballot against advancement is sufficient, even if "all the other members are satisfied," and desire his advancement.

BOSTON MASONIC TRESTLE BOARD.—I have found the book called "New Masonic Trestle Board," and have given it as attentive an examination as my limited time would permit; and I take pleasure in saying to you that I deem the work a very valuable one to the Craft in general. For the different Orders, it is worthy, in my opinion, of being adopted as a Text Book, and I would be pleased to see it in general use. It is due to you to observe that the work throughout bears the impress of great care and labor in its preparation; and sound judgment, combined with a thorough knowledge of the different Orders, in excluding what ought not to be inserted, and publishing, in a concise and methodical manner, and under appropriate heads, pretty much, if not altogether, all that was necessary.

ON THE RIGHT OF BALLOT.—The lodge to which you have applied for advancement has, in the matter of agreeing or disagreeing to your further advancement, sole and exclusive jurisdiction; and by the Constitution and immemorial usages of our Order, an unanimous ballot for advancement is as necessary as for initiation to the first degree. Consequently, you will observe that neither the Grand Master, nor even the Grand Lodge, has any control in the case. Each Master Mason, and none other, must vote upon his own responsibility, and is not to be called on for any reasons for his so voting. These are the *rights*, as well as *duties*, of Master Masons, and which by no means interfere with yours.

POWER OF LODGES OVER E. A. &C., FOR TRIAL.—An Entered Apprentice, for unmasonic conduct, is subject to discipline. The lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, and where the alleged offence was committed, has jurisdiction in the premises, and may proceed to final action, as in other cases. He, it is true, cannot be a *member* of a lodge, neither can a Fellow Craft. None but Master Masons can be *members* of a lodge, though those of an inferior degree are members of the masonic family—that is, subject to all the incidents pertaining to their respective degrees. But an Entered Apprentice or F. C. has no right to vote. It follows, that a lodge of Master Masons only, can entertain the complaint, give the necessary directions for trial, and give the final judgment, and such final judgment being given in the Masters' lodge, and by the vote of Master Masons, members of that lodge. It is usual for such lodges to appoint a committee of members from the same, who notify the person charged, &c. If the matter is proper to be reduced to writing, they do so, and report it to the lodge, with their recommendations by way of resolutions. If not proper to be written, then verbally. If the person charged wishes to be heard on the testimony taken by and before the committee, and before final decision, the Master may, in his discretion, open an E. A. or F. C. lodge, (as the case may be,) and hear his remarks, and then resume labor in a Master's lodge. If the final judgment or sentence is that the Entered Ap-

prentice should be reprimanded by the Master, this may be done by the Master alone with the E. A., or in an open Entered Apprentice lodge, for general information and instruction. If the conclusion of the lodge is, that he be suspended or expelled, a copy of such resolution should be made out, certified by your Secretary, and delivered to him if conveniently within your power.

W. M. MAY CALL ASSISTANCE.—By ancient usage, it is one of the privileges of the W. Master to call to his counsel and assistance any of the well informed brethren; and consequently it would be proper (in his discretion) to request a Past Master to take a seat with him temporarily for counsel and advice, though such Past Master received his degree in a chapter, and had not been elected Master of a Lodge.

The W. Master has the undoubted claim upon the Grand Master, at all times, for advice and assistance, without any consultation with others.

ON THE RIGHTS OF A MEMBER UNDER CHARGE.—According to masonic law and masonic usage, charges made and pending against a member of a lodge, do not debar him from the usual rights of members; such as balloting in all cases, in common with his brethren, and voting in all cases, except upon his own guilt or innocence of the charges against him.

ON BELIEF IN A GOD.—The inquiries you make are of great importance to the craft generally, inasmuch as there has been a diversity of opinion on the subject; and that diversity I am free to say, has arisen from—1st, either not understanding the ancient requirements of Masonry; or, 2d, from a desire to innovate. Ancient Masonry required a belief in God, *the Supreme Architect of the Universe*, a God of Spirit, (not of stone, wood or any other description of idolatry;) one that was from everlasting to everlasting, supremely wise, good and powerful. The fraternity, from time immemorial, were taught to regard the "Book of the Law," as the rule and guide of their (not faith, but) conduct.

The vice of excessive drinking, is a very serious and growing one, and you and all other lodges will be entitled to much credit in checking it to the extent of their means.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.—Every member of the lodge should be agreed to the admission, and without such unanimous consent, no admission should take place. And no member, guided by the true principles of Masonry, should desire, much less aid in, the initiation of a candidate who was, to his knowledge, not acceptable to one or more members. Any regular member, a Master Mason, has the *right* to oppose the initiation or advancement of a candidate at any time.

INSTALLED OFFICERS, DUTIES, &c.—"A Warden of a lodge fails to attend his lodge and perform his duties; is it competent for the lodge to adopt a resolution requesting him either to attend to his duties, or, if he cannot, to resign his office?"

Ans. Such proceedings, in my opinion, would be irregular. The principal officers, *elected and installed*, cannot and should not resign. The Worshipful Master would be justified, as performing his duty, to advise and instruct his Wardens in the appropriate discharge of their duties. If these stations are vacant, the W. Master should appoint suitable brethren to act *pro tem*. If, when present at their stations, the Wardens are unskillful, and thereby unable to discharge their duties, the W. Master should instruct them. And, whether from negligence or incompetency, either should show himself unfit for his station, the brethren should lay it to heart, and at their next election, be careful to do their duty, by selecting those only who are morally and intellectually (or, in one word, masonically) qualified to discharge the duties of their office with honor to themselves and the Fraternity.

NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

—On all occasions, when with the members of the subordinate lodges, I will thank you to call their attention to the importance of a thorough acquaintance with the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, and Decisions of the Grand Lodge.

I find also in many, I may say, very many cases, Masters and Wardens of lodges, unacquainted with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and of Masonic Jurisprudence generally. Add your advice and influence, my Brother, whenever you meet with the Brethren, in favor of placing in the various offices—intelligence, moral worth and industry. Infuse the spirit of improvement of the mind and the heart, so that our society may become more and more elevated, as a great and good Institution.

ON THE REQUISITES FOR THE OFFICERS OF A NEW LODGE, &c.—From the high recommendations I have had of yourself and the other petitioners, I indulge the hope that your lodge will be distinguished for its masonic knowledge and moral character; and that, from the commencement and onwards, you will be particularly careful not to admit into your lodge any other than such as, in fact, have all the moral and intellectual qualifications required in our ancient Rules and Regulations. I trust, also, that the officers of your lodge will become, if they are not that already, and particularly the Master, well acquainted with our Book of Constitutions, the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations, and all of the Decisions of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

ON EXPULSIONS, AND ADJOURNMENTS OF LODGES.—The better opinion is, that publications of expelled Masons should only be under the sanctions of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

The *adjourning* of lodges was unknown to the Order in ancient times; in fact, it is of recent date, and may be considered an innovation. Very many of our lodges adopt this practice: it is an error. The lodge should be closed, unless in a case of emergency, or for other good cause, a recess may be had. The W. Master may order the Craft to cease from labor until such an hour, naming it—he may close, to open again for dispatch of business, at such time as he pleases—not passing over or violating the By-Laws.

ON THE NECESSARY REQUISITES FOR INITIATION.—The citizen you name, who has had the misfortune to lose his right hand at the wrist, is, in my opinion, ineligible as a candidate for the mysteries of our Order; and this opinion is founded not only upon the olden Rules and Regulations of our Order, but also upon the Constitutional Regulations of the Grand Lodge. It is not strange that in these times innovations should be attempted; but what Masonry was, Masonry is.

ON RESIGNATION OF W. M., AND POWERS OF WARDENS, &c.—It was irregular for the Master to resign, after being installed. Such resignations are unknown to ancient Masonry. I consider the act void. If the Master is absent, the Senior Warden should preside; next the Junior Warden.

ON RIGHTS AFTER SUSPENSION.—“When a lodge suspends a Brother for a certain determinate time,” he has a right to his seat in the lodge, after the expiration of that time, without further action on the part of the lodge. But if conditions are attached to the suspension, then he cannot take his seat, except by the action of his lodge.

When a brother, from any cause, ceases to be a member, and afterwards applies for membership, an unanimous vote is necessary.

WHAT CONSTITUTE CASES OF EMERGENCY?—The “cases of emergency” recognized in our Constitution and Rules, are such, and such only, as are real, and not imaginary. By the ancient usages of our Order, cases of emergency were an attribute of all our lodges. The lodge in its discretion, must be the judge of what is, or is not, a case of emergency. The word emergent implies a necessity for the action. It implies that the action should be now

had, because of imperative and good reasons, against delay. It should be resorted to but rarely, because it is a measure out of the regular and approved rules—or rather it is an exception to them. If a worthy person is suddenly called upon to visit distant lands—to embark in war, in defence of his country, &c., and cannot wait—these would be proper cases. But no cases of personal favor should ever be deemed cases of emergency, whether to the lodge or to the applicant. Of this class is the one presented by you, and in my opinion, should not be countenanced.

At special and called meetings—that is, for specific purposes—nothing else should be done.

All balloting should be in a Master's lodge, opened in the third degree. None but Master Masons are members; none under the third degree have any right to vote, to be members, to the charity fund, or to the rite of burial.

You have the right to call off, and then resume labor where you left off.

No warrants for Mark Master's lodges are now granted.

The Grand Master does not grant dispensations to confer the degree of Past Master, except at his option.

A chapter can lawfully confer the degree of Past Master; so may a convocation of three or more Past Masters confer it upon a lodge-elected Master.

No dispensation is needed from me, to *chartered* lodges, to have a public procession. To a lodge working under a dispensation, it is necessary.

None but the Grand Master has the right to make "masons at sight." This prerogative should rarely ever be exercised, and when exercised, in the sound discretion of the Grand Master, for the good of the Order. To do so, he should convene and open a lodge of Master Masons, (if conveniently in his power to do so,) and though not obligatory upon him, I would, as such officer, have a clear ballot from all the Master Masons present.

ON THE EXPULSION OF BRO.—I approve your proceedings. Your communication should be signed officially. Let this instance be a wholesome lesson of instruction to all your brethren, not to be too anxious to make new members. Take time and adopt the most rigid scrutiny as to character; and be sure that each one received into our Order is of tried and established moral worth. I make these remarks, because of the event to which you allude, and also because I have been informed that some of your members have manifested an indiscreet zeal for obtaining accessions to our Order, even striving to outdo Odd Fellows in numbers. I hope I have been misinformed; for such a course is not only unmasonic, but must lead to disastrous consequences.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF LODGES.—1. Can the lodge take any action on the case of one who black balls a candidate from personal motive?

2. Would such a by-law as the one following, conflict with any of the principles, or regulations of Masonry; and if so, with what principles, and with what regulations?

[The proposed By-Law].—"No brother shall black-ball a candidate for any of the degrees of Masonry, until he has stated his reasons for so doing, in open lodge."

Answers to foregoing questions:—1. He is not to be dealt with otherwise than by friendly advice and counsel from the W. M. Indeed, no inquiry ought to be made to ascertain who black-balled. Every one in voting, should feel that his vote would be unknown except to himself.

2. The "By-Law," as submitted to me, is repugnant to the general regulations of ancient Masonry, and would, in its operation, be destructive of that unity so essential to the well-being of the craft. Masters should also in their discretion, advise, counsel and instruct their members, as to the principles that should govern one and all in balloting; but he should also instruct all that each one's *right* is sacred, and to be exercised in absolute secrecy. I have no advice to friends of a candidate out of the lodge. But as to entertaining a sec-

and application, no time is required. It rests in the sound discretion of the W. Master, and his brethren. I would advise, however, that after a rejection, no second application should be acted upon, unless all who were present at the rejection were then present.

ON THE RIGHT OF BALLOT FOR CANDIDATE.—The right of balloting among masons, is a sacred right, especially upon the application of strangers for initiation, or of brethren to become members. None should be admitted except by *unanimous* vote. Each brother, in voting, is presumed to act according to the best dictates of his judgment, and for the peace and welfare and good of our ancient Order. No one is to be held accountable to the lodge for the vote he may give. In fact, no inquiry should be made as to who put in a black ballot; and no well informed mason will wish to intrude upon the sacred rights of others. If a brother has been suspended or dealt with, for exercising this inestimable privilege, he should appeal to the Grand Lodge; though if I was furnished with a copy of the minutes showing such a violation of masonic law and usage, I should not hesitate to interfere officially.

ON BRETHREN NOT MEMBERS OF LODGES, CONFERRING DEGREES.—That it is lawful for a brother who is not a member of any "lodge or chapter to preside and confer degrees," provided he is a Past Master; and provided further, that in so officiating, it is at the request of the Master of the lodge, or in his absence, of the Senior or Junior Warden, present. He has no *right* to preside; if at all, it is by the courtesy of the regular presiding officer; and if so requested, it is lawful.

ON THE RIGHT OF TRIAL OF F. C. MASON, &c.—"Has a Lodge the right to try a Fellow Craft M. for unmasonic conduct?"

Ans. The right is undoubted, and their duty to do so obligatory. If found guilty he should be suspended or expelled, in the judgment of the Master's Lodge, *from the benefits of Masonry*—not from the lodge as a member, for neither a Fellow Craft nor an Entered Apprentice mason, is or can be a *member* of the Master's lodge; nor any others than *Masters* can be *members*; Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have no rights as such. But they are amenable to the lodge within whose jurisdiction they are, for unmasonic conduct.

ON THE REJECTION OF A CANDIDATE AFTER CLEAR BALLOT. In all cases of the kind named in your letter, it is competent for the lodge to refuse to initiate a candidate, although "he has been duly elected." Indeed, I deem it the duty of the lodge to not confer a degree, if any one of the regular members objects; though the objection, and perhaps the reason for that objection, did not exist at the time the ballot was had. It is a fundamental rule to have entire union among the members, and never to unseat a regular member, by initiating a stranger that one could not sit or be in unity with. The lodge may, by resolution, decline conferring the degree, or re-consider and reject it in the case named by you. But when a *rejection* has been finally expressed by second ballot, I deem it improper to re-consider, and that a motion to that effect should be pronounced out of order by the Master.

PAST MASTER.—A convocation of [three] Past Masters can confer the degree on a Master elect.

ON NEW LODGE BEING CHARTERED.—A new lodge, after having its charter granted, cannot initiate, craft or raise until the officers are regularly installed. Officers of a lodge working under a dispensation are not entitled to an installation.

ON OFFICERS ELECT DECLINING TO BE INSTALLED.—If the Master elect of a lodge, declines to be installed, the last Master will continue so to act, and be installed; in his absence the Senior Warden, &c., will take his place. By the olden rule, no brother is permitted to decline, unless he has

served before in the same office, and when elected and having no such excuse, should not decline being installed. In calling *special* meetings of a lodge, each member of the lodge *ought to have notice*; but if some, from too great a distance, do not receive the notice, its meeting and acts will not be deemed illegal.

ON STRANGERS VISITING LODGES.—No visitor ("strange fellow") should be admitted on the proper vouching of a member, without such member *first seeing* the applicant; for there are many persons of the same name, and imposters might send in a name well known, &c.

If the person is not properly vouched for, the committee, after the *test*, should regularly examine him; his name, place of residence, and lodge, should be entered on the minutes of the Secretary. No visitor should be received to a lodge against the wishes of a member.

ON JURISDICTION FOR TRIAL.—A member who has moved out of the jurisdiction of his own lodge into that of another, and is guilty of unmasonic conduct, it is prudent and commendable for such last named lodge, if *convenient, and no injury will result from delay*, to notify his lodge, that it may proceed and try him. But if inconvenient, or a necessity exists for more prompt action, the lodge into whose jurisdiction the offending member has removed, and in which he then resides, should proceed at once with the charge and trial.

ON THE REJECTION OF A CANDIDATE AFTER CLEAR BALLOT.—It is a cardinal principle in our Order, so to conduct all its affairs, as to have *unity* of feeling among all the members of a subordinate lodge, and also among the Fraternity generally. In the case of a candidate for Masonry being found worthy, and about to be initiated, if even a single member of the lodge, but more especially the Master, is unwilling to have him initiated, the proceedings ought to be stayed, and the degree *never* conferred without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

ON INSTALLATION OF MASTER.—The old Master of a lodge so presiding, has the right to install the newly elected Master. Then it is the prerogative of the newly installed Master, to install his other officers of the lodge. He may waive the exercise of that prerogative, and request his predecessor, or any other Past Master, to officiate.

A presiding officer should endeavor to "rule and govern" his lodge with prudence, with justice, with fortitude, and with charity to all.

ON THE RIGHT OF BALLOT.—The right of balloting should be held and regarded as a sacred right: but the Master of a lodge should have a vigilant eye to all the actions of all the members; and if any can be *proved to wilfully conspire to injure or destroy the lodge, or mar its peace and harmony*, such should be counselled, and if need be, tried for unmasonic conduct, and punished by suspension or expulsion, as the facts and justice may dictate.

ON RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.—The W. Master, nor any installed officer of a lodge, can resign his station. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden succeeds to his station, duty and powers. Resignation of installed officers is unmasonic.

ON TRIAL OF W. MASTER OF LODGE.—The W. Master of a lodge can only be tried by the Grand Lodge, and his official acts only investigated by one of the officers of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master may, in his discretion and for proper cause, suspend the proceedings of a subordinate lodge. Misconduct on its part, or on the part of the Master, might justify such a proceeding.

THE HOLY BIBLE.—The Bible, or anciently called the "Book of the Law," was always one of the *great lights* of Masonry, and no lodge can be regularly opened without it is present. By the usages and principles of our Order, he

who does not believe in and acknowledge that *great light*, as the rule and guide of his conduct, ought not to be received into our Order.

ON RESTORATION OF SUSPENDED MEMBER.—A member of a lodge, who has been indefinitely suspended on account of gross unmasonic conduct, should not be admitted a member or restored to membership without an unanimous vote of the lodge.

ON OPENING LODGE.—The W. Master has the undoubted right to open a lodge of Master Masons, without first opening on either of the preceding degrees. The opening of an E. A. or F. C. need only be for the purpose of work or instruction in those degrees.

ON THE ADVANCING OF CANDIDATES FROM ANOTHER JURISDICTION.—An E. A. or F. Craft, so made in a foreign jurisdiction, and coming and taking up his residence in the jurisdiction of another lodge, is subject to that jurisdiction. If the lodge is fully satisfied that he is worthy and entitled to advancement, they may so advance him.

ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—The calling for the previous question to terminate debate, is unknown to Masonry. The W. Master has the power, and it is his duty, in the exercise of his own discretion, to terminate the debate when he pleases. This is done according to ancient and regular masonic usage, by the Master rising from his chair, when all further discussion or debate must cease.

ON THE DUTIES OF M. M. AND LODGES TO WIDOWS, &c.—The obligations of Master Masons and their lodges are common to all equally, in reference to the widows and orphans of deceased worthy masons. They are not limited to fixed boundaries. Wherever the poor, destitute or helpless widow or orphan of a deceased worthy Brother is found, there the relief should be provided by the Fraternity. There is no usage or regulation by which, like our State Poor Laws, the destitute are to be traced back to a former settlement or residence. Each lodge or Master Mason will administer relief to true objects of masonic charity, where and when they may be found to exist.

ON TRIAL OF MEMBERS IN LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.—A lodge acting under dispensation has the right, as it is its duty, to try its *own members*, being within its own jurisdiction, for unmasonic conduct.

ON RIGHTS OF LODGES U. D.—The persons named in the petition as officers and members, are, by the warrant of Dispensation, the only ones authorized to assemble as a lodge, and transact the business of a lodge. They only are responsible to the Grand Lodge. They may make, *initiate, pass and raise*. Other Master Masons applying, should not be received, except by a unanimous vote, or ballot. But when so received, I think they also should be permitted, more by courtesy and for the good of the Order, than by strict right, to ballot upon all after applications for initiations.

ON LECTURE: IN LODGE ROOMS.—The Lectures in a subordinate lodge enjoined by the Grand Lodge, were intended, and should have relation to Masonry, and her sciences and teachings—her history, her origin, her tenets and principles—as truth, temperance, justice, fortitude, charity, relief, friendship, morality. Her emblems, her obligations, all the sciences taught in the F. C. degree—music, astronomy, &c., at the option of the Lecturer from time to time, to the end that masons should become more and more informed and edified, and that the lodge room should become more and more attractive.

POWERS OF MASTERS AND OF LODGES.—Question. "Can a lodge, by a majority vote, rule the Master of a lodge out of his chair?"

Ans. They cannot.

Ques. "When such a motion is made, has not the Master a right to rule

it out of order? Is he bound to give his authority for so doing, and can an appeal be taken?

Ans. Such a motion should not be made; and if made, should be pronounced out of order; and no appeal lies in any case.

Ques. "If a M. M. makes application for membership to a lodge, and is rejected, can the lodge, by a majority vote, invite such rejected mason to attend the meetings of the lodge for all time to come, free from the payment of dues?"

Ans. No stranger should be admitted as a member without the unanimous vote of the regular members present; nor will a Master admit a visitor, if objections are made by regular members.

Ques. "Has a lodge the right to remit the dues of a member for good reason shown?"

Ans. A lodge has such a right.

Ques. "If a subordinate officer of a lodge shall neglect or refuse to perform an official duty, acknowledged as such, is it competent in the lodge to remove him, and fill the vacancy by election, or appointment by the W. M. *pro tem.*?"

Ans. When a subordinate officer refuses to do his duty, he should be admonished by the Master, and if necessary be dealt with for unmasonic conduct. And if the regular business of the lodge cannot progress by reason of the neglect or refusal, the W. Master should appoint another *pro tem.* No new election can take place until the regular time.

ON WORK IN LODGES.—In answer to your question,—"Has any brother anything to offer, &c., is the above part of the ceremony or work?"—I remark, that it is, strictly speaking, neither. It is a question always in the discretion of the Master; and I would advise it never to be omitted, unless in some extreme cases, or for undoubted good reasons, known and influencing the Master's mind. It is a very courteous, useful and proper inquiry.

ON EXPELLED MEMBERS RESUMING MEMBERSHIP, AND ON DUES.—After a member has been expelled from his lodge, he cannot be received again into membership, except by a unanimous vote, and in the usual mode required for membership.

It is an error to suppose that a persistence in not paying dues to a lodge involves no moral delinquency. Such a knowing delinquency becomes a wilful violation of the by-laws. Reflect upon the kind of obligation each member is under not only to obey but to maintain and support the by-laws of his lodge. Good members may unintentionally and innocently forget the time and consequently the payment of their dues; but when known to them, especially when notified of them, a persistence in not paying them is, as before observed, a wilful violation of the by-laws. Those members who are worthy and yet poor, perhaps penniless, and unable though willing to pay their dues, should, as such worthy members, make their case known, with their desire not to violate the by-laws, when doubtless the lodge would appropriate relief.

Ques. When the Master of a lodge is re-elected, is it necessary that he should be re-installed? If so, who should install him?

Ans. Yes, any Past Master can do it.

Ques. When a brother Master Mason profanes the name of Deity, is it the duty of a brother hearing him to prefer a charge against him in his lodge?

Ans. Yes, if on being remonstrated with, he does not agree to reform.

Ques. A Fellow Craft wishes to be advanced; a Master Mason, member of a neighboring lodge, protests against such advancement. Would it be lawful to advance said Fellow Craft under such circumstances?

Ans. It would be strictly speaking, lawful; but a just respect to the mem-

ber making the objection, would induce the Master to delay conferring the degree until after thorough investigation.

Ques. Are the children of a Master Mason deceased, when past their minority, to be considered orphans, entitled to charitable support from the fraternity?

Ans. No; nor within their minority, if able to support themselves, or having provision for support without a call upon the Fraternity.

Ques. If a lodge meet and open, and having transacted business, close to stand closed until the next regular communication unless especially convened, and afterwards on the same evening a lodge be opened, is the lodge last opened a regular or special communication?

Ans. It is a special communication.

Ques. Does the conferring of degrees in a lodge constitute the individual on whom they are conferred a member of said lodge, or is something more necessary? And if so, what?

Ans. He is made thereby a member of the Fraternity, but not a member, *ipso facto*, of the lodge entering, crafting and raising him. His signing the by-laws of the lodge where made, is necessary for membership in the lodge when so made.

Ques. When ballot has been taken at a regular communication, can the candidate be initiated at a special communication?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. In a lodge of Master Masons, whilst the Craft are at refreshment, and a Brother has obtained permission from the Junior Warden to retire, has the W. Master the *right or power* to prevent the Brother from retiring?

Ans. He has.

Ques. Is the degree of Past Master conferred in a chapter, *the* Past Master's degree meant, that a Master of a lodge shall have, to qualify him to preside.

Ans. Yes. The lodge of Past Masters, in a chapter, confers the same degree, and for like purposes and powers, with that conferred by a Convention of Past Masters.

Ques. If a person is tried by the lodge of which he is a member, and acquitted, can the complainant appeal?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. In case of a Warden removing out of the jurisdiction of the lodge, and a Warden *pro tem.* being appointed—can the *pro tem.* Warden so appointed be thereby a member of the Grand Lodge, or give his proxy?

Ans. He would be but the proxy of the elected Warden; and a proxy cannot appoint another proxy.

Ques. If a brother be suspended for non-payment of dues, does a payment of arrearages re-instate him, or is a unanimous vote of the lodge necessary?

Ans. If the suspension by its terms be, "until dues are paid," the payment is compliance with the judgment, and no vote is necessary; but if suspended indefinitely, although non-payment of dues was the main cause, yet an unanimous vote is necessary to restoration.

Ques. Where lodges hold concurrent jurisdiction, can one of such lodges confer a degree on a candidate, who has received one or more degrees, and been rejected in the other?

Ans. It behooves every lodge to *finish* whatever work it may commence; and another lodge may not with propriety undertake any unfinished work of another, while the applicant is remaining in the jurisdiction as named.

Ques. Can any such lodge as above, receive and act upon a petition from

an individual who has been rejected by another lodge of the same jurisdiction?

Ans. Clearly not.

Ques. A member of a lodge asks for a demit, which is voted him, but of which he does not avail himself: is he still a member of said lodge?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Can a lodge be opened and degrees conferred in the absence of the Master and Wardens, if a Past Master be present and presiding?

Ans. If Master and Wardens are all absent, there is no proper officer present to open lodge.

Ques. Can a Master or Warden be demitted from a lodge during his term of office?

Ans. Cases may arise in which it would be proper—as in case of those desiring to remove to a foreign country.

Ques. Is a Master Mason, not a member, eligible to the office of W. Master or Warden, in a blue lodge?

Ans. No.

Ques. Is the public renunciation of Masonry a *sufficient* cause for preferring charges for unmasonic conduct?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Does the resolution (passed to-day,) condemning the so-called "side degrees," include the "Secret Monitor," "Knights of Constantine," &c., usually conferred by blue lodges?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. When a candidate has been balloted for and elected to receive the first degree of Masonry, but before the degree is conferred, objection is made, does not such objection come too late?

Ans. No.

Ques. Is it in accordance with correct masonic usage and the regulations of this Grand Lodge, to initiate or craft more than one candidate at one time?

Ans. It is—but my individual recommendation is, to exercise such right with much caution.

MASONIC SYMBOLS—THEIR MORAL USES.

It is gratifying to find increasing attention to the emblems of Masonry, and still more to feel assured that their moral force is more and more appreciated.

The desire for uniformity so widely evinced, we conceive to be closely connected with the higher aspirations felt for the soul-stirring truths linked with these emblems. Let this uniformity be secured, so that all may feel assured that they have the right use of the signs and symbols, and that there is harmony in the use of these—and their educational force will be greatly increased. We have reason therefore to rejoice in the degree of harmony now felt in the higher moral teachings of Masonry, even without entire uniformity in the work. It is also matter of joy, that masonic manuals are more extensively sought for, and studied with increasing interest. In a previous report, the committee introduced to the notice of this Grand Lodge, one prepared in Virginia. It gives us pleasure to notice at this time, a recent work—MACOY'S MASONIC MANUAL—of convenient pocket size, which the young

mason can profitably make his *Vade Mecum*. It is prepared with unusual taste and skill. The emblems are very beautiful, and the careful study of its pages cannot fail to yield pleasant fruits. The more carefully the young mason studies these emblems, and engraves upon his heart their moral uses, the more will he love the Institution, and profit by its discipline.

SCIENTIFIC MORAL LECTURES IN MASONIC LODGES.

Our brethren will be interested in the decision of Grand Master Hubbard, of Ohio, in relation to lectures. "The lectures in a subordinate lodge, enjoined by the Grand Lodge, were intended, and should have relation to Masonry, and her science and teachings, her history, her origin, her tenets and principles—as Truth, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude, Charity, Relief, Friendship, Morality. Her emblems, her obligations, all the sciences taught in the Fellow Craft's degree—Music, Astronomy, &c.,—at the option of the Lecturer, from time to time; to the end that masons should become more and more informed and edified and that the lodge room should become more and more attractive." This is sound doctrine, well stated; and no one feature of the condition of our Order in this country, at the present time, is more delightful than the hearty response, which high-toned moral sentiments, uttered by the Masters of the Masonic Art, find in the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, of the several states. The following passage from the closing address of Chancellor Walworth, the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, is hailed with delight in various Grand Lodges, whose reports have been made since it was published:—

"Let me also impress upon every officer and member of this Grand Lodge, and upon every mason who loves our Institution, the duty of being circumspect in all his words and actions, and of discountenancing immoralities in others, as well as of keeping his own white apron untarnished by a single stain. It was written by the pen of inspiration, under the dictation of the unerring wisdom of the Most High, that virtue exalteth a nation. And it is equally true that vice or immorality unrestrained, is not only a reproach to any community or any institution where it is allowed to exist, but it will sooner or later entirely destroy the peace and happiness of that community, or that institution. Let us, therefore, endeavor so to conduct ourselves, not only in our intercourse with each other as brethren, but also in all our dealings with others, who do not belong to the fraternity, as not to bring discredit upon ourselves, or upon the institutions of Masonry to which we belong.

"Recollect, my brethren, the parting declaration of that illustrious brother, who was first in war, first in peace, and who should always be first in the recollection of every true mason; that *religion and morality are the indispensable supports of all those dispositions and habits which lead to prosperity.*

"One of the most distinguished of our Grand Masters who ever occupied the Oriental chair, who has long since taken his departure for the Grand Lodge above, has also said that the insufficiency of human laws for their intended objects was palpable from the daily operations of society and the accumulated experiences of ages; that the efficacy of the law of public opinion

was also limited, and had all the imperfections attached to humanity; but that the sanctions of Divine law supplied all these deficiencies, covered the whole area of human action, reached every case, punished every sin and recompensed every virtue. Its rewards and its punishments are also graduated with perfect justice; and its appeals to the hopes and fears of man are of the most potent character and transcendent influence.

"In view of these important facts, permit me, my brethren, to remind you that this divine law is only found in the Bible, that great light of Masonry, which we are all taught to study and revere. And let me recommend to you what the learned and pure-minded Sir Matthew Hale recommended to his children—to read seriously and reverently every day a portion of the sacred Scriptures, and make yourselves acquainted with the history and the doctrines thereof.

"It is in the Bible alone that the mason is *fully* instructed in all the great duties which he owes to his brethren and his fellow-men, as well as in those duties which he owes to himself and to his Maker, the Great Architect of the Universe, and the Grand Master of that Celestial Lodge above, in which every true mason hopes, at a future day, to hold an unquestioned seat. The Bible instructs us in that general civilization which consists in subduing and controlling the passions, in cultivating the social virtues, and in regarding the rights of others as commensurate with our own. Nowhere else do we find that great precept of true charity and benevolence, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us in like circumstances, urged upon our attention as an absolute and binding duty.

"By a careful and diligent study of the Scriptures, the statesman, the scholar, and the mason, as well as the Christian, will find himself a much wiser, if not a much better man. I hope and trust, therefore, that this great light of Masonry, which exceeds all other books in the weight of its authority, and in the extent of its usefulness; which has successfully withstood the gross sarcasms of a Paine, and the more refined wit of a Voltaire, as well as the separate and the combined attacks of a host of others, many of whom probably have but seldom examined its inspired pages, will not only be found in every lodge, where its presence is always indispensable, but that it will also be found and studied at the social fireside of every member of the Fraternity, and that each and every one of us, and every true mason, may thereby, with the assistance of Divine grace, be made wise unto salvation."

It may be gratifying to know, that the highest approbation has been bestowed by our sister Grand Lodges on those portions of our reports that deal most earnestly with man's spiritual nature and necessities. The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire copy entire (some six pages) that portion of our report for 1853, which discusses "*the relations of Freemasonry to the moral and religious element in Man, and its affinity for the Religions of the World.*" In their introduction to it, they say—"There are various other matters agitated and discussed by different Grand Lodges, and alluded to in the able and elaborate reports of their committees; most of which, we believe, have hitherto received the attention of this Grand Lodge, and to which we will not now advert. We cannot, however, close this report, without making an extract from an able and lucid report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine, upon a subject intimately connected with Freemasonry. It was our desire to abbreviate the remarks of the committee on this subject; but the whole being so connected, so fit to be read, and pondered upon, both by the

friend and the foe to our Order, we hope to be excused for giving the remarks of the committee entire."

The Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, in reviewing our proceedings for 1853, say:—

"The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, * * * * like its predecessors from the same source, is a beautiful production, emanating from the heart of a pure minded, Christian mason. After alluding briefly to several matters which have been under discussion in various quarters, a few pages are devoted to the consideration of 'the relations of Freemasonry to the moral and religious element in Man, and its affinity for the Religions of the World.' Believing that the views are of equal interest and importance elsewhere as in Maine, we have ventured to copy them *in extenso*."

The Report of the Grand Lodge of New York also pays us a high compliment while publishing a synopsis of the same subject; similar responses come to us from most of the Grand Lodges that have received our reports, showing thus a lively and growing interest in the moral and religious affinities of Freemasonry. The high moral duties inculcated in our rituals, are appealing with increasing earnestness to the necessities and convictions of the Brethren in nearly all of the lodges in the several States. The study of first principles, encouraged in the lodges, is exerting in this way a great amount of healthful influence, and encourages a liberal policy in the Grand Lodges, in this department of masonic duty. One of the Grand Lodges appropriates five hundred dollars to sustain the Grand Chaplain in visiting the subordinate lodges, and lecturing on Moral Duty, as inculcated in our rituals. Such an expenditure, especially in those States where there is a limited supply of religious instruction, may be a source of great profit. It is a subject worthy of consideration, in this and every Grand Lodge, whether a similar arrangement is not practicable and desirable. Is it not of as much importance to have uniformity of work—and square work, in the moral duties of life, as in the signs and symbols which teach them? May not both be most successfully promoted by one instrumentality? If Grand Lecturers are employed to secure accuracy and uniformity of work, ought it not to be a requisite that they shall be able to inculcate and exemplify the moral excellences of the Order as fully as its symbols.

MASONIC YEAR BOOK.

In the Report to the Grand Chapter, your committee have made a suggestion in relation to a Year Book, or Masonic Annual, which they would refer to in this place. The correspondence of each year presents us with a mass of rich materials for such a volume; which, if skillfully selected, and published in attractive style, we doubt not would sell in sufficient numbers to defray the expense of publication. May it not be worth an effort, by co-operation with the Grand Chapter, to secure the publication of a Maine Masonic Annual, or

Year Book, selected from the richest gems of thought in the Correspondence and Masonic Addresses that come to us, as in the file of correspondence now before us?

CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

In the correspondence of this year, there is evidence of increasing desire for communication with the Grand Lodges of foreign countries. Heretofore, New York is almost the only State that has exhibited evidence of extensive correspondence with foreign Grand Lodges, and in that State a desire is expressed for more regularity and certainty of communication. Other States are manifesting the same desire, and with good reason. This, as will be recollected, has been one of the cherished reasons with your committee for the formation of a General Grand Lodge, which might correspond with all the Grand Lodges of the world, and communicate results to all the State Grand Lodges. As this cannot be at present, your committee suggest that a Corresponding Secretary be authorized to open a correspondence with all the Grand Lodges of foreign lands; or, if thought preferable, with such as in consultation with the Grand Master it may be considered advisable to correspond with, forwarding a file of our Reports, and requesting theirs in return. Fraternal sympathies may thus be extended, and a happy interchange of national courtesies, thus secured, might exert a potent influence, favorable to the peace and fraternity of the nations.

FAILURE OF GRAND LODGE CORRESPONDENCE.

Your committee regret frequent failures in the transmission and receipt of Grand Lodge Reports. Several are wanting to complete our files this year, and we notice in several of those received, that ours have failed to reach other Grand Lodges. The committee recommend a strict adherence to the rule adopted, requiring the Grand Secretary to send two copies, mailed a few days apart, to each Grand Lodge; and in addition to this, that the Grand Secretary be requested to write to the Grand Secretary of each Grand Lodge, whose Report has failed to reach this office, notifying of this failure, and requesting a copy sent, that it may be here in season for our Annual Report.

Another suggestion is, that our own report be printed and forwarded with the least possible delay after our communication. There is reason to fear, that the delay last year has been one cause of irregularity in our correspondence, and that those Grand Lodges which meet in the Autumn and early Winter, failed of receiving our Report early enough to notice it in theirs. Whatever may have been the causes of delay, it is hoped they may not again occur.

MASONIC STATISTICS.

A praiseworthy effort is now in progress to secure accurate statistical tables, showing the condition and progress of Craft Masonry throughout the country. New Hampshire and some of the other states have prepared tables, so far as they were able from the reports at hand; and it is recommended that this course be adopted in all the states. Though these tables at first may be very imperfect, for want of full returns, there seems to be no better mode of reaching accuracy, than through this process. Let each Grand Lodge publish yearly an alphabetical list of the State Grand Lodges, giving the times and places of annual meetings—the number of members—additions, demits and expulsions—and take care to correct this with each new report, as it comes to hand. A good degree of accuracy will thus be secured in a little time, and then it will be but little labor to mark and record the yearly progress of each state.

EDUCATION.

One of the delightful features of the masonic Institution, which we trace from year to year with growing interest, is the progress manifested in the cause of education. In our own New England atmosphere of Free Schools, where the doors of the school-house are so freely opened to the poor and the rich alike, we can hardly appreciate the zeal and efforts of our Western brothers in the cause of education; and especially have we failed to see the necessity of building *Masonic* Colleges and Seminaries. It is gratifying now to find no abatement of zeal in the masonic fraternity. That zeal which has been so devoted and praiseworthy in providing for the education of the poor and the orphans of the masonic fraternity, now seems to be flowing into the broader and deeper current of feeling in behalf of universal education. This is right. Freemasonry should not foster the narrow, the selfish and exclusive policy of the empty vine that bringeth forth fruit unto itself. While providing for her own household, and redeeming every social and fraternal pledge, let us ever remember that in becoming masons we cease not to be men and citizens, and that "charity to all mankind" should never be crippled, but rather enlarged by all the discipline we acquire in aiding a distressed brother, his widow and orphans. It is with delight, therefore, that we witness this new phase of masonic zeal, and bid it God speed till systems of free and universal education shall be as broad as the area of Freemasonry can be.

We have never felt that there was occasion to build up masonic schools and colleges here in Maine, or in New England, but we do feel, and have long felt, that Freemasonry has an important mission to fulfil in the cause of universal education. We believe the time has come to give expression to this feeling in an earnest and definite form. We have heretofore urged the practical duties of our order in a variety of forms, and the mission its principles are to

fulfil in various directions. The generous response to those views, not only in this body and its subordinates, but throughout the country, encourages a free statement of our views of the

OBJECTS AND AIMS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.

When a philosopher of the olden time was asked what, in his opinion, it was most important for boys to learn, his answer was, "I would have them learn what they will need to practice, being men." This answer is very good as far as it goes; but another question lies close by this, which might have puzzled the philosopher. It is, *what will they need to practice, being men?* We shall not well or wisely plan, or execute plans for general education, unless we have just views of the objects and aims of human life. While satisfied with the indulgence and supply of mere animal propensities and necessities, while we live by the maxim "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," we shall utterly fail of apprehending the dignity of man's nature and the laws of his development. We shall err exceedingly if we conceive of education as limited to the years of childhood and youth, or restricted to the school room.

We mistake if we regard it as only the acquisition of knowledge, however varied or extensive. We shall fail of our object, if we measure its claims only by the narrow boundaries, or the transient and fluctuating interests of this life. We shall never educate ourselves or our children wisely, for the duties of mature age and the highest interests of this life, until we embrace in our views and plans the immortal destinies of the life to come, and train for an eternal manhood. We must put away childish things in this matter, and embrace manly views of human life and necessities as the basis of all our plans, and the inspiring motives of all our endeavors.

"We are fearfully and wonderfully made," combining the material and the spiritual, the finite and the infinite, the mortal and the immortal; the helplessness of feeble infancy with energies almost omnipotent and capable of everlasting progress. It is the work of education to train this complex being, and develop in beautiful proportions and harmony all these varied elements, and fit each human being as a polished stone in the temple of humanity, so that it shall stand the trials in the day of fire that is to try every man's work; and may be found worthy of a place in that temple in the heavens not made with hands, but where every living stone must have been fitted for the builder's use in its native quarry of earth.

Education is not the pouring in of ideas or the contents of books into the delicate, sensitive brain of childhood, or the rough, stupid, self-conceited cranium of untutored manhood. It is rather the drawing out and developing with a vigorous growth, all the elements and energies which without education will slumber and stagnate in brutish stupidity.

It is a first principle that every power and capacity of man's nature is made for exercise, expansion, use; and that the all-wise Creator has framed a universe and set it in perpetual motion to stimulate human energies and give them everlasting motives in activity and progress.

He has given us necessities and aspirations, hungerings and thirstings, that can be satisfied only by this process of development, and by the results which can be reached in no other way.

Here is the human body instinct with vigorous life, and this life is all the while consuming the body, and demanding ceaseless efforts of human labor and skill to repair its waste and rescue it from premature decay. We must feed and clothe and shelter it; give it light and air, and exercise and rest, or suffer stern penalties of violated law that shall not leave us in doubt of the divine displeasure.

We must skilfully train the body and educate all its forces, or it will be impossible to deal justly with the soul. If the soul will not in these days of light regard the laws and necessities of the *animal* that has undertaken to carry it through life's journey, it may expect to meet rebuke more stern and terrible than was uttered by the beast which Balaam rode, and sword bearer that to us in this unhallowed way, will prove the Angel of Death.

"The way of transgressors is hard," and we must cease to transgress the laws of our physical nature in supplying the wants of the soul. While the twain continue in partnership they must abide by the compact, and not undertake to violate or repeal "*compromises*" sanctioned and established by divine legislation.

While the body is at the same time the earthly tabernacle and the active instrument, the locomotive of the mind, we must take care how we demolish it by the hand of violence, or drive it off the track: take care that we consume it neither by rust nor by fire, nor suffer it to be driven by exciting forces, beyond the endurance of its machinery.

Every sinew, muscle and nerve in the human frame, is susceptible of a generous culture and expansion. The brain not less so than the rough material, and all the organs of sensation with which we grasp and subdue the elements of nature to our ministration, may be so disciplined as to increase our knowledge, power and happiness indefinitely. The power and perfection of all these instruments of the mind, depend upon their cultivation, and there is possible to man, no sphere or soil for cultivation, that gives richer rewards for a generous culture. This is the labor of life—it is the appropriate sphere of man—it is the great want of the age—a generous training and right direction of human powers—the right training of body and soul in their appropriate relations and dependence.

We can best view in a two-fold aspect.

1. The training of the human powers; and
2. The acquisition of knowledge.

I. EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

In attempting to train the human powers, a high importance must be attached to the development of the physical energies, as a condition of intellectual strength. Muscular and nervous power will be needed to give force and endurance to an active intellect. A first necessity, in early life, is to give such growth and perfection to the body as shall render it a fit instrument of mental power. The organs of sensation and perception may be so cultivated, as to give greatly increased power of mental progress; and become thus the more perfect instruments in securing and using knowledge. An active brain may consume a frail physical frame, which with proper development might sustain a long life of beneficent labor. In early childhood, it is especially important to give more earnest heed to the growth and maturity of the body, than to the excitement of the mind. Many a fair form is laid low in childhood's grave, because the intellect grew too fast for the body. Precocity is a fearful symptom of childhood; and premature death may be expected as the penalty of mental excitement, where a child has intelligence in advance of his years. It is a hazardous experiment to confine the active energies of childhood, as is often done, in the crowded school room, for many weary hours, and months, without corresponding hours of relaxation and bodily activity. The theory of late broached, that the school room should confine the young but one-half the day, may meet with favor, if coupled with some systematic device for using profitably the other half, for the generous cultivation of the body, in productive industry, or profitable amusements; while it will be difficult to convince thoughtful parents of the expediency of giving over their loved ones to the teachings of the street, or the discipline of indolence.

While mental excitement must not be too early or intense, it is needful that, in proper measure and by right methods, the intellect should be disciplined, and roused to far higher energy and endurance than has often been attained. With appropriate culture, and a prompt obedience to the laws of our being, there may safely be experiments and exhibitions of mental power, that shall far transcend past experience, and give us new views of the soul's capacities and destiny. The great discovery yet to be made is, what may be achieved by a human soul, in the right use of all its powers and conditions: or rather, what can be achieved by the systematic and skilful training of a community, or a generation. Problems to be solved by the ages. No limits can be assigned.

But to the highest training of intellect, there is essential a corresponding discipline of feelings and affections.

If the heart is corrupt—if baleful passions sway the intellect and control its knowledge, it were safer that it be uncultivated and unfurnished. Our schools, our teachers and our systems must be as earnest in training noble and gener-

ous sympathies and affections, as in securing intelligence and mental energy. We need no more of distortions; but we do need more and better models of mental harmony, where mental power shall be adorned with all the attractive charms which blend in a perfect character. The sweet charities of life must be cultivated more, if we would have more intellectual strength and riper fruits of intelligence.

Life's daily cares and labors must find a warmer sympathy in our systems of education, if we would reap fit harvests from the seed we sow. Education must more fully aim at the great objects of common life—must learn to love its stern lessons, to share its trials, and prepare for its disappointments. Parental love is sometimes cruel, in bearing every burden and shielding their loved ones from every trial, till the sheltering wing is broken, and life's storms beat heavily, that might have been borne more easily, had parental love been less fatally indulgent.

Education of the will must find a place in our systems. There is more diversity perhaps in the voluntary nature, than in the intellectual or sentient. It is the energy of will that determines individual character, and controls essentially both the intellect and the sensibilities. It is in will that the mighty energies of good or evil arise, that mould the individual character and sway the destinies of the world. Three cardinal necessities centre in the will, which must be in harmony as the conditions of its unity and perfection. Subjection to law—freedom—power, activity or executive force. The first is essential to the second, and both of these to the third. The harmony and proper balance of the three is evermore essential to any noble human achievement.

There can be no true freedom of will, where there is not self-control—a subjection of the will to the law of rectitude—a submission to what is right. Without this, there will be the slavery of passion, appetite, prejudice or caprice. Slavery, or thralldom, of whatever type, must impair the energy of the will, and cripple or misdirect all endeavors. A will prostrated or paralyzed, is the wreck of a soul. No manhood is there. The seeming paradox here finds solution. The human will must be governed in order to be free. It must be so governed as not to cripple its energy or annihilate its freedom. Its submission must be voluntary and cheerful, in order that its freedom shall be spontaneous and its power elastic and enduring. In such freedom and subjection the soul shall find the secret of its power.

Two things are essential to the results here claimed. The education of conscience, and the development of reverence, or the necessity for worship. The human soul is endowed with a moral as really as a natural sense. It has power to perceive and feel the relations of right and wrong as certainly as those of cause and effect, or of beauty and deformity. There is the capacity for feelings of duty and obligation as certainly as any emotions of pleasure or pain.

The soul has also capacities and necessities for worship. The principle of reverence is as innate in man, as that of desire, or fear, or hope, in any form. Yet both these elements must be trained, or educated, as really as any others. There are no faculties in our nature that more imperatively demand a generous culture. A conscience void of offence towards God and towards man, may be regarded as the highest style of man, when coupled with that reverence for God and generous sympathy with humanity, which spiritual worship is calculated to inspire.

But these elements of character are not the fruits of neglect, or the offspring of chance. They are secured only by earnest endeavor, in methods of divine appointment. Youthful energies must be trained in the way they should go, or adverse influences will sway them in the way they should not go; and we shall find occasion for all the zeal that our acknowledged principles can awaken, and the wisdom from above, which we are taught to seek for before our cherished altars. It is for this reason that may rejoice, thank God and take courage, as we find the hearts of the fathers turned to the children, in the various jurisdictions of Freemasonry. This hopeful indication supplies encouraging motives to search out and apply the appropriate aims and methods of human training. We notice

II. THE KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY IN OUR SYSTEMS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.

1. Every human being needs a knowledge of some honest, useful employment—some department of productive industry, by which to supply the means of support and of education. This should be regarded as fundamental, whatever means may be possessed, independently of one's own capacity or exertions. Both the physical and mental powers can be better trained by employing a fair proportion of time in useful labor, than without it. Moral training also requires the discipline of labor, as an essential method of developing the noblest fruits. Universal education necessarily involves the idea of universal industrial capacity. The laws of health, intelligence and morals, require that man should eat not the bread of idleness, but in the sweat of honest toil, the bread of useful industry. The blessings of education and knowledge cannot be universally diffused, till the virtues of intelligent, useful labor are more nearly so.

2. THE SCIENCES CONNECTED WITH INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENTS. If labor is to be universally honored, and successfully pursued, the laws of material substances employed in the arts must be known and read of all men. How different the sphere and the motives of the laborer who reads the laws of matter unfolding around him, from darkness of him to whom they are a sealed page, or a perplexing enigma. The progress of science and art must be accelerated by a closer union. Science with generous sympathy must cheer

the laborer and beguile his weariness, or give him increasing vigor to strike off the fetters and trammels imposed by ignorance and prejudice. Let scientific men be better skilled in the application of science to the useful arts, and let artisans be better skilled in penetrating the mysteries of science, and then would he that soweth and he that reapeth, rejoice together in a better harvest in all departments of industry than rewards the laborer now, and the highway of universal education be thronged with ardent disciples.

3. A KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE. Language is the medium of thought—the instrument of its power. Every soul needs it in such perfection as to give free utterance to its highest thought in all its Wisdom, Strength and Beauty—in such perfection as to grasp the loftiest thoughts of other minds, whether addressed to the ear or the eye. We need such use of knowledge as shall enable us to dissect and analyze the subtlest forms of speech, and lay bare the real sentiment, whatever be its intricacies or disguises. What error and delusion afflict our race in all the departments of science—in all human relations from defective or deceptive use of language! How much of human effort is lost, both by the learner and the teacher, in acquiring and using knowledge, by imperfections of language and its use! How much of controversy and bitter alienation results from defective or mischievous uses of language! It is time that we learn its use, and wield its power more wisely. We cannot afford the loss and waste arising from its wide spread abuse. All minds need its better use in all the relations and pursuits of life.

4. KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBERS AND MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION. We need a knowledge of what are called the exact sciences, not only for their practical applications in the arts and employments where their use is indispensable, but as the means of intellectual strength in wrestling with the difficulties of all knowledge. The mind gains power by mathematical reasoning, as certainly as the body by muscular exertion. It acquires thus, also, exactness and the habit of patient endurance and application. Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, are the gymnastic exercises for training the soul to wrestle with principalities and powers of error, ignorance and evil, in defence of truth and right and humanity.

5. KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL IN NATURE AND ART. Herein is a plea for the neglected capacity for drawing, painting, engraving and sculpture—also for poetry and music. It is not merely that these arts may increase and multiply methods of securing bread. It is because the soul is made with capacities which can only be developed by these arts, and has in its reach, sources of bliss which can be laid hold of only in this way. It is because the Father of our spirits has inspired them with life which can only grow to maturity by the perception and enjoyment of beauty, and filled all his wide creation with a profusion of beauty which can be fully realized only by an eye trained and practiced by these arts. But the eye cannot be trained to the

highest perceptions of beauty without the aid of the hand. Drawing and painting, and the kindred arts, are therefore among the good gifts of God, to be received with thankfulness, and employed for the soul's training. They should enter freely into our systems of general education. They may be used with great power in aiding other faculties in the pursuit of all knowledge. So of Poetry and Music; they afford a discipline for the heart and the social sympathies, which may justly claim for them respectful treatment.

6. *GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.* We name these together, as they are but the two wings of one science. The science of the Earth, which we call Geography, is as much a part of Astronomy as the science of Venus, Jupiter, or Saturn. The study of this earth, in its geography and measurement, is but the removal of the rubbish, and preparing the footstool of the ladder by which we climb to the heavens, for the measurement of the stars and suns that blaze and sparkle through the universe. We are obliged to consult the stars, so to speak, rest the top of our ladder upon the visible heavens, to measure the earth at all, or to find out its locality, and its simplest laws of motion. The study of the one is involved in that of the other, and we must read in both the lessons of the Great Teacher, if we would not go blindfold to perdition. The study of the heavens is as necessary to the education of the soul as the light that flows from them is to the unfolding of vision, and the power of acquiring knowledge by the use of the eye—necessary as the air we breathe to the vital energy that renders sensation, perception, thought and reason possible to us.

The study of both is necessary to call into play all other knowledge, as these are our first teachers—giving the first impulse to the soul, which has the earth as a foundation, and the cloudy canopy or starry decked heavens for a covering to its infant habitation. These heavens and this earth have one great law of motion and attraction; and the study of both should make us familiar with the divine laws of the Great Architect, so that we shall be prepared to approach nearer to his unclouded brightness, and feel at home amid the dazzling splendors of his throne.

7. *KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE, ITS LAWS AND LESSONS.* Life is the great law of creation. Seemingly its motive power. Uncreated life and intelligence seem instinct with creative energy, finding no rest, till a world of dependent life and intelligence is in the full tide of activity, prepared by its week of labor to enjoy a Sabbath rest. If the Earth, in its huge dimensions, its lofty mountains, its rolling oceans, its flowing atmosphere, its arid plains and smoky volcanic furnaces, is worthy of study, how much more so the myriad forms of life, and active joy which life inspires, through the realms of earth, and air, and ocean. What pages of divine intelligence are laid open to the study of man, and lighted up in new and varied beauty by each rising sun, as the tide of life flows onward as the rapid river or the restless waves of ocean! What profound lectures and scientific illustrations are unfolded, in life's endless

panorama; in the blended pictures of vegetable and animal existence, through which man ranges as a sovereign, and levies tribute at his will! Does he always reign wisely? Does he never forget that the forms of life he rudely seizes, and with which he feeds his own life, have for his soul more nutrition than for his body? Does he realize that in every form of life, animal and vegetable, there are rays of divine intelligence, to instruct him in the mysteries of his own existence and in the laws and the overflowing benevolence of the Everlasting Father?

Does man need to be told that there are yet unsolved problems in the mysteries of his own life, on the solution of which an immeasurable amount of human happiness or misery is depending; and that light is to dawn upon these mysteries from the lessons of life to be unfolded in the inferior races? The whole field of Natural History is now inviting human inquiry, with an earnestness becoming daily more imperative.

8. The study of animal Life draws us at once into the domains of CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY. Life is only one side, or one form, of existence; and we cannot study life successfully, without embracing the phenomena of death, dissolution and decay, which are so essential to vigorous life. Life supplies its like, and generation gives birth to generation, through energies of decay and death—dust to dust, to supply the germs of life, and evolve new forms of beauty—new fountains of joy. The study of one is incomplete without the other. Earth, air and ocean must be more carefully studied, before we shall comprehend the forms and mysteries of life, which fills all with active joy; before we shall penetrate the mysteries in our own existence.

9. KNOWLEDGE OF MAN. If "the proper study of mankind is man"—if light on the problems of human life is to be sought in such wide fields of inquiry, it is clear that our studies must not terminate or exhaust our energies before we reach man. All previous studies are but preparatory for this. He needs to know all that we have thus far claimed, because within that broad field lie the varied elements of his own being and the instruments of his power. He must gather them, and subject them to his will, if he is to derive their full value. If knowledge is power, his power will be proportioned to his success in grasping and wielding the elements of truth which thus invite and task his energies.

But let him see to it, that he does not sacrifice himself in acquiring this power. He must study himself, and the laws of his own being more intensely than anything extraneous to himself. He must have just views of his physical frame, for reasons already apparent. He cannot train his bodily energies well or wisely, if ignorant of the laws that govern them, and the conditions of their growth. Human Physiology is then an essential part of knowledge. The laws of life and health must be written on the heart. We must be trained in harmony with them, and grow up subject to their authority, or else

we must accept the penalty of their violation, when we can but poorly afford it—when we are physically bankrupt. This knowledge of physical laws, and obedience to them, is necessary as a condition of mental progress: we shall never successfully pursue the one, if we neglect the other.

For the same—and for still higher reasons, we need a knowledge of *Mental Philosophy*.

The Soul of Man is really the Man—all else is but *animal*. Its high importance lies in the fact, that a human soul has need of it—must be developed by means of it. It must never be forgotten that the soul is as much more important than the body as man is superior to the brute, and a blissful eternity is better than a week of suffering. Why is the study of the mind thrown into the shade, so as hardly to have a recognized right in our educational systems? Why are teachers for a moment trusted with the education of our children, without ever spending one week in the thorough study of mental science? Can there be a stranger infatuation, than that the study of the only part of this complex being which is to live forever, should be left out of our school systems, or barely reached when we can find nothing else to do, within the range presented by fashion? Yes, there is one other infatuation beyond this! It is

10. OUR TREATMENT OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD. The knowledge of the DIVINE MIND rises higher in dignity and importance than that of the human mind, and there is nothing else—that is to say, there is nothing else now within our reach—to take rank between the study of man—the soul of man—and his Creator. Next to the study of the Divine Mind—the character, government and will of God, let us plant evermore the study of the human soul. Let us never for a moment give place to any other idea in the adjustment of our educational systems. Let us be fully impressed that this is the only true and rational view of Education, and that in all our plans and labors here lies a fundamental principle.

Whatever is the order of arrangement in the process of development and the studies pursued, let us ever bear in mind that the highest and best of all sciences is the knowledge of God—the science of the Divine mind. Next to this, as created in the image of God, we range the human soul—the science of the human mind. Next in importance comes the human body—the earthly habitation of the soul, so closely linked with the destinies of the soul. Still lower in point of dignity and importance ranges the knowledge of the material world around us. Whatever else in this programme may be omitted, let us never more leave out of our educational systems either of these last three branches of human knowledge. Let us insist with unshrinking fidelity, that the knowledge of God—of the soul of man, and of its earthly tabernacle, shall be earnestly taught in this great primary school of human life, and in every department of it, from the cradle to the grave. By adjusting our educational

systems to this standard, we shall secure the conditions of substantial progress—not till this is done may we rest from our labors, unless it be to rest in our graves. From this point, and from the train of discussion which has led to it, we can see the adaptation of our ancient Institution to the nature and necessities of man. We can see why in the progress of the ages it has been responsive to the desire for *light* and MORE LIGHT, as the knowledge of God dawned upon the darkness of the world. Ever recognizing the religious element in man and feeling his necessities for worship, for divine wisdom and help in every lawful endeavor, Freemasonry must, of necessity, place upon its Altar, whatever it might gain of Divine Revelation, and thus ally itself with the religions of the ages. When the Hebrew dispensation unfolds its advancing light, she welcomes the teachings of Moses and the prophets. When the promised land is reached and conquered, and human wisdom and a purer worship builds its temple by the divine model, Solomon is honored by masonic zeal and reverence, for he is honored of God, as the chosen son of David. When a greater than Solomon appears, Freemasonry lingers not to stereotype or stagnate its faith, hope or charity in the mere forms of Judaism, but welcomes the Messiah, hastens forward to crown him King of Kings and Lord of Lords, untroubled by the skeptical sneer “can any good thing come out of Nazareth?” Masonry does not hesitate to adopt the Baptist and the Evangelist, as patron saints, because the one was beheaded by regal power, and the other banished for devotion to a master who had been crucified as a malefactor.

She still lays the volume of revelation open upon her altars and calls it the great light of Masonry, summoning us to walk in its light, govern our life and mould our character, and draw inspiration for our faith, hope and charity from its inspired precepts and promises. Let us never forget our sacred pledges made before it. We may not be afraid to avow the faith and hope those promises inspire, if we are true to its precepts and the fraternal duties it enjoins.

Time with ceaseless wing is speeding our course through the toils and trials of earth to the land of rest and silence. May we retire from the hallowed scenes of this communication—from these fraternal greetings—from this beautiful temple erected to God and dedicated to masonic purposes, with stronger hearts and nobler motives, so to live and labor, that the rest of the grave shall be sweet, and the memories of eternity full of thankfulness and joy.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL,
E. G. RAWSON,
E. A. CHADWICK,

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The resolutions relative to a Masonic Confederation, recommended by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, were then adopted by this Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Remission of Dues reported, and recommended a remission of the dues of King Solomon's Lodge, amounting to \$3.75; and also to Bristol Lodge, while under dispensation, amounting to \$16. Read and accepted.

On motion,

Voted, That matters relating to Adoniram Lodge be referred to the next Grand Lodge.

A communication was received from Bro. Thomas Johnson: read, and indefinitely postponed.

Bros. Pearl, Rawson and Chadwick were appointed by the Grand Master a Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the ensuing year.

On motion of Bro. Chase,

Voted, That this Grand Lodge pay fifty dollars towards the expense of fitting up the new Masonic Hall in Portland.

On motion,

Voted, That such number of copies of the proceedings of this session of the Grand Lodge be published, as the Recording and Corresponding Grand Secretaries may deem expedient.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following subordinate Grand Officers, viz:

R. W. ALLEN HAINES,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary.</i>
W. and Rev. CYRUS CUMMINGS,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" CYRIL PEARL,	" "
" JOSEPH HUTCHINSON,	" "
" CALEB D. PILLSBURY,	" "
" URIAH BALKAM,	" "
" ISAAC SAWYER,	" "
W. STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" E. G. RAWSON,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" HIRAM CHASE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>

W.	J. D. WARREN,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
"	O. A. MERRILL,	" "
"	J. M. CROOKER,	" "
"	WILLIAM ANDREWS,	" "
"	J. C. BOYNTON,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
"	JOHN B. SWEAT,	" "
"	JOHN J. BELL,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The Committee on the petition of C. B. Smith and others, made the following report, which was read and accepted, viz :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles B. Smith and others, for a charter authorizing them to organize a lodge in the city of Portland, by the name of Atlantic Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report—

That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that a charter be issued to them by this Grand Lodge, of this date.

The committee also further report, that they have examined the by-laws of said lodge, and approve the same, and especially Sec. 6, Art. 4, of the same, viz :

"No candidate shall receive more than one degree at any one meeting of the lodge, nor shall he be entitled to advancement unless he can pass a satisfactory examination in the degree or degrees preceding."

All which is respectfully submitted,

E. G. RAWSON,	} Committee.
JOSEPH COVELL,	
STEVENS SMITH,	

A charter was accordingly ordered to be issued, in accordance with this report.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge will take one copy of the "Musical Advertiser and Masonic Journal," published by Geo. W. Chase, of New Sharon, Maine, for each lodge in the state, for one year.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

Attest :

C. B. SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District, in June, after the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in May, 1854. Being in poor health and continuing so through the year, and but poorly qualified for the important duties of the office, I have not satisfied myself, much less the lodges in this district. But with the encouragement of the more able Brethren, I have undertaken the duty, and have done the best in my power. I have visited most of the lodges twice and some three times, as my assistance was required.

I visited St. John's Lodge, at South Berwick, July 3d, to ascertain if it would be likely to resume work. It has remained dormant for several years. I found several good masons there, that would like to have the lodge in working order again, and quite a number of young men that would soon become its patrons. The old lodge, when it ceased working, was in debt seventy-five dollars for hall rent, for which their jewels and regalia are retained by the owner of the hall. I think a little exertion on their part would soon make it easy to have a good lodge there.

Adoniram Lodge, at Limington, is a large and thrifty lodge, in good standing. There is much of the true masonic feeling among the brethren. They need improvement in the work and lectures, to conform to the mode of working as adopted by the Grand Lodge. Their books are well kept and in excellent order, and the lodge is doing a good business. Stated meeting, Tuesday, on or before each full moon.

Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, is a small lodge, and moves along in a very prudent manner, doing some work by adding to their number young men of much promise, which will soon enable them to take the stand they merit among the more flourishing lodges. They now work well, but need improvement to conform with the mode adopted by the Grand Lodge. Their books are well kept and in good order. Stated meeting, Wednesday, on or preceding each full moon.

York Lodge, at Kennebunk, is small, as about one-half of its members withdrew to form a new lodge at Kennebunk Port. It has done but little work this year. Bro. Lunt, its Master, is well qualified for the office he holds, and has the work and lectures thoroughly. The lodge also does its work well. There was some disarrangement in the books, the first part of the year, owing to their being badly kept the preceding year, but they are now in good order and well kept. I am sorry to say that there is not so good an attendance at their meetings as I should wish, some absenting themselves on the most trifling excuses, an evil which I hope will soon be avoided. Stated meeting, Monday, on or before each full moon.

Arundel, No. 76, is a new lodge at Kennebunk Port, which I consecrated, and installed its officers, Feb. 5, 1855, by appointment of the M. W. Grand Master Timothy Chase. I was ably assisted by brethren from Saco, Buxton and York Lodges, and most efficiently by Bro. T. J. Murray, of Saco Lodge. Arundel Lodge is doing well, but have had some difficulty in performing the work, owing to their officers being all young masons; but time, patience and perseverance will accomplish all things. I think they will soon have a good lodge. Their books are well kept, and in good order. Stated meeting, Tuesday, on or before full moon.

Saco Lodge, at Saco. This lodge has been very unfortunate, Sept. 3, 1854, their hall was consumed by fire, by which they lost their charter, furniture, regalia, &c., to the amount of \$450, on which was \$200 insurance. Fortunately, their books were in the Secretary's hands. Not in the least discouraged, they obtained the Odd Fellows' Hall, and continued their work under a dispensation. In a few months, they obtained a very commodious hall, and furnished it in a neat and appropriate manner, at a cost, including everything, of \$505.43. They commenced work in the new Hall, February 1st.

Feb. 22d, a meeting was held there, and all the lodges in the district were invited to attend, for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the work; but owing to the bad travelling, one or two lodges were not represented. Work was performed on the First and Third degrees, and I must say that I never saw work performed in a better manner than it was on that occasion. I would recommend that such a meeting be held in some part of the First District, at least once a year, for preserving uniformity in the work.

Buxton Lodge, at Biddeford, is now working under a dispensation. I visited it April 12th, to examine by-laws, &c. Their books are kept in a very neat manner, and correct. Their hall is commodious and well furnished, though in working tools and regalia they need some additions. They are doing a good work, and are making addition to their numbers, of men of the right stamp. They have made a good beginning, and will eventually take their stand among their more flourishing neighbors. Stated meeting, Monday, on or preceding each full moon.

Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred, owing to the scarcity of labor and material, have been retarded in getting their hall, but have now succeeded, and will soon commence work. It is one of the best locations in the district for a masonic lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC DOWNING, *D. D. G. M.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit his annual report.

There are in this district, seven chartered lodges; all of which I have supplied with four copies each, of the Proceedings, Constitution and Regulations of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine; together with blank diplomas, returns, and such other communications as I have received from the R. W. Grand Secretary, during the masonic year ending April 1, A. D. 1855, A. L. 5855.

There are in this district, two hundred and forty-six contributing members, sixty admitted to membership, sixty-four initiated, twenty-seven resident M. M. not members of a lodge, six discharged from membership, for non-payment of dues, two rejected, two deceased, during the masonic year. Whole amount of dues to the Grand Lodge, ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

There have been two clergymen initiated, of whom there has been no fee required.

TRANQUIL LODGE, NO. 29, DANVILLE.

I have visited this lodge three times during the year; my last visit was on the 28th of March, 1855.

They have made commendable improvement in the work and lectures. They return sixty-two members. Dues for membership to the Grand Lodge, seven dollars, seventy-five cents. Fifteen initiated; one crafted, who was initiated in another lodge, for which they tax an extra fee, and pay to the Grand Lodge one dollar, making the dues for initiations sixteen dollars. This lodge has discharged six members from membership for non-payment of dues, viz. William Kilborn, Silas Morse, Robert Martin, Edward P. Shean, Samuel Stinchfield and William Parcher. This lodge returns the same number of members that it did last year, and they have received this year an addition of fourteen new members, and have discharged six from membership; this discrepancy needs some explanation, which I am unable to give.

This lodge has initiated, crafted and raised an individual from the town of Minot, whose application had been presented to Tyrian Lodge and been withdrawn. Previous to the action of Tranquil Lodge, they received from the Secretary of Tyrian Lodge a communication in substance as follows, viz: that they were not particularly acquainted with the individual, had no personal prejudice against him, thought his petition had better lie without action for the present, but was withdrawn with the intention, that it should at some future time be presented again. It appears to me that the action of Tranquil Lodge is a violation of the Constitution and principles of Masonry.

Tranquil Lodge justifies its proceedings on the principle, that they have concurrent jurisdiction over the town of Minot with Tyrian Lodge, which neither the Constitution nor their charter gives them. Tranquil Lodge voted (as appears by their records) to recommend the granting of a dispensation to the petitioners for Tyrian Lodge, conditionally that they should hold concurrent jurisdiction over the town of Minot, which appears not to have been granted, by the Grand Lodge to Tranquil Lodge.

On the seventeenth of January, the officers of Tranquil Lodge were installed in public, by R. W. Thomas B. Johnston, Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge; at which time an address was delivered by Bro. Drew, of Augusta, which is said to have passed off very satisfactorily. No record of any dispensation having been granted.

TYRIAN LODGE, NO. 73, MECHANIC FALLS, MINOT.

February 15, 1855, visited this lodge for the purpose of installing their officers. Being a severe storm, but few of the officers were present. Initiated a candidate. Conferred the degree of Past Master on Bro. Daniel P. Atwood, Master elect, and installed him in due form.

On the third of April, visited this lodge. Raised a candidate to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

Records imperfect in some particulars, not very essential. This lodge, I think, did wrong in permitting the petition of the individual, who received the degrees in Tranquil Lodge, to be withdrawn, after it was presented to the lodge. It seems to me that no petition should be permitted to be withdrawn, after it has been presented and read in the lodge—it becomes a part of the records, and is the property of the lodge, as much so as any other record of the lodge.

They return forty-one members. Dues to the Grand Lodge for membership, five dollars, twelve and a half cents. Eleven initiated. Dues for initiation, eleven dollars. They have received seven new members. Three M. M. not members of any lodge, are returned by this lodge. They have made good improvement in the work and lectures, within the past year. Vis-

ited this lodge by special request April 24th, at the hearing of charges preferred against A. J. Downing.

BLAZING STAR LODGE, NO. 30, RUMFORD.

Visited this lodge March 19th; full attendance of its members. They have overcome in a great degree, the difficulties under which they have labored for a few past years. Their records are in a better situation than they were when I visited the lodge one year since. They are very deficient in their work and lectures. Their prospects have improved very much within the past year. There are five members of this lodge which are owing the lodge for money that they have borrowed from the Treasurer of the lodge; and also their dues for several years, which if they do not come forward and pay, or take measures to have remitted, if not able to pay, I recommended to the lodge that they take measures to have them dealt with as their several cases require, which I doubt not they will do. They return nineteen members. Dues for membership two dollars, thirty-seven, and a half cents. Five initiated. Dues for initiation, four dollars. One of the initiates, (a clergyman) no fee required. One rejected. They have received an addition of four members, and one deceased.

ORIENTAL STAR LODGE, NO. 21, NORTH LIVERMORE.

I made my official visit to this lodge, on the twenty-seventh of March. Found it in good working order. Records correctly kept. Adhere strictly to the letter of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge. The provisions in the by-laws of this lodge, are such, that no one can receive the degrees in this lodge in less than three months after the application is presented to the lodge, except as provided for in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, part fourth, article third, section first. They return forty-one contributing members. Dues for membership, five dollars, twelve and a half cents. Initiated seven; dues, seven dollars. Eleven M. Masons, not members of any lodge.

OXFORD LODGE, NO. 18, NORWAY.

Visited this lodge March 29th and April 5th. They have provided a good hall and furnished it in good style. They have a Master's Carpet, drawn with a pen, (four by five feet) which would be an ornament to any hall. It was executed and presented to the lodge by Brother William W. Virgin, of Norway.

This lodge has violated a provision of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by suspending a provision of their by-laws and conferring the three degrees at the same meeting. See part fifth, section fifteenth,—part fourth, article third, section seventh, and standing regulation of the Grand Lodge, May 5, 1854.

This lodge has conferred the three degrees on fourteen candidates within three weeks from the time their applications were accepted. This case demands the serious attention of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, and every individual mason within our jurisdiction.

"May we not trace the existence of so many careless and indifferent masons to the recklessness with which our lodges hurry candidates from one degree to another, without any reference to their proficiency. In many (if not a majority of) cases, candidates are hastened so rapidly from one department to another of our mystic Temple, that they have neither time nor opportunity to appreciate or even discover the beauteous furniture with which those apartments are adorned. Brethren, these things ought not so to be. More attention should be paid to the Ancient Landmarks. The candidates should have time to mark and inwardly digest what they have already received, before they are allowed to receive more. It is an old adage, that whatever a man knows little about, he cares but little for, and the less instruction the young mason receives, the fainter will be his perceptions of the beauty and importance of the great principles which lie at the foundation of the Masonic Institution. If every candidate were required, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the ancient regulations, to be thoroughly instructed in one degree before he is allowed to take another, we should not see so many rough ashlar's lying all along our pathway."

The records of this lodge are well written, and correctly kept with few exceptions.

They have admitted a young Brother to membership who was at the time a member of, and owing dues to, Blazing Star Lodge. This was done in consequence of not understanding, and neglect of studying, the Constitution of Masonry.

They return thirty-eight members. Dues for membership, four dollars, seventy-five cents. Twenty-one initiated, (one of whom is a clergyman, no fee required.) Dues for initiations, twenty dollars. One rejected. Four resident Master Masons, not members of any lodge. There is due this lodge from the School District at South Paris, (as reported to me,) sixty-six dollars, and from Bro. Abijah Hall, seventy dollars.

The members of this lodge are young masons, with few exceptions; and I have not the least doubt, will so inform themselves, that there will be no reason to point out any errors hereafter.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, NO. 56, DENMARK.

Visited this lodge on the thirtieth and thirty-first of March. The work and lectures (in the first two degrees) as adopted by the Grand Lodge, are strictly conformed to in this lodge. They have provided themselves with a new hall, which is safe and convenient. They conform literally to the Consti-

tution and Regulations of Masonry, as their by-laws and returns show, with one exception, which was the conferring the three degrees on an individual at one and the same meeting. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge, part fourth, article third, declares that no candidate shall be balloted for, who has not been proposed four weeks, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor. It also provides that they may proceed to ballot at shorter period, if the candidate is bound on a voyage to sea or on a journey. Section seventh,—No candidate shall receive more than two degrees at one and the same meeting of the lodge, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor, which they did not procure. They complied with the first provisions above stated, as the candidate was bound on a journey, but not the last. They should not have conferred more than two degrees, whereas they conferred the three degrees.

They return twenty-one members. Dues for membership, two dollars, sixty-two and a half cents. Five initiated. Dues for initiation, five dollars. Received six new members. Twelve resident M. Masons not members of any lodge.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 13, BRIDGTON.

Visited this lodge, April 2d. Records of this lodge not kept so correctly as they should be. No record of the celebration on the twenty-fourth of June last, at which time I was present with a goodly number of Brethren, and a large concourse of citizens, listened to an interesting and appropriate address from M. E. R. P. Dunlap, G. G. H. P. of the M. E. G. G. R. A. Chapter of the United States, which appeared to give satisfaction to all present.

Constitution of the Grand Lodge, Part fifth, Section sixth—"No lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from one of the first four Grand Officers, or the D. D. Grand Master within whose District it is located." This lodge had neglected to obtain a Dispensation, until it was too late to procure one; and not having received my Commission, it was not in my power to grant one at that time. The fact not being generally known, that there had been no Dispensation granted, until the procesion was about being formed, it was considered advisable to proceed, which we accordingly did, under the escort of Norway and Bridgton Brass Bands, to the Town Hall, where the address was delivered; after which, the procession was re-formed, and repaired to the capacious Temperance Hall, where we found the festive board replete with all the delicacies, and they were not inconsiderable either in quantity, quality, or variety. The Host who provided deserves praise for the handsome manner in which he met the wishes of the guests.

At my visit to the lodge on the second of April, raised one candidate to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and initiated an applicant, both of whom were clergymen. They have done no work, during the Masonic year, except-

ing crafting one candidate. They return twenty-four members. Dues to the Grand Lodge, three dollars. It is with regret, that I find it necessary to point out any errors, in any lodge in this District.

I believe the lodges in this District have as few faults to correct as any in the state, and none are more ready or willing to correct them.

It appears by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, Art. 14th, that each D. D. G. M. is to keep a record, which shall be the property of the Grand Lodge; and ascertaining that there was none belonging to this District, I have procured one—also, a valise to keep the book, regalia and papers in, for which I paid six dollars and twenty-five cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH COVELL, *D. D. G. M. of the 2d M. District.*

May 3, A. D. 1855.

MASONIC HALL, May 3, 1855.

Since making up my report, I have received a communication from Bro. Augustus Callahan, W. Master of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Danville, explaining the discrepancy in the number of members returned last year and this, which I have alluded to in my report; that the Secretary, in making up the returns this year, did not return eight honorary members, which were returned last year; for the reason that they had repealed that provision of their by-laws, which provided for the admission of honorary members. I therefore submit the following resolution, in order to bring it before the Grand Lodge for their decision:

Resolved, That any lodge within this jurisdiction, which admits an honorary member, shall pay the same dues to this Grand Lodge as for other members.

JOSEPH COVELL, *D. D. G. M. 2d Masonic District.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, herewith presents his annual report.

There are in this District, seven lodges, viz: Portland, No. 1, United, No. 8, Cumberland, No. 12, Ancient Land-Mark, No. 17, Freeport, No. 23, Casco, No. 36, and Harmony, No. 38, all of which have been visited by me once, and some of them more, except United Lodge, at Brunswick. Not being able to visit at the time set, on account of ill health, I requested R. W. Bro. John D. Lincoln, to visit that lodge in my behalf, which he writes me he did, and found a good number of brethren present, examined their by-laws, records,

&c., and their work characterized by that accuracy which usually has been found in that lodge.

* I found all the lodges in this District in a sound and healthy condition.

Portland, No. 1, at Portland, returns one hundred and twelve members. Initiated the past year, twenty-nine; fees \$29.00; annual fees \$14.00; whole amount \$43.00. This lodge maintains its rank as No. 1.

United Lodge, at Brunswick, returned forty-eight members. Initiated eight the past year; annual fees \$6.00; fees \$8.00; amount \$14.00.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, is in good condition and numbers twenty-eight members. Have initiated four the past year; annual fees \$3.50; fees \$4.00; amount \$7.50.

Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland, is the largest lodge in the state. They return one hundred and twenty-eight members. Have initiated twenty the past year; annual fees \$16.00; fees, \$20.00; amount \$36.00.

Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport, is in good working order, and consists of twenty-eight members. Initiated the past year, one; previous year, five, for which they have made returns and paid their dues; annual fees \$7.12; fees \$11.00; amount for two past years \$18.12.

Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth, is in a very prosperous condition, although the number in attendance was quite small at the time I visited it on account of local causes. They return forty-two members. Initiated the past year, sixteen; annual fees \$5.25; fees \$16.00; amount \$21.25.

Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham, is one of the most flourishing lodges in the district. An application from this lodge was made to me for a dispensation to permit them to install their officers in public on the eve of the twenty-seventh day of December last, which I granted. They return sixty-eight members. Annual fees \$8.50; fees \$6.00; amount \$14.50.

Whole number of initiates in this District the past year, is eighty-nine.

Whole number of members returned in this District the past year, is four hundred eighty-three.

The amount of money received by me from the several lodges in this District, is \$154.37, which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, for which he has signed duplicate receipts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, *D. D. G. M. Third Masonic District.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, asks leave to submit the following report.

I have visited all the lodges in this District the past year, and have found said lodges in a sound and healthy condition. There are eight lodges in the District, all of which have made returns up to April 1, 1855.

They return 351 members; number of initiations, 97; amount of initiation fees, \$97; amount of annual fees, \$43.86; in all, \$140.86; all of which I have paid to the Grand Treasurer, for which he has signed duplicate receipts.

The new lodge at Bristol has been dedicated, and its officers installed, by the M. W. Grand Master, during the masonic year.

In visiting the several lodges, I have been inquired of respecting the mode of work and lecture on the third degree; in answer to those questions, I have uniformly replied, that I had no authority to give any specific instructions in regard to the third degree, for the reason, that that matter was now pending before the Grand Lodge, and they would probably take some action upon it at the next meeting. I think the several lodges in the Fourth District, will cheerfully conform (as all good masons should) to any regulations, in regard to the Work and Lectures, that may be agreed upon and adopted by the Grand Lodge; and in my humble opinion, if there is any one thing that requires the attention of the Grand Lodge more than another, it is, that some points in regard to this matter should be settled.

I would beg leave to suggest the propriety of so altering the Fourth District, as to embrace the lodge or lodges in the City of Rockland and Union, and annex the lodges in Bath and Richmond to the Third or Fifth District.

King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoborough, have again suffered the loss of all their property by fire; but have obtained another Charter, and with becoming zeal, are about obtaining a good room to meet in, and to commence work, and are well deserving the sympathy of the Fraternity.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN MILLER, *D. D. G. Master.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District of Maine, asks leave to submit the following report:

There are twelve working lodges within this District, one of which is under dispensation, and all of which I have visited once, most of them twice, during the past year; except Blue Mountain Lodge, in Phillips, and Key-Stone Lodge, in Solon.

In November last, I appointed Brother Eusebius Weston to visit Blue Mountain Lodge, and also Northern Star Lodge, in North Anson. He per-

formed the duties assigned him, and makes good report of the doings of these lodges.

In April, I appointed Brother Joseph Philbrick to visit Key-Stone Lodge and Northern Star Lodge, and his report is also favorable.

I have distributed all necessary blanks to the several lodges under my superintendence, as I have received them from the Grand Secretary; and have given such instruction in the work and lectures as was needed, so far as time and opportunity would permit. I find the lodges in this District in a healthy condition generally.

All the lodges have made their returns up to April 1, 1855, except Northern Star Lodge, at Anson. The whole return of members in the District is about 390. Initiations during the year, 80. Fees to the Grand Lodge, \$138.50, including \$16.25 from the returns of Central Lodge for 1853. This amount I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer, for which he has given duplicate receipts.

Peace and harmony prevail among the Fraternity in this District; and brotherly love seems to actuate the members of the several lodges; and they manifest a strong desire to be right in all their doings, to comply with all the requisitions of the Grand Lodge, and to learn their duties as masons and do them. All of which is respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN WEBBER, D. D. G. M.

May 3, 1855.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned asks leave to report—

That there are ten lodges in this District, nine of which are working under charter, and one, viz: at Rockland, working under dispensation, which I shall notice hereafter; all of which I have visited once, and some of them often.

1. Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, of which I have the honor to be a member, is the oldest in the District, and returns fifty-five members; annual fees \$6.87½; initiated fifteen; \$21.87½
2. Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast, returns forty-four members; initiated seventeen; amounting to 22.50
3. Union Lodge, at Union, consists of fifty-one members; annual fees \$6.37½; initiated five; amounting to 11.37½
4. Aurora Lodge, at Rockland, returns seventy-nine members; annual fees \$9.87½; and thirty-nine initiates; 48.87½
5. Unity Lodge, at Freedom, returns fifty-three members; fees \$6.62½; initiated twenty-one; 27.62½

6. Howard Lodge, at Frankfort, returns thirty-eight members; fees \$4.75; and ten initiates;	14.75
7. Mount Hope Lodge, at Hope, returns sixteen members; annual fees \$2.00; initiated one;	3.00
8. King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville, returns sixteen members; fees to Grand Lodge \$2.00; initiated two;	4.00
9. Mariner's Lodge, at Searsport, returns sixty-five members; annual fees \$8.12½; and twenty-two initiated;	30.12½
Rockland Lodge, at Rockland, is now working under dispensation, issued by the M. W. G. Master, bearing date on the 25th of Oct. 1854, and will no doubt pray for a charter, this session of the M. W. G. Lodge. They have got a very good hall, and have been to a great expense in fitting it up. They return fifteen members; fees \$1.87½; and thirty-seven initiated, making	38.87½

\$223.00

Number of masons that are members of lodges	
in the Sixth District,	388
Number of masons that are not members,	129
Number initiated the past year,	152
	<hr/> 669

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN GLOVER, *D. D. G. Master.*

Portland, May 3, 1855.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, would ask leave to make the following report:

That there are eleven lodges chartered in that District; all except one have been heretofore reported to this Grand Lodge annually—all of which are in a very prosperous condition.

Piscataquis Lodge has been dormant since A. D. 1829. They re-organized in March last, and have made returns through me to this Grand Lodge.

There are belonging to these lodges, four hundred and six members: there have been eighty-three initiations.

I would say, in making my official visits among the lodges in the Seventh Masonic District, I find the great objects of Masonry strictly attended to, and their work well and faithfully done.

Which is respectfully submitted,

B. F. MUDGETT, *D. D. G. M. 7th Mas. Dist.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District respectfully asks leave to report—

That there are in this District three lodges; namely, Felicity, No. 19, at Bucksport; Lygonia, No. 40, at Ellsworth; and Rising Sun, No. 70, at Orland: all of which I have visited once, Orland Lodge twice—of Felicity Lodge, I am a member.

All these lodges are in a prosperous condition. I examined their records and by-laws, found them in good order, received their returns, and lodge dues, and paid them over to the Grand Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

SAMUEL CARTER, *D. D. G. Master, 8th Mas. District.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District, makes this his annual report.

In this Ninth District, there are four lodges, in successful working order, all of which have made their annual returns, and paid their dues promptly to me, from which the following result appears:—

Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias, consists of twenty eight members; they have initiated five candidates; their fees are, for initiation, five dollars, for annual fees, three dollars, fifty cents; making in the whole, \$8.50.

Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, consists of seventy-seven members; they have initiated thirty-two candidates; their fees for initiation are thirty-two dollars; for annual fees nine dollars, eighty-seven cents; making in the whole \$41.87.

Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, consists of forty-eight members; they have initiated twenty-five candidates; their fees for initiation are twenty-five dollars; for annual fees, six dollars; making in the whole \$31.00.

St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais, consists of sixty-two members; they have initiated thirty-two candidates; their fees for initiation are thirty-two dollars; for annual fees seven dollars, seventy-five cents, making in the whole \$39.75.

The whole amount of dues from the several lodges in the district is \$121. 12 1-2, which I have received and forwarded the same to the Grand Treasurer, at Portland, by mail.

It affords me pleasure to say that health, prosperity and harmony prevail among the members of the several lodges in this District, and a general adherence to the Ancient Land-marks; and their object is to do good and receive good, as they have opportunity. The institution is in a better condition than formerly, particularly as to numbers, and a prevailing desire to enter into the institution. But it should ever be remembered that numbers must not be depended upon for its support; it must be the character of its members that must build it up and make it stand conspicuous before the world; and may it not be feared that a proper discretion may not be used in the reception of members?

Washington Lodge, at Lubec, are from necessity compelled to build a new Hall, and as their funds are small and but few individuals have any means to appropriate for that purpose, they ask the Grand Lodge to remit their dues for the last Masonic year, and also such further aid as they may think proper.

A number of Brethren have been acting under a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge during the past year, at Pembroke, but I have received no return of their doings.

There has been a Royal Arch Chapter established at Eastport, during the past season, which I learn is working with good success.

There has been a general complaint of the deficiency of Diplomas and Blanks in this District, which I hope will be remedied in future.

All communications made to me, intended for the Grand Lodge, or for the several subordinate lodges, have been duly attended to; and documents and blanks from time to time received, have been distributed, and a new supply will be wanted, particularly Diplomas.

In 1852, I received from the Grand Treasurer \$22.00, to be applied to the calls of charity; of which amount I have appropriated \$15.00, leaving in my hands seven dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. TALBOT, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. District.*

May 3, 1855.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES, UP TO APRIL 1, 1855.

- Portland, 1, Portland. Thomas J. Sanborn, M; Richard W. Kennard, SW; Joseph Fowler, JW; Cyrus Cummings, CHAP; Samuel Chase, Jr., TR; Moses Dodge, S; James R. Milliken, SD; Nathaniel L. Purinton, JD; Stephen W. Eaton, MAR; Charles Sampson, SS; N. C. Davis, JS; Isaac Davis, T. Number of members, 112; initiated, 29; rejected, 4; deceased, 4.
- Warren, 2, East Machias. John F. Harris, M; Charles H. Talbot, SW; Elijah Hall, JW; F. L. Talbot, TR; O. N. Bradbury, S; Charles H. Sevey, SD; Joel N. Kingsley, JD; John M. Jenks, SS; H. L. Hill, JS; Charles Townsend, T. Number of members, 28; initiated, 5.
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Daniel K. Kennedy, M; Calvin R. Haraden, SW; Ezra B. Carr, JW; Albert Church, CHAP; Joseph W. Taggart, TR; Silas W. Robinson, S; John Topham, SD; W. Henry Bragdon, JD; Erastus Cunningham, MAR; William Lowell, SS; Isaac G. Williamson, JS; Job L. White, T. Number of members, 47; initiated, 8.
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Daniel Russell, M; Augustine Lord, SW; William Nye, JW; Charles C. Cone, CHAP; Jeremiah H. Getchell, TR; Thomas W. Newman, S; Franklin Glazier, Jr., SD; Anderson J. Lynn, JD; Hiram Fuller, MAR; George J. Wall, SS; Henry W. Lynn, JS; Ira Cass, T. Number of members, 48; initiated, 12.
- Amity, 6, Camden. E. G. Knight, M; George W. Glover, SW; David T. Boynton, JW; Benjamin Crabtree, TR; Thomas S. Harbach, S; Oliver Andrews, SD; George T. Crabtree, JD; John Brown, 2d, SS; Joseph G. Mirick, JS; Isaiah Barbour, T. Number of members, 55; initiated, 17.
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Samuel Kyle, M; Jacob D. White, SW; A. D. Peavey, JW; C. F. Tupper, CHAP; G. Stickney, TR; A. H. Close, S; Randall B. Clark, SD; R. B. Patterson, JD; R. P. Bates, MAR; A. M. N. Hawkes, SS; A. V. B. Bradford, JS; James Waide, T. Number of members, 77; initiated, 32; rejected, 12.

- United, 8, Brunswick. John Crawford, M; John R. Haley, SW; Joseph Stetson, JW; Benjamin Jaques, CHAP; Richard Greenleaf, TR; John Greenleaf, S; Charles Crosman, SD; Charles E. Owen, JD; Samuel S. Wing, MAR; A. J. Booker, SS; James Taylor, JS; M. M. Marsh, T. Number of members, 48; initiated, 8; rejected, 1; deceased, 2.
- Saco, 9, Saco. Elijah Smith, M; Timothy J. Murray, SW; Warren Ware, JW; Jacob Marston, TR; Edward P. Burnham, S; Willard B. Bartlett, SD; John Wescott, JD; Mark Prime, MAR; James H. Pillsbury, SS; Wm. Andrews, JS; Leander Bryant, T. Number of members, 46; initiated, 9; rejected, 1; deceased, 2.
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Silas Alden, M; G. F. Sargent, SW; Jeremiah Fenno, JW; C. D. Pillsbury, CHAP; Joseph C. Stevens, TR; Samuel E. Perkins, S; Benjamin F. Mudgett, SD; James H. Butler, JD; William H. Mills, MAR; Chandler Cobb, SS; Peter Spitz, JS; Simeon Everton, T. Number of members, 48; initiated, 13; deceased, 1.
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Moses Plummer, M; Timothy H. Weymouth, SW; John Jumper, JW; William Burns, TR; A. M. Nutting, S; George W. Plummer, SD; Benjamin W. Merrill, JD; John Preble, MAR; Solomon A. Plummer, SS; Z. A. Rowe, JS; Peltiah Lyon, T. Number of members, 28; initiated, 4.
- Oriental, No. 13, Bridgton. Asa Warren, M; George Small, SW; Samuel Andrews, 2d, JW; A. B. Pendleton, CHAP; George Peirce, TR; Eben Kilborn, S; Nathaniel Pease, SD; George S. Farnsworth, JD; A. M. Savage, MAR; Nathan Freeman, SS; William B. Windsor, JS; E. L. O. Adams, T. Number of members, 24.
- Solar, 14, Bath. David R. Wylie, M; George Ross, SW; John Matthews, JW; Moses Springer, CHAP; Davis Hatch, TR; John P. Allen, S; Samuel Whitehouse, SD; Malcolm McQuarrie, JD; R. R. Smith, MAR; Alfred Bolton, SS; Alfred V. Rogers, JS; John Young, T. Number of members, 56; initiated, 15.
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. O. J. Fernald, M; E. B. Hinkley, SW; Henry Dockham, JW; Isaac Sawyer, CHAP; Robert Walsh, TR; B. A. Lowell, S; George F. Carr, SD; George Crawford, JD; J. D. Barnard, MAR; Geo. G. Merrick, SS; John McDonald, JS; T. R. Hewett, T. Number of members, 47; initiated, 13; suspended, 1; deceased, 1.
- St. George's, 16, Warren. James Teague, M; James Andrews, SW; Edmund B. Alford, JW; John Miller, CHAP; Stodard Bosworth, TR; James S. Cobb, S; Robert Davis, SD; James Kirk, JD; Alden M. Wetherbee, MAR; William H. Wetherbee, SS; Alexander Spear, JS; Francis Spear, T. Number of members, 31; initiated, 6; deceased, 1.
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Stevens Smith, M; William Andrews, SW; Andrew P. Stinson, JW; Chas. Fobes, TR; Ira Berry, S; Warren Phillips,

- SD; Oliver H. Perry, JD; Levi S. Brown, SENT; Joseph H. Webster, SS; William A. Pearce, JS; Amos E. Howell, T. Number of members, 128; initiated, 20; rejected, 2; deceased, 2.
- Oxford, 18, Paris. Alden Palmer, M; Otis True, SW; Benjamin Greeley, JW; Wm. Foster, TR; George W. Millett, S; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., SD; Jonathan Blake, JD; David F. Noyes, MAR; Elias H. Bemis, SS; Ceylon Watson, JS; Geo. W. Sholes, T. Number of members, 38; initiated, 20; rejected, 1.
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. John H. Sherman, M; Charles H. Rice, SW; Thomas B. Emery, JW; Samuel Carter, TR; James B. Parker, S; James B. McKinley, SD; Samuel Dorr, JD; Horace P. Fifield, SS; Hozea Orcutt, JS; Peter Stephenson, T. Number of members, 34; initiated, 17.
- Maine, 20, Wilton. James C. Harper, M; G. W. Chase, SW; S. B. Walker, JW; J. T. Taylor, TR; J. D. Prescott, S; A. Bailey, SD; D. Daisey, JD; Nathaniel Damrell, SS; P. E. Norton, JS; J. H. Willard, T. Number of members, 24; initiated, 7.
- Oriental, 21, Livermore. Reuel Washburn, M; Peter T. Hathaway, SW; Aaron Coolidge, JW; Moses Stone, CHAP; Otis Pray, TR; Gideon Ellis, S; Isaac S. Daily, SD; John D. Hodge, JD; Francis F. Haines, MAR; Daniel Austin, SS; Asa Austin, JS; Ebenezer Hinds, T. Number of members, 41; initiated, 7.
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Amos Lunt, M; Orin Kimball, SW; Alvah Cook, JW; Paul Junkins, TR; George B. Littlefield, S; John H. Ferguson, SD; John T. Brown, JD; E. G. Stevens, MAR; Eben Hodge, SS; R. C. Raynes, JS; Alfred Littlefield, T. Number of members, 22; initiated, 3; deceased, 1.
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. John Collins, M; Samuel Thing, SW; William A. Mitchell, JW; William R. Kendall, TR; James M. Smythe, S; J. L. Kelsey, SD; William M. Curtis, JD; R. R. Kendall, MAR; Thomas Chase, SS; Davis Randall, JS; Joseph Dillingham, T. Number of members, 28; initiated, 1; rejected, 1.
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Hiram Chase, M; Cornelius Hinds, SW; Alden D. Chase, JW; W. O. Poor, CHAP; Josiah Farrow, TR; Oshea Page, S; Samuel H. Walker, SD; William Holt, JD; J. S. Noyes, MAR; J. G. Sumner, SS; John F. Shepard, JS; Ezekiel Burges, T. Number of members, 44; initiated, 17; rejected, 3.
- Adoniram, 25, Limington. John B. Sweat, M; Isaac H. Libby, SW; William Dimock, JW; Charles F. Osborn, CHAP; Moses E. Sweat, TR; Arthur McArthur, S; James McArthur, SD; William M. McArthur, JD; Benjamin C. Libby, MAR; Asa C. Libby, SS; Horace A. Pike, JS; Thomas B. Lord, T. Number of members, 46; initiated, 6; deceased, 1.
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Moses Moore, M; Albert Moore, SW; Joel Fletcher, JW; Benjamin Steward, TR; Rodney Collins, S; Calvin L.

- Getchell, SD; Walter Spaulding, JD; Moses M. Thompson, MAR; Robert Moore, SS; Warren Colby, JS; John A. Fletcher, T. Number of members, 12; initiated, 2.
- Tranquil, 29, Danville. Augustus Callahan, M; Thomas A. D. Fessenden, SW; Robert H. Rose, JW; Jordan K. Piper, CHAP; Jacob Herrick, TR; Dan Read, S; Alonzo Andrews, SD; Charles C. Niebuhr, JD; William H. Waldron, MAR; John G. Cook, SS; William W. Wood, JS; Horatio L. Beeman, T. Number of members, 62; initiated, 16.
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford. William Frost, M; David H. Farrum, SW; Ivory A. Putman, JW; Elbridge G. Dunn, CHAP; David Kimball, TR; James N. Brickett, S; Aaron J. Abbott, SD; Samuel R. Chapman, JD; Alvan Bolster, MAR; James M. Dolloff, SS; George G. Bragg, JS; Farnum Abbott, T. Number of members, 19; initiated, 5; rejected, 1.
- Union, 31, Union. George Littlehale, M; Charles F. Blake, SW; Joseph Irish, JW; John W. Lindley, CHAP; William G. Hawes, TR; Miles S. Crawford, S; William Gleason, SD; Joseph Vaughan, JD; Ebenezer Cobb, MAR; John Williams, SS; William Leghr, JS; Eben W. Adams, T. Number of members, 51; initiated, 5; deceased, 1.
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. James McCurdy, M; Daniel C. Palmer, SW; Thomas Brierry, JW; J. T. Smart, TR; Reuel T. Maxcy, S; James M. Colson, SD; Charles H. Davis, JD; Moody Palmer, SS; Nathaniel M. Neal, JS; John Brown, T. Number of members, 49; initiated, 12; rejected, 1; suspended, 1.
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Jeremiah Arnold, M; Silas M. Buck, SW; Theodore E. Crommett, JW; Calvin Gardner, CHAP; William L. Maxwell, TR; Edward H. Piper, S; Wadsworth Chipman, LD; E. S. Bradford, JD; Theodore O. Saunders, MAR; O. Cromwell Tozier, SS; George W. Lincoln, JS; Stephen Tozier, T. Number of members, 33; initiated, 7; rejected, 1; deceased, 1.
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Benjamin P. Pearson, M; Amasa B. Pratt, SW; A. D. Murray, JW; Francis Drew, CHAP; John Whitten, TR; Joseph Philbrick, S; A. Wyman, SD; Paoli H. Steward, JD; E. H. Neil, MAR; Francis Seveno, SS; Bryce M. Hight, JS; James Pratt, Jr., T. Number of members, 55; initiated, 2.
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Daniel C. Stanwood, M; Elias G. Hedge, SW; George S. Mulliken, JW; Moses E. Hamlen, TR; Charles H. Mulliken, S; Amasa Kelley, SD; Samuel Sears, JD; J. A. Pettengill, MAR; Freeman W. Albee, SS; Llewellyn Sturgis, JS; Joshua Rollins, T. Number of members, 48; initiated, 6; rejected, 1.
- Casco Lodge, 36, Yarmouth. Nicholas Drinkwater, M; James C. Dill, SW; Samuel Gooding, JW; George Woods, CHAP; Mathias Allen, TR; A. P. C. Winslow, S; John E. Brooks, SD; Daniel M. Stubbs, JD; George

Bruce, ss; William Seabury, js; E. Young, T. Number of members, 42; initiated, 16; suspended, 1.

Washington, 37, Lubec. John C. Talbot, Jr., M; Levi Caswell, sw; George T. Hunter, JW; Joseph Sumner, TR; Taft Comstock, s; Samuel Starbird, SD; William J. Goodwin, JD; Samuel A. Lawrence, ss; Salathiel E. Nickerson, js; John Davidson, T. Number of members, 48; initiated, 25.

Harmony, 38, Gorham. Merrill Thomas, M; Thomas J. Hasty, sw; Jonas Raymond, JW; Horace J. Bradbury, CHAP; George Warren, TR; Christopher Way, s; Freeman Harding, SD; Simon E. McLellan, JD; Richard P. Jenness, MAR; Jonathan Leavitt, ss; George W. Lowell, js; George L. Darling, T. Number of members, 68; initiated, 6.

Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Thomas Brown, M; Thomas E. Rogers, sw; John Martin, Jr., JW; Levi C. Morgan, TR; Josiah Crosby, s; Reuben Flinders, SD; Enoch Bunker, JD; John M. Mitchell, ss; W. S. Allen, js; James Shepherd, T. Number of members, 67; initiated, 7; deceased, 1.

Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Spofford P. Thomas, M; William Mayhew, sw; Benjamin F. Thomas, JW; Seth Padelford, TR; John Q. A. Hawes, s; William Somerby, SD; Israel M. Clay, JD; Charles H. Barton, MAR; John S. Ober, ss; A. G. Brooks, js; Charles H. Barton, T. Number of members, 34; initiated, 11; rejected, 1; suspended, 2; expelled, 1; deceased, 1.

Freedom, 42, Limerick. William Cobb, M; Aaron N. Bradbury, sw; Charles D. Staples, JW; Robert Cole, TR; Gilman Lougee, s; Henry Merrill, SD; George Roberts, JD; Gideon Straw, ss; Ira S. Libby, js; Abner Libby, T. Number of members, 18; initiated, 4; deceased, 2.

Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Everet W. Stetson, M; Daniel A. Campbell, sw; Thomas Dearing, JW; E. H. Small, CHAP; William Hitchcock, TR; Isaac Chapman, s; D. A. P. Weeks, SD; Peabody Simmons, JD; Robert Dixon, MAR; Benjamin E. Lombard, ss; Hiram Hatch, js; D. B. Catland, T. Number of members, 58; initiated, 18; suspended, 1; deceased, 1.

Piscataquis, 44, Milo. David Shepherd, M; Edward Nason, sw; Abner Ford, JW; Joseph Chase, TR; Russell Kittredge, s; William H. Stinchfield, SD; James M. Burton, JD; A. A. Richards, T. Number of members, 12.

Central, 45, China. Amasa Taylor, Jr., M; Charles Taylor, sw; Mark Rollins, Jr., JW; Alfred Fletcher, TR; O. W. Washburn, s; Daniel W. Griffin, SD; John T. Maine, JD; Alvah Marden, MAR; F. McLaughlin, ss; Esty N. Doe, js; William M. Maxfield, T. Number of members, 32; initiated, 11.

St. Croix, 46, Calais. M. Hastings, M; John Manning, sw; Seth Townshend, JW; G. W. Durell, CHAP; Seth Emerson, TR; A. Y. Paterson, s; John N. Nash, SD; Jacob B. Hall, JD; W. W. Byram, MAR; William E.

- Woodcock, ss; S. T. Waldron, js; William McHenery, t. Number of members, 62; initiated, 32; deceased, 3.
- Dunlap (late Buxton), 47, Biddeford. F. D. Edgerly, m; Charles Morgan, sw; Lewis B. Weeks, jw; Arthur Caverno, chap; Daniel B. Emerson, tr; John Elden, s; Joseph P. Adams, sd; Thomas K. Lane, jd; Rufus Small, mar; J. P. Scammon, ss; Charles A. Shaw, js; William Burnham, t. Number of members, 25; initiated, 8; deceased 1.
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Peleg H. Tracy, m; Abel W. Chaben, sw; George W. Clark, jw; Thomas Clark, tr; Benjamin F. Furber, s; Thomas Clark, Jr., sd; Jeremiah Tracy, Jr., jd; John B. Prescott, ss; John J. Pillsbury, js; John Holbrook, t. Number of members, 32; initiated, 12; rejected, 3.
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. John C. Moody, m; Francis M. Blackinton, sw; Orrin P. Mitchell, jw; Joseph O. Skinner, chap; Constant Rankin, tr; Charles N. Germaine, s; Thomas Blackinton, sd; John H. Perkins, jd; Benjamin B. Bean, mar; Lewis M. True, ss; Robert B. Arey, js; Benjamin W. Blackinton, t. Number of members, 79; initiated, 39; rejected, 5; deceased, 4.
- Mosaic, 52, Dover. James S. Wiley, m; Sands Bailey, sw; Charles M. Buck, jw; Caleb G. Robbins, chap; L. Chamberlain, tr; Philip S. Lowell, s; Edward P. Edes, sd; Joel L. Barrows, jd; Elmer W. Harris, mar; Samuel M. Sewall, ss; E. W. Gould, js; C. M. Cobb, t. Number of members, 40; initiated, 9; rejected, 2.
- Vassalborough, 54, Vassalborough. E. Small, Jr., m; John Homans, sw; Hiram Pishon, jw; William P. Whitehouse, tr; Joseph E. Wing, s. Leander Tobey, sd; John P. Hussey, jd; G. L. Randall, ss; William Ayers, js; A. J. Getchell, t. Number of members, 21; initiated, 13.
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Joshua Herrick, m; Edward Chase, sw; Hiram N. Tripp, jw; Albert Lock, tr; William Trafton, s; B. J. Herrick, sd; Abial Farnham, jd; Samuel Trafton, t. Number of members, 14.
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. William Pingree, m; Leonard K. Ingalls, sw; Joseph Bennett, jw; William F. Davis, tr; Marshall S. Gray, s; Levi P. Sawyer, sd; Jonathan Ingalls, jd; Foster Trumbal, ss; Reuben Smith, js; A. F. Lowell, t. Number of members, 21; initiated, 5.
- Unity, 58, Freedom. John Winslow, m; William Ross, sw; William McGray, Jr., jw; Josiah J. Brown, chap; Hale Parkhurst, tr; Thomas B. Hussey, s; James Weed, sd; Raymond McManus, jd; William Stevenson, mar; Benjamin Williams, ss; William Murray, js; Ivory Lord, t. Number of members, 53; initiated, 21; rejected, 6; deceased, 5.
- Mount Hope, 59, Hope. Gilbert M. Blackinton, m; Hiram Fiske, sw; John G. Fish, jw; Moses G. Metcalf, tr; Henry Hobbs, s; John Lermond, sd; John T. Collins, jd; Josiah Hobbs, mar; Joseph Robbins, ss; John

- Rackliff, JS; Marcus L. Hewett, T. Number of members, 16; initiated, 1.
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. George H. Bartlett, M; Asa Davis, SW; James H. Eaton, JW; J. C. Knowlton, CHAP; Elias A. Berry, TR; Solomon Moulton, S; Albert F. Hixon, SD; William Kingsley, JD; Albert G. Burton, MAR; Wiloby Smith, SS; Henry Averill, JS; Joseph Moulton, T. Number of members, 54; initiated, 7; rejected, 1.
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoborough. Cyrus C. Atwell, M; William Engley, SW; William Bearce, JW; Thomas Genthner, TR; John Balch, S; Lewis S. Soule, SD; M. M. Rawson, JD; William S. Cochran, SS; A. T. Moses, JS; Charles Vannah, T. Number of members, 30.
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Minot Crehore, M; David Howe, SW; Joseph Brewster, JW; Israel Decrow, TR; Henry Crehore, S; Austin D. Knight, SD; David B. Decrow, JD; George M. Bragg, SS; Orlando Stevens, JS; James Perry, T. Number of members, 16; initiated, 2; deceased, 1.
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Abial Libby, M; Joseph A. Southard, SW; Jonathan S. Chapman, JW; Zina H. Blair, CHAP; William A. Ramsdell, TR; Abiel Avery, S; Henry S. Chapman, SD; James S. Campbell, JD; D. W. C. Chamberlin, MAR; Benjamin F. Stetson, SS; Otis Whitney, JS; Henry W. Lawson, T. Number of members, 69; initiated, 8; rejected, 3; deceased, 3.
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. James Hawes, M; David Barker, SW; Nathaniel E. Brown, JW; John Rogers, TR; Paul M. Fisher, S; William Southard, SD; Charles M. Spooner, JD; Jacob Bemis, SS; Jonathan Hill, JS; Nathan Mooar, T. Number of members, 43; initiated, 7.
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. A. P. Warren, M; F. H. Phipps, SW; D. S. Stone, JW; E. J. Dudley, TR; J. H. Stuart, S; H. Crosby, SD; D. Crockett, JD; P. W. Curtis, MAR; W. L. White, SS; N. C. Deering, JS; S. S. Garland, T. Number of members, 26; initiated, 3.
- Mechanics, 66, Orono. H. H. Brackett, M; Wm. Towle, SW; O. P. Merryman, JW; H. C. Leonard, CHAP; John Dean, TR; W. E. Jones, S; David McMillan, SD; P. T. Whitney, JD; N. F. Burrell, MAR; Hiram Joy, SS; Thomas McMillan, JS; Benjamin M. Foss, T. Number of members, 40; initiated, 10.
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Curtis Smith, M; Seward Dill, SW; Henry L. Whitcomb, JW; Silas B. Brackett, CHAP; Ephraim Rand, TR; Samuel S. Lambert, S; Jonathan Cushman, SD; Lewis D. French, JD; Timothy Perkins, SS; Samuel A. Blanchard, T. Number of members, 23; initiated 6.
- Mariner's, 68, Searsport. Albert H. Barnes, M; J. C. Pattee, SW; Eliab Stevens, JW; James Field, CHAP; Alpheus Field, TR; Charles H. Whitney, S; Bradford McLanathan, SD; Peter Sweetser, JD; Isaiah Blethen,

- MAR; Marlboro Packard, SS; Sewel C. Viles, JS; Thomas N. Park, T. Number of members, 65; initiated, 22.
- Howard, 69, Frankfort. E. J. Bolan, M; H. G. Morgan, SW; H. A. Arey, JW; Richard Trevitt, CHAP; Nathaniel Atwood, TR; A. L. Dennison, S; J. B. Little, SD; E. H. Hopkins, JD; George Dunham, MAR; Job Lord, SS; John W. Pope, JS; John Wright, T. Number of members, 38; initiated, 10; rejected, 4.
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Allen Fraser, M; Nathan Emerson, SW; Jesse Gardner, JW; Stillman Cotton, TR; Henry W. Gott, S; John R. Wardwell, SD; John R. Gross, JD; Benjamin C. Saunders, T. Number of members, 30; initiated, 12.
- Pioneer, 72, Plantation No. 11. Joseph Pollard, M; Sanfield Reed, SW; Ira D. Fish, JW; E. G. Decker, TR; R. G. Kalloch, S; Eben Trafton, SD; William A. Thurston, JD; Hiram Brackett, SS; Stephen P. Hewes, JS; C. S. Thurston, T. Number of members, 25; initiated, 4.
- Tyrian, 73, Minot. Daniel P. Atwood, M; S. B. Hutchins, SW; Clement Phinney, JW; Edmund Chase, CHAP; Josiah Carr, TR; Weston F. Milliken, S; Augustus Golderman, SD; Charles L. Hackett, JD; Lorenzo Edgcomb, MAR; Solomon Atwood, Jr., SS; Willard W. Knight, JS; Nathaniel Bray, T. Number of members, 41; initiated, 11.
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. P. M. Wells, M; George D. Strout, SW; William Huston, JW; S. F. Strout, CHAP; James Erskine, TR; James Varney, S; James H. Varney, SD; James Myers, JD; George F. Taber, MAR; Silas Woodbury, SS; George H. Muchmere, JS; Benjamin F. Taber, T. Number of members, 26; initiated, 22; deceased, 1.
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Daniel Stone, M; A. T. C. Dodge, SW; A. B. Chick, JW; Samuel Butman, CHAP; J. L. Drake, TR; W. L. Boyd, S; F. D. Jenkins, SD; L. H. Porter, JD; J. F. Jerrard, MAR; W. R. Soper, SS; John P. Eaton, JS; W. S. McNelley, T. Number of members, 19; initiated 11; rejected, 1.
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunk Port. Charles Goodwin, M; D. P. Jefferds, SW; Samuel Pope, JW; Ezekiel Robinson, CHAP; Benjamin F. Mason, TR; H. H. Chadbourn, S; Woodbury Goodwin, SD; James H. Tripp, JD; Clark Peterson, MAR; William Brooks, SS; Francis W. Gooding, JS; John S. Davis, T. Number of members, 23; initiated, 4.
- Tremont, 77, U. D., Tremont. Acting officers. Benjamin Richardson, M; Andrew Tarr, SW; Levi B. Wyman, JW; S. G. Rich, TR; W. A. Spear, S; James L. Wilson, SD; Jonathan Norwood, JD. Initiated 14.
- Crescent, 78, U. D., Pembroke. Acting officers. Bailes Atkinson, M; Thomas J. Sherman, SW; L. T. Reynolds, JW; P. McAbe, TR; Lewis L. Wadsworth, Jr., S; Thomas Wilson, SD; Alexander Cameron, JD; William Gribbin, T. Initiated, 3.

Rockland, 79, U. D., Rockland. Acting officers. Ephraim Hall, M; S. B. Perry, SW; G. W. Palmer, JW; Zenas Colby, TR; T. K. Osgood, S; William Farrow, SD; Josiah Gatchell, JD; George J. Burns, SS; R. C. Brann, JS. Initiated, 37.

Key-Stone, 80, U. D., Solon. Acting officers. O. R. Bacheller, M; J. W. Adams, SW; Christopher Thompson, JW; G. W. Fargo, CHAP; Joel Colby, TR; John Pierce, S; Simon Maynard, SD; J. G. Thompson, JD; M. W. Burnham, MAR; Abner Dinsmore, SS; E. G. Savage, JS; Charles Crymble, T. Initiated, 2.

Atlantic, 81, Portland. Freeman Bradford, M; W. P. Preble, Jr., SW; O. B. Dorrance, JW; Daniel Winslow, TR; A. M. Burton, S; Franklin Fox, SD; James N. Winslow, JD; John Russell, Jr., MAR; Thomas S. Condon, SS; Sewall Waterhouse, JS. Number of members, 26.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

A. L. 5855.

1st District,	R. W. ISAAC DOWNING, of Kennebunk.
2d " "	JOSEPH COVELL, of Jay.
3d " "	WILLIAM ALLEN, of Portland.
4th " "	HENRY CLARK, of Wiscasset.
5th " "	STEPHEN WEBBER, of Gardiner.
6th " "	JOHN GLOVER, of Camden.
7th " "	E. B. AVERILL, of Dover.
8th " "	SAMUEL CARTER, of Bucksport.
9th " "	JOHN C. TALBOT, of East Machias.
10th " "	JOHN H. WILLARD, of Wilton.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

A. D. 1855.

JOHN MILLER, G. M.	Ex Officio.
JABEZ TRUE, D. G. M.	" "
EZRA B. FRENCH, S. G. W.	" "
WILLIAM KIMBALL, J. G. W.	" "
CHARLES B. SMITH, R. G. Sec.	" "
JOHN WILLIAMS,	elected May 5, 1853, for three years.
J. M. CROOKER,	" " " " " " "
CHARLES MEGQUIER,	" " " " " " "
GILMAN LOUGEE,	" " 3, 1855, " " "
GEORGE CRAWFORD,	" " " " " " "

One vacancy.

PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,*	P. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,*	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,*	"
" CHARLES FOX,*	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,*	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"
" ALEXANDER H. PUTNEY,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	G. M.
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.
" AMOS NOURSE,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"
" JAMES L. CHILD,	"
" ELISHA HARDING,*	"
" SAMUEL L. VALENTINE,*	"
" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,*	P. S. G. W.
" GEORGE THATCHER,	"
" JOEL MILLER,*	"
" STEPHEN WEBBER,	P. J. G. W.
" FRYE HALL,*	"
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"

* Deceased.

SECRETARIES OF AMERICAN GRAND LODGES.

States.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Alabama,	AMAND P. PFISTER,	Montgomery
Arkansas,	T. D. MERRICK,	Little Rock
California,	LEVI STOWELL,	San Francisco
Connecticut,	E. G. STORER,	New Haven
Delaware,	DANIEL E. WOLFE,	Wilmington
District of Columbia,	SAMUEL T. SHUGERT,	Washington
Florida,	JOHN B. TAYLOR,	Tallahassee
Georgia,	SIMRI ROSE,	Macon
Illinois,	H. G. REYNOLDS,	Knoxville
Indiana,	FRANCIS KING,	Indianapolis
Iowa,	T. S. PARVIN,	Muscatine
Kentucky,	PHILIP SWIGERT,	Frankfort
Louisiana,	SAMUEL G. RISK,	New Orleans
Maine,	CHARLES B. SMITH,	Portland
Maryland,	JOSEPH ROBINSON,	Baltimore
Massachusetts,	CHARLES W. MOORE,	Boston
Michigan,	JAMES FENTON,	Detroit
Minnesota,	JOHN GEORGE LENNON,	St. Paul
Mississippi,	WILLIAM P. MELLEN,	Natchez
Missouri,	A. O'SULLIVAN,	St. Louis
New Hampshire,	HORACE CHASE,	Hopkinton
New Jersey,	JOSEPH H. HOUGH,	Trenton
New York,	JAMES M. AUSTIN,	New York
North Carolina,	WILLIAM T. BAIN,	Raleigh
Ohio,	JOHN D. CALDWELL,	Cincinnati
Oregon,	BENJAMIN STARK,	Portland
Pennsylvania,	WILLIAM H. ADAMS,	Philadelphia
Rhode Island,	WILLIAM C. BARKER,	Providence
South Carolina,	ALBERT G. MACKEY,	Charleston
Tennessee,	CHARLES A. FULLER,	Nashville
Texas,	A. S. RUTHVEN,	Houston
Vermont,	JOHN B. HOLLENBECK,	Burlington
Virginia,	JOHN DOVE,	Richmond
Wisconsin,	WILLIAM R. SMITH,	Mineral Point

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

Names.	Grand Secretaries.	Address.
United Grand Lodge of England,	William H. White,	London
Prov. Grand Lodge of Montreal and W. Henry,	Grant Powell,	Montreal
Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West,	F. Richardson,	Toronto
Grand Orient of France,	Hubert,	Paris
Grand Orient of Belgium,	Rian Nedgrot,	Bruxelles
Grand Orient of Brazil,	Joaquin da Gouvea.	
Grand Orient Hesperic of Spain,	Coriolan.	
Grand Orient of Passos Manuel, Oporto.		
Grand Lodge of St. John, Scotland,	W. A. Laurie.	
Grand Lodge of Ireland.		
Prov. Grand Lodge of North Munster, Ireland.		
Prov. Grand Lodge of Munster, Cork, Ireland.		
Prov. Grand Lodge of Londonderry, Ireland.		
Grand Lodge of Frankfort on the Maine.		
Grand Lodge of Hanover.		
Grand Lodge of Hesse Darmstadt.		
Grand National Lodge of Holland.		
Grand Lodge of Three Globes of Prussia,	E. C. P. Evert.	
Grand National Lodge of Germany,	D. G. Bush.	
Grand National Lodge of Sweden.		
Grand National Alpine Lodge of Switzerland,	J. Hogenbuch.	
Grand Helvetic Roman Dir'y of Switzerland.		
Grand Royal York Lodge of Prussia.	M. C. Bier.	
Luis Taimare Lodge of Portugal.		
Grand Lodge of Saxony.		
Grand Lodge of Denmark.		
Grand Lodge of the Sun of Bavaria.		
Provincial Grand Lodge of Bahia.		

Grand Lodge of Maine,

— 1856 —

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was holden at Masonic Hall, in the city of Portland, on the first Thursday in May, 1856, being the first day of said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	JOHN MILLER,	Grand Master;
R. W.	JABEZ TRUE,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	WM. P. PREBLE, JR.,	as Senior Grand Warden;
"	DANIEL K. KENNEDY,	as Junior Grand Warden;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
"	CHARLES B. SMITH,	Recording Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain;
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" "
W.	S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal;
"	E. G. RAWSON,	Grand Senior Deacon;
"	HIRAM CHASE,	Grand Junior Deacon;
"	OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL,	Grand Steward;
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. CYRIL PEARL, Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master appointed a Committee on Credentials, consisting of Bros. John J. Bell, of Carmel; Octavius A. Merrill, of Brunswick; and Edward P. Burnham, of Saco;—who having attended to the examination of credentials, presented the following

REPORT.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1856. }

The Committee on Credentials, having attended to the duties assigned them, ask leave to report, that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by Henry C. Lovell, WM ; Joseph Fowler, SW ; N. L. Purinton, JW.
- 2 *Warren*, by F. L. Talbot, SW.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by Daniel K. Kennedy, WM ; George Wood, Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by F. J. Day, WM.
- 6 *Amity*, by E. G. Knight, SW ; Samuel Chase, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Samuel Kyle, WM.
- 8 *United*, by George W. Chase, WM.
- 9 *Saco*, by Timothy J. Murray, WM ; Edward P. Burnham, SW ; Elijah Smith, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by G. F. Sargent, SW ; Jeremiah Fenno, JW ; Silas Alden, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Timo. H. Weymouth, WM.
- 13 *Oriental*, by A. M. Savage, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by John Mathews, SW ; J. T. Furber, JW ; Thomas W. Lucas, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by O. J. Fernald, WM.
- 16 *St. George's*, by Stephen B. Dockham, WM ; Alden M. Wetherbee, SW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Stevens Smith, WM ; A. P. Stinson, SW ; George Haslet, JW.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Alden Palmer, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by Thomas B. Emery, SW.
- 20 *Maine*, by S. B. Walker, JW ; J. G. Hoyt, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by David G. Plummer, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Orin Kimball, WM.
- 23 *Freeport*, by John Collins, WM ; Wm. A. Mitchell, JW.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Cornelius Hinds, WM ; Alden D. Chase, SW ; Samuel H. Walker, JW.
- 26 *Village*, by George W. Tincker, WM ; J. C. Adams, JW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Arthur McArthur, Proxy.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Augustus Callahan, WM ; A. H. Small, SW ; Charles C. Niebuhr, JW.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Stephen Berry, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by D. C. Palmer, WM ; J. M. Colson, SW ; J. McCurdy, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by J. H. Drummond, WM.
- 34 *Somerset*, by A. D. Murray, JW ; Joseph Philbrick, Proxy.

- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Elias G. Hedge, WM; G. S. Mulliken, SW; Melvin Pillsbury, JW.
- 36 *Casco*, by J. M. Bucknam, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Merrill Thomas, WM; J. I. Stevens, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by D. P. Lake, WM; B. F. Thomas, SW.
- 43 *Alna*, by Valentine B. Oakes, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Wm. H. Stinchfield, WM.
- 45 *Central*, by Charles Taylor, WM.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Francis Williams, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by F. D. Edgerly, WM; J. P. Scammon, Proxy.
- 48 *La Fayette*, by Dana B. Fogg, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by John Benson, JW.
- 50 *Aurora*, by John C. Moody, WM; Benjamin B. Bean, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by E. B. Averill, Proxy.
- 54 *Vassalborough*, by John Homans, WM; E. Small, Jr., Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Levi P. Sawyer, WM.
- 58 *Unity*, by James Weed, WM.
- 59 *Mount Hope*, by John Lermond, WM.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Solomon Moulton, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by M. M. Rawson, Proxy.
- 62 *King David's*, by David Howe, SW.
- 63 *Richmond*, by Jona. S. Chapman, WM; D. W. C. Chamberlin, SW; J. M. Kelly, JW.
- 64 *Pacific*, by David Barker, WM.
- 65 *Mystic*, by George Bradley, Proxy.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by H. H. Brackett, SW.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by Albert H. Barnes, WM; Eliab Stevens, SW.
- 69 *Howard*, by Henry G. Morgan, WM.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Nathan Emerson, WM.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Daniel P. Atwood, WM; Solomon Atwood, Proxy.
- 74 *Bristol*, by James H. Varney, WM.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Asa Heath, Proxy.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Samuel Pope, WM; D. P. Jefferds, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Josiah Gatchell, SW.
- 80 *Key Stone*, by O. R. Bacheller, WM.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by W. P. Preble, WM; Franklin Fox, SW.

The Committee further report, that the following named Permanent Members are present :

ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Past Grand Master;
J. C. STEVENS,	Past Grand Master;
STEPHEN WEBBER,	Past Junior Grand Warden;
WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Past Junior Grand Warden;

And Grand Officers as follows, to wit :

JOHN MILLER,	M. W. Grand Master.
JABEZ TRUE,	R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
MOSES DODGE,	" Grand Treasurer.
CHARLES B. SMITH,	" Recording Grand Secretary.
ALLEN HAINES,	" Corresponding Grand Secretary
CYRUS CUMMINGS,	W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain.
CYRIL PEARL,	" " " "
S. B. DOCKHAM,	W. Grand Marshal.
E. G. RAWSON,	" Grand Senior Deacon.
HIRAM CHASE,	" Grand Junior Deacon.
O. A. MERRILL,	" Grand Steward.
JOHN J. BELL,	" Grand Sword Bearer.
JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BELL,	} Committee.
OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which report was received and adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The following papers were presented, and laid on the table ; and were subsequently referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals :

An attested copy of Proceedings in Ancient Landmark Lodge, relative to the suspension of Bro. William Andrews :

An attested copy of Proceedings of Portland Lodge, relative to the expulsion of Bro. James R. Milliken :

An attested copy of Proceedings had in Meridian Splendor Lodge, relating to the expulsion of Bro. Orin Footman :

Attested copies of Proceedings in Lygonia Lodge, and of papers relating to the expulsion of Bro. James Belcher :

Papers relating to differences between St. Croix Lodge, Calais, and Union Lodge, St. Stephens, N. B.

The M. W. Grand Master then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

ELIAS G. HEDGE, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, and DANIEL K. KENNEDY.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

WM. P. PREBLE, JR., M. M. RAWSON, and ARTHUR MCARTHUR.

On Returns.

SAMUEL KYLE, JOHN C. MOODY, and STEVENS SMITH.

On Grievances and Appeals.

HIRAM CHASE, JEREMIAH FENNO, and FRANKLIN FOX.

On the Pay Roll.

G. F. SARGENT, SAMUEL POPE, and JOHN BENSON.

The following Address was then read by the M. W. Grand Master :

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :—

Another year has passed away, and we are again permitted to assemble in this place, solemnly dedicated to Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence. And, amid the various subjects that agitate the public mind, all of which are calculated to estrange one from the other, let us rejoice that there is one place, where we can with one common consent, lay them all aside, and greet each other as brethren.

The rapid flight of years, is calculated to remind us that our sands are fast running out, and that this convocation, with some present, will, in all probability, be our last ; but whose turn it may be, is not for us to know. But let us rest assured, that, if we live according to the *true principles* of this our time-honored institution, when called to go, our GRAND MASTER in Heaven will greet us with, "well done, good and faithful servants."

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to see so many brethren, from different parts of the state, assemble on this occasion ; and now, brethren, let it be the desire of each one, that such a spirit of kindness, forbearance, and brotherly love, may be manifested in all our transactions, that we may have occasion to say, "behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity !"

Within our own jurisdiction, nothing has occurred within the past year, to my knowledge, (with some slight exceptions,) to mar that universal peace and harmony that ought to characterize our noble order. Masonry is not only rapidly advancing, but has taken an elevated position. The great body of the

fraternity are actuated by the noblest impulses, and are awakened to new convictions of masonic duties and obligations. And if there is danger of this our noble institution ever being brought into disrepute, from any one cause, more than from all others, that cause will be for the want of proper care in the admission of members. As this will probably be the last time that I shall be permitted to address you in the capacity I now do, the representatives of lodges now present, will permit me to give them one word of advice, and that is, never, never suffer the object of increasing your numbers, or your funds, to induce you to receive a doubtful character. And if you wish to have intelligent, well-informed masons, never be in haste in conferring the degrees. One degree in a month, (except on special occasions,) is as much as will be profitable for the brother receiving them.

Many questions have been submitted to me during the year, in regard to masonic jurisprudence, all of which I have answered to the best of my ability; and I have felt the need of some standard and approved work on this subject; and I would respectfully recommend, that the Grand Lodge take measures to have a work compiled and approved by the Grand Lodge. Such a work would be an invaluable acquisition to our library, and of great value to every subordinate lodge.

I have, during the year, appointed three Grand Lecturers, viz: Brethren S. B. Dockham, of Warren; G. W. Chase, of Brunswick; and T. J. Murray, of Saco; and they will be prepared to exemplify the work and lectures, or any portion thereof, before the Grand Lodge, if required so to do.

I have formed a new Masonic District, being No. 10, and made some alteration in some other Districts, all of which has been done by the earnest request of lodges and brethren particularly interested, all of which will appear, by the returns of the several District Deputy Grand Masters.

On the 25th day of May, I extended the dispensation to Crescent Lodge, at Pembroke, to the present meeting of the Grand Lodge.

On the 15th of June, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap, to form and open a Grand Lodge, consecrate and dedicate Key Stone Lodge, at Solon, and install its officers; which service was performed on the 27th of June, in public, and a return of his doings has been made.

On the 24th of July, I formed and opened a Grand Lodge at Rockland, assisted by W. S. B. Dockham, and the officers and members of Aurora Lodge, and solemnly constituted Rockland Lodge, and installed its officers.

On the 27th of July, I granted a dispensation to certain brethren to form and open a lodge in St. George, County of Lincoln, by the name of Eureka Lodge; the application was accompanied by the recommendation of the nearest lodge, and the approval of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the dispensation is returnable at the present session.

On the 2d of August, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to form and

open a Grand Lodge, and lay the foundation stone of a public building in Saco; which service was performed on the 15th of August.

On the 20th of August, I renewed the dispensation to Hancock Lodge, at Tremont, and made it returnable at the present session.

On the 27th of August, I granted a dispensation to certain brethren, to form and open a lodge in South Berwick, by the name of St. John's Lodge. Seven of the petitioners were members of St. John's Lodge, formerly held in that place; their charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge, and I recommend that said charter be restored, if not inconsistent with any masonic usage or custom.

On the 16th of September, I specially appointed R. W. J. C. Talbot to form and open a Grand Lodge, and dedicate a Masonic hall at Lubec, and install the officers of Washington Lodge.

On the 27th day of October, I granted a dispensation to certain brethren to form and open a lodge at Rockport, County of Waldo, by the name of St. John's Lodge. The application was accompanied by the requisite recommendation of the nearest lodge, and the approval of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the dispensation is returnable at the present session.

On the 12th of November, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to publicly install the officers of Richmond Lodge, at Richmond, which service was performed on the 19th of November, a return of which has been made.

On the 20th of November, I specially appointed W. S. B. Dockham to publicly install the officers of St. George's Lodge, at Warren, which service was performed on the 22d of November, a return of which has been made.

On the 1st day of December, I specially appointed W. S. B. Dockham to publicly install the officers of Aurora Lodge, at Rockland, a return of which has been made.

On the 10th of January, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to publicly install the officers of Harmony Lodge, at Gorham, which service was performed on the 22d of January.

On the 12th of January, I specially appointed W. S. B. Dockham to publicly install the officers of Bristol Lodge, at Bristol, which service was performed on the 16th of January.

On the 16th of January, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to form and open a Grand Lodge, and publicly dedicate a Masonic hall at Gardiner.

On the 6th of February, I granted a dispensation to certain brethren to form and open a lodge in the city of Bangor, by the name of St. John's Lodge. The application was accompanied by the requisite recommendation of the nearest lodge, and the approval of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the dispensation is returnable at the present session.

On the 22d of February, I granted a dispensation to Richmond Lodge, to confer the degrees in the gift of the lodge on Rev. Daniel Clark, sooner than the time prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

On the 1st day of March, I granted a dispensation to certain brethren to form and open a lodge at Saccarappa, in the town of Westbrook, County of Cumberland, by the name of Temple Lodge. The application was accompanied by the requisite recommendation of the nearest lodge, and the approval of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the dispensation is returnable at the present session.

I have arrested the charter of the Union Lodge, at Union, for unmasonic conduct, and have in my possession the charter and property belonging to said lodge; (for which I have given my accountable receipt,) to be restored to said lodge, or delivered to the Grand Treasurer, as the M. W. Grand Lodge may direct.

The duties pertaining to the office of Grand Master, although pleasant, require more labor, care, and attention than I was aware of; those duties I have performed to the best of my ability, and it affords me great satisfaction to reflect that my brethren are of too generous a disposition to severely censure, what they believe to have been well intended, although its want of merit and correctness, should prevent their being able to approve it. Almost fifty-three years of my life I have been connected with the masonic institution; I have spent many pleasant hours with brethren, some of whom are gone while others live; I have received many tokens of their kind regard. During that period I have paid some attention, as my brethren all know, to the theory of Masonry; but have always found the practical part of Masonry, the hardest and most difficult to learn; and should I be inquired of, how that can be overcome and made less difficult, I know of no better answer or advice to give, than to set your standard of morals high. All aim for it, all strive to win the prize; and if any should seem to come short of it, as you probably will, it may afford you some satisfaction to reflect that God looks at the motive; and that, although David was not permitted to build the temple, yet he was blessed because he had it in his heart so to do.

Brethren will please not consider me a candidate for any office in the Grand Lodge, for the year ensuing.

JOHN MILLER, *Grand Master.*

On motion,

Voted, That the address of the M. W. Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master reported, that he had arrested the Charter of Union Lodge, and requested that the subject might be referred to a special committee. Accordingly Bro's Bell, Dorrance and D. Barker were appointed a committee, to take into consideration all matters pertaining to the difficulties in Union Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer presented and read his annual Report, as follows :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

At the last Annual Communication of this Grand Body, a Resolve was passed instructing the Grand Treasurer to make up the accounts between the lodges composing the several Masonic Districts and the Grand Lodge, in a Ledger which had been prepared and commenced ; but which had been neglected for many years. Although the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to this matter does not appear in the printed proceedings ; still knowing as I did what that action was, I did not feel at liberty to take any advantage of this fact and adopt the "do nothing" policy ; but at my earliest convenience I commenced the labor assigned to me.

I found, on examination of this "so called" "Treasurer's Account Book"—that accounts were there commenced between each Masonic District and the Grand Lodge, which accounts included in detail the name, of each lodge in the District—its location—Master's name—No. of members—No. of initiates—amount of Fees for Initiation—amount of Annual Fees for members—total amount of Fees—with the name of the D. D. G. Master, and the Receipts for each year—said accounts were complete up to 1829 and 1830, only—leaving the balance of *twenty-five years* to be made up from the Returns, &c., on file. I soon found, on commencing the work that the materials were wanting—and the language of the resolve, (which was introduced by Rt. W. Bro. Joseph Covell,) seemed to me very much like that of the King of Egypt, to the Children of Israel, " Thus saith Pharaoh, I will not give you straw. Go ye, get you straw where you can find it ; yet not aught of your work shall be diminished."

I have searched in and about the Temple and among the rubbish—ransacked the archives of the Grand Lodge—and after spending such an amount of time and bestowing so much labor as I would not dare to give the total of if I could, lest my character as a mason for truth and veracity might suffer—I have completed the work, so far as I think it possible for it to be done, considering the scarcity of records and returns during the dark ages of Masonry, or rather anti-Masonry, and the long period of time which has since elapsed.

Of eighty-one lodges which were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge in May, 1855, sixty-nine have made returns and paid fees. Of the remaining twelve, Atlantic Lodge was chartered at that date. Hancock, No. 4—Pythagorean, No. 11—Village, No. 26—Morning Star, No. 41—St. John's, No. 51 and Rural, No. 53, have surrendered their charters. In accordance with a resolution of Grand Lodge adopted May, 1855, I have written to, and made inquiries concerning the other five lodges, and report—that King Hiram, No. 57, surrendered their charter, with records, &c., in 1852 or 1853, to Rt. W.

Cornelius Holland; but they have never been received by the Grand Treasurer and are probably lost.

Temple, No. 25, has never resumed work, and has no officers. Rt. W. Stephen Webber, in a note to me says, "I will try to get them to resume work during the year or to surrender their charter."

Of Steep Falls, No. 70, Bro. Wm. Paine, Secretary, says, "Steep Falls Lodge was consecrated July 4, 1853. Have had no meeting since. In the early part of the year 1854, Stephen C. Watson, Senior Warden, moved to Pekin, Illinois, and carried with him our Charter, Jewels, Collars, and as we suppose, Aprons. He says we owe him, and refuses to give up the implements till he has his pay. Eben'r H. McLellan, of East Limington, was Master."

Fraternal, No. 55, made returns—was organized only a week or two before the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, and paid no fees.

Tremont, No. 77, made their returns—returned their Dispensation also, paid the balance of their Charter fee, and asked for a Charter, which petition was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters. No record of this or any other succeeding action appears in the printed Proceedings. No fees were paid by said lodge for initiations. I wrote the Secretary of the lodge on this subject—have received no answer. As they had neither Dispensation nor Charter, I wrote M. W. G. Master John Miller, in relation to it. In the case of this lodge "farther the deponent saith not."

The Secretaries of Portland and Ancient Landmark Lodges, and Mt. Vernon Chapter have severally notified me that those bodies have voted, unanimously, to decline accepting any part of the fifty dollars, voted to be paid by the Grand Lodge toward the expense of fitting a new Masonic Hall in Portland.

The note of \$500.00 which the Grand Lodge held against Asa and Seth Bailey—and which was included in the funds of the Grand Lodge as reported last year—as the interest was unpaid for several years, I was advised by some of the officers of the Grand Lodge and Trustees of Charity Fund to collect if possible.

I placed it in the hands of Bro. Samuel Fessenden, and he—finding payment would not otherwise be made—commenced a legal suit for the same. In due time, judgment was rendered, an execution issued and a levy made on real estate in Yarmouth. Since which time, upon the receipt of the amount of note and interest and cost of collection, I have relinquished all claim on said real estate by giving a Quit Claim Deed of the same.

The receipts and expenditures for the current year, as shown by the several items in detail in account current, annexed, are in the aggregate, as follows, viz :

Whole amount of receipts from all sources,—one thousand five hun-

dred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-seven cents,.....\$1,576.87

Balance of account last year, 994.28½

Amount paid out for various purposes,—one thousand five hundred

and forty-two dollars and twenty-nine and a half cents,.....\$1,542.29½

The By-Laws of this Grand Lodge make it incumbent on each D. D. G. Master, on receiving from the Grand Treasurer the jewel of his office, and the record of the District over which he is appointed, to give a receipt for the same. Very few of the jewels of D. D. G. Masters have been in my possession, as they are seldom returned to this office: and I find that few receipts have ever been given. As to the records of the several Districts, it has not as yet been my fortune to see one. Among the reasons why the jewels, &c. are not regularly receipted for, are these: First, the officers are not always appointed while the Grand Lodge is in session; and second, the same officers are frequently re-appointed from year to year.

The first impression, of every one, I believe, in relation to this matter of receipts from D. D. G. Masters, would be that no brother would (or at least should) ever be appointed to this honorable and responsible station, whose standing and character would not at all times be a safe guaranty for the return of his jewel; yet if this Grand Lodge think it necessary to have such a regulation, it is proper that it be strictly complied with.

The By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, also say that the Senior Grand Steward, under the direction of the Grand Treasurer, shall have in charge all the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia of the Grand Lodge, &c.

The Senior Grand Steward appointed, has not always been a resident of the town where the sessions of the Grand Lodge have been holden; and this duty has been performed mostly by the Grand Tyler,

I refer to this at this time for the purpose of saying, that my attention has several times been called by the Grand Tyler, to the state of the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia of the Grand Lodge; and although I have a strong suspicion that I am now meddling with business that does not belong to me especially, *ex officio*, still I wish permission to say, that, on examination, I found the property of the Grand Lodge, more especially the clothing, in such a condition as, in my opinion, renders it unfit for use, and if worn and exhibited in public would be very likely to elicit remarks from people of cultivated manners and tastes, not very complimentary to the propriety and dignity of this Grand Body.

Now if I shall succeed in calling the attention of this M. W. Body to this subject, it will, I doubt not, be all that is necessary to insure an examination into the state and condition of the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia; and when that is done, I am satisfied that prompt action will be taken, in reference

to this matter; and that the officers and members of this Grand Lodge will no longer appear in clothing which in colors, very fairly represents the coat Jacob gave his favorite son Joseph; and will no longer suffer from mortified pride, and wounded vanity, when called upon to perform some public service, on account of the inferior quality and damaged appearance of the furniture, regalia, &c., belonging to the Body which we are all proud to look up to as the head of the Order in our own progressive and flourishing state.

It is the avowed policy of the Grand Lodge to distribute in charity the full amount of income of the invested Charity Fund—which, the present year, amounts to nearly Five Hundred Dollars.

No part of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the close of last year has been invested. It is yet experimental whether or not the annual receipts, with the present rate of fees from subordinate lodges, will be sufficient for the expenses of the Grand Lodge; and as no part of the funds, after being invested, can, constitutionally, be used for any purpose whatever—and as the expenses of the last year nearly equal the amount of receipts—it would seem advisable that a balance be retained uninvested for the present.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

On motion,

Voted, That the report of the Grand Treasurer be accepted, and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Petition of Eureka Lodge for a charter, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Petition of Washington Lodge for remission of dues, was presented, and referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. McArthur, Covell and Pearl.

On motion of Bro. McArthur,

Voted, That the report made by the Committee on Grievances and Appeals at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1855, and accepted,—and the subjects embraced in said report, which have been lost from the Grand Secretary's files, and have not reached the records of the Grand Lodge,—be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals; and that said committee be requested to report as near as may be, the substance of said report, and the action of the Grand Lodge thereon.

The Committee on Finance made the following report, which was read and accepted:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
 MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1856. }

The Committee on Finance have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, of receipts and expenditures by him during the past year,—and report as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury May 3, 1855,	\$994.28
Received from D. D. G. Masters the past year,	1,112.00
Charters and dispensations, new lodges,	190.00
Additional fees from lodges,	7.87
Dividends Bank Stock,	267.00
	<u>\$2,571.15</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid D. D. G. Masters,	\$252.99
Fees remitted to lodges by vote of Grand Lodge,	44.75
Pay Roll, 1855,	313.06
Distributed in charity by order of Trustees	365.00
Salaries and bills paid, approved by Committee on Finance,	566.48
Balance in the treasury,	1,028.87
	<u>\$2,571.15</u>

Submitted by

A. B. THOMPSON, }
 S. B. DOCKHAM, } Committee.

Petition from Brethren in Fairfield for a dispensation or charter ;
 and

Petition of Hancock Lodge, v. D., for a charter, by the name of Tremont Lodge, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

On motion,

Voted, That when the Grand Lodge call off, it be to meet again at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1856.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

Officers present as in the morning.

Petitions for remission of dues, from Richmond, Blazing Star, St. John's (Rockport), St. John's (Bangor), and Star in the West, Lodges, were presented, and referred to the special committee having under consideration a similar petition from Washington Lodge.

Report of proceedings in Grand Lodge, opened at Saco, by M. W. R. P. Dunlap, Aug. 15, 1855, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a building, intended for a Town Hall, was presented, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendations adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1856. }

The committee to whom was referred the doings of the Grand Officers, have attended to the duty assigned to them, and would ask leave to report.

That they have had under consideration the communication of our late M. W. Grand Master John Miller, and would recommend its acceptance by the Grand Lodge, and that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to him for the able, zealous and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the past year. And now that he is about to retire from the active duties of an office, which he has filled with so much courtesy and affability, may he have the consciousness of having always faithfully discharged his duty to the Craft, and enjoy the happy reflections consequent upon a well spent life, and may we for years yet to come have the high satisfaction of frequently taking him by the hand and welcoming him to the bosom of a fraternity to whose happiness and prosperity he has contributed so much.

Your committee would recommend that so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the conferring upon a candidate no more than one degree a month except on special occasions, be strictly adhered to by the several lodges within this jurisdiction.

Your committee would further recommend the acceptance by this Grand Lodge of the report of the R. W. Grand Treasurer, and that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to him for his indefatigable efforts to regulate and systematize the finances of this Grand Lodge, and that his successful efforts may be duly appreciated by this Grand Lodge.

Your committee have been highly gratified with the suggestions of the R. W. Grand Treasurer, on the subject of the jewels and other property of this Grand Lodge. The limited investigation which he has given to a matter which comes more particularly within the official duty of the Grand Stewards, has forcibly impressed upon the minds of your committee the importance of giving to this subject a more thorough examination. Your committee would therefore recommend that this portion of the R. W. Grand Treasurer's report be referred to a special committee.

Your committee would further recommend that you accept the report of the several D. D. Grand Masters, and that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to them for the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed the duties of the office entrusted to them: and that said reports, together with the report of the R. W. Grand Treasurer, as well as the communication of the M. W. Grand Master, be published with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. P. PREBLE, JR.,	} Committee.
ARTHUR MC. ARTHUR,	
M. M. RAWSON,	

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge continue for another year their subscription for the MASONIC JOURNAL, published at Brunswick, for each lodge in the State.

The subject of regalia was committed to Bro. Bacheller.

Proceeded to the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and the following named R. W. and W. Brethren were elected:

JABEZ TRUE,	Grand Master,	Bangor;
HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master,	Belfast;
ISAAC DOWNING,	Senior Grand Warden,	Kennebunk;
WILLIAM ALLEN,	Junior Grand Warden,	Portland;
MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland;
IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary,	Portland.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

JOHN MILLER,	Warren;
CHARLES B. SMITH,	Portland;
JOHN WILLIAMS,	Bangor;
STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardiner.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick;
STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Warren.

A resolution, specifying what brethren are to be returned as members by subordinate lodges, was offered by Bro. David Barker, and referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Bacheller, Fenno and Barker.

A resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to examine the by-laws of subordinate lodges, was offered by Bro. Mulliken, and, on motion, was referred to the same committee.

On motion,

Voted, That when this Grand Lodge call off, it be until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 10 o'clock, M. W. Grand Master John Miller presiding.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund made the following report, which was read, and on motion, adopted:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine, would respectfully report—

That the invested funds of the Grand Lodge are,

25 Shares Canal Bank Stock,\$2,500
28 " Casco " " 2,800
5 " Freeman's " 500
	<u>\$5,800</u>

From the report of the Grand Treasurer of the funds in his hands, the Trustees would recommend that the Grand Treasurer be directed to make a further investment of five hundred dollars in some safe bank.

The Trustees would further report, that they have appropriated the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the relief of certain distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, named in a schedule herewith annexed.

JABEZ TRUE, *per order*.

On motion of Bro. Covell,

Voted, That the sum of fifty dollars, which was appropriated to the lodges in Portland, for the use of the new Masonic Hall, and which said lodges declined to accept, be donated to Bro. Charles B. Smith, as a token of our appreciation of his past services as Grand Secretary.

Voted, That fifty dollars be appropriated to Bro. Moses Dodge, for his services in making up the accounts with the District Deputy Grand Masters for years past.

The following report was presented and read :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The special committee to whom was referred the resolve introduced by Bro. Barker, in relation to returns of members, and also, the resolve introduced by Bro. Mulliken, in regard to by-laws of subordinate lodges, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report the following resolves :

Resolved, That all subordinate lodges, shall return annually, as members, all masons who have been admitted to membership in their respective lodges, and whose residence is in this state at the time of making said return, subject to the following exceptions, viz :—All ministers of the gospel who have received the degrees without charge, and all masons who have been lawfully expelled or honorably discharged from membership ; and the foregoing shall be considered the construction of the word "*members*," in Sec. 9, Art. 1, Part 4th of the Constitutions and General Regulations of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Recording Grand Secretary forthwith procure a copy of the by-laws of each of the subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge ; and that a committee of three be now appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and compare said by-laws with Constitutions and General Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and ascertain if they conflict in any respect with said Constitutions, or well established masonic law, and report thereon at the next annual communication ; and also to report a code of by-laws to be recommended to subordinate lodges.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. R. BACHELLER,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
DAVID BARKER,		
JEREMIAH FENNO,		

The report was accepted, the resolutions severally adopted; and on motion,

Voted, That Bro's Freeman Bradford, Abner B. Thompson and Ira Berry be a committee to examine and revise the by-laws of the several subordinate lodges in this State.

On motion,

Voted, To proceed to the installation of Grand Officers elect.

R. W. Jabez True was presented by the Grand Marshal, and installed as Grand Master by M. W. John Miller.

The other Grand Officers elect were then presented, in person or by proxy, and duly installed by M. W. Past Grand Master Freeman Bradford.

The following appointments were then announced :

R. W.	CHARLES B. SMITH,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
W. and Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Portland.
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" "	Baldwin.
"	CALEB D. PILLSBURY,	" "	Bangor.
"	O. J. FERNALD,	" "	Thomaston,
"	HORATIO MERRILL,	" "	Portland.
W.	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Warren.
"	E. G. RAWSON,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Brunswick.
"	THOMAS J. SANBORN,	" "	Portland.
"	ELIAS G. HEDGE,	" "	Augusta.
"	G. F. SARGENT,	" "	Bangor.
"	JOHN BENSON,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Newport.
"	THURSTON LIBBY,	" "	Danville.
"	FRANKLIN FOX,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and the Officers installed by M.W. F. Bradford; and proclamation was made, that the Grand Officers for the ensuing year, elected and appointed, were duly and legally installed into their respective stations.

M. W. Grand Master TRUE, then took the East.

Bro. McArthur offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge pay to Adoniram Lodge the sum of ninety-five dollars, paid by them to Steep Falls Lodge, to enable said lodge to procure a charter, etc.

The resolution, after discussion, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 23 to 8.

The Committee on Finance made a report, which, on motion, was received and adopted, to wit :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The Committee on Finance recommend that there be allowed, as compensation for services the past year,

To Moses Dodge, Grand Treasurer, Twenty Dollars ;

To Charles B. Smith, Grand Secretary, Seventy-five Dollars.

A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*
S. B. DOCKHAM, }

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, having attended to their duty, report—

I. That St. John's Lodge, No. 51, at South Berwick, have their original charter restored to them, together with the records and effects.

II. That a charter be granted to a lodge at Rockport, to be called St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82.

III. That a charter be granted to the lodge at Tremont, to be called Tremont Lodge, No. 77.

IV. That a charter be granted to a new lodge at Bangor, to be called St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83.

V. That a charter be granted to the lodge at St. George, to be called Eureka Lodge, No. 84.

VI. That a charter be granted to the lodge at Unity, to be called Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, upon the presentation to the officers of the Grand Lodge of a petition in proper form—the other requirements having been complied with.

VII. That a charter be granted to the lodge at Saccarappa, to be called Temple Lodge, No. 86.

The committee have not been able to obtain sufficient information in relation to the petition for a lodge at Kendall's Mills to warrant action at the present session; and would recommend reference of the same to the M. W. Grand Master.

We would recommend the use of the term "*Stated Communication*" instead of "*Regular Communication*" which we find used in a portion of the by-laws and records presented by the foregoing lodges.

All of the foregoing lodges working under dispensation, have surrendered the same, and presented transcripts of their doings and copies of their by-laws; and they appear to be generally correct and masonic.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELIAS G. HEDGE, }
T. J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted; and on motion of Bro. Bell,

Voted, That charters be issued, as recommended by the committee.

The Committee on the Pay Roll reported that of the lodges represented, sixty are entitled to a portion of the Representative Fund; that the number of miles traveled is 4828; and the total amount due said lodges is \$386.24; which report was accepted, and an order passed for the payment of the same.

The Grand Lodge was then called off, until three o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 2—AFTERNOON.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 3 o'clock, M. W. Grand Master True in the East.

Petition of Crescent Lodge, U. D., at Pembroke, for a charter, was presented, with their dispensation and records, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters; and it being stated that a vacancy existed in that committee, Bro. E. B. Averill was appointed to fill said vacancy.

Bro. Bell, from the special committee on the case of Union Lodge, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The special committee appointed to consider the difficulties in Union Lodge, No. 31, have attended to that duty, have heard the parties, and would report—

That certain zealous brethren, filled with a narrow construction of the cardinal virtue of Temperance and carrying the same into the lodge, were met by a similar though opposite construction, which resulted in such disregard of the true principles of Masonry as introduced into the lodge matters of difference outside the lodge and disconnected with Masonry, to such extent that the harmony of the lodge was entirely destroyed and its usefulness gone. The bitterness of feeling existing among the members of Union Lodge is such, that no hope of the return of such usefulness exists until the softening influence of time and a due consideration of their masonic teachings shall have modified their present feelings towards each other. We therefore recommend the passage of the annexed resolutions and order.

JOHN J. BELL,
O. B. DORRANCE, } Committee.
DAVID BARKER, }

The report was accepted, and the Resolutions and Order reported by the committee were adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master in arresting the charter of Union Lodge, No. 31, meets the approval of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That Union Lodge, No. 31, be suspended for one year, and until such time, as the harmony of the same shall be restored.

Resolved, That after the expiration of one year, the M. W. Grand Master, being satisfied of the restoration of harmony in Union Lodge, No. 31, may restore their charter and other properties, upon receiving a petition therefor, accompanied by the recommendation of the D. D. Grand Master, and of the two nearest lodges.

Ordered, That the M. W. Past Grand Master John Miller be directed to deliver the charter and other properties of Union Lodge, No. 31, now in his custody, to the R. W. Grand Treasurer, to be kept until disposed of as provided in the accompanying resolutions.

The following report was received and adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The special committee to whom were referred the petitions of several lodges for remission of dues to this Grand Lodge, ask leave to report—

That on the petition of St. John's Lodge, Bangor, the sum of six dollars

for dues while under dispensation, be remitted, and that said sum be repaid to St. John's Lodge.

On petition of Star in the West Lodge, that the dues to Grand Lodge for membership be remitted and repaid, amounting to \$1.50.

On petition of St. Paul's Lodge, that the sum of \$2.25, fees for membership, be remitted and repaid.

On petition of Rockland Lodge, that the fees for membership, amounting to \$1.87½, be remitted and repaid.

On petition of Joseph Covell, to remit and repay to Blazing Star Lodge, \$1, dues overpaid last year.

On petition of Washington Lodge, that the facts developed to your committee would not, in their opinion, warrant the Grand Lodge in granting the relief sought by the petitioners, and that they have leave to withdraw.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR MC. ARTHUR,	} Committee.
JOSEPH COVELL,	
CYRIL PEARL,	

Bro. D. Barker presented a report in relation to Crescent Lodge, which was received and adopted, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, have attended to their duty, and present the following report :

That they do not find all the necessary papers accompanying the petition ; and they recommend that the Grand Lodge grant said lodge a charter, when the proper papers required by the Constitution of said Grand Lodge shall be presented to the Grand Officers ; and that said Lodge be known as "*Crescent Lodge, No. 78.*"

T. J. MURRAY,	} Committee.
DAVID BARKER,	

Bro. H. Chase, from the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, made the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, having attended to the duty assigned them, would respectfully ask leave to report, that the expulsion of A. J. DOWNING, from Tyrian Lodge, Minot, on the 24th of April, A. D. 1855,

should be confirmed, and that the Secretary of said lodge be requested to furnish the Grand Secretary with attested copies of the proceedings of the trial and examination had in the case, the same having been misplaced in the Grand Lodge.

They would also recommend, that the charter of Steep Falls Lodge, at Standish be revoked, and that the District Deputy Grand Master of the Third District be directed to take possession of the charter, jewels, records and property of said lodge, if the same can be found, and return them to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

They recommend also, that the proceedings of Portland Lodge, in the case of J. R. Milliken, be referred to the next Grand Lodge.

In the case of Ancient Landmark Lodge against William Andrews, the committee would say, that neither party have appeared before the committee. A statement from the defendant has been placed before the committee, saying that at the time of the examination he was out of the country, and denying the truth of the accusations. The committee would therefore recommend, that the whole matter be referred back to Ancient Landmark Lodge, that the accused may be further heard, if desired.

Your committee would also further recommend, that the expulsion of James Belcher from Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, located at Ellsworth, be confirmed;—and that the whole matter relating to the expulsion of Thomas Johnson from Cumberland Lodge, be referred back to said lodge, they not having furnished an attested copy of their proceedings.

In the case of difficulties between St. Croix Lodge, Calais, and Union Lodge, Milltown, St. Stephens, (documents in explanation of which are herewith annexed,) we recommend that the subject be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with directions to open a correspondence upon the matter with Alex'r Balloch, St. John, N. B., Deputy Grand Master of New Brunswick.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HIRAM CHASE,	}	Committee.
J. FENNO,		
FRANKLIN FOX,		

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Geo. W. Chase, was adopted :

Resolved, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any lodge, except on Dispensation.

Brother Fenno offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the D. D. Grand Master of each Masonic District under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, be authorized and requested to call conventions of masons in the respective Districts, at the most convenient place, twice in each masonic year, for the purpose of instruction in the Work and Lectures, connected with the first three degrees of Masonry—such convention not to exceed three days in length.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master is authorized and requested to appoint one or more Grand Lecturers, one of whom shall attend the District Convention when requested by the D. D. Grand Master; and that the expense of such Grand Lecturer, in attending said convention, not exceeding three dollars per day and expenses, shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Moody, from the Committee on Returns, presented the following report, which was accepted:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1856.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Returns ask leave to submit the following report:

There are returns from all the lodges except Fraternal.

The Returns of Dunlap, Saco, Solar, Richmond, Rising Sun and Lygonia Lodges, are not signed by the D. D. Grand Masters.

Rising Sun Lodge returns two initiates, and fees to the Grand Lodge for initiation, 30 cents each.

Freeport Lodge does not return the date of acceptance, initiation, crafting or raising her candidates.

Blazing Star Lodge returns thirteen members and eighteen suspensions, but gives no reasons of their suspension.*

J. C. MOODY, *for the Committee.*

Bro. Cyril Pearl submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was accepted and ordered to be published. (*For this Report, see Appendix.*)

The action of the Grand Lodge on subjects embraced in the Report on Correspondence, was as follows:

The resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, after some discussion, were referred to the next Grand Lodge, by a vote of 26 to 22.

*Reason, non-payment of dues—see D. D. Grand Master's report.

The resolution against excluding all allusions to Christianity from masonic lodges, and in favor of retaining the Bible entire, as the "Great Light in Masonry," was adopted.

The resolution providing for publishing a volume of Masonic Literature was indefinitely postponed.

Bro's Cyril Pearl, E. G. Rawson and E. A. Chadwick were appointed a Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the current year.

Bro. Bacheller submitted an Order respecting Regalia for the Grand Lodge, viz :

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to procure regalia for the Grand Lodge, or make such improvements and additions as may be thought proper ; and that the expense of the same be paid by the Grand Treasurer from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Which Order was passed ; and Bros. Freeman Bradford, A. P. Stinson and Ira Berry, were appointed a committee to perform that duty.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Recording Grand Secretary be instructed to have six hundred copies of the Proceedings of this session of the Grand Lodge, printed for distribution ; to forward two copies separately, and on different days, to each Grand Lodge in the United States ; and also two copies to each Masonic Periodical in Europe and America.

On motion of Bro. Geo. W. Chase,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the masons of Portland, for the use of their hall for our communications.

On motion of Bro. Hiram Chase,

Voted, unanimously, that the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Maine be presented to M. W. JOHN MILLER, Past Grand Master, for the courteous and fraternal manner in which he has presided over its deliberations ; and for the diligence, fidelity, and masonic devotedness with which he has discharged his duties as Grand Master, during the past year.

On motion,

Voted, That the sum of seventy-five dollars be allowed and paid to Bro. Cytil Pearl, from the funds of the Grand Lodge, for his services and expenses as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence during the past year.

Bro Covell submitted the following proposition, which was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

"Believing that the masonic Fraternity owe it to themselves and their posterity to have the history of the institution in this State published, while it is in their power, I propose to make an effort to carry the same into effect, and to publish the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, from its organization to the present year, on the following conditions:

"1st. The Grand Lodge to appropriate ten dollars to cover the expense of publishing a prospectus and procuring subscribers.

"2d. The Grand Lodge to subscribe for one hundred and twenty-five copies, and to furnish a copy of the Proceedings for the years which are not in print,—all of which I have, excepting for 1820, '21, '32, '34 and '42—the Grand Lodge to secure to me the copy-right.

"The Proceedings will make two volumes, of about five hundred pages each; which I propose to furnish at \$1.50 per volume, provided a subscription for eight hundred copies can be procured.

"JOSEPH COVELL."

On motion of Bro. Pearl,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to procure reports of Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, to complete our files of correspondence, so far as they can be supplied, and to have them bound into volumes of convenient size, in a plain but substantial manner.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

JABEZ TRUE, *Grand Master.*

Attest: IRA BERRY, *Rec. G. Sec'y.*

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. for the First Masonic District, begs leave to report :

There are seven chartered lodges in this district, and one working under a dispensation. Owing to ill health I have not been able to visit all of them myself, but obtained the aid of Bros. T. J. Murray, and Stephen Perkins, P. M.

Bro. Murray visited Adoniram, No. 27, and Freedom, No. 42; and Bro. Perkins, Arundel, No. 76. The other lodges I visited myself.

As I last year made a full detailed report, I do not think it necessary to record more than what is worthy of note.

Saco Lodge, No. 9, continues to advance as would be expected, under the care of W. T. J. Murray, as Master. They have not only a Charity Fund, but the present year, they have obtained a respectable library composed of some 30 or 40 volumes of standard works on Masonry; and I would beg leave to state, that in my humble opinion, a good library is among the first things with which a lodge should be furnished; for with the light and information which standard works will furnish, we should be better enabled to work our way under all difficulties.

Arundel Lodge, No. 76, at Kennebunk Port, was visited by Bro. Stephen Perkins.

He reported books well kept, and the lodge in as thriving circumstances as could be expected. Many of the most prominent members are sea-faring men, and necessarily being absent a great part of the time, not very full meetings are the result.

York Lodge, No. 22, has not done much work the past year. They adhere to the principle, not to admit any but such as will stand the test of the Master Workman's square. Harmony is the prevailing sentiment in the lodge.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, at Alfred, I visited August 10th, by the request of the Master. I was in hopes they had commenced work, but I found they had not. The W. Master had procured a neat and convenient Hall, but was destitute of some necessary furniture, and also part of their regalia. There is some tardiness in some of the members, in helping to furnish the necessary furniture, in order to commence work in good order. I expected at that time that they would soon commence work, but have since learned by Bro. Murray, that they have not made much progress since I last saw them. He also reported that there was a good prospect of their commencing soon, if a little encouragement was given them. A committee has been appointed to procure all the necessary articles, and I have no doubt at the next session of the Grand Lodge, they will give a good account of their stewardship.

October 2d, by request, I visited St. John's Lodge, at South Berwick, in company with the officers of York Lodge; and there opened a Masters' Lodge and found that a number of candidates had been balloted for: and also, that their appointed officers were old masons, some of whom had not been in a lodge for twenty years. It was necessary that we should confer the degrees for them. W. M. A. Lunt conferred the three degrees on five candidates, on that and the following day, as I thought that the case demanded it. They have had to obtain assistance from W. T. J. Murray and others to assist them in working on several other occasions.

They have now collected quite a number of the first men in the place, obtained a commodious hall, fitted it up in good style, have a neat set of jewels; and when they receive their charter, and organize, they will have a lodge that will do honor to the fraternity.

Adoniram Lodge. I find the brethren still affected by the consequences of the unhappy difficulties that occurred in their lodge in 1851, and which resulted in the chartering of a lodge in their immediate vicinity; a circumstance much to be regretted, as it was of short duration, and for the time disabled one of our best and oldest lodges. The brethren are now however united, and a good spirit prevails among them. The records of the lodge are well kept, and their prospects more flattering than for some time past.

Freedom Lodge has probably, at no time since its removal, been in a better condition than at present. They have done a good share of work the past year; have taken much pains to inform themselves in the correct method of work and lectures, and have made good progress in the Art. The records are well made, the brethren all united in the good work, and everything betokens the future growth and prosperity of their lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

I. DOWNING, *D. D. G. Master.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit his annual report.

There are in this District, seven lodges, all of which I visited in March.

Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Bridgton, is the oldest lodge in the District. This lodge is not in as prosperous a condition as is desirable. Its members are remotely situated from their place of meeting, and from each other, and appear to take but little interest in Masonry, (with few exceptions.) The place where they meet is very uninteresting, and derogatory to the Institution, especially to its members. They hold their communications at North Bridgton. Stated communications, Monday on or before full moon, two o'clock P. M. Date of charter, March 12, 1804. Annual election at stated communication in October. Return, 24 members; three accepted; three initiated, one of which is a clergyman—no fee required; two crafted; three raised; one demitted; five resident Master Masons, not members; dues to the Grand Lodge, \$5.00. W. Master, George Small; P. O. address, Bridgton. Secretary, Samuel Andrews, 2d; P. O. address, Bridgton.

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, Norway, is in a prosperous condition. Communications well attended; have made commendable improvement during the past year. Stated communications on Thursday of the week on which the moon fulls. Annual election at stated communication in September. Date of charter, September 14, 1807. Return, forty-eight members; eight accepted; eight initiated; nine crafted; ten raised; ten admitted to membership; one rejected; six resident M. Masons, not members; fees to the Grand Lodge, \$14.00; no annual dues required for membership. W. Master, George W. Millett; Secretary, Benjamin G. Barrows; P. O. address, Norway.

Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore, is in a prosperous condition. Communications are well attended, although the members are scattered; several of whom reside fifteen miles from the hall, only four reside within two miles. Communications held at North Livermore, on Tuesday on or preceding full moon, at one o'clock P. M. Annual election at stated communication in September, at 10 o'clock A. M. Return, forty-three members; eight accepted; eight initiated; four crafted; one raised; thirteen M. M. not members; two admitted to membership; fees to the Grand Lodge, \$13.37½; date of charter, June 13, 1811. W. M. Reuel Washburn; P. O. address, North Livermore. Secretary, Gideon Ellis; P. O. address, Canton.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Danville, is the largest and best working lodge in the District. Date of charter, May 20, 1847. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election at stated meeting in January. Return seventy-six members; one rejected; fifteen accepted; fourteen initiated;

eleven crafted; twelve raised; fourteen admitted to membership; one deceased; four discharged from membership by demit; fees to the Grand Lodge, \$23.50; twelve resident M. Masons, not members. W. M. Augustus Callahan. Jos. Pearson Gill, Secretary. P. O. address, Lewiston.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, Rumford, is not in as flourishing a condition as is desirable. Date of charter, March 11, 1819. Stated communications, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election at stated communication in October. Return, thirteen members; two deceased; fees to the Grand Lodge, \$1.62½; eighteen discharged from membership for non-payment of dues.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, Denmark, is in a prosperous condition. Date of charter, June 23, 1828. Stated communications, Wednesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election at stated communication in December. Return, twenty-one members; three accepted; three initiated; two crafted; two raised; one admitted to membership; one deceased; fees to the Grand Lodge, \$5.62½. Eleven resident M. Masons, not members. W. M. L. P. Sawyer. Secretary, Francis L. Rice; P. O. address, Denmark.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, Minot, is a flourishing lodge. Date of charter, January 21, 1853. Stated communications, Thursday, on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at stated communication in January. Return, forty-three members; five accepted; five initiated; three crafted; four raised; five admitted to membership; one expelled; one discharged from membership by demit; three resident M. M. not members; fees to the Grand Lodge, \$10.37. W. M. Daniel P. Atwood; P. O. address, West Poland. Secretary, W. W. Knight; P. O. address, Mechanic Falls.

There are in this District, two hundred and sixty-eight contributing members. There have been during the past masonic year, forty-two accepted; forty-one initiated; thirty crafted; thirty-one raised; thirty-three admitted to membership; two rejected; one expelled; eighteen discharged from membership, for non-payment of dues; six demitted; four deceased; fifty resident M. Masons, not members; fees to the Grand Lodge for initiation, \$40.00—fees for annual dues for membership, \$33.50.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1856.

JOSEPH COVELL, D. D. G. M.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, herewith presents his annual report.

There are in this District eight lodges, most of which I have visited once,

and some of them a number of times each; the others I was not able to visit at the time fixed upon, on account of the state of my health at the time, and which had continued poor through the past winter. I therefore hope some brother may be appointed to the office the coming year, who is better able to discharge its duties, and make amends for my short comings.

The lodges in this District are all in a sound and healthy condition, and most of them have made large additions to their numbers, as their returns will show.

The whole number of members returned in this District the past year, are five hundred and thirty-two.

Number of initiations, one hundred and twenty.

Amount of initiation fees, \$120.00

Amount of annual fees, 66.23

Whole amount, \$186.23

Which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer.

A short time since, quite a number of the brethren of Harmony Lodge, of Gorham, petitioned for and received a dispensation from the M. W. Grand Master, to form a new lodge, to be located in the village of Saccarappa, in Westbrook, to be called Temple Lodge. I understand they will apply to the Grand Lodge at this session for a charter.

Two of the lodges in this District I find have, in one instance in each lodge, infringed upon the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, by conferring the three degrees upon one and the same candidate, the same evening. But I was informed by the W. Masters that they were extreme cases of necessity, and had their assurance that the case should not be repeated. In some instances I find the returns of the lodges incomplete. Some have not given the names of resident Master Masons in their vicinity, not members of any lodge. I am therefore unable to give you the definite number of non-affiliated masons in this District; in other cases, the Secretary has neglected to give the dates of initiation, crafting and raising.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Portland, May 1, 1856.

WILLIAM ALLEN, *D. D. G. Master.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit the following report.

There are eight lodges in this District, all of which I have visited the past year except two, and have found them in a flourishing and healthy condition.

I have received returns from all these lodges to April 1st, with the fees, amounting to \$177.48, including initiations and the annual fees, which I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer and taken his receipt for the same.

The two lodges alluded to were King Solomon's, at Waldoborough, and Bristol, at Bristol, which I was prevented from visiting, owing to the extremely bad traveling; but I engaged two good brethren living in the vicinity of those lodges, viz: Bro. S. B. Dockham to visit King Solomon's, and Bro. E. W. Stetson to visit Bristol; which duty they performed and made report to me, which was highly satisfactory.

I examined the records and by-laws, and found them all in excellent order.

I found harmony and brotherly love prevailing in these several lodges, with a strong desire to comply with all the requisitions of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1856.

HENRY CLARK, *D. D. G. Master.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District of Maine, asks leave to submit his annual report.

The Fifth District has been divided the past year, and five lodges taken off and made into a new District, viz: Northern Star, Somerset, Key-Stone, Maine, and Blue Mountain Lodges, District No. 10. Two lodges have also been taken from the Third and Fourth, and annexed to this District, which makes the Fifth now a very convenient District.

There are now nine working lodges in this District, one of which has resumed work within the year, after lying dormant for thirty years. This lodge was annexed to this District in December last, and I was not informed of it until the last of the month, and my business was such that I could not visit it until this Spring. I found them anxious to do right, and they were on the whole, doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

I have visited all the lodges in this District twice, except Waterville and Village, and some of them more. I have distributed all the necessary blanks to the several lodges under my superintendence, as I have received them from the Grand Secretary; and have given all the instruction in the Work and Lectures that time would permit. In fact, I spent the time while visiting the lodges, very pleasantly to myself, and I hope with profit to them as well as pleasure. All the lodges have made their returns up to April 1, 1856. Whole number of members, 383; initiations during the year, 80; fees to the Grand

Lodge, \$124.86; all of which I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer, and he has signed duplicate receipts therefor.

Masonry is prosperous and in a very healthy condition in this District generally, and the brethren seem to be actuated by the spirit of Friendship and Brotherly Love in all their masonic intercourse with each other and with the world.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1856.

STEPHEN WEBBER, *D. D. G. Master.*

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, asks leave to report—

That there are nine lodges in the District, viz:—Amity, at Camden; Phoenix, at Belfast; Mount Hope, at Hope; King David's, at Lincolnville; Mariner's, at Searsport; Howard, at Frankfort; Unity, at Freedom; St. John's, at Rockport; and Star in the West, at Unity. Two of these are working under dispensation, viz: Star in the West, at Unity, and St. John's at Rockport. All of these I have visited once, and some several times. I have distributed all necessary blanks to the several lodges under my superintendence, as I have received them from the Grand Secretary; have installed the officers elect of three lodges, and have given such instruction as I thought proper, so far as time and opportunity would admit. I find the lodges and brethren in general, well united.

Number of members, 335. Number initiated the past year, 63.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Portland, May 1, 1856.

JOHN GLOVER, *D. D. G. Master.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, asks leave to report:

That there are twelve working lodges within this District, one of which, St. John's, at Bangor, is under dispensation; and all of which excepting Pioneer, at Plantation, No. 11, Mechanic's, at Orono, and St. John's, at Bangor, I have visited once, and several of them twice or more, during the past year. R. W.

Jabez True, Deputy Grand Master, visited Mechanic's Lodge on my behalf, in February last. Pioneer Lodge is located so far away that I have not found it convenient to make it an official visit, nor have I been able to find any brother traveling in that direction, whom I could deputize to perform that duty. I have distributed all the blanks and documents furnished me by the Grand Secretary, among the several lodges within the District.

I have found, in visiting the lodges, but two out of the twelve, fully acquainted with the Work and Lectures, as authorized by the Grand Lodge. Most of the lodges appear to be enjoying a healthy prosperity. The hall of Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport, was partially destroyed by fire early in last winter, in consequence of which, their meetings and work have been suspended until recently. They have now resumed their meetings regularly.

Pacific Lodge, at Exeter, has, the past winter, fitted up a new and convenient hall, which was to have been duly consecrated on the 22d of February last, had the weather and traveling permitted.

All of the twelve lodge have made their returns up to April 1st.

The whole number of members in this District is 436. Initiations during the past year, 62. Amount of fees to the Grand Lodge, \$115.00. This sum I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1856.

E. B. AVERILL, *D. D. G. Master.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District, would ask leave to report—

That there are three lodges in that District, namely, Felicity, No. 19, at Bucksport; Lygonia, No. 40, at Ellsworth; and Rising Sun, No. 70, at Orland. All of these I have visited once, and most of them thrice, in the course of the season; installed their officers, by request; examined their records and by-laws, and found them in good condition, and received their returns, together with their lodge dues, amounting to the sum of Forty-five Dollars, twelve and a half cents.

All which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1856.

SAMUEL CARTER, *D. D. G. Master.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of said District, asks leave to make his annual report.

He has attended to the duties of the office which he had the honor to receive by appointment from the Most Worshipful John Miller, Grand Master of the State of Maine, and has the pleasure to say that peace, prosperity and brotherly love prevail among all the lodges, and a general desire to venerate the ancient landmarks and usages of the institution; that the several members maintain a respectable character, within and without the lodges; no cause of discipline has been reported, and no one has been expelled from the Order. The institution is so managed, and such is the general deportment of its members, that Masonry has attained a higher character and standing than heretofore—its light stands higher and shines brighter than before; its influence is seen and felt far and wide, and its character is becoming more known and extensive, so that the community are induced to think there is some good in the institution; and the obsolete idea that Masonry was the work of darkness and the devil is not very prevalent. These facts should cause the fraternity to rejoice and be glad, and to resolve to double their diligence to advance its progress, always remembering that the greatest vigilance is required to advance any good cause; and may all be disposed to do whatever their hands find to do with all their might, looking to the great Architect of the Universe to guide and direct them, praying that he would continue to bless and prosper the Institution, and to extend its influence to earth's remotest bound, so that every brother man, however remote may be his situation, shall come under its salutary influence and be partaker of its benefits; then will come that time predicted, when all shall know the Lord, and every man shall do to his fellow man as he would he should do to him. Then there will be one great united family of man, and all will be free and accepted masons. So mote it be.

I have received the returns and dues of Warren and St. Croix Lodges, which amount to \$27.62, which amount I have forwarded to the Grand Treasurer, by mail.

I have not received the dues from Eastern Lodge, and no return from Washington Lodge.

Agreeably to a dispensation from the M. W. John Miller, Esq., Grand Master of the State of Maine, dated September 16, 1855, I did, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1855, at Lubec, dedicate in due and ancient form, a new and commodious hall, built by the brethren of Washington Lodge, for their use and accommodation. It is a very handsome and convenient hall, standing on their own land, and reflects much credit on the brethren for their enterprise and spirited exertions.

All communications made to me intended for the Grand Lodge, or for the several subordinate lodges, have been duly attended to, and documents and blanks from time to time received, have been distributed; a new supply will be wanted, particularly diplomas.

Being unable to visit all the lodges in this District, I appointed some suitable brothers to perform that duty, some of whom have made their reports, which are hereunto annexed and constitute a part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1856.

J. C. TALBOT, *D. D. G. Master.*

MILLTOWN, March 19, 1856.

HON. J. C. TALBOT.

Dear Sir:—Yours was received. I should have written you before; but owing to the bad traveling and storms, I have not been able to visit the lodge until Monday evening last. I examined the work and find the lodge is endeavoring to work in conformity to the recommendation of the Grand Lodge at the annual communication last May. The records of the lodge appear to be correctly kept; and I trust that St. Croix Lodge will endeavor to live up to the true principles of Masonry, so that she may be a shining light in the grand constellation of Freemasonry. The present officers are—W. John Manning, Master; Sumner T. Waldron, S. Warden; C. F. Washburn, Junior Warden; E. N. Harris, Secretary; F. Williams, Treasurer; Wm. McHenry, Tyler; Alex. Gilmore, Sen. Deacon; James Simpson, Jun. Deacon.

I have not put the names of the officers in proper form, so I will give you the names of the Stewards, which are,—A. S. Townsend and Edward Guest.

If any other information is wanted, please write and I will attend to it with pleasure.

I am, yours truly,

M. HASTINGS.

EASTPORT, February 27, 1856.

R. W. J. C. TALBOT.

Agreeably to your request I have visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, and beg leave to make the following report:

The by-laws are the same as when you last visited the lodge, and are strictly in accordance with the requirements of the M. W. G. Lodge and the principles and usages of the Fraternity. The records have been kept in a regular and systematic style, and are all correct. I would here state that the lodge was visited last Fall by Bro. Dockham, who had been appointed by the Grand Lodge as Grand Lecturer, from whom we got the revised Work and Lectures; and I am happy to say, that the officers have qualified themselves, and discharge their duties correctly and promptly. This lodge is in a flourishing condition and are constantly adding to their number those whom I trust will prove

worthy brethren and be an honor to the Institution. I regret that it was not convenient for you to make us a visit, personally.

I remain, yours respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN L. BOWMAN, *P. Master.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District, asks leave to submit the following report:

This is a new District, composed of five lodges, viz: Maine, No. 20; Northern Star, No. 28; Somerset, No. 34; Blue Mountain, No. 67; and Key-Stone, No. 80. I have distributed the doings of the Grand Lodge and the necessary blanks to the several lodges. I have visited all the lodges in the District in the course of the year, and found them in a sound and healthy condition. Brotherly love and harmony prevail, and I found a general disposition to keep up the "ancient landmarks" of masonry, and guard well its portals.

The lodges in this District are all in a flourishing condition, excepting Northern Star, which sensibly feels the loss of many worthy brothers, who are now members of Key-Stone Lodge. I found the brethren rather desponding, but endeavored to encourage them, as I could see nothing discouraging in their situation. They own a convenient lodge room, decent regalia and furniture, and have about four hundred and fifty dollars in funds. They are rather "rusty," but have abundant talent to perfect themselves in the work and lectures.

None of the lodges have a special Charity Fund, but consider all their funds charity funds, except what is absolutely necessary for lodge expenses.

The lodges have adopted the work and lectures as approved by the Grand Lodge, except Northern Star and Somerset. I recommended to them to employ a Grand Lecturer, as they both had abundant funds for that purpose.

I do not learn that they, as yet, have taken any steps to inform themselves in the approved work and lectures.

Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Wilton, returns thirty-three members. Initiated seven. Rejected two.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson. No return.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, at Skowhegan, returns fifty-nine members. Initiated five. Resident Master Masons, not members of any lodge, twenty-two.

Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips, returns twenty-six members. Initiated five.

Key-Stone Lodge, at Solon, returns thirty-seven members. Initiated eight.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WILLARD, *D. D. G. Master.*

LIST OF LODGES
 SUBORDINATE TO THE
GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
AND OF THEIR OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED APRIL 1, 1856.

Portland, 1, Portland. Chartered March 30, 1769. Henry C. Lovell, M; Joseph Fowler, SW; Nath'l L. Purinton, JW; Cyrus Cummings, CHAP; Samuel Chase, Jr., TR; Moses Dodge, S; Charles F. King, SD; Charles Sampson, JD; H. B. Brown, SS; Daniel Stevens, JS; Samuel Bryant, SENT; Isaac Davis, T. Stated meetings, second Monday in each month. Annual Election, at the stated meeting in November.

Warren, 2, East Machias. Chartered 1778. John F. Harris, M; F. L. Talbot, SW; Elijah Hall, JW; Charles H. Talbot, TR; H. A. Raymond, S; Charles H. Sevey, SD; Joel W. Kingsley, JD; John D. Sargent, MAR; John M. Jenks, SS; H. L. Hill, JS; Charles Townsend, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Chartered June 1, 1792. Daniel K. Kennedy, M; Calvin R. Haraden, SW; George Scott, JW; Erastus Foote, Jr., CHAP; Joseph W. Taggart, TR; Silas W. Robinson, S; John Topham, SD; Sullivan Wright, JD; William Lowell, MAR; Job L. White, SS; Andrew Haraden, JS; Alden Bailey, T. Stated meetings, Thursday evening preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Hancock 4, Castine. Charter surrendered.

Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Chartered March 16, 1796. F. J. Day, M; Hiram Fuller, SW; George W. Perkins, JW; Orlando Currier, TR; Daniel Russell, S; Franklin Glazier, Jr., SD; Anderson J. Lynn, JD; George H. Nye, SS; Benjamin F. Meservey, JS; Ira Cass, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in November.

Amity, 6, Camden. Chartered March 10, 1801. George W. Glover, M; E.

G. Knight, SW; Caleb Thomas, JW; Benjamin Crabtree, TR; Joseph G. Mirick, S; George T. Crabtree, SD; Robert W. Jacobs, JD; Samuel Chase, MAR; Samuel Kirk, SS; Marshall P. Glover, JS; Josiah Barbour, T. Stated meetings, Friday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Eastern, 7, Eastport. Chartered 1801. Samuel Kyle, M; J. D. White, SW; C. L. Tuttle, JW; Charles Bugbee, CHAP; Gideon Stickney, TR; Nathaniel Noyes, S; E. S. Corey, SD; R. B. Patterson, JD; Richard P. Bates, MAR; Joseph B. Buck, SS; James Macormich, JS; James Waide, T. Stated meetings, first Monday in each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

United, 8, Brunswick. Chartered, December 14, 1801. George W. Chase, M; John R. Haley, SW; Joseph Stetson, JW; Joseph Hutchinson, CHAP; Richard Greenleaf, TR; William Baker, S; Charles Crosman, SD; Chas. E. Owen, JD; F. H. Weymouth, MAR; Abraham Kincaid, SS; A. J. Booker, JS; Moses M. Marsh, Tyler. Stated meetings, third Tuesday in each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Saco, 9, Saco. Chartered June 16, 1802. Timothy J. Murray, M; Edward P. Burnham, SW; William Hobson, JW; Joseph Stevens, TR; James H. Pillsbury, S; Andrew Hobson, Jr., SD; Joseph Milliken, JD; Mark Prime, MAR; William Andrews, SS; Moses Lowell, JS; Leander Bryant, T. Stated meetings, first and third Wednesdays of each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in May.

Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Chartered September 16, 1802. Alpheus Lyon, M; Gustavus F. Sargent, SW; Jeremiah Fenno, JW; Caleb D. Pillsbury, CHAP; Joseph C. Stevens, TR; George W. Snow, S; Silas Alden, SD; Owen Moran, JD; William H. Mills, MAR; Augustus Silber, SS; Heiman P. Spitz, JS; Simeon Everton, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Charter surrendered.

Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Chartered June 13, 1803. T. H. Weymouth, M; John Jumper, SW; George W. Plummer, JW; Benjamin W. Merrill, TR; Moses Plummer, S; John Preble, SD; Solomon A. Plummer, JD; George W. Bailey, SS; Charles M. Allen, JS; Peltiah Lyon, T. Stated meetings Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in November.

Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Chartered March 12, 1804. George Small, M; Asa Warren, SW; George S. Farnsworth, JW; George Peirce, TR; Samuel Andrews, 2d, S; John Kilborn, SD; David Fowler, JD; Abram M. Savage, MAR; Abner Smith, SS; William T. Kilburn, JS; John Bernal, T. Stated meetings, Monday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.

- Solar, 14, Bath. Chartered September 10, 1804. David R. Wylie, M; John Mathews, SW; J. T. Furber, JW; John Dearing, CHAP; Davis Hatch, TR; John P. Allen, S; Malcom McQuarrie, SD; John H. McLellan, JD; Richard R. Smith, MAR; John G. Robinson, SS; Charles W. Potter, JS; John Young, T. Stated meetings, first Thursday in each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Chartered September 10, 1805. O. J. Fernald, M; E. B. Hinkley, SW; George F. Carr, JW; Robert Walsh, TR; B. A. Lowell, S; A. J. Benner, SD; T. R. Hewett, JD; William Hodgkins, SS; John McDonald, JS; Thomas Dunn, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.
- St. George's, 16, Warren. Chartered March 10, 1806. Stephen B. Dockham, M; Alden M. Wetherbee, SW; James Kirkpatrick, JW; Wm H. Wetherbee, TR; Alexander Crawford, S; James Teague, SD; Dennis Merrick, JD; J. W. Richmond, MAR; Allen McLaughlin, SS; John C. Crawford, JS; George Kirk, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in November.
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Chartered June 10, 1806. Stevens Smith, M; A. P. Stinson, SW; George Haslet, JW; Cha's Fobes, TR; Ira Berry, S; Warren Phillips, SD; Stephen Berry, JD; John F. Purinton, MAR; I. C. Nesmith, SS; Thomas Richardson, JS. Stated meetings, first Wednesday in each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Chartered September 14, 1807. George W. Millett, M; Benjamin Greely, SW; Ceylon Watson, JW; James W. Ford, CHAP; Jonathan Blake, TR; Benjamin G. Barrows, S; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., SD; Geo. Jackson, JD; David F. Noyes, MAR; Samuel Freeman, Jr., SS; Thomas H. Kelley, Jr., JS; Isaiah M. Burnell, T. Stated meetings, Thursday of the week in which the moon fulls. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Chartered March 14, 1809. David C. Homer, M; Thomas B. Emery, SW; William H. Chase, JW; Samuel Carter, TR; James B. Parker, S; James B. McKinley, SD; Horace P. Fifield, JD; Thaddeus B. Hawley, SS; Elijah P. Emerson, JS; Samuel Dorri, T. Stated meetings, Monday evening preceding full moon. Annual election, first Tuesday in December.
- Maine, 20, Wilton. Chartered June 13, 1809. James C. Harper, M; Albert Bailey, SW; Sumner B. Walker, JW; Robert Goodenow, TR; John H. Willard, S; Daniel Daisey, SD; Reuel B. Fuller, JD; Joseph G. Hoyt, SS; Charles A. Watson, JS; Joseph L. Brown, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday of the week of full moon. Annual election, at stated meeting in
- Oriental Star, 21, North Livermore. Chartered June 13, 1811. Reuel Wash-

burn, M; Peter T. Hathaway, SW; Evander W. Leonard, JW; Moses Stone and Geo. Bates, CHAP's; Otis Pray, TR; Gideon Ellis, S; John D. Hodge, SD; Ephraim T. Stetson, JD; John B. Marrow, MAR; Daniel Austin, SS; Orin R. Stetson, JS; Ebenezer Hinds, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.

York, 22, Kennebunk. Chartered March 13, 1813. Orin Kimball, M; Alvah Cook, SW; George B. Littlefield, JW; Stephen Perkins, TR; Alfred Littlefield, S; A. W. Mendum, SD; John T. Brown, JD; Elbridge G. Stevens, MAR; Ebenezer Hodge, SS; Richard C. Raynes, JS; Alvah J. Rideout, T. Stated meetings, Monday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Freeport, 23, Freeport. Chartered in 1815. John Collins, M; Samuel Thing, SW; William A. Mitchell, JW; Davis Randall, CHAP; William R. Kendall, TR; James M. Smythe, S; John L. Kelsey, SD; William M. Curtis, JD; R. R. Kendall, MAR; William P. Rogers, SS; Hiram B. Tuttle, JS; Joseph Dillingham, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Chartered October 16, 1828. Cornelius Hinds, M; Alden D. Chase, SW; Samuel H. Walker, JW; William O. Poor, CHAP; Timothy Chase, TR; Timothy Thorndike, S; John Esten, SD; William Holt, JD; Joseph S. Noyes, MAR; H. F. Jones, SS; A. J. Macomber, JS; Ezekiel Burgess, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election at the stated meeting in January.

Temple, 25, Winthrop. Not working, but retains its charter.

Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Chartered September 16, 1817. Geo. W. Tincker, M; A. H. Cheney, SW; J. C. Adams, JW; Rufus H. Stinchfield, CHAP; Moses Merrill, TR; William Mosely, S; Convers Purington, SD; Samuel Donnell, JD; Hugh Curtis, MAR; Harmon Jaques, SS; Nathan Varnum, JS; William H. Wood, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Adoniram 27, Limington. Chartered September 9, 1818. John B. Sweat, M; Isaac H. Libby, SW; William Dimock, JW; Charles F. Osborn, CHAP; Moses E. Sweat, TR; Arthur McArthur, S; James McArthur, SD; Henry P. Waldron, JD; Benjamin C. Libby, MAR; John Falls, SS; Joshua S. Boothby, JS; Thomas Lord, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Northern Star, 28, Anson. No return.

Tranquil, 29, Danville. Chartered May 20, 1847. Augustus Callahan, M; Albert H. Small, SW; Chas. C. Niebuhr, JW; Jacob Herrick, TR; Joseph Pearson Gill, S; Alonzo Andrews, SD; Edwin R. Smith, JD; John G. Cook, SS; William W. Wood, JS; Albert Larrabee, T. Stated meetings,

Wednesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Blazing Star, 30, Rumford. Chartered March 11, 1819. William Frost, M; David H. Farnum, SW; I. A. Putnam, JW; Elbridge G. Dunn, CHAP; David Kimball, TR; James N. Brickett, S; Aaron J. Abbott, SD; James M. Dolloff, JD; Elijah Bartlett, SS; Hiram Bartlett, JS; Farnum Abbott, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.

Union, 31, Union. Charter arrested.

Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Chartered in 1820. Thomas Briery, M; Daniel C. Palmer, SW; James M. Colson, JW; James W. Hanson, CHAP; J. T. Smart, TR; R. B. Caldwell, S; Charles H. Davis, SD; Moody Palmer, JD; J. D. Warren, MAR; A. A. Luce, SS; Nathaniel M. Neal, JS; John Brown, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in April.

Waterville, 33, Waterville. Chartered June 27, 1820. Josiah H. Drummond, M; Charles M. Morse, SW; Edwin S. Bradford, JW; Calvin Gardiner, CHAP; Jeremiah Arnold, TR; Edward H. Piper, S; Edward G. Hoog, S; Charles O. Safford, JD; William A. Caffrey, MAR; Edward G. Meader, SS; William A. Wales, JS; Stephen Tozier, T. Stated meetings, Monday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Chartered January 11, 1821. Benjamin P. Pearson, M; Darius Daggett, SW; A. D. Murray, JW; D. Knowlton, CHAP; John Whitten, TR; Joseph Philbrick, S; Paoli H. Steward, SD; Francis Seveno, JD; Abraham Wyman, MAR; James Pratt, SS; James Frost, JS; John P. Boies, T. Stated meetings, Monday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Chartered July 30, 1821. Elias G. Hedge, M; Geo. S. Mulliken, SW; Melvin Pillsbury, JW; Moses E. Hamlen, TR; Benjamin C. Robinson, S; Amasa Kelley, SD; Freeman W. Albee, JD; George W. Jones, MAR; Ezra I. Wall, SS; Wolf Joseph, JS; Joshua Rollins, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in November.

Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Chartered October 11, 1821. Gad Hitchcock, M; O. A. Hill, SW; Samuel Gooding, JW; Otis Brown, CHAP; Mathias Allen, TR; George E. Holyoke, S; John E. Brooks, SD; William Seabury, JD; R. L. Storer, MAR; George Bruce, SS; John Gurney, JS; Enoch Young, T. Stated meetings, on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.

Washington, 37, Lubec. Chartered, January 24, 1822. John C. Talbot, Jr., M; Levi Caswell, SW; George T. Hunter, JW; John S. Peckham, CHAP;

Joseph Sumner, TR; C. W. Ring, S; Samuel Starbird, SD; William J. Goodwin, JD; S. H. Kimball, MAR; Salathiel Nickerson, SS; James Hamilton, JS; John Davidson, T. Stated meetings, first Wednesday in each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.

Harmony, 38, Gorham. Chartered January 24, 1822. Merrill Thomas, M; Thomas J. Hasty, SW; Jonas Raymond, JW; John L. Ashby, CHAP; Dan Carpenter, TR; Christopher Way, S; J. I. Stephens, SD; A. M. Benson, JD; Humphrey Cousins, MAR; George W. Lowell, SS; Edmund Libby, JS; George L. Darling, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Chartered January 24, 1822. George Cutler, M; John Martin, Jr., SW; Winkworth S. Allen, JW; J. F. Wetherell, CHAP; Isaiah Lincoln, TR; Josiah Crosby, S; Charles Leighton, Jr., SD; John M. Mitchell, JD; Russell L. Merrill, SS; Cyrus Foss, JS; Joseph Shepherd, T. Stated meetings, Monday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Chartered April 16, 1822. Daniel P. Lake, M; Benjamin F. Thomas, SW; Charles H. Burton, JW; Seth Padelford, TR; William Somerby, S; Israel M. Clay, SD; Albert G. Brooks, JD; William Hunnawill, MAR; Isaiah Blaisdel, SS; George E. Smith, JS; John S. Ober, T. Stated meetings, on or preceding full moon every month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.

Morning Star, 41, Litchfield. Charter surrendered.

Freedom, 42, Limerick. Chartered January 14, 1823. William Cobb, M; Aaron N. Bradbury, SW; George Roberts, JW; Robert Cole, TR; Gilman Lougee, S; Simeon S. Hasty, SD; Samuel B. Philpot, JD; Oliver Miles, SS; Isaiah P. Winslow, JS; Abner Libby, 2d, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in February.

Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Chartered January 14, 1823. Daniel A. Campbell, M; Thomas Dearing, SW; Peabody Simmons, JW; H. C. Tilton, CHAP; William Hitchcock, TR; Isaac Chapman, S; V. B. Oakes, SD; J. W. David, JD; Hiram Hatch, MAR; Benjamin E. Lombard, SS; George A. Miller, JS; E. R. Kennedy, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Chartered October 28, 1823. William H. Stinchfield, M; Edward Nason, SW; John S. Sampson, JW; Abner Ford, TR; Russell Kittredge, S; William E. Gould, SD; Isaac Leonard, JD; David Shepherd, SS; T. Sargent, Jr., JS; Samuel V. Millet, T. Stated meetings, Friday on or before full moon. Election, at the stated meeting on or preceding St. John the Evangelist's day.

Central, 45, China. Chartered April 18, 1824. Charles Taylor, M; Mark

- Rollins, Jr., SW; Daniel W. Griffin, JW; Alfred Fletcher, TR; O. W. Washburn, S; John T. Maine, SD; Perry Gilman, JD; Alvah Marden, MAR; F. McLaughlin, SS; J. P. Perkins, JS; W. M. Maxfield, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Charter renewed May 29, 1845. John Manning, M; S. T. Waldron, SW; C. F. Washburn, JW; Francis Williams, TR; E. N. Harris, S; Alexander Gilmore, SD; James Simpson, JD; A. S. Townsend, SS; Edward Guest, JS; William McHenry, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, December 27th.
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Chartered January 13, 1826. Frederick D. Edgerly, M; Francis A. Small, SW; Charles A. Shaw, JW; Seth S. Fairfield, TR; Barnabas E. Cutter, S; John H. Burnham, SD; Francis Atkinson, JD; Thomas K. Lane, MAR; Esreff H. Banks, SS; Abel H. Jellison, JS; William Burnham, T. Stated meetings, on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Chartered May 20, 1850. John Vosmus, M; Emery O. Bean, SW; Asa Gile, JW; Otis H. Johnson, CHAP; David Smith, TR; Dana B. Fogg, S; Iras S. Chapman, SD; Matthew Hayward, JD; Oliver Bean, MAR; Franklin Bean, SS; Jarvis Nolin, JS; John E. Varney, T. Stated meetings, Saturday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Chartered in 1826. Peleg H. Tracy, M; George W. Clark, SW; John Benson, JW; Benjamin D. Small, CHAP; Thomas Clark, TR; Benjamin F. Furber, S; Nathan L. Hayden, SD; James O. Tracy, JD; Henry W. Towle, MAR; John J. Pillsbury, SS; John B. Prescott, JS; George W. Prescott, T. Stated meetings, Thursday on or preceding each full moon. Annual election, first Monday in January.
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Chartered July 18, 1826. John C. Moody, M; Maynard Sumner, SW; Orrin P. Mitchell, JW; Joseph O. Skinner, S CHAP; Richard Walker, J CHAP; Constant Rankin, TR; Charles N. Germaine, S; John L. Stevens, SD; Benjamin B. Bean, JD; William H. Titcomb, MAR; Lewis M. True, SS; Thomas B. Glover, JS; Lewis Richardson, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Charter restored, 1856. Benjamin F. Parks, M; Abner Oakes, SW; George H. Wakefield, SW; Josiah Paul, TR; John N. Goodwin, S; George B. Sawyer, SD; William A. Cromwell, JD; O. K. Grant, MAR; John H. Sanders, SS; Dennis Ferguson, JS; Sewell McDaniel, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon.
- Mosaic, 52, Dover. Chartered July 16, 1827. Sands Bailey, M; Edward P.

Edes, sw; Samuel M. Sewall, JW; Caleb G. Robbins, CHAP; Luther Chamberlain, TR; William Paine, s; Charles M. Buck, SD; David P. Robinson, JD; Bradman A. Turner, MAR; Charles R. Kendall, ss; Wm. McComb, JS; C. M. Cobb, T. Stated meetings, Thursday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Rural, 53, Sidney. Charter surrendered.

Vassalborough, 54, Vassalborough. Chartered May 9, 1827. John Homans, M; J. E. Wing, sw; Hiram Pishon, JW; Cyrus Phenix, CHAP; Timothy Rowell, TR; Edward Gray, s; J. Edwin Wing, SD; Henry M. Pishon, JD; Israel Donham, MAR; William P. Whitehouse, ss; Jonathan Cross, JS; George W. Hussey, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Fraternal, 55, Alfred. No Return—Officers reported by the D. D. G. Master. Joshua Herrick, M; Edward Chase, sw; Hiram N. Tripp, JW; Albert Locke, TR; William Trafton, s; B. J. Herrick, SD; Abial Farnham, JD; John Trafton, T.

Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Chartered January 23, 1828. Levi P. Sawyer, M; Joseph Bennett, sw; Marshall S. Gray, JW; William F. Davis, TR; Francis L. Rice, s; Wm. Pingree, SD; Dominicus G. Tarbox, JD; Sewall Fly, MAR; William Allen, ss; Richard H. Bean, JS; Foster Trumbull, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Charter surrendered and lost.

Unity, 58, Freedom. Chartered May 15, 1828. James Weed, M; Harrison McDonald, sw; William B. Leach, JW; Josiah Brown, CHAP; George Ranlet, TR; Nathaniel E. Keene, s; Jonathan H. Fuller, SD; Thomas R. Clement, JD; William Stevenson, MAR; Wm. Murray, ss; Wm. Nash, JS; Ivory Lord, T. Stated meetings, Thursday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.

Mount Hope, 59, Hope. Chartered May 5, 1848. John Lermond, M; John G. Fish, sw; G. M. Blackinton, Jr., JW; Moses G. Metcalf, TR; Henry Hobbs, SEC; Josiah Hobbs, SD; Joseph Robbins, JD; G. M. Blackinton, MAR; John T. Collins, ss; Samuel Crabtree, JS; Church Fish, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in February.

Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Chartered February 23, 1848. John H. Smith, M; Ira Wallace, sw; James F. Ellis, JW; I. C. Knowlton, CHAP; Hiram Smith, TR; Solomon Moulton, s; Henry Moor, SD; Wm. Kingsley, JD; Opefiar Pearson, MAR; Mark W. Gammon, ss; William S. Lee, JS; Joseph Moulton, T. Stated meetings, on Monday eve preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.

King Solomon's, 61, Waldoborough. Chartered May 4, 1849. Cyrus C. At-

well, M; William Eugley, SW; William Bearce, JW; Thomas Genthner, TR; John Balch, S; Lewis S. Soule, SD; M. M. Rawson, JD; Henderson E. Miller, SS; John W. Tebbetts, JS; Charles Vannah, T. Stated meetings, Friday on or before full moon. Annual election, December 27.

King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Chartered June 30, 1850. Minot Crehore, M; David Howe, SW; Joseph Brewster, JW; Israel Decrow, TR; Henry Crehore, S; Austin D. Knight, SD; David B. Decrow, JD; Amos Pendleton, MAR; George M. Bragg, SS; James Perry, JS; Orlando Stevens, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in February.

Richmond, 63, Richmond. Chartered May, 1850. Jonathan S. Chapman, M; D. W. C. Chamberlain, SW; James M. Kelley, JW; Zina H. Blair, CHAP; William A. Ramsdell, TR; Abiel Avery, S; George H. Theobald, SD; Elias H. Witham, JD; Daniel Clark, Jr., MAR; Otis Whitney, SS; George W. Flynt, JS; Henry W. Lawson, T. Stated meetings, Monday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.

Pacific, 64, Exeter. Chartered May 12, 1851. David Barker, M; Nathaniel E. Brown, SW; William Southard, JW; Thomas Atkins, CHAP; Nathaniel Barker, TR; Joshua Palmer, S; John Whitney, SD; Charles Butters, JD; William Wadley, MAR; Roland T. Pomroy, SS; Jonathan Hill, JS; Hazen Eastman, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday P. M. on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Mystic, 65, Hampden. Chartered March 1, 1851. R. K. Stetson, M; J. Hill, SW; D. Crockett, JW; E. J. Dudley, TR; J. H. Stuart, S; F. H. Phipps, SD; E. A. Harding, JD; G. A. Curtis, MAR; D. S. Stone, SS; J. Crosby, Jr., JS; S. S. Garland, T. Stated meetings, third Tuesday in each month. Annual election, last Tuesday in December.

Mechanics', 66, Orono. Chartered May 12, 1851. William E. Jones, M; Henry H. Brackett, SW; Peleg T. Whitney, JW; L. P. Rand, CHAP; E. P. Treat, TR; Thos. W. Millan, S; David McMillan, SD; Thomas J. Drew, JD; Hiram Joy, MAR; O. P. Merryman, SS; David Lord, JS; Abel Moore, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Semi-annual elections, June 24th, and December 27th.

Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Chartered May 10, 1852. Curtis Smith, M; Henry L. Whitcomb, SW; Sylvanus Robbins, JW; Silas B. Brackett, CHAP; Ephraim Rand, TR; H. W. Dow, S; Jonathan Cushman, SD; P. Newman, JD; Seward Dill, MAR; Samuel A. Blanchard, SS; A. H. Hankerson, JS; Timothy Perkins, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday eve nearest the full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in November.

Mariners', 68, Searsport. Chartered October 25, 1851. Albert H. Barnes, M; Eliab Stevens, SW; Marlboro Packard, JW; James Field, CHAP; Al-

pheus Field, TR; Charles H. Whitney, S; Isaac N. Harriman, SD; Otis D. Black, JD; Peter Sweetser, MAR; Daniel S. Simpson, SS; Benjamin Pace, JS; Thomas N. Park, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in May.

Howard, 69, Frankfort. Chartered March, 1853. H. G. Morgan, M; H. A. Aery, SW; George Dunham, JW; E. H. Small, CHAP; J. Clark, TR; W. R. Bell, S; Edward H. Hopkins, SD; John Wright, JD; Richard Trevett, MAR; Edward Bolon, SS; Job Lord, JS; Otis C. Couillard, T. Stated meetings, Friday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Steep Falls, 70, Standish. Charter revoked.

Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Chartered October 18, 1852. Nathan Emerson, M; Jesse Gardner, SW; Henry W. Gott, JW; David B. Byther, CHAP; Stillman Cotton, TR; David B. Byther, S; John R. Wardwell, SD; Elijah Partridge, JD; William Oakes, MAR; William W. French, SS; William W. Saunders, JS; Benjamin C. Saunders, T. Stated meetings, first Tuesday in each month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in October.

Pioneer, 72, Plantation No. 11. Chartered May 5, 1854. Joseph Pollard, M; Ira D. Fish, SW; Eben Trafton, JW; David N. Rogers, TR; Rufus G. Kalloch, S; Ansel T. Mooers, SD; Andrew J. Flint, JD; Elbridge G. Duke, SS; William Goding, JS; Charles S. Thurston, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, first Monday in August.

Tyrian, 73, Minot. Chartered January 21, 1853. D. P. Atwood, M; S. B. Hutchins, SW; Josiah Carr, JW; R. H. Ford, CHAP; Tristram Dural, TR; W. W. Knight, S; A. Golderman, SD; Charles Hackett, JD; Lorenzo Edgcomb, MAR; Solomon Atwood, SS; Elias Moor, JS; George Moor, T. Stated meetings, Thursday on or before full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Bristol, 74, Bristol. Chartered March 1, 1853. James H. Varney, M; James Myers, SW; Silas Woodbury, JW; Hiram Murphy, CHAP; James Erskine, TR; James Varney, S; George H. Muchmore, SD; B. E. Etheridge, JD; David Day, MAR; Henry C. Hatch, SS; Abel C. Huston, JS; B. F. Jahn, T. Stated meetings, Monday preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Chartered May 5, 1854. A. T. C. Dodge, M; B. F. W. Kimball, SW; Lewis H. Porter, JW; Samuel Butman, CHAP; W. S. McNelly, TR; F. D. Jenkins, S; Daniel Stone, SD; P. L. Wentworth, JD; J. L. Drake, MAR; W. R. Soper, SS; S. S. Hackett, JS; Asa Heath, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in January.

Arundel, 76, Kennebunk Port. Chartered June 26, 1854. Samuel Pope, M;

- Woodbury Goodwin, SW; Clark Peterson, JW; Charles Andrews, CHAP; Charles Goodwin, TR; H. H. Chadbourne, S; James H. Tripp, SD; Jas. Cameron, JD; John F. Mason, MAR; James L. Cole, SS; Alison B. Huff, JS; John S. Davis, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in February.
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Dispensation dated August 16, 1855. Acting officers. Benjamin Richardson, M; Andrew Tarr, SW; Levi B. Wyman, JW; Samuel G. Rich, TR; William A. Spear, S; James L. Wilson, SD; Nicholas Tucker, JD; Collin McRae, SS; Nathaniel Galley, JS; Nathaniel G. Richardson, T. Stated meetings, on or preceding full moon every month.
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Dispensation dated July 4, 1854. Acting officers. Bailes Atkinson, M; T. J. Sherman, SW; L. T. Reynolds, JW; Patrick McAbe, TR; Lewis L. Wadsworth, Jr., S; Thomas Wilson, SD; Alexander Cameron, JD; T. W. Sherman, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon. Annual election, on St. John's day in December.
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Chartered October 14, 1854. T. K. Osgood, M; J. Gatchell, SW; G. W. Palmer, JW; Z. Colby, TR; T. H. McLain, S; Wm Farrow, SD; S. H. Burpee, JD; E. A. Snow, SS; J. R. Richardson, JS; C. H. Cables, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday evening preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in September.
- Key-Stone, 80, Solon. Chartered December 16, 1854. O. R. Bacheller, M; Isaac W. Adams, SW; Elbridge G. Savage, JW; G. W. Fargo, CHAP; Joel Colby, TR; John Pierce, S; Simon Maynard, SD; Joshua G. Thompson, JD; Moses W. Burnham, MAR; Edward Paul, SS; Samuel Curtis, JS; Charles Crymble, T. Stated meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon. Annual election, at the stated meeting in June.
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Chartered May 3, 1855. William P. Preble, Jr., M; Franklin Fox, SW; John B. Fillebrown, JW; Daniel Winslow, TR; Alfred M. Burton, S; Rufus H. Hinkley, SD; Asa F. Woodman, JD; F. A. Quinby, MAR; John Dain, SS; Hermann Kotzschmar, JS. Stated meetings, third Wednesday evening in every month. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Dispensation dated October 27, 1855. Acting officers. Austin Sweetland, M; Joshua G. Norwood, SW; H. B. Eaton, JW; P. J. Carleton, S; Oliver Andrews, SD; Andrew M. Annis, JD; Alexander Paschal, SS; John D. Piper, T.
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Dispensation dated February 6, 1856. Acting officers. B. F. Mudgett, M; George Bradley, SW; Warren L. Alden, JW; John T. Harris, TR; James H. Eaton, S; James H. Butler, SD; Daniel Morris, JD; Harris M. Plaisted, SS; Samuel E. Perkins, JS; Simeon Everson, T.
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Dispensation dated July 27, 1855. Acting officers.

Ebenezer Otis, M; S. H. Jackson, SW; John E. Dailey, JW; Charles Stearns, S.

Star in the West, 85, Unity. Dispensation dated May 4, 1855. Acting officers. William McGray, M; Peter G. Jackson, SW; James Connor, JW; J. S. Brown, CHAP; Richard Cornforth, TR; Edmond Murch, S; Nathaniel W. Stetson, SD; Benj. B. Vickery, JD; Amander Rackliff, MAR; John Hussey, SS; William R. Chandler, JS; Hale Parkhurst, T.

Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Chartered March 1, 1856. Geo. Warren, M; Jonas Raymond, SW; John L. Ashby, JW; H. J. Bradbury, CHAP; Samuel T. Raymond, TR; Chas. E. Smith, S; David W. Babb, SD; Lewis P. Warren, JD; Wm. Cox, MAR; John E. Coffin, SS; James Pennell, JS; John Skillings, T. Stated meetings, Tuesday of the week in which the moon fulls. Annual election, at the stated meeting in December.

MASONIC DISTRICTS IN MAINE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9 Saco, Saco. | 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. |
| 22 York, Kennebunk. | 51 St. John's, So. Berwick. |
| 27 Adoniram, Limington. | 55 Fraternal, Alfred. |
| 42 Freedom, Limerick. | 76 Arundel, Ken. Port. |

SECOND DISTRICT.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 13 Oriental, Bridgton. | 30 Blazing Star, Rumford. |
| 18 Oxford, Norway. | 56 Mount Moriah, Denmark. |
| 21 Oriental Star, North Livermore. | 73 Tyrian, Minot. |
| 29 Tranquil, Danville. | |

THIRD DISTRICT.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Portland, Portland. | 23 Freeport, Freeport. |
| 8 United, Brunswick. | 36 Casco, Yarmouth. |
| 12 Cumberland, N. Gloucester. | 38 Harmony, Gorham. |
| 14 Solar, Bath. | 81 Atlantic, Portland. |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. | 86 Temple, Saccarappa. |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. | 61 King Solomon's, Waldoborough. |
| 15 Orient, Thomaston. | 74 Bristol, Bristol. |
| 16 St. George's, Warren. | 79 Rockland, Rockland. |
| 43 Alna, Damariscotta. | 84 Eureka, St. George. |
| 50 Aurora, Rockland. | |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

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|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. | 45 Central, China. |
| 26 Village, Bowdoinham. | 48 Lafayette, Readfield. |
| 32 Hermon, Gardiner. | 54 Vassalborough, Vassalborough. |
| 33 Waterville, Waterville. | 63 Richmond, Richmond. |
| 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. | |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 Amity, Camden. | 68 Mariners', Searsport. |
| 24 Phoenix, Belfast. | 69 Howard, Frankfort. |
| 58 Unity, Freedom. | 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. |
| 59 Mount Hope, Hope. | 85 Star in the West, Unity. |
| 62 King David's, Lincolnville. | |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. | 64 Pacific, Exeter. |
| 39 Penobscot, Dexter. | 65 Mystic, Hampden. |
| 44 Piscataquis, Milo. | 66 Mechanics', Orono. |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, Newport. | 72 Pioneer, Plantation No. 11. |
| 52 Mosaic, Dover. | 75 Plymouth, Plymouth. |
| 60 Star in the East, Old Town. | 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 19 Felicity, Bucksport. | 71 Rising Sun, Orland. |
| 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. | 77 Tremont, Tremont. |

NINTH DISTRICT.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Warren, East Machias. | 46 St. Croix, Calais. |
| 7 Eastern, Eastport. | 78 Crescent, Pembroke. |
| 37 Washington, Lubec. | |

TENTH DISTRICT.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20 Maine, Wilton. | 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. |
| 28 Northern Star, North Anson. | 80 Key-Stone, Solon. |
| 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. | |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

, INSTALLED MAY 2, 1856.

M. W.	JABEZ TRUE,	Grand Master,	Bangor
R. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master,	Belfast
"	ISAAC DOWNING,	Senior Gr. Warden,	Kennebunk
"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	Junior Grand Warden,	Portland
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording G. Secretary,	Portland
"	CHARLES B. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary,	Portland
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain,	Portland
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" "	Baldwin
"	CALEB D. PILLSBURY,	" "	Bangor
"	O. J. FERNALD,	" "	Thomaston
"	HORATIO MERRILL,	" "	Portland
W.	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal,	Warren
"	E. G. RAWSON,	Grand Senior Deacon,	Bangor
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Grand Junior Deacon,	Saco
"	OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL,	Grand Steward,	Brunswick
"	THOMAS J. SANBORN,	" "	Portland
"	ELIAS G. HEDGE,	" "	Augusta
"	G. F. SARGENT,	" "	Bangor
"	JOHN BENSON,	Grand Pursuivant,	Newport
"	THURSTIN LIBBY,	" "	Danville
"	FRANKLIN FOX,	Grand Sword Bearer,	Portland
Bro.	JOHN DAIN.	Grand Tyler,	Portland

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W.	WILLIAM KING,*	Bath,	P. G. M.
"	SIMON GREENLEAF,*	Cambridge, Mass., ¹	"
"	WILLIAM SWAN,*	Portland,	"
"	CHARLES FOX,*	"	"
"	SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	"
"	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Brunswick,	"
"	NATHANIEL COFFIN,	Illinois,	"
"	REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	"
"	ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick,	"
"	HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	Castine,	"
"	THOMAS W. SMITH,*	Augusta,	"
"	JOHN T. PAINE,	Somerville, Mass.,	"
"	ALEXANDER H. PUTNEY,	California,	"
"	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	Brunswick,	"
"	FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY CHASE,	Belfast,	"
"	JOHN MILLER,	Warren,	"
R. W.	PELEG SPRAGUE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
"	AMOS NOURSE,	Bath,	"
"	DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	"
"	ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	Augusta,	"
"	JAMES L. CHILD,	"	"
"	ELISHA HARDING,*	"	"
"	SAMUEL L. VALENTINE,	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN L. MEGQUIER,*	Portland,	P. S. G. W.
"	GEORGE THATCHER,	"	"
"	EZRA B. FRENCH,	Damariscotta,	"
"	JOEL MILLER,*	Thomaston,	"
"	STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
"	FRYE HALL,*	Lewiston,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	"
"	THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
"	WILLIAM KIMBALL,	Portland,	"

* Deceased.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS. A. L. 5856.

1st District,	R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, of Saco.
2d " "	DANIEL P. ATWOOD, of Poland.
3d " "	STEVENS SMITH, of Portland.
4th " "	JOHN MILLER, of Warren.
5th " "	MOSES E. HAMLIN, of Augusta.
6th " "	MINOT CREHORE, of Lincolnville.
7th " "	JOHN J. BELL, of Carmel.
8th " "	SPOFFORD P. THOMAS, of Ellsworth.
9th " "	JOHN L. BOWMAN, of Eastport.
10th " "	JOHN H. WILLARD, of Wilton.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND. A. D. 1856.

JABEZ TRUE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
HIRAM CHASE, D. G. M.	" "
ISAAC DOWNING, S. G. W.	" "
WILLIAM ALLEN, J. G. W.	" "
IRA BERRY, R. G. Sec.	" "
GILMAN LOUGEE,	elected May 3, 1855, for three years.
GEORGE CRAWFORD,	" " " " " " "
JOHN MILLER,	" " 2, 1856, to fill vacancy.
CHARLES B. SMITH,	" " " " for three years.
JOHN WILLIAMS,	" " " " " " "
STEPHEN WEBBER,	" " " " " " "

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1856.

Lodge.	Number.	District.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Exp'd.	Died.
Amity,	6	6	52	2			
Ancient Land-Mark,	17	3	122	18	8		1
Adoniram,	27	1	42	2			1
Alna,	43	4	68	14			
Aurora,	50	4	97	27			2
Arundel,	76	1	29	7			1
Atlantic,	81	3	43	19			
Blazing Star,	30	2	13		18		2
Bethlehem,	35	5	53	16			
Blue Mountain,	67	10	26	7			
Bristol,	74	4	32	8			
Cumberland,	12	3	31	2		1	1
Casco,	36	3	46	14			3
Central,	45	5	34	5			
Crescent,	78	9	14	3			
Dunlap,	47	1	31	13			
Eastern,	7	9	79	15			
Eureka,	84	4	14	12			
Felicity,	19	8	50	22			1
Freeport	23	3	35	10			
Freedom,	42	1	25	8			
Fraternal,	55	1	No Return.				
Hermon,	32	5	62	14			
Harmony,	38	3	64	26			1
Howard,	69	6	52	9	1		
Kennebec,	5	5	44	5			
King Solomon's,	61	4	30	2			
King David's,	62	6	16	5			
Key-Stone,	80	10	37	8			
Lincoln,	3	4	45	7			1
Lygonia,	40	8	38	7			1
Lafayette,	48	5	29	2			1
Maine,	20	10	33	7			
Meridian Splendor,	49	7	40			1	1
Mosaic,	52	7	38	1			2
Mount Moriah,	56	2	21	3			1
Mount Hope,	59	6	24	3			
Mystic,	65	7	26				1

Mechanics',	66	7	42	4			
Mariners',	68	6	67	10			
Northern Star,	28	10	No Return.				
Oriental,	13	2	24	3			
Orient,	15	4	57	11			
Oxford,	18	2	48	8			
Oriental Star,	21	2	43	8			
Portland,	1	3	134	22	1	5	
Phoenix,	24	6	52	8			
Penobscot,	39	7	68	6		2	
Piscataquis,	44	7	17	10			
Pacific,	64	7	54	13			
Pioneer,	72	7	32	6			
Plymouth,	75	7	23	3			
Rising Virtue,	10	7	35	6			
Richmond,	63	5	69	3			
Rising Sun,	71	8	33	2			
Rockland,	79	4	37	29			
Saco,	9	1	52	8		1	
Solar,	14	3	61	7			
St. George's,	16	4	38	4			
Somerset,	34	10	59	5			
St. Croix,	46	9	75	10		3	
St. John's,	51	1	9	19			
Star in the East,	60	7	48	7		1	
St. Paul's,	82	6	18	12			
St. Andrew's,	83	7	13	6			
Star in the West,	85	6	13	7			
Tranquil,	29	2	76	14		1	
Tyrian,	73	2	43	5	1		
Tremont,	77	3	34	5			
Temple,	86	3	19				
United,	8	3	55	9		2	
Unity,	58	6	42	7		2	
Village,	26	5	29	15			
Vassalborough,	54	5	29	8		2	
Warren,	2	9	26	5			
Waterville,	33	5	34	10			
Washington,	37	9	42	14			
York,	22	1	26	3			
			3211	646	27	4	40

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

AS AMENDED MAY 1, 1856.

ARTICLE III.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be holden in Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, at nine o'clock A. M.

Special communications may be called, as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may direct.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION I. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the annual communication, on the first Tuesday in May, the election to commence at three o'clock P. M. Two-thirds of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice for Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens; a majority for the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. All Grand Officers, not herein designated for election, shall be appointed by the Grand Master.




STANDING REGULATIONS.

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1847. May 6. *Voted*, That, hereafter, each subordinate lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge, one-eighth of a dollar for each of its members; and that the sum thus paid, be appropriated in whole or in part, to the payment of the expense of one delegate from each lodge, who shall attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.
1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon the petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon.

1852. May 7. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter, to notify all meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each subordinate lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c.
1852. May 7. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the lodge in which he was initiated.
1853. May 6. *Voted*, Upon a construction of the standing regulation of May 6, 1847, that no representative of a subordinate lodge is entitled to pay as such, except for actual travel.
1854. May 5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a mason of such a degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That all subordinate lodges, shall return annually, as members, all masons who have been admitted to membership in their respective lodges, and whose residence is in this state at the time of making said return, subject to the following exceptions, viz: all ministers of the Gospel who have received the degrees without charge, and all masons who have been lawfully expelled or honorably discharged from membership; and the foregoing shall be considered the construction of the word "*members*" in Sec. 9, Art. 1, Part 4th of the Constitution and General Regulations of this Grand Lodge.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any lodge, except on dispensation.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
PRESENTED MAY 2, 1856.

 The reason why this report appears here, instead of in its appropriate place among the proceedings, is, that the manuscript was mislaid when the Casco House was burnt; and as it was doubtful whether it would be found, and if found how soon, it was judged better to pass the report, and insert it at the close, than to delay the publication.

I. B.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The heralds of seed-time and harvest, marking the revolutions of another year, once more summon the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to renew to this Grand Lodge the fraternal salutations which greet us from all parts of our country, inspiring sentiments of devout gratitude for the continued favor of a benignant Providence, as seen in the growth, expansion and productiveness of masonic principles and labors.

No previous year has been so fruitful in the rich fields of masonic culture, in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, as the one we are now assembled to review;—no year in which the notes of discord have been so effectively hushed and the voices of harmony so sweetly blended in the masonic labors and correspondence of the country. Nothing has occurred within the past year to agitate anew any of the Grand Lodges, to embarrass their action, or seriously hinder their progress. Although the difficulties in New York so frequently claiming our attention are not fully and finally disposed of, your committee are permitted to indulge the hope that the practical mischiefs of that controversy are essentially past, and that the Grand Lodge of New York, now almost universally acknowledged as the only legitimate authority in that state, has before it a peaceful and prosperous career.

The committee have had before them the following communications from Grand Lodges of the Union :

Alabama, December 3, 1855.	Missouri, May, 1855.
Arkansas, November 6, 1855.	New Hampshire, June, 1855.
California, May 1, 1855.	North Carolina, December, 1855.
Connecticut, May, 1855.	Ohio, October, 1855.
District of Columbia, May, 1855.	Oregon, June, 1855.
Georgia, October, 1855.	South Carolina, for 1855.
Iowa, June 5, 1855.	Tennessee, October, 1855.
Indiana, May 1855.	Virginia, December, 1855.
Kentucky, August, 1855.	Vermont, January, 1856.
Maryland, April, 1855.	Wisconsin, June, 1855.
Massachusetts, December, 1855.	Grand Lodge of Canada, 1855.
Michigan, January, 1856.	

The committee have also a report from the body claiming to be a Grand Lodge in New York, of which Hon. Mordecai Myers was re-elected Grand Master in June, 1855. This body reports twenty-two lodges represented in that meeting, with a revenue of \$822.79 for returns of dues, and \$658.75 from other sources. A leading feature of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is an attempt to defend the position of that body against criticisms of some of the Grand Lodges of this country, and to maintain its position by publishing a letter to the *Freemason's Magazine* from the pen of Grand Master G. M. Hillyer of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. Nothing in this report or in the action of this body claiming to be a Grand Lodge seems to require further action by this Grand Lodge, or to maintain any claim for us to recognize the authority or rightful existence of that body.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

A document of the highest interest comes to us from Canada, announcing the recent formation of a Grand Lodge covering the entire province and uniting the whole body of masons in one harmonious organization, to be hereafter known as the GRAND LODGE OF CANADA. Forty-one lodges hitherto distributed under the jurisdiction of three provincial Grand Lodges, hailing from three distinct foreign Grand Lodges—those of England, Scotland and Ireland—with the utmost apparent harmony, and it would seem after most careful deliberation, and with all due deference to the foreign Grand Lodges whose authority over them has now terminated, have now united in an independent Grand Lodge, and now appeal to us for a fraternal recognition, and cordially extend to us the hand of masonic fellowship. The statement of the reasons which have led them to sever the relations they have hitherto sustained, and

the full recital of the steps they have taken in securing the present organization, seem to your committee deserving of the most grave and careful consideration. They ask leave therefore to lay their entire communication before this body, and to submit therewith such resolutions for your action as in the judgment of your committee seem appropriate in the premises. If the views of the committee are approved and the resolutions adopted, they recommend that their communication with the action of this Grand Lodge upon it be published as a part of this report or of the minutes of this Grand Lodge.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Grand Officers, and Brethren of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine :

We, the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, with sincere respect and fraternal regard, send greeting—

The Freemasons of Canada, to the number of forty-one lodges, having united in the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, it is our pleasing duty to lay before you, an explanation of the circumstances which dictated, and the course we pursued in taking, a step, which, while it determines the rule of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain over us, as lodges, we confidently believe will not sever, and we earnestly trust will not weaken, that Holy Bond of Brotherhood so long existing between us, as Masons; and we feel assured that the purity of the motives by which we were actuated, and the justness of our cause, will ensure the Grand Lodge of Canada a cordial reception by your August Body.

The absence in this Province of that progress in our Masonic Art which has invariably attended the existence of the duly constituted lodges in every other country, had long been a source of unfeigned sorrow to all zealous Canadian Freemasons, who observed with deep regret that the advancement of the order was by no means commensurate with the rapid improvement which marked every other branch of the social and political economy of this noble Province.

The principal influences which retarded the progress of Masonry were attributed to the following alleged grievances suffered by the Craft in Canada:—

The want of harmony in action and in working, resulting from lodges hailing from the Grand Lodges of different countries, perpetuating local and national feelings and prejudices, and conflicting interests, and consequent estrangement of affection, amongst the brethren of an Order that knows no country and is confined to no races. The manifest injustice of lodges in this Province being required, out of their limited means, to contribute to the accumulated funds of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, in addition to having to support three Provincial Grand Lodges—and especially as the great proportion of claims for masonic assistance are made by brethren emigrating from the Mother Country, while instances of masons leaving this for Great Britain in a position to require such relief are rare, if they ever occur at all. The Grand Lodges of Great Britain thus doubly tax the Fraternity here by transferring to these shores numberless claimants for masonic benevolence, at the same time that they are receiving from us a portion of our means of affording that assistance.

The inconvenience arising from the lengthened periods that must elapse, in consequence of the distance between us and the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, before we can receive replies to our communications, sanction to our proceedings, warrants, certificates of membership, &c., even in cases of emergency, and instances have often occurred of brethren being deprived of the privileges

of the craft, by being compelled to leave for foreign countries before the arrival of their certificates—for which, it must be borne in mind, they had paid previously to their initiation.

And lastly, the appointment of our Provincial Grand Masters by the Grand Master of England, who at a distance of near 4,000 miles, may reasonably be expected to be practically ignorant of the social position and requirements of the craft in Canada—and, inasmuch as the Provincial Grand Officers are nominated by the Provincial Grand Masters, the efficiency or inefficiency of the administration of our affairs depends entirely upon the eligible or ineligible selection of Provincial Grand Masters made for us by the Grand Master of England—and this selection is made without reference to the opinions of the fraternity in Canada, although they would naturally be the best informed on the subject, and most deeply interested in the result.

The Provincial Grand Lodges thus constituted are placed in the equivocal position of being irresponsible to and independent of the craft in Canada, whilst experience has shown those lodges to be unable to secure from the Grand Lodge of England the attention and respect due to their position as Provincial Grand Lodges.

The foregoing sentiments were participated in by the whole of the masonic fraternity, with scarcely an individual exception; nor were such feelings and convictions of recent formation, the necessity of establishing a Canadian Grand Lodge, having for many years occupied the serious consideration of the brethren; but hailing as they did from different Grand Lodges, and distributed as they were over a province extending in length 1,600 miles, and in breadth averaging over 220 miles, being three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland—the means of communication, too, being very imperfect—they had but few opportunities of meeting together, and much time, therefore, elapsed before any action was taken in the matter.

The first important step occurred at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, held in October, A. L. 5852, when, after expressing the highest respect and esteem for their parent Grand Lodge of England, a resolution was unanimously passed, to the effect, That it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of Masonry in the province that an Independent Grand Lodge should be established, having full power to control the working and operations of the craft in this quarter of the globe, and that all funds accruing from the same should be retained by the said Grand Lodge, to meet the urgent necessities of the craft in the province.

In May, A. L. 5853, the same Grand body, (the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada,) adopted and forwarded a petition to the Grand Lodge of England, which, after briefly narrating the masonic history of Western Canada, from the year 5792, and stating—That the advancement of masonry had been of a less cheering nature than the progress of Canada in population, intelligence and wealth, had warranted them in anticipating, and that their funds were drained by the constant demands from indigent brethren, emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, until they were unable to carry out the great charitable objects of the Institution—prayed that they might be allowed to retain all fees arising from the working of the Craft, and also that the various lodges under their jurisdiction might be permitted to elect their own Provincial Grand Master—at the same time expressing the belief that if the prayer of their petition were granted, and the Grand Lodge of England would exert its influence to induce the other Grand Lodges of Great Britain not to issue any more warrants to lodges in Canada, that ere long the whole Craft in the Province would be united in one harmonious body.

These petitions and Resolutions having elicited no reply from the Grand Lodge of England, resolutions were passed at subsequent meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodges, directing that application be made to the Grand Lodge of England, first through the Grand Secretary—the regular channel of communication—and afterwards through the Grand Registrar, respectfully

calling attention to the petitions, and begging that they might be favored with consideration and some reply. These applications appear to have been alike unavailing in procuring from the Grand Lodge of England any consideration of the claims of the Masons of Canada, for at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the 19th July last, it was officially announced that no reply had been received from the Grand Lodge of England to any of these communications.

Finding that the interests of the Craft in the Province were suffering with increased severity from the causes of which they had complained—feeling deeply the uncourteous neglect the petitions and correspondence of the Provincial Grand Lodge had experienced from the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England—and believing the Provincial Grand Lodge to be incapable of obtaining those concessions which the position of the Craft rendered indispensable—it was determined to call a meeting of Delegates from all Canadian lodges to be held in the city of Hamilton, on the 10th of October, to consider the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada.

In conformity with that resolution, and in pursuance of a summons issued to all the lodges in Canada, the representatives of forty-one lodges, hailing from the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, assembled at the Masonic Hall in the City of Hamilton, on the 10th of October, A. L. 5855.

V. W. Brother the Rev. Dr. F. J. Lundy, was called upon to officiate as Chaplain during the session of the Convention.

The Convention having been inaugurated by solemn prayer, V. W. Brother C. Magill, Mayor of the City of Hamilton, was called upon to preside, and V. W. Brother T. B. Harris, was requested to act as Secretary.

On the recommendation of a committee appointed for the purpose, rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the Convention.

The objects for which the Convention was called were introduced with explanatory observations by the chairman, who invited the brethren present to express their views on the subject before the meeting freely and at length.

The Convention was addressed by many of the brethren, and the several points of alleged grievance were very fully considered and discussed.

In the course of the debate it was urged, that, however willing the Grand Lodge of England might be to concede all the points embraced in the petitions of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the serious inconvenience arising from the distance (near 4,000 miles) between Great Britain and this Province, could not thus be avoided, whilst the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, in addition to remedying that inconvenience, would unite as one family the fraternity of the Province, identify the interests, and assimilate the working of the various lodges, at present belonging to three distinct jurisdictions, and establish harmony throughout the craft.

It was further urged that having a Grand Lodge in the Province would afford the lodges a convenience of communication which would greatly facilitate the business of the craft—that the amount of dues that would be saved by having but one Grand Lodge to support would materially increase their benevolent resources—and that a Grand Lodge, with officers annually elective by the masons of Canada, would secure due attention to the interests of the Fraternity, and elevate Freemasonry in Canada to a position of prosperity, influence and utility, under any other circumstances far beyond its capabilities.

It was also urged that amongst the numerous and intelligent body of masons in the Province, the requisite talent and devotion to the welfare of the craft may at all times be found, to conduct an efficient administration of the affairs of Freemasonry in Canada, and that the necessities of the Fraternity required that they should assume a position of self government.

The feeling of the convention being manifestly so strong in favor of the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge, a committee composed of those brethren, whose masonic knowledge and general ability had distinguished them as the best qualified for the faithful and efficient performance of so important

a duty, was appointed to investigate all available masonic authorities for precedents applicable to the peculiar circumstances of the case. The result of their researches was a recommendation for the immediate formation of a Grand Lodge of Canada. This recommendation, with the full and explanatory report of the committee, having received from the brethren that calm and grave consideration which the serious importance of the subject demanded, it was felt that, however painful it might be to them thus to sever the link which had so long bound them to their parent Grand Lodges of Great Britain, and sincerely as they felt, and readily acknowledged, the duty they owed to those parent Grand Lodges, they felt that they owed a still higher duty to Freemasonry, whose best interests were at stake, and whose prosperous existence in the Province imperatively required that immediate separation.

It was thereon solemnly resolved—

That in order to apply a remedy to these evils,—to form perfect fraternal union, and harmony, establish order, ensure tranquillity, provide for and promote the general welfare of the craft, and secure to the fraternity of Canada all the blessings of masonic privileges; it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty to form a Grand Lodge of Canada.

It was then on motion unanimously resolved,

That the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, be and is hereby formed upon the Antient Charges and Constitution of Masonry.

A committee was then appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge of Canada; and a temporary code having been submitted and approved, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand Master and elective Grand Officers, and the following brethren were duly elected and appointed: M. W. Br. Wm. Mercer Wilson, G. M., R. W. Br. A. Bernard, D. G. M., R. W. Br. W. B. Simpson, D. D. G. M., W. D., R. W. Br. W. Eaden, D. D. G. M., E. D., R. W. Br. Richard Bull, Sen. G. W., R. W. Br. James Daniell, Jun. G. W., R. W. Br. Rev. Dr. Lundy, G. Chaplain, R. W. Br. Wm. Bellhouse, G. Treasurer, R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, G. Secretary, V. W. Bro. Rev. G. Scott, Ass. G. Chaplain, V. W. Br. George L. Allan, Sen. G. D., Br. Thomas Perkins, Jun. G. D., Br. J. H. Isaacson, A. G. Secretary, Br. Thomas Duggan, G. S. of Works, Bro. J. Osborne, G. D. of Ceremonies, V. W. Br. G. E. Fenwick, A. G. D. of C., Bro. J. Haldimand, G. S. B., Br. Wm. Thomas, G. Organist, Br. Geo. W. Powell, G. Pursuivant, Br. J. Morrison, G. Tyler, V. W. Br. J. K. Holden, and Br. I. C. Butler, G. Stewards.

Committees were appointed to conduct the general business of the Grand Lodge, and the convention was adjourned with solemn prayer—its deliberations having occupied three days.

The requisite arrangements having previously been made, on the 2d of November, the Grand Lodge was duly consecrated, and the Grand Master-elect regularly installed, in due and antient form, by the Most Worshipful, the Hon. H. T. Backus, P. G. M. of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan, assisted by other brethren of eminence and distinction in the craft.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was thus regularly formed and inaugurated, in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, in conformity with the custom which has prevailed in the establishment of Grand Lodges, and we confidently believe that the circumstances which called it into existence were as much stronger, as the number of lodges by whom it was formed was greater, than had ever before combined for the creation of a new Grand Lodge. From the time when the four lodges of London renounced their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of York, and formed themselves into an independent Grand Lodge, up to the present period, the greatest number of lodges on record ever associated to erect a new Grand Lodge was seventeen, whilst forty-one lodges, and holding warrants, too, from three different jurisdictions, were harmoniously united in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

We have now stated as briefly as their importance would admit, the whole of the circumstances connected with the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and submit them with all due respect to your August body; and having been entrusted with the sacred duty of directing the affairs of the craft in this Province, and of representing them and advocating their interests throughout the Universe; and having solemnly undertaken that charge, and to disseminate the grand principles of our Antient and Honorable Order, and promote to the utmost extent of our ability the general prosperity of the Fraternity it is our earnest desire and intention to follow and maintain pure and unsullied, the antient landmarks, laws, and traditions of the craft.

Engaged in one common cause—the good of our fellow men, by promoting the interests of our time honored Institution—and it being our sincere desire to establish and perpetuate an intimate alliance with your Grand Lodge, we extend to you in the name of our Divine Art, the right hand of brotherhood, and confidently claim from you a reciprocation of our fraternal regard.

Signed, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada,

WM. M. WILSON, G. M

THOS. BIRD HARRIS, G. S.

Hamilton, C. W., Nov. 10. A. L. 5855.

Before introducing resolutions on this communication we will frankly state that before the Grand Lodge of Canada was organized and while measures were in train for that end, an opinion adverse to their independent organization was submitted to them by M. W. Grand Master Joseph D. Evans, of the Grand Lodge of New York, which was approved by a committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who in their report on the subject, in 1855, say:

“We would strenuously urge upon the recalcitrant lodges of Canada West to fall back upon their former position of subordinates, and commence to attain their object by a respectful, firm, but masonic memorial to their mother Grand Lodge, as being the only course likely to place them fair before the family of Grand Lodges, into which they propose and hope to be adopted.”

With all due deference to the opinions advanced by the M. W. Grand Master of New York, and fully endorsed by the distinguished committee of Virginia, your committee are impressed with the conviction that the reasons set forth in the preamble, resolution and proceedings of our Brethren in Canada fully justify their action in the premises and entitle them to a cordial recognition by all the Grand Lodges of this country and the world. We do not see wherein they had not “exhausted fully and completely the means they possessed of accomplishing the end” sought by their petitions and correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England. In this connection it gives us pleasure to copy a passage from the report on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. It is from the pen of M. W. A. G. Mackey, who is justly regarded as thoroughly posted in questions of masonic law and jurisdiction. He says:

“One of the most interesting events that has occurred in the masonic history of the past year, is the organization of an Independent Grand Lodge in Canada. Since the first establishment of Masonry in that province, it has been governed by a Provincial Grand Lodge, holding its charter from the United Grand Lodge of England, while much trouble and annoyance has been

felt from the existence of other lodges under warrants granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The Provincial Grand Lodge holding this subordinate position, cramped in its energies by its dependence on the mother country, and drained of its revenues by the large returns that it was compelled to pay to its superior, having in vain appealed for a redress of its grievances and for a modification in its character, at length with the true spirit of America determined to right itself, and accordingly at a Convention of the lodges holden on the 10th of October last, an Independent Grand Lodge was formed. It is not to be doubted, that the Grand Lodges of the United States will, with one accord, extend the right hand of fellowship and recognition to this their youngest sister."

Since this report was written we have received the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, assembled at Burlington in January last, in which we find a strong report of a special committee fully endorsing the action of our brethren in Canada, and welcoming this new Grand Lodge to the sisterhood of similar bodies. The Grand Lodge adopted the report, and passed resolutions in accordance with its recommendations.

In view of these communications therefore, which we feel assured are received with the deepest interest by every member of this Grand Lodge, the committee offer for adoption the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine, receive with emotions of the deepest interest the communication from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, with the fraternal salutations of that august body organized on the 10th of November, A. L. 5855, by the spontaneous action of forty-one subordinate lodges hitherto distributed under distinct and separate jurisdictions.

2. *Resolved*, That the reasons set forth by our brethren in Canada appear to us a full vindication and defence of the important action which terminates the jurisdiction of Foreign Grand Lodges in this noble Province, and that the successive steps taken by them in severing the bonds of allegiance which so long held them under separate foreign jurisdictions, and uniting themselves in one independent Grand Lodge, must, in our deliberate judgment, command the approbation of all true hearted Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternal recognition and cordial fellowship of all Grand Lodges of such throughout the world.

3. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most cordially grasp the "right hand of brotherhood" extended to us by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, "in the name of our divine art," heartily respond to their claim for a "reciprocation of fraternal regard."

4. *Resolved*, That with this "right hand of brotherhood," and with warm hearts, we welcome the Grand Lodge of Canada to the great masonic family—the sisterhood of Grand Lodges on this continent; and as cordially introduce her to the constellation of Grand Lodges of other lands, in correspondence with us, whose advancing light is destined to encircle the earth and, as

we humbly trust, to illumine and bless the human family and hasten the brotherhood of nations.

[These resolutions, after discussion, were referred to the next Grand Lodge. See p. 124.]

Since the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Maine, a circular has been received from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, which alleges that the statements in the circular of the Grand Lodge of Canada, are not correct in point of fact. We quote the following:

"They (the self-styled Grand Lodge of Canada) state that at the Convention held at Hamilton on the 10th of October last, there were 41 lodges represented, and that the action taken at that meeting was unanimous, with *one* exception, *whereas*, of the 41 lodges there represented, 15 were from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, 10 from Canada East, acting under Warrants from England, 1 from Quebec, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and 15 under Warrants from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The number of lodges belonging to this Provincial Grand Lodge at the time the Convention met was 50, since which time only 7 have given official information of their affiliation with the new body; so that at the present time there are 43 of the original number still true to their allegiance, to which may be added 3 new lodges under dispensation, making the present number 46. Of the 40 lodges who, as stated in their published report, voted with the body, there were delegates from two belonging to this Grand Lodge—the mover and seconder of an amendment to the original motion respecting the formation of an independent Grand Lodge made at the said Convention—who did not vote in its favor; and this Grand Lodge has since ascertained that in a great many instances the delegates who voted in favor of the movement, (and by one a direct fraud was practiced) on returning to their lodges were not sustained in the action they had taken; so that it may (leaving the Irish lodges out of the question) be fairly assumed that not more than half of those lodges, hailing from the Grand Lodge of England, and represented at the Convention, do in reality belong to the new body. By this statement it will be at once seen that a very great majority of the Canadian masons remain true to their allegiance."

It appears from this circular, that measures are in progress for a recognition of the just claims of the brethren in Canada, by the Grand Lodge of England; and confidence is felt, that all differences will be happily adjusted.

UNIVERSAL MASONIC CONGRESS.

An event of deep interest to the masonic world during the last year was the design on the part of the Grand Orient of France to secure a Universal Masonic Congress in connection with the International Industrial Exhibition held at Paris. Perhaps no event has ever occurred to illustrate more forcibly the desirableness of a General Grand Lodge of the United States than this movement of the Grand Orient of France, the announcement of which first reaches us through the correspondence of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The movement was made at so late a day as to render it inconvenient

for the several Grand Lodges to provide for a representation in that body if invitations had been sent to all of them as to the District of Columbia. But if there had been a General Grand Lodge of the United States it would have been an easy matter to respond in behalf of all the Grand Lodges of the Union with an array of masonic facts and statistics which would have furnished a nobler American contribution to the Universal Masonic Congress than was made to the Palace of Industry.

The action of the Grand Orient and the decree of Prince Murat are published with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; and the invitation to send a delegate to the proposed Congress was cordially accepted by that body.

The Grand Lodge of Maine would doubtless have responded with equal cordiality to a similar communication from the same source; and she will still cherish the hope that the time is not far distant when the Grand Lodges of this country may have, through a common head, a worthy channel of communication and fair representation in whatever Universal Masonic Congress may occur in connection with the assimilating industries and intercourse of the great family of nations.

NATIONAL MASONIC CONFEDERATION.

The committee have looked with interest for the action of the several Grand Lodges in reference to the confederation agreed upon at Washington in January, 1855. The Grand Master of Alabama thus speaks in his annual address:

"After a full and candid consideration of all the interests sought to be preserved, and also of all the dangers which have heretofore prevented my mind from ever assenting to the establishment of a General G. Lodge, I feel it my duty to say that the articles of confederation, as presented to us, seem to contain nothing but what will result in good, and are entirely free from every objection hitherto urged by those who opposed any National Union; I therefore unhesitatingly recommend to this Grand Lodge to concur in the Articles of Confederation."

The M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California, expresses his readiness to unite with the Grand Lodge in joining the Confederation, though his judgment is in favor of a General Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of California adopted the articles of Confederation by resolution.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut voted to publish the Articles of Confederation, and to defer action upon the subject till the next Grand Annual Communication.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland publishes the proceedings of the Convention entire.

The M. W. Grand Master of North Carolina says:

"The plan to my mind is both ineffectual and inoperative. It seeks to create an organization without any head to control it, or even the form of a body. Even if it could exist and operate as proposed by the convention, the delay necessarily incurred in its operations would soon bring it into disuse."

In the Grand Lodge proceedings for Iowa occurs the following paragraph, in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

"*National Masonic Convention.*—Your committee has learned from the public press, that a number of masons convened in the city of Washington some time in January last, styling themselves as above. But as all their lengthy articles of confederation amount to nothing, and as they have not favored your Grand Body with a copy of their proceedings, you will excuse your committee for declining to introduce the subject in this paper."

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Indiana give a brief statement of the plan of the Confederation, and close with the following paragraph:

"Masonry is governed not so much by law as by certain great principles instilled into the very element of man by the Author of his existence. And if the principle of *brotherly love and affection* will not unite the members of this great masonic family, in *one sacred band or society of friends and brothers*, no articles of confederation that might be adopted could. Hence we stand directly opposed in principle to the whole concern."

The Kentucky committee publish by request the proceedings of the convention, and speak of them as interesting, but "are not prepared to recommend any change from the course this Grand Lodge has heretofore pursued through so many years."

In the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, we discover no allusion to the convention.

The Grand Lodge of Oregon publishes the articles of confederation and follows them with the following remarks and resolution:

"The plan of a confederation proposed by the convention does not appear to your committee to be best calculated to attain the end contemplated, and in their opinion is liable to grave and insuperable objections. After a careful consideration of the arguments presented in favor of the plan, the committee are more firmly settled in the conviction heretofore entertained and expressed that a General Grand Lodge with limited, clearly defined, and carefully guarded powers is practicable and desirable—would exert a beneficial influence—and would be free from the objections which they think could be forcibly and effectively urged against such an union as the Convention recommends. Your committee do not however propose to discuss the subject at large, and therefore dismiss it with the suggestion that this Grand Lodge for the present refrain from adopting the proposed 'Articles of Confederation,' and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Oregon, with fraternal deference for the opinion entertained by other Grand Lodges, does not approve the plan of Confederacy among the Grand Lodges of the United States, submitted to its consideration by the *National Masonic Convention* held at the city of Washington, in January last, and will not at present adopt the proposed *Articles of Confederation*—further, that A CONSTITUTION, creating a General Grand Lodge of the United States with limited, and clearly defined powers, would exert a salutary influence in the promotion of the peace, harmony and prosperity of the American fraternity—secure the establishment of

a unity of interest and of effort—of mutual confidence and concert of action in masonic legislation—and insure the prompt and final adjustment, if not entirely prevent the occurrence of any conflict of jurisdiction or opinion among the American Grand Lodges, which in the opinion of this Grand Lodge could not be hopefully anticipated as the fruits of a treaty, a compact or a Confederacy."

The Grand Lodge of Missouri publishes the Articles of Confederation and Address of the Convention, and follows the same with nearly six pages of review and criticism, closing as follows:

"We hope, therefore, that our brethren in every jurisdiction will unhesitatingly place on the plan of this 'National Confederation' their seal of disapproval. Not only because of its inutility and manifest inability to accomplish any good for the craft, but because of the *innovations* and additions necessarily required in the *paramount law*, to make it effective, even for evil."

In the report of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, we find no allusion to the Convention.

From this cursory review of the action of the several Grand Lodges, it would seem doubtful whether the requisite number of Grand Lodges will unite to give effect to, or afford a trial of the articles of confederation. Nor do we deem it expedient at this time to revive the question of a General Grand Lodge, believing that time and experience are maturing that question, and that the way is preparing in the order of Providence for the wants of our Order to be understood and provided for.

In the absence of subjects of controversy which have sometimes required earnest criticism, and in the general harmony and prosperity everywhere apparent, we propose to cull from the reports such information as may be of general interest; and would gladly enrich our own report with the gems of thought which adorn them, but for the fear of making it too voluminous.

ALABAMA. At the meeting of this Grand Lodge held at Montgomery, Dec. 3, 1855, more than 170 chartered lodges were represented, as also *nine* U. D. The funds of this Grand Lodge, amounting to more than \$17,000, it was proposed to distribute pro rata among the subordinates. The income of the last year was nearly \$3,000. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, from the pen of Bro. Daniel Sayre, is an able document of some 45 pages, reviewing the proceedings of some 27 Grand Lodges. The address of the M. W. Grand Master is of more than ordinary interest. He zealously and eloquently advocates the collection and preservation of Masonic History, and the building up of a Masonic Literature.

ARKANSAS. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas came to us too late for thorough examination; but we find evidence of prosperity, and of a high moral tone among the Fraternity. At the meeting held at Little Rock, Nov. 6, 1855, sixty-three subordinates made returns, reporting nearly three hundred additions. The revenue to the Grand Lodge was \$1,701.

By an edict of the Grand Lodge, the sum of \$2,288 is assessed on the subordinates for the support of St. John's College, nearly \$2,000 of which had been paid in prior to the annual communication. A digest of Masonic Laws, Edicts, Resolutions and Decisions of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, binding on the subordinates, is published with the minutes. We regret that there is no report from the Committee on Correspondence. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Nat. G. Smith, is a document of unusual interest. He strongly inculcates caution in regard to the character of applicants; a strict adherence to ancient forms, but not to the neglect of vital principles; reverence for the Bible; the enforcement of the regulations which declare gambling, profanity and intemperance causes for masonic discipline; and the necessity that "the discussion of trifles should not occupy our time, but should give place to *work*." On this last topic, he thus concludes his remarks:

"We may do much, we may make our mark upon the world, we may leave an impression that will not be obliterated by the grave. What we fail to finish during our own lives, we may assist our successors to complete, by leaving them a good collection of jewels and materials prepared by us for the great work. Our interest, our duty, demand that we should do it, and posterity requires it at our hands."

CALIFORNIA. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California come to us with golden letters on a document of 230 pages, reporting 75 chartered lodges and three under dispensation, with a membership of 2,661, having 637 initiates, 393 Fellow Crafts, 393 Master Masons, as the result of a year's labor. The Grand Lodge publishes a code of by-laws adopted May, 1855, with some six pages of resolutions gathered from its previous records, as also the old charges published by the Grand Lodge of England in 1722. They give us also the titles of 78 volumes, the beginning of a Masonic Library for the Grand Lodge.

The Committee of Correspondence review in an able manner the proceedings of 24 Grand Lodges, in a report of nearly 50 pages. Their notice of this Grand Lodge is most fraternal, copying parts of the Grand Master's address and referring as follows to the report on correspondence:

"The report of the committee on foreign correspondence, like that of the previous year from the same hand, is very different in its general characteristics from those which usually result from the labors of such committees. * * Much of the report for the present year is devoted to a dissertation upon the subject of '*The foundation for the existence and permanency of the institutions of Freemasonry in the essential nature and necessities of man*'—as a large part of that of the preceding year was to '*The relations of Freemasonry to the moral and religious element in man and its affinity for the religions of the world*.' However interesting the treatment of these subjects may be in such able hands, we do not often see them discussed in such reports; and we are delighted to hear that they have been received with such universal approbation. The thanks of the Grand Lodge of California are due to the committee for the kind and proper manner in which they have stated the causes which impelled her to appeal to her Sister Grand Lodges for assistance to relieve her

brethren of a weighty burden of debt created by her efforts to afford relief to theirs."

It will not diminish the interest which may be felt in these extracts from the report when it is known that on the 19th day of May the Grand Lodge was summoned to bury, with masonic honors, the worthy chairman, Bro. Levi Stowell, R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California.

The opening address of the Grand Master occupies nearly thirty pages, discussing with much ability numerous important subjects. Much of it is of general interest, and worthy of regard in every jurisdiction.

CONNECTICUT. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut held its communication in Hartford, May 9th and 10th. The address of the Grand Master is for some reason omitted, although one was delivered and referred to the appropriate committee. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence covers more than 140 pages, and like its predecessors from the pen of the indefatigable chairman, Bro. William Storer, is a document of real value, embracing extracts on a variety of subjects from the Grand Lodge reports so ably reviewed. Very fraternal notices of this Grand Lodge appear, with copious extracts from the address of the M. W. Grand Master and report on Foreign Correspondence. From some of the Southern Grand Lodges there have been sharp criticisms on passages in his previous reports relative to chartering a lodge in Liberia, and which had involved incidentally the eligibility of the colored race for admission to the order. The practice in Connecticut for a few years past has been for the chairman of the committee to print the report of the committee in advance of the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The rule which required this was at the last meeting repealed. The report of Bro. Storer speaks of the value of masonic correspondence on this wise:

"What member of this Grand Lodge would not esteem it a privilege to turn over the pages which contain a history of the transactions of any single Grand Lodge in our National Union, and cull from them the choicest gems of thought as treasured in the address of the Grand Master and reports of intelligent committees? And how is the value of this privilege enhanced, when multiplied by tens and twenties!—when, instead of the proceedings of a single Grand Lodge, we are favored with returns from more than *thirty* corresponding Grand Bodies, embracing in their list of officers and members, some of the most gifted minds of the age."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Chas. S. Frailey, is an able document, treating of several important topics, and deeply regretting the failure of a report from the Committee of Correspondence. He was re-elected to the office of Grand Master.

GEORGIA. The Grand Lodge of Georgia held its annual communication at Macon, in October, 1855, when more than 190 lodges were represented. There are in the State about 200 lodges, divided into four districts, under the supervision of District Deputies. There is no tabular statement, to enable us

to determine the number of members, or the additions of the last year. The increase of members must have been great, as the revenue of the Grand Lodge exceeded \$8,600. The report on Correspondence acknowledges the receipt of proceedings from twenty Grand Lodges, which it dispatches in about six pages and a half. It is rare that we meet a report so meagre from a body so venerable and respectable as the Grand Lodge of Georgia. This body was chartered by Thomas Thynne, Lord Weymouth, Grand Master of England, in 1733, and the warrant renewed by Sholto Charles Douglas, Grand Master of England, in 1755. It was incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, by an act dated the 6th of February, 1796. A new Constitution is printed with the proceedings, as presented by a committee for consideration at the annual meeting. This Grand Lodge, in publishing its expulsions, discloses the terrible fact, that intemperance is the bane of the masonic Institution there, as it must be wherever the use of intoxicating liquors enters into the social habits of a community.

[A circular from the Grand Lodge of Georgia, dated the 8th of May, announces the death of Grand Master W. C. DAWSON. The Grand Lodge of Maine will sympathize with the Fraternity in Georgia, in a loss they must deeply feel.]

IOWA. The Grand Lodge of Iowa in its youthful energy reports 67 chartered lodges and four under dispensation, with a membership numbering 1,606 and an addition of 339 initiates, 308 Fellow Crafts and 186 Master Masons. The Grand Lodge revenue was \$1,209.30. The report reviews with ability the proceedings of 29 Grand Lodges, and fully endorses the action of Ohio in holding firmly the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the rule of faith and practice—the great light in Masonry. This subject is now enlisting so much attention and interest in various parts of the country that the committee propose to recur to it again with a view to its full discussion. The following is the strong language of the Iowa committee:

“The applicant for initiation, who in this enlightened day, and in this Christian country, denies the divine authenticity of our *Great Light*, should be forever rejected, if for no other reason than simply because he is a *fool*.”

The M. W. Grand Master thus speaks of the progress of the Order in Iowa:

“It affords me much gratification to state that the Grand Chapter, organized in June last, in this State, has doubled the number of its subordinates since its organization. The Craft will learn with pleasure that Webb Council of Royal and Select Masters, and De Molay Encampment of Knights Templar, have just been organized at Muscatine, under very favorable circumstances. * * * * Twenty-four new lodges have been organized in this jurisdiction since the last communication of this Grand Lodge. It is possible that the great accessions made to the population of our growing State by emigration during the last year, may justify this rapid increase in lodges, but I have entertained the opinion for years, that the rapid increase of lodges or members is injurious rather than beneficial to our ancient fraternity.”

INDIANA. The Grand Master of Indiana calls attention to the death of Past Master ELIZUR DEMING, and publishes with his address appropriate resolutions of the Grand Lodge and a grateful tribute to the memory of the departed.

Dispensations for 21 new lodges were granted by the Grand Master. One hundred and sixty-five chartered lodges were reported with a membership of 6577 of whom 1214 were raised the last year. Number of deaths 111. In a report of 30 pages the Committee on Foreign Correspondence ably review most of the Grand Lodge proceedings, paying a high compliment to Maine and copying parts of the address of our M. W. Grand Master and the report of our committee. These extracts he "most respectfully and fraternally recommends to those Grand Lodges who do not see the utility and benefit to be derived in noticing the proceedings of other Grand Lodges." Such benefits and results he declares "worthy the attention of the craft in every jurisdiction."

An event of much interest at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was the presentation of a service of silver plate, valued at \$500, to Past Grand Master William Sheets, as a testimonial of esteem for his services in erecting a Masonic Temple for the use of the Grand Lodge. A passage from the address accepting this testimonial, will be read with deep interest.

"At the commencement of this enterprise the Grand Lodge, although she had been in existence about thirty years, had accumulated a fund of only one thousand dollars, and her net revenues were but three hundred dollars annually. Now she has stock in this building to the amount of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, with a dividend for the past year of eight hundred and seventy dollars, and an annual revenue of more than four thousand dollars. In addition to this she has the increased value of the real estate, which enures exclusively to her, which will not fall short of fifteen thousand dollars, so that at the close of this session of the Grand Lodge, her means will not be less than thirty-five thousand dollars. The whole of this has been accomplished, from a very small beginning, in the brief space of eight years. * * * *

"The whole, or nearly so, of the outstanding stock, will have been redeemed by the first of June, 1857. We shall then have an annual income of eight thousand dollars; three thousand from the proceeds of the building, and five thousand from the ordinary revenues of the Grand Lodge. I propose that this income be set apart, for the next three years, for the purchase of a site, in this city, and for the erection of suitable buildings for a male and female college, to which may be added as soon as the means will justify, departments of law and medicine. This can be accomplished without incurring a dollar of debt, and have every thing in readiness for the opening of the College in October, 1860, with an annual income, for the support of a faculty, of eight thousand dollars. I propose that in this institution the sons and daughters of the masons of our own state be educated in the higher branches of science and literature, free of expense for tuition, always giving preference, if there be not room for all who apply, to orphans and children of destitute parents. It is a part of our mission, as Free and Accepted Masons, to seek out, and care for and educate the destitute orphan, and thus cause joy and hope to take the place of sadness and despair in the mind and heart of those who, thrown upon the cold charity of the world, are left to buffet, as best they can, with poverty and misfortune."

KENTUCKY. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky occupy 270 pages, reporting more than 300 lodges with a membership of 9,301, being an increase of 1,252 for the last year. The revenue of the Grand Lodge for 1855 was \$9,533.75. The subordinate lodges report 254 ministers of the gospel among the members. The report on Foreign Correspondence, from the polished pen of Brother Robert Morris, covers 65 pages and grasps a large amount of interesting matter culled from the various reports under review. The committee acknowledge the proceedings of Maine but at "too late a date for the close examination and review they deserve." The Grand Lodge of Kentucky in common with some others held its meeting in August, and this fact shows the importance of promptness in printing our proceedings.

In view of the proposition in several States to secure historical records of Freemasonry, the committee devote nearly ten pages of their report to such facts in the history of the order in Kentucky as the committee can vouch for, and which they say can be greatly and very profitably extended; and they promise further details next year, if these shall prove acceptable to the Grand Lodge. This meeting of the Grand Lodge was rendered interesting by the presentation of a gold jewel with the appropriate mottoes to Past Grand Secretary Philip Swigert, as "an acknowledgment for twenty-five years faithful and unremitting services as Grand Secretary."

LOUISIANA. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana met at New Orleans in February, 1856, and its proceedings reached our Grand Secretary the ninth of June. The address of the Grand Master, occupying nine pages, is able and instructive, congratulating the fraternity on the restoration of entire harmony and the union of all the lodges of the State under one jurisdiction. The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Br. W. M. Perkins, and hardly needs the apology which he volunteers for it. It occupies some forty pages, reviewing the action of nearly thirty Grand Lodges, in which he finds much to commend. His notice of Maine, though brief, is highly commendatory. The statistical table is a good model, giving a list of more than 100 lodges, with 3,578 members. Affiliated 182, initiated 494, passed 536, raised 498, dues paid Grand Lodge, \$5,267.80. It is very gratifying to find so healthful a prosperity in this State, which had its days of trial some years since.

MARYLAND. The Grand Lodge of Maryland reports twenty-six lodges represented in her annual festival, with the names of ten others unrepresented. The report on correspondence occupies two pages, without discussing any subject of much interest. The committee acknowledge the receipt of reports from only ten states, of which Maine is not one. They say:

"It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding your committee are assured by the R. W. Grand Secretary, that printed copies of your own proceedings of May and November of last year have been regularly deposited in the Baltimore post office, directed to the Grand Secretaries of all the Grand Lodges of the

United States, one only of those above mentioned has acknowledged the receipt thereof. And this suggests the propriety of avoiding all masonic titles in directing matter to be transmitted through the public mail."

Among the published standing resolutions of the Grand Lodge are the following for 1854, which are well adapted to all jurisdictions :

"*Resolved*, That profane swearing is a vice as unbecoming the character of a Freemason as a Christian, and that it is the bounden duty of Masters and members of lodges to exert their power and influence for its suppression among the fraternity ; and if persisted in, the offending brother should be subjected to discipline.

"*Resolved*, That slander and evil speaking by brethren, one of another is alike unbecoming the character of a Freemason and a gentlemen—that it is cowardly and dastardly—and a good and sufficient cause of expulsion from the order."

MASSACHUSETTS. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had occasion to aid in the ceremony of re-laying the corner stone of the State House in Boston, which was displaced in making some repairs. The articles found under it, with the latest American coins, an impression of the State Seal, title page of the newly printed Massachusetts Colony Reports, and morning papers of the day, secured in a metallic box, were deposited under a newly hammered granite ashler, on Saturday, August 11, 1855, sixty years and thirty-eight days from the time when the corner-stone of the edifice was originally laid. The ceremony was conducted "in a quiet and unostentatious manner," the occasion not being of sufficient importance to demand a public display.

Your committee have still to regret the want of a report on Foreign Correspondence worthy of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. That this want is also felt by those more nearly concerned, is evident from the following remarks of the M. W. Grand Master on the occasion of his installation :

"Since occupying the chair of this Grand Lodge, the incumbent has felt the want of information respecting the condition and standing of the other Grand Lodges of the United States, their actions, opinions and decisions. It is evident that such information would be highly valuable and important. It might shed 'more light,' and make us better acquainted with the great band with which we are united. It is submitted to you whether our accomplished Corresponding Grand Secretary might not be requested to prepare an annual statement, embracing the subjects just alluded to."

MICHIGAN. Nearly eighty lodges were represented in the session of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in January, 1856. There were dispensations granted during the year for several new lodges, and the progress of the Order appears to be rapid and healthful. Ten lodges were chartered at this session.

A code of by-laws for subordinates was adopted and recommended for the government of the lodges. The revenue of the Grand Lodge was nearly \$2,000. The report on correspondence reviews twenty-seven Grand Lodges, in about 20 pages. The report from Michigan came at so late a day as to forbid a careful examination.

MISSISSIPPI. Mississippi sends us an able report of 463 pages. The statistics are arranged in a well constructed table, reporting more than 200 lodges, with 7,796 members, initiated 1,065, passed 969, raised 920, dues to the Grand Lodge \$3,488.50. This Grand Lodge pays a per diem of \$2 to its delegates in addition to the mileage, and pays a salary to the Grand Secretary of \$1,500. It thus happens that a deficiency of revenue raises the inquiry—how can retrenchment be made or the revenue raised. The address of Grand Master Hillyer is an eloquent production, from which we give a brief extract:

"It was in 1819, when the Grand Lodge had assembled for business, that it found itself compelled to adjourn for lack of a constitutional quorum; and that too, after a three days' patient waiting to obtain one.

"Of those then congregated in the fulfilment of their masonic duties, all save one, have seen 'the last of earth.' Called by the Grand Master of the Universe from the scene of their earthly labors, the gavel for them no more sounds to duty. The East, the South, the West, no more give forth their symbolic lessons of instruction, of comfort, and of encouragement and reward. One venerable man, whose silvered head has marked the snows of nearly eighty winters, yet survives to bear his testimony—the testimony of an active, useful, well-regulated life—to the sweet influences and benefits of our mystic tie. Would that he—the venerable EDWARD TURNER—were here, if but to look around and see the change that thirty-six years have wrought. *Then*, three days spent without a quorum, followed by an adjournment *sine die*. *Then*, three lodges only existed in Mississippi. *Then*, but one hundred and four members graced the masonic roll in this jurisdiction. Had they, as they sat together waiting the arrival of some tardy brother, in fancy rolled aside the dark curtain that concealed the masonic future, could their warmest imagination have conjured up the present scene, as one within the range of human probability? Those three lodges have grown into two hundred. Children and grand-children in masonic blood have risen up, each rivalling, and many surpassing, in growth, in influence, and appearance, their predecessors. Those one hundred members have become eight thousand. No longer confined to two small spots upon the banks of the Mississippi, the Light of Masonry has diffused itself over the entire state."

The Report on Correspondence, by Bro. W. B. Mellen, is an able document, as his reports always are, commenting freely on the action of the several Grand Lodges, and giving in general good models of masonic criticism. For this, with other reasons, we regret to lose Bro. M. from the post of Grand Secretary and *ex officio* Chairman of Correspondence. He has held the post of Grand Secretary for 23 years, and the prosperity of the Grand Lodge is not a little indebted to his fidelity in that position. The Grand Lodge pay a high tribute to his services, and direct a Jewel to be presented as a memorial of their approval. A subject of especial importance at the last session of this body, was the full discussion of the question as to the legitimacy of the Grand Lodge of New York. Mississippi has heretofore refused to recognize either body claiming Grand Lodge jurisdiction in New York. The subject was presented most ably this year, both by a majority and a minority report, and these were followed by arguments and rejoinders of both; but the final action resulted in sustaining the majority report and recognizing the Grand Lodge, which has

now the sanction of all the Grand Lodges in the country. The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were the minority committee.

MISSOURI. The Report on Correspondence in the Grand Lodge of Missouri is from the able pen of Brother Joseph Foster, whose name has been long familiar in the masonic world, and whose proffered mediation in relation to difficulties in New York we had occasion to notice in a previous report. His review of the action of Grand Lodges is able, and, for the most part, generous, though your committee cannot sympathize in his views so strongly expressed alike against a General Grand Lodge and the confederation which has been earnestly advocated in certain quarters as a substitute. Speaking of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the committee say :

"Our brethren of this Grand Lodge, beholding as they do the first rays of the rising sun, appear to follow the light of our Order diligently. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a very able production, filled with remarks on many interesting subjects, which, if perused as it should be, by all, is well calculated to impress the mind with much of the beautiful workings of the Order. May we have more reading masons and then we shall be spared the pain of seeing so many stumble in their work, and fail in their daily walk and conversation before the world."

The address of the M. W. Grand Master, as well as the report on correspondence, abound in passages which it would be gratifying and profitable to quote, did our limits permit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Our brethren of New Hampshire do us the honor to copy approvingly parts of the address of our M. W. Grand Master, and also some four pages of our Report on Correspondence, embracing the subject of MASONIC PERMANENCY AND PROGRESS. They also copy our report on physical deformity, preceded by this remark :

"The subject of physical qualifications is one on which a diversity of opinion has existed; and believing that the truth on this point is found in the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine, we present the following extract."

The report of the New Hampshire committee, of which Bro. John Christie is chairman, is able and discriminating, occupying about thirty pages. They copy with approbation the following resolution, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia :

"*Resolved*, That a special Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence, consisting of five skillful Past Masters, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the various important questions at present agitating the fraternity, and report on the first evening of the next Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

Two new lodges were chartered, and one charter restored. Returns from 22 lodges show 1070 members, and 246 initiated during the past year.

NEW JERSEY. The Grand Lodge of New Jersey met at Trenton in January and reports 42 lodges, with 307 new members and 1309 old ones, total

1616, with a revenue of \$886.93. The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Edward Stewart, earnestly and ably urges the need of care as to the character of candidates, and the importance of thorough instruction in the ritual and principles of the Order.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW YORK. The report of the Grand Lodge of New York was obtained by writing for it, but at too late a day to do justice to its contents. The reply of the Grand Secretary assures us it was mailed to our Grand Secretary in August, which reminds us that the evil we have so often deplored is not cured. About one-half of the Grand Lodge reports of the country had failed of reaching us so late as the middle of April. The cause of such irregularity is still a mystery that ought not to remain unsolved. The prosperity of the Grand Lodge of New York was never more apparent than at present, under the able Grand Master Jos. D. Evans. The roll call of the Grand Lodge in June, 1855, was responded to by 239 lodges, and the names of 332 lodges are enrolled as in regular standing. Dispensations have been issued for thirty-five new lodges, charters having been issued to 32 since the previous communication. The revenues of the Grand Lodge were \$17,396.19 and \$2,340.86 were distributed for charitable purposes. The address of the M. W. G. Master is an able, business-like document of some 15 pages, treating of various subjects of special importance to that jurisdiction, and several of them of general interest. He does not approve the plan of a National Confederation; but the Grand Lodge adopted the articles of Confederation, and gives its adhesion to the compact.

The formation of Libraries, by Grand Lodges and Subordinates, is recommended; also the preparation of a standard work on masonic jurisprudence, which should be "sanctioned by a Convention of Representatives from the several jurisdictions, in order that conflicting views may be harmonized, and the standard thus established." The Grand Lodge appropriated \$500 for procuring a Grand Lodge Library.

The Grand Master severely censures the conduct of "itinerant mendicants," who have not for years been members of any lodge, but when pinching want overtakes them, are loud in their praises of Masonry and dearly in love with its charity. He says, "Some of the most accomplished among them, together with masonic peddlers, you will discover with masonic emblems curiously wrought in their breast-pins, finger-rings or watch-seals; these intruders should be avoided." He also censures the practice of making the Order a "house of merchandise by placing masonic emblems on their sign-boards, vehicles and cards." He thinks this practice should be condemned—that such emblems should not be used unless as signs for those who manufacture masonic clothing and jewels. He regards it also as matter of regret that "some highly esteemed brethren imitate these impostors [the itinerant mendicants] by wear-

ing conspicuously on their apparel a masonic device. Masonry does not expect her votaries to expose her to the gaze of the world; in her modesty she shrinks from a boast of her existence, preferring to see herself advertised through the medium of untold benevolence and acts of hidden charity."

The report on foreign correspondence, by R. W. Finlay M. King, is an able document of more than fifty pages, reviewing the proceedings of most of the Grand Lodges of this country, as also communications from several Foreign Grand Lodges, among which are the Grand Orient of Carthage, South America; Grand Orient National, of Peru; Grand National Mother Lodge of the Prussian States; Grand Orient of Brussels: also letters from Bro. L. Blanc de Marcounnay relative to transactions of the Grand Orient of France, and from W. Bro. D. A. Ogden, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, respecting Masonry at Honolulu, S. I.

The report on Foreign Correspondence notices our proceedings most fraternally, copying from the address of our M. W. Grand Master, and report on correspondence. Speaking of our copying the proposition of Brother Foster, of Missouri, for the arbitrament of the difficulties in New York, the committee say, "Believing, as we do, that the reasons we assigned in our last year's report at page 137 *et seq.*, for declining this proposition, are sound and conclusive, we indulge the hope that they will meet the approval of, and be satisfactory to our brethren of Maine; for we have before given evidence of the estimate we place upon their opinions." In relation to our revised constitutions, they say, "A copy of the Constitutions and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine forms a part of the matter of the pamphlet before us; and it is one of the fullest, most complete and most profound codes of Masonic Laws that the country affords."

There is a feature of the Grand Lodge of New York that is worthy of consideration in other jurisdictions. It is that of representatives or delegates to and from that Lodge and others in correspondence with it. The practice is to select some brother, a member it may be of the Grand Lodge of New York, to represent a foreign Grand Lodge in the meetings of that body; New York in return selecting some known mason residing near the foreign body as its representative. In this way she has already Resident Representatives of the Grand Orient of Netherlands, Grand Lodge Eclectic Union, Frankfort on the Maine, Grand Orient National of Peru, Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada West, Montreal and Three Rivers, Grand Orient of France, Grand Lodge of South Carolina. New York has in return Representatives near these several Grand Lodges.

NORTH CAROLINA. One hundred and sixteen lodges appear to have been represented in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, in December, 1855; but the aggregate of numbers is not obtained without more time and labor than

the committee can bestow. We trust the time is not far distant, when each Grand Lodge will annually arrange statistics in convenient tables.

The M. W. Grand Master, in the close of his address, has some rational and valuable remarks relative to the practical application of the tenet of relief.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is brief, occupying only five or six pages, and without embracing many matters of interest to this Grand Lodge.

OHIO. The Grand Lodge of Ohio held its annual communication at Mansfield, October 23, 1855, in which 232 lodges were represented. The revenues of this Grand Lodge are ample, and it is the custom to pay delegates *per diem* for attendance, as well as travel fees. The sum of \$4,713.34 was paid to the representatives at its late meeting. We regret to find no report from a committee of correspondence in this Grand Lodge, as the masonic ability in its jurisdiction is of a high order, and might render important service in this department of masonic labor. Biographical notices of three distinguished Past Grand Officers are given at some length—to wit, Brothers H. Brush, M. Z. Kreider, and James D. Caldwell. These memorials of departed worth are deeply interesting and will be reviewed with pleasure hereafter, as portions of the early masonic history of that noble state. Various reports of Committees on Grievances and Masonic Jurisprudence afford important materials for examination and for the study of the principles and workings of the Order; but we quoted so largely the last year from decisions heretofore made in that Grand Lodge, that we can afford no space for the reports of these committees. The Grand Master's address comments on diversity of work, which troubles that jurisdiction as it does others; and recommends that the Grand Lodge adopt some *one* of the various modes of work, take measures to have subordinate lodges instructed in that mode, and require them to conform to it.

OREGON. The Grand Lodge of Oregon reports nine subordinates in a prosperous condition. The extract which follows from the M. W. Grand Master's address will be read with deep interest, as a masonic utterance from the Pacific shore:

"I believe I am warranted in saying, that Masonry in Oregon, has never been so prosperous as now. The firm resolve of the last Grand Lodge to wage unceasing war, against the spread of *intemperance*—the active and persevering move made, to accumulate a fund for educational purposes—and other evidences on the part of the fraternity to purify the lodges—raise the standard of morals and respectability, so that the members of the fraternity may occupy that position in society that of right belongs to a mason, has brought our institution to the favorable notice of many, who we are glad to see knocking at our doors for admission."

The following will be interesting to very many of the craft:

"A brother writing me from the 'Sandwich Islands,' says: 'I will inform you of a curiosity in the possession of Capt. Penhallow, a brother mason. It is a workbox made in *Japan*, and brought from there in the Frigate *Saratoga*. On the lid is a representation of a Master's Carpet, done in mother of pearl.

It is exactly similar to ours, with this remarkable difference—instead of the coffin at the bottom, this displays a corpse laid out as for the grave. Now who taught the Japanese these things? for no communication has ever been had with them, except by a few Dutch, until Com. Perry's visit. Has Masonry existed among them for so many centuries and retained its perfect form to this day? It would seem so. At any rate, it is a curious thing, and one which I know you will be pleased, and yet astonished, to hear."

By the report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence it appears that our minutes have failed to reach them. Their views of a General Grand Lodge will be found in another part of this report.

PENNSYLVANIA. An important feature in the report from Pennsylvania is the ceremonies of dedication at the opening of the new Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, September 26, 1855. The occasion was one of great interest, participated in by about 4,000 of the fraternity, embracing members from New Jersey, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Connecticut and Tennessee. The cost of the Hall is estimated at \$125,979.75 and the cost of furnishing \$30,497.30. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has received from the bequest of the late Stephen Girard the sum of \$38,454.09. This fund is accumulating, although the trustees have paid \$200 a year in charity more than the testator contemplated. This result has been secured by a very favorable investment of the funds. The finances of the Grand Lodge appear to be in a very prosperous condition. The income from lodges for 1855, was \$17,650.92, and from all sources, \$25,178.76. The address, by Bro. James King, of Pittsburgh, is an able document, and occupies 17 pages of the report, and the ceremonies 12 more, leaving little space for other matter.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Grand Lodge of South Carolina meets quarterly, and the proceedings before us are from January to December, 1855. We regret that they give us no table of statistics. Sixty-one chartered lodges, and one U. D. are reported under jurisdiction. The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the year are stated at \$5,358.31, including \$104.22 on hand December, 1854. The Grand Secretary's report covers the field usually occupied by committees on foreign correspondence, giving a brief view of the general condition of Masonry, but without noticing in detail the several Grand Lodges. Several topics of interest are touched upon; among them the recent formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, from the remarks on which we have given an extract in our report on that subject. Bro. Mackey thus closes his report:

"The controversial spirit which for some years past has too much pervaded the reports of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence of our sister jurisdictions, appear in a great degree to have subsided. The vexed questions of a Confederation of Grand Lodges, of the Past Master's degree, of the physical qualifications of candidates, of the right of a mason to demit at his pleasure and of the obligation of affiliation, if not settled by a uniformity of opinion, have at least ceased for a time to agitate the craft.

"The progress of the institution seems everywhere 'throughout the length and breadth of the land to have been marked with eminent success.' The increase of the lodges and masons in numbers has surpassed that of any preceding period, while from all that I can learn, there appears to be a corresponding increase in the usefulness and value of the institution as a means of civilizing and humanizing the race. In our own jurisdiction, especially, I may congratulate the Grand Lodge on the steady continuance of a prosperous existence. To her may be applied the beautiful language of the Psalmist's prayer—*Peace is within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces.*"

TENNESSEE. Nearly 190 lodges responded to the call at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The address of the Grand Master, John S. Dashiell, is chiefly occupied with the condition of subordinates, and matters of local interest. The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, as well as several others, devoted some attention to the proposition of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, to establish the custom of Grand Lodge representation by delegates resident near the location of each. The report of the committee says that they concur in the sentiments of the communication before them; but as they are not informed as to the powers, duties and privileges of the representatives, nor of the expense attending the system, they defer final action till next year, and direct the Grand Secretary to correspond with the Grand Master of New York in the premises. Number of lodges, more than 180—no report on correspondence—no footing of statistics. Revenue, \$4,204.70.

VERMONT. The Grand Lodge of Vermont presents us the remarkable spectacle of having every lodge save one represented at its annual communication, nearly a full representation of each lodge, and nearly a page full of the names of visiting brethren. Nearly every lodge has also the word "*Paid,*" standing against the amount of its yearly dues. The number of chartered lodges is 35, with two under dispensation. The whole number of members reported (if we have after some labor footed them correctly) is 1579. Will the worthy Grand Secretary correct next year, if wrong, by furnishing a complete table?

The address of M. W. Philip C. Tucker to the Grand Lodge is an earnest document, discussing with signal ability every subject of which it treats. We copy a passage referring to lodges of colored masons in Massachusetts:

"I have endeavored to place the present question upon its plain and simple merits, and have, in my letter to Mr. Smith, entered into it more at large than I should have done, had I not been desirous of having it thoroughly understood by all the brethren of this masonic jurisdiction. I have contended, and I believe have established the position, that the bodies of colored men in Boston, claiming to be regular masonic lodges, are illegitimate, spurious and clandestine, and that, consequently, no man receiving the degrees in them, whether white or colored, can be recognized as a regular mason or received as such into any regular lodge of masons. With these views, however innocently or ignorantly Mr. Smith may have acted, in becoming a member of one of those

bodies, my plain duty left me no other course than to instruct Aurora Lodge not to receive him as a mason."

The evidence of the clandestine nature of the colored lodges seems to be complete in the correspondence submitted by the Grand Master along with his address. The report on Foreign Correspondence, occupying more than thirty pages, was presented by Bro. Englesby, though Bro. J. B. Hollenbeck's name is first on the committee. It is an able document, giving a cursory review of twenty-nine Grand Lodges, in which the committee give a cordial notice of Maine.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, acknowledging the new Grand Lodge of Canada, we have already noticed.

VIRGINIA. The Grand Lodge of Virginia held its annual communication in the city of Richmond, commencing on the tenth of December, 1855. The address of the M. W. Grand Master ably discusses several topics of general interest; and says that the measures adopted in order to secure uniformity of work and lectures in that jurisdiction have thus far succeeded beyond his expectation. In conclusion, he forcibly urges the importance of a thorough scrutiny into the character and qualifications of every candidate. He says:

"When material of the very best kind is offered in abundance, why should we accept stones wholly unfit for the builder's use? Beware, too, of the introduction of *new tests or standards of qualification*. In cases of doubt or difficulty, refer to the book of Masonic Constitutions—that reliable old chart traced ages ago, which, pointing to *truth and justice* as unerringly as the needle to the pole, has safely guided our noble old ship through many a tempestuous sea; and the strict observance of which will serve so to guide it till time shall be no more."

One hundred and six lodges were represented, and the revenue of the Grand Lodge for the year was \$1,131.25. We regret the absence of a report on Correspondence in this Grand Lodge, feeling that the report on Masonic Jurisprudence, able and useful as it may be, is not an adequate substitute.

WISCONSIN. The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, constituted in December, 1853, reports sixty-three chartered lodges and two under dispensations. They set us a good example, with one serious defect. They publish a tabular statement, with the name and number of each lodge—the number of members—of E. A.—of F. C.—initiations for the year—deaths, expulsions, rejections, demissions, and annual dues; yet they fail to foot up any of these items, seeming to suppose this an easy matter for a committee having some thirty or more such documents to examine, to do this work if they would give definite results. May we not hope that hereafter they will set an example worthy of all imitation, and that all other Grand Lodges will follow it.

The report on Correspondence has the following paragraph on this subject, which we cordially endorse, with the amendment above referred to:

"STATISTICS.—If the Grand Secretaries of the different Grand Bodies, in preparing the proceedings for publication, would devote one page to a tabular statement of the Fraternity within their jurisdiction, it would be of great interest to the craft in general. The table should contain the names and members of lodges, No. of M. M.'s, No. of initiations during the year, No. of deaths, No. of expulsions, the finances of the year, and such other matter as may be conveniently arranged. The Grand Secretaries of Iowa and Illinois are entitled to the thanks of the craft for their voluntary labor in this respect."

The report copies extracts from many of the Grand Lodges, arranged under several distinct captions, covering some twenty pages.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

In the Boston Journal appears the following paragraph :

"The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia presented at Halifax, on the 25th of April, a gold Chronometer to Hugh Cameron, Master, and a gold patent lever watch to George Duffote, Mate of the British schooner Mars, of that port, as a testimonial from the citizens of the United States to those gentlemen, for saving Captain John T. Philbrick, of the late American schooner State of Maine, from the wreck of that vessel. Two men, composing the crew of the Mars, are to have silver medals."

During the session of this Grand Lodge a brother has put into the hands of the committee on Correspondence several communications relative to this subject, which they deem worthy of a place in this report. The first is the statement of Capt. Philbrick, which was published in the April No. of the Masonic Journal.

FRANKFORT, March 8, 1856.

BRO. CHASE.—I have thought a brief narrative of my sufferings and providential deliverance from death by starvation and exposure, also the kind treatment from brothers in a foreign land, may be read with interest by your readers.

I sailed from this port Master of the schooner "State of Maine," on the 4th day of January last, bound for the West Indies with a cargo of lumber. On the second day out we encountered a severe snow storm with the wind blowing a gale from the N. E. At ten o'clock at night the wind having increased almost to a hurricane, my vessel capsized, at which time my mate and steward were washed overboard. In a short time the deck load fetched away together with the masts and spars, causing her to right full of water. The night was extremely cold, and being without shelter, wet, tired and hungry, inevitable death seemed to be our lot. A small portion of the jib remained attached to the bowsprit, with this and a few spikes, obtained by ripping up the deck plank, enabled me and my men (four in all) to form a rude shelter under the topgallant forecabin, in which we took refuge for the night, the sea all this time making a complete breach over us. In this situation we remained five days without food or water, except about three pounds of raw salt pork which floated out the fore scuttle. About 11 o'clock P. M. of the fourth day I saw a light which I hailed, and was answered by a gun. I requested the captain to lay by the wreck and rescue myself and fellow sufferers, which to us seemed almost impossible, as the gale still continued. In a few moments the light was lost sight of, and we then thought we were left to perish on the wreck; at daylight the next morning we again saw the vessel (which proved to be the schooner Mars,

Capt. Cameron, of Halifax,) bearing down for us. The sea was running mountain high, and our hope of deliverance was indeed small. After repeated trials I succeeded in getting on board the *Mars*, by being hauled about sixty fathoms through the water in a bowline, being the only one saved. One man was lost after jumping overboard with the rope about him, the remaining two were left to perish on the wreck, it being impossible to save them. Great credit is due to Capt. Cameron and his noble crew for their perseverance and bravery. For seventeen hours after being hauled he lay by the wreck continually renewing his trials before he succeeded in securing me from a terrible death. My hands, feet and legs were very badly frozen, my legs so swollen they measured just above the ankle twenty-three inches. Everything was done on board that could be, to make me comfortable, the vessel was quite small, and not having on board the proper remedies I suffered greatly for seven days, when we arrived at Halifax. I was then placed under the care of the American Consul (Albert Pillsbury, of Machias,) whom I found to be a brother. He took especial interest in my distressing condition, and provided me with comfortable rooms at a first class hotel, also with physicians and attendants, for which I shall always hold him in grateful remembrance. Every attention that heart could wish was paid me by the Consul and masons of the city, particularly by members of the Scotch lodges. I was entirely destitute of clothing, without money, unable to walk or help myself in any manner, still I found myself among brothers and friends, who were always ready to administer to my wants. The Scotch Lodges contributed very generously to my pecuniary wants. Upwards of \$100 in money, a good fit-out of clothing, (about \$60 dollars worth) medical attendance, hotel expenses, &c., &c., all furnished by warm and sympathizing masons.

I would make particular mention of the many favors received from the wives and daughters of masons. Also, of Mrs. Johnson, (landlady of the Mansion House) who was my daily attendant, M. W. Keith, Prov. G. M. of Nova Scotia, Bro. John Richardson, M. of Burns Lodge, Bro. John B. Fay, M. of Keith Lodge, Bro. E. I. Lordly, M. of Athole Lodge, Bros. Williamson, Saybold, Dr. Stephen Foss, and many others who were untiring in their acts of kindness. To all of these, and the Fraternity of Halifax, I would tender my heartfelt thanks for their kindness, sympathy, and aid manifested toward me while among them.

In behalf of Howard Lodge, No. 69, (of which I am a member) I would express our deepest gratitude and thanks to our brethren in Halifax for their kindness and liberality towards their unfortunate and fraternal friend,

J. T. PHILBRICK.

HALIFAX, February 12, 1856.

BROTHER JOHN T. PHILBRICK.

DEAR SIR.—The brethren of Burns Lodge, sensible of the deplorable and distressing situation you were lately placed in by the loss of your vessel at sea; as a small token of their sympathy, I enclose ten pounds for your acceptance—hoping this will be of some service to you in defraying your expenses to your native town.

In behalf of the brethren of Burns Lodge, I remain, dear sir and brother,

JOHN RICHARDSON, *W. M.*

HALIFAX, 12th February, 1856.

Captain PHILBRICK, Mansion House.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—It affords me much pleasure, on behalf of the brethren of Athole Lodge, 361, of this city, to hand you the enclosed sum of thirty dollars, voted to you from the funds of the lodge at their regular meeting last evening. It was a matter of regret with the brethren, that the low

state of our finances would not admit of a larger amount. Understanding however that the brethren of the other lodges in the city are coming forward to evince their sympathy for your condition, I trust you will not find yourself in want of anything until you reach your more immediate friends. Your sufferings and providential escape from death, drew forth the unanimous sympathy of the brethren to yourself, and gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe for his mercies towards you. That you yourself may not fail to acknowledge his goodness and mercy so signally manifested, that He may bring you again in safety to your friends, and finally to the Grand Lodge above, is the sincere wish of
Yours fraternally,

E. I. LORDLY, W. M. Athole Lodge, 361.

MASONIC HALL, HALIFAX, February 13, 1856.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I have much pleasure in enclosing you the sum of seven pounds ten shillings (£7.10 0) voted by the members of Keith Lodge, No. 365, at their regular meeting, for a fund in connection with the Burns and Athole Lodges, towards defraying your expenses in Halifax, and assistance in returning to your friends in the United States. I beg to subscribe myself
Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. FAY, Master Keith Lodge.

To J. T. PHILBRICK, ESQ., Mansion House, Halifax.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, HALIFAX, N. S., March 28, 1856.

DEAR SIR—I know it will be gratifying to you to know, that the Government have in a suitable manner recognized the act of Capt. Cameron and his crew in your rescue. I to-day received,

For Capt. Cameron, a Chronometer Watch and Chain,	
value about,.....	\$350
For Mate, a Gold Watch and Chain,.....	150
A silver Medal for each of the men,.....	50

I hoped you would write me on your return, to let me know how you got along.
In haste, truly yours,

ALBERT PILLSBURY.

Your committee feel assured that the Grand Lodge of Maine will share with them in the emotions of gratitude which occurrences like the above are fitted to inspire. It is ever a grateful spectacle to witness such illustrations of that beautiful passage from the lips of the "MAN OF SORROWS"—"For I was an hungred and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in: naked and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me."

These spontaneous and fraternal ministrations to a member of one of our subordinate lodges by our brethren in Nova Scotia, deserve a grateful recognition, illustrating as they do the genuine spirit of our Institution, allaying national jealousies, and hastening the era of peace, when nation shall no more lift up sword against nation. How blessed are scenes like this, contrasted with those upon our frontiers a few years since, when flashing swords and waving banners indicated the chivalry of the parties in relation to a few more or less of pine tree and acres of waste land.

MASONIC LAW AND USAGE.

In many of our Sister Grand Lodges an increasing interest is felt in the subject of Masonic Jurisprudence. In some of them there is a standing committee on Jurisprudence; in others there are occasional committees, rendering special reports; in others we have edicts and decisions of Grand Masters published as standing regulations. Your committee last year incorporated in their report a specimen of such decisions as had been promulgated by M. W. Grand Master Hubbard of Ohio. This publication is not to be understood as the adoption of those decisions: they were published as an able exhibition of masonic talent, and of what is in progress in other jurisdictions. It is worthy of consideration whether, in the Grand Lodge of Maine, the time is not approaching when it may be desirable to revise and publish previous decisions in a compact form, or to prepare a report on Jurisprudence for the benefit of our subordinates.

In the meantime, the committee have pleasure in calling attention to a volume on Masonic Law, by a distinguished mason, R. W. Albert G. Mackey, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. The masonic experience and reputation of the author afford a strong guaranty for the ability and fidelity of the work, and a hasty examination has impressed the committee favorably in relation to its execution.

ANCIENT CHARGES.

In many of the Grand Lodges, the Ancient Charges have been published and distributed with the annual proceedings, and thus placed in the hands of the subordinate lodges. It is the opinion of the committee, that such a step is worthy of the action of this Grand Lodge, but they have not prepared a resolution to that end.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL,	} Committee.
E. G. RAWSON,	
E. A. CHADWICK,	

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians, and not a corporation. This is a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a corporation. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a corporation. The second of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-profit organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a profit-making organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a profit-making organization. The third of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-partisan organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a partisan organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a partisan organization.

The fourth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-sectarian organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a sectarian organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a sectarian organization. The fifth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-racial organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a racial organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a racial organization.

The sixth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-religious organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a religious organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a religious organization. The seventh of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-political organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a political organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a political organization.

The eighth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-military organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a military organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a military organization. The ninth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-judicial organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a judicial organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a judicial organization.

The tenth of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-educational organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as an educational organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as an educational organization. The eleventh of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a non-research organization. This is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same laws and regulations as a research organization. It is also a very important distinction, for it means that the association is not subject to the same taxes as a research organization.

Grand Lodge of Maine,

— 1857 —

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Annual Commuication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine, was held at Masonic Hall, in the City of Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, 1857, being the fifth day of said month, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	JABEZ TRUE,	Grand Master;
R. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	JOSHUA HERRICK,	as Senior Grand Warden;
"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
"	CHARLES B. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain;
"	O. J. FERNALD,	" "
"	C. D. PILLSBURY,	" "
W.	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal;
"	DANIEL K. KENNEDY,	as Grand Senior Deacon;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Grand Junior Deacon;
"	OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL,	Grand Steward;
"	THOMAS J. SANBORN,	" "
"	ELIAS G. HEDGE,	" "
"	G. F. SARGENT,	" "
"	THURSTIN LIBBY,	Grand Pursuivant;
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler;

together with a large number of Permanent Members and Representatives.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. Cyrus Cummings. Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. Stephen Webber,

Voted, that all Master Masons in good standing, be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication.

On motion of Bro. J. Covell.

Voted, That the reading of the record of the last annual communication be dispensed with, the printed report of proceedings being before the members.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Bros. John J. Bell of Carmel, Octavius A. Merrill of Brunswick, and Edward P. Burnham of Saco; who proceeded to examine the credentials presented, and made the following

REPORT.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

The Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and report, that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows:

- 1 *Portland*, by Henry C. Lovell, WM; Charles F. King, SW; H. B. Brown, JW.
- 2 *Warren*, by James Jenks, SW.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by D. K. Kennedy, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by F. J. Day, WM; Orlando Carrier, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by E. G. Knight, SW.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Edward S. Corey, WM.
- 8 *United*, by G. W. Chase, WM; Joseph Stetson, SW; Charles Crossman, JW.
- 9 *Saco*, by E. P. Burnham, WM; Elijah Smith, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by G. F. Sargent, WM; Silas Alden, JW.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by T. H. Weymouth, WM; G. W. Plummer, SW; John Preble, JW.
- 14 *Solar*, by Charles Cobb, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by B. Hinckley, WM; George Crawford, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George's*, by S. B. Dockham, WM; Alden Wetherbee, SW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by A. P. Stinson, WM; Warren Phillips, SW.

- 18 *Oxford*, by G. W. Millett, WM ; B. G. Barrows, SW.
- 19 *Felicity*, by Samuel Carter, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by J. C. Harper, WM.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Joseph Covell, WM ; George Bates, SW ; David G. Plummer, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by William Downing, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Samuel Thing, SW ; William A. Mitchell, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by A. D. Chase, WM ; H. F. Jones, SW ; Joshua Bramhall, Proxy.
- 26 *Village*, by A. H. Cheney, WM ; Converse Purington, SW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by A. P. Hill, JW ; A. McArthur, Proxy.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by A. Callahan, WM ; C. C. Niebuhr, SW ; J. H. Weston, JW ; T. Libby, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by James M. Colson, WM ; David Hildreth, SW ; William H. Byram, JW.
- 34 *Somerset*, by N. S. Robinson, WM ; A. D. Murray, SW.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Geo. W. Ricker, JW ; E. G. Hedge, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by James C. Dill, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by T. J. Hasty, WM ; J. I. Stevens, SW ; A. M. Benson, JW.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Reuben Flanders, WM.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by B. T. Thomas, WM ; D. P. Lake, Proxy.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Robert Cole, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by John Woodward, Jr., Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Russell Kittredge, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by Wm. M. Maxfield, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by B. M. Flint, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Israel P. Scamman, SW.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by David Smith, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Abel W. Chabin, SW.
- 50 *Aurora*, by C. N. Germaine, WM.
- 51 *St. John's*, by B. T. Parks, WM.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by E. B. Averill, Proxy.
- 54 *Vassalborough*, by John Homans, WM.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Joshua Herrick, WM.
- 59 *Mount Moriah*, by Joseph Bennett, SW.
- 58 *Unity*, by H. McDonald, WM.
- 59 *Mount Hope*, by John G. Fish, WM.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Solomon Moulton, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by M. M. Rawson, JW ; Joseph Miller, Proxy.
- 62 *King David's*, by Joseph Brewster, SW.
- 63 *Richmond*, by J. C. Boynton, WM.
- 64 *Pacific*, by David Barker, Proxy.

- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Michael McDonald, Proxy.
 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Seward Dill, Proxy.
 68 *Mariners'*, by Charles H. Whitney, SW.
 69 *Howard*, by E. J. Bolan, WM.
 71 *Rising Sun*, by John R. Wardwell, Proxy.
 73 *Tyrian*, by Josiah Carr, WM; A. P. Lamb, SW; E. G. Hawkes, JW.
 75 *Plymouth*, by J. B. Morse, SW.
 76 *Arundel*, by Samuel Pope, WM.
 77 *Tremont*, by Benjamin Richardson, WM.
 78 *Crescent*, by B. Atkinson, WM.
 79 *Rockland*, by J. Getchell, WM; William Farrow, SW.
 80 *Key Stone*, by O. R. Bacheller, Proxy.
 81 *Atlantic*, by W. P. Preble, Jr., WM; Franklin Fox, SW; J. B. Fillebrown, JW.
 83 *St. Andrew's*, by J. H. Butler, WM.
 85 *Star in the West*, by John C. Hussey, WM.
 86 *Temple*, by George Warren, WM; John L. Ashby, SW.

Your committee further report, that the following named Permanent Members are in attendance:

ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Past Grand Master;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Past Grand Master;
J. C. STEVENS,	Past Grand Master;
J. C. HUMPHREYS,	Past Grand Master;
J. MILLER,	Past Grand Master;
STEPHEN WEBBER,	Past Junior Grand Warden;

And Grand Officers as follows, to wit:

M. W. JABEZ TRUE,	Grand Master.
R. W. HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master.
" ISAAC DOWNING,	Senior Grand Warden.
" WM. ALLEN,	Junior Grand Warden.
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer.
" IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary.
" C. B. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
W. and Rev. CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain.
" C. D. PILLSBURY,	" "
" O. J. FERNALD,	" "
" CYRIL PEARL,	" "
W. S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal.
" E. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Junior Deacon.

W. O. A. MERRILL,	Grand Steward.
" T. J. SANBORN,	" "
" G. F. SARGENT,	" "
" E. G. HEDGE,	" "
" FRANKLIN FOX,	Grand Sword Bearer.
" JOHN BENSON,	Grand Pursuivant.
" THURSTIN LIBBY,	" "
Bro. J. DAIN,	Grand Tyler.
R. W. T. J. MURRAY,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
" STEVENS SMITH,	" 3d "
" J. MILLER,	" 4th "
" M. E. HAMLIN,	" 5th "
" MINOT CREHORE,	" 6th "
" JOHN J. BELL,	" 7th "
" S. P. THOMAS,	" 8th "

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

GEORGE CRAWFORD,
JOHN MILLER,
C. B. SMITH,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN WEBBER.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BELL,
OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL, } *Committee.*
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }

Which report was received, and adopted by the Grand Lodge.
The M. W. Grand Master then announced the appointment of
the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

T. J. MURRAY, D. K. KENNEDY, RUSSELL KITTREDGE.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

HENRY C. LOVELL, C. N. GERMAINE, ELIAS G. HEDGE.

On Returns.

C. C. NIEBUHR, HARRISON McDONALD, O. R. BACHELLER.

On Grievances and Appeals.

J. J. BELL, SAMUEL CARTER, MINOT CREHORE.

On the Pay Roll.

G. F. SARGENT, B. F. PARKS, JAMES JENKS.

The M. W. Grand Master then presented and read the following, being his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THIS MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE.

Through the mercy of Divine Providence, the annual revolution of the great luminary of nature has again found us assembled around the Altar of Masonry in the enjoyment of that social and brotherly intercourse which is so distinguishing a characteristic of our Institution, to deliberate upon the present condition and future prospects of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction. Our first duty is to that Supreme Being, who has so kindly watched over us for the past year. Let us offer him the sincerest prayers of gratitude for the past, and invoke his blessings upon the labors of this our annual communication.

Since we last assembled in this hall, the revolving year has swept from time many hundreds of our fellow creatures in its rapid course, while we, through divine favor and mercy, are permitted to assemble here in health and peace. We are continually reminded of the shortness of life. Let us then so endeavor to square our lives, that when the summons shall call us hence, we may meet the welcome plaudits of angelic voices in the Grand Lodge above.

During the past year a spirit of harmony has prevailed in our institution, and the lodges under this jurisdiction are in a prosperous condition, as I trust you will learn through the reports of the several District Deputies.

Four new lodges have applied for dispensation; but I am well satisfied that it is not to the increase of lodges or of members, that we are to look for the best interest of the craft; but let us see to it, that whatever is done, is well done.

Knowing as I do the importance of having some standard work on masonic jurisprudence, I can most *heartily reiterate* the language of my immediate predecessor, that, "many questions have been submitted to me during the year in regard to masonic jurisprudence, all of which I have answered to the best of my ability, and I have felt the need of some standard and approved work on the subject; and I would respectfully recommend that the Grand Lodge take measures to have a work compiled and approved by the Grand Lodge." As the Grand Lodge did not, for want of time or some other consideration, take any action upon this recommendation, I would advise that measures be taken to procure some standard work, and have it placed under the control of the M. W. Grand Master, to be transferred to his successors.

At your last communication, the Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported that, "In the case of difficulties between St. Croix Lodge, Calais, and Union Lodge, Milltown, St. Stephens, we recommend that the subject be referred to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, with direction to open a correspondence with Alexander Balloch, St. John, N. B., Deputy Grand Master of

New Brunswick." On the 14th June last, the Grand Secretary sent me the papers in the case: these papers all bearing more than one year's date, I deemed it proper to address a line to W. Bro. Manning, the Master of St. Croix Lodge, inquiring whether the difficulties still existed, and if so, suggesting to him the propriety of having R.W. John L. Bowman, of Eastport, District Deputy, or some other brother, visit them, and endeavor if possible to reconcile and restore harmony between them. He replied that it was useless to attempt a reconciliation; I therefore, on the 5th July, addressed a letter to W. Bro. A. Balloch, Dep. Grand Master of New Brunswick, stating to him the difficulties existing between the two lodges in question, also copies of the papers sent me by the Grand Secretary, and respectfully asked his aid in restoring harmony on our borders. I have ascertained that he has received my communication, and regret to say no answer has been returned. All the papers in the case are on file with the Grand Secretary.

During the past year I have appointed two Grand Lecturers, viz: Brothers S. B. Dockham of Warren, and T. J. Murray of Saco, to attend upon the masonic District Conventions contemplated by the resolves of last year; and I am pleased to learn that generally where conventions have been held, they have been quite satisfactory to those attending them. To accomplish the greatest good to the craft, by having an uniformity of work and lectures, I am of the opinion, that one Grand Lecturer who could command the attention of the fraternity in every District, would be of more essential benefit than two or more.

On the 14th June, I specially appointed R. W. Hiram Chase, Dep. Grand Master, to form and open a Grand Lodge, constitute and consecrate "Star in the West" Lodge at Unity, and install its officers.

June the 14th, on the petition of Brother Oliver Gerrish and forty-five others, Master Masons, of Portland, I granted them a dispensation to form and open a lodge for instruction, returnable at this meeting of the Grand Lodge.

On the 9th August, I specially appointed W. S. B. Dockam of Warren, to form and open a Grand Lodge, constitute and consecrate "Crescent Lodge at Pembroke," and install its officers.

On the 14th August, I specially appointed R. W. J. Miller to form and open a Grand Lodge, constitute and consecrate "St. Paul's Lodge at Rockport," and install its officers.

On the 9th September, I specially appointed R. W. William Allen, Jun. Grand Warden, to form and open a Grand Lodge, constitute and consecrate "Temple Lodge at Saccarappa, Westbrook," and install its officers.

On the 10th September, I formed and opened a Grand Lodge, assisted by Past Masters John Williams, A. Lyon, A. T. C. Dodge, Silas Alden and G. W. Snow, and solemnly constituted and consecrated "Saint Andrew's Lodge at Bangor."

On the 28th November, I specially appointed R. W. T. J. Murray to form and open a Grand Lodge, dedicate and consecrate a Masonic Hall for York Lodge at Kennebunk, and install its officers.

On the 13th December, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to form and open a Grand Lodge, dedicate and consecrate a Masonic Hall for Village Lodge at Bowdoinham, and install its officers.

On the 30th December, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to form and open a Grand Lodge, and publicly install the officers of Waterville Lodge at Waterville.

On the 8th January, 1857, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to form and open a Grand Lodge, dedicate and consecrate a Masonic Hall for Solar Lodge at Bath, and install its officers.

January 9th, on the petition of Moses Lowell and seventeen others, Master Masons of Saco Lodge, Saco, and Dunlap Lodge, Biddeford, I granted them a dispensation to form and open a lodge for instruction, returnable at this meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Since your last communication I have granted the following dispensations, viz:

January 27th. To Wm. F. Morang and others, for a new lodge in Appleton, Waldo County, by the name of "Hiram Abiff Lodge," to be holden at West Appleton.

March 12th. To Rufus Day and others, for a new lodge in Carmel, Penobscot County, by the name of "Benevolent Lodge."

March 26th. To Joseph Adams and others, for a new lodge in Cherryfield, County of Washington, by the name of "Narraguagus Lodge."

April 3d. To Stephen Warren and others, for a new lodge in Islesborough, County of Waldo, by the name of "Island Lodge."

On the 3d of April, I specially appointed M. W. R. P. Dunlap to form and open a Grand Lodge, dedicate and consecrate a masonic hall for Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred, and install its officers.

Brethren—having accepted the duties and responsibilities of the chair at your last communication with much distrust in my ability to discharge its duties, I can only say, if I have been able to sustain the high reputation which this Grand Lodge holds with other sister Grand Lodges, my wish is accomplished.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and all those who have been associated with me the past year, for the kindness and assistance I have received from them, in the discharge of the various and arduous duties, I most respectfully decline a re-election.

And finally, my brethren, it has given me great pleasure to meet so many of you, again around our altar. May I be indulged in the hope that our labors will be characterized by that brotherly love which should always distin-

guish us as masons. Difference of opinion will naturally arise upon many subjects, yet let us remember that among us "no contention should ever exist but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work or best agree." We are to remember, should the Grand Lodge decide otherwise than we could wish, that it is our duty to submit cheerfully to the awards and determination of our brethren when assembled.

Still let us never forget that no minority was ever yet entirely in the wrong, and that every brother has a right to be heard calmly and dispassionately; that it is far nobler for us to forego our wishes at the request of those weaker than ourselves, than to enjoy them in sight of the wounded hearts of our brothers. Remember, in all your acts, the lessons you have so frequently heard inculcated in our lodges; so may the memory of this convocation dwell in our minds as a season of happiness consequent upon our well spent time.

JABEZ TRUE, *Grand Master.*

On motion of Bro. Webber,

Voted, That the Grand Master's Address be referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The following report of the Committee on the Regalia of the Grand Lodge, was presented and accepted:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

The committee appointed at the last annual communication to procure regalia for the Grand Lodge of Maine, or make such improvements and additions as may be thought proper, have attended to the duty assigned, and report—

That after they had ascertained what additional regalia was necessary for the Grand Lodge, they took into consideration the expediency of furnishing it, with such material and workmanship as would correspond with the old regalia, which they found had been in use for the last thirty years or more. On this point your committee were unanimous, that such additions and improvements were not expedient.

Your committee then, after a correspondence with Bro. Jona. R. Neall, and a journey to New York, entered into a contract with Bro. Neall to furnish such regalia as they deemed suitable for the Grand Lodge, at the cost of \$920.29—which will appear by a bill of particulars in the hands of your Grand Treasurer. We also present the regalia thus furnished for your inspection. The actual expenses of your committee amount to the sum of \$53.15.

In executing this service your committee gratefully acknowledge the aid and advice of Bro. Dodge, your Grand Treasurer, who accompanied the chairman to New York, at the special instance and request of Bro. Berry, who as well as Bro. Stinson were unable at the time to go with him.

We have discharged the responsible duty assigned us, in view of the honor and best interests of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

All which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, *per order.*

The annual report of the Committee on Finance was presented and accepted, as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

The Committee on Finance having examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and finding them correct, report—

That his receipts during the past year are as follows, viz:

Balance in the Treasury May 1, 1856,.....	\$1,028.86
Received of D. D. G. Masters,.....	973.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional fees from lodges,.....	70.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
For dispensations and charters, new lodges,.....	355.00
Dividends Bank Stock,.....	474.00
Blank diplomas,.....	13.00
Balance due the Treasurer,.....	15.10
Total receipts,.....	<u>\$2,930.46</u>

His payments are the following, viz:

To D. D. G. Masters,.....	\$254.99
" Grand Lecturer,.....	170.00
" Fees remitted to lodges by votes Grand Lodge,.....	12.62
" Pay Roll, 1856.	386.24
" Distributed in Charity, by Trustees C. F.,.....	465.00
" Salaries and sundry small bills,.....	675.17
" Grand Lodge Regalia,....	966.44
Total payments,.....	<u>\$2,930.46</u>

The funds of the Grand Lodge are invested as follows, viz:

25 shares Canal Bank Stock, valued at... ..	\$2,500.00
28 " Casco " " " " ".....	2,800.00
5 " Freeman's Bank Stock, valued at.....	500.00
	<u>\$5,800.00</u>

There is also in the Treasury six hundred sixteen dollars and forty-eight cents, being money collected the past year, belonging to the charity fund, and not yet invested.

A. B. THOMPSON, }
S. B. DOCKHAM, } *Committee.*

The Grand Treasurer presented and read the following, being his

ANNUAL REPORT.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirement of the Constitution of this Grand Body, a statement of my accounts, exhibiting the amount received and paid out, and on what account, is herewith presented. The several items in detail, with the respective dates of receipts and disbursements, are shown in Account Current annexed, and are in the aggregate as follows, viz:

Whole amount of Receipts from all sources,—One thousand	
eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents,	\$1,886.50
Balance in the Treasury May 1, 1856.	1,028.86
Whole amount paid out for various purposes,—Two thousand	
nine hundred and thirty dollars and forty-six and a half	
cents,	<u>\$2,930.46½</u>

Having fulfilled the requirement of the Constitution, it would, perhaps, be wise for me to refrain from extending my report; yet as I have a strong inclination to bring before this Grand Body some other matters, with which my position as a financial officer has made me more conversant, probably, than any other of its officers; and presuming, in consequence of the very kind and courteous treatment a report from this office received at your hands the last year, I shall proceed—disclaiming at the same time any intention of trespassing on the rights and privileges of others, assuming any of their duties, or in common parlance “meddling with other people's affairs.”

It will be seen from the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures and the account current of your Treasurer, that the current expenses of the Grand Lodge for the year last past, exclusive of the amount expended for the Regalia and Furniture, have exceeded its income. This, I am inclined to think, will be considered by every one to be a decidedly morbid and unhealthy symptom; which, if allowed to go on uncorrected, must eventually terminate in a grave and serious disease, that will reduce this Most Worshipful Body, which we are proud to honor, to such a state of poverty and inefficiency as that “none will be found so poor to do it reverence.” I am well aware that the immortal Bard has sung—

“The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remembered knolling a departed friend.”

But my sense of duty has impelled me to call your attention, specially, to this incipient symptom of weakness and decay in this body politic; hoping that a sure and effectual curative remedy will be prescribed.

The income of the invested Charity Fund available for distribution in charity, is four hundred and seventy-four dollars. Were this Fund increased until the income arising from it would be thousands instead of hundreds, I doubt not, that the efforts of those instrumental in thus increasing it, would be amply rewarded by a full realization of the sacred truth, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Returns and fees have been received from all the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction, whose charters or dispensations have not been returned, revoked, or arrested, with the following exceptions, viz: Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred, whose officers were reported by D. D. G. Master; Northern Star Lodge, at Anson; and Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop, which has never resumed work since the days of gloom and darkness that once brooded over our beloved Fraternity, although it still retains its charter. It would seem desirable that some action be had in relation to this last named lodge, as there are now two subordinate lodges holding charters from this Grand Lodge and bearing the name and title of Temple. I know not that there is any constitutional or legal objection to this; still I am aware that it has not been the policy of this Grand Lodge to permit two of its subordinates to bear the same name; and I can conceive of innumerable mistakes occurring, and a sort of Babel-like confusion arising from such a course of proceeding, somewhat similar to what would be if all the members of a large family were named John or James.

The prompt and efficient action of your committee precludes the necessity of my making any report in relation to the regalia, jewels and furniture of this Grand Body, the present year; indeed, it would be manifestly improper for me to do so—as it would be forestalling the report of that committee, and might, possibly, be looked upon as an endeavor to influence the minds or control the opinions of the members of this Grand Lodge.

It is, however, perfectly proper for me to call your attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Maine has no wardrobe or case suitable for the safe keeping and preservation of their regalia.

The Directors of Masonic Hall in this city have kindly appropriated, to the use of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, two fine closets, which answer well for the deposit and keeping of records, charters, returns and files of papers; but more ample provision is still needed for the security and safety of Grand Lodge regalia.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

On motion,

Voted, That the report of the Grand Treasurer be received and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Petitions of Benevolent Lodge, Carmel; and Narraguagus Lodge, Cherryfield, severally praying for charters, were presented and referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Petitions, praying for remission of dues, were presented from Benevolent Lodge, Carmel; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore; and Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred; and were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. John Williams, Charles B. Smith, and Stephen Webber.

The Committee on By-Laws made the following report, which was accepted:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

The committee appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, at the last communication of this Grand Lodge, under resolve of May 2, 1856, to examine and compare the by-laws of the several lodges in this jurisdiction with the constitutions and general regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and ascertain whether they conflict therewith, have had the subject matter before them and report. That,

As the duty of collecting the by-laws of the several lodges devolved on the Grand Secretary, he addressed a circular to all the lodges requesting a copy of their by-laws; which call was promptly responded to by a majority of the lodges, a list of which is as follows:

Somerset Lodge,
Amity Lodge,
Hermon Lodge,
Central Lodge,
Mariner's Lodge,
Howard Lodge,
King David's Lodge,
Eastern Lodge,
Bethlehem Lodge,
Harmony Lodge,
Pioneer Lodge,
Pacific Lodge,
United Lodge,

Crescent Lodge,
Washington Lodge,
Penobscot Lodge,
Bristol Lodge,
Rockland Lodge,
St. Croix Lodge,
Mosaic Lodge,
Star in the East Lodge,
Tyrian Lodge,
St. Paul's Lodge,
St. John's Lodge,
Temple Lodge,
Felicity Lodge,

Oriental Lodge,	Eureka Lodge,
Oriental Star Lodge,	Piscataquis Lodge,
Star in the West Lodge,	Mount Moriah Lodge,
Meridian Splendor Lodge,	Vassalborough Lodge,
Dunlap Lodge,	Warren Lodge,
Blazing Star Lodge,	York Lodge,
Mount Hope Lodge,	Alna Lodge,
Blue Mountain Lodge,	Portland Lodge,
Phoenix Lodge,	Atlantic Lodge,
Maine Lodge,	Ancient Land Mark Lodge.
Saco Lodge,	

We have examined the foregoing by-laws with some care, and find, with a few exceptions, no material departure from the ancient charges, usages and constitutions of the Order. In some of them we find that provision is made for filling vacancies at other than the annual meetings of the lodge. Offices vacated for non-attendance. By-laws suspended by unanimous vote—the right of an absent brother to send to the lodge a sealed ballot, and the postponing the balloting for candidates to a future meeting of the lodge, when a negative appears on the first trial. We are of opinion that regulations like those above alluded to should be abolished, and that we conform to the simple and straight forward practice inculcated by the fathers of our Order. There may be other provisions in some of the by-laws requiring notice, that have escaped the observation of your committee; all of which may be corrected should the Grand Lodge recommend a code for their subordinates.

The task of compiling a code of by-laws for the several lodges, as required by the last clause of the resolve, your committee found to be more difficult. In performing this service, they have endeavored to avoid a repetition of the rules and regulations as contained in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and in the ancient masonic charges. They have also endeavored to avoid an expression of opinion as emanating from an individual lodge, the subject matter of which of right belongs to the Grand Lodge of Maine. In two instances only have your committee departed from this rule—as will appear by reference to Sec. 3, Art. 2, and Sec. 2, Art. 5, in the code herewith submitted. The first is a literal extract from Anderson's Constitutions of Masonry; and its practical bearing upon our lodges is of so much importance, that no mason should have the excuse of not knowing the excellent maxim it enjoins. The subject matter of Sec. 2, Art. 5, which relates to balloting for candidates, has hitherto been a matter of varied practice in our subordinates, and has been considered by them as a matter to be regulated by their respective by-laws, and sometimes by special vote or resolve of the lodge. Your committee believe that the mode of balloting should be prescribed by this Grand Lodge; and that uniformity may obtain, they have incorporated into the code one

simple rule. If the Grand Lodge sanctions the recommendation of the committee, that rule will henceforth become one of its standing regulations; and its incorporation into the by-laws of our subordinates will be a matter of convenience to the several lodges. Its practical application will promote the peace and harmony of our institution.

All which, with the code, is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, *per order*.

The Code of By-Laws presented by the committee was read, and referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. John Williams, Charles B. Smith, Stephen Webber, T. J. Murray, Augustus Callahan, Stevens Smith, John Miller, Moses E. Hamlen, Minot Crehore, John J. Bell, Spofford P. Thomas, Edward S. Corey, and O. R. Bacheller.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were presented, and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Secretary made the following report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

M. W. and W. Brethren.

In the performance of the duties of the station in which I was last year placed by your favor, I have endeavored to make up by diligence, for my want of experience. And I am under great obligation to R. W. Chas. B. Smith, your former Recording and present Corresponding Grand Secretary, for the courtesy and kindness with which he has always given me information when requested. Still I have doubtless at times "left undone things which I ought to have done;" but I trust that I have not, to any great extent, "done those things which I ought not to have done"—and I am sure you will be indulgent in judging my short-comings, if I shall not appear to have wilfully neglected any duty.

The publication of last year's proceedings was delayed, as it will be recollected, by the manuscript of part of the Report on Correspondence having been at the Casco House in care of the Express when it was burnt, misplaced in the haste of removing the property—and it was some time before it could be found. The publication was then completed, with as much despatch as consisted with due care and correctness; and the reports distributed in the manner prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Diplomas and blanks for the use of lodges, have been furnished to the several D. D. G. Masters; and in some cases, on application, to the officers of lodges.

Such reports of Proceedings of other Grand Lodges as have been received, I have transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence; I estimate that rather more than the average number have come to hand.

I have prepared statistics from the reports received, from which to compile a table. This involves considerable labor; as several of the Grand Lodges instead of arranging their own statistics in convenient form, publish the names of members, initiations, &c., of the several lodges in detail; and the counting of these, and summing them up, where the number of lodges is large, requires time as well as care. This labor, however, I have undertaken, regarding correct statistics as important. Some Grand Lodges publish no data from which to obtain them; so that entire accuracy is impracticable.

In accordance with the direction of the Grand Lodge to endeavor to complete our files of reports of other Grand Lodges, I have examined the thirty-four bound volumes in our library, as well as the unbound reports on hand, in order to ascertain what is lacking. I have had three additional volumes bound, making thirty-seven in all; and have the means of knowing what is deficient.

I sent a circular to the several lodges, requesting copies of their by-laws; a large number were received, and placed in the hands of the committee on that subject.

When notified of rejection of candidates for the masonic degrees, I have notified all the lodges of the same. The propriety of this course has been questioned—but I have not felt at liberty to depart from what I understood to be the requirement and practice of this Grand Lodge, though I would willingly have been spared the labor.

I found the Book of Records so nearly filled, that there was not room to record the proceedings of the last annual communication; and that a new book was necessary; this I have had prepared—ruled and bound under my direction, and have commenced the recording of Proceedings. I have used my best judgment and care in the matter, and submit the book for inspection.

I have left the closing part of the proceedings of the last annual communication unrecorded, for reasons which I will not take up the time of the Grand Lodge in enumerating, but request that the subject may be referred to a committee of experienced brethren, to whom all necessary explanations may be made.

I have had the Seal of the Grand Lodge fixed in a press, for convenience of using, and better preservation of the Seal.

I received a few days since an engraved likeness of M. W. Grand Master Williamson, of Pennsylvania, with a letter from Bro. Leon Hyneman, Editor

of the Masonic Mirror and Keystone, requesting the acceptance of the same by the Grand Lodge. I have directed it to be placed in a plain frame for preservation. Accompanying this was a prospectus of the Masonic Library, which by leave I place upon the table for inspection of the brethren.

There being a deficiency of published Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, in former years, so that there is not a perfect file of printed Proceedings for the use of the Grand Lodge, and these being of value and convenience, I would suggest that all brethren having in their possession any of these Proceedings which they can spare, be requested to return them to the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of completing files so far as may be.

All which is respectfully submitted,

I. BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

The Grand Treasurer offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the M. W. Grand Master shall appoint an assistant Grand Tyler, whose duty it shall be to guard constantly the outer door, during the sessions of the several Grand Masonic Bodies of the State, and to receive in charge, and be responsible for the safe return of such clothing as the members and visitors may deposit with him ; for which service he shall receive suitable compensation.

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer be instructed to procure the necessary checks and other fixtures required for the best performance of the duties of the Assistant Grand Tyler.

Brother Charles Sampson was appointed Assistant Grand Tyler.

On motion of Bro. J. C. Stevens,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to engage an Assistant, who shall receive suitable compensation for his services.

The following report was presented and accepted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1857.

The committee to whom was referred the proposition submitted last year, for re-publishing the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine from its organization, have had the subject under consideration, and ask leave to report :

That they are duly sensible of the importance of preserving the history of the Order ; but are not prepared to recommend that the Grand Lodge pledge

itself, at this time, to any course which may involve a considerable expenditure for the object contemplated.

Should the call for this re-publication be such as to induce any brother to undertake it, your committee cheerfully recommend that the Grand Lodge secure to him the privilege of the copyright; and also supply the deficient Proceedings, when needed for publication, provided the expense of the same shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD,
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee*
IRA BERRY,

The following papers were presented by the Grand Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals:

Report of proceedings of Portland Lodge, in the case of J. R. Milliken, referred to this Grand Lodge at the annual communication in May last;

Report of proceedings of Oxford Lodge, in the case of Elias H. Bemis;

Report of proceedings of United Lodge, in the case of James H. Nicholls;

Report of proceedings of Rockland Lodge, in the case of Chas. Clark;

Notice of expulsions by Aurora Lodge;

Report of proceedings of Mechanics' Lodge, in the case of A. G. Mudgett;

Copy of proceedings of Tyrian Lodge, in the case of A. J. Downing, furnished in accordance with the direction of the Grand Lodge in May last;

Report of proceedings of Ancient Landmark Lodge, in the case of William Andrews, which was remanded to said Lodge at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge; and

Appeal of Bro. R. W. Kennard from the action of Ancient Landmark Lodge in said case.

On motion of Bro. A. B. Thompson,

Voted, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be a special committee to consider the subject of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and report at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Documents from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, were presented by the Grand Master, and on motion, referred to the above committee.

The subject of the unfinished record of the last annual communication, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. J. J. Bell, J. C. Stevens, and A. B. Thompson.

The following resolution was offered by Bro. G. W. Chase, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the practice of "calling off" a subordinate lodges from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic.

Bro. R. P. Dunlap was appointed to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in place of Bro Rawson, who was absent.

On motion,

Voted, That when this Grand Lodge call off, it be to assemble again at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1857—AFTERNOON.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 3 o'clock—Officers present as in the morning.

Bro. W. P. Preble, Jr., was, at his request, excused from the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, and Bro. Henry C. Lovell appointed in his stead.

The election of Grand Officers being in order, Bros. T. J. Mur-

ray, O. R. Bacheller, and Silas Alden, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes.

Bro. Burnham announced that it was the wish of R. W. Isaac Downing, S. G. Warden, not to be considered a candidate for re-election.

The Committee on Election having attended to their duty, reported that the following named brethren had been elected Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic year:

ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Grand Master,	Brunswick ;
HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master,	Belfast ;
WILLIAM ALLEN,	Senior Grand Warden,	Portland ;
JOHN WILLIAMS,	Junior Grand Warden,	Bangor ;
MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland ;
IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary,	Portland.

Which report was accepted, and those brethren declared duly elected to those stations respectively.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

FREEMAN BRADFORD, of Portland ;
 ABNER B. THOMPSON, of Brunswick ;
 STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM, of Warren.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for Trustees of the Charity Fund, and Bros. JOHN MILLER and ISAAC DOWNING were elected.

On motion of Bro. Covell,

Voted, That to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock be assigned for installation of the Grand Officers.

An invitation to this Grand Lodge to participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of St. John's Lodge, Providence, R. I., on the 24th of June next, was presented and read.

On motion of D. G. M. Chase,

Ordered, That the Grand Secretary acknowledge the reception of the invitation, and that it be placed on file.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at ten o'clock.

Reports on the several subjects referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, were presented by Bro. J. J. Bell, chairman of said committee, to wit:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Ancient Landmark Lodge in the case of William Andrews, and the appeal of Bro. R. W. Kennard, would report—

That at a special communication of Ancient Landmark Lodge, on the 9th of August, 5855, Bro. Andrews was regularly tried, in his absence, and found guilty of the charges, and suspended until the meeting of the Grand Lodge; that when the proceedings were returned to the Grand Lodge for approval and confirmation, Bro. Andrews presented an appeal, complaining of action in his absence, &c., and the Grand Lodge remanded the case to Ancient Landmark Lodge for a re-hearing: and Ancient Landmark Lodge, instead of re-examining the matter, indefinitely postponed the consideration thereof.

We are of opinion, that it is not competent for a lodge to indefinitely postpone the consideration of charges that are made against a member—but they must proceed as provided in Art. IV, Sect. 1, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. We therefore recommend the adoption of the appended resolution.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } *Committee.*
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That Ancient Landmark Lodge be directed to proceed in the trial of the charges against Bro. William Andrews, as provided in Art. IV, Sec. 1, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution reported by the committee was, on motion, adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Oxford Lodge, in the case of E. H. Bemis, would report—

That E. H. Bemis was tried in Oxford Lodge, on charges regularly filed, and in accordance with the provision of the Grand Constitution, and was found guilty in due form; whereupon the Master declared him expelled. We are not aware of any authority in the Master of a lodge to expel a member of his lodge, however guilty. We therefore recommend the adoption of the appended resolution.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } Committee.
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the proceedings of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, in the case of E. H. Bemis, be remanded to said lodge, with instructions to pass such sentence as the case demands, and return their proceedings as required by the Grand Constitution.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the expulsions of Bros. Lemuel Cooper, A. K. P. Higgins, William H. Hodgdon, Nathaniel G. Patten, and C. A. Harrington, by Aurora Lodge, No. 50, would report—

That Aurora Lodge has not returned to this Grand Lodge an attested copy of its proceedings, as required by the Constitution, Art. IV, Sect. 1, we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } Committee.
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify Aurora Lodge, No. 50, to return to this Grand Lodge an attested copy of its proceedings in the cases of Bros. Lemuel Cooper, A. K. P. Higgins, William H. Hodgdon, Nathaniel G. Patten and C. A. Harrington.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, in the suspension of Bro. Charles

Clark, and the charge made to this Grand Lodge by O. H. Perry against said Clark, would report—

That the proceedings of Rockland Lodge were defective, the trial being had at a stated communication, instead of a special one, as provided by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, Art. IV, Sec. 1; and that this Grand Lodge cannot proceed to try Bro. Clark on the charges filed against him by Bro. Perry. They therefore recommend the adoption of the appended resolution.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } Committee.
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the proceedings of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, in the case of Bro. Charles Clark, and the charge made against said Clark by Bro. O. H. Perry, be remanded to said lodge, with instructions to proceed without delay to try said Clark, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, Art. IV, Sect. 1.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the action of Mechanics' Lodge in the expulsion of Bro. A. G. Mudgett, would report—

That the proceedings of Mechanics' Lodge were not in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, Art. IV of the Constitution. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } Committee.
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the proceedings of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, in the case of Bro. A. G. Mudgett, be returned to said lodge, with instructions to proceed in the trial of the case as provided by Art. IV, Sect. 1, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Tyrian Lodge in the expulsion of A. J. Downing, would report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } Committee.
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the expulsion of A. J. Downing, by Tyrian Lodge, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Portland Lodge in the expulsion of James R. Milliken, would report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption.

JOHN J. BELL,
SAMUEL CARTER, } *Committee.*
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the expulsion of James R. Milliken, by Portland Lodge, No. 1, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of United Lodge, in the expulsion of James H. Nicholls, would report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption.

JOHN J. BELL,
SAMUEL CARTER, } *Committee.*
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That the expulsion of James H. Nicholls, by United Lodge, No. 8, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. C. C. Niebuhr presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, to wit:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Returns ask leave to submit the following report.

There are returns from all the lodges under this jurisdiction except "Blue Mountain" and "Pioneer"—from which returns we find the whole number of members to be 3,288; the number of initiations to be 497; suspensions 92, 87 of which were for non-payment of dues in Aurora Lodge; expulsions 6, deaths 31. Non-affiliated Master Masons, 346.

In the returns of Tremont Lodge, the names of the candidates were omitted.

The following lodges do not return the date of acceptance, initiation, craft-

ing or raising their candidates, viz: Crescent, St. Paul's, Star in the West, Rockland, Village, and Vassalboro'.

Orient Lodge returns the date of raising, but omits those of acceptance, initiation and crafting.

Your committee would respectfully suggest to the District Deputy Grand Masters of the several Masonic Districts the necessity of thoroughly examining the returns, and seeing to their correctness, before returning them to the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. C. NIEBUHR,	} Committee.
O. R. BACHELLER,	
HARRISON McDONALD,	

With this report, the committee also submitted the following

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated	Susp'd.	Exp'd.	Died.	Non-af.
Portland,	1	138	18			5	25
Warren,	2	30	4				
Lincoln,	3	43	5				12
Kennebec,	5	45	7				
Amity,	6	32	3				22
Eastern,	7	77	11				
United,	8	60	7				
Saco,	9	61	5				
Rising Virtue,	10	37	13				75
Cumberland,	12	31	2				
Oriental,	13	17	0				
Solar,	14	64	5	1		2	
Orient,	15	64	15				
St. George's,	16	36	4				
Ancient Landmark,	17	126	6			2	
Oxford,	18	31	8		1	1	22
Felicity,	19	54	9				11
Maine,	20	40	5				
Oriental Star,	21	48	7			4	9
York,	22	30	10				
Freeport,	23	39	8				
Phoenix,	24	53	3				13
Village,	26	24	8				
Adoniram,	27	53	10			1	1
Northern Star,	28	14	2				4

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Exp'd.	Died.	Non-af.
Tranquil,	29	84	4				11
Blazing Star,	30	17	1				2
Hermon,	32	51	9			1	22
Waterville,	33	29	5			1	1
Somerset,	34	50	8				20
Bethlehem,	35	34	5				
Casco,	36	54	7				
Washington,	37	51	4			1	
Harmony,	38	59	12				
Penobscot,	39	63	4				
Lygonia,	40	38	10				
Freedom,	42	25	4				6
Alna,	43	68	4			1	
Piscataquis,	44	20	0				2
Central,	45	34	3				
St. Croix,	46	77	2			1	
Dunlap,	47	37	11				4
Lafayette,	48	25	1			1	3
Meridian Splendor,	49	46	6			1	
Aurora,	50	121	11	89	5	1	
St. John's,	51	25	13				6
Mosaic,	52	34	7	*		1	
Vassalboro',	54	27	3			1	
Fraternal,	55	12	3			1	7
Mount Moriah,	56	20	0				10
Unity,	58	52	11				11
Mount Hope,	59	13	3				
Star in the East,	60	43	8				
King Solomon's,	61	28	9				
King David's,	62	18	4				1
Richmond,	63	68	2				6
Pacific,	64	30	7				
Mystic,	65	26	2				7
Mechanics',	66	38	9				2
Blue Mountain,	67	No return.					
Mariners',	68	62	4			1	
Howard,	69	48	5	1			
Rising Sun,	71	38	9				
Pioneer,	72	No return.					
Tyrian,	73	42	4			2	3
Bristol,	74	35	6				

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Exp'd.	Died.	Non-af.
Plymouth,	75	27	3				2
Arundel,	76	36	10				4
Tremont,	77	32	6				
Crescent,	78	15	7				
Rockland,	79	64	9	1		2	
Key Stone,	80	32	1				
Atlantic,	81	53	7				
St. Paul's,	82	28	11				
St. Andrew's,	83	16	19				
Eureka,	84	20	4				
Star in the West,	85	25	8				7
Temple,	86	28	13				
		3,265	493	92	6	31	331
Under Dispensation.							
Benevolent,	1	10	4				4
Hiram Abiff,	2	13	0				11
		3,288	497	92	6	31	346

NOTE—Eighty-seven of the suspensions in Aurora Lodge, were for non-payment of dues.

The hour assigned for installation having arrived, the Grand Master-elect was presented by R. W. G. Marshal Dockham, and duly installed by M. W. Grand Master True.

The other Grand Officers-elect were then successively presented by the Grand Marshal and installed in ancient form by M. W. Grand Master Dunlap.

The Grand Master then proceeded to complete the organization of the Grand Lodge, by appointing the remaining Grand Officers; which appointments were announced by the Grand Marshal, as follows:

R. W. WM. P. PERLE, JR.,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland;
W. and Rev. CYRUS CUMMINGS,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Portland;
" CYRIL PEARL,	" "	Baldwin;
" JOHN RICHARDSON,	" "	South Berwick;
" C. D. PILLSBURY,	" "	Bucksport;
" EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "	Bath;
" HENRY COX,	" "	Portland;
" ISAAC SAWYER,	" "	Thomaston;
" GEORGE W. DURELL,	" "	Calais;

W.	S. B. DOCKHAM,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Warren ;
"	E. P. BURNHAM,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	Saco ;
"	OCTAVIUS A. MERRILL,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>	Topsham ;
"	JOSHUA HERRICK,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Alfred ;
"	SILAS ALDEN,	" "	Bangor ;
"	ELIAS G. HEDGE,	" "	Augusta ;
"	DAVID BARKER,	" "	Exeter ;
"	JOHN BENSON,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Newport ;
"	TIMOTHY THORNDIKE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Belfast ;
"	SEWARD DILL,	" "	Phillips ;
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland ;
R. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Saco ;
"	DANIEL P. ATWOOD,	" 2d "	Poland ;
"	J. C. HUMPHREYS,	" 3d "	Brunswick ;
"	OLIVER J. FERNALD,	" 4th "	Thomaston ;
"	MOSES E. HAMLEN,	" 5th "	Augusta ;
"	MINOT CREHORE,	" 6th "	Lincolntonville ;
"	JOHN J. BELL,	" 7th "	Carmel ;
"	SPOFFORD B. THOMAS,	" 8th "	Ellsworth ;
"	JOHN F. HARRIS,	" 9th "	East Machias ;
"	OLIVER R. BACHELLER,	" 10th "	Solon.

The appointed Grand Officers who were present, were then duly installed ; after which,

The Grand Marshal made proclamation in form, that the Grand Lodge of Maine was duly organized, by the installation of its officers, elected and appointed, into their respective stations.

Bro. Thompson offered the following order, which was passed :

Ordered, That the Grand Officers appointed for the ensuing year, who are not present at this communication, be installed in the several lodges of which they are members, and that they furnish certificates thereof to the Grand Secretary as soon as may be convenient.

Bro. T. J. Murray, from the Committee on Dispensations and Warrants, presented the following report, which was accepted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The Committee on Dispensations and Warrants, having attended to their duty, beg leave to report. Hiram Abiff Lodge has presented the usual papers required, and prays for a charter. The committee are not fully satisfied of the

necessity for a lodge at that particular point of our jurisdiction. The transcript of proceedings holden under the dispensation, also shows a want of being sufficiently conversant with masonic usage to warrant the committee in recommending the granting of the request. In one evening have been conferred six degrees upon three candidates; and to close the work, the three brothers were elected members of the lodge. We recommend that the dispensation be continued to the next session of the Grand Lodge, that they be required to conform to the recommendation of the Grand Lodge in conferring degrees, and refrain from doing business not authorized by their dispensation.

Benevolent Lodge has presented all papers required, and in strict conformity to the regulations of the Grand Lodge. We recommend that a charter be issued for a lodge at Carmel, to be called Benevolent Lodge, No. 87.

Narraguagus Lodge has not presented a transcript of its proceedings in proper form. The committee would recommend, inasmuch as other requirements have been complied with, that when the officers under the dispensation granted to this lodge shall present a transcript of their proceedings, satisfactory to the M. W. Grand Master, a charter be issued by the Grand Officers, for a lodge at Cherryfield, to be called Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88.

We would recommend that the dispensation of Island Lodge be continued till the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge, agreeably to their request.

We further recommend, that the dispensations for Portland and York Lodges of Instruction be continued until further orders, and without fee to the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. J. MURRAY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
D. K. KENNEDY,		
RUSSELL KITTREDGE,		

On motion,

Voted, That charters be issued, and dispensations continued, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

Bro. H. C. Lovell presented the following report of the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, which was accepted:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The committee to whom were referred the doings of the Grand Officers, have performed their assigned duty, and submit the following report:

The communication of our Past Most Worshipful Grand Master, Jabez True, has received our careful consideration, and we most heartily recommend its acceptance by this Grand Lodge, and that the thanks of the Grand Lodge

be tendered to him for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his responsible duties as Grand Master of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, during the last masonic year. Your committee recommend that so much of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address as relates to the compilation of a standard work on masonic jurisprudence, for the use of this Grand Body, and the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, be adopted; and your committee also recommend, that M. W. R. P. Dunlap, A. B. Thompson and Freeman Bradford, be a committee to compile a work on masonic law, select some one which is already in existence, or take such measures for the providing of such work as they may deem expedient, and report at our next annual communication.

Your committee recommend that the office of Grand Lecturer of this State be discontinued for the ensuing year. In the Grand Treasurer's report, we find that the actual receipts of this Grand Body are insufficient to meet the necessary annual expenses. To meet this deficiency, your committee recommend that the fee to this Grand Lodge, from subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction, be two dollars for each initiate.

In relation to the safe keeping of the regalia of this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend that the Grand Treasurer be appointed a committee to provide a wardrobe, and a chest for transportation when the Grand Lodge shall require them in other places beside this hall, thereby rendering them secure from injury or loss.

Your committee have carefully examined the several reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and find in the report of the District Deputy of the First District views in relation to the practice of adjourning ballots from one stated communication to another. Your committee fully concur with Bro. Murray in his conclusions, and earnestly recommend this Grand Body to take prompt measures in checking this abuse of masonic power.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that you accept the reports of the several D. D. G. Masters, and that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to them for the highly satisfactory manner in which they have performed their arduous and responsible duties; and that said reports, together with the report of the R. W. G. Treasurer, as well as the communication of the M. W. G. Master, be published with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

All which is respectfully submitted,

H. C. LOVELL,	} Committee.
C. N. GERMAINE,	
ELIAS G. HEDGE,	

Bro. Germaine offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Part IV, Art. 1, Sect. 9, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, be amended so that the several subordinate

lodges shall pay two dollars for each initiate, instead of the sum now provided.

On motion,

Voted, That this proposition for amendment be entertained by the Grand Lodge.

And it was referred to a committee, consisting of Bros. Germaine, Herrick and Thompson, with instructions to report at the next annual communication.

Application of Island Lodge for continuance of dispensation, and of Hiram Abiff Lodge for charter, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Warrants.

On motion of Bro. G. W. Chase, it was

Voted, That a committee of one be appointed, to confer with committees from other Grand Bodies, and report, specifying the time during which the several Grand Bodies shall be entitled to occupy the Hall for the transaction of their business, at future sessions.

Bro. Geo. W. Chase was appointed said committee on the part of this Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. Alden E. Chase,

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Maine be presented to M. W. JABEZ TRUE, Past Grand Master, for the exemplary and distinguished manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; and for the generous, manly fidelity and devotedness with which he has acquitted himself in the discharge of his duties during the past year, as Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. True responded, in a brief and appropriate manner.

The Grand Master stated, that Ancient Landmark Lodge hold a stated meeting this evening, and having work on the third degree, propose, if desirable, that said work be done in presence of the Grand Lodge, and with such assistance as may render it a fit exemplification of the authorized work on that degree; and on motion, it was voted to accede to said proposal.

Bro. Preble offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the right (so called) to visit masonically, is not an absolute right, but is a favor which every lawful mason in good standing is entitled to

ask, and which the Master may concede or refuse, at his discretion; and that no Master of a lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection to such admission is made by a regular member, or by a lodge.

The bill of the Grand Lecturer was submitted, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Burnham submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted last year, providing for the holding of masonic conventions in the several districts, and for payment from the funds of the Grand Lodge, for the services and expenses of Grand Lecturers at the same, be rescinded.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until three o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857—AFTERNOON.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at three o'clock.

Bro. Covell submitted resolutions in relation to non-affiliated masons, and those suspended from membership for non-payment of dues; which were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. F. Bradford, C. Cobb and M. Dodge, with instructions to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Williams presented the following report, which was accepted, and the appended resolution adopted, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of Benevolent, Oriental Star and Crescent Lodges, severally, for a remission of dues, would report—

That they recommend the remission of the dues of the three lodges named for the year, and submit the accompanying resolution.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
CHARLES B. SMITH, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN WEBBER, }

Resolved, That the dues of Benevolent, Oriental Star and Crescent Lodges, for this year, be refunded.

On motion of Bro. M. Crehore, the vote continuing the dispensation of Island Lodge, was re-considered, and the following resolution adopted :

Resolved, That the dispensation of Island Lodge be renewed for six months, at the expiration of which time, the Grand Master be authorized to grant a charter, provided they comply with the Constitution and requirements of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then specially instructed the D. D. G. Master of that District to visit Island Lodge, make due examination and report to him as to their proficiency.

M. W. J. True offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized and requested to appoint a Standing Committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to examine the Report of Proceedings at this communication, and direct the publication of so much as they shall deem expedient; and who shall be authorized to make such amendments and changes in language and mode of expression, as they consider proper and necessary.

Which was adopted, and Bros. F. Bradford, O. Gerrish and H. C. Lovell appointed said committee.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until half past seven o'clock this evening.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857—EVENING.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at half past seven o'clock

On motion of Bro. Cyril Pearl,

Voted, That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the aggrievances of St. Croix Lodge, growing out of infringements upon its jurisdiction by a lodge or lodges in the province of New Brunswick, with the accompanying documents, be referred to a select committee, with instructions

to report, at the earliest practicable moment, at this communication, what action may be necessary on the part of this Grand Lodge.

A committee was appointed accordingly, consisting of Bros. Bell, Pearl and Miller.

A message was sent to Ancient Landmark Lodge, that the Grand Lodge were ready to attend to the exemplification of work.

Ancient Landmark Lodge entered the hall, and the officers took their places, which were vacated by the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master resigned the gavel to W. Master Stinson, who called R. W. T. J. Murray, Grand Lecturer, to the East; Bro. Murray, having called on such brethren to assist him as he deemed necessary, Bro. A. F. York was introduced and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason; after which, Ancient Landmark Lodge was closed in due form.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, THURSDAY, May 7, 1857.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock.

Bro. Chase, from the joint committee on the occupancy of the hall by the several Grand Bodies, reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1857.

The committee appointed to apportion the time that the several Grand Bodies occupy this hall, beg leave to report the following table:

- GRAND LODGE—Tuesday Forenoon, and from 3 to 6 P. M.
Wednesday Forenoon and Evening.
Thursday, from 8 to 10 A. M.
- GRAND CHAPTER—Monday Evening.
Tuesday, from 2 to 3 P. M.
Wednesday, from 4 to 6 P. M.
Thursday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

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	Thursday, from 8 to 10 A. M.
GRAND CHAPTER—	Monday Evening.
	Tuesday, from 2 to 3 P. M.
	Wednesday, from 4 to 6 P. M.
	Thursday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

GRAND COUNCIL—Wednesday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Tuesday Evening.

GEO. W. CHASE, *Com. G. Lodge.*

SILAS ALDEN, *Com. G. Chapter.*

HIRAM CHASE, *Com. G. Council.*

A. B. THOMPSON, *Com. G. Encampment.*

Which was adopted.

D. G. M. Chase, on behalf of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1857.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine would respectfully report—

That the invested funds of the Grand Lodge are,

25	shares Canal Bank Stock,	\$2,500.00
28	“ Casco “ “	2,800.00
5	“ Freeman's Bank Stock,	500.00
		<hr/> \$5,800.00

From the report of the Grand Treasurer, it appears that Five Hundred Dollars remain in his hands, which has not yet been appropriated as per vote of Grand Lodge last year.

The Trustees would therefore recommend, that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to appropriate that money to meet the current expenses of this Grand Lodge. And the Trustees would further report, that they have appropriated the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars for the relief of certain distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, named in a schedule herewith annexed.

Per Order,

R. P. DUNLAP, *Ch'n Trustees Ch. Fund.*

Which report was accepted, and on motion,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to apply the uninvested moneys in the Treasury to the payment of the current expenses of the Grand Lodge, as he may find requisite.

Bro. Pearl, from the special committee on the difficulties between St. Croix and Union Lodges, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1857.

The select committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the difficulties between the St. Croix Lodge

at Calais, and the Union Lodge at Milltown, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave to report.

It appears by the report of the Grand Master and the accompanying documents, that the said Union Lodge of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, has been in the habit of disregarding the reasonable provision of the Grand Lodge of Maine, which guarantees exclusive jurisdiction of the masonic degrees to its subordinates within their territorial limits; and without the knowledge and consent of the St. Croix Lodge, have made masons and received members from within its chartered jurisdiction. This practice was complained of to the Union Lodge, and it would seem that a mutual agreement was made by the two lodges not to infringe on each other's rights in this particular, prior to January 15, 1855; as at that date a preamble and resolutions were introduced by a committee, at a meeting of St. Croix Lodge, in which they set forth that an agreement had been made between Union Lodge and St. Croix Lodge, that each would not receive nor act upon any application from the jurisdiction of the other; but that Union Lodge, in violation of said agreement, does receive and initiate divers persons within the jurisdiction of St. Croix Lodge, without their knowledge and consent, and contrary to their remonstrances.

They therefore proposed to pray the Grand Lodge of Maine to rebuke such unmaasonic conduct by adopting the following edict:

"Resolved, That no masons hailing from or purporting to be members of Union Lodge, No. 866, located at Milltown, St. Stephens, province of New Brunswick, under the Grand Lodge of England, who may apply at any lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine, may be received nor acknowledged as masons until such time as said Union Lodge may have returned to their proper masonic usages." [See document marked A.]

By a letter from the Worshipful Master of St. Croix Lodge, [see document marked B.] dated June 30, 1856, we learn that the resolution was not adopted that evening, for the reason that a number of the members of the Union Lodge who were present requested them to defer action till another attempt might be made to settle the difficulties. On this request, the St. Croix Lodge raised a committee of conference, clothed with powers to settle all difficulties with a committee of Union Lodge with like powers. This committee proposed that all former complaint should be overlooked, if Union Lodge would give some guarantee for proper action in future. The committees of conference met on the 8th of February, 1855, and signed a mutual agreement, [marked C.] by which each agreed and bound themselves not to receive a petition from any person or persons residing within the jurisdiction of the other, without said petition is signed by the Master and Wardens of the lodge within whose jurisdiction said petitioners reside. They also agreed upon other necessary arrangements to give complete force and effect to this. By a communication from the Union Lodge, [marked D.] dated February 13, 1855, the

St. Croix Lodge was informed, that after a due consideration of the report of the committee of Conference "it was by vote not accepted, for Union Lodge believes its adoption of the same would be in violation of its constitution, and contrary to the principles of Free and Accepted Masonry." They then proposed the following amendment, which they say was adopted by "unanimous vote."

"We the undersigned, members of Union and St. Croix Lodges, do hereby agree and bind ourselves that we will not make a mason of any residing in each other's jurisdiction without the consent of the Master and Wardens, *provided they give good and sufficient reasons for the same.*" We have underscored the proviso at the end of this proposed amendment, and call attention to it, as a strange anomaly—as if the invasion of another's jurisdiction were not of itself a good and sufficient reason—as if a previous agreement not to do so, and the repeated remonstrances of a sister lodge, were not a sufficient reason. How strange the infatuation of the closing expression of their letter, "trusting whatever may be its decision, its object will be to promote the welfare of Masonry and harmony of the craft." To your committee it appears, that no measure could easily be adopted by a lodge better calculated to destroy both the welfare and harmony sought. Could the St. Croix Lodge act otherwise than they did on the 15th of the same month, when they adopted the report and resolution introduced on the 15th of January, and instructed their representative to bring the subject before the Grand Lodge, in May, 1855? The subject was thus presented and referred to the appropriate committee, and an able report presented by Bro. McArthur, of Adoniram Lodge. It is in the recollection of some members, that action was had on his report, but as no record of it appears, it is probable the report and vote of the Grand Lodge upon it was lost, as were some other portions of that year's proceedings. At the annual communication in May, 1856, the subject was again before the Grand Lodge, when [see letter marked D.] the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals was adopted, and the Grand Master directed to open a correspondence in relation to the subject with Bro. Alexander Balloch, of St. John, New Brunswick, Deputy Grand Master of that province. On the 14th of June, the Grand Secretary forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master True, the vote of the Grand Lodge, and the documents in relation to the subject. By reference to the Grand Master's address, we find that he deemed it proper to communicate with the W. Master of St. Croix Lodge, and ascertain if the difficulties still existed, and if so, suggesting that the District Deputy Grand Master or some other brother might visit them and endeavor to aid in settling the difficulties. The reply to that communication is the letter of the W. Master Manning already referred to, [marked B.] On receiving that letter, with the assurance that the difficulties still existed, and that there was no hope of settling them in the manner proposed, the Grand Master

on the 5th of July, addressed a letter to M. W. Bro. Balloch, Deputy Grand Master of New Brunswick, a copy of which [marked E] is before your committee. In this letter he details the grievances of the St. Croix Lodge, and the action of the Grand Lodge, and encloses to him copies of the several documents relating to the subject. To be certain that these communications should reach the Deputy Grand Master, they were sent to him under cover of a letter to a masonic brother, who passed them into the hands of that officer. But to this letter, and the documents thus submitted, no answer whatever has been returned. In the meantime, as we learn from the representative of the St. Croix Lodge, the grievances of that lodge are aggravated by the offensive action of Union Lodge in admitting persons from this jurisdiction who could not gain admission to our lodges, but who go over to St. Stephens, and receive the degrees and then return to insult the St. Croix Lodge by their demands for admission as visitors. In view of these grievances, which the St. Croix Lodge have too long been compelled to bear, your committee believe that our brethren of that lodge are entitled to prompt and ample protection at the hands of this Grand Lodge, which they propose to afford by the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the several documents referred to in this report lettered from A to E, be placed in the hands of our M. W. Grand Master, and that he be requested to correspond with the M. W. the Grand Master of England, to lay before him the grievances complained of, and ask at his hands the protection and redress of grievances so long sought for and so long refused by Union Lodge, and thus far withheld by the Deputy Grand Master of New Brunswick.

2. During the pending of this correspondence, the M. W. Grand Master be requested to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to afford protection and relief from the grievances complained of, and report his action on this whole subject at the next annual communication.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BELL,	} Committee.
CYRIL PEARL,	
JOHN MILLER,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That Bros. Dodge, Herrick and Berry, be a committee to furnish the D. D. G. Masters with such books for records, and trunks for keeping regalia, as may be needed.

On motion of Bro. Dockham,

Voted, That the same committee be instructed to exchange the new Deacons' jewels, for Stewards' jewels.

The Committee on By-Laws reported, recommending the adoption of the resolution offered by Bro. Chase, (*v. page 207.*) and it was accordingly adopted.

Notice of the expulsion of John King by Aurora Lodge, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. J. Williams, from the Committee on By-Laws, presented a report, which was accepted, and the recommendation of the committee adopted, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1857.

The committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on By-Laws, have attended to the duty assigned, and now report.

We have read with much care the report of that committee, and recommend that this Grand Lodge accept and adopt the report. We recommend that the report and the code of by-laws be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and that the subordinate lodges be requested to take action upon the code, and report their action on the same at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Per Order,

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized and instructed to procure such a wardrobe, or case, as may be necessary for the proper keeping of the Grand Lodge regalia, and a suitable trunk for its transportation.

Bro. Bell, from the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, presented the following report, which was accepted, and the accompanying resolution adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1857.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the expulsion of John King, would report—

That Aurora Lodge has not returned to the Grand Lodge an attested copy of its proceedings, as required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; we therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOHN J. BELL, }
SAMUEL CARTER, } *Committee.*
MINOT CREHORE, }

Resolved, That Aurora Lodge be directed to return to the Grand Lodge an attested copy of its proceedings, in the case of John King, as required in Art. IV, Sect. 1, of the Grand Constitution.

D. G. Master Chase offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the D. D. G. Master of the Fifth Masonic District, is hereby directed to call upon the Master or brethren of Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, for the records, jewels, regalia and other property belonging to said lodge, and to cause the same to be deposited with the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge, until otherwise ordered : and to report his doings to the next session of the Grand Lodge. And the Grand Secretary is hereby directed to furnish said D. D. G. Master with an attested copy of this resolution.

The annexed resolution, offered by Bro. Geo. W. Chase, was adopted :

Resolved, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation :

"In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease, and the candidate be declared rejected ; but if, on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place ; and if on the second ballot, a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected."

On motion,

Ordered, That six hundred copies of the proceedings of this communication be printed, and distributed in the usual manner.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until four o'clock this afternoon.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857—AFTERNOON.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at four o'clock.

Bro. Pearl submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1857.

The Select Committee, to whom were referred the resolutions laid over from last year, in relation to the Grand Lodge of Canada, beg leave to report—that they deem it inexpedient to act definitely on those resolutions at this session. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That final action on the resolutions relative to the Grand Lodge of Canada be deferred to the next annual communication.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL, }
R. P. DUNLAP, } *Committee.*

Bro. C. Pearl, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, then reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1857.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren—

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence are permitted once more to present the Grand Lodge of Maine with fraternal salutations from most of the corresponding bodies in our Federal Union. Never before were we permitted to assure you of a more cordial fellowship, or more free and full expression of respect for masonic skill and approbation of the communications we have sent abroad from our annual convocations.

The reports of our proceedings continue to receive the most cordial commendation from quarters that deserve and command respect, while the voice of dissent and disrespect is so faint and faltering as hardly to excite a smile. In return, we are favored with many noble contributions to the masonic literature of the country, which we would gladly lay before you if our limits would allow. The great difficulty of the committee is, in passing by and excluding many of the rich gems of thought which would adorn our pages and instruct our members. It is matter of grief that we may not more freely enrich them with these treasures as they flow to us from the Grand Lodges of our country. We are favored with communications from the following jurisdictions:

Alabama, December, 1856.

California, May, 1856.

Connecticut, May, 1856.

Dist. of Columbia, February, 1856.

South Carolina, 1856.

Delaware, June, 1855.

Florida, January, 1856 and 1857.

Illinois, October, 1857.

Iowa, June, 1856.

Indiana, May, 1856.

Kansas, March and July, 1856.

Kentucky, October, 1856.

Louisiana, February, 1857.

Massachusetts, December, 1856.

Minnesota, January, 1856.

Michigan, January, 1857.

Missouri, May, 1856.

New Hampshire, 1856.

New York, June, 1856.

Ohio, October, 1856.

Oregon, June, 1856.

Rhode Island, 1856.

Tennessee, October, 1856.

Texas, January, 1856.

Virginia, December, 1856.

Wisconsin, June, 1856.

Canada, July 9, 1856.

Prov. G. Lodge, Canada W., (circular.)

Though the communications from these twenty-seven Grand Lodges cover some four thousand pages, and embrace more subjects and more varied excellencies than your committee can well condense into the limits of a report, they sincerely regret the absence of those which are wanting to complete the "constellation" of masonic lights over which waves the flag of our Union. The industry of our worthy Grand Secretary in presenting the statistics of our sister Grand Lodges in tabular form, will render it possible to condense the review of the several Grand Lodges, and will be a most acceptable service to our subordinate lodges. It will, if we mistake not, be gratefully accepted on the part of sister Grand Lodges, and may induce them to follow the example, or at least to place the annual statistics of their own lodges in a compact form convenient for use in compiling such tables. We commence our review with

ALABAMA.

The annual convention of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Montgomery, commencing December 1st and closing December 5th. Nearly one hundred and seventy of the more than two hundred and thirty lodges were represented, and the revenue of the Grand Lodge was more than \$3,000. On the report of a committee, presented by W. David Clopton, recommending the measure, a resolution was adopted by 109 lodges to 76, giving a copy of the code of Masonic Law by Bro. Robert Morris to each of the subordinate lodges, paying for the same from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. S. A. M. Wood, is a model document of some ten pages, in which he treats several important subjects. He urges the division of the state into Districts, under the care of District Deputy Grand Masters. Speaking of this system, he says, "It is now in use in Maine, Missouri and Georgia, where there are to be found many bright and shining lights, who by their intellectual labors, are adding much to the glory and prosperity of Masonry."

He pays a brief but beautiful tribute to the memory of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Georgia, WM. C. DAWSON, who for twelve years had filled that office, and who died at his residence in Greensboro', May 6, 1856. He says :

"Long before I knew him as a mason, his character as a man, borne on the wings of fame, betokened the possession of those virtues which we love to teach and which all mankind admire in the possessor. His great influence belonged not alone to Georgia—it embraced the whole Southwest, and the sad news of her bereavement awakened a mournful sympathy in thousands of masonic hearts."

In relation to masonic history, he says:

"At your last annual communication, I felt myself called upon to urge upon you the necessity and expediency of collecting and preserving the materials for a correct history of Masonry in this state. As nothing has been done, I cannot forbear again to introduce that subject to your attention. * * * But where shall we look for that history? Those who know it are fading away as the grass fades, and falling as the leaves fall! Soon the places which know them, will know them no more forever. Will you allow them to pass away without collecting and embodying in a proper form the traditions which they alone possess."

He urges with equal earnestness the need of masonic information to be secured by books and libraries. In relation to Grand Lodge correspondence, he says:

"It has brought together in feeling and brotherly love those who will never meet in the flesh, and has woven a cord of friendship around the world, which can never be broken, save when time shall be no more. It is founding for us the ground work of a masonic history, more perfect and lasting than could have been attained by any other means, and withal, has exhibited intellectual excellencies in masonic literature, that we may as masons be all proud to refer to and admire."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence present a brief report noticing the proceedings of twenty-one lodges. They had not received the Maine report, but the Grand Master in his address, speaks in high terms of our report of a previous year. The committee report adversely to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada, as do also the special committee to whom the subject was referred.

A special committee reported in favor of changing their Constitution so as to adopt the system of Districts and the appointment of nine Deputy Grand Masters, instead of the present Grand Lecturers. The saving of expense was one argument, the salary of the present Grand Lecturers being eight hundred dollars each. The proposed amendment lies over for one year. The Grand Lodge voted an appropriate jewel to the retiring Grand Master.

CALIFORNIA.

The proceedings of California for May, 1856, give evidence of rapid increase in that new state, and of true masonic skill in conducting the affairs of the Grand Lodge.

Nearly eight hundred new masons were made, and the subordinate lodges now exceed one hundred.

The Grand Master, W. H. Howard, gave a thoroughly practical and able address, which occupies eight pages, discussing a variety of topics important to the craft in California, and some of them of general interest.

He notices appropriately the death of Grand Secretary Levi Stowell, who has ably filled that office since 1851, and the office of Grand Treasurer in 1850, when the Grand Lodge was formed. He thus closes his address:

"There should be no benefit sought for or conferred that would in the slightest degree involve the sacrifice of a correct principle, or infringe upon a just right. Our highest and most legitimate benefits are of a social and moral character, and are founded in interests that are not liable to clash when their pursuit is divested of all impropriety of motive. Corresponding action is likely to follow what may be regarded as the originating and governing motive that led to it. While then our motives are pure and correct, we may with confidence expect to realize the acknowledged purposes of our organization, and confer benefits of a character that will meet with a just appreciation on the part of a numerous and enlightened constituency. It is thus, too, that we may expect to gain the approval and secure the aid of HIM, whom to invoke as our Supreme Head is but a solemn mockery, unless the sincerity of our motives can be evinced by the correctness of our action. May such be our course, and may HE, whose aid we have invoked, and who, as an auxiliary towards the accomplishment of His all wise purposes, has brought us safely through the trials of the past and spread before us the anticipations of a bright and useful future, watch over our deliberations, purify our hearts with the controlling influences of those immutable principles by which we profess to be governed, and prompt us continually to the exercise of every feeling of heart and faculty of mind, that will promote the true interests of the craft, and make our deliberations a blessing to the lodges and masons of our jurisdiction."

The Grand Master appointed as Grand Secretary, in place of Bro. Stowell, Bro. Alex. G. Abell, the very able chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who is again appointed to that office, and also elected Grand Secretary.

The report on correspondence is an exceedingly able document of fifty closely printed pages, reviewing the action of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, criticising with good taste and good temper, the action and opinions of each. He says in the outset, that it was the intention of the committee to present only a brief report, as nearly all questions discussed within a few years seemed generally settled, and on those unsettled, the committee had written all they knew. "But on examination of the immense mass of printed matter placed before them in the volumes given above, it became evident that a 'brief report' would be impossible—would be in fact a solecism in terms."

In the review of the proceedings of Arkansas, Bro. Abell approves the opinions of Bro. Albert Pike in relation to *absolute perfection* in the physical qualifications of candidates, and repeats a previous opinion that the Ancient Charges are fully complied with, when the "maim or defect" is not such that it will interfere with or prevent the discharge of any of his masonic duties. This opinion coincides with the provision of our own Constitution, and the construction put upon it by a special committee some three or four years since.

In his review of the Florida report, he says that Bro. Douglass, a Past Grand Master, himself concurs in the propriety of the edict of the Grand Lodge of California, which permits a mason to hold membership in this and also in another jurisdiction, mentioning also, that Maryland and New York, through their committees, have so agreed. He cites also from the text book of Bro. John Dove, of Virginia, this passage:

"Any brother may be a member of as many lodges as may choose to admit him, and ought always to be a member of some lodge."

In the review of the report of proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West for the year 1855, the committee approve the vote of thanks by that body to Grand Master Evans of New York, for "his truly masonic letter," refusing to countenance the formation of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada. The committee say, "We congratulate the Grand Lodge of New York upon the wise and masonic action of her Grand Master in this case." In the review of Virginia, the committee speaks of "a masterly report presented by the special Committee on Jurisprudence, appointed at a previous meeting to take into consideration the various important questions agitating the Fraternity." They say, "We do not recollect a masonic paper, of late, which we have read with more pleasure." His review of Maine is very cordial and respectful. He says:

"The ten concluding pages of Bro. Pearl's report, are devoted to the discussion of the objects and aims of general education. * * * * Interesting and instructive as his dissertation certainly is, we are as much at a loss to know what it has to do with matters of masonic correspondence, as we were last year in regard to his disquisition upon 'the foundation for the existence and permanency of the institutions of Freemasonry in the essential nature and the necessities of man.' Nevertheless as he informs that the highest approbation has been bestowed by our sister Grand Lodges on those portions of his reports that deal most earnestly with 'man's spiritual nature and necessities,' we shall be obliged to stand corrected in our idea of the purposes for which such a committee as that of which he is the chairman, was intended."

There can be no need of special correction here, Bro. Abell, there is room enough and work enough on the masonic edifice, for all the diversities of work and of working talent we can consecrate to this department, and it would be vastly undesirable that all our minds should be stereotyped in one mould, or our pen-moving muscles be cramped to one working tool, whether it be a setting maul, a common gavel or a trowel. Let each direct his own energies, under the eye of the Grand Master, so that his work shall either give wisdom, strength or beauty, to the temple of humanity and fraternity.

The California committee also notice the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Belgium and Germany, also the Grand National Mother Lodge of the three Globes, at Berlin.

The California report has a copious index, which facilitates the examination of its contents.

CONNECTICUT.

The Grand Master Theodore Spencer, in his opening address, notices the death of P. G. M. Wm. H. Ellis, who had long been a member of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. He also acknowledges a communication from the Grand Orient of France, proposing an exchange of representatives, also from New York for the same purpose. He also alludes to the want of funds in the Grand Lodge, and recommends an increase of fees for charters and dispensations, also for initiations. He declined a re-election. A resolution was adopted appropriating \$100 to the Relief Lodge of New Orleans, and another inviting subordinates lodges to contribute to the same object.

The Grand Lodge appointed Illustrious Brother M. Paulin Razy, of Paris, representative to the Grand Orient of France, and M. W. Joseph D. Evans to the Grand Lodge of New York. An eloquent report and resolutions were submitted by Bro. Wm. Storer relative to the deceased P. G. Master, William H. Ellis, who it seems was long an active member of the General Grand Chapter and General Grand Encampment of the United States. A part of the unfinished business of the previous session related to the proposed National Confederation. The committee on this subject thus close their report:

"In consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Grand Lodges which have adopted the articles, it is understood that the plan of the confederation has been abandoned. Your committee would therefore recommend that the further consideration of the subject by this Grand Lodge be indefinitely postponed."

One page of the report is devoted to the record of deceased members of the order in the several lodges in the state.

Connecticut gives us another able report on Foreign Correspondence, from the practiced pen of Bro. Wm. Storer. Twenty-five Grand Lodges are embraced in this review, and nearly one hundred pages devoted to it. The Grand Lodges not heard from, were Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania.* Bro. Storer's reports are largely occupied with extracts from the reports and addresses of sister Grand Lodges, and display a fine collection of specimens of the masonic literature annually accumulating in these documents. A fine specimen is given from the address of Grand Master Wood, of Alabama. In reviewing the Alabama Report on Correspondence, Bro. Storer reasons with a good deal of force in favor of allowing visiting brethren to vote on the application of candidates. He admits that masonic usage is against it; but illustrates the benefits which might result from it, and the fitness of adopting this course, on the ground that a candidate is not merely admitted to membership in a particular lodge, but to the privileges of Masonry the world over.

*Some of these are acknowledged near the close of the report.

In the review of California, he speaks with approbation of the effort of the Grand Master, to prevent a duel, even suspending two brothers, one of them a Master of a lodge, for persisting in their course, regardless of his remonstrance.

In relation to the new Grand Lodge of Canada, the committee copy the proceedings of Vermont in favor of the movement, and the opinions of Grand Master Evans, of New York, against it. The committee coincide with Vermont in favor of the organization, but hesitate to recommend specific action in the absence of official correspondence from the new Grand Lodge. A resolution was however subsequently reported and adopted in favor of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The notice of the Grand Lodge of Maine is as heretofore entirely fraternal, and the extracts from our reports are quoted with cordial approbation.

Some nine pages are devoted to New York, a large part of which is extracted from the address of Grand Master Evans.

The committee speak approvingly of the elaborate and very valuable report of Virginia Grand Lodge on masonic jurisprudence, but dissent from their opinion that "violations of law, immoral conduct, nay, open and admitted drunkenness, theft, and the like do not make him unworthy; they however place him in a condition to be pronounced unworthy on trial and proof." They express the opinion that their Virginia brethren at this point spun their theory too fine, and did not leave strength enough in the thread of their argument to hold it together. "As well might they have said that a man is *not* guilty even of open and admitted drunkenness till *pronounced so* upon trial and proof."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A special communication of this Grand Lodge was held Feb. 20, 1856, to attend the funeral of Past Grand Master Robert Keyworth, and appropriate resolutions were adopted and spread upon the minutes. The Grand Lodge held its semi-annual communication May 6th. At this meeting, the Grand Master, Charles S. Frailey, called attention to the communication of the new Grand Lodge of Canada. His address was submitted to a committee consisting of Bros. B. B. French, H. H. Heath, L. Y. P. Page, who reported resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada; which resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the address of the Grand Lodge of Canada was printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. On the 24th of June, the Grand Lodge again assembled to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. On the 18th of June, the Grand Master sent to Bro. B. B. French a communication from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, in relation to the new Grand Lodge of Canada—being the same circular received by the Grand Lodge of Maine and an extract printed with our last minutes. With this, Grand Master

Frailey sent a written communication expressing regret for the course he had taken on this subject at the semi-annual meeting, and requesting the attention of the committee to this circular, and also to an article in the last number of Bro. Moore's Masonic Magazine—a long editorial, expressing the editor's views. At the annual meeting, held Nov. 4th, Bro. French gave an extended report, re-examining the grounds of their previous action, in the light drawn from the Grand Master's letter and the documents it refers to; and also the labored report of Massachusetts, and the action of that Grand Lodge adverse to the Canada Grand Lodge. In the most thorough and searching manner, the committee of the District of Columbia examine every bearing of the question, and sustain their previous resolutions, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada, and welcoming her to the sisterhood of Grand Lodges of the world. The report of the committee was adopted, 24 to 12.

The Committee on Correspondence presented, through Bro. George C. Whiting, an able report, noticing the proceedings of twenty-three Grand Lodges, and presenting interesting features of each. The committee acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the Universal Masonic Congress held in Paris last year, to which your committee called attention in the last year's report. They give brief outlines of the proceedings of that Congress, with the ten propositions which were submitted for the consideration of the masonic bodies throughout the world. A committee of five was raised, of which Bro. Geo C. Whiting was chairman, to report upon those propositions at a future meeting. Bro. Whiting was elevated from the post of Grand Secretary to that of M. W. Grand Master, M. W. Charles S. Frailey declining a re-election. The address to the Grand Master-elect, by the retiring officer, is a beautiful tribute to the ability and high qualifications of the officer who was to fill his place. Indeed, all the reports and addresses of this body are fine specimens of masonic talent, worthy of men called to administer the affairs of a model Grand Lodge at the Capital of the American Union. M. W. Grand Master Frailey's address at the annual communication, the report of Bro. B. B. French upon the same at a subsequent meeting, and the address of Rev. Byron Sunderland on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, are all noble contributions to the masonic literature of the country, and render this report one of the richest that your committee are permitted to review. A committee was raised to procure and present to the retiring Grand Master a suitable jewel.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Sends us a very able address, delivered on the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. It is a masterly discussion of the question, "*What is Freemasonry?*" by Bro. T. S. Gourdin, P. M. of Landmark Lodge, delivered before Richland Lodge. The copious historical references cited in the margin give

evidence of extensive masonic research, and give to the address a permanent value. It is the perusal of addresses like this, which stimulates the desire that the Grand Lodge of Maine could fully appreciate the proposal of the committee last year, to prepare a Year Book of the choice gems of masonic literature. The pamphlet contains also the addresses on the presentation of a silver goblet to P. M. Jacob Levin, and an original ode written for the occasion by H. H. Caldwell, Esq.

The following extracts from the report on correspondence, by R. W. Albert G. Mackey, will be read with interest, as indicating the duties of a Committee on Correspondence. We commend them to the especial attention of our brothers in Delaware.

The published proceedings of the Grand Lodges of the present day, compared with those emanating from the same bodies thirty or even twenty years ago, conclusively demonstrate that Masonry has at length taken its place among the scientific developments of the day, and that while it retains its social and fraternal character, it has added to it the more elevated one of a philosophical institution. It may, I think, be now, indeed said, that the golden age of Masonry has begun. If the scene it now presents, at early dawn, be so enticing, what must we not expect when the full blaze of its meridian splendor shall, in time not far distant, burst upon us?

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The Committee on Foreign Correspondence in the Grand Lodge of Oregon have laid down a rule for their government which precludes any lengthened report from that body. They say that "to review, overrule and reverse the decisions of Grand Masters in cases regularly before them, and to intimate doubts of the wisdom, propriety and regularity of the decisions of Grand Lodges upon questions carefully considered and solemnly adjudged, we cannot persuade ourselves is the course best calculated to promote harmony, facilitate the interchange of kind offices, and cement the bond of union and fraternal intercourse which should everywhere exist among Grand Lodges."

Any one who has, like myself, the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Bro. Stark, the chairman of the committee, will be at once ready to attribute this decision as to the duties of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to that peculiar kindness of heart, that gentleness of disposition and urbanity of manners, which uniformly characterize him. I regret that I cannot altogether agree with him in the view that he has taken. The duties and privileges of a Committee on Correspondence are at this day the most important confided to any committee of a Grand Lodge, and what they precisely are, and how they should be performed, are matters worthy of a calm and deliberate consideration.

The Committees on Correspondence are the links which bind the Grand Lodges into one united whole in the pursuit of knowledge; they are the guardians appointed by their respective bodies to inform their constituents what has been the progress of the institution for the past year—to warn them of the errors in discipline or in masonic science which they may suppose to have been committed—and to suggest the best method by which these errors may be avoided or amended. The proceedings of Grand Lodges are never printed for purposes of sale or of general distribution; the number of copies published is always small; and it is physically impossible that a knowledge of their contents can ever reach the mass of the fraternity, except through the condensed reports of foreign correspondence. These committees, therefore, perform but the duty to which they were appointed, when they report the doings and sayings of other jurisdictions; nor can they be denied the common

right of expressing their opinions on the nature and tendency of the facts as they relate them. Grand Masters are not infallible, and Grand Lodges are not always correct in their decisions. If, therefore, a Committee on Correspondence should simply detail the various acts and opinions of all the Grand Bodies, with which their own is in correspondence, nor make one deprecatory remark, calling attention to what they might suppose violations of laws or landmarks, the heterogeneous and discordant doctrines which every year are presented to the masonic world, would be placed before the fraternity without commentary, leaving the most ignorant to form their own often erroneous conclusions, and sometimes to confound the mere extract from a foreign opinion by the committee with an endorsement by that committee of its correctness. It is then a part of the duty of a Committee on Correspondence to review the proceedings of other jurisdictions, to point out what they suppose to be errors, and to warn their own constituency against adopting them. The committees, are, no doubt, like the bodies they are reviewing, sometimes wrong; but if the discussion of masonic points of law are conducted temperately, calmly, judiciously, and above all, fraternally, much good must arise from this contest of mind. As the collision of the flint and steel will generate fire, so truth must be elicited from the collision of varying intellects. I cannot hesitate to believe that for much of the elevated standard that the Masonry of this day and country has assumed, and for the general diffusion of knowledge on the subject of masonic jurisprudence, the craft are indebted to the well-conducted discussions of our various committees on foreign correspondence.

The remarks of Bro. Sanford, of Iowa, are a well earned tribute to the talent and labors of these Committees on Foreign Correspondence, and coming from one who is himself distinguished in this field of masonic literature, they are entitled to increased respect.

"An examination," says that able mason, "of the reports which have emanated from the Committees on Foreign Correspondence of the various Grand Lodges during the past year, has disclosed an amount of labor, a degree of interest and enthusiasm, an extent and depth of research upon matters immediately pertaining to the principles and science of Masonry, which is well calculated to excite surprise and admiration. And when to this is added the literary excellence of these various productions, embracing in their range of discussion numerous illustrations from the historical and classical literature of the world, one is struck with the force of kindred association, which appears to heighten the power and beauty of expression in proportion to the dignity and expansiveness of the ideas which call it forth."

The report gives a view of the proceedings of the Masonic Congress at Paris, and thus comments upon the propositions there adopted:

"I have attentively read these propositions and canvassed their nature in my own mind, and am constrained to say that I know nothing that has yet occurred in the history of our Order that is so well calculated to advance its usefulness and secure a uniform feature in our institution, as the acts of this Congress. I can scarcely doubt that the propositions, unexceptionable as they are, and calculated to do so much good, will meet the approbation of every Grand Lodge throughout the world."

Bro. Mackey speaks in very high terms of the Virginia Report on Masonic Jurisprudence, while he would not endorse all their decisions. His closing picture of the progress of Masonry since he became Grand Secretary in 1842, is too good to be omitted; but our limits forbid its insertion.

DELAWARE.

The Grand Lodge proceedings from Delaware, are for June, 1855. The Grand Lodge was called to mourn the death of M. W. Grand Master, Hon. James Booth, who had been an honored member of the order for forty years. Aside from the action of the Grand Lodge in reference to the decease of this worthy officer, the proceedings contain very little of general interest. The apology for a report on Correspondence is singularly in contrast with the proceedings of other Grand Lodges. It occupies less than two pages, from which it is so difficult to select extracts, that we give it entire. After acknowledging the receipt of proceedings from thirteen Grand Lodges, the committee say—

Referring to that Article of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, which ascertains the duties of a Committee of Correspondence, we find them set forth as follows, to wit:—"To receive and answer all communications, and to report to the Grand Lodge at every communication thereof, the substance of the communications received, and copies of the answers given."

Communications, then, which require or imply an answer,—these only lie within the province of this committee. But, for some years past, following the example of similar committees in other States, the Committee of Correspondence of this Grand Lodge has transgressed the limit of its Constitutional powers, and has, at length, reached a point out of sight entirely, of its original design and purpose.

It has become a legislative body. A mass of laws might be compiled from the *labors* of these committees, equal in volume to the "Pandects" or the "Institutes."

It has assumed high judicial functions.

With amazing modesty, it reviews, over-rules and reverses the decisions of Grand Masters, in cases regularly before them, as well as the recorded determination of Grand Lodges upon questions carefully considered and solemnly adjudged. It has become the public Censor of masonic morals and masonic manners.

It has taken up the trade of the literary critic. It affects the reputation of the essayist. It writes profound and unintelligible prose. It explains "the relations of Free Masonry to the moral and religious element in man, and its affinity for the religions of the world."

It looks very wise and talks like a Philosopher. Many other things, also, it has come to be and to do, away from the purpose of its institution, which, however, we will let pass. *This* only we will add, that its reports have in many cases, been made the channels of flattery, "usque ad nauseum," on the one side, and of resentment, uncharitableness and envious disparagement on the other.

Now all these things except the last, it were well enough to have; nay, indeed, these things, *all* of them, perhaps, we *must* have; Law-makers, Judges, Critics, Censors, and in the present condition of sublunary things, *writers*, also, of unintelligible prose. But in our notion, a *Committee of Correspondence* is not so constituted as properly to perform these various and incompatible functions. To do so, was not the purpose of its creation, and the attempt so to do, threatens to involve in inextricable confusion, the History, Law, Landmarks, and the ancient usages of the Order.

Holding these views, we think to discharge our duty to the Grand Lodge, by simply declaring that we have received no communications, during our official term, nor consequently have despatched any *answers* which require to be laid before them.

We will only say, that except within the jurisdiction of New York Masonry seems to be advancing, with a steady step to the achievement of its beneficent mission upon the earth; dispensing with a liberal hand the abounding charities of her sons, and speaking the comfortable words of kindness and sympathy to those, who, in this pilgrimage of life, are "weary and faint by the way."

As some good brother, probably one of the committee, was so kind as to mail a copy to the chairman, doubtless for the benefit of your committee, it may seem hardly courteous not to respond in comments adapted to the circumstances. This your committee confess their inability to do. We were before aware that Delaware, as a state, had but a small extent of territory, and but a limited number of lodges; but how is it possible from a state of her dimensions, and from eleven lodges, contributing to the Grand Lodge only \$180 revenue, to select five men, officers of the Grand Lodge, who have the consummate ability to concentrate their ideas of the magnitude of Freemasonry, and the mission of a committee of correspondence, into so narrow a compass, fills us with amazement which disqualifies us for a fitting reply from a position so far "down East." We therefore beg leave to refer them to their nearer neighbors of South Carolina, and our vigorous minded brothers of Alabama, of Ohio, the youthful Grand Lodge of Iowa, and also that of the Golden Gate, who enjoy "the last lingering rays" of the setting sun.

FLORIDA.

From Florida we have interesting communications for January, 1856 and 1857. In 1856, M. W. Grand Master Shine announced the death of P. G. M. ISAAC H. BRONSON, who was also a Judge of the U. S. District Court, THOMAS DOUGLAS, P. G. M., an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, and the Rev. Bro. WILLIAM CHOICE, a P. G. Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Florida, who died on his mission of Christian love in the State of Georgia.

In an appendix the Grand Lodge publishes Anderson's Constitutions for the instruction of the craft in that jurisdiction. There is also an address on the "MORAL ASPECTS OF FREEMASONRY," by Rev. Bro. E. L. T. Blake, delivered before Jackson Lodge, No. 1, on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. It is a noble effort, and does honor to the head and heart of the author, as does its adoption and circulation by the Grand Lodge honor the Fraternity in that State.

The proceedings for 1857 contain a report of unusual ability on Foreign Correspondence, from the ready pen of Bro. Thomas Brown, a veteran mason of some fifty years standing. His report covers fifty pages. Twenty of these pages are devoted to the discussion of the questions at issue relative to the Grand Lodge of Canada; and it is no disparagement to the efforts of other committees to say that this is the most full and complete exposition of all the

bearings of that question that has yet reached your committee. The report closed with the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Florida cordially extend to their brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the right hand of Fellowship with fraternal greeting, and a hearty welcome into the family of American Grand Lodges."

The report and resolution were unanimously adopted.

IOWA.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa sends us, in addition to a well digested report of proceedings, a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws, as adopted in 1844, and revised in 1856. The old and revised Constitutions are printed on parallel pages, so that the alterations are seen at a glance. The Constitution is a fine model of brevity and comprehensiveness, occupying but two pages, and embracing fourteen articles. The by-laws—the old by-laws arranged in forty-one sections, covers seven pages; the revision more than eight pages, has fifty-two sections, and seems to cover all questions likely to arise in a lodge, with directions at once definite and in general, judicious.

The 51st section is very stringent in its demand upon subordinate lodges to demand of non-affiliated masons the payment of lodge and Grand Lodge dues; and in default of such payment, to declare such non-affiliated brothers to have forfeited, under that jurisdiction, all the rights and privileges of masons, and so return them to the Grand Lodge. This edict is not to apply to those who have applied to any lodge for admission and been refused. Your committee have doubted the wisdom and expediency of so stringent a regulation in reference to the non-affiliated, and will be glad to learn what may be its practical operation in Iowa. The old Constitution admitted Past Masters of subordinate lodges to membership; the revised code excludes them, and very wisely in our judgment. The by-laws are followed by a condensed digest of masonic law of trials and punishments, compiled by the Grand Secretary, W. T. S. Parvin, who acknowledges the "material aid" derived from Mackey's Principles of Masonic Law; which he takes occasion to cordially commend to his brethren as well worthy of their study, while he dissents from some of its positions. Three pages are then devoted to rules of order, which must be found very effective and convenient for use, and are worthy of the careful attention of every Grand Lodge. The same pamphlet contains a standard form of by-laws and rules of order for the government of lodges under dispensation, and are recommended for adoption in the chartered lodges. This form is arranged from Morris's model code. The same document contains miscellaneous forms for all needful purposes, and also an installation service for the Grand Lodge—a reprint from Mackey's Ahiman Rezon. It is rare that we meet so large an amount of truly masonic legisla-

tion and instruction in a pamphlet of fifty pages, with so little material to which we are disposed to object.

The proceedings of the Iowa Grand Lodge show a prosperous growth of the Order there, which we might reasonably expect to find in connection with so much enlightened zeal and talent in the administration of Grand Lodge affairs. From about 60 chartered lodges there were dues paid in to the Grand Lodge amounting to more than \$1,850. For 20 new charters the Grand Lodge receives \$400, or \$20 each. For 23 new dispensations at \$10 each \$230. The whole revenue amounts to \$2,574.80. The address of the M. W. Grand Master Cotton, is a brief business document; in which besides giving the needed information on the state of the order, and of his masonic acts, he recommends a cordial recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and urges the appointment of some brother to prepare the masonic history of the State. The recognition of Canada Grand Lodge was also urged by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. A select committee, of which Bro. J. F. Sanford was chairman, reported:

"That having examined the communication from the Grand Lodge of Masons in Canada with much care, and weighed the reasons what it sets forth as influencing the action of the craft in Canada, as well as giving due respect and attention to the opinions and actions of several American and Foreign jurisdictions upon this subject, they recommend a *cordial recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada*, recently formed, of which Wm. M. Wilson is Grand Master, and Thos. Bird Harris Grand Secretary, and that they coincide in the opinion expressed by the M. W. Grand Master of Iowa as to its legitimacy, and recommend that a full fraternal intercourse and friendship be extended to said Grand Lodge of Canada." This report was *unanimously* adopted by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary of Iowa gives a tabular view of the Grand Lodges of the country so far as known, and requests the several Grand Secretaries to republish the same with the blanks against their Grand Lodges properly filled; a request so reasonable, that it is hoped every Grand Secretary will cheerfully grant it.

The Report on Correspondence is an able document, from the pen of Bro. J. F. Sanford, reviewing the action of twenty-eight Grand Lodges, and also the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In relation to a subject which has excited discussion in Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Connecticut, the committee of Iowa thus speak in their review of Alabama:

"Brother Sayre, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, enters into a long discussion with Bro. Pike of Arkansas, upon the subject of allowances being made in favor of *distinguished* gentlemen, who may, under certain circumstances, become candidates for the mysteries of Masonry. A large part of the report is devoted to this discussion.

"The Grand Lodge of South Carolina having adopted a regulation to the effect that no lodge should initiate, pass or raise any one who had not resided in the state twelve months, Bro. Mellen, chairman of the Committee on For-

eign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, suggested an exception to this rule in favor of 'distinguished gentlemen of known character.' Upon this suggestion, Bros. Sayre and Pike, and afterwards Bro. Storer, of Connecticut, got into a regular controversy; Bro. Sayre condemning any exception of that kind, and Bros. Pike and Storer advocating its propriety with much ability. The latter brethren are undoubtedly in error upon this question. There should be really no masonic controversy upon a subject of this kind; but since we have such *distinguished* precedents, we may as well express our views.

"Whatever may be the opinions of the world as to the privileges and immunities of wealth and honors, Masonry has but one law upon that subject. It has prescribed the qualifications and moral fitness of candidates for its mysteries in unmistakable language, and whether renowned in civil or military life, or amidst the unexplored depths of poverty and humble life, if a man possesses these, he is entitled to enter its portals. If the world only shouted its hallelujahs in the train of virtue, irrespective of extraneous conditions, its opinion might constitute a criterion for a society which aims to maintain the highest standard of moral requirements. That this is not the case, the history of mankind abundantly proves. If these 'distinguished gentlemen' always exhibited an activity and zeal in the institution, commensurate with their talents and energy out of it, it might answer to regard that distinction as an element of their masonic worth. Experience, however, proves that the great labors of every jurisdiction are performed by the humbler workmen, and that much of the literary excellence which has characterized our publications during the past few years, has been contributed by those who are unknown to fortune or to fame. On the other hand, we have known those who were greatly distinguished in the various walks of life to prove drones in the hive of Masonry."

In reviewing the report from Delaware, a just tribute is paid to the deceased Grand Master Booth. In reply to the Delaware report, copied above, they say:

"The 'Committee of Correspondence,' not having time, as we infer, to make a report, and extend the customary courtesies to the other jurisdictions of the United States with which they are in correspondence, presented a brief paper condemnatory of such reports, and couched in very uncharitable and acrimonious language toward those who have not shared, or may not share, this opinion with them. We cannot think that the Grand Lodge of Delaware, as a body, approve of the paper from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which is published in their last proceedings, and we will therefore not examine some of the statements contained in it, which from ill temper, or want of consideration, do injustice to the practice which it attempts to abuse. The brother who wrote this report is in the position of an individual who not having experienced the satisfaction of doing good, and not being able to appreciate its enjoyment by others, wishes to deny them a happiness which is incongenial with his own instincts and tastes. If he is at all familiar with the history of Grand Lodge proceedings during the past few years, he must know that nothing has contributed more to the improvement of the craft, and the enlightened opinions upon Masonic Jurisprudence which now generally prevail, than these reports on Foreign Correspondence. In exceptional cases they may not have realized to all minds the full idea of able and accomplished discussion and review; but this deficiency is rare, and when we reflect that such men as Mackey, Mellen, Moore, Pike, Morris, Storer and Parvin have made them the medium of communicating to the fraternity the rich treasures of their well stored minds, we are more than compensated for an occasional disappointment."

The mission of the Masonic Institution is well expressed in the closing passages of the report, as follows:

"In the present condition of society in this country, some of the primary objects of masonic association do not exist. In an age of anarchy and darkness, it is not difficult to appreciate the influence of Masonry in cultivating and refining the social element in man, and in exciting a taste and affording opportunities for the enjoyment of intellectual pursuits. It also diminished the barbarities and atoned for the cruelties of the times, and spread its mantle of protection and mercy over the weak and suffering.

"But these times have changed—Governments have changed—Society has changed—all through the influence of increased intelligence and advancing knowledge. Our country, happy in its peace and freedom, affords a model of plenty and individual independence to all the world.

"In this condition of things, Masonry cannot exhaust itself in the exercise of common charity; and since man's physical wants are not sufficient to call forth its benevolence, let it afford to the poor, not that which, in this country, they enjoy equally with the rich—whereof to eat and wear—but the fountains of knowledge, in the strength of which they may walk forth in the true dignity of human nature, and with which they may render useful services to society."

Bro. Sanford was raised from the post of Junior Grand Warden, to that of M. W. Grand Master; and Grand Secretary T. S. Parvin was appointed chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

ILLINOIS.

The Grand Master of Illinois reports that, in person or by proxy, he has constituted and dedicated twenty-five new lodges, chartered at the last session, and granted *thirty-eight* dispensations for new lodges. Illinois had previously to this meeting 185 chartered lodges. The Grand Master recommended the appointment of a special committee, or a reference to some standing committee to investigate what he calls "the unfortunate dissatisfaction which has arisen on the part of some of the lodges in Canada towards the Grand Lodge of England." He speaks of those lodges which have united in forming the new Grand Lodge as "now in a state of rebellion."

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, in reply to the Grand Master's address in relation to this subject, reported, "That it is the opinion of your committee, that this Grand Lodge at its present session, might better avoid declaring a definite judgment in the matter. * * * * We thus far have heard probably but one side of this question, and might if thus precipitate, do great injustice, either to the Canadian masons or to the M. W. Grand Lodge of England. In the opinion of your committee the Canadian lodges from their remote position as respects the Grand Lodge of England, and from other causes, should be empowered by the proper authority, to have and to hold an independent organization; and we have not the shadow of a doubt that this family difficulty between the Grand Lodge of England and her Canadian children will be speedily and amicably arranged, if not too much meddled with by

outside sympathizers and advisers." M. W. James H. Hibbard was elected Grand Master; and a vote of thanks tendered to the retiring officer, M. W. Wm. B. Herrick.

An appendix to the proceedings gives the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, covering only four pages; and fifty-seven Standing Rules or Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, as revised and now in force, occupying nearly six pages. They publish also an act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as amended in 1855. Another part of the Appendix gives a new form of Constitution for the Grand Lodge, unanimously recommended to the subordinates for their approval; and a new code of Laws, submitted by a committee, which lies over for future action. These new forms occupy some fourteen pages. Eight pages are occupied by a spirited and eloquent oration delivered before the Grand Lodge by R. W. Hosmer A. Johnson, Grand Orator.

We regret the absence of any report on Correspondence in the proceedings of Illinois. Was the omission accidental, Providential, or *intentional*?

INDIANA.

The Grand Master of Indiana has granted dispensations for opening thirteen new lodges, and tells the Grand Lodge that he is still well satisfied of the propriety of granting them. He calls attention to the subject of interchange of Representatives, as proposed by the Grand Master of New York, and says: "From the consideration I have given to the subject, I have not been able to see any substantial benefits which can result from it." The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the year were \$8,683.50, and the disbursements \$8,446.75, chiefly in mileage and per diem compensation to officers and members of the Grand Lodge, who receive \$2 per day for attendance. An important report on Education was adopted preparatory to future action; but among the numerous reports of committees, we look in vain for one on correspondence.

KANSAS.

A new Grand Lodge has been established by three subordinate lodges, chartered in Kansas by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. A preliminary Convention was held at Leavenworth, in November, 1855, and adjourned to the 27th day of December. The adjourned meeting was attended by representatives from two lodges and several other Master Masons. The lodges represented were Smithton Lodge, No. 140, and Leavenworth Lodge, No. 150. A resolution was adopted to proceed to the organization of a Grand Lodge, and to send a copy of proceedings to Wyandot Lodge, No. 153, requesting their co-operation. A committee raised to report a Constitution and code of By-Laws,

made their report, and in the evening a Grand Lodge was organized and Grand Officers elected. Bro. Richard R. Rees was elected M. W. Grand Master, and Bro. Chas. T. Harrison, Grand Secretary. On the 17th of March, 1856, Delegates from all the chartered lodges of the Territory, three in number, assembled in the city of Leavenworth; when it was

"Resolved, That the action of the Convention held at this place on the 27th of December last, for the organization of a Grand Lodge, be approved by this Convention: and that, as some doubts have been expressed as to the entire regularity of the proceedings of that Convention, on account of there not being a full delegation in attendance from all the chartered lodges in the territory, that we now proceed to organize a Grand Lodge of Kansas, and that the Grand Master-elect at that Convention proceed now to open a Grand Lodge."

After the organization, a committee was raised, who in the afternoon reported a Constitution and By-Laws. In the election of officers, the same brothers were elected Grand Master and Grand Secretary as at the previous Convention. The three Masters of chartered lodges installed the M. W. Grand Master Rees, who then appointed the officers that were not elective, and proceeded to install them. The Constitution and By-Laws are published with the proceedings in a pamphlet of 32 pages.

On the 14th of July, an adjourned meeting was held; and on the 20th of October, the annual communication, at which the Grand Master delivered a neat address, touching several important subjects worthy of general circulation. He says:

"Nor should I pass in silence the vast importance of the study of our noble art; too common is the error, that when once we pass the ceremonial of our Order our toils are at an end; you have then but placed your foot upon the step which leads you to the entrance of the outer porch; believe me, brethren, that when you shall have toiled for years in digging knowledge from the depth of science you have but learned in Masonry your lessons of orthography; if you suppose that all the science of the craft consists in your ability to recite the ritual, be undeceived at once, for every path you tread amid the mazes of literature adds something to your stock of knowledge in symbolic art. The author who conversed with God on Sinai's mountain, with all the patriarchal writers, details a fund of true masonic science; the journalist of every year from then till now can learn you something of the craftsman's history; the deep researches of geology among the hidden mysteries of the mineral world develops facts of vast importance to the Brotherhood; the demonstrative science of geometry is never learned by one short journey through the middle chamber. Then let the mason who would know his lesson well, search deep the musty storehouse of the learned, and glean from thence important truths in true masonic lore.

"I am proud to say that our Grand Lodge already has commenced the worthy project of collecting a library of literature in Masonry, and I hope to see the time when traveling brothers shall regale themselves amid the numerous volumes which supply our well stored shelves with light and knowledge. No better work could be selected for this initiative of a well selected library than the Universal Masonic Library of Bro. Robert Morris, who has

shown a deep investigation of the subjects of his work, and a thorough knowledge of the noble art. A debt of gratitude is due from every mason to our worthy brother for his able and successful efforts in placing the fraternity upon the high position which we justly merit. I hope that every lodge and every brother will supply themselves with this invaluable work."

* * * * *

"In the present disturbed state of political affairs in our country, we are often called on to exercise that charity in construing the acts of others which our own excesses, when under the influence of a high state of excitement, may often require; beware then, my brothers, that political animosities find no hold among the fraternity; let no political discussion or feeling enter into your lodges, and let all your discussions out of the lodge be marked by prudence, calmness and caution, remembering that even contending soldiers on the bloody field of battle are sometimes brothers."

A brief but well written report on correspondence was presented by the chairman, Bro. L. Ker, he having received only the proceedings of North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana for 1855. We copy from this report the following:

"As illustrative of the power, unity and universality of Masonry, we have embodied true facts that have recently come to our knowledge.

"The first given to me at my residence by a worthy brother mason and a worthy Minister of the Methodist Church, who had been many years a Missionary among the Chippawaya Indians and other tribes in the British Possessions. He told me that among the Chippawayans he found many masons, and was himself in their lodges; that all their signs, grips and passwords were the same as ours; and that they were consistent and exemplary as men and Christians in their conduct, and that they could not tell him when and by whom Masonry was introduced among them; that it was beyond the memory of their fathers.

"The second fact is from the pen of a British officer, who served with distinction in the Crimea, and is himself a mason. Being much among the Turks and in Constantinople he found many masons among these people, and was in some of their lodges, that they worked as we do, and that with some immaterial difference, their sign, grips and passwords are the same as ours. But he could not find among them any higher than the Royal Arch.

"And now, my brethren, look at these facts. There the Indian, the American, the Englishman and the Turk, from the remotest parts of the earth, could meet together and work together in love and harmony, and aid, protect and defend one another. What a bond of Union! What a spirit of Concord! A bond long enough to encircle the Globe, and a cord strong enough to bind in perpetual amity all nations, however dissimilar and antagonistic in laws, manners and customs, as well as religion, they may be.

"And from these, as well as many such facts, do you not, as masons, feel encouraged and determined to raise higher the standard of Masonry, and extend, by your good example, its banners, until they are kissed by every breeze of Heaven. And the time may come, in the progress of improvement and in the increased facilities of travel and intercourse, that in some gorgeous temple of Masonry in Europe or America, the sons of Masonry may meet, 'from Greenland's icy mountains, and India's coral strand,' and from the wild sand deserts of Siberia, and from the land of the palm, the olive and the vine. Stranger events than this are occurring in our world. And how much would not such a contingency aid Christianity in consummating her work on earth, in turning the swords into ploughshares and the spears into pruning-hooks, by bringing distant nations into closer intimacy, and by expelling from their minds and hearts their mutual prejudices, which distance and separation have created, and ignorance cherished.

"And therefore, my brethren, continue to preserve this bond of unity and peace. Think not that this bond is weakened by extension, or paralyzed by diffusion; it is increased and strengthened by both."

It is devoutly to be hoped that sentiments like these will pervade and mould the masonic lodges of this new territory; and that they may diffuse the true principles of Masonry, and spread the plastic cement of fraternal affection—through its great area, along its river valleys, and over its vast prairies, till the voice of discord is hushed, and the peaceful pursuits of industry, of education and religion shall give ample scope to her entire population. Your committee recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and submit resolutions to that effect.

KENTUCKY.

Our order in Kentucky seems to press forward in her prosperous career, with the courage and prowess of a vigorous life. The following passage from the Grand Master's address is deserving of special regard:

"The past action of the Grand Lodge, in relation to the better diffusion of masonic literature, and especially your action the last session, in endorsing the enterprise of Bro. Morris, styled 'The Universal Masonic Library,' and subscribing for a set of the same, are convincing evidences of the interest you have taken in the subject. But few remarks from me, therefore, will suffice to increase that interest. The topic of masonic literature is becoming universally popular among Grand and subordinate Lodges throughout the world, and truly it is a theme worthy of all. Looking only at the United States, and estimating its thirty-three hundred lodges, and nearly a quarter of a million of masons; viewing the immense capacity for usefulness lying dormant for want of knowledge in Masonry; contrasting its present with its prospective influence, and conceiving that nothing will develop that influence save masonic literature, we may vainly look for a theme so elevated and so important. I am proud to congratulate you that the State of Kentucky stands foremost in the ranks of masonic States in the extension of masonic literature. The publication of the Library, alluded to above, is, I believe, the first attempt ever made to furnish, in a neat and economical style, all the standard works upon Masonry extant. I trust no subordinate lodge in Kentucky will attempt to do without it and similar publications. The general diffusion of masonic intelligence affects the growth of Masonry in many ways; for whilst it enlightens the masonic mind, it increases the mason's love for Masonry. While it tempts the good and true to ask initiation at your portals, it forewarns the evil to stand aloof, knowing that he will be rejected. It sets up a standard of morals, which, if any mason falls short of, the world, as well as the fraternity, will mark his errors, and thus the tremendous influence of public opinion will be brought to bear against vice. In brief, I conceive that a Library of masonic literature in every lodge will prove, just now, a stronger safeguard than anything else that can be provided."

The Treasurer's report acknowledges the receipt of \$12,053.06. The disbursements of the year were large, paying its officers and Representatives mileage and per diem. The total resources of the Grand Lodge are \$18,689.90.

The report on correspondence apologizes for the inability of the chairman, Bro. Robert Morris, to notice *in extenso*, as they deserve, the proceedings of

sister Grand Lodges. He pleads a heavy pressure, of avocations, and trusts that in view of the facts, and remembering his more faithful works in past years the Grand Lodge will accept the apology. He does not forget to welcome to fraternal relations the Grand Lodge of Kansas; and gives a thorough review, and deserved censure, of the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in refusing to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of New York.

Resolutions were adopted, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Kansas and the Grand Lodge of Canada.

LOUISIANA.

The proceedings of Louisiana did not reach the committee till since the commencement of this session, and can therefore receive but a limited review. One feature we gladly notice is a model table of statistics, containing abstracts of returns from all the 35 Grand Lodges of our union, so far as the compiler could do this. The filling up is incomplete; but if the system is adopted in all the jurisdictions, we may soon have complete returns. They have also a similar table of the subordinates in their own jurisdiction, with statistics carefully footed so as to aid in completing general tables for the several States. Our brethren of Louisiana are zealously enlisted in securing a Grand Lodge Hall, which they intend shall be an honor to the State, and yield a liberal revenue from its rents for a Charity Fund.

The report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. M. H. Dosson, Deputy Grand Master, in which he reviews the proceedings of twenty-three Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in February, 1856; but since Massachusetts had decided against that Grand Lodge, the committee review with decided ability the Massachusetts report, and confirm their own previous action with the more confidence after examining what could be said by an able committee on the other side.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge give us very interesting correspondence in relation to M. W. Henry Price, "the first Grand Master of Massons on this continent," of whom the Grand Lodge has obtained a portrait, which, though painted about one hundred and twenty years ago, was in a sufficient state of preservation to be restored, which has been done, and the picture, with an appropriate device and inscription, placed in the West of the Grand Lodge room. An Arm-Chair, formerly belonging to Grand Master Price, was also obtained.

The Grand Master-elect, on assuming the Oriental Chair, paid an honorable tribute to the retiring officer, who declined a re-election on account of ill health. He also recommends, as a means of promoting personal acquaintance, the

more frequent celebration of festive occasions. He says, "In the warrant of the Grand Master of England, appointing, in 1733, Henry Price, Grand Master of New England, an annual festival is enjoined in these terms: 'And lastly we will and require that our said Provincial Grand Master of New England, do annually cause the brethren to keep the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist, and dine together on that day, or (in case any accident should happen to prevent their dining together on that day) on any other day near that time.'" He shows that our brethren in England have continued to observe this custom, and suggests that the brethren in the metropolis invite their brethren in the country to join them in a celebration on the Evangelist's day. He also suggests the propriety of erecting a worthy monument to the memory of our first Grand Master, above referred to. Massachusetts gives no report on correspondence.

A special committee made a report adverse to the recognition of the newly organized "Grand Lodge of Canada," and resolutions to that effect were adopted by the Grand Lodge.

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota already numbers eight chartered lodges and four U. D. The Grand Lodge received a revenue of \$392.50, and has already in its charity fund \$472.06. A revised Constitution was unanimously adopted, and is printed with the proceedings. It seems upon a careful examination to be a well prepared code, and is creditable to this youthful Grand Lodge. No report on correspondence was presented; which we must regret, as there is evidence of adequate masonic talent to furnish a good one. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, A. T. C. Pierson, whose vigorous pen is seen to advantage in the new Constitution and in other reports, is raised from the post of Deputy Grand Master to that of M. W. Grand Master. That he will preside well and secure the confidence of the craft, may be inferred from the following vote. It was unanimously resolved,

"That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota present its fraternal thanks to Mrs. Pierson, wife of the M. W. Grand Master, for the skill, labor, and beauty with which she has adorned the Grand Lodge Regalia."

The address of the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Moses Sherburn, is an able document, and his views upon the question of a national Masonic Confederation and a General Grand Lodge are so much to the point, that we present the following extracts:

"Our brethren in many of the States, have for a long time felt the necessity of some national organization, before which questions of doubt and vexation, arising in the several Grand Lodges of the country, might be finally settled. To this end, a convention of masons was held at the city of Washington on the third day of January last, by which articles of confederation were adopted

for the purpose of being presented to the Grand Lodges in the United States for their acceptance or rejection. The proceedings of this convention, to which I call your especial attention, will be laid before you by the Secretary.

"I regret to say, that in my opinion, the plan adopted by the convention will, in the end, fail to answer the purpose designed. It will, I fear, be found a hydra-headed monster, more powerful for evil than good. Its principal feature may be stated generally in a word. It provides that all questions of doubt and difficulty arising in various forms and ways among our Grand Lodges in the country, may be presented to all the Grand Lodges in the United States, and that the opinion of two-thirds of all the Grand Lodges shall be final. The first step then necessary to be taken under the plan of the convention, is to make thirty-three copies of the case, including the testimony, without regard to its voluminous character, and forward a copy to each of the several Grand Lodges of the United States and Territories. This would sometimes be found an item of heavy expense, but is nevertheless one of the smallest objections to the plan proposed.

"It is hardly too much to suppose that one question, at least, would upon an average, rise annually in each Grand Lodge, making thirty-four in all, if I am correct in my recollection of the number of Grand Lodges in the United States and Territories. At least double this number may be reasonably anticipated after the system shall have been put in full operation. But assuming the number of cases to be thirty three only, then each and every Grand Lodge of the United States will have before it, at its annual communication, thirty-three causes for solemn trial and determination. If these causes are fully heard, discussed and tried, it may be assumed that they will occupy each Grand Lodge, upon an average, one-half day for each cause: making in all sixteen and one-half days in addition to the time necessary to transact its legitimate business. If I am correct in these assumptions, it requires no argument to prove that the plan will prove a failure. The questions presented must be passed upon hastily, and without due consideration, or be entirely neglected. I am aware it may be said that the estimate of the disputed questions is too large, and during the first year or two, it may prove so; but let no brother trust to his hope of a millennium under the plan proposed, or any other plan, until he shall witness a radical change in the character of man. When the right of appeal shall be established, there will be found no want of parties desiring to avail themselves of it."

* * * * *

"The plan, however, is recommended by a convention of excellent men, and masons, having the good of the Fraternity at heart, and was adopted by them as a compromise between honest, but conflicting opinions. I would not advise, under such circumstances, that it should not receive a trial; but in the hope that an *attempt* to act under it may elicit more attention to our real wants in this respect, I would almost recommend that it receive your favorable consideration.

"It has always seemed to me that a General Grand Lodge, formed by representatives from the different Grand Lodges, having appellate jurisdiction within certain specified limits, would add infinitely to our harmony and prosperity. The time is fast approaching when something of the kind will be indispensable to the well being of our order. It is steadily opposed by many of our ablest and best brethren, but I have not been fortunate enough to see the reasons for their opposition. It is said that the leading objection made to some proposition of the kind is, that it would be dangerous to confer so much power upon a great central organization. As to the centralization of power, we may be permitted to believe, with all due deference to our brethren, that their fears are excited without sufficient cause. Masonry is, in its government, a constitutional elective monarchy. As the election returns once in each year, the authority of the Master and the Grand Master has never been found oppressive, and has rarely, if ever, been wilfully abused. We need a General

Grand Lodge in this country for the same reasons that our brethren of one of the Kingdoms of Europe need a Grand Lodge. We can, as individual masons, with as much safety, trust our representatives in a General Grand Lodge as in a Grand Lodge. The peculiarity of our civil government originates a necessity which has no precedent in the history of Masonry. We find amongst us numerous independent Territorial Jurisdictions, at the same time that we are all living under the same civil government, and feeling almost instinctively that we should all acknowledge obedience to some masonic supreme head. We feel constantly the necessity of some general laws that shall apply equally to all, and yet this is impossible, because all of our lodges can never agree. A representative government, or one of delegated power, is the only free government which can exist. The masses can never legislate, even when assembled together. It would become more impossible when separated into thirty or forty different bodies.

"A General Grand Lodge could not be corrupt, for it will have no treasury. It will have neither money or lands to give or take. It will not be in its power to confer honor, nor can it take it away, unless the settlement of a principle shall convict a brother of wrong. Its labors must consist in putting an end to questions of difference amongst our various Grand Lodges, and thereby perfecting those rules and laws which direct us how we may best work and best agree. The whole matter is, however, before you, and will, I trust, receive that consideration which its importance demands."

His objections to the proposition of New York for exchange of representatives are very sensible, but our limits forbid extracts.

On the questions embraced in the above extracts, a special committee reported as follows:

"The committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address, relative to a Confederation of Grand Lodges, have had the same under consideration and would respectfully report. That for the able and cogent reasons set forth in the address, the plan for a confederation as proposed is in our opinion entirely impracticable.

"Your committee would further report that in their opinion there exists an urgent necessity for the establishment in the United States of a General Grand Body (Lodge) to whom can be referred for adjudication, all differences that may arise between Grand Lodges, and such other questions as the good of Masonry demands should be decided by general authority. Your committee would suggest that such body be composed of one delegate chosen by each Grand Lodge, whose actual expenses should be paid by the Grand Lodge he may represent. Said body to meet bi or tri-annually.

These resolutions in our judgment are worthy of earnest attention. If the national confederation fails, as we have ever supposed it most probably would, then it seems to us the time has come to make one more decided effort for a General Grand Lodge. Why shall it not be formed by delegates that may meet at the time and place of the next Triennial session of the General Grand Chapter in 1859? What say the Grand Lodges of the country to this proposition?

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan reports a revenue for the year ending with last December of nearly \$2,000, and the pay roll of its officers and members

amounted to \$793.55. The address of M. W. Geo. C. Munro, Grand Master, is quite brief, and limited chiefly to his official acts and correspondence. The report on correspondence is a sensible document of 21 pages, noticing fraternally 25 Grand Lodges. In relation to the Canada movement, the committee give a synopsis of the report of Massachusetts, which they say is "able" and treats "very fully" the subject. The Committee on Grievances reported that in consequence of the amount of business referred to them, they could not give this subject the attention its importance demanded; and they moved the reference of it to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to report at the next regular meeting. M. W. Levi Cook was elected Grand Master; R. W. James Fenton was re-elected Grand Secretary, and is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, *ex-officio*.

MISSOURI.

The address of the Grand Master of Missouri has the following remarks on a subject of real importance:

I learn from the report of the D. D. G. Master, of the 19th District, that in Lodge No. 117 some unhappy difficulties exist, threatening its dissolution. The difficulty has grown out of a misunderstanding of pecuniary contracts between some of the members. A portion of the lodge contending that a lodge has no jurisdiction over contracts between individual members, referring all such to the judiciary of the country as the proper tribunal for adjustment. My opinion was asked upon the subject, and in reply I held the following to be correct, basing my opinion upon the ancient charges, viz: "Never taking a legal course, but when the case cannot be otherwise decided—the Master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren, and if that submission is impracticable, they must however carry on their process without wrath or rancor, saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love." Arguing from this, that no good mason, should wish any advantage over his brother, and if nothing but evenhanded justice is desired, I know of no place better than a lodge of my brethren to mete it out; also, that no brother should desire to get any advantage of another by the technicalities or uncertainties of the law; hence I can scarcely conceive of a case growing out of a misunderstanding of contracts that justifies brethren in going to law with each other. "Justice in a great measure, constitutes the real good man; therefore it should be the invariable practice of every mason never to deviate from the minutest principles thereof." Holding, therefore, that all should peaceably submit to the reasonable awards of their brethren, reserving the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge; and any brother who is unwilling to abide such a decision, is unworthy, and should be dealt with for insubordination.

Equally practical are his views on another vital subject:

Is our glorious Confederacy, under which we have flourished, threatened with dissolution? Let masons but do their duty, and all the powers of earth, together with all the machinations of evil men, cannot cause this noble edifice to shake. Look what a bond of union, extending from Maine to Florida, from Massachusetts to Oregon, all "bound by their tenure to obey the moral law, and to be obedient subjects to the Constitution and laws of the land in which they reside." Where is the mason who does not regard the perpetuity of our

Union as a paramount question? Who would not shed his blood, if necessary, to uphold and sustain its constitution?

These things being true, who doubts the perpetuity of our government? Is there a mason hailing from the land of the Puritans, who so far forgets his duty as to set law at defiance, and attempt to propagate his political creed by force of arms, although advised to that course by the degenerate sons, desecrating the sacred desk of their Puritan fathers? Or is there a mason hailing from the sunny South, proverbial for honor, generosity and benevolence, that is willing to sacrifice this temple of freedom, upon the altar of ambition? No, rather let all masons who enter upon the political arena, carry emblazoned on their banners the wreath of lily work, speaking peace, and the emblem of right hands joined denoting fidelity to our common country. Let us not, my brethren, indulge in harsh epithets towards each other, although we may be found connected with all political parties; let our truly masonic virtues never be lost sight of; "let no motive cause us to swerve from our duty, violate our vows, or betray our trust."

In relation to the Grand Lodge of Canada, he recommends caution, and expresses doubts whether they can lawfully recognize it till they learn what course England will pursue in relation to it.

The report on correspondence seems to have been subject to some discussion and amendment. The portion adopted treats with considerable ability various subjects which arise in the correspondence of other Grand Lodges, and notices fraternally most of those bodies, our own among others, in which they pay us a handsome compliment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The M. W. Ichabod G. Jordan gave a very brief address, limited chiefly to his official acts, with a brief allusion to Canadian affairs, which he recommended should be submitted to a committee. He declined re-election. The report on correspondence, by Bro. John Christie, notices 26 Grand Lodges, from some of which are extended quotations. A committee, of which Bro. Christie is chairman, reported in favor of refraining from any opinion on the subject until advised of the action of the Grand Lodge of England; and that in the mean time, no recognition of, or intercourse should be had with the "said Grand Lodge of Canada."

NEW YORK.

The address of Grand Master Evans is able and extends through 18 closely printed pages. He still holds views adverse to the recognition of the Canada Grand Lodge. He speaks with just pleasure of the action of Mississippi the last year, in recognizing the body over which he so ably presides as the legitimate Grand Lodge of New York. The revenue of this Grand Lodge is more than \$16,000, and all the elements of prosperity seem to be progressive.

The report on correspondence is from the practiced pen of Bro. Finlay M. King, the accomplished Senior Grand Warden, who for many years has honored the Grand Lodge of New York and greatly benefited the craft throughout the country, by his able discussions of all subjects which have engrossed attention, and has given us more information in relation to Foreign Grand Lodges than any other Grand Lodge proceedings of our Union. The report this year expresses regret that the committee, from absolute want of time, are unable to notice some of the proceedings of twenty-three Grand Lodges received by them, limiting their review to those of fifteen States and Territories. Two pages of the review are devoted to Maine, and the committee pay compliments to this Body and the reports of your committee, which modestly forbids us to copy.

The committee treat of Canadian affairs at considerable length, and give historical data of interest in relation to the formation of the first independent Grand Lodges of this country. Their views relative to the whole question are practical and conservative, and coincide with those entertained by the Grand Lodge of Maine. We give the following extract :

" We are not advised that any specific action has been taken by the Provincial Grand Lodge respecting this very important movement ; but it is evident, from their official proceedings at the half yearly meeting held in Toronto on the 23d of October, that it is regarded by them as a plain rebellion ; for the Grand Lodge then adopted a resolution : ' That the Grand Lodge of England be earnestly requested to entertain, without loss of time, the petition of this Grand Lodge, forwarded to the Grand Secretary so long back as December, 1853, as this Grand Lodge cannot but feel that the vital interests of Masonry in Canada are at a stake.' And the Provincial Grand Master was requested to notify the members of the faithful lodges not to permit the visits of persons from the renouncing lodges. The Provincial Grand Lodges and the newly formed body are, therefore, in direct antagonism.

" Taking all the circumstances together, we hardly think there is a parallel case in masonic history. The declaration of independence by the thirteen colonies of this country, found Provincial Grand Lodges, deriving their powers from different sources, covering the whole territory. There was not then, (July 4, 1776,) an Independent Grand Lodge in America. We believe that the first Independent Grand Lodge in this country was that of Georgia, which was organized in the month of December, 1776. Its organization was different from that in Canada, in this, that while Samuel Elliott, its Provincial Grand Master, relinquished his right to preside over the craft in that State or Province, Sir Allen N. McNab, in the Upper Canadian Province, and T. Douglass Harrington, Esq., in the Lower Province, are in the full exercise of powers conferred upon them by the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts took upon itself an independent attitude on the 8th of March, 1777. The Provincial Grand Lodge to which this succeeded, had become defunct by the death of its Grand Master, the lamented Gen. Warren. The appointment of this eminent mason, patriot and soldier, had been conferred upon him by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. There was, at the same time, and until 1792 continued to be, a Provincial Grand Lodge in that State, holding fealty to the Grand Lodge of England. Both were in the exercise of the functions of a Grand Lodge, by the issuing of charters and establishing new lodges, &c., but there was this material difference between that case and the one now presented in Canada ; that the people of Massachusetts, who were

de facto, the civil power thereof, had declared that territory a sovereign and independent State; while in Canada there is no pretence but that the sovereignty belongs to, and is unqualifiedly exercised by, Great Britain. The only other Grand Lodge which threw off foreign control prior to the recognition of our sovereignty by Great Britain herself, in the Treaty of Paris, September 23, 1783, was Virginia. This was formed on the 13th day of October, 1778, and among the reasons for its formation as set forth by the Convention of Lodges out of which it ultimately grew, were the following, viz:

"*First.* We find that the lodges in this State hold their charters under five distinct and separate authorities, viz: the Grand Master of England, Scotland, Ireland, Pennsylvania and America (the last at second hand); of course all have an equal right to appoint their Deputies, who can claim no authority over those not holding this principle. Therefore, any difference arising between lodges holding differently, cannot be settled for want of a common tribunal. For the same reason, the craft can never meet in annual communication, manifesting that brotherly love and affection, the distinguishing characteristics of Masonry from the beginning. Such divided and subdivided authority can never be productive to the real good of the craft.

"*Secondly.* We cannot discover, upon inquiry, that Masonry has ever derived any benefit from the foreign appointment of a Grand Master in this country, they being as little known, and as little acknowledged.

"*Thirdly.* Being at this time without a Supreme, and so circumstanced as to render it impossible to have recourse to the Grand Lodge beyond the sea, should any abuses creep into lodges, or should any body of the brotherhood be desirous of forming a new lodge, there is no settled authority to apply to. In this case we are of opinion that a Grand Lodge is a matter of necessity.

"*Fourthly and lastly*—We find upon record, that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, founded their original right of election upon their sole authority, by mutual consent, distinct and separate from all foreign power whatever."

"The reasons first stated above for the course which the authors proposed to pursue, are much the same as those declared by the brethren at Hamilton, Canada West, though the others are somewhat different, and we think more potent. We think it will be conceded, that if the occurrence of any ordinary circumstances, short of the implied or express consent of England, could justify the organization of a sovereign Grand Lodge, it would be those which are here enumerated, as having existed in the case of Virginia; but they were not sufficient, even in the estimation of those ardent republicans who were engaged in that movement. One of those contingencies must happen which are provided for by the Ancient Landmarks or by the organic laws from which the constituent lodges severally derived their existence; that is, the government must be changed so that the masonic bodies recognize the ruling power *de facto*; or the consent of the parent body be obtained; or the Provincial Grand Lodge must cease to exist, which it does by the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the Provincial Grand Master. Two of these contingencies had happened in the case of Virginia; one of which they declared before organizing their Grand Lodge, and made it one of the three fundamental grounds upon which only they felt authorized to proceed to the organization of the Grand Lodge, viz: 'It is the opinion of this convention, that the power and authority of Cornelius Harnet, Esq., as Deputy Grand Master of America does not now exist.' We will simply ask the question here: Have any of these circumstances arisen in the case of Canada? We think not. The political government has not been changed; the consent of the parent body is entirely wanting; nor has the Provincial Grand Lodge ceased to exist. Is it not the fact, that every officer and member of the newly formed body, has been obligated to support the Constitutions of the Grand Lodges they have respectively renounced? This will not be denied, and yet one of the fundamental laws requires them to 'submit to the Constitutions,' and pay respect

to the regularly constituted masonic authorities under which they were made. Is it submitting to those Constitutions, or paying respect to those authorities, to establish, or seek to establish, other, independent and hostile authorities, within their own jurisdiction? we think not, nor do we think that any arguments can prove it so to be. The very arguments used by our Canadian brethren who have undertaken this enterprise show that they renounce and disclaim the authority and constitution of the Grand Lodges under which they were made, and in whose jurisdictions they are seeking to form this independent body. Suppose, in New York, that some of our brethren should become dissatisfied with their masonic government, and should form the belief that their condition would be improved by the formation of another Grand Body, can the idea be tolerated for a moment, that they should be allowed to form a Grand Lodge of their own? and yet a recognition of the legitimacy of the 'Grand Lodge of Canada,' would clearly establish this principle. It may be contended that a Provincial Grand Lodge is not a Grand Lodge. This we think is an error; true it is, that the greater part of the Provincial Grand Lodges which are scattered over the world have power to frame laws for their own government, and of making regulations for the guidance of their lodges, provided that they are not inconsistent with the constitution of the Supreme Body; this power is expressly given to the Provincial Grand Lodges of England. A very similar rule governs the Grand Lodges, Grand Chapters and Grand Encampments of the United States, in their relations with superior authorities,—with the only difference in respect to our Grand Lodges, that their laws are subject to the Ancient Landmarks, instead of to the constitution of an existing body. It will hardly be contended that these are not Grand Bodies.

"There is another aspect of the case that the Grand Lodge of New York cannot overlook. It has heretofore specifically recognized the regularity and legitimacy of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Canada, by the appointment of representatives to each, and those representatives are now in the full exercise of their diplomatic functions. Before we shall recognize a body that is established in defiance of, and in hostility to, their conceded authority, it will be our duty to withdraw the credentials of these representatives, because we cannot at the same time fellowship with both. We must decide *which* we shall recognize, and if this decision has been made, as is the fact, it puts an end to the discussion. It will be time enough for us to recognize the 'Grand Lodge of Canada,' when we shall admit the rule, so earnestly contended for, by persons having other interests to subserve near at home,—that two Grand Lodges may co-exist in the same territory.

"In making these remarks, we do not wish it to be understood that we do not desire the formation of a Grand Lodge in Canada. So far from this, we sincerely believe that the best interests of Masonry would be promoted thereby. We would greet its officers and members with heartfelt joy, could this be properly done when it is done. Further than this, we would urge upon the Grand Lodge of England the giving of her consent to the consummation of this object. It would be an act of magnanimity that she could well afford, and she would receive for this act the warm congratulations of the Grand Lodges of this Union."

OHIO.

This great State sends us another massive document of more than 300 pages, full freighted with masonic labors commensurate with her ample territory and extended jurisdiction. Her chartered lodges are numbered up to 276, with fourteen marked U. D.; with a Grand Lodge revenue of nearly \$8,000. Her initiates the last year are 2,275, and she has raised nearly 2,000. She reports a membership of 10,290.

The M. W. Grand Master in his address intimates danger to Masonry from the influx of those who have been the round of other secret societies. After speaking of that state of public feeling which has given rise to so many secret societies, he says, "The effect of all this upon our institution is exceedingly unfortunate. It is flooding it with a kind of material not fit for our building—not of the right shape—nor has it any of the marks of such workmen upon it as produce specimens that would come together in our edifice without the aid of metal tools. There is great danger, also, of the beautiful proportions of our edifice being destroyed by this badly wrought material."

Seven pages of the report are devoted to a beautiful tribute to the memory of R. W. JAMES D. CALDWELL, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, who died December 17, 1854, in the sixtieth year of his age; full of honors, not only as a mason but as a man, a magistrate, and a Christian. The following passage is interesting for its facts, and a good specimen of the style of his biographer:

On the 26th of May, 1838, he received, at my hands, the Red Cross and Templar's degrees, when he became a member of Lancaster Encampment, and so continued up to his death. The Orders of Christian Knighthood are strikingly calculated to influence a mind that is religiously pre-disposed; they had just such an effect upon him, I presume, because he found in them the true type which ancient Masonry symbolized, and realized in the wonders of the Cross, and the surpassing marvels of the Sepulchre, the veritable substance of its representative ritual. If such were his convictions, no man has the right to impugn the congruity of his reasoning; and it would appear very probable that they were, because not long afterward he avouched the strength of his belief by uniting himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church at Chillicothe. In this connection I recall, with pleasure, an incident of his memory, which will come gratefully to the appreciation of some, and *should come* with respectful consideration to the apprehensions of all. He entertained an abiding veneration for the "Great Light" in Masonry, not a theoretical but practical veneration. He made this volume his companion at home and abroad; and in starting upon the circuit of his courts, he would as readily have forgotten to pack up his clothing and his briefs, as to neglect his pocket-bible; he read it habitually and earnestly, because he revered it profoundly; and who can tell, save him and God, while searching its sacred pages for testimony of Him, who is "the way, the truth, and the Life," how often the ever-loving Creator drew near to his creature thus dutifully employed, to flash upon his reading the radiant light of the Spirit world, and to confirm and strengthen within him those truthful, gentle graces, which were his crowning adornment as a mason, and none the less so as a Christian man.

The report on correspondence occupies forty pages, and is made up largely of extracts from other Grand Lodges, arranged under distinct topics. We copy a page under one of its topics which will show the manner of the report, and at the same time the voice of the Grand Lodge upon a vital question.

IMMORALITY.—In all the lodges, a more determined opposition is manifested to immorality in the conduct and demeanor of the brethren, and a resolution to compel the subordinate lodges to enforce the observance of good morals, than heretofore; intemperance, profanity, gambling, and duelling, have met the most determined opposition.

In Florida, the Grand Lodge unanimously resolved, "that it is the duty of every W. M. to reprimand, in open lodge, any member guilty of intemperance; and if any member after such reprimand, shall again be guilty, he shall be suspended or expelled. And if any lodge shall fail, or refuse to execute the foregoing resolution, their charter shall be taken from them."

The Grand Lodge of Iowa resolve, "that they will sustain any subordinate lodge should it suspend, or expel any of its members for keeping a dram shop, or for selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

The M. W. G. M. of North Carolina says, "a good mason's heart sickens, and sinks within him, when he hears a mason taking the name of God in vain; when he sees him plunging into the deadly hilarities of the intoxicating wine cup; and when he sees him, in the panoply of a just and upright mason, at the gaming table. In an age so enlightened as this, with a code of moral ethics to which the world has free access, it would be regarded as ridiculous mockery to pretend to so much morality, if it is to be disregarded in the daily practice of our lives."

The Grand Lodge of Alabama resolve that the retail traffic in alcoholic drinks is demoralizing in its tendency—opposed to the principles of the Order, and therefore inconsistent with the masonic character.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa say—"Whereas the vices of gambling and intemperance are in direct violation of masonic principles and morality—and calculated, when indulged in by members of the Order, to bring reproach upon the fraternity; Resolved, that the subordinate lodges be required to bring to an immediate account any member who is known to indulge in these practices."

The Grand Lodge of Arkansas resolve "that any kind of gambling, profane swearing, and the intemperate use of ardent spirits, is unmasonic, and that such as are guilty of this unmasonic conduct be subject to admonition, suspension, or expulsion." In reference to this resolution, the Grand Master says: "Let the world see we retain no gambler, drunkard, or profane swearer, or Sabbath-breaker, in our membership—carry out the resolution above cited, and we will compel the world to believe that no man can be a mason but a GENTLEMAN."

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina resolve that the practice of duelling is repugnant to the spirit of Freemasonry, and in all cases where two brethren resort to this mode of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the lodge, or lodges, of which they are members, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The Grand Master of California, suspended two masons for being engaged in a duel, and the lodges subsequently confirmed his acts by expelling them.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana resolved "that it is the imperative duty of all masons carefully, and at all times, to abstain from gambling, profane swearing, intemperance, and evil speaking."

The Grand Lodge of Oregon resolved that profane swearing is a vice as unbecoming the character of a Freemason as a Christian; and that it is the bounden duty of Masters and members of lodges to exert their power and influence for its suppression among the fraternity; and if persisted in, the offending brother should be subjected to discipline. That slander, and evil speaking by brethren, one of another, is alike unbecoming the character of a Freemason and a gentleman, and that it is cowardly and dastardly, and good and sufficient cause for expulsion from the Order. Both these resolutions were previously adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and copied from their proceedings.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland also adopted a resolution, that it is recommended to the lodges to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors in their several lodges.

The report is signed by P. G. Master Bierce as chairman. In the close of the report, he informs us that, on the 22d of May, 1854, being then Grand Master of Masons in Ohio, he addressed a letter to the M. W. Grand Masters of France, England and Ireland, recommending an universal Congress, to be composed of delegates from each of the Grand Lodges in the Universe to assemble in Paris or London, to compare work, to extend fraternal intercourse, increase mutual confidence and respect, and universalize Masonry. After consultation, Prince Murat, M. W. Grand Master of France, replied—"I propose to call a Universal Congress of the Freemasons of the whole world, at Paris, in the month of June, 1855, at the time of the great Exhibition of Universal Industry.

I cherish the hope that all Masonic Grand Bodies will be represented at it, and share in the important labors that will engage its attention. I hope you will endeavor to be present at this Congress. I desire it the more, as it will give me the opportunity of renewing the ties of fraternity which bind the Masonry of the United States to that of France."

The Congress here referred to, is the one to which allusion was made in our last year's report. The Grand Lodge of Ohio as well as our own, received intelligence of the call of the M. W. Grand Master of France too late to share in the labors of the Congress. They speak approvingly of the results of that meeting, and copy its ten important propositions; all of which the committee say they heartily approve, except the seventh, which proposes that the Masters of lodges shall communicate to candidates the words, signs and grips of the Scottish and modern rites.

OREGON.

The Report on Correspondence of Oregon occupies but two pages. The committee acknowledge the receipt of proceedings from nineteen Grand Lodges, and say, "They contain the usual variety of interesting masonic intelligence; but with the single exception of our Sister Grand Lodge of California, nothing requiring special attention from your committee." They cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to the new Grand Lodge of Canada.

One page of the proceedings is devoted to

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

Seven of these had fallen in the late Indian wars that have ravaged portions of that frontier territory.

RHODE ISLAND.

The State of Rhode Island, though small in territory, has large and generous masonic heart. The report on correspondence is brief, but sensible and

fraternal. Extensive quotations are made from the decisions of Grand Master Hubbard, of Ohio, which we published in a former report. The committee also give the outlines of the Virginia plan for a Working Lodge or Lodge of Instruction. The committee speak disapprovingly of the plan of a National Confederation. The Grand Master, M. W. Oliver Johnson, thus discourses in his annual message:

"Brethren, we as Free and Accepted Masons, ought to aim at a high standard of morals. We should at all times be exceedingly cautious in our carriage and conduct. We should "practice those duties out of the lodge which we have been taught in it." How painful to the sight of an upright mason to behold a brother staggering from the effects of intoxication; how grating to the ear to hear him take the name of God in vain. A masonic writer has truly remarked, that "the more prominent features of a true mason's character, are literally marked with the highest beauties. They are such as will survive the ruins of a perishable world, and shine with increasing lustre, when time shall have been merged in the ocean of eternity.

"If such are the excellencies of our Institution, and such the injunctions we, as masons, are under, to improve all those faculties which Heaven has bestowed to render ourselves and others happy, by forming and supporting a character pure and blameless before God and man, how circumspect should we ever be found; how scrupulous to maintain the true dignity of our profession! An habitual practice of justice, equity, truth, benevolence, charity and sobriety should ever appear conspicuous in our lives, shed a lustre on our actions, and adorn our public and private walks. The whole tenor of life should manifestly appear to be the fruit of an honest, sincere and upright heart. Each manly feeling of the soul should swell with those tender emotions of gratitude and love, which meet and mingle in kindred spirits. Such a life and conduct would draw benedictions from the adamant heart."

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Master of Tennessee, M. W. John S. Dashiell, devotes a page of his message to a review of the merits of P. G. M. THOMAS CLAIRBORNE, the first Grand Master of Tennessee, elected 1813, from which we select the following:

"He was in the Creek War with Generals Jackson and Johnson; and was the personal friend and warm admirer of the former during his entire public career, enjoying his confidence and friendship in the most serious trials, public and private, of his remarkable life. For much the larger portion of his life, he was a professor of the religion of Christ, and never hesitated to express his convictions of doctrine and duty wherever opportunity offered—from the pulpit when there were none others to fill it, in the religious assembly, the family circle, and wherever the occasion in his estimation demanded it at his hands. No one could mistake his convictions on this or any other subject; for they were ever clearly, forcibly and fearlessly stated, without regard to the praise or blame of men. He was a man of positive mind, and never occupied a negative position. Honesty was the conspicuous trait of his character, which was ever awarded him by his most decided opponents, even in the heat of discussion and amid the most serious severances of friendship, or religious and political fellowship, that marked his long and often sorely tried life."

Tennessee publishes her Grand Lodge Constitution, also the edicts and resolves as revised in 1856.

The report on correspondence occupies thirty-two pages, noticing with brief comments what they deem important. Their notice of Maine is very fraternal. They disapprove the plan of a National Confederation.

TEXAS.

The report of the Texas Committee on Foreign Correspondence covers about sixty pages. They regret the absence of reports from eleven States and Territories, assuring us that they hardly know how to finish their report without them. This irregularity is a great annoyance. Is there no remedy?

The report is from the pen of Bro. A. Neill, who displays a good share of keenness and good temper in discussing the questions mooted. There is a vigor and life power in this new State, which manifests itself in masonic progress of a high order. This Grand Lodge was formed eighteen years ago, by the labors of three subordinate lodges. Now, there are 162 chartered lodges, with five thousand members. Seven new dispensations issued the past year.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Master of Virginia gives the following closing counsels in his message:

In conclusion, my brethren, standing, as I do, among aged and experienced brethren, who have borne up the Ark in sunshine and in storm, I feel that any advice I could give would be a work of supererogation; yet permit me to admonish you to guard well the avenues to the Temple. In the height of our prosperity and usefulness the vestibules to our halls will be crowded with those who are anxious to bow at our altars. It is important then that we scrutinize well the characters of the applicants. Admit none but the *intelligent* and *worthy*. Be not rash in rejecting, but be *cautious* in receiving. Do not increase your members at the expense of the respectability of your lodges. Sacrifice nothing that belongs to Masonry for the sake of writing *legion* in your archives. Looking yourselves to the ancient landmarks, see that brethren are well instructed—that they may trace the ancient lines, and know the value of one degree, before you give them the light of another. Let them become proficient, in its true sense, in the inferior degree, and then be admitted to the superior; and while the chain of knowledge will be visible to their mind's eye, the lodge will be composed of expert masons, whose work will stand the test of the *square*.

But while we would guard our lodges from improper admissions, and enlighten the brethren, we must preserve purity of character within. If among your members are found those who have nothing of Masonry but the name, whose lives are adverse to its laws and its inculcations, and who will not cherish nor practice its precepts, let the pruning knife be applied before they bring deep and lasting disgrace upon the Institution. Let the edict of the lodge go forth, "He is not *for* us, he shall not be *of* us." The world hears our professions; let the world see a corresponding life and character, and the triumphs of Masonry will be complete.

Fourteen new dispensations were granted the past year. Attention is called to the Universal Masonic Congress at Paris, at which Virginia was represented,

and one of her Grand Officers. R. W. JOHN DOVE, appointed a member of the Permanent Commission. The proceedings of that Convention are published in full.

In the report on correspondence is the following passage on a subject of practical importance:

Among the many departures from old Customs alluded to, we notice one prevailing to some extent in the proceedings under review, which we desire to particularize, and which appears to us not only strange, but fraught with much mischief. It is, after the lodge has *adjourned*, (a term we do not understand, as connected with Masonry,) called off, or closed, as the case may be, the proceedings of said lodge are read at its next meeting, and the question submitted, "Are they approved?" What is meant, and what are we to understand, by the term "*approved*?" Is it, that the work of the previous lodge passes under the review of the succeeding, and is not perfected until it receives its sanction? Surely that cannot be; for we cannot understand where they accumulate power, or derive a right, one day more than another, to sit as an appellate tribunal, or test the accuracy of the record of proceedings of the previous meeting. If so, how can a lodge, composed perhaps of entirely different material, be prepared or competent to judge whether the record has been correctly transcribed? If the above custom in our Grand Bodies be open to objection, how much more so is that prevailing to a very great extent in subordinate lodges, of permitting the Secretary to keep a record of proceedings on a *sheet of paper*; or, if in a book, merely putting down the heads of such business as may have been transacted, trusting to memory to transcribe them in extenso in the Record Book, and then read at the opening of the next lodge for its *approval*? We ask the question, where is the power, right, or the propriety, and under what authority, does a subsequent lodge assume to judge the correctness of the proceedings of a previous lodge, existing or working under the same charter or warrant? We should like to be informed upon these points; for, to the minds of your committee, it is all wrong, and the practice cannot be too severely reprobated and too soon abolished, if our views are correct.

We have been taught to believe an entirely different practice to be correct, and followed by most of our lodges from the earliest introduction of Masonry in our State, and which long experience has stamped as the best now brought under our notice. The Secretary is required "to observe the proceedings of the lodge, keep a fair record of all things proper to be written," &c., &c.; hence, everything which transpires is regularly written in a Book, called the *Minute Book*, and, before the lodge is closed, these proceedings are read and corrected by order of the Master, and if any thing should have escaped his attention, some member suggests the omission, the amendment is made, and the question submitted, "*Are the Minutes correct*?" The record is then signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary; the lodge is then closed, and the proceedings stand as the work of the lodge, for good or for evil, without power at any subsequent meeting to alter or amend, condemn or approve. These proceedings are then neatly transcribed in the "*RECORD BOOK*," and read at the next *Stated Communication*; and for what? Not for its approval—for its chartered rights are no greater than those of the preceding lodge; not to test the accuracy of the Secretary in transcribing—for the lodge being composed of different members, cannot possibly know what transpired at the meeting before; but simply for information to the members, and also to enable the Master to draw his designs upon the Trestle Board, and shape the business of the lodge accordingly. This, in the opinion of your committee, is the correct course. A contrary one will, and has been, productive of much evil. Many heart-burnings and jealousies not unfrequently occur in the practice objected to, on the part of those neglectful of duty, in not being present at the previous

meeting, when possibly some act has been consummated contrary to their wishes, and which they now strive to set aside. But we forbear. We do not deem it necessary to go into any further detail of the many evils resulting in having the record left open for the approval of the subsequent lodge, but close this portion of our report by transcribing a lamentable occurrence in the Grand Lodge of England, bearing upon this subject, and which we find in the weekly masonic paper, "The Mirror and Keystone," published in Philadelphia by Brother Leon Hyneman, and which will enable our brethren at home and abroad, to perceive the evils suggested are not imaginary; and will, we trust, induce them to co-operate with us, especially in our sister jurisdictions, to aid in correcting this innovation and pernicious practice:

"The Grand Lodge of England held a quarterly communication on the third of September last. The Earl of Zetland, G. M., was not present. P. G. M. for Sumatra, Bro. Lewis, presided. The session was characterized by any thing but dignified proceedings and that good feeling which ought always to prevail in masonic assemblies.

"The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the previous communication, with which was incorporated a revised report of the speech of the M. W. Grand Master, made at the last meeting. On the question of the adoption of the minutes, a motion was made 'That the minutes be confirmed only so far as they relate to motions made and carried, the speech of the Grand Master being no legitimate part thereof.' The motion was finally carried, although a scene of confusion ensued such as we never before read of in the transactions of any masonic body. The acting Grand Master became highly excited, and gave way to expressions of angry feelings. Those who with him were in favor of confirming the minutes, with the address of the M. W. Grand Master, appeared to be determined to carry their point, and the whole meeting is characterized as most uproarious and disgraceful. The amendment, however, was carried by the overwhelmingly majority of ten to one."

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Master of Wisconsin, M. W. H. M. Billings, announces the death of R. W. Bro. Past Deputy Grand Master Dwight F. Lawton, whom he describes as one of the pioneers of Masonry in Wisconsin, intimately connected with its rise and progress in the State. He says, "We owe him a debt of gratitude for his almost constant services."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence pay us a high compliment in the notice of our proceedings; and in their brief notices of the several Grand Lodges, they display the fraternal spirit which honors the Grand Lodge which they faithfully serve.

This Grand Lodge was formed December, 1843, and has 76 chartered lodges, with nearly 2,000 members.

CANADA.

The Grand Lodge of Canada held its annual convocation at the city of Hamilton, in July, and its proceedings come to us in the August number of the Canadian Masonic Pioneer. Thirty-nine lodges were represented and were regularly numbered; and several others were not numbered, from a fail-

are to make the requisite returns as to the date of their organization. The message of M. W. Grand Master Wilson is an able document, displaying a high degree of executive talent, as well as a generous masonic spirit. In his notice of the circular issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, a portion of which your committee published last year, as also the action of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of New York, and others that declined to acknowledge them as a Grand Lodge, the tone and temper of the address are such as do honor to the head and heart of the Grand Master. He says—
"I trust we are warranted in the conclusion, that the observations of Bro. Evans were made in ignorance of the principal facts connected with our recent movements; for it would be painful to me, and I cannot adopt the only other alternative, and believe that any statement of a brother holding the high position of Brother Evans amongst the masons of New York, could have been made with an utter disregard of truth." He supposes that Grand Master Evans and others may have been misled by the circular referred to, and thus speaks in relation to it:

"This circular of the Provincial Grand Lodge, is the first case that has come before me of any one having openly dared to dispute the truth of any statement contained in our address which, with a desire that our case should become thoroughly known was extensively circulated all over the Continent. And the first I knew of the circular, which appears to have been carefully concealed from us, was a few days since when a distinguished brother and leading member of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina informed me that such a circular had been addressed to them. Since my arrival in this city a copy has been put in my hands, and it will presently be laid before you. Had it not been for this evidence, I would not have believed that the 'Officers' who still cling to the Provincial Grand Lodge would have descended to calumniate our proceedings, which they well know to have been taken on calm reflection, with strictly conscientious motives, and in perfect accordance with the principles of the Constitution of Freemasonry."

The committee appointed on the address of the Grand Master is also truly courteous and masonic in reviewing the several topics referred to.

Your committee are impressed with the conviction that the fraternal and temperate course marked out in these proceedings of our brethren in Canada, will commend them to the good graces of those who have hitherto refused to recognize them as a Grand Lodge; and that the Grand Lodge of England will promptly respond in the same fraternal spirit, and remove every obstacle to their recognition by all the Grand Lodges of the world.

UNIVERSAL MASONIC CONGRESS.

The last year, your committee called the attention of this Grand Lodge to the assembling of a Masonic Congress at Paris, in response to the call of M. W. PRINCE LUCIEN MURAT, Grand Master of France.

The call to that Convention reached us too late to allow of a representation

of this Grand Lodge; and this seems to have been the case with many of our sister Grand Lodges.

The Congress assembled on the 8th of June, 1855, and was opened by the Illustrious HEULLANT, assistant Grand Master of France, the Hon. Bros. BOUBÉE and MORAND, members of the Council.

The organization being completed, the Illustrious PRINCE LUCIEN MURAT was announced and received with due honors. On arriving at the Altar under the arch of steel, he was received with a brief speech of welcome by the assistant Grand Master, to which he responded in a speech worthy of the occasion, which your committee desire may be spread upon our records. It is as follows:

MY VERY DEAR BROTHERS:

Receive here the very sincere thanks which I express in my name, and in that of the entire fraternity.

The foreign Orients who have chosen to reply to the call which I made to them, as the organ of French Masonry, have felt the necessity there was for us, as a society of beneficence, to close up our ranks.

After forty years of peace, war renders our mission more difficult; in renewing our zeal, it furnishes us the opportunity of showing to the profane all that is grand and generous in our institution. Our mission is a holy one; we labor to render men better; and, in order to accomplish this object, we appeal only to the noble and generous instincts; Love, Fraternity and Charity are the sentiments we invoke.

It has been said, "Bad Kings engender republics, and bad republics engender royalties." Very well, my brothers, for men animated with bad passions, all government is bad; for those who know how to curb their desires, and who are inspired with the love of their fellow-man, every government is good. It is for this, that, in its wisdom, Masonry has excluded all discussions of politics. It is easy, in effect, to govern good men, who have only in view the love of their fellow-man.

It is the same in a masonic point of view with religion. All men who believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Great Architect of the Universe; who believe in the immortality of the soul, and consequently in an eternal well being; every man who feels the love of his fellow-man vibrate in him, is acceptable among us. Our mission is, then, to render man better, or rather say, to cultivate that which is good, and to repress all that is bad.

Our mission is great, you see; but every thing in the world is judged by comparison.

We cannot but be gainers by frequent convocations, and by studying the most efficacious means to strengthen the bonds which unite us to each other.

I have said, after forty years of peace a war, of which no one can foresee either the length or result, comes to revive the zeal of every mason. Each change of government which has taken place during many years, in weakening the prestige attached to each of them, has given more force to public opinion, which all governments are now obliged to respect.

It is then a service which Masonry renders, not only to humanity, but to the government itself, whatever its form, when it directs the opinion of the masses toward Virtue, Fraternity and respect to the laws.

My very dear brothers, if I have been able to make you comprehend my thoughts, you will feel like me, the necessity of extending the influence of Masonry in the world; and you will devise before we separate, I hope, some means of attaining that object. It is necessary that a brother, whatever may be the country which he inhabits, whatever may be the flag under which he

serves, may find a fraternal hand always ready to alleviate his sufferings: and that every government, finding itself strong in the philanthropic support which they will find among the people elevated and instructed by us, setting aside national rivalries, may, among the people whom they are called to govern, find only brothers.

This discourse, listened to by the assembly with the most perfect attention, was crowned with applause.

The very illustrious Grand Master added:

My very dear brothers, we labor in a common cause; we seek to destroy some of the imperfections of our Order; what institution of humanity has them not? Let us do it under the inspiration of this thought: we obtain true amelioration—true progress, only by wise measures, well matured, and indicated by experience. We shall thus successfully achieve that good which we all so ardently wish.

My brothers, the Universal Masonic Congress is open.

The speech of the Illustrious Bro. DE ROSENTHAL, the representative of PRINCE FREDERICK of the Netherlands, who had occupied the chair of Grand Master for forty years, was also a noble one; but we may not embrace it in this report. Speeches were also made by the Comte DE DONOUGHMORE, of Ireland; MACCOWAN, of Scotland; and DINWIDDIE B. PHILLIPS, of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

At a subsequent meeting an address was presented by Bro. PARKER CUMMINGS, of Washington, U. S.

The sessions were held daily, usually at the Hotel of the Grand Orient, in the hall of the council of the Grand Master, and continued till the 14th of June. These meetings seem to have been most happy in the interchange of fraternal feelings and of counsels for the future of Freemasonry; and on the 14th of June, the closing day of the session, several propositions were adopted and submitted, for consideration, and if approved for adoption, by the Grand Masonic Lodges throughout the world.

The following are to be thus submitted:

1st. This Congress will only submit such measures, few in number, as bear the character of evident utility; are clearly defined, and in all cases manifest the greatest respect for the accepted and internal customs of each country.

2d. It is proposed to all Grand Lodges on the globe, that no diploma shall be given to a brother who has not attained the degree of Master Mason.

3d. The adoption of a standard form of diploma is proposed to all masonic authorities. The diploma to be in Latin, with a translation in the national language; and to have also a testamentary formula, setting forth the desire of the recipient that after his death it may be returned to the lodge from whence it emanated.

4th. A Permanent Commission of five members is hereby constituted. The Commission will have its seat at Paris, in the Temple of the Grand Orient. It is charged with the duty of forwarding to the various masonic authorities the propositions and publications of the Congress; to keep up its correspondence; to receive all letters, communications or propositions emanating from Grand Orients or Grand Lodges, or from individual masons desirous of offering the fruit of their meditations to the Congress; in a word,

all that may be deemed useful in forwarding its labors. And finally, they are to fix the time and place for the next meeting of the Congress.

The Commission is composed of the following illustrious brethren :

CHEVALIER DE ROSENTHAL,	for the Netherlands.
COUNT DONOUGHMORE,	" England.
JOHN DOVE,	" the United States.
HEULLANT,	" France.
RAZY,	" "

In case of the inability of any of the above named brethren to serve, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, or Grand Orient, to which he may belong, will designate his substitute.

5th. Masonic authorities are in future to abandon the practice of constituting lodges in countries where masonic powers already exist.

Authorities having lodges in the territories of other powers, should consent to these lodges passing under the actual authority of the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over the territory where they are located.

The lodges are to be left to their own discretion, and the authorities of the countries where they are located should treat them with fraternal consideration.

6th. Before proceeding to the initiation of a non-resident, inquiry shall be made of the authorities of the country to which the candidate owes allegiance, except in well authenticated cases of emergency.

7th. Masters of lodges, in conferring the degree of M. M., should invest the candidate with the words, signs and grips of the Scottish and modern rites.

8th. This meeting, considering the apron as the symbol of labor, that it has always been an important symbol in Masonry, that it is in general use, proposes to decide—that in all masonic assemblies the apron is indispensable.

9th. Convinced of the great utility of a regular and uninterrupted correspondence between the various masonic powers, the Congress invites all masonic authorities regularly to exchange copies of their printed proceedings.

10th. The Congress insists upon the necessity of certain central points in each country for the reception of correspondence, whence it could be diffused throughout the jurisdiction.

The various propositions having been put to vote in the order named, they were unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of these propositions, the call of the Illustrious Grand Master for any observations or propositions to be presented, drew out Bro. ROSENTHAL, in the following closing speech :

Thrice-Illustrious Grand Master : When at the opening of this Congress, I besought you not to be disheartened at the paucity of its numbers ; I believe I expressed the sentiments of all who heard me ; we are not certainly to look at the number of those who first embrace a generous idea to judge of its value or the extent of the benefits, of which, sooner or later, it may prove the fruitful germ. History teaches us, that those generous ideas that have given a new impulse to humanity, and prepared the well-being of future generations, have been matured in silence, or in the associations of sympathetic hearts. Freemasonry being a human institution, is in nowise exempt from that slow and progressive movement that seems to have been marked out by the Deity, as characterizing all that is great and noble ; all that is proper to direct humanity in the path of true happiness.

At this solemn moment, when the sessions of the masonic Congress are drawing to a close, when we are about to separate, perhaps forever, I recall

your attention to my first thoughts, and ask you, with the utmost certainty of a negative answer, whether any reason for discouragement has appeared to your minds during the days just past. True, we have been few in number; the places that might have been occupied by the delegates from other masonic powers, have remained vacant, and we have lacked the benefit of their concentrated intelligence; but, the most perfect union, an unreserved agreement on the necessity of a closer alliance in our order, and a spirit of moderation and fraternity have distinctly characterized the Universal Masonic Congress convened by your fraternal act. Of these things we may justly be proud; and, I can affirm, without fear of contradiction on your part, that we have taken a step, however imperceptible, in the direction of true masonic progress.

When Foreign Masonic Bodies shall have examined the report of our proceedings, which you propose to send them, I flatter myself that they will appreciate the moderation, the attachment to the Royal Art, the truly fraternal spirit that have governed us. They will perceive, that far from giving way to noisy and useless declamation, we have confined ourselves to strictly practical views; that the modest propositions which, while fully respecting their independence, we have submitted, for the consideration of a future Congress, are bounded by the external relations common to all masons; that we have abstained from every thing foreign to the Royal Art; contrary to the fundamental principles of our beneficent union, or which might have wounded the most delicate susceptibility of a brother, or any rite practiced in our sacred institution.

True brethren, wherever dispersed, in reflecting upon what I have thus hastily sketched, will feel that we have comprehended the actual state, and the most pressing needs of Freemasonry; that, like you, Thrice Illustrious, we have desired the extension of our mutual relations; the detection and removal of the obstacles which seem to oppose it; and that, like you, we are willing to leave the development of fixed principles, the care and glory of extending, to the uttermost limits, a unity of practice and principles.

May that glorious day soon appear, when all mortals in the two hemispheres shall recognize Freemasonry as the noblest of human institutions; as the best adapted to the wants of humanity.

May our labors assist in hastening the triumph of truth and the progress of civilization, and, as connected therewith, may your name, Thrice Illustrious Brother, be placed, by a grateful posterity, among the benefactors of humanity, to which end may the Great Architect of the Universe deign to bless our labors and grant our prayers.

The Assembly loudly applauded the noble sentiments so eloquently expressed.

The Prince Grand Master returned thanks to all, and especially to the Illustrious Bro. DE ROSENTHAL, adding:

My brethren, you are now about to return to your respective Orients; convey to them our gratitude for their ready assistance, and assure them of my thanks for having selected such brethren as you.

The session of the Universal Masonic Congress for 1855 was then closed.

Your committee cannot doubt that this Grand Lodge will share with them in the conviction that this first Universal Masonic Congress forms an important era in the masonic world. It is perhaps to be regretted that so few of the Grand Lodges of this country were represented, yet it is presumed all will view the propositions submitted in the same liberal and fraternal spirit as if they had shared in originating them.

It will be seen that the fourth proposition contemplates a correspondence of all Grand Masonic Bodies, through a permanent commission, consisting of five members—two from France, one from England, one from the Netherlands and one from the United States. The tenth proposition insists upon the necessity of certain central points in each country for the reception of correspondence, whence it can be disseminated. This last named proposition suggests the propriety of what Maine has heretofore desired; a General Grand Lodge, as the proper national centre of such correspondence. Why shall not this desirable arrangement be perfected? The proposed National Confederation, if carried out, would not at all meet this want; and it seems to your committee well settled that it can never go into operation with any hope of accomplishing its proposed ends. This Grand Lodge has never had confidence that it could do so; but gave in adhesion to it promptly, with a view to test its practicability by experiment, as the best and earliest method for disposing of that obstacle to a General Grand Lodge. It seems to us that another serious obstacle is now removed in the legislation of the General Grand Chapter at its last session. The adoption in that body, and by a very decisive vote, of the declaration—that all its powers are derived by grant and delegation from the respective Grand Royal Arch Chapters, settles the great question which is to govern all such bodies, and removes out of the sphere of Masonry the spectre "*Centralization*," which has so long been a terror to Ancient Craft Masonry, whenever a General Grand Lodge has been proposed. Is it not perfectly obvious, that it is possible for the representatives—the constituted guardians of the Grand Lodges of this country, with the lights of experience which have been growing broader and brighter for the last ten years, to assemble, say in 1859, in connection with the General Grand Chapter and Encampment, and there agree to delegate just such powers as are needed to meet the wants of Craft Masonry in our own country, and place our Order in these United States upon a proper basis for sharing in the future arrangements of the masonic world, which shall give a true universality to Freemasonry, and bring the nations of the earth into a closer and more generous fellowship? Is not the experiment worth trying?

In view of a result so desirable, your committee herewith present resolutions, and recommend their adoption.

A careful examination of the proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, affords the most cheering evidence of true masonic progress, the cultivation of a high tone of moral sentiment, and affords ample scope for a more extended review than we have given. Many more selections the committee would gladly furnish, but from a desire to limit this report within the narrowest practicable compass.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL, *Chairman Com. For. Cor.*

On motion of P. G. M. True,

Voted, That the Report on Foreign Correspondence be accepted, and published with the proceedings of this communication, subject to the revision of the Committee on Publication.

The resolutions submitted with the report relative to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, were taken up, and adopted, as follows :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine extend to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, a fraternal hand, with a true masonic welcome to the sisterhood of American Grand Lodges, and a cordial commendation to the courtesies and confidence of the masonic world.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and send therewith our Proceedings for the last year. If our files will admit, he is also hereby authorized to forward our proceedings for the last ten years, as our contribution to her Masonic Library.

The resolutions reported by the committee in relation to the doings of the Congress at Paris, were taken up, and severally adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be instructed to open a correspondence with the Commission established at Paris by the Universal Masonic Congress, soliciting, in exchange for the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, such Proceedings of the Grand Masonic Bodies without the jurisdiction of the United States, as it may be in the power of said Commission to furnish.

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to report, at the next annual communication, on the several propositions submitted by the Universal Masonic Congress at Paris, with the results of their correspondence with that Commission ; and to recommend such action as they deem expedient for this Grand Lodge, in relation to the said Congress and its several propositions.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be instructed to address a circular to the Grand Lodges of this country, urging the formation of a General Grand Lodge at the time and place of meeting of the General Grand Chapter and General Grand Encampment in September, 1859 ; and that this circular be prepared and sent out in connection with the proceedings of this communication.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bros. Cyril Pearl, Freeman Bradford and Moses Dodge, Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the current year.

Bro. Covell submitted the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine be, and he is hereby authorized, to procure a loan not exceeding five hundred dollars, if he shall find it necessary to pay any bills that are now, or may become due during the recess of this Grand Lodge, which there is no money in his hands to meet.

On motion of Bro. Sargent,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the lodges of Portland, for the use of their hall for our communications.

On motion,

Voted, That Bro. Cyril Pearl be allowed for services and expenses as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Finance made a verbal report, recommending that the compensation of the Grand Treasurer and Secretary be the same as last year; which recommendation was adopted.

On motion of P. G. M. True,

Voted, That the Assistant Grand Secretary receive seven dollars for his services during this communication.

On motion of D. G. M. Chase,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to make suitable compensation to the Assistant Grand Tyler for his services.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the unfinished records of the last annual communication, made a report, which was accepted.

The minutes of proceedings at this communication, were read and approved.

On motion of Bro. Covell,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be Librarian of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. Geo. W. Chase,

Voted, That the Librarian be authorized to make suitable provision for the safe keeping of the books and papers belonging to the Grand Lodge Library, and that he be responsible for the same.

No further business requiring the action of the Grand Lodge at this time,

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. Cyril Pearl, Grand Chaplain : after which,

M. W. Grand Master Dunlap, addressed the assembled brethren, in an appropriate and impressive manner, bidding them, in few words, a courteous and fraternal adieu.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

ATTEST,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

NOTE.

Since the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Proceedings of other Grand Lodges have been received, as follows :

Delaware,	Annual Communication,	June 27, 1856.
Georgia,	" "	October 28, 1856.
New Jersey,	" "	January 14, 1857.
Vermont,	" "	" 14, 1857.
Texas,	" "	" 19, 1857.

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, having had the honor to be appointed D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, respectfully submits the following report, in accordance with the custom as heretofore adopted.

I have the satisfaction of reporting to this M. W. Grand Lodge, that at no time since the revival of Masonry, has the Order been in so prosperous a condition, or that more has been done by the fraternity to secure its permanency, in this District, than has been accomplished during the past masonic year. *All* the lodges to whom charters have ever been granted, are now in active working order. The officers and members of our lodges, are generally intelligent and faithful in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon them, perhaps, as any other class of men in our community. So far as I can judge, most, if not all the officers, have endeavored to comply with the Regulations of the Grand Lodge, to perfect themselves in the ritual of the Order as established by this Grand Lodge, and to provide suitable rooms and working apparatus, for the practice of our rites and the preservation of our mysteries.

In the District are eight lodges, all of which I have visited once or more, except Adoniram. I went to visit this lodge, but as their meetings are in the afternoon instead of evening, did not find them in session. This lodge has been called to mourn the loss of one of its best members, their former W. Master, J. B. Sweat, an intelligent and faithful mason, a respectable physician, and a man beloved by all who knew him. May his example of virtuous and amiable conduct, his inflexible fidelity to the trust reposed in him, and his steady adherence to the principles and practices of our Order, have a lasting and beneficial effect upon the members of this ancient and worthy lodge, as a new incitement to every member for the faithful performance of all their duties as men and as members of this ancient and honorable fraternity.

Saco Lodge, of which I am a member, although not having done much work, is in a good and prosperous condition. Its officers are faithful in the

discharge of their duties, and the members united in harmony and brotherly love.

York Lodge has procured a *new* lodge room, and fitted up the same in a truly praiseworthy manner. I had the honor of dedicating this new hall, by a special dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master, on the 5th of December last, in the presence of a large assembly of the Fraternity and friends of the Order. The occasion was one of much pleasure to the fraternity and appeared to be one of great interest to those who had not been acquainted with these ceremonies. All praise is due to this lodge for its active zeal in thus furnishing a suitable Temple for the use of Masonry.

Freedom Lodge has declared its independence. This lodge has been dependent upon whom it could find favor with, for the use of a hall, not always obtaining one of its friends. This lodge has now obtained a hall of its own, which has been fitted up in a manner creditable to its members. Much zeal has been manifested by the officers and members of this lodge in obtaining the correct work adopted by the Grand Lodge, and they have made good proficiency in the same.

Dunlap Lodge, has added to its number during the past year some of the best citizens within its jurisdiction; and much has been accomplished toward placing this lodge upon a permanent basis.

St. John's Lodge, at South Berwick, was revived by the M. W. Grand Lodge at its last communication. I was present soon after the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at re-organization, and installed its officers. The active zeal of the brethren of this lodge, in providing a suitable hall and all the necessary apparatus for the lodge, promises much for their future usefulness in the cause of Masonry. The officers selected are intelligent men and active in the discharge of their duties, and I think I may safely say that this lodge is re-established on a firm basis.

Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred, has actually commenced its labors as a masonic lodge. Although but few in number, they have provided a good and suitable hall for the use of the lodge, and fitted it up in a manner which reflects great credit upon the members of this lodge. I trust the lodge is now placed upon a firm and substantial basis, and will in future, render such account of its transactions as will prove the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in removing this lodge to the part of the district it now occupies.

Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunk Port, is our *newest*, although not our poorest lodge. This lodge has had much to contend with, but is yet prosperous beyond our expectations. I confidently believe, that the straight-forward, business manner of its W. M., the gentlemanly and masonic bearing of its officers, particularly its Wardens, will eventually place this lodge in a position where it will defy its enemies and command the respect of its friends. On Tuesday, Feb. 3d, I installed, in *public*, the officers of the lodge. Many of the fraternity,

as well as the friends of the Order, were present, and all seemed pleased and gratified by the ceremonies of the occasion.

In the course of the year, several matters have come before me for action and decision.

Soon after the closing of the Grand Lodge, in May last, I was called upon, by the W. Master of one of the lodges in this district, in relation to a *Resolution* passed at that session, as found upon page 81 of the Printed Proceedings for 1856. [Reprint 157.]

My instruction to him was: That the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine was the law by which he must be governed, until it be changed; that Constitution *provides* for the manner and mode by which *only* it can be altered, and that it cannot be done by resolution. If the Constitution of this Grand Lodge admits a petition to be acted upon "at a shorter period" than *four* weeks, it allows it to be done at a *special* meeting of the lodge, and that therefore the *resolution* named is void and of no effect, as *conflicting* with the Constitution.

The question of *CALLING OFF A LODGE* to a future day, has also been presented. My instruction has been, that a lodge cannot be regularly *called off* beyond the day on which it *meets*. I find in all the *old* records to which I have had access, that *all* lodges have been *invariably* closed before the brethren separated. Masonic usage, as practiced in the earlier days of the Order, would therefore seem to discountenance this practice. I would also suggest in this connection, that as *calling off* simply, implied a suspension of labor for a short time, for *refreshment*, previous to completing the work, it cannot justify a *calling off* to act upon business that was not known of at the time of the first meeting, and if done only amounts to an *adjournment* of the lodge, which has been condemned by *all* masonic writers within my knowledge.

One other question has arisen, which I regard as of great importance, and therefore beg leave to make a statement of the *facts*, before I relate my action in the case.

In one of the lodges of the district, an application for the degrees, in the usual form, was presented and referred to the Committee of Inquiry, and reported upon at the next *stated* meeting of the lodge. The by-laws of the lodge provide that where only *one black ball* appears on the first ballot, a *second* may be had; and so, if *one* on the second, that a *third* ballot may be taken; but in no case more than three ballots. In this case the ballot was cast twice, and *each* time, one black ball appeared. The W. M. then ordered the *third ballot* to lie over until the next stated meeting of the lodge. When I learned of this matter, I ordered the W. Master to declare the candidate *rejected* upon *that application*. I suppose this provision to have been placed in some of your by-laws to provide against *mistakes*, which will sometimes occur; but not for the purpose of foisting upon the Order one who may be objectionable to a single member of the lodge. The ballot should be considered sacred and secret, and *every*

brother has the *right* to vote as he pleases, being only answerable to his own conscience for its abuse. If the ballot after being *commenced* may be *ad-journed at all*, it may be done *indefinitely*, giving an opportunity to *ascertain* the *very* man who cast the black ball, and by a little caution, improving the favorable opportunity of the absence of the objecting brother, to introduce a stranger among the fraternity, in disregard of the feelings of a brother. I would further object to the course, as it may destroy the *secrecy* of the ballot, and thereby violate one of the oldest and most sacred laws of the fraternity.

I am thus particular upon this matter, as I view it of much importance. Many *new* notions are being introduced into our masonic lodges, borrowed from the regulations and laws of Institutions of a more recent date, which, if allowed to prevail, will completely destroy the identity of the masonic Institution, and remove far from it all its ancient and honorable characteristics.

I therefore submit this question, most respectfully to the Grand Lodge for its decision, not doubting its wisdom to decide according to the Law, by which we should all abide.

In accordance with a resolution of the M. W. Grand Lodge, as found on page 33* of the Proceedings of May, 1856, I called a "Convention of masons" to be holden at Alfred, on January 29th. At this Convention, were delegates from all the lodges in the District save one, although the traveling was bad, and at that time, the roads almost impassable. Having had the honor to be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master one of the Grand Lecturers for the State, I acted in that capacity on that occasion. Among the officers and brothers assembled, a good spirit prevailed, and the desire seemed to be to know what the Grand Lodge had ordered in regard to the *work*, to perfect themselves in the same, and to be governed thereby. At the request of the members, I adjourned this meeting, after two days session, to Kennebunk, where the Convention was closed without day. I have to say, that as an experiment, I consider this the proper method of obtaining uniformity of work and lectures among the several lodges of our State. I may say in justice to myself, that my appointment as Grand Lecturer was not announced in the usual manner of other appointments, and for this reason, perhaps, I have no *other* cases of lecturing to report upon.

In conclusion, I have to report that I have exercised the power conferred upon me by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, in granting several dispensations for conferring degrees, and also for public processions.

In all such cases I have been satisfied that the good of the Order would be promoted thereby.

Respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

T. J. MURRAY, D. D. G. M. First Mas. Dist.

* Reprint 124.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit his annual report :

That there are in this District seven lodges, all of which I have visited once, and some of them twice, during the past year ; and gave them such instructions in the work and lectures as my limited time would permit. I have distributed to the several lodges in this District, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge ; also all blanks to which they were entitled, as I have received them from the Grand Secretary. I find most of the lodges well instructed in the work and lectures, but some of them need more instruction ; and with a few exceptions their records are correctly kept.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, I have called two Conventions of masons, one of which was held at Mechanic Falls, with Tyrian Lodge, September 2, 1856 ; the other was held at Norway, with Oxford Lodge, January 13, 1857. Of the times and places of said Conventions, I gave due notice to the several lodges in the Second Masonic District. At each of said Conventions, R. W. S. B. Dockham, Grand Lecturer, was present, and gave us much needed instruction.

Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton, was chartered March 12, 1804, and returns seventeen members. Fees to Grand Lodge, 2.13. This lodge has done no work during the past year. W. George Small, Master, P. O. address, West Bridgton ; Samuel Andrews, 2d, Secretary, P. O. address, Bridgton.

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, was chartered September 14, 1807, and returns thirty-one members, two rejected ; eight accepted ; eight initiated ; eight crafted ; two raised ; one admitted to membership ; one expelled ; one deceased ; one demitted ; twenty-two resident M. Masons not members. Fees to Grand Lodge \$11.87½. W. George W. Millett, Master ; R. G. Childs, Secretary ; P. O. address, Norway.

November 4, 1856, at the request of this lodge, I gave them a dispensation to confer the three degrees at one and the same communication, on Mr. Moses Hawkins, deeming it a case of emergency.

Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore, was chartered June 13, 1811, and returns forty-eight members, nine resident M. Masons not members ; one rejected ; seven accepted ; seven initiated ; ten crafted ; eleven raised ; sixteen admitted to membership ; four deceased. Fees to Grand Lodge \$13.00. W. Joseph Covell, Master, P. O. address, Jay Bridge ; Lewis A. Farrar, Secretary, P. O. address, North Turner. This lodge have lost their hall by fire, which was partially covered by insurance ; they intend to build another the coming summer.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Danville, was chartered May 20, 1847, and re-

turns eighty-four members; eleven resident Master Masons not members; one rejected; four accepted; four initiated; five crafted; five raised; eleven admitted to membership. Fees to Grand Lodge, \$14.50. Returns to Grand Lodge very neatly made. W. Augustus Callahan, Master; Joseph P. Fessenden, Secretary; P. O. address, Lewiston.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford, was chartered March 11, 1819, and returns seventeen members; two resident M. Masons not members; one accepted; one initiated; one crafted; one raised; three admitted to membership. Fees to Grand Lodge, \$3.12½. W. I. A. Putman, Master; James M. Dolloff, Secretary; P. O. address, Rumford Centre.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, at Denmark, was chartered June 23, 1828, and returns twenty members; ten resident M. Masons not members. Fees to Grand Lodge \$2.50. W. Wm. Pingree, Master; Francis L. Rice, Secretary; P. O. address, Denmark. This lodge has not done any work during the past year. In consequence of the bad traveling, I was not with this lodge at its meeting, but found the Secretary, who made returns and paid fees to Grand Lodge. I also called on Bro. L. P. Sawyer, late W. Master, whom I found well instructed in the work and lectures.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Minot, was chartered Jan. 21, 1853, and returns forty-two members; three resident M. Masons not members; four accepted; four initiated; six crafted; seven raised; eight admitted to membership; two deceased; three demitted. Fees to Grand Lodge, \$9.25. W. Josiah Carr, Master; O. B. Dwinal, Secretary; P. O. address, Mechanic Falls.

At the annual communication of this lodge in January, I conferred the degree of P. M. on Bro. Josiah Carr, Master-elect, and installed the officers in the presence of their ladies and invited friends. This lodge has been visited twice by death during the past year. A young and much loved brother, Otis Waterhouse, Esq., has been taken from our lodge and has joined the Grand Lodge above. Though we deeply feel the loss, yet we are assured that it is gain to him.

In this Masonic District, there are two hundred and fifty-nine contributing members; forty-eight resident Master Masons not members. During the past year there have been twenty-four accepted; twenty-four initiated; thirty crafted; twenty-six raised; thirty-nine admitted to membership; four rejected; one expelled; four demitted; four deceased. Fees to Grand Lodge for initiation, \$24.00; annual fees for membership \$32.37; total \$56.37. This sum I have paid to the Grand Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

DANIEL P. ATWOOD, *D. D. G. Master.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master,

Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District of Maine, asks leave to submit the following report :

I have granted a number of dispensations during the year past, to several of the lodges in this District, to receive applications and confer the degrees on candidates, if found worthy.

On the seventeenth of June last, I made a visit to Temple Lodge, at Saccarappa, and installed their officers ; found a very flourishing lodge, their books in good order, and they promise much good to the fraternity.

On the eleventh of December last, I accompanied Worshipful Bro. William Allen, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to Saccarappa, and assisted him in the ceremonies of consecrating and dedicating, and installing the officers of Temple Lodge ; found the lodge prospering finely.

I have frequently visited the lodges in the city of Portland, and they are all of them in prosperous circumstances ; their records and books are all kept in the best of order by their several Secretaries, and as far as I can learn the several lodges in this District are all of them in a good and healthy condition ; peace and harmony prevail in them all, and the landmarks of the Order are strictly adhered to.

A number of the members of the several lodges in the city of Portland, being desirous of improving in masonic knowledge, petitioned the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maine for a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge of Instruction in the City of Portland, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master was pleased to grant their request ; accordingly there was a lodge organized, and a suitable code of by-laws was adopted ; it has been in operation during the year past, and has proved of essential benefit to the craft in this vicinity.

I exceedingly regret my appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Master for the past year. Circumstances beyond my control have prevented my visiting the greater part of the lodges in my District ; and I hope some more worthy brother, who can better attend to the duties of the office, will be appointed in my stead for the year ensuing.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

STEVENS SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 3d Masonic District.*

May 5, 1857.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Fourth Masonic District, asks leave to submit the following report :

THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master,

Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District of Maine, asks leave to submit the following report :

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I exceedingly regret my appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Master for the past year. Circumstances beyond my control have prevented my visiting the greater part of the lodges in my District ; and I hope some more worthy brother, who can better attend to the duties of the office, will be appointed in my stead for the year ensuing.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

STEVENS SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 3d Masonic District.*

May 5, 1857.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Fourth Masonic District, asks leave to submit the following report :

I have visited the several lodges in said District, embracing Lincoln Lodge at Wiscasset, Alna at Damariscotta, Bristol at Bristol, King Solomon's at Waldoboro, St. George's at Warren, Orient at Thomaston, Aurora at Rockland, Rockland at Rockland, Eureka at St. George, during the masonic year ending May, 1857, except Bristol Lodge, at Bristol, in which case the W. Master of that lodge, by special request, met me at Alna Lodge, when I learned their situation, furnished blanks, &c.

In all those visits, I was received with the utmost kindness and cordiality, and can say in truth, that they were pleasant and profitable to me, if not to the brethren. The officers in the several lodges above named, so far as I can judge, are well informed, efficient brethren; and there exists as much uniformity in the Work and Lectures, as could be expected under all circumstances.

The nine lodges in the Fourth District return 479 members; fees to the Grand Lodge at $12\frac{1}{2}$ each, is \$59.87 $\frac{1}{2}$; initiations 65, which, at one dollar each, is \$65.00; making in all \$124.87 $\frac{1}{2}$; which sum I have paid to the Grand Treasurer.

In regard to Union Lodge at Union, the matter stands the same as at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and it is left for the Grand Lodge to determine what action is necessary to be taken in the premises.

I have, during the past masonic year, in pursuance of a vote passed by the Grand Lodge, called two Conventions of the several lodges in said District, to wit: one in Waldoborough, and one in Thomaston, for the purpose of instruction in the Work and Lectures in the several degrees; I believe but one lodge in the district was represented in either of the Conventions, except the lodge where they were holden; and so far as the Fourth District is concerned, I think very little good has resulted from those conventions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

JOHN MILLER, *D. D. G. Master 4th Mas. Dist.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District asks leave to report—

That there are nine working lodges in this Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the district (excepting Lafayette Lodge, No. 48) once, and some of them several times. I have distributed to them the necessary blanks as furnished by the Grand Secretary. I have installed the officers in several lodges, and have given such instruction as was deemed necessary.

The Fraternity in this district, with but slight exceptions, is in a healthy and vigorous condition. Number of members returned, 337; number initiated the past year, 45.

There has been no masonic convention held in this district the past year. Upon consultation with various officers and members of lodges, it was found inconvenient to hold such conventions with a favorable prospect of anything like a general attendance.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

M. E. HAMLEN, D. D. G. Master.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District herewith presents his annual report.

There are in this district nine chartered lodges, viz: Amity, St. Paul's, King David's, Phoenix, Mount Hope, Mariners', Howard, Unity and Star in the West. The six first named I visited officially, and found them in a healthy and flourishing condition; union and harmony prevailed, and the brethren appeared to be actuated by the spirit of friendship and brotherly love. In examining their records I found them correctly kept, and that in their proceedings they had very generally conformed to the Constitution, and to the edicts and recommendations of the Grand Lodge. I examined them in the opening and closing ceremonies, work and lectures, and gave such instruction and advice as circumstances seemed to require.

In consequence of sickness in my family, I was unable to visit Howard, Unity and Star in the West Lodges in the month of April, as I intended. I however took measures to ascertain their standing, and learn that they are united and harmonious, and that they endeavor to conform to the rules and regulations governing the Order.

In addition to the afore-mentioned chartered lodges, there are two under dispensation, viz: Hiram Abiff, in West Appleton, and Island Lodge, in Islesborough. Hiram Abiff Lodge returns thirteen members, and the names of five candidates; Island Lodge did not receive their dispensation until after the first of April, consequently have made no returns.

In conformity to a resolve of the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in May last, I called a convention of masons on the 7th day of October last in Belfast, which was in session three days. Bro. Dockham, the Grand Lecturer, was present, and gave instruction in the work and lectures, which was

well, and I believe profitably received. I gave due and timely notice of the time, place of meeting, and object of the convention to all the lodges; there was, however, at no time during the session, but five lodges represented.

In consequence of the small number attending this convention, and having doubts of the constitutionality of the aforesaid resolve, I did not call another.

The whole number of members returned in this district is 349; number of initiations 52; amount of initiation fees \$52; amount of annual fees \$43.62; whole amount \$95.62; which I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

MINOT CREHORE, *D. D. G. Master.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District asks leave to submit his annual report.

This is the largest District in the State, containing thirteen lodges; one of which, Benevolent at Carmel, is working under a dispensation, which will be returned to the Grand Lodge at this communication, and they will then ask for a charter.

It has not been convenient for me to visit all the lodges in the District the past year; at my request Bro. Joseph Pollard visited Pioneer Lodge, at Plantation No. 11, and Bro. E. B. Averill Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo.

I have distributed to the lodges the necessary blanks, and the copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, &c., as they have been furnished me.

Agreeably to the resolution of the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, I called two conventions of Lodges of Instruction; one at Dover, on the twelfth of November, and the other at Bangor, on the ninth of December. These Lodges of Instruction were not largely attended, and hardly produced in this District the beneficial effect which was expected to arise from them.

My predecessor reported that but two of the twelve lodges then in the District worked in accordance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge. I am happy now however to state, that several more of the lodges are endeavoring to correct their work by the proper standard; while I am also grieved to say that a few of the lodges refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Lodge. I hope, however, that this opposition will soon cease, and the lodges in this District enjoy that uniformity which is so much to be desired.

All the lodges in this District are in a flourishing condition, and generally their records are well kept, and the ancient landmarks duly observed. I have endeavored by admonition, and reproof when needed, to maintain the rules

and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the true character of this ancient and honorable society.

From the returns of the lodges to the first of April last, I condense the following:

Number of members,	390
Number of initiations,	80
Amount of initiation fees,	\$74.00
Amount of annual fees,	48.75
Total fees due the Grand Lodge,	\$122.75

which latter sum I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

One matter which occasions much regret, as well some apprehension, is the large number of Master Masons in this District who are not members of any lodge. One lodge returns seventy-five resident Master Masons not members of any lodge, and the whole number of unaffiliated masons is ninety-two. Would it not be well for the lodges to endeavor to correct this by causing all unaffiliated Master Masons to be fraternally urged, by becoming members of some lodge, to fulfill the duties they owe the fraternity?

May 5, 1857.

JOHN J. BELL, *D. D. G. M., 7th District.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master for the Eighth Masonic District, has attended to the duties of his office, to the best of his ability, and begs leave to report.

There are in this District four working lodges.

By a warrant from the M. W. G. Master, I consecrated Tremont Lodge, at Tremont, and installed its officers, on the 22d September, A. L. 5856, and made a return of my doings to the Grand Secretary at the time. The records of this lodge have been poorly kept and the work badly done.

Lygonia Lodge I have visited often, and found it in good condition, and an increase of interest in the revised work, on the part of the officers and members.

Rising Sun Lodge is not in as good condition in regard to the work and its records as I should wish, but they have had some additions of new members, who I think, will prove an acquisition.

Felicity Lodge, I consider to be in order in the work, as well as in the other duties of both officers and members.

Pursuant to instruction from the M. W. Grand Lodge, I convened the several lodges of this District at Ellsworth, on the 25th December last, and at

Bucksport, on the 10th February last, for the purpose of instruction in the revised work and lectures, by R. W. S. B. Dockham, Grand Lecturer of Maine.

At the first convention, the lodges were all represented but Tremont Lodge; at the second convention, the District was fully represented, and a great deal of interest manifested.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

S. P. THOMAS, *D. D. G. M. 8th District.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of said District, asks leave to make his annual report :

That there are five lodges in this district, viz: Warren, at East Machias; Eastern, at Eastport; Washington, at Lubec; Crescent, at Pembroke; and St. Croix, at Calais. I received a petition directed to the M. W. Grand Master, dated at Cherryfield, March 4, 1857, signed by seven Master Masons, and recommended by Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias, praying that a dispensation may be granted them to meet as a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; which petition was approved and signed by me, and forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master, and I presume a dispensation was granted, although I have not been officially informed of the fact. I have visited Eastern Lodge a number of times during the past year. I have visited Crescent Lodge, at Pembroke, twice; the other lodges I have not been able to visit, but have appointed competent brethren, who have attended to the duty for me. I find that all the lodges (especially those who have availed themselves of the instruction given by R. W. S. B. Dockham, Grand Lecturer,) have become well posted in the revised work and lectures.

Although the lodges are not increasing in numbers as rapidly as they did a few years ago, still there is a good degree of interest manifested, and I trust the brethren are striving to disseminate the excellent tenets of our Order, by practicing the exalted virtues of brotherly love, relief and truth.

In accordance with a resolve, passed at the last annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I have called, during the past year, two masonic conventions. The first was holden at Pembroke, on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of August; during the session, Crescent Lodge was constituted, and their officers duly installed, by R. W. S. B. Dockham, Grand Lecturer, who was specially appointed for that purpose by the M. W. Grand Master; two candidates were entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. On this occasion the work and lectures were fully exemplified; and I would

here state that in all my travels (and I have visited lodges in several States of the Union and in the Province of New Brunswick) I have never seen a person more thoroughly posted up or better qualified to give instruction in the several degrees in Masonry, than Bro. Dockham.

The second convention was held at Eastport, January 24th, 25th and 26th. At this convention there was a fair attendance, although all the lodges in the District were not represented. R. W. Bro. Dockham was present, and occupied the time in giving instruction to the brethren, and the time passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

Whole number of members returned in this District the past year, are 173

Number of Initiations,	26
Amount of Initiation fees,	\$26.00
Amount of Annual fees,	21.62
Whole amount,	<u>\$47.62</u>

which has been remitted to the Grand Treasurer.

St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, has not forwarded to me their returns nor dues.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. BOWMAN, *D. D. G. Master 9th M. Dist.*

Eastport, May 1, 1857.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Tenth Masonic District, asks leave to report as follows.

This District consists of five lodges, viz: Maine, No. 20, at Wilton, returns forty members; initiated five, rejected two, dues to Grand Lodge \$10.

This lodge has within the year purchased and neatly finished and furnished a convenient lodge room, with two ante-rooms and attic, at an expense to the lodge of four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-one cents, leaving the lodge in debt about two hundred dollars. They received considerable assistance in furnishing the lodge from members and other generous brethren. I doubt whether there is another as good and cheap a lodge room in the State.

Northern Star, No. 28, at North Anson, returns fourteen members; initiated two in two years; due Grand Lodge \$5.50. The time of accepting, initiating, &c., blank. The return was made to me at too late a day to be sent back for correction. This lodge needs a revival, and I confidently hope, that the convention held there in February, will be attended with beneficial and lasting results to them.

Somerset, No. 34, at Skowhegan, returns sixty-six members; of these, seven are clergyman, and nine absent from the State, leaving fifty paying members; dues to the Grand Lodge, \$13.25.

This lodge has had the name of being one of the best working lodges in the State, and I am sorry that they appear to be perfectly satisfied with their present attainments in masonic knowledge. They were not even represented in either of the conventions holden in this District.

The manner in which the records are kept reflects the highest credit on Bro. J. Philbrick, Secretary, and they are well worth examining by Secretaries of other lodges.

Blue Mountain, No. 67, at Phillips. No return.

Key Stone, No. 80, at Solon; returns thirty-two members; initiated one; dues to Grand Lodge \$5.00.

At the time I visited the lodge, there was a severe storm, and but few were present. The Secretary was absent with the keys; and the books being locked up, I had no opportunity to examine the records.

From reliable information, I think this lodge is in a healthy state, although they are doing but little work.

During the past year, I have visited all the lodges in the District once, and have devoted all the time to the good of Masonry, that my health and a fair attention to my usual vocations would permit.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, I called two Conventions—one at Wilton, in July; the other at North Anson, in February—both of which were attended by R. W. S. B. Dockham, Grand Lecturer. The benefits of his efficient instructions will undoubtedly be visible for years to come.

For private reasons, I must decline being a candidate for reappointment; and although my successor cannot be more devoted to the good of the institution, I hope he may have more masonic knowledge, leisure and health to devote to it, than I have had.

Our gratitude is due to the Grand Master of the Universe for his protecting care of us; as there has not been a suspension, expulsion, or death, in this District, during the year.

All which is respectfully submitted,

May 5, 1857.

JOHN H. WILLARD, *D. D. G. Master.*

List of Subordinate Lodges, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED APRIL 1, 1857.

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Saco, D. D. G. M.

Saco, 9, Saco. Edward P. Burnham, M; William Hobson, sw; Mark Prime, JW; James H. Pillsbury, s. Stated Meetings, second Friday of each month, and fourth Friday of each month, except June, July, August and September.

York, 22, Kennebunk. Orin Kimball, M; A. M. Mendum, sw; John H. Ferguson, JW; Amos Lunt, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before the full moon.

Adoniram, 27, Limington. Isaac H. Libby, M; William H. McArthur, sw; Austin P. Hill, JW; Arthur McArthur, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.

Freedom, 42, Limerick. Aaron N. Bradbury, M; Thomas P. Place, sw; Geo. Roberts, JW; Samuel B. Philpot, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Fred D. Edgerly, M; Israel P. Scamman, sw; Michael Siegman, JW; Barnabas E. Cutter, s. Stated Meetings, first Monday in each month.

St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Benjamin F. Parks, M; Abner Oakes, sw; George H. Wakefield, JW; John N. Goodwin, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.

Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Joshua Herrick, M; Edward Chase, sw; Hiram N. Tripp, JW; Wm. Trafton, s. Stated Meetings, on Wednesday of full moon.

Arundel, 76, Kennebunk. Samuel Pope, M; Woodbury Goodwin, sw; C. C. Peterson, JW; H. H. Chadbourne, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon.

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. DANIEL P. ATWOOD, Poland, D. D. G. M.

- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. George Small, M; Asa Warren, sw; A. M. Savage, jw; Samuel Andrews, 2d, s. Stated Meetings, Monday of the week preceding full moon.
- Oxford, 18, Norway. George W. Millett, M; Benj. G. Barrows, sw; George Jackson, jw; R. G. Childs, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday of the week in which the moon fulls.
- Oriental Star, 21, North Livermore. Joseph Covell, M; George Bates, sw; Gideon Ellis, jw; Lewis A. Farrar, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before every full moon.
- Tranquil, 29, Danville. Augustus Callahan, M; Charles Niebuhr, sw; Isaac H. Weston, jw; Joseph P. Fessenden, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford. Ira A. Putnam, M; Jas. N. Brickett, sw; Aaron J. Abbott, jw; James M. Dolloff, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on before full moon.
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. William Pingree, M; Joseph Bennett, sw; L. K. Ingalls, jw; Francis L. Rice, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before each full moon.
- Tyrian, 73, Minot. Josiah Carr, M; A. Golderman, sw; Alonzo P. Lamb, jw; O. B. Dwinal, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or before full moon.

THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. JOHN C. HUMPHREYS, Brunswick, D. D. G. M.

- Portland, 1, Portland. Henry C. Lovell, M; Charles F. King, sw; Harrison B. Brown, jw; Moses Dodge, s. Stated Meetings, second Wednesday of each month.
- United, 8, Brunswick. George W. Chase, M; Joseph Stetson, sw; Charles Crosman, jw; William Baker, s. Stated Meetings, third Tuesday of each month.
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. T. H. Weymouth, M; Geo. W. Plummer, sw; John Preble, jw; Moses Plummer, s. Stated Meetings, Monday before full moon.
- Solar, 14, Bath. D. R. Wylie, M; J. Mathews, sw; M. McQuarrie, jw; J. P. Allen, s. Stated Meetings, first Thursday of each month.

- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. A. P. Stinson, M; Warren Phillips, SW; Daniel W. Fessenden, JW; Ira Berry, S. Stated Meetings, first Wednesday in each month.
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. John Collins, M; Samuel Thing, SW; John L. Kelsey, JW; J. M. Smythe, S. Stated Meetings, Monday previous to full moon.
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. W. G. Hitchcock, M; John E. Brooks, SW; Daniel M. Stubbs, JW; Ansel L. Loring, S. Stated Meetings, on or preceding full moon.
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Thomas J. Hasty, M; J. I. Stevens, SW; Arthur M. Benson, JW; John C. Card, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. William P. Preble, Jr., M; Franklin Fox, SW; J. B. Fillebrown, JW; A. M. Burton, S. Stated Meetings, third Wednesday evening of every month.
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. George Warren, M; Jonas Raymond, SW; John L. Ashby, JW; Charles E. Smith, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening every week on which the moon is full.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. OLIVER J. FERNALD, Thomaston, D. D. G. M.

- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Dan'l K. Kennedy, M; Calvin R. Haraden, SW; Geo. Scott, JW; S. W. Robinson, S. Stated Meetings, Thursday evening preceding full moon.
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. E. B. Hinkley, M; George F. Carr, SW; George G. Merrick, JW; H. C. Levensaler, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday preceding full moon.
- St. George's, 16, Warren. Stephen B. Dockham, M; Alden M. Wetherbee, SW; James Kirkpatrick, JW; George Kirk, S. Stated Meetings, Monday on or preceding full moon.
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Dan'l A. Campbell, M; Thomas Dearing, SW; Peabody Simmons, JW; Isaac Chapman, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon.
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Charles N. Germaine, M; Thomas B. Glover, SW; Benjamin B. Bean, JW; Richard Walker, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday evening on or before full moon.
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoborough. William Eugley, M; Thos. Genthner, SW; M. M. Rawson, JW; John Balch, S. Stated Meetings, Friday preceding full moon.

- Bristol, 74, Bristol. James H. Varney, M; James Myers, sw; Silas Woodbury, JW; James Varney, s. Stated Meetings, Monday before full moon.
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. J. Gatchell, M; William Farrow, sw; D. H. Ingraham, JW; T. H. McLain, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening preceding full moon.
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Samuel H. Jackson, M; Lewis Ogier, sw; John E. Dailey, JW; J. H. Bradford, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday evening.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. MOSES E. HAMLEN, Augusta, D. D. G. M.

- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Francis J. Day, M; Hiram Fuller, sw; Greenleaf Robinson, JW; Daniel Russell, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon.
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. A. H. Cheney, M; Convers Purinton, sw; Wm. H. Wood, JW; J. C. Allen, sec. Stated Meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon.
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. James M. Colson, M; Daniel Hildreth, sw; William H. Byram, JW; Lawson H. Green, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday preceding every full moon. (These officers elected in April, 1857.)
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. J. H. Drummond, M; Charles M. Morse, sw; E. G. Meader, JW; Edward H. Piper, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before full moon.
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. George S. Mulliken, M; Ephraim Ballard, sw; George W. Ricker, JW; Wolf Joseph, s. Stated Meetings, Monday preceding full moon.
- Central, 45, China. Alfred Fletcher, M; Mark Rollins, Jr., sw; Daniel W. Griffin, JW; O. W. Washburn, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Emery O. Bean, M; Asa Gile, sw; Ira S. Chapman, JW; Matthew Hayward, s. Stated Meetings, Saturday on or last before full moon.
- Vassalborough, 54, Vassalborough. John Homans, M; Joseph E. Wing, sw; Timothy Rowell, JW; Edward Gray, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. James C. Boynton, M; D. W. C. Chamberlain, sw; George H. Hatch, JW; James M. Kelley, s. Stated Meetings, Monday evening on or before each full moon.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. MINOT CREHORE, Lincolnville, D. D. G. M.

- Amity, 6, Camden. Samuel Chase, M; Elbridge G. Knight, sw; Robert W. Jacobs, JW; Joseph G. Myrick, s. Stated Meetings, Friday evening on or before full moon.
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Alden D. Chase, M; H. F. Jones, sw; John Esten, JW; Timothy Thorndike, s. Stated Meetings, Monday at or preceding full moon.
- Unity, 58, Freedom. Harrison McDaniel, M; Jonathan Fuller, sw; Ithermah B. Thompson, JW; N P. Bean, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or preceding full moon.
- Mount Hope, 59, Hope. John G. Fish, M; G. M. Blackinton, sw; Church Fish, JW; Henry Hobbs, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday before full moon.
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. David Howe, M; Joseph Brewster, sw; Israel Decrow, JW; Henry Crehore, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon.
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. M. Packard, M; C. H. Whitney, sw; D. V. Mitchell, JW; Isaiah Blethen, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon.
- Howard, 69, Frankfort. Edward J. Bolon, M; Elisha C. Arey, sw; Job Lord, JW; W. R. Bell, s. Stated Meetings, Friday on or preceding full moon.
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. W. O. Andrews, M; P. J. Carleton, sw; P. Simon-ton, JW; W. H. Washburn, s. Stated Meetings, Monday evening preceding full moon.
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. John C. Hussey, M; Samuel N. Murch, sw; Nathaniel W. Stetson, JW; Robert Webb, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday preceding full moon.
- Hiram Abiff, U. D., West Appleton. Acting officers—William Morang, M; Asa Gowen, sw; William Leghr, JW; John Adams, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or before full moon.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. JOHN J. BELL, Carmel, D. D. G. M.

- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Gustavus F. Sargent, M; Jeremiah Fenno, sw; Silas Alden, JW; George W. Snow, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening on or preceding full moon.

- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Reuben Flanders, M; W. S. Allan, sw; W. H. P. Bement, JW; Cyrus Foss, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before full moon.
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. William E. Gould, M; John S. Sampson, sw; Theophilus Sargent, Jr., JW; Russell Kittredge, s. Stated Meetings, Friday on or before full moon.
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Joseph Knight, M; Abel W. Chabin, sw; Henry W. Towle, JW; Elisha W. Shaw, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or preceding each full moon.
- Mosaic, 52, Dover. Edward P. Edes, M; Charles M. Buck, sw; Samuel M. Sewell, JW; Sands Bailey, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or preceding full moon.
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Joshua Buck, M; Lorenzo Moor, sw; Moses Woodman, JW; Solomon Moulton, s. Stated Meetings, Monday evening preceding full moon.
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Lewis Barker, M; Nath'l E. Brown, sw; C. M. Spooner, JW; Joshua Palmer, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday P. M. on or preceding full moon.
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. R. K. Stetson, M; D. S. Stone, sw; D. Crockett, JW; James H. Stuart, s. Stated Meetings, third Tuesday of each month.
- Mechanics, 66, Orono. Henry H. Brackett, M; Peleg T. Whitney, sw; Isaac Sanborn, JW; O. P. Merryman, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday evening on or before full moon.
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. B. F. W. Kimball, M; James B. Morse, sw; Sam'l S. Hackett, JW; Daniel Stone, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon in each month.
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. James H. Butler, M; Charles W. Small, sw; Edwin F. Dillingham, JW; James H. Eaton, s. Stated Meetings, Friday evening on or preceding full moon.
- Benevolent, U. D., Carmel. Acting officers—Rufus Day, M; Hiram Ruggles, sw; Samuel S. Dakin, JW; John J. Bell, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday of week of full moon.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. SPOFFORD P. THOMAS, Ellsworth, D. D. G. M.

- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Samuel Dorr, M; Thomas B. Emery, sw; Horace P. Fifield, JW; James P. Barker, s. Stated Meetings, Monday evening preceding full moon.

- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Benjamin F. Thomas, M; Charles H. Barton, SW; Israel M. Clay, JW; William Somerby, S. Stated Meetings, on or preceding full moon each month.
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Nathan Emerson, M; Henry W. Gott, SW; Benj. Morrill, JW; Nathan H. Powers, S. Stated Meetings, first Tuesday in each month.
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Benjamin Richardson, M; William Heath, SW; Andrew Tarr, JW; John Richardson, S. Stated Meetings, Friday on or preceding full moon.

NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. JOHN F. HARRIS, East Machias, D. D. G. M.

- Warren, 2, East Machias. John F. Harris, M; Jas. Jenks, SW; Elijah Hall, JW; H. A. Raymond, S. Stated Meetings, first Tuesday before full moon.
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Edward S. Corey, M; Randal B. Clark, SW; Edward R. Bowman, JW; A. M. N. Hawkes, S. Stated Meetings, first Monday in each month.
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Taft Comstock, M; William J. Goodwin, SW; Jas. A. Joy, JW; H. C. Ring, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday.
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Joshua A. Veazie, M; James Simpson, SW; Edward N. Harris, JW; S. B. Berry, S. Stated Meetings, Monday preceding full moon.
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. B. Atkinson, M; L. T. Reynolds, SW; L. L. Wadsworth, JW; Benjamin F. Miner, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.
- Narraguagus, (U. D.), Cherryfield. Acting officers—J. A. Milliken, M; Geo. D. Strout, SW; Amos Dyer, JW; James C. Adams, S.

TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. OLIVER R. BACHELLER, Solon, D. D. G. M.

- Maine, 20, Wilton. James C. Hacker, M; Reuel B. Fuller, SW; Daniel Daisey, JW; John H. Willard, S. Stated Meetings, Monday of week of full moon.

Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Albert Moore, M; Moses M. Thompson, sw; Oscar F. Albee, JW; Rodney Collins, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday preceding full moon.

Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Nathan S. Robinson, M; A. D. Murray, sw; Jas. Pratt, JW; Joseph Philbrick, S. Stated Meetings, Monday on or preceding the full moon.

Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Sylvanus Robbins, M; Josiah F. Prescott, sw; Asa T. Talbot, JW; Samuel L. Lambert, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month.

Keystone, 80, Solon. Isaac W. Adams, M; H. W. Chaney, sw; George W. Fargo, JW; O. R. Bacheller, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or next preceding full moon.



Trustees of the Charity Fund—1857.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
HIRAM CHASE, Deputy Grand Master,	"
WILLIAM ALLEN, Senior Grand Warden,	"
JOHN WILLIAMS, Junior Grand Warden,	"
IRA BERRY, Recording Grand Secretary,	"
GILMAN LOUGEE,	elected May 3, 1855, for three years.
GEORGE CRAWFORD,	" " " " " "
CHARLES B. SMITH,	" May 2, 1856, " " "
STEPHEN WEBBER,	" " " " " "
JOHN MILLER,	" May 5, 1857, " " "
ISAAC DOWNING,	" " " " " "

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE,**INSTALLED MAY 5, 1857.**

M. W.	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Grand Master,	Brunswick
R. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master,	Belfast
"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	Senior Grand Warden,	Portland
"	JOHN WILLIAMS,	Junior Grand Warden,	Bangor
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland
"	IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary,	Portland
"	WM. P. PREBLE, JR.,	Cor. Grand Secretary,	Portland
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain,	Portland
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" " "	Baldwin
"	JOHN RICHARDSON,	" "	S. Berwick
"	C. D. PILLSBURY,	" "	Bucksport
"	EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "	Bath
"	HENRY COX,	" "	Portland
"	ISAAC SAWYER,	" "	Thomaston
"	GEORGE W. DURELL,	" "	Calais
W.	S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal,	Warren
"	E. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Senior Deacon,	Saco
"	O. A. MERRILL,	Grand Junior Deacon,	Topsham
"	JOSHUA HERRICK,	Grand Steward,	Alfred
"	SILAS ALDEN,	" "	Bangor
"	ELIAS G. HEDGE,	" "	Augusta
"	DAVID BARKER,	" "	Exeter
"	JOHN BENSON,	Grand Sword Bearer,	Newport
"	TIMO. THORNDIKE,	Grand Pursuivant,	Belfast
"	SEWARD DILL,	" "	Phillips
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler,	Portland

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W.	WILLIAM KING,*	Bath,	P. G. M.
"	SIMON GREENLEAF,*	Cambridge, Mass.,	"
"	WILLIAM SWAN,*	Portland,	"
"	CHARLES FOX,*	Portland,	"
"	SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	Portland,	"
"	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Brunswick,	"
"	NATHANIEL COFFIN,	Illinois,	"
"	REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	"
"	ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick,	"
"	HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	Castine,	"
"	THOMAS W. SMITH,*	Augusta,	"
"	JOHN T. PAINE,	Somerville, Mass.,	"
"	ALEXANDER H. PUTNEY,	California,	"
"	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	Brunswick,	"
"	FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY CHASE,	Belfast,	"
"	JOHN MILLER,*	Warren,	"
"	JABEZ TRUE,	Bangor,	"
R. W.	PELEG SPRAGUE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
"	AMOS NOURSE,	Bath,	"
"	DAVID C. MAGOUN,	Bath,	"
"	ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	Augusta,	"
"	JAMES L. CHILD,	Augusta,	"
"	ELISHA HARDING,*	Augusta,	"
"	SAMUEL L. VALENTINE,	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN L. MEGQUIER,*	Portland,	P. S. G. W.
"	GEORGE THATCHER,	Portland,	"
"	JOEL MILLER,*	Thomaston,	"
"	EZRA B. FRENCH,	Damariscotta,	"
"	ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	"
"	STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
"	FRYE HALL,*	Lewiston,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	"
"	THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
"	WILLIAM KIMBALL,	Portland,	"

* Deceased.

STANDING REGULATIONS.



1847. May 6. *Voted*, That, hereafter, each subordinate lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge, one-eighth of a dollar for each of its members; and that the sum thus paid, be appropriated in whole or in part, to the payment of the expenses of one delegate from each lodge, who shall attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.
1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon the petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon.
1852. May 7. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter to notify all meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each subordinate lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c.
1852. May 7. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the lodge in which he was initiated.
1853. May 6. *Voted*, Upon a construction of the standing regulation of May 6, 1847, that no representative of a subordinate lodge is entitled to pay as such except for actual travel.
1854. May 5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible.

1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That all subordinate lodges shall return annually, as members, all masons who have been admitted to membership in their respective lodges, and whose residence is in this State at the time of making said return, subject to the following exceptions, viz: All ministers of the gospel who have received the degrees without charge, and all masons who have been lawfully expelled or honorably discharged from membership; and the foregoing shall be considered the construction of the word "*members*" in Sec. 9, Art. I, Part 4th of the Constitution and General Regulations of this Grand Lodge.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any lodge, except on dispensation.
1857. May 6. *Resolved*, That the right (so called) to visit masonically, is not an absolute right, but is a favor which every lawful mason in good standing is entitled to ask, and which the Master may concede or refuse, at his discretion; and that no Master of a lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection to such admission is made by a regular member, or by a lodge.
1857. May 7. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the practice of "calling off" a subordinate lodge from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic.
1857. May 7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation:
- "In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease, and the candidate be declared rejected; but if, on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place; and if on the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected."

☞ It is the direction of the M. W. Grand Master, that the W. Masters of the several lodges in this jurisdiction cause this Report of Proceedings to be read in open lodge.

STATISTICAL TABLE,

PREPARED FROM LATEST REPORTS OF GRAND LODGES.

G. LODGES.	Date of last Report rec'd.	Address of Grand Masters.	Address of Grand Secretaries.	No. of wk'g Ldgs.	No. mk'g Ret's.	No. of Mem's.	No. initiated.	No. re-jected.	No. died.	No. suspended.	No. ex-pelled.
Alabama.....	Dec. 1, 1856	J. McCaleb Willey, Troy.	A. S. Pfister, Montgomery.	238	201	6,816			102	30	27
Arkansas.....	Nov. 5, 1855	Nat. G. Smith, Tulip, Dallas Co.	Thomas G. Merrick, Little Rock.	96	91	2,237	335	114	26	17	9
California.....	May 12, 1857	Wm. H. Howard, San Francisco.	Alex'r G. Abell, San Francisco.	113	113	5,010	903	156	38	11	11
Connecticut.....	May 14, 1856	William L. Brewer, Norwich.	Eliphalet G. Storer, New Haven.	47	47	3,903	510	37	46	9	3
Dist. Columbia.....	Dec 27, 1856	George C. Whiting, Washington.	G. A. Schwartzman, Washington.	10	9	580	96	9	14	27	
Delaware.....	June 27, 1856	Alfred P. Robinson, Georgetown.	Daniel R. Wolfe, New Castle.	10	6	344		3	8	1	2
Florida.....	Jan. 12, 1857	Thomas Y. Henry, Quincy.	John B. Taylor, Tallahassee.	41	32	1,309	123	58	28	4	2
Georgia.....	Oct. 28, 1856	Wm. S. Rockwell, Milledgeville.	Simri Rose, Macon.	205	200	12,310	7,247	230	96	52	43
Illinois.....	Oct. 6, 1856	James H. Hibbard, Alton.	H. G. Reynolds, Knoxville.	208	208	7,242	1,092	403	94	20	33
Indiana.....	May 26, 1856	Alexander C. Downey, Rising Sun.	Francis King, Indianapolis.	205	204	4,440	1,103	221	93	191	45
Iowa.....	June 2, 1856	J. F. Sanford, Keokuk.	T. S. Parvin, Muscatine.	90	86	2,415	730		25	43	9
Kansas.....	July 14, 1856	Richard R. Rees, Leavenworth.	Chas. Mundee, Fort Leavenworth.	3	3	87					
Kentucky.....	Oct. 13, 1856	T. N. Wise, Covington.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Greensburg.	281	262	9,815	1,437		114		60
Louisiana.....	Feb. 9, 1857	William M. Perkins, New Orleans.	Samuel G. Risk, New Orleans.	105	92	3,620	482		56	39	7
Maine.....	May 5, 1857	Robert P. Dunlap, Brunswick.	Ira Berry, Portland.	80	78	3,288	497	41	31	92	6
Maryland.....	May 12, 1856	Charles Webb.	Joseph Robinson, Baltimore.	33	26	1,540		3	7		3
Minnesota.....	Jan. 7, 1856	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	Henry Reynolds, St. Anthony.	8	8	270	30	8	1	1	1
Mississippi.....	Jan. 21, 1856	Giles M. Hillyer, Natchez.	R. W. T. Daniel, Jackson.	191	187	7,796	1,065	271	35	225	20
Missouri.....	May 26, 1856	Benjamin Sharp, Danville.	A. O'Sullivan, St. Louis.	150	150	5,330	950		77	25	10
N. Hampshire.....	June 10, 1856	Alfred Greely, Somersworth.	Horace Chase, Hopkinton.	28	27	1,368	250				
New Jersey.....	Jan. 14, 1857	Joseph Trimble, Camden.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	49	43	1,832	320		21	10	5
New York.....	June 3, 1856	John L. Lewis, Jr., Pcn'n Van.	James M. Austin, New York.	353	271	19,571			6	20	
North Carolina.....	June 3, 1855	P. A. Holt, Graham.	W. T. Bain, Raleigh.	116	95	4,001	666	160	66	11	20
Ohio.....	Oct. 21, 1856	Benjamin F. Smith, Mt. Vernon.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	256	240	10,290	2,275	526	139	35	33
Oregon.....	June 9, 1856	A. M. Belt, Salem.	Wm. S. Caldwell, Portland, O. T.	11	11	425	63	19	6	2	3
Tennessee.....	Oct. 6, 1856	Thomas McCullough, Clarkesville.	Charles A. Fuller, Nashville.	188	188	7,750	982		103	20	43
Texas.....	Jan. 19, 1857	William Steadman, Henderson.	A. S. Ruthven, Galveston.	170	164	6,047	729	329	92	61	19
Vermont.....	Jan. 14, 1857	Philip C. Tucker, Vergennes.	John B. Hollenbeck, Burlington.	42	41	1,830			18		3
Virginia.....	Dec. 8, 1856	John S. Caldwell, Fredericksburg.	John Dove, Richmond.	148	127	4,636			60	17	10
Wisconsin.....	June 10, 1856	Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.	William R. Smith, Mineral Point.	74	64	2,127	599	53	17		3
				3558	3283	141,255	17,684	2,647	1516	937	461

Grand Lodge of Maine,

— 1858 —

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine, was held at Masonic Hall, in the City of Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, A. L. 5858, A. D. 1858, being the fourth day of said month, at 9 o'clock A. M.

PRESENT.

M. W.	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Grand Master ;
R. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master ;
"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	Senior Grand Warden ;
"	JOHN WILLIAMS,	Junior Grand Warden ;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary ;
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Cor. Grand Secretary ;
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain ;
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" "
"	EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "
"	HENRY COX,	" "
W.	S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal ;
"	DANIEL K. KENNEDY,	as Grand Sword Bearer ;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Grand Senior Deacon ;
"	J. I. STEVENS,	as Grand Junior Deacon ;
"	JOSHUA HERRICK,	Grand Steward ;
"	SILAS ALDEN,	" "
"	SEWARD DILL,	Grand Pursuivant ;
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler ;

together with a large number of Permanent Members and Representatives.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by *Rev. C. Cummings*.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bros. John J. Bell, Timothy Chase, and William P. Preble, a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of W. Grand Marshal Dockham,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bro. Charles Sampson Assistant Grand Tyler.

On motion of R. W. Deputy Grand Master Chase,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to employ an Assistant, who shall receive suitable compensation for his services.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The Committee on Credentials have attended to their assigned duty, and report, that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by Henry C. Lovell, WM ; Charles F. King, SW ; H. B. Brown, JW.
- 2 *Warren*, by John L. Sanborn, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by D. K. Kennedy, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Francis J. Day, WM ; Orlando Currier, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by E. G. Knight, SW.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Samuel Kyle, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Joseph Stetson, WM ; Charles Crosman, SW.
- 9 *Saco*, by Elijah Smith, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by G. F. Sargent, WM ; Alpheus Lyon, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by John Preble, JW.
- 13 *Oriental*, by Jacob Chaplin, SW.
- 14 *Solar*, by A. C. Hewey, JW ; A. J. Fuller, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by George Crawford, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George's*, by A. M. Wetherbee, WM.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Warren Phillips, WM ; Oliver Gerrish, SW ; Stevens Smith, JW.

- 18 *Oxford*, by G. W. Millett, WM; B. G. Barrows, SW.
- 19 *Felicity*, by J. H. Sherman, SW.
- 20 *Maine*, by R. B. Fuller, WM; S. B. Walker, SW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by George Bates, WM; Joseph Covell, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Amos Lunt, WM; John H. Ferguson, SW; Stephen Perkins, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by John Collins, WM; Samuel Thing, SW.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Alden D. Chase, WM; Joseph S. Noyes, JW.
- 26 *Village*, by Uriah Kideout, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Arthur McArthur, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Albert Moore, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by J. P. Fessenden, WM; Isaac H. Weston, SW; Augustus Callahan, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermion*, by James M. Colson, WM; T. S. Foster, SW; Augustus Bailey, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Josiah H. Drummond, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by A. D. Murray, SW; H. A. Wyman, JW.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by D. C. Stanwood, WM; Wolf Joseph, SW.
- 36 *Casco*, by N. Drinkwater, WM; Daniel M. Stubbs, SW; Samuel Goodwin, JW; William Mann, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by Joseph Sumner, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by J. I. Stevens, WM; A. M. Benson, SW.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Isaiah Lincoln, JW; M. E. D. Bailey, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by B. F. Thomas, WM.
- 42 *Freedom*, by William Cobb, SW.
- 43 *Alna*, by Daniel A. Campbell, WM.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Samuel V. Millett, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by Mark Rollins, Jr., WM.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by F. Williams, WM.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Henry M. Bacon, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Gervais Nolin, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by John Benson, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by T. B. Glover, SW; Constant Rankin, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by E. B. Averill, Proxy.
- 54 *Vassalborough*, by Joseph E. Wing, WM.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Sumner I. Kimball, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by D. G. Tarbox, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Jonathan H. Fuller, WM.
- 59 *Mount Hope*, by Josiah Hobbs, WM.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Solomon Moulton, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Thomas Genthner, WM; Joseph Miller, Proxy.
- 62 *King David's*, by David Howe, WM.

- 63 *Richmond*, by D. W. C. Chamberlin, SW.
 64 *Pacific*, by John Whitney, JW.
 66 *Mechanics*, by Samuel Buffum, Proxy.
 68 *Mariners*, by C. H. Whitney, SW.
 69 *Howard*, by Edward H. Hopkins, JW.
 71 *Rising Sun*, by James B. McKinley, WM.
 73 *Tyrian*, by Isaac G. Curtis, Proxy.
 75 *Plymouth*, by Isaac Berry, JW.
 76 *Arundel*, by H. H. Chadbourne, WM.
 77 *Tremont*, by Andrew Tarr, WM.
 78 *Crescent*, by B. Atkinson, WM.
 79 *Rockland*, by William Farrar, WM; Josiah Getchell, Proxy.
 81 *Atlantic*, by Wm. P. Preble, WM; Franklin Fox, SW; Rufus H. Hinkley, JW.
 82 *St. Paul's*, by Oliver Andrews, SW.
 83 *St. Andrew's*, by E. F. Dillingham, SW; A. M. Shaw, Proxy.
 84 *Eureka*, by S. H. Jackson, Proxy.
 85 *Star in the West*, by Charles Taylor, WM.
 86 *Temple*, by John L. Ashby, WM; D. W. Babb, SW; Lewis P. Warren, JW.
 87 *Benevolent*, by Benjamin F. Hopkins, Proxy.
 88 *Narraguagus*, by James G. Sanborn, Proxy.
 89 *Island*, by John Farrar, SW.

Your committee further report, that the following named Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present :

A. B. THOMPSON,	Past Grand Master;
J. C. STEVENS,	Past Grand Master;
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Past Grand Master;
TIMOTHY CHASE,	Past Grand Master;
STEPHEN WEBBER,	Past Junior Grand Warden;
ISAAC DOWNING,	Past Senior Grand Warden;

And Grand Officers as follows, to wit:

M. W. R. P. DUNLAP,	Grand Master.
R. W. HIRAM CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master.
" WILLIAM ALLEN,	Senior Grand Warden.
" JOHN WILLIAMS,	Junior Grand Warden.
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer.
" IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary.
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Cor. Grand Secretary.

W. & Rev. CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain.
" CYRIL PEARL,	" "
" EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "
" HENRY COX,	" "
W. S. B. DOCKHAM,	Grand Marshal.
" E. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Senior Deacon.
" JOSHUA HERRICK,	Grand Steward.
" SILAS ALDEN,	" "
" SEWARD DILL,	Grand Pursuivant.
Bro. JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler.
R. W. T. J. MURRAY,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
" J. C. HUMPHREYS,	" 3d "
" O. J. FERNALD,	" 4th "
" JOHN J. BELL,	" 7th "
" O. R. BACHELLER,	" 10th "

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BELL,	} Committee.
TIMOTHY CHASE,	
WM. P. PREBLE,	

Which report was accepted, and the brethren named were declared to be entitled to seats as members of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of P. G. M. Stevens,

Voted, That the reading of the records of the last annual communication be dispensed with, a printed report of them being in the hands of members.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge, as follows:

On Dispensations and Charters.

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, DANIEL K. KENNEDY, JOSEPH S. NOYES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, JOSEPH COVELL, J. I. STEVENS.

On Returns.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, J. P. FESSENDEN, JOSEPH S. NOYES.

On the Pay Roll.

GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT, JOSEPH STETSON, ALBERT MOORE.

The Grand Master then presented and read the following, being his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.**BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:**

Another masonic year has again closed around us, and all its duties and pleasures are numbered among the records of the past. While we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the success, which has attended our labors, it is fit that our hearts should be inspired with profound gratitude to the Bountiful Giver of all good, who has preserved our lives and our health, and directed our efforts by the hand of his overruling Providence.

Our present assembling affords no ordinary reasons for mutual congratulation. The meeting of hearts and the grasping of hands, pledged to the interests of a common brotherhood, is of itself sufficient to inspire us with increased energy and a disposition to renew the vows, which we have plighted at the shrine of Freemasonry.

But our chief source of gratification is, perhaps, in the record of our progress, and of our triumphs over all obstacles placed in our pathway. We have pressed forward in our round of masonic duties with none of the ostentation which marks many of the movements of the day, but with the slow and steady progress which ever characterizes the growth and advancement of the more permanent institutions of society.

Amongst ourselves there has been a spirit of harmony and fraternal regard, without which our institution would be but as a rope of sand. We hold it not merely a matter of expediency, that we should be united in feeling and action, as tending to promote our strength and efficiency, but above and beyond all this, we hold it a solemn christian duty to cherish fraternal feelings among ourselves and good will to all men. In union is strength is the maxim of the world; but union for a good cause is a christian duty—it is the maxim of Freemasonry.

And here I would observe, that it is one of the most interesting features of our Order, that we can for the time being divorce ourselves from all our private differences of opinion in relation to the affairs of the day, and come together, at this our annual gathering, from our various places of abode, however distant, and from our various avocations however different, animated by a common feeling of brotherly regard for each other, and a common zeal and interest in the welfare of our beloved institution. Though there may be sometimes points of difference between us as to what measures are expedient and proper in the regulation of our affairs, yet these are all merged and overlooked, in a spirit of charity and deference for the views of others.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at your last annual meeting, I addressed a communication to the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, calling his attention to a matter of difference between two lodges within our respective limits of jurisdiction.

No formal reply has as yet been received from him, but I am advised by his Grand Secretary, that he has instituted an investigation into the circumstances, and that his opinion will be communicated as soon as the investigation shall be completed.

In the performance of my official duty, I constituted Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel, and installed its officers, on the twenty-third of September last. It affords me pleasure to say, that the interests of Freemasonry in that healthy lodge are in safe keeping.

On the eighth of September last, I authorized by special commission R.W. John F. Harris, D. D. G. M. for the 9th Masonic District, to consecrate Narraguagus Lodge, at Cherryfield, and install its officers. By his return made to the office of the Grand Secretary, it appears that the service was performed in public, on the twenty-third of March last.

A similar commission was granted on the twenty-sixth of November last, to R. W. Minot Crehore, D. D. G. M. for the 6th Masonic District, authorizing him to consecrate Island Lodge, at Islesboro', and install its officers. The service was appropriately performed on the third day of December following.

I have granted during the year two dispensations for Lodges of Instruction, one at Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, and the other at Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec. They are made returnable at the present session of the Grand Lodge.

On the twentieth of December last, I received a petition from the officers and members of Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton, asking for the removal of that lodge to the Village of Harrison. In compliance with the request therein contained, and with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, I granted a dispensation for that purpose. The subject will come before you at the present session, for such further action in the premises as you may judge expedient.

Early in the month of March last, I issued my dispensation to a competent number of brethren residing at Fairfield, in the County of Somerset, authorizing them to open and hold a lodge of Freemasons at the Village of Kendall's Mills in that town, under the name of Siloam Lodge. I am informed by the District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District, that the lodge is now in successful operation, and that the members of it manifest a commendable zeal for the welfare of the Order. I recommend such action in relation thereto as shall be deemed expedient, in order to invest it with the full powers and privileges of a lodge.

A similar dispensation was granted on the eighth of April last, to brethren highly recommended for their masonic intelligence, residing at Machias, in the County of Washington, authorizing them to open and hold a lodge in that town by the name of Harwood Lodge. No return of their doings has as yet been made to me.

There is one consideration which I would here earnestly press upon your notice—the importance of a knowledge of the standard masonic literature. We have among us sure and safe guides through all the hidden and abstruse principles of Freemasonry, besides periodicals and newspapers, issued from the weekly or monthly press. Though we have such a literature, it can hardly be realized how small a portion of the masonic community are conversant with it, or are even aware of its existence. If the expense render it impracticable for each one to form a private masonic library of his own, yet it seems to me not only expedient, but a binding duty on Grand Lodges and on all subordinate masonic organizations, to provide for themselves libraries, according to their respective means. It is hardly necessary that I should give any detailed reasons in support of this suggestion. If we have a literature that is worth preserving, we have one that is worth diffusing among the members of the fraternity. There is no one thing of which the brethren of the craft are so much in need, as of a thorough knowledge of the elementary rules and principles which flow through and form the basis of all our workmanship. And while we hold it as one of the leading objects of our charity to afford the means of education to those who are destitute of it, let us remember that our charity should begin at home, and that our efficiency in contributing to the wants of others will depend upon the degree of intelligence to which we have attained ourselves.

There is another subject of growing importance, which I deem it my duty to allude to at the present time. There are, as is well known, a considerable number of masons within the precincts of many lodges, who do not associate themselves with their brother masons as such, and have no active participation in the affairs of any particular lodge. This class, though small when compared with the great body of masons, is not beneath the notice and action of the Grand Lodges under whose jurisdictions they live. I am not prepared to impeach or call in question the motives of those who, for reasons best known to themselves, have seen fit to withdraw from the active sphere of masonic labor. There may be, doubtless, in some few instances, such obstacles, as to render an association with any lodge entirely impracticable; but we are well aware that, in the great majority of cases, no excuse can be given, unless it be that of a flagging zeal or a penurious economy. These suttlers, "who hang about the outskirts of our army," are always willing to receive any advantages which they may derive from being nominally associated with us, but are never willing to contribute, by their hand or their purse, towards the success or maintenance of the Order. Various expedients have been adopted, by different Grand Lodges, to test the strength of their attachment to our fraternity, and to determine definitely the relations which they should sustain to the great body of acting masons. In some States, it has been proposed to lay a small tax upon them—in others, to allow them the privilege of visiting any

lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge once, and if, after that, they unite with no lodge, they are to be excluded altogether from such a privilege. Without specifying any particular mode as preferable, I have held it my duty to lay the subject before you for your consideration.

Our rapid increase of late years, and the large numbers who are almost daily seeking admission to our Order, seem to render it necessary that we exercise a more than ordinary degree of caution in the admission of members. We owe it to ourselves, as well as to the permanence of our Institution, that such, and such only, should be enlisted with us, whose lives are squared by those virtues which form the guiding rules of all our associated action. Any indiscreet haste in the admission of improper persons may occasion a life-long disturbance of the harmony of the lodge with which they are connected, or of any other, into which, by their privilege as masons, they are allowed to enter. An error of this kind once made, can rarely if ever be repaired without adopting those unpleasant and final expedients which are ever attended with the most injurious consequences. As it is one of the infirmities of human nature that men judge of an institution like ours by the most unworthy of its members, it will follow that the low moral rank of such members in the community will characterize and mould public opinion with reference to the whole masonic body. When such weighty consequences hang upon the exercise of this right, prudence dictates that we should, in exercising it, be governed by the most cautious and well considered deliberation.

Some few weeks since, a Circular was addressed to me from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, asking the co-operation of this Grand Lodge in aid of a fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. This patriotic and philanthropic design has often reached your ears through various channels. You have heard of the benevolent and disinterested efforts of the great American orator, who, by the magic of his eloquence, has drawn thousands around him to listen to his delineation of the life and character of the immortal WASHINGTON, that thus he might redeem his last resting place as a heritage for his fellow countrymen. With such an inspiring example before us, it would indeed be passing strange, if we, as freemasons, should not show some sympathy in this noble undertaking, relating as it does to one, whose memory is endeared to us by a recollection of his exalted virtues, and who was bound to us by a two-fold tie.

It here becomes my painful duty to announce to you the decease of our worthy and highly esteemed brother, John Miller, Esquire, a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and one to whom we were accustomed to look for counsel. As a freemason he was learned and accomplished, and ranked among the very first of his associates. He elevated the character of the profession by his talents and unwearied application, and discharged all the duties belonging to it with singular diligence and fidelity. He was called from his

earthly labors shortly after our last annual gathering, and was welcomed, we cannot doubt, by our SUPREME GRAND MASTER to the everlasting joys of his blissful kingdom. He has left behind him a bright christian example for our imitation, which I trust we shall all delight to follow.

Before I conclude, I desire to call your attention to a subject presented for your consideration some years ago, by one of my predecessors. I refer to the establishment of a permanent charity fund in each of the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction. It is not necessary that I should discuss the duties of philanthropy, which we owe to the more needy and unfortunate, nor need I tell you that it is enjoined upon us as a fundamental precept of Freemasonry to lend the helping hand to those of our Order who are overtaken by unavoidable misfortune. These principles we all acknowledge to be correct, and these precepts we are willing to obey, and it is in view of this willingness, that I venture to suggest the above proposition as the most feasible plan for carrying our principles into practice.

Having thus rendered to you an account of my stewardship for the past masonic year, I will avail myself of this opportunity to withdraw my name from any further connection with the responsible office I now fill. As I do so, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere thanks to the Grand Officers who have been associated with me, for their friendly disposition and hearty co-operation, in furthering the best interests of our time-honored institution.

Though the year has now closed upon my term of official duty, and another will occupy the place from which I retire, yet I can assure you there will be no abatement in my zeal and devotion to the interests of Freemasonry. I shall strive as earnestly as ever to contribute to the welfare of this Grand Lodge—to its efficiency at home, and its dignity and respectability abroad.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, *Grand Master.*

On motion of P. G. M. Stevens, the address was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers; and ordered to be recorded, and published with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of D. D. G. M. Fernald,

Voted, That Five Hundred copies of the Grand Master's address be printed separately from the Proceedings, for distribution.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master made a brief report of his official acts during the past year, which was accepted.

P. G. M. Thompson, from the special committee to whom was referred the amendment to the Constitution, increasing the fee to

be paid by subordinates to the Grand Lodge, presented the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The committee chosen at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to consider the proposition for amending the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, as per the following resolution, viz :

"*Resolved*, That Part 4, Art. I, Sec. 9, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, be amended so that the subordinate lodges "shall pay two dollars for each initiate, instead of the sum now provided."

Having carefully examined the subject, report—

That the sum required to be paid by the subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge, for each initiate, prior to the year 1854, was two dollars. That the sum was reduced by the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in 1854, to one dollar. At the time the change was made, the Treasury was in funds, exclusive of the Charity Fund, to the amount of \$851.10. We do not find in the printed report of the doings of the Grand Lodge in 1855, the amount of receipts and expenditures of 1854 stated; but in the years 1855 and 1856, the expenditures, exclusive of the amount appropriated to charity, were \$3,389.75, while the receipts during these years, exclusive of the income from the Charity Fund, were \$2,737.47; making an excess of expenditures over income, of \$652.28.

The amount in the Treasury May, 1854, was	\$851.10
Balance against the Treasury May, 1857,	15.10
Leaving a deficiency of receipts to meet expenditures in the	
years 1854, 1855, and 1856,	\$866.20

This exhibit shows, that either the expenditures of the Grand Lodge must be decreased, or the receipts enlarged. The committee do not perceive in what way the expenses can be lessened, without injury to the usefulness, if not to the neglect of the positive duties, of the Grand Lodge; nor can they perceive any method of adding to the income of the Grand Body, which would be less objectionable, than by changing the amount to be paid by the lodges for initiates, from the present sum of one dollar, to two dollars, as proposed by the resolutions; and thus restoring this contribution by the lodges to what it has ever been up to the year 1854.

The committee therefore recommend, that Part 4, Art. I, Sec. 9, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge be amended, so that the several lodges shall pay two dollars for each initiate, instead of one dollar.

Respectfully submitted, by

JOSHUA HERRICK, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted; and, on motion that the proposed amendment be adopted, the Resolution and the motion to adopt it were laid on the table.

The Grand Treasurer presented and read his annual report, as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In fulfillment of the duties of my office, I herewith present a Statement, exhibiting the amount of receipts and disbursements for the current masonic year, which are in the aggregate as follows, viz:

Whole amount of Receipts from all sources, is (including loan of \$500.00) Twenty-five hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-four cents,	\$2,541.94
Whole amount paid out for various purposes, is nineteen hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-eight cents,	1,919.88

The several items in detail, with their respective dates, are given in Account Current, annexed, from which it will be seen, that the whole amount of dues or fees from subordinate lodges is, for Initiates and Members, \$903.19; and for Dispensations and Charters, \$140.00; making a total of \$1,043.19 as the amount of revenue derived from the several lodges under this jurisdiction.

A further sum of \$464.00 was received, being dividends from invested funds. This sum, however, and more, was distributed in Charity for the relief of the needy, and consequently added nothing to the funds which were available for the payment of Grand Lodge expenses.

The ordinary current expenses of the year very much exceed the revenue or income—as they amount to \$1,452.88, exclusive of \$467.00 distributed in charity. The balance has been paid by the use of \$500 of funds heretofore collected and remaining uninvested, which, by authority from the Trustees of the Charity Fund, was placed in the general account. And, whereas the fees for Dispensations and Charters, as well as the dividends from invested funds, were not available at an early period in the year, a loan of \$500 was obtained to insure the payment of demands promptly. Fees for Charters and Dispensations, and dividends from funds invested, have been received at later dates; so that the account current now shows a balance in favor of the Grand Lodge of \$622.06. Were there virtually a balance of more than \$600 of available funds in the Treasury, the expenses of this Grand Body for the ensuing year would, with proper economy, be provided for, taking into the account its prospective receipts; but the illusion which this array of figures on the balance sheet may have produced, must be dissolved.

The amount of receipts from lodges, as before stated, is \$1,043.19; and as the Returns indicated it to be a year of prosperity and activity among the craft, we cannot reasonably hope for any great increase of the amount at present. On the other hand, I have estimated the expenses as low, I believe, as the circumstances will warrant, and they will amount to \$1,250. Add to this the loan of \$500, and interest, and we have to provide for the payment of \$1,780, with a prospective income of \$1,043.

I am aware that a Financial Officer who lived more than eighteen centuries ago, and advocated an increase of the general fund, that it might be given to the poor, was accused of "not caring for the poor," and anathematized as "a thief, who had the bag, and bare what was put therein." Now I wish it to be distinctly understood that I disclaim any kindred feeling with Judas; although I have for several years, by your courtesy, been bearer of the bag, and what has been put therein; and have been, and still declare myself to be, in favor of an increase rather than a diminution of the revenue of this Grand Lodge.

I believe the members of this Grand Body could not in any way better show to the world that they believe and practice the principles they profess, than they could by adopting measures to so far increase the yearly income of the same, as to have a large balance every year to be added to the permanent invested fund—the interest of which might yearly be distributed, and carry joy and gladness to the heart of many a needy brother and destitute widow.

There are those now, and ever have been, who are opposed to levying contributions upon subordinates for the support of the parent body; and would not willingly give it the power to do good lest it might use that power for useless, or even decidedly evil purposes.

Our first Most Excellent Grand Master, Solomon King of Israel, said in his wisdom: "there is no new thing under the sun; and the thing that hath been, it is that which shall be." And we learn from history that, in the days of Cræsus, King of Lydia—between five and six hundred years before the Christian Era—a similar disposition manifested by the governed towards the governing, induced a sage and wit of that day, familiarly known by the name of Æsop, to enunciate the following fable of the *Belly and the Members*: and

"Although his words are quaint and old,
Remember truth is sterling gold."

"In former days, when all a man's limbs did not work together as amicably as they do now, but each had a will and way of its own, the members generally began to find fault with the Belly for spending an idle, luxurious life, while they were wholly occupied in laboring for its support, and ministering to its wants and pleasures; so they entered into a conspiracy to cut off its supplies for the future. The Hands were no longer to carry food to the Mouth, nor the Mouth to receive it, nor the Teeth to chew it. They had not

long persisted in this course of starving the Belly into subjection, ere they all began, one by one, to fail and flag, and the whole body to pine away. Then the Members were convinced that the Belly also, cumbersome and useless as it seemed, had an important function of its own; that they could no more do without it than it could do without them; and that if they would have the constitution of the body in a healthy state, they must work together, each in his proper sphere, for the common good of all."

Returns and fees have been received from all the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction, whose charters or dispensations have not been surrendered, revoked or arrested, with the following exceptions, viz: Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop, and Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Plantation No. 11.

The charter of King Hiram Lodge, supposed for several years past to have been lost, has been found by our indefatigable Grand Secretary, while prosecuting his researches among the rubbish of the Temple, and is now in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

Through the exertion of some of the former members of Steep Falls Lodge, the charter and records of the same have been obtained from the "far West," whither they had been carried, and returned to this office.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

On motion,

Voted, That the report be accepted, and referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master stated that charges having been preferred against Brother C. N. Germaine, Master of Aurora Lodge, and investigated by the District Deputy Grand Master, he had deemed it his duty, on the D. D. G. Master's report of said investigation, to suspend the Master from the exercise of his duties as such, until the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and to authorize the Senior Warden, Thomas B. Glover, to discharge the duties of Master in the mean time; also, that he had ordered the D. D. G. Master to summon Brother Germaine to appear at this communication of the Grand Lodge. The papers in the case were submitted, and the subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Brothers Henry Cox, Joshua Herrick, and Joseph P. Fessenden.

The following papers were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, viz:

Petition of E. H. McLellan and others, for restoration of the charter of Steep Falls Lodge ;

Petition of George Cummings and others, for restoration of the charter and property of Union Lodge ;

Dispensation and other papers of Siloam Lodge, at Kendall's Mills ;

Dispensation and papers of Harwood Lodge, at Machias ;

Dispensation and petition for a charter of Hiram Abiff Lodge, at West Appleton ;

Petition for a lodge at South Paris ;

Petition for removal of Oriental Lodge to Harrison ;

Dispensations of Lodges of Instruction at Bangor and Gardiner.

Papers were presented, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, as follows :

Copy of Proceedings of Maine Lodge, in the case of Elias H. Lake ;

Copy of Proceedings of Somerset Lodge, in the case of Sylvander Van Howard ;

Copy of Proceedings of Ancient Landmark Lodge, in the case of William Andrews :

Copy of Proceedings of Rockland Lodge, in the case of Charles Clark ;

Copy of Proceedings of Oxford Lodge, in the case of Elias H. Bemis ;

Copy of Proceedings of Star in the East Lodge, in the cases of A. G. Mudgett and J. S. Wedgewood.

Petitions for remission of dues were received from Island Lodge, Narraguagus Lodge, and Rising Sun Lodge, and were referred to a committee, consisting of Brothers J. C. Humphreys, J. S. Noyes and Alpheus Lyon.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report ; which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, viz :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned asks leave to present a statement of his doings as Grand Secretary the past year.

The ordinary duties of the office have been attended as his ability and experience enabled him; and the Records of the Grand Lodge and of the Charity Fund are submitted for examination.

With a view to carry out the directions of the Grand Lodge, I have addressed letters to the Grand Secretaries of the several Grand Lodges, stating what Reports of their Proceedings were needed to complete our files, and requesting that such of them as could be spared, might be furnished. To ascertain, as far as practicable, whether these letters were received, I requested them to answer, and enclosed postage stamps for the purpose. Many of them have replied; and several have sent Proceedings. From California and Ohio, copies of a re-publication of their earlier proceedings have been received, making our files of Doings of those Grand Lodges complete from the commencement.

Of the published Proceedings of our own Grand Lodge, I have been able to procure consecutive Reports from 1850 to 1857, inclusive, and have had them bound into a volume. We had before, bound volumes of Proceedings, up to and including 1849.

We have now Reports enough of proceedings of other Grand Lodges to make several volumes of convenient size; I have not had them bound, because those received during the past year were in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

By a vote of the Grand Lodge, last year, I was directed to take charge of the books belonging to the Grand Lodge Library, and take measures for their preservation. I purchased a book-case which answers to keep them safely, but have not found time to make such a Catalogue of them as I would wish to present to the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

I. BERRY, *Rec. G. Secretary.*

The letter of our M. W. Grand Master to the Earl of Zetland, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England; and the letter from the Grand Secretary in reply, were read by direction of the Grand Master, as follows:

BRUNSWICK (Maine,) Sept. 12, 1857.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND,

Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER:—In accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge of Maine at its last annual meeting, I address you in regard to a matter of difference between two lodges within our respective limits of jurisdiction

It is unnecessary for me to go into details in this communication, as the accompanying documents will give a minute history of this matter from its first inception, with the action that has thus far been taken thereon.

From an examination of them it appears, that the Union Lodge, of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, holding a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, has invaded the territorial jurisdiction, granted to the several subordinate lodges of the State of Maine, within their respective limits, by initiating individuals, whose residence brings them within the jurisdiction of St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, Maine. It further appears, that the action of Union Lodge in this case, aside from being a trespass on the long established usages and courtesies of our Order, was in violation of an express agreement between the two lodges.

I do not call your attention to the violation of this agreement as a matter material to the point in issue, except as an instance of bad faith in the party so violating. But aside from all this, a special enactment of the Grand Lodge of Maine, granting to its subordinates exclusive jurisdiction in conferring degrees within their respective territorial limits, places this matter on higher ground than one of masonic usage or courtesy.

After a failure to put an end to the grievance, and to effect a reconciliation through committees of conference from the two respective lodges, the matter was referred, by the St. Croix Lodge, to the Grand Lodge of Maine—was there reported on, and the Grand Master requested to communicate with the Deputy Grand Master of New Brunswick on the subject; such communication was made, and was placed in the hands of that officer personally by a brother of the craft; but no acknowledgment of it, either by word or letter, has ever been received.

Presuming that you will satisfy yourself as to the accuracy of these statements; and not doubting that you, as also the Grand Body over which you preside, will act with such enlightened views of justice, and such regard for the fellowship of the craft, as will conduce to a speedy adjustment of this matter, I deem it unnecessary to enter more minutely into a discussion of its merits.

In bringing this matter to your notice, we are actuated by none other than the kindest feelings, and in the sincerest hope and wish that it may be adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned.

Allow me, in conclusion, personally, as well as in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to embrace an opportunity so rarely offered, of conveying to yourself, and to the Grand Lodge of England, over which you preside, the warmest greetings of fraternal regard; and may I express the hope, that while the two nations to which we respectively belong, are endeavoring to bind themselves together by the Electric Cable, that we, as Freemasons, may strengthen

the mysterious ties, which bind the members of our Fraternity together as one.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT P. DUNLAP,

Grand Master of the G. L. of Maine.

FREEMASONS' HALL,

LONDON, W. C., 11th December, 1857.

M. W. Sir and Brother,

I am commanded by the M. W. the Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, informing him that the Union Lodge, No. 866, meeting at Milltown, St. Stephens, in the province of New Brunswick, has invaded the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, by initiating individuals whose residence brings them within the jurisdiction of St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, Maine; and this in violation of a private agreement entered into between the Union Lodge, No. 866, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and the St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, holding under the Grand Lodge of Maine, whereby they mutually agreed not to initiate any person into Masonry who resided out of their respective boundaries.

I am directed by his Lordship the M. W. the Grand Master, to inform you that he has instituted an investigation into the circumstances; and that the results will be communicated to you as soon as the investigation has been completed.

I have the honor to be, M. W. Sir and Brother,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GRAY CLARK, G. S.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, ESQ., *Grand Master of the*

Grand Lodge of Maine, Brunswick, Me.

Brother Preble stated that he had been informed that there was a person attending this communication of the Grand Lodge, that claimed to have regularly received the degrees in a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, which person had been rejected by a subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; and thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That persons who have been rejected in any subordinate lodge within this jurisdiction, and afterwards (being still residents of this State, but temporarily absent) obtain their degrees in a lodge under another jurisdiction, shall not be considered as masons in good standing.

Which resolution, together with the case of the brother referred to, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Burnham, Bacheller and Preble.

Brother Covell, from the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, reported in part, recommending "that so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of our worthy deceased Brother, M. W. P. G. Master John Miller, an honest man, a worthy mason, and devoted Christian, be referred to a special committee." The recommendation was adopted; and Brothers Fernald, Crosman and Wing were appointed said committee.

Copies of the By-laws for Lodges, published by order of the Grand Lodge last year, were received from sundry lodges, with amendments; and were referred to a special committee, consisting of Brothers Thompson, Sanborn and Dill.

Brother Dunlap, for the committee to whom, at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, was referred the subject of a standard work on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported, verbally, that it is inexpedient to proceed in the matter at present; which report was accepted.

Circulars received during the year were presented by the Grand Secretary; and referred to appropriate committees.

Brother Pearl presented, and commenced reading the Report on Foreign Correspondence; at one o'clock, the reading was suspended, and the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until this afternoon at three o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 4—AFTERNOON.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at three o'clock.

The Committee on Finance made the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The Committee of Finance have examined the account of the Grand Treasurer, and report as follows :

He has received during the past year :

From the several D. D. Grand Masters	\$903.19
For Charters and Dispensations,	140.00
Dividend on Bank Stock,	464.00
Loan to the Grand Lodge,	500.00
For amount collected on note,	500.00
For Diplomas,	34.75
Total receipts,	\$2,541.94

He has made the following payments, and has exhibited the proper vouchers therefor :

To the D. D. Grand Masters,	\$173.09
To the Grand Lecturer for services during the year	
1856-7, balance of account,	250.43
Fees remitted to lodges,	27.13
Pay roll of 1857,	400.37
Distributed in charity,	467.00
Salaries and sundry bills, and last year's balance,	601.86
Total payments,	1,919.88

Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of \$622.06

The Committee of Finance recommend that the following sums be appropriated by the Grand Lodge, viz :

For the services of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign

Correspondence, the sum of \$75.00

For services of the Treasurer, the sum of 20.00

For services of the Grand Secretary, the sum of 75.00

All which is respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, }
A. B. THOMPSON, } Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the several sums appropriated in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

The hour for election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. Drummond of Waterville, Smith of Saco, and Fuller of Bath, a committee to receive, sort and count votes.

R. W. Senior Gr. Warden Allen returned thanks to the Grand Lodge for their confidence and favor shown him, and respectfully declined being considered a candidate for any office.

On motion, it was voted to ballot by lodges; and the Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot for elective officers—after which the committee reported the election of the following Grand Officers, namely:

HIRAM CHASE,	Grand Master,	Belfast;
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Deputy Grand Master,	Waterville;
GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Senior Grand Warden,	Bangor;
STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Junior Grand Warden,	Warren;
MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland;
IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary,	Portland.

Which report was accepted, and those brethren were declared to be duly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing masonic year.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and the following named brethren were elected:

FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland;
ABNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick;
JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Bangor.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge proceed to ballot for Trustees of the Charity Fund; there being three vacancies in the Board.

And the following named brethren were elected:

GEORGE CRAWFORD,	Thomaston;
JOHN WILLIAMS,	Bangor;
ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Brunswick.

R. W. Moses E. Hamlen, D. D. Grand Master for the Fifth Masonic District, presented the subjoined report, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The undersigned, agreeably to a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge May 7, 1857, directing the D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District to call upon the Master or Brethren of Temple Lodge at Winthrop, for the Records, Jewels, Regalia, and other property belonging to said lodge, asks leave to report :

That I have made inquiries of many of the former members of Temple Lodge, and can get no information in relation to either the Records, Jewels, or other property belonging to said lodge, all of which is supposed to be lost.

The undersigned would further say, that there is no prospect of Temple Lodge ever resuming work ; and would therefore recommend that said lodge be stricken from the list of lodges of the Fifth Masonic District.

M. E. HAMLEN, *D. D. G. Master 5th M. Dist.*

Bro. Lyon presented reports, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Island Lodge, Islesboro', report that the prayer of the petition be granted, and submit the following resolve.

ALPHEUS LYON, *per order of Committee.*

Resolved, That the amount due the Grand Lodge for the last year from Island Lodge, Islesboro', be remitted to them by the Grand Lodge.

This report was accepted, and the resolution, on motion, adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Rising Sun Lodge, at Orland, for a remission of dues to the Grand Lodge, report, that the prayer of the petition be granted, and submit the following resolve.

ALPHEUS LYON, *per order.*

Resolved, That the amount due the Grand Lodge from Rising Sun Lodge for the last year, be remitted.

Which report was accepted, and the accompanying resolution adopted.

Bro. Cox, from the committee on the case of Bro. Germaine, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The special committee to whom was referred the case of C. N. Germaine, Master of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, 4th District, Rockland, would respectfully submit the following report :

After a minute examination of all papers relating to the case, and an investigation of the statements of the several witnesses brought forward, they have come to the conclusion that the evidence adduced, though somewhat informal, was abundantly sufficient to justify his suspension by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and of a nature to require a full and perfect investigation by the D. D. G. Master. And while there is not sufficient proof of *intent* to defraud, or *positive* proof of forgery, yet the said Germaine has committed a gross breach of trust, and acted at sundry times in direct contravention of the laws and spirit of Masonry. And further, this committee does not for a moment doubt, that a large sum of money belonging to the masonic bodies remains in his hands or has been appropriated to his own private purposes. They would therefore recommend that he be and is hereby suspended for the space of one year, from the rights of Masonry, with the injunction that all moneys due from him to masonic bodies be rendered prior to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and that then such further action be taken by that body, as they in their wisdom see fit.

HENRY COX,
JOSHUA HERRICK, } *Committee.*
J. P. FESSENDEN, }

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation of the committee, on motion, adopted.

Bro. Thompson presented the following report, which was accepted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1858.

The committee chosen to consider the communications on the subject of by-laws for subordinate lodges, received from Portland Lodge, No. 1, United Lodge, No. 8, and Crescent Lodge, No. 78, report, that said communications do not require any action by this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted, by

A. B. THOMPSON, }
J. G. SANBORN, } *Committee.*
SEWARD DILL, }

On motion,

Voted, That the installation of Grand Officers take place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, with prayer by Rev. J. L. Sanborn.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Grand Lodge met at ten o'clock A. M. Grand Officers present as yesterday—and was opened in ample form by M. W. G. M. Dunlap, with prayer by W. and Rev. Ezekiel Robinson, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. O. J. Fernald presented the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions adopted, viz :

* IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The committee appointed to report upon so much of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address, as refers appropriately and feelingly to the death of our late Past Grand Master John Miller, ask leave to report the following Preamble and Resolutions for the action of this Grand Lodge.

Whereas, Our esteemed Bro. John Miller, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, who has been a member of our fraternity for a period of fifty-four years, has been called away from earth since our last annual communication; and whereas we would express the deep and heartfelt sorrow with which we mourn his loss, therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge remember with gratitude his long and faithful services in behalf of our institution, his steady adherence to the ancient rites and usages of the order, and the zeal and fidelity with which all his masonic duties were performed.

Resolved, That we cherish the remembrance of his amiable, discreet and virtuous conduct, believing that he was governed by pure and holy principles in all the transactions of life.

Resolved, That, bowing submissively to this dispensation of Divine Providence, we desire that it may so help to influence our hearts and lives, that we

may be incited to the more faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon us as men and as masons.

Resolved, That the Jewels and Furniture of this Grand Lodge be placed in mourning, as a token of respect for our departed brother.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

O. J. FERNALD,	} Committee.
CHARLES CROSMAN,	
JOSEPH E. WING,	

On motion of Bro. Covell,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to transmit copies of the resolutions to the Freemason's Monthly Magazine, Boston, and the Masonic Journal, Haverhill, Mass.

Bro. Crawford offered the following resolutions, which were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. J. H. Drummond, F. Bradford and E. P. Burnham, viz :

Whereas, By the death of John Miller, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the Fraternity of our State have lost a beloved brother, and Masonry one of its brightest ornaments: and whereas we are desirous that over his grave there should be erected a monument to commemorate his virtues and our esteem—therefore

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge appropriate the sum of dollars to be added to other appropriations made for that purpose.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to the lodges in the State to make such donation, as they shall deem expedient, to erect a suitable monument over the remains of our beloved Brother.

A resolution was offered by Bro. Alden, to rescind the resolution adopted at the last annual communication, in regard to the right of visiting lodges, and the subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. Preble, Pearl and Gerrish.

The Grand Master elect announced the appointment of the following Grand Officers, namely :

R. W. DANIEL C. STANWOOD,	Cor. Grand Secretary,	Augusta
W. & Rev. CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain,	Portland
" CYRIL PEARL,	" "	Baldwin
" JOHN L. ASHBY,	" "	Saccarappa
" J. L. SANBORN,	" "	East Machias

W. & Rev. HENRY COX,	Grand Chaplain,	Portland
" H. C. LEONARD,	" "	Waterville
" WALTER FOSS,	" "	Leeds
" EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "	Bath
W. JOHN BENSON,	Grand Marshal,	Newport
" E. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Senior Deacon,	Saco
" J. I. STEVENS,	Grand Junior Deacon,	Gorham
" JOSHUA HERRICK,	Grand Steward,	Alfred
" DAVID BARKER,	" "	Exeter
" R. W. KENNARD,	" "	Portland
" JOHN J. BELL,	" "	Carmel
" ALDEN D. CHASE,	Grand Sword Bearer,	Belfast
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	Grand Pursuivant,	Warren
" DAVID HOWE,	" "	Lincolnton
Bro. JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler,	Portland
R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,	Saco
" AUGUSTUS CALLAHAN,	" 2d "	Lewiston
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	" 3d "	Portland
" OLIVER J. FERNALD,	" 4th "	Thomaston
" FRANCIS J. DAY,	" 5th "	Hallowell
" SAMUEL CHASE,	" 6th "	Camden
" SILAS ALDEN,	" 7th "	Bangor
" JOHN H. SHERMAN,	" 8th "	Bucksport
" JOHN F. HARRIS,	" 9th "	East Machias
" OLIVER R. BACHELLER,	" 10th "	Solon

The hour for installation of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master elect was presented by the Grand Marshal, and installed in ancient form by M. W. Grand Master Dunlap.

The Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Recording Grand Secretary, were then successively presented, and installed by P. G. M. Dunlap.

M. W. Grand Master Chase then took the East, and installed the appointed Grand Officers; after which the Grand Marshal made proclamation that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine was duly organized by the installation of the Grand Officers into their respective stations.

The by-laws of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, were submitted by

Bro. Fessenden, and were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. John J. Bell, T. J. Murray, and C. B. Smith.

On motion,

Voted, That all by-laws presented here, or which may be submitted during the year, be referred to said committee, and that the committee have leave to examine the same during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and report thereon at the next annual communication.

Bro. Bradford, from the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported upon the several matters referred to that committee, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, in the expulsion of Sylvander Van Howard, would report that the proceedings of said lodge are correct, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

F. BRADFORD,
JOHN J. BELL, } Committee.
JOHN L. ASHEY, }

Resolved, That the proceedings of Somerset Lodge, in the expulsion of Sylvander Van Howard, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

This report was accepted, and the resolution, on motion, adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Ancient Landmark Lodge in the expulsion of William Andrews, would report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption.

F. BRADFORD,
JOHN J. BELL, } Committee.
JOHN L. ASHEY, }

Resolved, That the proceedings of Ancient Landmark Lodge in the expulsion of William Andrews, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Which report was accepted, and the appended resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, in the expulsion of J. G. Wedgewood and A. G. Mudgett, would report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption.

F. BRADFORD,	} Committee.
JOHN J. BELL,	
JOHN L. ASHBY,	

Resolved, That the expulsion of J. G. Wedgewood and A. G. Mudgett, by Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

The report was accepted and the accompanying resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, in the expulsion of Bro. Charles Clark, do not deem that the charges and evidence against said Clark deserve the penalty of expulsion; and as he has practically been suspended for more than a year, they recommend the adoption of the appended resolution.

F. BRADFORD,	} Committee.
JOHN J. BELL,	
JOHN L. ASHBY,	

Resolved, That the proceedings of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, in the case of Brother Charles Clark, be reversed, and said Clark restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

This report was accepted, and the resolution, on motion, adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, in the expulsion of Elias H. Bemis, would report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption.

F. BRADFORD,	} Committee.
JOHN J. BELL,	
JOHN L. ASHBY,	

Resolved, That the expulsion of Elias H. Bemis, by Oxford Lodge, No. 18, be approved and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom were referred the proceedings of Maine Lodge, No. 20, in the expulsion of Elias H. Lake, would report that they would rejoice in the unusual fact that the proceedings of Maine Lodge are in all particulars correct; they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

F. BRADFORD,
JOHN J. BELL, } Committee.
JOHN L. ASHBY, }

Resolved, That the proceedings of Maine Lodge, No. 20, in the expulsion of Elias H. Lake, be confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

Report accepted, and the accompanying resolution, on motion, adopted.

Bro. Murray, from the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, having attended to their duty, submit the following report.

We have examined, with much care and attention, the petition for the *revival* and restoration of the charter of Steep Falls Lodge; and your committee are of the opinion that the *past difficulties in relation to that lodge form no part of the subject matter for the consideration of this committee*. The main questions which seem to present themselves for our consideration, are the qualifications of the petitioners and the necessity for a lodge in that part of our jurisdiction. We are satisfied that a lodge may be established at the place named, and that with advantage to the interests of Masonry, and being satisfied of the fitness of the petitioners to be entrusted with the charge of a masonic lodge, we recommend "That the charter of Steep Falls Lodge *be revived*, and restored to the petitioners named in the petition, to be located at the Village in the Town of Standish, known as Standish Corner; and any right which said lodge may have ever had, *of holding its meetings at any other place*, and of jurisdiction in the town of Limington, shall hereby be revoked and annulled. That the name of said lodge be changed from Steep Falls, to that of Standish Lodge; and that this action of the Grand Lodge be endorsed upon said charter by the Grand Secretary."

The petition for the restoration of the charter and other properties of "Union Lodge," we recommend to be granted. In order to a *certain and definite understanding* of the matter the committee express as the result of their action, that we recommend that the charter be restored to the *individual petitioners named*, and be so endorsed by the Grand Secretary; be transmitted through the hands of the D. D. G. M. of that district, and that the lodge be re-organized under his supervision.

We recommend that a charter be issued for a lodge at Appleton, called Hiram Abiff Lodge; that the dispensation of Siloam Lodge be continued until the first day of January, 1859, and that then a charter be issued by the Grand Master to said lodge; and that the dispensation of Harwood Lodge be continued to next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

We recommend that the dispensations for Lodges of Instruction at Bangor and Gardiner be continued until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge, and without fee.

We recommend that the charter of Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, be annulled, and the name of said lodge stricken from the roll of lodges under this jurisdiction.

The petition for a dispensation to open a lodge at South Paris, we recommend to be referred to the Grand Master.

The committee can find no authority for action in regard to the application of Oriental Lodge, and though of the opinion that the desired change would be for the interest of the lodge, we are not furnished with such papers as the Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires; and would therefore recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to issue his dispensation, locating *Oriental Lodge permanently* at Harrison, when the requirements of the Constitution shall be complied with.

All which is respectfully submitted,

T. J. MURRAY,	}	Committee.
H. C. LOVELL,		
J. S. NOYES,		

On motion of Bro. J. G. Sanborn, the report was amended, so as to leave it discretionary with the Grand Master, either to continue the dispensation of Harwood Lodge until the next annual communication, or to grant said lodge a charter before that time.

The recommendations of the committee were then, on motion, adopted.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet at seven o'clock in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5—EVENING.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at seven o'clock.

PRESENT.

M. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Grand Master;
R. W.	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	G. F. SARGENT,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	S. B. DOCKHAM,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
"	IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
"	DANIEL C. STANWOOD,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain;
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" "
"	JOHN L. ASHBY,	" "
"	J. L. SANBORN,	" "
"	HENRY COX,	" "
"	EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "
W.	JOHN BENSON,	Grand Marshal;
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Grand Senior Deacon;
"	J. I. STEVENS,	Grand Junior Deacon;
"	JOSHUA HERRICK,	Grand Steward;
"	R. W. KENNARD,	" "
"	J. J. BELL,	" "
"	ALDEN D. CHASE,	Grand Sword Bearer;
"	A. M. WETHERSEE,	Grand Pursuivant;
"	DAVID HOWE,	" "
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler.

Bro. Preble announced that two members of the Committee on Returns were absent, and requested that the vacancies might be filled; whereupon Bros. J. P. Fessenden and A. D. Murray were appointed on said committee.

The report of the Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution, changing the fee to the Grand Lodge for each initiate, from one dollar to two dollars, was called up; the question being on the motion to adopt the amendment.

On motion,

Voted, That on this question the vote be by lodges.

On motion,

Voted, That Bro. Seward Dill be allowed his seat as Proxy of Blue Mountain Lodge.

The roll was then called, and the amendment was adopted, Yeas 127—Nays 64.

Bro. Preble presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, to wit :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Committee on Returns beg leave to submit the following report.

Returns are made by all the lodges under this jurisdiction, except Washington, St. John's and Pioneer, and those lodges answering to numbers 4, 11, 25, 31, 41, 53, 57 and 70.

From these returns we find the whole number of members to be 3,391—the number of initiations, 480—of suspensions, 34—of expulsions, 3—of deaths, 38. Of the suspensions, 25 by Rockland Lodge and 5 by Kennebec Lodge, were for *non-payment of dues*. The number of non-affiliated Master Masons were returned but by very few of the lodges.

The returns as a general thing are well made out, and all are believed to be in due form; although a few of the lodges do not appear to have been provided with blanks.

The committee have been unable to make their report as soon as they could have wished, owing to the fact that all the returns did not come to their hands until a late hour.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. P. PREBLE,
J. P. FESSENDEN, } *Committee.*
A. D. MURRAY, }

Accompanying this report, was the following

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Expelled.	Died.
Portland,	1	154	21			
Warren,	2	32	8			
Lincoln,	3	34	5			1
Hancock,	4	<i>Charter surrendered.</i>				
Kennebec,	5	46	10	5		2

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Expelled.	Died.
Amity,	6	33	5			
Eastern,	7	76				
United,	8	60	4			
Saco,	9	60	1			
Rising Virtue,	10	44	14			
Pythagorean,	11	<i>Charter surrendered.</i>				
Cumberland,	12	28	3			
Oriental,	13	18				1
Solar,	14	62	8			1
Orient,	15	57	4			
St. George,	16	39	3			2
Ancient Landmark	17	130	10		1	2
Oxford,	18	35	2			
Felicity,	19	50	3			
Maine,	20	33	7			
Oriental Star,	21	54	7			
York,	22	35	4			
Freeport,	23	41	1			
Phoenix,	24	54	8			
Temple,	25	<i>Not working—retain Charter.</i>				
Village,	26	29	10			1
Adoniram,	27	68	12			
Northern Star,	28	14	1			
Tranquil,	29	76	4			
Blazing Star,	30	10	1			
Union,	31	<i>Charter arrested.</i>				
Hermon,	32	52	6			6
Waterville,	33	27	3			1
Somerset,	34	52	3		1	
Bethlehem,	35	40	9			1
Casco,	36	54	6			
Washington,	37	<i>No Return.</i>				
Harmony,	38	62	8			
Penobscot,	39	40	5		1	1
Lygonia,	40	37	1			1
Morning Star,	41	<i>Charter surrendered.</i>				
Freedom,	42	25	7			
Alna,	43	68	8	1		3
Piscataquis,	44	26	5			
Central,	45	32	5			
St. Croix,	46	71	1			

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Expelled.	Died.
Dunlap,	47	47	13			
Lafayette,	48	30	2			
Meridian Splendor,	49	46	8			
Aurora,	50	129	11	1		4
St. John's,	51	<i>No return.</i>				
Mosaic,	52	33	3			1
Rural,	53	<i>Charter surrendered.</i>				
Vassalboro,	54	35	7			
Fraternal,	55	17	6			
Mount Moriah,	56	18				
King Hiram,	57	<i>Charter surrendered.</i>				
Unity,	58	34	1			
Mount Hope,	59	16	2			
Star in the East,	60	55	10			
King Solomon's,	61	29	6			
King David's,	62	20	7			
Richmond,	63	61	14			3
Pacific,	64	36	11			
Mystic,	65	28	1			
Mechanics',	66	30	6	2		1
Blue Mountain,	67	33	9			
Mariners',	68	65	4			
Howard,	69	46	2			1
Steep Falls,	70	<i>Charter revoked.</i>				
Rising Sun,	71	42	1			
Pioneer,	72	<i>No Return.</i>				
Tyrian,	73	47	6			
Bristol,	74	41	7			1
Plymouth,	75	26	2			
Arundel,	76	41	8			
Tremont,	77	34	3			2
Crescent,	78	19	2			
Rockland,	79	71	4	25		
Keystone,	80	33	2			
Atlantic,	81	63	14			
St. Paul's,	82	28	6			
St. Andrew's	83	21	8			
Eureka,	84	29	10			1
Star in the West,	85	28	9			1
Temple,	86	44	11			
Benevolent,	87	14	6			

Lodge.	Number.	Members.	Initiated.	Susp'd.	Expelled.	Died.
Narraguagus,	88	14	11			
Island,	89	18	11			
Hiram Abiff,	O. D.	12	6			
		339	480	34	3	38

Twenty-five suspensions by Rockland Lodge for non-payment of dues.
Five suspensions from Kennebec Lodge for the same cause.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following report, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions appropriating a sum of money to assist in erecting a monument to our most worthy deceased brother John Miller, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—

That, while none can entertain deeper feelings of gratitude for the eminent masonic services and example of Father Miller than your committee, still we believe that under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, it has no power to appropriate money for the purpose contemplated; and we therefore recommend that leave be granted to withdraw the resolutions.

Your committee would express the confident hope, that a suitable monument will be erected to his memory by voluntary subscription; and would recommend that the Grand Lodge become the depository of the funds raised for that purpose, and assume the supervision of its erection.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Per Order.*

After some discussion, the report was so amended as to authorize and instruct the District Deputy Grand Masters to receive voluntary contributions for the object in question, and transmit the same to the Grand Treasurer; and, with the amendment, the report was accepted and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Bro. Burnham presented the following report, which was accepted, to wit :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The committee to whom were referred the resolution offered by Brother Preble and the case of Brother Jackson, have attended to the duty assigned

to them and ask leave to report, that the Regulations of the Grand Lodge in the matter are sufficient if adhered to.

They further report, that Brother Jackson appears to have received his degrees in a regular and duly constituted lodge, working under the authority of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York, whereof M. W. John L. Lewis, Jr., is Grand Master, and R. W. James M. Austin is Grand Secretary, having gone to New York with the intention of being a citizen thereof; and as it appears that Brother Jackson was rejected by Harmony Lodge through prejudice and not for any immoral conduct; and as it further appears to the satisfaction of your committee, that should Brother Jackson now make an application, he would be unanimously elected a member of that lodge: in view of these facts, your committee would recommend that this Grand Lodge receive Brother Jackson as a mason in good and regular standing, and admit him as such to a seat in this Grand Lodge as a visitor, during this communication.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for Committee.*

The following resolution, offered by Bro. Burnham, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be presented to M. W. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, for the dignified and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and the faithfulness with which he has performed the duties of Grand Master the past year.

The Committee on Finance, to whom were referred Circulars—from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in relation to the purchase of Mt. Vernon; from Hawaiian Lodge, Honolulu, asking for aid, on account of the great demands upon them for aid by brethren from abroad, and the limited means of the comparatively few members of the Fraternity there to meet those calls; and from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, containing proposals for re-publishing the earlier proceedings of that Grand Lodge—reported, that, praiseworthy as the proposed objects are, the committee do not consider that the state of our finances will justify appropriations by the Grand Lodge at this time, except for purposes of imperative necessity; and recommend that the communications be placed on file; which report was accepted.

Bro. Dunlap stated that a brother is present with a set of Morris's Universal Masonic Library; and on his motion, the

Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Senior Warden were appointed a committee to examine said books, and report to the Grand Lodge thereon.

Bro. Pearl then resumed the reading of the

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence are again permitted to acknowledge the reception of fraternal communications from most of the Gr. Lodges of the Union, and to present this body with cordial greetings from every quarter. It is our privilege to report a year of great prosperity embraced within the range of this correspondence, exhibiting new proof of the Divine favor, and the vitality of those principles on which our Institution is founded. The reports are more voluminous, and as a whole more complete and rich in all essential qualities, than in any previous year; covering some six thousand pages, and affording substantial evidence of masonic progress and prosperity, to inspire our gratitude and encourage future endeavors.

The following communications have been placed in our hands by the Grand Secretary, whose industry in arranging their statistics in tabular form is deserving the gratitude of this, as of the other Grand Lodges of the country.

Arkansas, December, 1856.	Minnesota, January, 1857 and 1858.
Alabama, December, 1857.	Mississippi, January, 1857.
California, May, 1857.	Missouri, May, 1857.
Canada, from Oct. 1855, to July, 1857.	Michigan, January, 1858.
Connecticut, May, 1857.	New Hampshire, June, 1857.
Carolina, No., Dec. 1856, and 1857.	New Jersey, 1857.
Carolina, So., Jan. 1857 to Mar. 1858.	Nebraska, September, 1857.
District of Columbia, May, 1857.	New York, June, 1857.
Delaware, June, '56, June and Oct. '57.	Ohio, October, 1857.
Georgia, October, 1856, and 1857.	Oregon, June, 1857.
Iowa, June, 1857.	Pennsylvania, Qu. M. Dec. 1856.
Indiana, May, 1857.	Rhode Island, Address, &c., St. John's Lodge, No. 2, 1857.
Illinois, October, 1857.	Texas, January, 1857.
Kentucky, October, 1857.	Tennessee, October, 1857.
Louisiana Relief Lo. No. 1, Nov. '57.	Vermont, January, 1857, and 1858.
Massachusetts, December, 1857.	Virginia, December, 1857.
Maryland, Qu. M. May do. Oct. 1856; May, 1857.	Wisconsin, June, 1857.

ARKANSAS.

The annual address of the Grand Master of Arkansas, Nat. G. Smith, occupies fourteen pages, and discusses a large number of topics, definitely arranged, and with a terseness and ability which evince a high order of masonic talent. Dispensations had been granted by him for ten new lodges. Sixty-one lodges responded to the roll call, and the Grand Master congratulates the Grand Lodge on the prosperous condition of Freemasonry in Arkansas, as also throughout the Union and the world.

The duties of District Deputies and of Masters of lodges are very freely discussed. The views he advances on these topics are worthy of universal regard. He says:

"Let no member be elevated to the mastership of a lodge, who has not first been tried as a senior warden. Let him approach the East by way of the West, to acquire true masonic light. * * * * *

"Not only should the Master of a lodge be familiar with all the lectures, and ceremonies connected with his station, but he should also be 'apt to teach;' should be able to enforce and illustrate the moral excellencies of our ancient institution, in such a manner as not only to instruct the fraternity, by informing their minds and enlightening their judgments, but by presenting those truths in so forcible a manner, and clothed in such habiliments of beauty as to captivate the fancy and interest the affections, so as to make all the listeners to fall in love with, and practice those virtues so frequently inculcated by our lectures. It is impossible to be a truly bright mason, much less an unexceptionable Master of a lodge, without reading. Read masonic and other literature, take masonic periodicals, and become well posted on all the subjects connected with masonry, now being discussed by our ablest and most intelligent brethren, and your desire for 'more light' will be amply rewarded. But, my dear brethren, after all that has been said, the very best qualification of all, for a Master of a lodge to possess, is to be deeply imbued with the spirit of the moral law of God—of Masonry."

Among the other topics of this admirable address, are, the Attendance of Members, Library, Dimitting, Unaffiliated Masons, Canada, Politics, St. John's College. Also a report of his decisions, twenty-two in number. From his remarks we quote under the head of politics, the following beautiful passage:

"The principles and teachings of Masonry are opposed to the animosities of the politician; and though we have no desire to interfere with the organization of society, or meddle in the least degree with politics; yet we have the right to demand, and it is our duty, to require of all our members, that, no odds how widely they may differ in National or State policy, they should still remember they are brethren, and that an honest difference of opinion affords no excuse for abusive words or unkind treatment. If the principles of Freemasonry could but pervade our whole country, or if all who acknowledge its teachings would but live up to its fraternal precepts, and walk in the 'light' as 'children of the day,' and not shroud their lives in 'darkness,' but let their conduct reflect the true image of Masonry, how soon would all party rancor and political bickerings subside? There would soon be, politically, no North, no South—but all would be united in bonds of fellowship, cemented by brotherly love and union. And, instead of party jealousy, or sectional doubts or misgivings, the broad banner of Masonry would wave o'er the length and

breadth of our happy land, having inscribed on its ample folds, in golden letters, this motto, "JEHOVAH-JIREH."

An eloquent appeal for the St. John's College is presented in a report on that subject by Brother Solon Borland, from the appropriate committee. It occupies nearly twenty pages, and indicates, as does the address of the Grand Master, a resolute purpose to overcome the obstacles in the way of progress in that enterprise, which has been dormant, or nearly so, for two years.

The report on correspondence is able and fraternal, occupying some twenty-five pages, from the pen of Brother L. E. Barber, and notices twenty-three of our Grand Lodges.

M. W. D. F. Armstrong was elected Grand Master, and the installation of officers took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Bro. George A. Gallagher, Grand Orator, delivered a brief address, portions of which we would gladly copy did our limits allow.

ALABAMA.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held in the city of Montgomery, December 7, 1857, under the Grand Mastership of M. W. J. McCaleb Wiley, who regards the fact that only one dispensation for a new lodge had been applied for, as "evidence that the subordinates are doing their work well, and that every stone is thoroughly prepared before it is attempted to be adjusted in the building." He reports his having laid the corner stone of the "Southern University," a Methodist College at Greensboro', in June last; and in August that of "East Alabama Male College," at Auburn. He expresses regret that the D. D. G. Master System has not worked to much advantage, but few of those appointed having entered on the discharge of their duties, perhaps because their duties had not been well defined. He recommends that all intercourse be suspended between the Grand Lodge of Alabama and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, till the latter body shall revoke the charters of two lodges—"Pythagoras Lodge, No. 1, and Franklin, No. 2,"—in the city of New York, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg by invading the jurisdiction of New York.

The Grand Master notices most fraternally the circular of the Grand Lodge of Maine, inviting the Grand Lodges of the Union to meet by delegates at Chicago, in 1859, for the formation of a National Grand Lodge, which had been recently received. He says:

"The circular is herewith presented and your attention most respectfully called to its contents, that your action may be had. It is an earnest, fraternal appeal, by a highly respectable Grand Lodge, to her sister Grand Lodges, and should receive at your hands earnest and intelligent consideration."

This subject was referred to a special committee: but we do not find their

report in the proceedings, and it is doubtless referred to the next meeting. The report on correspondence is brief and embraces but little of special interest.

CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Lodge of California exhibits the energies of that young State in a most interesting light. At its eighth annual meeting, held the 12th of May, 1857, of 103 chartered lodges, about 70 were represented at the opening of the session.

There were eleven dispensations granted for new lodges. The able address of Grand Master Howard, occupying twelve closely printed pages, discusses with excellent sense and spirit the vital interests of the craft, applicable to the Order elsewhere as well as in California. The extracts which follow are a good specimen. After deploring a spirit which sometimes shows itself in an improper eagerness for official honors, he says:

"Before dismissing this portion of my subject, I feel it to be incumbent upon me to remind the brethren of the lodges how important it is that they should exercise great precaution in the selection of their officers. The laws of Masonry require that the members of a lodge should be unexceptionable men; and the well-being of the institution requires in addition thereto, that those who fill official stations in it, should be men of sufficient attainments to enable them to discharge efficiently all those duties which may, in any emergency, devolve upon them. They moreover form a sort of index to the character and standing of the members, which will be judged of, and very properly, by that of their officers. For where you find the latter deficient in those general qualifications which characterize the good man as well as the good mason, you will seldom fail to find a want of moral tone among the members of the lodge. True, this may not always be the case, as a bad man may sometimes manage to become even the Master of a good lodge, by concealing his unworthiness until the object of his ambition has been obtained, and some accidental circumstance has chanced to develope his true character. There is no apology, however, where the reputation of the individual is already and unfavorably known. If the brethren will select their officers, and more especially their Master, from among men whose character and standing in the community where he resides is exceptionable, or even doubtful in reference to the positive requirements of society and good government, it may be set down as a certain index to the character of the lodge, where similar or equal deficiencies will be found among the members. 'A good tree bringeth not forth bad fruit.'

"I know of no more proper time or place than this, to drop a word of admonition in reference to the conduct of masons towards each other, as well as to the acknowledged teachings and requirements of the Order. It may seem strange that masons should ever make use of abusive epithets, or other improper language to one another, and yet I have known it done. It may seem strange that masons should deal unjustly with one another, and yet complaint has often been made. It would seem strange that masons should be found pursuing a line of conduct in contravention of the laws of the land, and calculated to bring reproach upon the craft, and yet it is said that such is sometimes the case. It would seem strange that masons should be found revelling in riot and excess, and yet they are seen. But strangest of all would it seem, that masons should ever be found profane, to that degree of excess that would

make a novitiate in impiety blush, and yet I have heard that august name, at mention of which archangels bow their heads and the powers of darkness are seized with fear and trembling, used as a common by-word! and often spoken irreverently by those who are expected to set a better example, and whose almost only fault is sometimes this."

The report on correspondence, covering more than 60 pages, is from the pen of the Grand Secretary, R.W. A. G. Abell, and is every way worthy of the high position of that Grand Lodge. We can say this most cheerfully, without necessarily endorsing every sentiment advanced. From the report of the board of relief, we find that five lodges in San Francisco have disbursed the sum of \$2,484.50 in charity within a year, to some 96 persons, from nineteen States of the Union, from France, England and Ireland. No one from Maine is among the relieved. There were 16 from Louisiana, and 21 from New York. From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the Grand Lodge received for dispensations \$225; for charters \$550; dues to G! Lodge \$6,388 making a total of \$7,163.

CANADA.

The Grand Lodge of Canada sends us her proceedings from the date of her organization at Hamilton, the 10th day of October, 1855, to the second annual communication, 1857, in a very admirable document of 220 pages. Of these, 134 pages are devoted to the second Grand Annual Communication, held at Montreal, commencing July 8th.

Your committee feel assured that no Grand Lodge was ever formed in the world, which could exhibit in its second year all the elements of strength and prosperity in so eminent a degree as the Grand Lodge of Canada. Forty-eight lodges were represented, and the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters give a most encouraging assurance of the masonic zeal and progress in the several districts into which Canada is divided.

Nine new lodges were chartered, and the address of the Grand Master gives a very hopeful view of the future of Freemasonry within this extensive jurisdiction. He speaks of the division of the province into seven Masonic Districts, each having its District Deputy, as a wise arrangement, relieving the Grand Master of onerous duties and giving a more thorough supervision than would be possible without this system. In relation to this new organization of a Grand Lodge of Canada he says truly: "The present state of masonry in Canada still continues to excite the liveliest interest in the masonic world; and while on the one hand, we are perfectly satisfied that the recent movement has been productive of much real benefit to the Canadian craft, we have also reason to believe that the cause of Masonry itself has been advanced throughout the world, not only by the research that has been induced, but also by the discussions on the subject to which that movement has led; the student of

Masonic Jurisprudence can now find on record the carefully prepared and well digested opinions of some of the most enlightened craftsmen of the age, for who can read the brilliant and logical address of a Tucker, or the powerful arguments of a French, without coming to the conclusion that the masons in Canada, in forming their Grand Lodge, proved themselves good workmen and intelligent masons?" There is another subject of congratulation with the Grand Master, of which he thus speaks:

"The establishment of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter in Canada is a matter of gratulation to every true mason, and affords to every lover of sublime Masonry a pleasing subject of contemplation; for, as it has been well remarked, it is that which alone enables the possessor to acquire that knowledge so indispensable to a proper understanding of ancient Craft Masonry, and to a due appreciation of the beauties of the craft. The defective link in Symbolic Masonry is restored in Capitular Masonry—the mysterious and impressive word lost in the catastrophe of the First Temple is herein brought to view, and the whole chain of sequences following therefrom is a study deserving the profoundest attention, as it not only amply rewards the earnest investigator, but must also add much to the knowledge of the devoted mason."

A beautiful tribute is paid by the Grand Master to the deceased brother Zimmerman, who with many other valued members of society, were in a moment hurried into eternity by the frightful accident which occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Hamilton. His funeral was attended by a great concourse, embracing many masonic brethren from all parts of the Province and many States of the Union. "In close proximity to that great natural wonder, the Falls of Niagara, and in one of the loveliest spots of this Province, rest the mortal remains of our deceased brother. Spring with her blossoms and her flowers, will many times return to gladden the earth, and to scatter with lavish hand her treasures o'er his tomb: the mighty Falls in their stupendous majesty will for ages yet to come, roll on unchanging and unceasing, ever sounding forth a solemn requiem for the honored dead."

The Grand Master also devotes a half page of tender and genial allusion to that distinguished man and mason, Dr. E. K. Kane, whose devotion to science and humanity had won the hearts of a nation, and whose recent death has caused a thrill of sorrow to sweep a continent.

Passing by other important matters in the Grand Master's address, your committee desire especially to call attention to the fact, that the generous and fraternal course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Canada seems likely to result in uniting the whole craft in one organization. It will be remembered that the only obstacle to this has been the position assumed by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, an extract from whose circular of hostility we published in our proceedings two years ago. Before the second annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, it had become apparent that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West had come to despair of any concessions from England favoring their independence, or relieving them from the burdens

of which they had complained, and that a position of independence was contemplated by that body. A knowledge of this fact led the Grand Master to address a fraternal unofficial note to Brother Richardson, the Grand Secretary, as follows :

SIMCOE, 22d June, 1857.

"DEAR BRO. RICHARDSON—

"I am much pleased to learn that your Provincial G. L. will meet at Toronto on the 30th inst., and that some decided step will then be taken, on the important question of self-government. I most sincerely hope, that the brethren on that occasion, will be actuated by no other feeling, than a *desire for the good of the Craft*.

"Union is essential to Masonry, and I trust that many days will not be allowed to pass away, before we can present to the masonic world a phalanx of united brethren. Our Grand Lodge will meet at Montreal on the 8th proximo, and I need scarcely say how delighted I would be, to meet you and every member of your Grand Lodge on that occasion; you have many men of sterling ability and sound masonic knowledge among you, whose services are required, and whose talents are wanted to assist in building our great Masonic Temple in this Province. For my own part, I shall never rest satisfied until every good mason in Canada is united under one banner; and I am happy in the belief that these sentiments are becoming more general, and that the members of the craft, almost universally, are now desirous of forgetting the past, and of becoming more united for the future. Waiting with much anxiety the result of your meeting, but relying upon the triumph of sound masonic principles,

"I continue, dear Bro. Richardson,

"Very truly and fraternally yours,

"WM. M. WILSON."

In a postscript to this letter he adds :

"P. S.—I had just finished my short letter to you, when the April and May numbers of the 'London Free Mason's Magazine' arrived, and although I had previously heard the result of the March meeting, yet I was glad to have an opportunity of reading an account of the proceedings in extenso. You must of course perceive that the Grand Lodge of England has reached their utmost limit in the way of concessions to the Canadian craft, and I much mistake the character of the brethren if they will rest satisfied with the extorted boons which are now so tardily proffered for their acceptance. As to the G. L. of England authorizing the formation of a Grand Lodge in Canada, or even promising to recognize one when established—the hope may be at once abandoned. No principle in Masonry is better understood or more generally received than this—that a Grand Lodge cannot create a Grand Lodge—the proposition is too evident to require argument. *I do hope, therefore*, (and God knows the sincerity of my wishes in this matter) that the brethren generally will unite with us in our honest endeavors to establish Masonry in Canada on that basis, and in that position, to which it is justly entitled. *We* have taken the initiative in the matter, and after overcoming many difficulties, we have at length succeeded in placing the Grand Lodge of Canada in such a position before the masonic world, that I think every Canadian mason should feel an honest pride in being enrolled under her banner. An union of the whole craft would at once settle and decide the matter, with those Grand Lodges who still delay their recognition, and I honestly believe that England would not be the last to do so.

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On the 30th of June, 1857, at a half yearly meeting of the P. G. L. of Can-

ada West, holden at Toronto, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by that body, and officially communicated to Grand Master Wilson.

"*Resolved*, 'That the interests of Masonry require that perfect unity of the craft should be restored and maintained throughout the Province.'

"That this Provincial Grand Lodge being actuated by the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and accepting an intimation of an anxious desire on the part of the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada for an union with those composing the Provincial Grand Lodge, with a view to the restoration of perfect unity amongst Freemasons in Canada,

"*Resolved*, 'That the committee appointed on the 23d of October, 1856, be re-appointed, with power to take such measures as they may consider necessary and expedient to effect such unity, and to meet any committee appointed for a like purpose by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and with them to negotiate preliminary terms upon which such re-union may be accomplished and consolidated, reporting at the next meeting of this Grand Lodge.'"

The result of negotiations on the part of the committee of the two bodies, is not yet known to your committee; but the resolutions show that the position of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West is essentially changed, as they now propose to treat with the Grand Lodge of Canada, distinctly recognizing its existence in terms, in the body of the resolution. From other sources we learn that the Provincial Grand Lodge has determined to occupy a position of independence so far as the Grand Lodge of England is concerned, having become fully satisfied that no concessions could be longer hoped for from that quarter while retaining its subordinate position. After the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, on the 10th of October, 1856, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West memorialized the Grand Lodge of England, under date of October 23d, setting forth substantially the same grievances which had previously been treated with neglect, still adhering to the hope that their prayer would be granted and their wrongs redressed. Had they then known what they now know, they would have been less sanguine, and probably have been prepared to unite with their brethren in the new organization.

At a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of England, when a member on the floor alluded to a petition from the Provincial Grand Lodge, previously presented to that body, and on which a brother had given notice of a motion "for granting privileges to the Grand Lodge of Canada West," The Grand Master announced *even before the motion was brought forward*, that he should "refuse putting the motion from the chair." He declared that "the Grand Lodge had nothing to do with the petition," and that "he was perfectly justified in ignoring it," refusing to read parts of the petition. In view of these facts, we cannot but agree with the M. W. Grand Master of Vermont, Philip C. Tucker, who thus comments upon them: "Upon this practice the Grand Lodge of England is a myth, having no substantial entity whatever; or if it has any appreciable existence it is but as the shadow of the most worshipful Earl of Zetland." * * * "When the brother thus situated and thus responsible to the masonic world at large, assumes an entire *personal*

control over petitions; gratuitously refuses to put motions growing naturally out of them, even before they are offered, and withholds from his Grand Lodge the contents of papers in which that body is interested, I can see only in these acts, simple, unmitigated, unalloyed despotism. It is receding to the age of darkness and of iron." Masonry is too intelligent and enlightened to sanction it. If the Grand Lodge of England yields to it, she has arrived at the hour when the rising Sun of her East should be transferred to represent the setting Sun of her West, and in that changed position it will most appropriately emblemize her sinking masonic glory." * * * "Wrongs, such as I have named, could not be borne forever. They left the Canadian lodges but a single alternative—either to give up Masonry wholly and entirely, or to raise an independent masonic standard."

From the first examination of the reasons set forth by the Canadian brethren in their first appeal to the masonic world, we have never entertained a doubt that they acted from just and generous motives, and that their course was sanctioned by the established usages in this country, and that they were fully justified in adopting the alternative of independence. It was apparent, however, that a portion of the craft in Canada would demur, as was done by the circular of the Provincial Grand Lodge. We do not regret the delay in extending to them our cordial fellowship two years ago; and at our last communication there was a sufficient reason, in the proposed correspondence with the Grand Master of England on another subject, for postponing action till the present time. We as fully believe that this fraternal recognition should no longer be delayed. It is fortunate that the delay and division of opinion among the Grand Lodges has occasioned the most thorough investigation of every question involved in this movement. Two very able committees—those of New York and Massachusetts—exhausted the arguments against the Canada movement, and thus led to a very thorough examination and reply on the part of several Grand Lodges which have cordially extended the hand of fellowship. The Canada committee devote nearly sixty pages of their report in copying some of the ablest of these arguments. The first of these is the report of the Florida committee, by Brother Thomas Brown. The second is from the District of Columbia, by Brother B. B. French. The third is from Kentucky, by Brother Robert Morris. The fourth is from Texas, a very brief extract. The fifth is the masterly argument of Gr. Master Philip C. Tucker, of Vermont, embodied in the annual address to the Grand Lodge of that State, which would do honor to any judicial station, State or national, as one of the finest specimens of logical and legal ability. We do not propose to follow the course of argument of either of those reports, nor do we deem it necessary in settling the question of recognition. It does seem, however, a suitable occasion to record some of the historical facts in the organization of Grand Lodges in this country, which clearly go to sustain the Canadian movement.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia was organized in 1778, while the revolutionary war was in progress. They could plead as their precedent, that "the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland founded their original right of organization and election upon their sole authority by mutual consent, distinct and separate from all foreign power whatever." They also say, "We cannot discover upon inquiry that *Masonry has ever derived any benefit from the foreign appointment of a Grand Master in this country*, they being but little known and as little acknowledged."

Massachusetts formed a Grand Lodge in 1777, without asking leave of England; and this too when the St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge, holding its charter from the Grand Master of England, the earliest one in this country, was in operation, and still continued to charter lodges till 1792, when it united with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Georgia organized a Grand Lodge at a time when her lodges were in precisely the same position under the Grand Lodge of England that the Canada lodges were prior to the late organization. In order to effect this, Sam'l Elliott, the Provincial Grand Master, resigned, in order to remove himself out of the way of an election of Grand Master, believing that a *foreign appointment of a Grand Master was an innovation*.

South Carolina organized a Grand Lodge in 1787, without asking leave of England. In their circular, addressed to the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and America, they say: "The necessity of the measure and the motives which actuated the brethren to proceed to this important business will appear obvious to the masonic world from a few plain facts." An examination of those plain facts will show that they are almost entirely identical with those set forth by our Canadian brethren.

The Grand Lodge of New York organized in 1787, and in their circular they say: "*In conformity to the example which has been set by the Grand Lodges of the several States*, the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges within the State assembled in the City of New York, and the late Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed *sine die*, formed and opened an independent Grand Lodge, and elected and installed their officers." No leave is asked of England, and the brethren and officers unceremoniously close the Provincial Grand Lodge, as if they were *free masons*, owing no allegiance to England now that necessity required a change, although their Provincial Grand Lodge had received its warrant from the Duke of Athol so late as 1781. The precedents they could plead were those Grand Lodges formed prior to 1787.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey formed Grand Lodges in 1786; New Hampshire and Connecticut in 1789; Rhode Island, in 1791; Maryland, in 1794; North Carolina, in 1797; Vermont, in 1794; Delaware, in 1806. All of these States, be it remembered, organized their Grand Lodges without leave asked or received from the parent Grand Lodges or Provincial Grand Lodges which

chartered their subordinates. The one all-pervading reason was the convenience and necessity and prosperity of the lodges. The brethren in each State proceeded on their own judgment of their necessity and convenience, assuming that this was their right whenever they deemed it expedient to use it.

The law of *necessity* was all they felt it necessary to plead, justified as it had been by example and precedent ever after the first Grand Lodge was organized. It is then too late in the day to arraign the Grand Lodge of Canada, and regard it as revolutionary or acting in violation of precedents. From the earliest days of Grand Lodges down to the organization of the Grand Lodges of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, the precedents are all on their side; and to-day the Grand Lodge of Nebraska knocks at our doors for fraternal recognition, sanctioned by this long chain of precedents.

Shall we any longer delay to give the right hand of fellowship to our Canadian brethren? She stands before the world a Grand Lodge *de facto*, and has most triumphantly vindicated her right and her ability to maintain her existence and independence, whatever course we may adopt. More than half the Grand Lodges of this country have already acknowledged this, and we doubt not the Grand Lodge of Maine will do so as cordially as that of any other State. Your committee therefore anticipate, by a unanimous vote, the adoption of the resolutions laid over to this meeting.

CONNECTICUT.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut exhibits a healthful prosperity. The Gr. Master, William L. Brewer, reports the issuing of five dispensations, three for new lodges and two for the resuscitation of old ones. One of those revived brings pleasant memories to the Chairman of this committee, recalling as it does the scenes of his masonic induction thirty-two years ago. It is gratifying to learn that this ancient lodge, Fayette Lodge, No. 69, is waking to life and labor, after its sleep of a quarter of a century.

The Grand Master also calls attention to the early records of the Grand Lodge, the first steps for the formation of which were taken in 1783, and which records he says are upon loose scraps of paper, chiefly in manuscript. He also says they have an interesting relic of a past generation—a Charter granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to Ancient Union Lodge, for the Connecticut Line, in February, 1776—granted for the use of the army, and in use by the officers during the war of the revolution. "It was visited by the Illustrious Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, by Putnam and other distinguished masons," the accounts of their reception being fully spread on the records. These records being in manuscript, and

somewhat mutilated, he recommends that they either be printed, or neatly copied, for preservation.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, from the pen of the veteran Bro. William Storer, covers 75 pages, notwithstanding his pledge at the outset to "make it as brief as possible." Bro. Storer has for a series of years prepared very able and extended reports, enriched by well chosen extracts from the beautiful and useful materials which the Grand Lodge Correspondence has furnished. He has also given us much of varied discussion and courteous criticism on a great variety of topics, and we sincerely regret that we are to lose his polished pen from the circle of our Grand Lodge Correspondence. He was re-appointed but declined the post, as we fear, from a mistaken economy on the part of the Grand Lodge. The compensation allowed him for this great labor has been \$50 a year, and a vote was passed to reduce this amount in future, while it is very certain that no man can without sacrifice devote the necessary labor to do justice either to the correspondence, or his Grand Lodge, for that sum.

Bro. Storer has given high honor to his Grand Lodge, and substantial benefit to the craft throughout the country, by his labored and genial reports. May his successors be equally successful. A beautiful tribute is paid a distinguished brother, Col. James Ward, a P. D. G. Master; also to Dr. E. K. KANE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The proceedings of North Carolina are for the year ending December, 1856, and the returns from 111 of their nearly 200 lodges give an aggregate revenue of \$1,660 to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master recommends dividing the State into districts, and assigning deputies to each, as a relief to the labors of his office. The St. John's College, under the patronage and control of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter, was expected to be completed by June, 1857; but was occasioning solicitude, from the delay of subscribers to pay the sums they had pledged. The Grand Master censures and regrets the action of the Grand Lodge, through their college agent, in securing subscriptions from Northern merchants, "upon consideration of our proceedings becoming an advertising medium for their firms, as well as their introduction to the favorable consideration of the fraternity of our State, in their patronage North." After stating that this proceeding had elicited the strictures of brethren in other States, and especially of the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, he says: "I do hope some ways and means may be devised, to erase this blot from our proceedings." In this hope the masonic fraternity in other States will doubtless sympathize. He urges a more fraternal spirit among members outside the lodge room, and a

higher standard of morality and of moral excellence among the craft. The report on correspondence is brief, and limited to a narrow range, containing little of general interest. A resolution was adopted, instructing the committee to correspond with Grand Lodges of the other States, and get their opinion as to the propriety of holding a Convention composed of delegates from each, to secure uniformity of work in the United States.

Since writing of North Carolina, and too late for a full review, we have to acknowledge the receipt of her proceedings for December, 1857. The Grand Master, M. W. P. A. Holt, thus speaks of the injudicious multiplication of lodges:

"In the depressing influences which have pervaded all departments of business, we have seen so many instances of the injudicious policy of multiplying lodges, that we must again bring it to your consideration, though mentioned in our last annual communication. Sometimes two or more lodges will spring up in a community under the propulsive effort of masonic excitement, which is barely able to sustain one permanently. A system of proselyting next ensues, which ends, too often, by disgusting and driving off the observing portion of those whose accession would form valuable acquisitions to the Order, involving questions of perplexing difficulty as to which lodge is entitled to a petitioner; unpleasant feelings are engendered among the brethren themselves, which are finally determined by the premature decay and extinction of the contestant lodges. Another formidable injury from this spirit of rivalry is the initiation of a class of men into the fraternity, who bring, by their conduct, not only reproach upon themselves, but, upas-like, inflict a withering blight upon the Order. The introduction, in any community, of one bad man into our inner temple, will bring more discredit upon Masonry than the high character and benevolent acts of a dozen upright and worthy will counterbalance. I have seen these evils so often, and so palpable, that I must refer to them here in explanation of my unwillingness, in many instances, to consider a petition for dispensation favorably, unless I was satisfied it would not merely gratify the aspiring spirit of a few masons in an isolated locality, but would advance the interests of the craft generally."

A more hopeful view is presented of the St. John's Masonic College, which has been completed as to its buildings, but has a considerable debt to be provided for, also the support of its Board of Instruction. The report on correspondence is well written and discriminating in its criticisms, and has a genial notice of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The important feature in the South Carolina report is, as usual, the report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. A. G. Mackey, which covers essentially the ground of Foreign Correspondence, and notices with his rare ability several important subjects.

In relation to the right to visit, he has the following criticism upon the resolution adopted last year by this Grand Lodge:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine has decided, by a resolution, that 'the right (so called) to visit, masonically, is not an absolute right, but is a favor, which every lawful mason, in good standing, is entitled to ask, and which the Master may concede or refuse at his discretion.'

"There is some want of precision in laying down this general principle which it would have been better to have avoided. I cannot see the necessity of declaring by statute that every mason has a right to ask for that which may be refused. The right mentioned in the old adage that 'a cat may look at a king,' seems to have more substantiality about it than this mere right of asking, without any certainty of obtaining, which has been conceded by the Grand Lodge of Maine. The right of visitation has heretofore, always, I believe, been considered as one of the positive rights of every mason, lodges being justly considered as only divisions for convenience of the universal Masonic Family. This right may, of course, be lost or forfeited on special occasions, by various circumstances; but any Master who shall refuse admission to a mason, in good standing, who knocks at the door of his lodge, is expected to furnish some good and satisfactory reason for his thus violating a masonic right. If the admission of the applicant, whether a member or visitor, would, in his opinion, be attended with injurious consequences, such, for instance, as impairing the harmony of the lodge, a Master would then, I presume, be justified in refusing admission. But without the existence of some such good reason, masonic jurists have, I believe, always decided that the right of visitation is absolute and positive, and inures to every mason in his travels throughout the world. Wherever he may be, however distant from his residence and in the land of the stranger, every lodge is, to a mason in good standing, his home, where he should be ever sure of the warmest and truest welcome."

Your committee feel that there is force in this criticism, which has been made substantially by some of the other Grand Lodges. Much doubtless depends on the spirit and manner of carrying out the resolution. It was probably introduced and adopted to guard against what was justly regarded an abuse of the privilege or right, and to protect our border lodges from annoyance growing out of the infringement of our jurisdiction by lodges in a neighboring province.

If evils grow out of this resolution, our South Carolina brothers may feel assured that Maine will be as prompt to guard against abuses in this direction as in the other.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, though coming to hand at a late day, are too rich in material to be passed over in silence. The territory of this Grand Lodge is very small, and it has consequently a limited number of subordinates. "One has been added the last year, making the number sixteen. The Grand Master, M. W. George C. Whiting, says: "Since our last regular communication, I have visited most of the lodges within this jurisdiction, and as often as it has been in my power; and it is most gratifying to me to be able to give you assurance of the continued success and healthful progress of our time-honored and beloved Order. No irregularity has come under my observation, which seemed to require the interference or notice of the Grand Lodge.

At the previous annual communication, a committee was raised to procure and present to P. G. M. Charles S. Frailey a P. G. Master's jewel, which was to have been presented at a meeting of the Grand Lodge; but the failing health of Bro. Frailey prevented, and it was presented privately at his dwelling, and the address of P. G. Master French in presenting the jewel, and Bro. Frailey's reply, are documents of exceeding interest. The jewel was of gold, ornamented with a diamond and rubies, as the marks of degrees on the segment of the circle. The growing weakness of Bro. Frailey rendered it difficult for him to finish his reply, which the committee say, "we fear is the last communication that our beloved P. G. Master will ever send to this Grand Lodge." It was on the fifth of May, 1857.

On May 26th, the Grand Lodge was summoned to the burial of Brother Frailey. Bro. French, on the occasion, spoke from a full heart of the exalted character, and the valuable services which the departed had contributed to the Order, and to the community. We would gladly copy the two and a half pages, but must forbear, giving only the first and the closing sentences.

In the death of Charles S. Frailey, society has lost no ordinary man—Freemasonry no common brother. * * * * *

We all have one great consolation in this, that the dead live in the good deeds they performed in life—and our Brother shall live in all our hearts, and his memory shall be cherished by those who shall come after us, because he has left behind him a record of good deeds that shall endure long after every one within the reach of my voice shall be reposing in that "sleep that knows no waking."

Another memorable day with the Grand Lodge, was the visit to the tomb of Washington, on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Thrilling addresses were given by Rev. Bro. A. F. N. Rolfe, and P. M. W. B. B. French. Both were good—very good. We desire to place a part of Bro. French's on record.

I shall, in the first place, take advantage of this occasion to add a few facts that have come to my knowledge since the address already alluded to was delivered,* relative to WASHINGTON as a Freemason; for it is well that all such facts should be gathered together, laid up in our archives, or deposited in our hearts, to be handed down as sacred heir-looms to those who shall follow us, generation after generation!

At that time I read an extract of a letter from our venerable friend, I wish I could add Brother—George Washington Park Custis, in which he said that "WASHINGTON officiated as *Grand Master of Masons of the United States* in laying the corner stone of the Capitol in 1793." I also read an extract from the eloquent address of Brother Elisha C. Dick, before the Alexandria Lodge, upon the death of WASHINGTON, in which he said, "our great and good *Grand Master*, is no more."

I then remarked, that I had seen an authentic statement that some Grand Lodge during the Presidency of WASHINGTON, elected him to the office of "*Grand Master*," but that I had not time then to make a research for that statement.

* Six years before.

I now have the satisfaction of giving you that account, taken from the authentic history of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, contained in the "Ahiman Rezon," compiled under the authority of that exalted body, and for its use, in 1825.

"In January, 1780, a Grand Lodge of emergency was convened, to consider the propriety of appointing a general Grand Master of the United States, and General GEORGE WASHINGTON was unanimously chosen by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for that office."

This election was, doubtless, publicly announced at that time, and thus WASHINGTON was known to many as "Grand Master of Masons of the United States." It is proper to remark here, that when this act was performed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as the context shows, they supposed that other Grand Lodges would unite in the measure, but as they did not, the subject was no further moved.

The election took place, as the date shows, before WASHINGTON became President.

I have been most obligingly furnished by a Brother in Pennsylvania, with a copy of an "Ahiman Rezon" printed in Philadelphia in 1783, to which is added a sermon preached December 28, 1778, before the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, by Rev. William Smith, General WASHINGTON being present.

In the programme of the proceedings, appended to the sermon, is the following:

7. "His Excellency, our illustrious Brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., supported by the Grand Master and his deputy."

The sermon itself, although preached "for the benefit of the poor," abounds with the patriotism of the time. Advocating a free government, the eloquent divine goes on to describe, almost with the voice of prophecy, those men "who, from a sense of duty to God and their country, seeking that liberty and peace which Heaven approves, have acted thus their part." "And when they descend again to private life, casting behind them vain pomp and fastidious pride, to mingle with their fellow citizens in all the tender charities and endearing offices of society and humanity, their characters, if possible, become still more illustrious." * * * * *

"Such, to name no more," proceeds the divine, "was the character of CINCINNATUS in ancient times; rising, 'awful from his plough,' to save his country, and, his country saved, returning to the plough again with increased dignity and lustre. Such, too, if we divine aright, will future ages pronounce to have been the character of * * * * *; but you all anticipate me in a name which delicacy forbids me on this occasion to mention. Honored with his presence as a brother, you will seek to derive virtue from his example."

The omitted name in the foregoing extract is marked by ten asterisks, corresponding in number to the letters in the name of WASHINGTON.

The dedication of the sermon is in the following words:

"To his Excellency, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America; the friend of his Country and mankind; ambitious of no higher title, if higher was possible; the following sermon, honored with his presence when delivered, is dedicated, in testimony of the sincerest brotherly affection and esteem of his merits."

I have also, the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, "at an extra Grand Communication held on Thursday, the 26th December, Anno Lucis, 5799, by virtue of a special summons from the R. W. Grand Master, to attend the delivery of a funeral oration in honor of the late Lieutenant General, GEORGE WASHINGTON." Upon that occasion the Grand Master (R. W. Jonathan Bayard Smith) made a brief but very eloquent address to the Grand Lodge, which is contained at length in the printed proceedings.

From that address I will make a few extracts :

"While we respectfully leave to abler hands," said the Grand Master, "to the appointed organ of the Councils of the United States, to the common voice of the country and of mankind, and to succeeding ages, which will venerate his name as long as they shall experience the happy effects of his civic virtues and public services, duly to appreciate his worth, the masons of Pennsylvania, impressed with their more immediate masonic connections and character, may be allowed to deplore that their Friend, their Brother, their Father, is gone. Yes, my brethren, as such, the masons of Pennsylvania did, long ago, recognize him. It is now twenty-one years since they, by unanimous suffrage, proposed him as Grand Master of Masons for the United States. They have on sundry occasions, and very lately, given attestations of unabated attachment to his person, and an high sense of his unremitting endeavors in *promoting order, union and brotherly affection among us, and in carrying forth the principles of the lodge into every walk of life.* In our archives are found flattering evidences of his reciprocated esteem and approbation of our Order, as relative more especially to those two chiefest concerns of man, *Religion and Government.* The public have seen him gracing and dignifying our processions by his attendance. We have been made the almoners and dispensers of his charitable beneficence."

"In peace and in war, in council and in action, pre-eminent. The masons of Pennsylvania have exulted that the name of WASHINGTON stood enrolled on their list of brethren; and they will cherish the remembrance of his virtues and his services as a rich legacy for their emulous example. If devotion of time and talents to ameliorate the state of man, be a virtue—if obeying the calls of his country in times of the greatest difficulty and danger, at every risk, be a masonic duty—of that virtue may Masonry boast that this, OUR WASHINGTON, has exhibited an instance beyond former example, brilliant—and for the exercise of this duty will OUR WASHINGTON ever stand conspicuous in the foremost rank."

My brethren, I have made these extracts—I have placed this record before you, I should fear at the risk of being tedious, did I not well know that you can never tire at hearing the praises of WASHINGTON! I have placed it here that it might be a portion of the archives of the Grand Lodge of that Metropolitan District that bears his immortal name. I have placed it here, because that record from which I made the last extract, is but a frail folio leaf, now much worn, and it may be, and probably is, the only one that can now be found. It was sent to me as a precious relic of the masonic past, and as such, I shall most carefully preserve it.

One week ago this day, I stood on Bunker Hill—that spot of glorious memories, where visions of the patriotic past of our country portrayed themselves on that wonderful tablet of the mind where events make their own record, and where the scenes I that day witnessed mingled with those visions, shall remain indelibly impressed as long as life animates this frame.

I stood there among my masonic brethren—the column that patriotism has erected to mark that earliest battle field of the Revolution, and to perpetuate the memory of a defeat more glorious to the defeated than ever was victory to the conquerors, towering into the very clouds above me; the statue of the first great martyr to American Liberty, and the first Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, before me, surrounded by tens of thousands of my countrymen and countrywomen, all doing homage to the spirit of Liberty. I heard the eloquent voices of patriots from the North and the South, for there stood side by side, in that glorious presence, Everett and Winthrop, and Gardner and Holly of the North, and Mason and Kennedy of the South, and their voices were there heard pouring out, in one common chord, sentiments of Union, and hopes of happiness and prosperity to *our Country! our whole Country! one and inseparable!*

As I stood there and listened to the fervent and impressive prayer offered up by the venerable and pious Walker, the esteemed and revered President of Harvard College; to the eloquent and appropriate oration of Everett; to the very able and interesting masonic narrative of the first Grand Master of Massachusetts, by his worthy successor, M. W. Grand Master Heard, who performed in the most workmanlike and happy manner, aided by his Deputy and Grand Wardens, the masonic ceremonies of the occasion, and to the other patriotic and soul stirring addresses of the day, it seemed to me as if the very spirits of Washington and Warren, of Stark and Putnam—of *all* that band of departed Brothers who achieved our independence, and left us as a rich legacy, the political happiness that has ever since been ours, were hovering over the scene, and, like the spirit of God, descending and blessing all that was there done!

WASHINGTON was not there forgotten. Mr. Everett said, "on the day on which Warren fell, WASHINGTON was commissioned as Commander in Chief of all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, in defence of American Liberty."

"John Adams took the lead in promoting the nomination of a General from that part of the Union, where, there was, as yet, no force embodied, eager to give a striking proof that no local feelings swayed New England, by entrusting the command of *her* army, for such it was, to a leader from the banks of the distant Potomac, whom he already designated as the "Beloved WASHINGTON."

My brethren, time will not permit me longer to dwell upon that most interesting and never to be forgotten ceremony of June 17, 1857—the inauguration of the Statue of Warren on Bunker Hill. I must, however, speak briefly to you of my whereabouts on the evening of that day, because I then promised that I would.

I was one of the guests of Boston Commandery of Knights Templar at a rich banquet given by them on that evening at Chapman Hall. And there, I again mingled with Sir Knights and Brethren from all sections of our Union. I did not escape the usual compliment of being called on for a speech. After mingling in the events of such a day, one could hardly be expected to think of any thing, or dream of any thing, but reminiscences of 1775, the revolution that followed, and the heroes of that revolution. My head and my heart were, I confess, too full of them to admit any thing else, and from a heart thus full I poured out, as well as I could, language corresponding to my feelings.

* * * * *

I have now, my respective brethren, said all that time will permit me here to say regarding that great and good man, whose memory we came here to honor. The theme is by no means exhausted, indeed it never can be, but the time I had assigned to myself has passed, and I have only given you, in plain, unadorned language, a mere outline of events and transactions going to prove the extent of the love and of the veneration of the great American heart, comprised in 25,000,000 of human beings, for the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

I cannot, however, close this address without adding a few words that naturally suggest themselves in view of the political horizon all around us.

This land is a land of freedom, *aye*, of the largest liberty of thought, of speech, of action; and no man, be he of whatsoever profession or occupation he may, either can or ought to be deprived of the right of expressing his opinion in proper language and in proper places, "for," to use the remarkable language of Jefferson, "if there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

That great man could not, when he uttered that sentiment, have foreseen

what we now see, the wicked persistency with which this sacred compact, our Union, is attacked by a few who do not hesitate to pronounce it a failure, and our Constitution not worth the paper upon which it is written !

Perhaps it would be policy to follow the advice of Jefferson, and leave such men undisturbed in their fanatical ideas.

I cannot refrain, however, from asking in words, I hope of reason, truth and soberness ; if this Union be a failure, what Government on earth can be called a *success* ?

This Union, formed by a band of as pure patriots as ever existed, under circumstances as discouraging as they could well be ; sealed with the blood of the best and bravest men of the period when it was established, and finally consummated by the formation of our wonderful Constitution, over the making of which WASHINGTON presided, and under which we have arisen from, comparatively, a handful, to a mighty and powerful people, with prosperity all around us, and happiness and plenty throughout our borders, pronounced a *failure* ! It is not a failure, and he who affirms that it is, must be either a madman, or, at heart, a traitor.

I ask not, I care not on what grounds such an assertion is based, be it what it may, it is "such stuff as dreams are made of," and it is the duty of every honest man to cast from him as he would a venomous reptile, not only the idea, but any one who should give it utterance ; and to show to other nations of the earth that, in strength, in power, in ability to defend our rights and to redress our wrongs, in everything that constitutes a prosperous nation, this Union is not only not a failure, but is a tower of strength which cannot be overthrown !

I have spoken what I believe, what I feel in my inmost heart.

There may be those who think I have said too much ; but, standing here, on this hallowed ground, under the circumstances that surround us all, I should have mistrusted my own patriotism, my own fixed determination to stand by our Union and our Constitution at all hazards, and at every risk, had I said less.

Brethren, I am done.

We offer no comments on the above cogent and eloquent extracts ; we offer no apology for copying so largely. They speak for themselves, and are their own apology. May they find response in every masonic heart.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, by the Grand Secretary, Bro. G. A. Schwarzman, is a fine specimen of fraternal courtesy and criticism, and bestows judicious commendation on those who have well done.

DELAWARE.

The proceedings from Delaware are for June, 1856, but were printed at the office of the Masonic Mirror, Philadelphia, in 1857. Last year we copied entire the report on correspondence, but this year it has none to copy. The annual address of the M. W. G. M., Alfred P. Robinson, is an able and instructive document, and well worthy of consideration and commendation. He well says :

"Speculative, or symbolic masonry, as a means by which we may secure the full enjoyment of our social, relative privileges, and by which we are taught to know and perform our fraternal duties and obligations, the great secret of

which lies in a proper use and application of the three principal rounds in our symbolic ladder—Faith, Hope and Charity. * * * * *

"The charity which Freemasonry teaches does not satisfy itself with clothing the naked, feeding the destitute, and otherwise ministering to the physical wants of our fellow creatures. It takes a yet wider range over the frailties of human nature, and seeks to relieve misfortune and misery in whatever guise they may appear. It bids us look with merciful sorrow upon a brother's failings—'it suffereth long, and is easy to forgive.' It prompts us to arrest the downward course of an erring brother, who, under the pressure of some secret sorrow, may flee to the glittering vices of the world for relief from grief and care. It suffers not our ears to open to idle rumors derogatory to the character of one who has with us assumed the solemn obligations of a binding fellowship. It prompts us to defend the absent when assailed by the foul tongue of scandal, closes the avenues of the heart against the insinuations of malice, and opens therein a fountain of Brotherly Love, and truth."

In the report for 1857—received after the foregoing was written—we have no address from the Grand Master or Report on Foreign Correspondence, a deficiency we much regret. We notice that a communication from Canada was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, giving evidence that there is such a committee. A brief communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland is published with the proceedings, informing the Grand Lodge of Delaware of the refusal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to grant the prayer of certain memorialists in the city of Wilmington to form a lodge in that city. The refusal was very properly based "on the ground that it would be an unwarrantable interference with the prerogative of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. The Grand Secretary was instructed to write the Grand Secretary of Ireland, requesting the names of the petitioners.

GEORGIA.

The Grand Lodge of Georgia for 1856, reports 205 lodges in a working condition, nearly all of which made returns, and paid the dues amounting to \$9,246.48 cents. The whole number of members, as appears by returns, is 12,310; and the initiates for the year, 1,247. This Grand Lodge was incorporated in February, 1796.

A flattering account is given of the prosperity of the Southern Masonic Female College, which has a full and able faculty, with 152 pupils for 1856, and an increase of 10 per cent. for 1857. Measures were adopted for an enlargement of its facilities for the accommodation of its increasing numbers. The report on correspondence, from the pen of Bro. S. Lawrence, is an able document of 25 pages, noticing the proceedings of 25 Grand Lodges. In criticisms upon other writers, he exhibits candor and fairness, a good specimen of which occurs in his review of the report of Bro. Wallace, of Iowa. In his notice of Maine, there is perhaps a pardonable sensitiveness in relation to a remark in our report of 1856, which is as follows:

"Of Georgia, Bro. Pearl says: 'The Grand Lodge in publishing its expulsions, discloses the terrible fact, that intemperance is the bane of the masonic institution there, as it must be wherever the use of intoxicating liquors enters into the social habits of a community.'

"As masons we yield to none in our regard for the cardinal virtue Temperance, and we would that all men would observe it—not the new-fangled notion of Temperance with which society in some quarters seem to have become infatuated, but the true masonic virtue, the virtue of which the Apostle wrote, when he exhorted brethren to be 'temperate in all things.' Yet we cannot pass this remark of Bro. Pearl without raising our voice in defence of the fraternity in this State. We do not defend those who have fallen through Intemperance, but we do aver that the Fraternity in Georgia as a fraternity, will compare favorably with that of Maine or any where else, in the exercise of this virtue; and that they made little allowance for its absence, the very fact noticed by Bro. Pearl is evidence. Besides, the Records of the respective Grand Lodges will show this. Looking at those of Maine before us, we find that in 1855, out of an aggregate membership of 3,211 there were 27 suspensions and 4 expulsions—in Georgia for the same period, out of a membership of 11,132, there were 53 suspensions and 39 expulsions, showing very near the same average."

We are very happy to receive this testimony from Georgia, and to assure her that Maine will rejoice in her joy as fully as she can sympathize in her sorrow in view of defection from masonic fidelity, by whatever form of evil.

The State is divided into four Districts, and the Grand Lodge was opened by R. W. William S. Rockwell of the Fourth District, in the absence of the Grand Master, WILLIAM C. DAWSON, who had ceased from his earthly labor. The R. W. D. D. G. M. of the First District pays a generous tribute to the merits and masonic virtues of Grand Master Dawson, and alludes to his having given a eulogy upon his life on the 10th of July, at the commencement of Lumpkin Masonic Female College. The Grand Lodge of Maine will share in the sympathy which faithful craftsmen must feel when a worthy Grand Master is thus taken from his field of usefulness.

Since writing the above we have received the proceedings for 1857. The address of the Grand Master evinces a good degree of active service the past year, and reports among other decisions that he had given his official opinion that it is not now necessary that a W. Master must have previously acted as Warden. He argues this point at some length, to show that "the idea that a service as Warden for a longer or shorter period was a necessary pre-requisite for the office of Master, has arisen from a misconception of the ancient charges, and the erroneous notion, either that the provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, requiring the Master of a lodge to have been regularly appointed and served as a Warden of a warranted lodge for one year is a contemporaneous exposition of the ancient charge; or that it is of force in the Grand Lodges of this country." He says "the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Georgia is silent on this subject; nor did this provision form a part of the regulations in force when this Grand Lodge was established." The report on correspondence has a brief notice of most of the Grand Lodges of the country.

IOWA.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa exhibits a high degree of working talent, and a full share of prosperity. The Grand Master, J. F. Sanford, states in his address that, with the dispensations issued the last year, the number of lodges is 120, with a membership of nearly 5,000. This Grand Lodge has been divided into six districts, and in each there was to be held a meeting for a Grand Lodge of Instruction. It seems that the attempt to bring together the lodges in the several districts for the proposed instruction was not altogether successful; but the Grand Master does not think this failure should prevent further effort to this end. The by-laws of the Grand Lodge require that the Grand Master shall cause the work and lectures on the first three degrees to be exhibited before the Grand Lodge, at each Grand Annual Communication. This requirement had been neglected, and the Grand Master had issued a circular requiring a full delegation of the lodges to be present in order to share the instruction which was to be attempted. The Grand Master pays a high compliment to the R. W. Grand Secretary, T. S. Parvin, as follows:

"I cannot omit, in justice to my own feelings, to express my gratitude to our K. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. Parvin, for his valuable aid in the labors of this jurisdiction during the year past—aid, in fact, without which my own incapacity to meet the requirements of this office would have been still more apparent. Nor can I, without violating a sense of duty, fail to say, that the efficiency of our worthy brother as Secretary of this Grand Lodge for many years, has done as much to give it respectability abroad and prosperity at home, as all other causes combined.

"It is almost impossible to conceive the amount of labor and attention it requires, to fill ably and faithfully, as he has done, the office of Grand Secretary, or the great and irreparable injury an inefficiency in the performance of its duties would inflict upon this jurisdiction. I therefore take pleasure in making this acknowledgment."

This testimony will gratify brethren out of Iowa, who have had occasion to know and admire the skill and fidelity of that officer as exhibited in the Grand Lodge correspondence. His report this year is very terse, able and fraternal, covering 54 pages, and exhibits no faltering or falling off from his previous productions, which have ranked among the best in the country. Bearing in mind that the duties of Grand Secretary and of the committee on correspondence both devolve on Brother Parvin, we can better appreciate the value of his services to the craft, at home and abroad. The statistical tables, both of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and its subordinates, also of the Grand Lodges of the country, are more varied, full and perfect than those of any other State, and are of great value as models.

INDIANA.

The M. W. Grand Master Downey, of Indiana, reports fourteen dispensations granted for new lodges, and expresses the conviction that the craft are

advancing in morals, in intelligence, in numbers, and in their aims and efforts to promote the great objects of the institution.

The Grand Master recommends legislation for what he admits to be an important change in their laws. He would have "the Grand Master, and the Masters of subordinate lodges, amenable to the jurisdiction and discipline of the subordinate lodges to which they belong, for unmasonic conduct not growing out of their official acts." He speaks of having urged this on the Grand Lodge in 1853. He reasons as follows:

"It seems to be contended on all hands, that the Grand Master, and the Masters of subordinate lodges, cannot be tried by the subordinate lodges to which they belong for anything, and yet I know of no satisfactory authority for the assertion, and certainly it is without reason. Why is it that the Grand Master and the Masters of subordinate lodges should not be amenable to the jurisdiction and discipline of the subordinate lodges to which they belong for acts not connected with the discharge of their official duties as well as their brethren? Why should their election to office destroy their accountability to their brethren for their conduct? I know of no reason for any such distinction, and yet it is understood to exist. If the Grand Master is tried in a subordinate lodge and appeals, let the next officer preside during the trial of the case. If charges are preferred in a subordinate lodge against its Master for other than official misconduct, let the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, preside, or let some Past Master to be designated by the Warden, preside. For official misconduct, I would let the Grand Master, and the Masters of subordinate lodges, be responsible to the Grand Lodge only."

The report on correspondence is brief and business like, having some side thrusts at the course pursued by other committees, closing with some "concluding remarks," in which they say: "The great purpose of the formation of a committee like our own, has been lost sight of by those forming it in the different jurisdictions of this Union. This has resulted, doubtlessly, from a too frequent reference of the duty to persons mere tyros in the work, and often to those whose aim is to spread themselves on paper, rather than benefit the craft."

This is certainly a curious piece of information, and a significant compliment to such writers as Mellen, King, Mackey, Morris, Parvin, Storer, Brown and others, whose efforts in this field of labor have done more than this committee seem able to comprehend in placing the order on the high ground it now occupies in the country. It is also a singular compliment to the M.W. Grand Masters who have made "too frequent reference of the duty to such *persons mere tyros*." It is now in the power of the writer of that report to exercise a wise discretion and set a noble example in the selection of a model committee, as he is now the M. W. Grand Master. S. D. Bayless, and his successor as chairman, selected by his wisdom, will have the full benefit of his own ideal in this department of masonic labor. We are most happy to learn from the report "such a favorable verdict on the prosperity of the craft in these United States, in *finances*, morals, and work; and take this occasion to remark, that Indiana is equal to any, all things duly considered." On the Grand Master's

address relative to the trial of a Grand Master and the Masters of lodges, a select committee reported the following resolutions, which lie over as amendments to the Constitution, till the next annual communication :

" 1st. It shall be competent for the subordinate lodge of which the Grand Master is a member, to try and expel or suspend him for any unmasonic conduct not growing out of his official duties; and when expelled or suspended, his office of Grand Master shall be vacated, and the officer next in rank shall fill the office.

" 2d. Subordinate lodges shall have power to try and expel or suspend their Master for any unmasonic conduct not growing out of the discharge of his official duties. When the Master of a lodge is under trial, the officer next in rank, or some Past Master, to be designated by him, shall preside. When the Master of a lodge is expelled or suspended, the officer next in rank shall succeed to the station.

" 3d. The Grand Master and Masters of subordinate lodges are answerable only to the Grand Lodge for acts growing out of their official duties."

Indiana has a list of near 220 lodges, returning nearly 8,000 members, with a list of 1,251 initiated, 1,189 passed, and 1,182 raised the last year. Receipts of Grand Lodge for the year, were \$9,617.50.

ILLINOIS.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois reports a list of 226 lodges, 38 of which were constituted and consecrated during the year, having been chartered the year previous. The Grand Master also reports 26 dispensations granted the last year. Several practical subjects are ably discussed. Among these he speaks of the important post occupied by the Grand Secretary, and how much depends on his fitness and fidelity, and in this connection he pays a merited tribute to the ability and fidelity of the Grand Secretary of his Grand Lodge, R. W. Harman G. Reynolds.

He thus speaks on the subject of masonic publications :

" I have lately had my attention called to the subject of masonic publications, and I have been astonished at the number of newspapers, periodicals and so-called text books that have been lately and are about to be published. It is truly surprising to see how many of our brethren throughout the country are aspiring to the chair Editorial, and if they did but know how ridiculous they make themselves appear, they would soon retire to private life. Our fraternity is imposed upon by such worthless publications, and they should be *discountenanced* by every brother and every lodge. One good Masonic Magazine of known character and ability, is worth them all, and I am happy to say we have such an one now published in our own jurisdiction. I refer to the Masonic *ASHLAR*, published in Chicago, by Bro. ALLYN WESTON, and I recommend it as a work worthy of the support and patronage of the fraternity in this jurisdiction."

The committee on the address of the Grand Master, James H. Hibbard, say :
 " It has inspired your committee with no ordinary degree of pleasure and gratification to observe the unmistakable evidence it bears of the *faithfulness*,

assiduity and skill manifested by him in whom our highest confidence has not been misplaced, and the exalted honor not unworthily bestowed."

The committee fully indorse the remarks of the Grand Master in relation to "the mania for publishing masonic newspapers, periodicals, and so-called text books," and also his commendations of the Ashlar. Twenty-eight new lodges were chartered, swelling the list to 254. The report on correspondence is from the pen of the R. W. H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary, a very vigorous document, discussing in few words a large number of topics, and noticing briefly the several Grand Lodges of the country, except Connecticut, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Hampshire, whose proceedings had not been received. In reply to our inquiry after the cause of failure last year of a report from the Illinois committee, Bro. Reynolds thus responds:

"Bro. Pearl, in his Report on For. Cor., inquires whether the absence of a Rep. on For. Cor. in this Grand Lodge last year, was 'accidental, Providential or intentional?' The chairman of the committee last year, a very bright mason, is a physician; he intended to prepare a report, but pressing engagements prevented; Dr. Rice was in the same fix; Bro. Pickett took the burden on his hands, but he was engaged in politics, and himself a candidate for a lucrative office, and he could not get it ready in time. Your committee are of the opinion, that the causes of its non-appearance are *surgical, political, and medicinal.*"

Receipts of Grand Lodge \$6,409.60. Of this sum, \$2,455.06 was paid to representatives, as mileage and per diem allowance. M. W. Harrison Dills was elected Grand Master, and R. W. H. G. Reynolds re-elected Grand Secretary.

Under the head of present condition of Masonry in Illinois, are some interesting facts, from which we select the following:

Total no. members,	8,726
Estimated non-affiliated,	4,000
G. Total,	12,726
No. Initiations,	2,011
" Passed,	1,871
" Raised,	1,659

Several lodges had conferred an average of 44 degrees each. One lodge conferred 152 degrees. Fifteen lodges conferred from 51 to 98 degrees each.

Of initiates were 528 farmers; 439 mechanics; 312 merchants, traders and druggists; 34 Ministers of the Gospel; 26 Attorneys at law; 69 physicians and dentists; 25 hold county, city and judiciary offices; 20 teachers of music and schools; 6 Editors of newspapers; 66 Railroad men; 11 Bankers and Brokers; 18 Engineers; 107 Clerks and Accountants; 75 various other avocations.

KENTUCKY.

The venerable Grand Lodge of Kentucky presents to us an array of some 300 subordinates, and the M. W. Grand Master, T. N. Wise, says: "If, in reflecting upon the past history of our Order, we have occasion for complacency, we have every reason to be pleased with her present condition and future prospects. During the period throughout which it has been my honor to preside over this body not one single circumstance has occurred seriously to disturb the harmony of Masonry in Kentucky." With a membership of 10,000, this is a high commendation. The report on correspondence is from the pen of Bro. Robert Morris, and is worthy of his well earned fame, covering more than 60 pages with fraternal and manly review and criticism. The receipts of the Grand Lodge were \$12,766.91: Disbursements \$10,474.27.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, presents to us a new feature in the administration of masonic charity. This body was chartered in the city of New Orleans, July, 1854, for the purpose of affording relief to such as apply for charity. It is chiefly supported by 13 lodges* in that city, which base their contributions, monthly, at 25 cents for each member on their Register at the close of the previous masonic year. In the seven Terms or half years embraced in this report, more than *eight thousand dollars* have been received and disbursed in relief of suffering. From January 1, 1857, to November 10, the amount granted was \$2,180.20, which was distributed among applicants from 20 States of the Union; also from England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Netherlands. No applicant from Maine was among the number. To those hailing from California, \$370 were granted; to those from New York, \$145; to those from Texas, \$198; from Scotland, \$114. The hope is expressed that a portion at least of the sums thus granted will be restored by the several States. Connecticut and Texas have already responded. Texas in the sum of \$160.

We are indebted to R. W. Albert Pike, for advance sheets of the Appendix to the forthcoming report of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, containing the report on Foreign Correspondence, a lecture by Bro. Albert Pike, and Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge. This Appendix covers 180 pages; of which 68 are devoted to the able report by Bro. Amos Adams, and about the same space to the lecture of Bro. Pike.

The report of Brother Adams is very candid and courteous, expressing in clear and forcible language, opinions well matured and criticisms kindly written, deserving of consideration. A good specimen occurs in reviewing the reasoning of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in relation to the Grand

Lodge of Canada. After quoting what the committee of Massachusetts say in relation to the principle which should govern in organizing a Grand Lodge, he says :

"Now your committee hold almost an entire opposite opinion with regard to the territories of the United States. We hold this to be the rule—that any Grand Lodge may grant charters in any unoccupied Territory, District or State, and with equal right in a State or Territory; that when such State or Territory shall have a sufficient number of lodges to form a Grand Lodge and they believe it to their interests to do so, they have an undoubted right to meet and form a Grand Lodge without let or hindrance from any other power, and without reference to any political or civil movement to change the form of government. This course is a reasonable one, and which has been practiced from the foundation of our government; and as far as we have ever heard, has been universally acquiesced in. Without going further back than our own memory, here is Florida, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon, and perhaps others which have been admitted, acknowledged and greeted as Independent Grand Lodges, without reference to a change from Territory to State, and it would seem that this principle laid down by the Massachusetts committee was never advocated till now, when the application is made to the Canada Grand Lodge. Your committee may as well say here, what they intended to say near the close of this report, that, notwithstanding the able reports of the Massachusetts and New York committees upon and against the admission of the Grand Lodge of Canada into the family of Grand Lodges, they are still of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Canada is as justly and legally entitled to her independence as any Grand Lodge in America."

In their fraternal notice of Maine the committee copy the resolution relative to a national Grand Lodge, and in a supplement to the report they say :

"After your committee had finished their review of the proceedings of the various Grand Bodies before them, they received from the Grand Secretary a circular from a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Maine, recommending at this time action to form a General Grand Lodge, and suggesting Chicago as the place of meeting—the time September, 1859, when the General Grand Chapter and General Grand Encampment will be in session at that place. The circular is well conceived, and urges strongly the importance of the measure. Your committee have their opinions upon this project, but will waive any expressions of opinion, as they conceive the circular and its contents a proper subject to be presented directly to the Grand Lodge, or through the address of the Grand Master, and if deemed proper, placed in the hands of a special committee."

The lecture by Brother Pike is a remarkable one, on "*the evil consequences of schisms and disputes for power in Masonry, and of jealousies and dissensions between masonic Rites.*" It was read by request before the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and was evidently designed to meet and relieve difficulties especially in that Jurisdiction. It will be remembered that several years since we had occasion to deplore the strifes and schisms in Louisiana and the state of things which led Mississippi to assume jurisdiction in that State, claiming that there was no legitimate Grand Lodge then existing there. At the same time there was existing there a supreme Council claiming and exercising jurisdiction over the first three degrees, so that while the old Grand Lodge was accused of blending or rather cumulating the different rites, those who desired to work in

the York rite, which generally prevailed in the country, and to avoid the confusion of the existing system, felt the evils of their position so great as to justify the interference of Mississippi, which finally resulted in the establishment of the present prosperous Grand Lodge of Louisiana. After a few years of trial and efforts for conciliation, harmony was restored. The old Grand Lodge was merged in the new organization, and the Supreme Council conceded to the Grand Lodge exclusive jurisdiction over the first three degrees, and finally itself becomes merged in the Supreme Council at Charleston; leaving thus but the two centres of jurisdiction—Boston and Charleston—for the propagation of the Scottish Rite, waiving all jurisdiction over those degrees embraced in the lodges, the chapters, councils and encampments, as existing in this country. But this course of events, so auspicious to the harmony and prosperity of those bodies cultivating the York Rite, was a source of grief and offence to those in Louisiana—chiefly of foreign origin—who were ardently attached to the Scotch and French Rites. The Grand Lodge, no longer authorizing work in other than the York Rite, became the object of distrust and jealousy with those who desired to work in the other modes. This appeal of Brother Pike is a powerful persuasive to cease from conflict and collision in this respect. It seems that those disaffected as above have proceeded to take the remedy into their own hands. A Supreme Council has been "extemporised" by them, basing its authority on the "consent of the governed;" and this power falls to issuing charters for symbolic lodges to work the three first degrees according to the Rite of Perfection, and has already six or seven marshalled under its banners. Of this movement and its leading spirit, Brother Pike thus speaks: "The chief, who is the soul of the movement, is too able a man not to have taken all that into consideration, and he deliberately arrayed himself against the Grand Lodge, and dared all the terrors of its displeasure. He saw, that merely to establish a rival of the legitimate Supreme Council in the high degrees, would gain him little sympathy, and perhaps be regarded as a step prompted merely by ambition; that it is useless to attempt to build a pyramid without a base; and that it was necessary for him to appeal to the masonic *people* who fill the Temples of *Symbolic* Masonry, are satisfied with the three first degrees, and content to advance no farther. He therefore made his election, appealed to *them*, assumed the position of their protector and the guardian of their rights, and deliberately defied the Grand Lodge."

The positions and arguments of this new body and its chief, are most ably reviewed and *annihilated*; and the remedy proposed for curing this schismatic conflict of rites and invasion of jurisdiction, deserves profound consideration, as does in fact the whole subject matter of the lecture, exhibiting as it does great research, and a familiar acquaintance with the Scottish Rite, and the history of the Order in its several countries and Rites. A somewhat satisfactory

idea may be gained from this address, of the spirit and teachings of the Scottish Rite and its origin in this country, all which is fitted to allay prejudice between those who cultivate the different Rites. Brother Pike insists that Masters of lodges and Masters Masons of the one Rite, are really entitled to the instructions of the other, and that Grand Lodges may with propriety authorize such a course. It will be recollected that this view coincides with one of the propositions of the Universal Masonic Congress, to wit, that in conferring the degrees, Masters of lodges should instruct members also in the Scotch Rite.

The following is his closing appeal :

"The principal plea for this revolt is, that the Supreme Council has abandoned, and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana ostracises, the first three degrees of the Scottish Rite. It was not necessary to set up a *Supreme Council* in Louisiana to remedy *that*. If *that* were the only cause of the movement, why did the parties not content themselves with re-establishing the Rite of Perfection, with its twenty-five degrees? The first *eighteen* degrees of *that* Rite are *precisely* and *identically* the same, in every point and part, as the first eighteen of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. If they had done that, they would have been consistent, at least. It will be somewhat difficult, moreover, I imagine, to explain to the satisfaction of a plain man, how it is, that while they *do* pretend and claim to re-establish the Rite of Perfection, calling the Rite in which they work by that name, because they will not acknowledge the Constitutions of 1786, and the superadded degrees, they still have thirty-three degrees, and claim to be 33s and Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, and have a Supreme Council, a body wholly unknown, as the 33d degree is unknown, to the Rite of Perfection!

"The *true* reason, that underlies the one assigned, is, as appears by the publications of the parties, the jealousy and rivalry of race and blood.

"They point to the *English* names of the officers of the Grand Lodge, assert that the object in annulling the former Supreme Council and submitting to Charleston, was to *Americanize* the Rite; and say that it has now fallen into the hands of those who are *politically* hostile to men of foreign birth.

"If all this were even true, the course which these brethren have taken is directly calculated and intended still further to estrange from one another masons who speak different tongues; by making parties and factions in the bosom of Masonry—parties based on differences of race—parties built up on differences in politics. Would it not have been far wiser and better in our brethren, if we were actuated by such unmasonic and ungenerous motives, to have come among us, fraternized with us, and by their superior kindness and courtesy, to have shamed us out of our prejudices and narrow exclusiveness?

"Is it not a lamentable thing that such jealousies and prejudices should prevail at all; and still more that they should be sedulously cultivated and industriously fostered?

"Nor do I believe that there *are* any such prejudices or purposes on the part of those who chance, by the accident of birth, to speak the English language. We entertain various political opinions. But shame upon that mason, unworthy of the name, who mingles with those opinions, whatever they are, the least leaven of unkindness towards his brother of another blood. I cannot speak for all; but I am sure I speak for most masons, of whatever political faith, when I say with entire sincerity, that our opinions have not the slightest influence upon our masonic or social relations. In them we know no difference of race or blood, of creeds, political or religious. The brother who has knelt at the same altar with me, is as much and as truly my brother, though his eyes first opened to the light in France, or Spain or Italy, as if

they had first seen the same stars that shone upon my cradle! as if we had climbed the same green hills when children, learned to speak the same tongue, and heard the rains beating overhead upon the same old roof. Why should he not be? Even those whose theoretical opinions would exclude each other from *Heaven*, can meet as brethren in our lodges—do meet there, thank God! and learn to know and love each other better; and shall a mere *political* opinion, honestly entertained, general and without personal application, nor based on personal grounds, free of all bitterness, and expressed in terms to which no just man can rightfully take exception,—shall this estrange me from my brother, and disenable me to do in his behalf all that the ties of our ancient Brotherhood require? There is *one* language that we both speak—the *universal* language of Masonry.

"I pass from that, to speak of American masons in general. If our brethren imagine that those to whom they apply that distinctive name, desire to exclude them from sharing the Government of the Order, to rule it for their own interests, or according to their own prejudices, I can safely assert, so far as the masons of the Scottish Rite are concerned, that they do us the most cruel injustice. On the contrary, it is our most earnest desire to see a hearty and frank union of all the masons of that Rite, in which all distinctions of language, race and blood shall be as if they had no existence. Our ambition aims at nothing higher, and could have no object more noble, than to effect that union. Our hands are ever open and ready to clasp theirs. We are content, for the sake of peace and unity, and because we think it right, and a solemn duty which we owe to Masonry and masonic law, to leave the symbolic degrees to the Grand Lodge, and acknowledge the Supreme Council at Charleston as our Superior, accepting for ourselves a subordinate position. We know that in this great country the Scottish Rite can only succeed by being at peace with the York Rite; that out of Louisiana, our recruits must come almost wholly from the members of that Rite; who will not, by uniting with us, be any the less devoted to what they regard as the parent of all the Rites, and that to which they owe their first and their perpetual allegiance. Even in Louisiana it is so, as far as the American masons are concerned. We do not wish to shake that allegiance. We could not do it if we would. We would not attempt it, because to do so would be to build up against ourselves barriers at the portals of every State but this; and even here, to confine our proselytes to those only who speak a language other than English.

"Is it the duty of a Scottish mason to take a step that would infallibly confine the Rite to a single State, and to but one portion of the population even of that? No! It is our duty to *propagate* the Rite. Those who have in their possession that which will confer a vast benefit on mankind, have resting on them the sacred duty to *communicate* it to mankind. To *refuse* to do so, to *incapacitate* ourselves to do so, is almost, if not quite, to commit a crime. The wise man, and especially the philanthropist, yields to circumstances, and concedes something to prejudices. And even the apostles of the Christian faith found it necessary to relax something of their Jewish strictness in favor of the Greeks and Romans, to whom they went to preach the gospel. If they had not done so, its influences would have remained confined within the narrow limits of Judea and the Hebrew Colonies, instead of flowing over to bless and civilize the world.

"My brethren of the Scottish Rite, if the Supreme Council at Charleston insists upon retaining its jurisdiction over us, let it do so. I am content. I think it would be wiser and more for the interest of the Rite, for it to divide its jurisdiction; but I am willing to wait, if that cannot now be peaceably effected.

"My brethren of the York Rite, it is for you to concede something to those who prefer another Rite. They are masons like yourselves; and if it be true, as you think, that the Rite which they prefer is not as good as yours, that is but their misfortune. You profess the most ample toleration. Let it

begin, like Charity, at home. If they *prefer* their own Rite, it is the best—for them. Hold out to them the hand of fellowship, and let the incense from their altars send its perfumes to Heaven mingled and blended with that of yours. If you have prejudices, yield them. The Apostles set you the example; and one ought to do much for the general welfare of Masonry.

"Let the Grand Lodge do what is right, and then demand what is right in turn. To yield nothing is almost always unjust; and often, when not unjust, a blunder. If the Grand Lodge offers to the lodges that deny its jurisdiction, charters authorizing them to work in whatever Rite they prefer; and enacts that upon their failure to accept them within a reasonable time, they shall stand suspended and annulled, and their members be deemed in law expelled from Masonry, she will so have tempered forbearance with justice, that we shall be at a loss to decide whether she does herself more honor by her clemency and equity, or by her dignified firmness in asserting her rights; and it will be no flattery to say that she has worthily performed her whole duty; and that she rules and is Supreme by the highest and best of titles,—the gratitude and affection of the feeblest as well as the strongest of those by whose election and consent she governs. But to deserve that eulogium, she must do what is right and just, simply because it *is* right and just, unaffected by any consideration of what clamor, ignorance and narrow-mindedness may raise elsewhere; she must follow the old Masonic maxim: '*Do what thou oughtest to do; let come what may.*'"

MASSACHUSETTS.

The report from Massachusetts Grand Lodge came to hand at too late a day to receive all the consideration it deserves. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. John T. Heard, is a document of unusual interest, showing an energy and devotion on the part of that officer rarely excelled. He says:

"Since I assumed the duties of this office, twelve months ago, I have visited all of the eighty-eight chartered lodges situate within the bounds of this State, and also one (Eureka) of the four now existing therein by my authority as your Grand Master. The other three of this latter class have been established so recently, that my visits to them can be advantageously deferred to a later time. The opportunity thus afforded to me of knowing the condition and wants of the lodges, will not, it is hoped, be without benefit in the administration of affairs. By it, I have been enabled to make the personal acquaintance of some of the officers and members of every lodge; to notice every lodge-room and its decorations; the mode of work to some extent; and to become acquainted with the views and spirit by which our brethren are actuated. The knowledge of the location of each lodge in respect to the population surrounding it, and consequently of the field it possesses from which it may gather new members, will not be without advantage in determining whether any ill-success that may attend it, is attributable to internal or external causes. These visits have enabled me personally to address some members of every lodge on subjects of local interest and of concern to the universal brotherhood. In the pursuance of this undertaking I have traveled twenty-one hundred and four miles—by railroad fifteen hundred and twenty-two miles, by horse conveyance five hundred and five miles, and by steamboat seventy-seven miles;—and have addressed in the aggregate about twenty-five hundred members of the Order. Memoranda of these visits are deposited in the office of the Recording Grand Secretary. By all the lodges I have been received with the respect due to my office, while to many of them, as well as to many brethren, individually, am I personally indebted for kind attentions and generous hospitality."

Under the head of Qualifications of Candidates and Objects of Freemasonry, he says :

"As the welfare and permanency of our institution depend upon the good character of its members, I cannot refrain from the expression of a fear that sufficient discrimination is not always exercised in respect to candidates. It has not escaped my observation that there is too great laxity by the committees of inquiry in their investigations, and that the duty reposed in them is often looked upon by them rather as a matter of form than as the most responsible which we are called upon to perform; and therefore it sometimes occurs, in contravention of our rules, that a candidate is 'balloted for, into whose moral character a strict inquiry has not been made.' The utmost vigilance should be exerted in the inquiry; which should extend, not alone over a few months or years of his life, but from his youth up. And that should not be deemed a sufficient investigation which elicits nothing unfavorable to his reputation merely; it should not cease until the most satisfactory evidences are obtained that he is affirmatively and positively a moral man. But the moral qualification of an applicant for the privileges of Freemasonry is not the only one which he must possess; for, as it is one of our objects 'to cultivate the social virtues,' it is necessary that he should be companionable, and readily disposed to mix in friendly and fraternal intercourse with our members."

An interesting occasion in Massachusetts was the inauguration of the statue in honor of General Joseph Warren, erected on Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June.

A large body of the fraternity assembled there and had an interesting occasion, of which some notice may be found in the notice of the District of Columbia. A brief fraternal correspondence between the Grand Master of Massachusetts and the Grand Master of England, is published with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Interesting reports are given by the District D. G. Masters and the Grand Lecturer; but we look in vain for the report on Foreign Correspondence, as we have too often done before. *Non Inventus Est.*

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Master of Minnesota opens his annual address by a brief historical sketch of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters and congratulates his Grand Lodge on entering on its fourth annual session with eight chartered lodges and eleven U. D., and still others applying for authority to work. He gives a glowing description of the rapid flow of immigration and building up of cities and villages, and the increasing demand for masonic light and cement. Measures are in train to erect at St. Paul, a building for masonic uses, 100 ft. by 80, three stories high beside the basement; the third story to be devoted to the use of the masonic bodies of the city and State that is to be. For the erection of this 600 shares of \$50 each are already subscribed, and a building association incorporated. The Grand Lodge has already a fund of about \$1,000, which the Grand Master recommends investing in the proposed building. The Grand Master states that offers are already received for rents of

such portions of the building as are designed to be leased, amounting to \$9,500 per year. The address is a thoroughly business-like document, and has some excellent practical hints on the duty of Investigating Committees—Advancement of Candidates—Keeping of Records. The report on correspondence is well prepared, covering 25 pages, noticing the proceedings of 22 Grand Lodges in a fraternal spirit. In reply to the suggestion by the Committee on Correspondence of California, that there must be some 'powerful' speakers in the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to hold them in session for five days when they had but five lodges to legislate for, the committee say: "The Grand Body prolongs its sittings not for Buncombe, nor press of business, nor outside effect, but for the pure love of the thing, for the purpose of spending a few days of our winter season—when business ceases its pressure, and festivity and social enjoyment are the general order, in fraternal intercourse, dividing our time between those two holy places, the lodge room and the family fireside of a brother."

The proceedings for 1858 are marked by the ability of the officers and energy of the movements of the craftsmen in that jurisdiction. Several subjects are discussed with marked ability by the Grand Master. The notice of the proposition to form a General Grand Lodge is as follows:

"Our Grand Lodge has placed itself on the record favoring the principle, by the adoption of a resolution in 1856, disapproving the then proposed Confederation, but approving of a general superintending body to which appeals could be made, &c. This notice is occasioned from having recently received a circular from the M. W. G. L. of Maine, over which that venerable Father in Masonry, Gov. R. P. Dunlap, presides.

"That Grand Lodge proposes that a Convention be held in the city of Chicago, in September, 1859, at the time the G. G. E. of K. T. and the G. G. C. of R. A. M. hold their triennial sessions. Delegates to those bodies could be delegates to the Convention, and no expense be incurred by the G. L. I am of opinion that a body having a kind of general superintendence over the craft in the United States would be eminently beneficial, particularly if no officers with high sounding titles were created, and if they had no revenue.

"I recommend the subject to your consideration."

The notice of Maine is very fraternal and respectful, also recognizing our circular in behalf of a General Grand Lodge, closing with the following paragraph:

"Bro. Robert P. Dunlap was elected Grand Master, and Bro. Ira Berry was re-elected Grand Secretary. Eight Grand Chaplains were appointed. Let us pray—that grace may the more abound among them."

MARYLAND.

From Maryland we have three reports, for May, 1856, November, 1856, and May, 1857. The report on correspondence for May, 1856, is chiefly confined to the consideration of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, deciding

adversely to its independence, "until other facts shall be developed." In the report for 1857, the committee adopt the report of the Massachusetts committee in substance, and decline a recognition of the Canada Grand Lodge. The Grand Master's address is brief, and limited to a few subjects. Speaking of the qualifications of candidates, he says: "Many a brother will respond affirmatively to the declaration that there is painful evidence that the *moral* qualifications are too often disregarded by those whose high and responsible privilege it is to open the door of admission to our mysteries." * * * * *

"Some lodges once prosperous, have dwindled into weakness, and even insignificance, while others have literally died a lingering and disgraceful death, by the introduction of this element of decay. Far better is it to stand still, or to decrease in numbers, than to swell our ranks with men of vicious, or even doubtful character.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi sends us a report of more than 400 pages. The report of the R. W. Grand Secretary Daniel, as committee on correspondence, occupies only about ten pages, a large part of which is devoted to what he says is "a question of vital and paramount importance," which is being discussed, "not only in Grand Lodges, but in the masonic periodicals of the day." He says: "With our solemn vows and obligations resting freshly upon us, we are urged to the consideration of the relation which the first and and greatest LIGHT has to our Order. It is the *very soul* of it; and it has been happily remarked by a gifted brother, in shining on our altars, it seems to symbolize the Shekinah, which filled the Temple of Solomon with inexpressible glory. Is not the Holy Bible called our greatest Light? Why so? It is an inspired volume—the work of that God in whom we put our trust."

* * * * *

"We do not wish to be misinterpreted in our views upon this subject. The great design of Masonry is, to bring its disciples to a clear knowledge of its mysteries,—to the light, which is Truth. A mason may receive the word, and comprehend it not, for we are told that light shone in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. Many persons who have taken the first degree have never advanced to the second,—and many persons who have taken the second have never been raised, or stood on the center of light. So there are very many, we fear, among us, in full fellowship, and in possession of our rites and ceremonies, whose minds have never perceived the true secrecies of the ritual, or been raised to a spiritual conception of those vast doctrines and principles which give durability, honor and glory, to Masonry.

"We wish to institute no new masonic tests. All we want is, to preserve those we have. Let the old landmarks stand. Remove not a stone from its appointed place in the building. Let the Holy Bible remain, as a light, on our altars, and a symbol on our Charts, and there will be always some who shall know that the Word is very nigh unto them; who will look upon that Book teeming with all that is wonderful in the plans of the Godhead, and all that is marvellous in the mercies of heaven. We have the *Bible*. Put, then, nothing

new into our ritual. The mason of hope, faith and charity has enough to enlighten his faculties, that he may discover the glorious truths which are there *already*. Difficulties there are, and things profoundly mysterious, and we must *all* pass the gates of death, in order to usher into a brighter scene, or survey a broader field of intelligence. Beneath the living arch of eternity, curiously and wonderfully wrought, the ineffable glory of God shall be revealed."

The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Giles M. Hillyer, is a rich and genial document, in which he gives a glowing picture of the condition and progress of Freemasonry in our country and throughout the world. He declines a re-election, and claims a place among the working members of the Grand Lodge. He speaks of a valuable work of art, and a desirable contribution to the masonic convenience of the State. It is a State Map, prepared by the R. W. Grand Secretary Daniel, with the location of each lodge in the State distinctly indicated. To this is added a collection of valuable masonic statistics. Among the interesting events of the occasion, was the presentation of a valuable service of silver plate to R. W. William P. Mellen, as a token of personal friendship, and an expression of their approbation of his past masonic services in the Grand Lodge for twenty-seven years, of which he had been for twenty-one years Grand Secretary. The speech of the M. W. Grand Master in presenting the gift, and the reply of Bro. Mellen in accepting it, are beautiful specimens of masonic charity and fraternity. The table of statistics is carefully prepared, showing a membership of over 7,000, with an addition of between 800 and 900 for the year.

MISSOURI.

M. W. Grand Master Hon. Benj. Sharp, of Missouri, reports eleven dispensations for new lodges during the year. He recommends a dissolution of the connection between the Grand Lodge and the Masonic College. He is fully satisfied that the Subordinate Lodges will not bear to be taxed farther for its support. Last year a voluntary tax of \$1 for each member was recommended, but only one lodge was known to have responded. The expenses of the College for the year had been \$5,200, while there were but eight beneficiaries of the Grand Lodge to be educated at the College. An able report from the President of the College, shows conclusively by the past acts of the Grand Lodge, that it cannot honorably dissolve its connection with the College, and gives an encouraging account of its condition as an educational Institution. Since 1849, the Grand Lodge has paid from \$3,400 to \$5,800 to sustain the College. A page of the report is devoted to the memory of Bro. Alexander Patterson, late President of the Masonic College, who died May 23, 1857, at the age of 57 years. Subsequent reports in relation to the affairs of the College show that it is a source of embarrassment to the Grand Lodge, from which

we will cherish the hope that they will find a relief that shall be honorable to the fraternity and that shall not damage the interest of education in that enterprising State. The committee of correspondence review the reports of most of the Grand Lodges, noticing the action of each as they deem important for the instruction of the brethren. In a fraternal notice of Maine they compliment our report as "a string of Pearls." Of our charity fund they say, "They have a regularly invested Charity Fund yielding about \$500 a year, which they distribute in charity. How many widows and orphans are yearly made glad by the distribution we are not permitted to say, because charity vaunteth not itself; but we know that our brethren in the far East are making a true masonic use of their surplus funds when they are found aiding and assisting the widows and orphans; and when their labor shall be presented to the Grand Overseer, we think it will bear much better inspection than it would if invested in piles of brick and mortar."

One hundred fifty-nine lodges return 5,810 members—761 initiated—699 passed—660 raised in the year.

MICHIGAN.

The M. W. Grand Master, Levi Cook, thus congratulates the Grand Lodge:

"Your State has been blessed with a bountiful season, with an abundant harvest, filling your barns, your storehouses and your granaries to overflowing, richly rewarding the husbandman for all his toils and labors, bountifully supplying ourselves, our families and our friends against all temporal want, for all of which we are bound to acknowledge that tribute of praise to the Supreme Architect above, from whom all these blessings flow, and in whom we all profess to believe.

"I congratulate you, my brethren, upon the prosperous and flourishing condition of our Order throughout this entire jurisdiction at the present time.

"I have granted during the past year fourteen dispensations for forming new lodges."

He gives a brief notice of the movements of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, her declaration of her Independence of the Grand Lodge of England, the ineffectual efforts for union between this body and the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the formation of a new or second Grand Lodge of Canada. He thinks another effort for union will be made, resulting in such a consummation before another year.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence have a report of 15 pages, noticing briefly several Grand Lodges, and embracing many particulars in relation to Canadian affairs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At the annual communication in June, 1857, the M. W. Grand Master, Alfred Greeley, reported a healthful progress of masonic work and principles

He recommends an alteration in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, by which the lodges shall all require \$20 for the three degrees, and shall pay to the Grand Lodge \$2 for each initiate. The Grand Lodge assisted in laying the corner stone of an Institute for juvenile and female offenders, at Manchester, on the 4th of July. The Grand Master reports the decease of William Boardman, Charles F. Gove, Timothy Kendrick, past Grand Officers, and Henry Hubbard, P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge. Addresses were made before the Grand Lodge by P. M. G. W. Chase, and R. W. Robert Morris. The address of Bro. Chase, of the Masonic Journal, is published with the proceedings, in which he deals with the dangers that threaten the institution. Among these are the rapid increase of numbers, *quality* of the materials, and hasty and defective instruction. He gives a hasty view of the origin of the lectures explanatory of the degrees, and urges fidelity and thoroughness in all masonic work. The report on correspondence occupies more than 50 pages, and is largely extracted from the proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, embracing much valuable information. Copious extracts are published on what are called cases of emergency, on which the committee offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the desire of any person to be made a mason because he wishes to travel is no reason for considering it a case of emergency, and is not a sufficient reason for granting a dispensation to confer degrees out of the usual course."

This resolution was adopted. They also adopt the following:

"*Resolved*, That as affiliation is the duty of every mason, lodges under this jurisdiction are recommended to be very cautious in their intercourse with every mason who cannot give evidence that he is a member of some regularly constituted lodge."

NEW JERSEY.

The proceedings from New Jersey are for January, 1857, but contain the reports on correspondence for 1855 and 1856, both prepared with care and courtesy by Bro. Jos. S. Hough. That for 1855 contains the proceedings of the Convention for framing the articles of confederation, which articles seem now among past unfinished business, having no vital energies remaining. Both reports are fraternal in their bearing, and pay handsome compliment to the Grand Lodge of Maine. The report for 1856 copies and approves the action in New York in relation to Canadian affairs. The subordinate lodges report a membership of 1882, of which 320 were new members, with a revenue to the Grand Lodge of \$1,126.25.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of New York presents a very large array of lodges, with a large and rapidly increasing membership. Thirty new lodges were chartered, and dispensations issued for twenty-five more during the year. The address of the M. W. Grand Master Lewis is an able and fraternal document, breathing the true masonic spirit, and embracing several subjects of deep interest.

He recommends a review of the previous action of the Grand Lodge in relation to Canadian affairs, on the ground that full information may not have been before them at the time of such action.

A series of resolutions was introduced by R. W. J. W. Simons, assuming that such action "was not based on any historical precedent, but was rather made in deference to the supposed wish of the Grand Lodge of England, by no means an infallible body," &c. The two closing resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada, of which Wm. Mercer Wilson is Grand Master, having been founded in accordance with all masonic precedent from the foundation of the English Grand Lodge by the four original lodges in London to this time, is justly entitled to all the rights and privileges of a legal Grand Lodge of Freemasons."

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby extends to the Grand Lodge of Canada the right hand of fellowship, with our most cordial wishes for their future prosperity."

These resolutions were laid on the table, and a resolution finally adopted, that "This Grand Lodge find nothing in the situation of affairs in Canada requiring a change, at present, of the position taken on this subject the last year."

The effort for union of all masons in New York is not yet successful. Several separate reports and resolutions on the subject were presented, and partially discussed, none of which were satisfactory.

A basis of Union was agreed upon and signed interchangeably by committees of the two bodies, the venerable Salem Town being the chairman on the part of the legitimate Grand Lodge. These articles were reported to the Grand Officers during the recess, and by them made known to the lodges. In opposition to this basis, a report was presented at the Grand Lodge, dissenting from several propositions. R. W. Salem Town presented a separate report, which was entirely at variance with some of the provisions of the articles of agreement.

Worshipful John Reed presented a resolution that "a basis of Union on the principle of the restoration of Past Masters as members of this Grand Lodge is incompatible with the sentiments of this Grand Lodge."

W. P. P. Murphy offered the following as a substitute, and it was finally adopted :

" *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Condition of Masonry receive and consider any propositions or suggestions that may be presented to them, with a view to the restoration of harmony among all who claim the masonic name in this State, and that they be authorized in their discretion to report the same to the Grand Lodge. Said committee may report at the present or at the next annual communication."

It is greatly to be desired, on all accounts, that entire union may be consummated in New York on a just and equitable basis, and we cannot doubt the wisdom of that body will yet devise and carry out the requisite measures. Such a result would give joy throughout the masonic world.

An able report was submitted and adopted, in favor of a life insurance company in connection with the Grand Lodge, and a large committee was raised, embracing some of the most distinguished masons of the State.

Another subject of interest embraced in the New York report, is the first annual statement of the Masonic Board of Relief of New York and Brooklyn. This movement is in the same direction with the Louisiana Relief Lodge, referred to in the notice of that State. Twenty-eight lodges have already united in this movement, contributing the first year the sum of \$808 97. One hundred and fifty-five donations have been made to fifty-five persons. It is urged that if all the lodges in the two cities should come into the arrangement, the most happy results would follow; whereas now, applications for aid may oscillate between the Board of Relief and the non-contributing lodges. This evil would be avoided if all lodges acted through the board, and all applications be made to this board and pass its careful scrutiny.

The subject of allusions to Christianity in the work and devotional services in the lodges, has been discussed, and an able minority report by Bro. Finlay M. King seems to occupy the right ground, coinciding as it does with the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Maine. Parts of this report we would gladly copy would our limits allow. The efforts to secure the masonic history of New York has called forth several propositions from R. W. Bro. Salem Town, who had declined the appointment of compiler of such a history by reason of age. In a letter to the Grand Master he makes the following suggestions :

I will suppose you recommend, that the Grand Lodge, by a resolution, should constitute the *first three officers* of each subordinate lodge a standing committee, till the next June communication, charged with the following duties :

1. That it shall be their duty to overhaul, and thoroughly examine, *all existing records and documents* of their several lodges; collect and transcribe everything *properly* historical, such as when, where, by whom, and under what circumstances said lodge was organized, and what in general has been its subsequent history.

2. They shall avail themselves of opportunities for personal conversation with the *oldest mason* in their vicinity, and record such reminiscences from them as would in any way add to, or reflect light on, the general history of the Order.

3. That they shall collect and record *relevant* traditional incidents, and well authenticated masonic agencies, in relieving distress, and rescuing from danger, or even the saving of life.

4. That they shall give a brief sketch of the effects of the Morgan excitement on their lodge, and in their neighborhood. All of which being agreed to :

5. The Grand Master shall, in such way as he thinks proper, ask a *voluntary pledge* of each and all said committees, that they will *faithfully* and *promptly* collect, transcribe and deposit in the office of the Grand Secretary, on or before the June communication of 1858, *all* such historical matter relating to their several lodges individually, as above enumerated, or cause the same to be done under their supervision.

This plan is one which your committee have for some time felt ought to be adopted in the Grand Lodge of Maine, as we have urged this subject repeatedly upon this body.

New York has adopted a resolution excluding the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and her subordinates from masonic fellowship till that body shall recognize the New York Grand Lodge. More than 60 pages are occupied with an elaborate report by Bro. Finlay M. King, who has won a high reputation in this department of labor, and has done much to secure the high position occupied by the Grand Lodge of New York. Though we have sometimes decidedly differed from his positions, and criticised them freely, it does not in the least disturb the fraternal feeling and courtesy uniformly manifested for the Grand Lodge of Maine, of which he speaks in terms of respect and honor. The sum of one hundred and fifty dollars is profitably expended by the Grand Lodge of New York in payment for the labor of preparing such a yearly report. We must, however, caution him not to ascribe our advocacy of the right of the Grand Lodge of Canada to a cordial recognition, to any "slight diversion which our republican sympathies and large benevolence have induced us to make."

The claim of the Grand Lodge of Canada to a cordial recognition by the Grand Lodges of the world, we believe rests on the ground of *right*, and on precedents and principles as well established as those on which any Grand Lodge in our country reposes. There were other reasons of expediency, belonging exclusively to ourselves, for delaying such recognition for the last two years.

An address was delivered before the Grand Lodge of New York, on the character and life of the late Dr. Kane, a copy of which was sought for publication.

NEBRASKA.

Another Grand Lodge is already added to the sisterhood of these bodies that enrich our annual correspondence. Three chartered lodges—Nebraska Lodge, No. 184, of Bellevue; Giddings Lodge, No. 156, of Nebraska City; and Capital Lodge, No. 101, of Omaha City, by their representatives, met in the last named place on the 23d of September, 1857, in accordance with previous notice, and proceeded to organize the Nebraska Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Convention organized by the choice of Brother David Lindley, of Giddings Lodge, as President, Brother George Armstrong, of Capital Lodge, Secretary. A committee of three was raised, who reported in favor of organizing, and the proper course of procedure. Their report was adopted, a lodge of Master Masons opened; a committee of credentials reported the three lodges duly chartered and fully represented in the convention. An election then followed, resulting in the choice of

R. C. Jordan, Omaha City, Grand Master;
L. L. Bowen, Bellevue, Deputy Grand Master;
David Lindley, Nebraska City, Senior Grand Warden;
L. B. Kinney, Bellevue, Junior Grand Warden;
William Anderson, Nebraska, Grand Treasurer;
George Armstrong, Omaha City, Grand Secretary;

and the same were installed by Most Excellent Brother J. A. Buck, of Illinois. The appointed officers were then selected by the Grand Master, and also installed by Bro. Buck. The Grand Lodge of Nebraska was then declared duly organized, and its officers installed in due form. A committee was raised on Constitution and By-Laws, who subsequently reported a code, which was adopted and published with the proceedings. Believing this Grand Lodge will cordially share the views of the committee, we have appended resolutions for her recognition as a Grand Lodge.

OHIO.

Ohio has a masonic fraternity sustaining a fair relation to the giant energies of that noble State, and her proceedings from year to year indicate continued prosperity. The Grand Master, Benjamin F. Smith, decidedly objects to the term "regalia" as applied to the "clothing," which he regards the appropriate term for masons to use, leaving the term "regalia" to Odd Fellowship, to which he says it of right belongs. He earnestly urges an increase of dues to the Grand Lodge from the subordinates, and increased fees by the subordinate lodges for conferring degrees. A resolution was submitted raising the fee from \$15 to \$25, which was amended by substituting \$20. Brother Horace

M. Stokes was elected M. W. Grand Master, and J. D. Caldwell R. W. Grand Secretary. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence present a report of 50 pages, reviewing proceedings of most of the Grand Lodges with signal fairness, candor and ability.

In relation to the Bible as a rule of faith, he thus alludes to the report from California :

"The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented by Grand Secretary, Brother Abell, *ex officio* its chairman, is a document of only 62 closely printed pages, and reviews the transactions of thirty-one American Grand Lodges, besides several foreign masonic bodies.

"The Grand Secretary is 'pleased' that Brother Sayre, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, agrees with him in condemning what he semi-seriously styles the 'new test' introduced by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, *the necessity of believing in the Divine authority of the Bible*, as a qualification of Masonry. Our Brother Abell evidently labors under the impression, that no new ammunition from his own magazine of words is needed to extirpate this heretical dogma of ours, inasmuch as he contents himself with quoting, from his last year's report, what he then fulminated against it, and falls back gracefully, as on a *corps de reserve*, upon Brother Sayre's park of artillery, and patiently awaits the result of his fusillade. We can assure our worthy and able brother, that the Grand Lodge of Ohio has felt, as yet, no change of sentiment on this subject, nor is it aware that a single outwork of the position it has assumed is at all weakened by the vigorous assaults of its anti-biblical opponents."

The committee suppose that the practice of publishing reports on correspondence and addresses of Grand Masters originated with Ohio. They say :

"The policy of constituting a Standing Committee, to bring to the attention of the Grand Lodge matters of interest to the craft generally, which may transpire in other masonic jurisdictions, is, we believe, of no very remote origin; as is also that of looking to the Grand Master for an annual statement of his official acts in the recess of the Grand Lodge, and his views of measures designed for the welfare of the Fraternity. These have now come to constitute *prominent features* in the transactions of the Grand Lodges throughout the country. And to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, your committee believe, belongs the credit of having inaugurated both these customs, now so generally adopted, and found so beneficial in their results. Of this fact we cannot now be positive, but submit the foundation of our claim and invite comparison. At the annual communication, January, A. L. 5828, M. W. Thos. Corwin, Grand Master, presiding, Bro. Thos. R. Ross submitted the following resolution, which was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That all letters and communications upon the subject of Masonry, received from individual and foreign Grand Lodges, by the Grand Secretary, during the last year, be referred to a committee of seven."

"And Bros. Ross, Smith, Noyce, Jewett, Larwill, Bell and Orr, constituted that committee.

"At the annual communication, October, A. L. 5839, the M. W. Gr. Master, Bro. Reese, submitted a communication in writing, detailing his official acts, and offering suggestions on matters of interest to the craft. This was repeated at the next grand communication, and thenceforward it was made the incumbent duty of the Grand Master so to do—which duty has been invariably performed. If either of these customs had previously obtained in other jurisdictions, your committee are not aware of the fact."

Whether that Grand Lodge was the first to inaugurate the system or not, we are glad to recognize her as liberally contributing to enrich this department of masonic literature and intelligence.

OREGON.

The proceedings from the Grand Lodge of Oregon are for June, 1857. Twelve lodges were represented.

The following extract gives the views of the Grand Master, A. M. Belt, on one important subject :

" Intemperance must always be the bane of any institution in which it gains a foothold, and especially must it bring dishonor upon such institutions when any of its members are allowed with impunity to engage openly and avowedly in the work of making drunkards, and scattering ruin abroad among peaceful and happy families, and to set at defiance, in the pursuit of their dishonorable business, the moral sense of all good men. I would therefore recommend that such action be taken by this Grand Lodge as shall make imperative on the subordinate lodges to prevent any of their members from engaging in the dishonorable employment of selling intoxicating drinks."

A gold Jewel was presented by M. W. P. G. Master Ainsworth, to R. W. D. Grand Master Stark, in view of his faithful services as Grand Secretary from the organization in 1851 to 1856. The address and response are pleasant features of the proceedings.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence present a tasteful and well considered report of nine or ten pages, noticing such proceedings as had come to hand. This new Grand Lodge has already an educational fund of \$2,673. The recommendation of the Grand Master in relation to intoxicating liquors, was reported upon by a committee, who recommend stringent action by the Grand Lodge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge reports disbursements from its Charity Fund—

On 89 applications from widows of deceased masons,	\$1,421
On 5 applications from daughters of deceased masons,	85
On 2 applications from mothers of deceased masons,	35
	<hr/> \$1,541

These disbursements were to a considerable extent to the widows of masons who were members in other States, in England and Ireland. This fund, it further appears, is created by contribution from only a part of the lodges connected with the Grand Lodge.

M. W. G. M. Peter Williamson says: "The year which has just closed

may truly be said to be one of peace and quietness. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony or impede the labors within our Temple. The benign spirit of Freemasonry seems to have presided over our conduct, and influenced our actions—the voice of discord and confusion has not been heard within our borders—from almost every portion of our extended jurisdiction, has come up the cheering intelligence, that our labors have been blessed and our lodges prosperous."

The Grand Master has devoted considerable time to visiting lodges in different parts of the State and thus speaks of the result :

"The more experience I gain, by intercourse with the brethren at a distance, the more I am convinced of its importance. The bringing as it were of the Grand Lodge more immediately into communication and fellowship with the subordinates remote from her locality, if for no other purpose than the cultivation of those feelings of kindness and mutual good understanding, which should always exist between the parent body and her offspring, would alone repay the labor and time which it necessarily required; but when to this is added the preservation of the landmarks, customs and usages of the Order, the uniformity which should always prevail in the work, as recognized and practiced by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the advantages resulting from the discharge of this duty cannot be overestimated."

One thousand dollars are appropriated to the Grand Master for the labors of the ensuing year. The Committee of Finance report, as the probable receipts the ensuing year, \$35,000. Expenses, \$16,496; leaving a surplus of \$18,505, to go towards a reduction of debt and interest, created by loans and amounting to \$151,000, for the erection of the new Hall, the whole cost of which was \$183,323.

The Stephen Girard Fund has distributed to 57 poor and respectable brothers from the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania,\$1,435

To 21 bailing from foreign jurisdictions, 410

\$1,845

A brief report on correspondence is published, acknowledging the receipt of proceedings from 18 Grand Lodges. We will hope this may be the earnest of future reciprocity on the part of this body with the Grand Lodges of the country. They speak of the proceedings from four of these Grand Lodges as being merely circulars containing only lists of officers. Doubtless the small number of official reports received by Pennsylvania is owing to the impression to which we referred last year in our Grand Chapter report, that Pennsylvania occupied a somewhat isolated position in her masonic course. New York had used strong language to that effect: "The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as a body, is insular, exclusive and peculiar. In different respects its exterior boundaries encircle a system of Masonry that is unknown in practice to any other jurisdiction in the United States. It knows not—or if it knows it studies not, the wants, wishes, or opinions of its sister Grand Lodges in this country."

Pennsylvania resents such language, and manifests some severity in her retort. It is to be regretted that two jurisdictions so extensive and able as those of New York and Pennsylvania should be in a position of exclusion, and exhibit a want of true masonic reciprocity. In a later part of the report, the committee acknowledge additional communications from some sixteen Grand Lodges, and regret that circumstances beyond their control prevent reviewing them. They indulge the hope of soon presenting a more extended report in relation to them. In which hope the sister Grand Lodges will cordially sympathize, and indulge the hope that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania may contribute her full share to the masonic correspondence and literature of the country.

RHODE ISLAND.

The proceedings from Rhode Island record a special meeting on occasion of funeral services of a venerated brother, M. W. Seth Peck, of Warren, who died August 20, 1856, at the age of 86; when an address was delivered by M. W. George M. Randall, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, formerly of Warren. A tribute was paid to his worth, his devotion to the Order, and his service as a christian in the church, of which he was a member for nearly sixty years.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master gave an interesting sketch of the early history of the Grand Lodge, organized 1791, by two lodges, St. John's Lodge in Providence, and St. John's Lodge in Newport. Each lodge chose by itself one-half the Grand Officers. The first meeting of the Grand Lodge was held June 27, 1791. Thanks were tendered to the Rev. Mr. Smith for his entertaining and suitable discourse, and he was invited to dine with the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge adopted its present Constitution in 1848. Some 20 lodges were formed prior to 1856. At the first and several subsequent communications, it was the custom of the Grand Lodge to take up a collection for the poor of the town at the annual meeting. The annual communication was one of unusual interest, being on the festival of St. John, and the 100th anniversary of St. John's Lodge in the city of Providence. The proceedings of that festival are published in a pamphlet of 116 pages, including the Address of M. W. George M. Randall, a poem by Bro. Charles C. Van Zandt, speeches and sentiments called forth on the occasion, letters in response to invitations sent to various Grand Lodges, &c., &c. The services must have been of great interest, and the sketch given is a very readable one. The festivities were shared by distinguished brothers from several of the States.

The following ode, by one who was once honored as a masonic brother here in Maine was a fitting conclusion to the services at the Hall.

O D E .

BY BROTHER JOHN H. SHEPHERD, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

All hail the sainted jubilee !
 A hundred years have flown
 Since on Rhode Island's verdant shores
 The light in darkness shone.
 The brethren, they were few and rare,
 They were a little band,
 A Lodge in a lone wilderness,
 Far from their Fatherland.

Then all this boundless Continent
 Was mountain, lake and tree,
 Save where the star of Empire rose
 On dwellings of the free.
 Now arrowy Steamers shoot along ;
 Now cities charm the view,
 Where once the Indian pitch'd his tent
 Or paddled his canoe.

Alas ! when memory calls her roll
 Our hearts within us burn,
 To think of those who once were here,
 Who will no more return !
 And yet there's glory in the thought !
 That in our Archives old
 A WARREN, FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON,
 Were on that page enroll'd.

The Light which on our altar shone
 A hundred years ago,
 Now spreads a *starry canopy*
 Where two vast oceans flow.
 From Maine to mighty Oregon,
 Then raise our banners high,
 For WISDOM, STRENGTH and BEAUTY form
 The immortal mystic tie.

TEXAS.

The annual address of the Grand Master of Texas, M. W. F. B. Sexton, occupies more than thirty pages, and is very able and discriminating, touching upon numerous topics of importance to the Order. We give the following as specimens of the tone and spirit of the address :

Formerly, to become a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Order of Free Masons" was regarded as an honor, extremely rare, conferred only upon those who were distinguished for their proficiency in knowledge and practice of virtue, and whose integrity was "pure as the icicles upon Dian's temple." Now, so popular has Masonry become, that we are sometimes forced to meet

in the lodge room those with whom we would scorn association on the sidewalk.

My brethren, "these things ought not to be so." And though the subject has been frequently brought to your notice, I hope you will pardon me for again urging it upon your attention and asking for it your careful consideration. Masonry is not a mere bundle of mysterious formularies and time-worn legends, gotten up in fantastic style, to lure the unwary or amuse the imagination of men for a moment, and then to be thrown aside, as the playthings of children, when more serious matters demand attention. Masonry is not embodied in gilded trappings or gaudy decorations. No; if it were either of these, then, in truth, our time, our means and our thoughts were devoted to little purpose. Masonry is a society whose liberal principles are founded on the immutable laws of truth and justice, and whose "grand object is to promote the happiness of the human race." "It is a science of morality veiled in allegory and explained by symbols." It is based upon the belief of a few elementary doctrines and the practice of a few social and moral virtues, in which all good men can agree. Then, surely, it is designed to affect the life and conduct, to rectify the hearts and regulate the actions of men. It is intended to assist good men in the performance of all that is right; to protect them against the assaults of the vicious and unprincipled, and to establish a standard in the practice of the social virtues, of intelligence and moral excellence, which shall be worthy of emulation, "our enemies themselves being judges." As masons, then, we should

"—Live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best;
And he whose heart beats quickest lives the longest."

* * * * *

Shrinking from the discharge of duty in this respect is all that can ever retard the real prosperity of the craft. Persecutions, combinations, priestcraft, religious fanaticism and bigotry, the proscription of governments and parties, the counter influence of great names and world-wide reputations, can never jar a pillar in our temple. Let us be consistent with our high professions. Let us evince a determination to keep no company with the wicked or profane. Let us reject every stone from our building which cannot be brought into form and shape by our "spiritual, moral and masonic" working tools. Let the daily walk and conversation of every mason prove that he is inspired with a love of knowledge and virtue; that he is "one to whom the burthened heart may pour out its sorrows—to whom distress may prefer its suit—whose hand is guided by justice and his heart expanded by benevolence." The progress of our Order will then be vigorous and uninterrupted. No opposition can stem its onward tide. Its career of usefulness will expand on every side. The light irradiating from its Great Lights will shine into every region, how dark soever and benighted it may be, where there is ignorance to be dispelled or human sorrow to be alleviated. Hand in hand with Christianity, it will visit "earth's remotest nation." With the whole earth for its base, the columns of our glorious temple shall rise higher and higher, until the cap-stone shall finally be laid in the presence of the Supreme Grand Master of assemblies, and amid the millions of our thankful votaries and beneficiaries "shouting grace, grace unto it."

The report on correspondence, by Brother William Stedman, is an able and carefully written document of 55 pages, and is worthy of a Grand Lodge which has already won an enviable reputation by its devotion to the great work of our Order in a new and rapidly rising State. The position of Texas Grand

Lodge on all moral questions is worthy of imitation. The report before us takes high ground on the recognition of the bible as the great light, and sustains Ohio and other States in the position that one who discards or disparages the bible is unworthy to be a mason. Brother Stedman was raised from the post of Grand Treasurer to that of M. W. Grand Master. An interesting address by the Grand Orator, J. B. Likens, Esq., is published with the proceedings, in which he analyzes and enforces the great lessons taught in Masonry. The revenue of the Grand Lodge was \$7,505.20.

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Master of Tennessee, M. W. Thos. McCulloch, in his annual address, stated that he had granted nine dispensations for new lodges; 199 lodges were represented at the opening. Two pages are occupied with names of "the fraternal dead" in the several lodges of the State. Bro. C. A. Fuller presents a rich report on correspondence, covering 54 pages, liberally quoting from the several reports matters of general interest. In correcting a mistake by the California committee, he states the following information, which other jurisdictions will be glad to learn.

The brethren in California, as well as elsewhere, will no doubt be glad to learn, that though entirely deprived of sight, our venerable Bro. Tannehill still feels a deep interest in the cause to which he has liberally bestowed so large a portion of his life, and his declining years are solaced with the kindly sympathies of the craft.

The following passage from the introduction to the report, is a fine specimen of the masonic spirit of the Committee on Correspondence:

Proceedings of nearly all the Grand Lodges in the United States have been received by the Grand Secretary, embracing a voluminous mass of matter, of exceeding interest to the Fraternity, showing, in many instances, deep research and profound thought in the investigation of the purer principles of the Order, hidden from the careless observer who seeks only for the dazzling ore lying scattered upon the surface, forgetting that these glittering specimens are only indications of far richer treasures awaiting the toil of the careful thinker—the industrious student of masonic literature—who fails not to receive a rich and lasting reward for all his labors. In attempting to give an analysis of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges, your Grand Secretary feels his inability to do full and ample justice to the great amount of labor bestowed in the preparation of the matter before him, and although deeply interesting to all, yet he would be trespassing too far upon the time of the Grand Lodge, and the limits prescribed, to give more than a bare synopsis of the proceedings as they come up before him, snatching a beautiful and instructive thought here and there for the information and pleasure of the Fraternity in our own jurisdiction. In commenting upon the acts of other Grand Bodies, the writer (as expressed in former reports from his pen) does not consider it any part of his duty to criticise their proceedings in a captious or fault-finding style, but to examine them in a spirit of fraternal courtesy, giving an encouraging word to all efforts to elevate the standard of pure morals, and when called upon to express disapprobation, to do so kindly and with due regard to the feelings of others.

The Tennessee report, like that of Texas, takes a firm stand on the side of the Bible, and in favor of rejecting those who discard its divine authority.

VERMONT.

We have proceedings from Vermont for 1857 and 1858. The address of M. W. Philip C. Tucker for 1857 is largely occupied with a discussion of the question connected with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and is a production of a master mind, in the form of an unanswerable argument in defence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, of which we have before spoken.

There are some interesting reminiscences of Brother Anthony J. Haswell, brother of the late Grand Master N. B. Haswell. Bro. Haswell died in his 77th year on the 10th of December, 1856. The following letter shows his position and spirit when the anti-masonic fury was sweeping in Vermont:

BENNINGTON, July 28th, 1831.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

I would not in any way accede to the proposition to resign our charter, or in the least bow or bend to anti-Masonry, for I have yet faith to believe that Masonry has seen harder times during the dark ages and under the reign of despots, than it now feels or will hereafter feel. I know that we have "perils without and perils *within*," and from "false brethren"; but I do believe we are fully able to overcome them. We have not had to stand, as did Nehemiah and his adherents, with the sword in one hand and the working tool in the other; or one-half *watch and fight* while the rest labored; and until this be the case I shall not relinquish or renounce Masonry. I may have trouble in the Church upon that account, (but as yet I stand unmolested.) I have determined *what ground to take, and shall be excommunicated* before I renounce; for I do believe that as soon as the lodge is properly purged of those who had never ought to have been made masons, that it will rise in more than its former beauty, and the day will come when it will be esteemed an honor to be a mason.

The Lawrence motto I believe applicable—"Don't give up the Ship."

Your affectionate brother,

In fraternal bonds,

ANTHONY J. HASWELL.

An able report on correspondence covers 42 pages. The committee pay a high compliment to the Grand Lodge of Maine and to our report on correspondence. They say: "The fraternity appear to be in a prosperous and happy condition in Maine. They have a charity fund of nearly \$6,000, and a committee to take charge of the same. About \$500, during the past year, have been appropriated for the relief of the poor brethren, their widows and orphans."

"The whole proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine exhibit the marks of good men and true, well skilled in the Royal Art, and faithful to their trust."

We quote thus far because we most cheerfully accord these sentiments to

our brethren in Vermont, who seem to deserve the prosperity which has crowned their efforts since the revival of the Order in that State. In the address of the Grand Master for 1858, we find the following:

From all quarters I am advised of the general prosperity of the Order within our jurisdiction; that there has been a more than general interest in the subject of Freemasonry the past year; that many wise and good men have desired to investigate its moral claims upon the world, and that a larger number of applicants than usual have sought admission to its altars. In such a state of things I need hardly repeat to you what I have so often said,—that in proportion as our members increase so also do our obligations and duties. Greater punctuality in attendance at the regular communications of our lodges and greater attention to learn everything belonging to our lectures and ritual, are highly necessary; that every officer and member may be able to stand in his appropriate place in the lodge and be qualified to perform every duty, from the humblest to the highest. Every brother will recognize the wide difference between working well and ill, both as to its own beauty and its effect upon the initiate. In the one case, you have a beautiful moral temple, gratifying to your own vision and attractive to your newly admitted brother; in the other, a temple of broken arches, displaced architraves and prostrate columns; a temple where the stones are not properly hewn, squared and numbered, and in which the candidate will discern only the materials of the building and not the perfect and finished edifice. It is so perfectly easy, with but a small exercise of industry, always to possess the one and avoid the other, that no lodge can be held blameless while it is devoid of the wisdom, the strength and the beauty which combine, sustain and adorn our great moral institution.

The history of the action of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West is fully given by Grand Master Tucker, and the present seems a proper occasion to place the facts on record, which we condense accordingly. We find that on the 21st of May, 1856, the said Provincial Grand Lodge was in session, R. W. Thomas G. Rideout, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. An article from *The London Freemason's Magazine* was read, indicating the intention of Bro. Portal, a member of the Grand Lodge of England, to submit a motion granting certain concessions to Canadian masons. Upon this announcement the Provincial Grand Lodge approved the principle contained in this motion, suggesting at the same time an alteration in some details. The Provincial Grand Lodge met again in October, 1856, when R. W. Thomas D. Harrington read a letter he had written to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in reply to one from that officer. In view of facts thus communicated, a resolution was adopted,

"That this Provincial Grand Lodge has been deeply pained that the Grand Master of England should have received, in such a manner, the Constitutional conduct which this Provincial Grand Lodge has pursued throughout their difficulties and grievances; and their pain is rendered more intense that he should in any such manner have blamed for unconstitutional conduct, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who has, by the direction of the Provincial Grand Master, conducted the entire business of the Province, and whose zeal for Masonry, and efforts to maintain it in unsullied purity have gained for him the deepest respect of all true masons of Canada."

"Resolved, That this Provincial Grand Lodge desires to express, in the

strongest terms, their disapproval of the unjust and uncourteous treatment which they have experienced at the hands of the M. W. Grand Master of England."

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the M. W. Grand Master " (of England) " has refused to allow the Grand Lodge of England to be recognized in his person, that the Provincial Grand Lodge do now present a petition to the Grand Lodge of England, in the place of the one forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master."

At a "Special Communication" January 18, 1857. A memorial to the Grand Lodge was adopted and forwarded, to be presented through the proper channel, and to be enforced by Bros. R. H. Townsend and Rev. G. R. Portal. It was then

"*Resolved*, That the Provincial Grand Secretary be directed to forward to the Provincial Grand Master of Montreal and William Henry, and of Quebec and Three Rivers, copies of the memorial as adopted, and requesting the co-operation of their respective Grand Lodges in carrying out the prayer of the memorial, and uniting in the foundation of a Grand Lodge of Canada."

On the 13th June, 1857, another half yearly meeting was held, when the Deputy Grand Master said:

"I regret to inform you that, as yet, the Grand Lodge of England has not granted the prayer of the memorial adopted by you, nor does it seem probable, from the tenor of the correspondence, which the Grand Secretary will now lay before you, that you will discover any reason for hoping that the privileges sought by this Provincial Grand Lodge will be conceded to it."

The correspondence was read by the Grand Secretary, and after the passage of a general resolution condemnatory of the course of the Grand Lodge of England in the matter, the following additional resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That with unfeigned grief, this Provincial Grand Lodge, in fidelity to the Order within this Province, is constrained to declare that separate organization is necessary for the efficiency and stability of Free Masonry in Canada."

"*Resolved*, That on the confirmation of the foregoing resolution (at the next ensuing meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge), this Grand Lodge shall declare itself an Independent Grand Lodge, all warrants from the Grand Lodge of England being returned thereto."

At the above three meetings we have no notice of the number of lodges represented, and it is proper to state that the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Allen N. McNab, was not present at either. September 9, 1857, a special meeting was held, Sir A. N. McNab was present, and 39 lodges said to be represented, when the P. G. Master said:

"The Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, having now declared its independence, I, as the representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, now direct and require that any Master or delegate holding any warrant of a lodge from the Grand Lodge of England, do now return the same to me, in accordance with the suggestion of the Grand Master of England, contained in his address to the Grand Lodge on the 4th of March last." "Whereupon," says the record, "the Warrants of the following lodges were handed to the R. W., the Provincial Grand Master, by the Masters or delegates of their respective lodges."

The number of warrants thus issued was thirty-eight.

The Grand Lodge then "*Resolved unanimously*,—that in true, loyal and constitutional succession to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West, a Grand Lodge of Canada be now formed, constituted and proclaimed, under the title of THE ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA."

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the late representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, our esteemed and distinguished Brother, SIR ALLEN N. MAC NAB, OF DUNDURN, BARONET, be now elected Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada."

The Grand Master was then requested to name a committee to prepare a farewell address to the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge adjourned till the next day, when to the R. W. Thomas D. Harrington, P. G. Master for Quebec and Three Rivers, was accorded the rank of P. G. Master in the Grand Lodge, and he proceeded to install the Grand Master elect, and Sir Allen N. McNabb, of Dundurn, Baronet, was proclaimed and saluted as Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada. The resolution was then adopted to issue warrants, free of charge, to lodges which had returned their charters, to which dispensations are now granted. The next day the Grand Master came in, after the Grand Lodge was opened by the Deputy, and delivered dispensations to the lodges that had surrendered their charters, said dispensations to remain in force till regular warrants should be granted. The committee to address the Grand Lodge of England reported as follows :

"TO THE ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND. THE MEMORIAL OF THE ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,—fraternally sheweth :

"THAT YOUR MEMORIALISTS desire that their first address, on assuming the title by which their body is now designated, should be one of affectionate and respectful memorial to that time-honored body, from which it is their fond distinction to hail, and towards whom their feelings of devotion have never wavered amid the trying circumstances which have led to the assumption of that title.

"THAT YOUR MEMORIALISTS feel a deep pride that the change has been, in every essential, one of the *title*—not one of the *spirit*—that the 'ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA' is but the maturity of the Provincial Grand Lodge; that to uphold English Masonry in its integrity, in this British Province, has been the main object in seeking and establishing their present organization;—that the Most Worshipful SIR ALLEN N. MAC NAB, Baronet, the distinguished choice of the Grand Master of England, as Provincial Grand Master, is their unanimously chosen Grand Master, and is himself the bearer of this their memorial, that the regulations and Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England continue their unbroken law.

"THAT YOUR MEMORIALISTS appeal with feelings alike of firmness and respect to the constitutional course they have adopted in returning the ancient Warrants under which their lodges were instituted.

"THAT YOUR MEMORIALISTS nevertheless desire not to conceal, that these Warrants, which they warmly term the sacred charters of their lodges, have passed out of their hands with feelings of the deepest emotion, and on their restoration, as hereinafter prayed for, their eyes are fondly set.

"THAT YOUR MEMORIALISTS warmly entertain the hope that their new organization may be regarded, as in truth it is, THE CREATION OF A STERN NECESSITY;—that the 'ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA' may be cheered by a recognition from the Grand Lodge of England, dignified and dignifying, and that full masonic union may be closely cemented and maintained.

"YOUR MEMORIALISTS approach, therefore, the prayer of this their memorial:

"That recognition, as a Grand Lodge, may be the reward of their loyalty; which change, necessary to the highest interests of Masonry, but otherwise well nigh imperceptible, in no degree impairs.

"That to produce the closest intercourse, representatives from England and to England may be appointed, and take their seats as such in the Grand Lodge of England and in this—the 'ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.'

"That our *time honored* warrants may be returned, to form the proud title page of our provincial history."

We have given the address in full, and the history of proceedings condensed from the address of Grand Master Tucker, giving all important facts in the history of this movement. It surely presents an anomaly in the history of Grand Lodges. We find this Grand Body, in common with similar bodies in Canada, for a series of years in vain seeking concessions from the Grand Lodge of England, till forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and till the craft in Canada was essentially crippled in all masonic interests. At length 41 lodges from the subordinates of this and the other Provincial Grand Lodges, unite in regular masonic order and form the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada, in November, 1855.

This Provincial Grand Lodge then came forward to denounce the new Grand Lodge and cut off all connected with it from masonic fellowship. In less than two years this same body, having received fresh insults from the Grand Lodge of England, denounce and condemn her course, and declare their independence. But in what manner? They first give up their charters, on demand of the R. W. P. G. Master, in obedience to the dictate of the Grand Master of England. Thirty-eight of the thirty-nine lodges did this, and afterwards "*Resolved unanimously*, that in true, loyal, constitutional succession to the P. G. Lodge of Canada West, a Grand Lodge of Canada be now formed, constituted and proclaimed, under the title of the ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF CANADA"; and then they proceed to install "*the late representative of the M. W. the Grand Master of England*" as the Grand Master of Canada. And then they go on to petition through him for a restoration of their *surrendered warrants*, and do so in terms utterly unworthy of free and independent men and masons. They plead "That recognition, as a Grand Lodge, may be the reward of their loyalty; which change necessary to the highest interests of Masonry, but otherwise well nigh imperceptible, in no degree impairs." * *

"That our *time honored* warrants may be returned, to form the proud title page of our provincial history!!" It is on this, they tell us on the preceding page, "their eyes are fondly set."

We do not care to give expression to the feelings of mortification we feel in the position of these brethren of the late Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada West. It seems to us a position of servility, utterly unbecoming, and to which the term "*Loyalty*" is but a painful mockery.

And how could they hope to be recognized as a Grand Lodge, coming into existence as they do, and at the same time repudiating the authority of England; then surrendering charters on her demand; then petitioning the restoration of those charters, as the consummation "on which their eyes are fondly set"?

What was their position when forming this Grand Lodge? They had already surrendered their charters. In other words, their charters had been demanded in the name of the Grand Lodge that granted them, and they had obeyed the demand. They were no longer lodges. They were but a mass meeting of unaffiliated masons—members of no lodge, and having no masonic authority under which they could act. It was as if a mass meeting of unaffiliated masons should assemble in Massachusetts or New York, and unanimously proclaim themselves the Ancient Grand Lodge of Massachusetts or New York. There was already one Grand Lodge in Canada, well and truly organized, with a most successful progress for nearly two years, and which had most fraternally stretched out the hand of sympathy in reward for excommunication pronounced upon them by this same Provincial Grand Lodge. Whatever course England may adopt in the premises, their present position is humiliating and anomalous. How the P. G. Master for Quebec and Three Rivers, raised thus to the dignity of a Past Grand Master to this new body, created by resolution from a mass meeting of unaffiliated masons,—how he shall answer for his share in these proceedings to his superiors, is not for us to conjecture or counsel. We leave our brothers of the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada to pursue their fraternal endeavors to aid their brethren of the late Provincial Grand Lodge out of the awkward position into which they have unadvisedly fallen, and here express the hope that their wisdom and counsel will be effectual in securing such a union as all good masons shall approve and admire.

A feeling tribute is paid by Grand Master Tucker to the memory of Bro. Joshua Doane, recently deceased, who was a worthy mason for more than 50 years, and a member of the Congregational Church for more than 25 years. He died at an advanced age, having been born 1785.

A committee to devise measures for increasing the revenue of the Grand Lodge report in favor of raising the fee to the Grand Lodge from \$1 to \$2.

Vermont has adopted the measure introduced by the Grand Lodge of New York in exchanging representatives, and has already representatives at New York, Canada and Louisiana. The report on correspondence for 1858 is able and interesting, but not so full in its details as the year previous, covering but

about 17 pages. We have from Vermont also a copy of Constitution and By-Laws adopted 1852.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Master of Virginia, M. W. John S. Caldwell, congratulates the Grand Lodge on the prosperous condition of his jurisdiction. He has granted fifteen dispensations for new lodges. He acknowledges the receipt of the circular of the Grand Lodge of Maine in relation to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and refers the subject to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. He also urges the need of a Masonic Temple for Virginia. Which subject was referred to a special committee. The revenue of the Grand Lodge was more than \$1,500.

The Committee on Masonic Temple reported in favor of an act of incorporation and to raise a fund of not less than \$25,000. A committee also reported in favor of diverting the beneficiary fund for a time to the erection of a temple. Resolutions were adopted in favor of co-operating for the purchase of Mt. Vernon.

A report of the Committee on Jurisprudence discusses with ability several topics of importance to the craft. The report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers is very commendatory of those brothers who have discharged official duties. In relation to the subject of a National Grand Lodge, we find no allusion by the Committee on Correspondence. In a report on the Grand Master's address there is a paragraph devoted to it, as follows: "The subject of a General Grand Lodge of the U. S. * * * has never met with favor from this Grand Lodge. We see very little good that might arise; but we fear very great evil. Thirty families may live in happiness and peace, managing their domestic concerns in their own way, and responsible to God alone, who almost certainly would live in discord and confusion, if they had annually to conform the management to the varying dictation of restless and uncongenial minds. Besides, we think it unmasonic for a Grand Lodge to be held in any way amenable to a higher fraternal Power.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge disapproves of a General Grand Lodge of the U. S."

We do not discover any action on the resolution, but have supposed the action of Virginia would be adverse to the proposal, as she has always stood opposed to the General Grand Chapter. But it is somewhat singular that the committee could not give better and more substantial reasons for such a resolution. Their language seems to ignore utterly the appropriate end and aim of a General Grand Lodge. The illustration of the thirty families indicates this. While "managing their domestic concerns in their own way," may not

these families be profited by occasional social intercourse? May it not be well for them occasionally to meet and exchange fraternal words and acts? Would they not enjoy an occasional meeting, where matters of the highest interest to them and their children should be freely discussed, and where the attentive ear might listen to the instructive tongue? Could not they spend a day thus once in three years, without the "troublesome dictation of uncongenial minds"? If it is unmasonic for "a Grand Lodge to be held in any way amenable to a higher fraternal power," would it be unmasonic to cultivate the fraternal spirit by a recognition of the common tie and the exalted principles, inculcated in our Order, and an occasional greeting of brethren who learn to dwell together in Unity? On the principle of the Virginia committee, why not discard the Grand Lodges? Why should the 30 or the 150 lodges of Virginia "hold allegiance to a higher fraternal power than their own families"? Is it not unmasonic? Is it any less so than would be the connection with a General Grand Lodge, framed, not to "dictate" in the spirit of despotism, but to counsel in the spirit of fraternity? Such reasoning, we repeat seems to lose sight utterly of all the reasons which for years have been chiefly urged for the union of our Grand Lodges in a fraternal organization.

The report on correspondence is in a fraternal spirit. Speaking of the reports on correspondence and the various opinions in relation to them, he says:

Some appear to allow themselves to be carried away by argument, until acrimony takes the place of brotherly kindness. A few, we might say, not a few, seem to us to trench upon what is "not proper to be written." And finally, there are some who in a quiet and temperate manner review the proceedings of the various jurisdictions with whom they are in correspondence, pointing out what they consider worthy of notice, calmly arguing against what they conceive to be wrong, and adding strength to what they believe to be in accordance with the true principles of Masonry.

Your committee believe the last mentioned are productive of the best effects, inasmuch as they not only inform the subordinate lodges of what is going on in other jurisdictions, but, by observations upon mooted points, they may be the means of further consideration, until the happy effect of uniform customs may be established.

In relation to masonic literature, the reviewer writes somewhat caustically:

We would say a word or two upon what is called Masonic Literature, and allude more particularly to the newspapers, which seem to be increasing to an alarming extent. We affirm, without danger of contradiction, that we know of scarcely any that are not doing more harm than good to the Institution. They print what never ought to be written—each, in this respect, endeavoring to out-do his neighbor; they vaunt the good deeds of the Fraternity, totally forgetting that one hand of a true mason never knows what is done by the other. They discuss knotty points of law, which only require common sense, guided by brotherly love, to adjudicate upon; and, finally, the primary object with 99 out of 100 is individual emolument. Evil must result from this—good, never.

Fifty years since, a Chart was, indeed, a Chart; a Floor-Cloth was a Floor-Cloth, and nothing more. What is it now? Let Text-books and Trestle

boards and Manuals, *et hoc genus omne*, answer ! Who can say what they will be fifty years hence ?

The report is from Bro. F. W. Rosier.

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Master of Wisconsin had granted eight dispensations for new lodges. He thus speaks of the condition of the Order and the progress of the State :

" While as citizens of our common country, we rejoice in its general prosperity, and especially in the rapid progress of our noble young State, we are equally gratified as masons, to be assured that the dissemination of the principles of our beloved Order keeps equal pace with the spread of civilization and the cultivation of the liberal arts and sciences. We see new towns and cities constantly springing into existence, in regions which, but a few years since, were peopled only by the aborigines. That places untrodden by civilized man until recently, have now become flourishing settlements, busy with the active operations of the artificer and the husbandman. Yet with all this civilization and improvement, the diffusion of the light of Masonry keeps equal pace. But few villages or towns of importance can be found within our State without its masonic lodge."

He speaks discouragingly of the effort to secure uniformity in work by the labors of District Deputies, and recommends the services of Grand Lecturers duly instructed and sustained. Receipts of Grand Lodge were \$3,160.90. We regret to find no report on Foreign Correspondence from this vigorous Grand Lodge.

We have thus closed our review of the proceedings before us, deeply impressed with the magnitude of the work in progress in our country by the thousands of masonic lodges now in active operation. The evidence of great progress, and almost hazardous prosperity of the Order, seems justly to awaken salutary fears, as is seen in the addresses and reports, which freely deal in cautions and exhortations to watchfulness and fidelity. It is clearly a dictate of wisdom now to enlarge our views of the mission of Freemasonry, and to examine well the foundations on which its future prosperity is to repose. Extended as is this report, we cannot close it without reverting to a few topics which we deem of paramount interest.

In relation to the proposed correspondence with the permanent commission established in Paris by the Universal Masonic Congress and the propositions put forth by that Congress, the committee will ask leave to present a separate report.

MASONIC HISTORY.

We would again call attention to the important subject of Masonic History, so frequently referred to in former reports, both of our own and Sister Grand

Lodges. Much of this History is yet unwritten, and exists only in the memory of Brothers and Fathers, who will ere long be enrolled with the members of the *silent* lodge—or rather called to another sphere of life and labors, when the treasures which can now enrich the living will have passed beyond our reach. The limited revenue of this Grand Lodge for a few years, has discouraged effort which might involve expense, and thus far delayed a work that must greatly suffer by delay. Your committee believe that an important beginning can be made, without expense to this body, by which the most important and difficult part of the work can be accomplished, and the materials for a history of great value be fairly placed within the reach of this body. They offer a resolution to this effect.

GENERAL GRAND LODGE.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, at the last meeting, were instructed to address a circular to the Grand Lodges of the country, urging the formation of a General Grand Lodge in 1859. The committee accordingly sent out a circular, which seems to have received a fraternal response from most of those Grand Lodges whose communication occurred after the circular was received by them. Most of these bodies, however, held their annual meetings at too early a day, so that their response cannot be given at this meeting. The committee believe that the subject is one of vital importance, and ask leave to embrace that subject in the special report on International Correspondence, and the Universal Masonic Congress.

THE GREAT LIGHT IN MASONRY.

Two years ago, your committee presented to this body a somewhat extended report in defence of the *whole Bible* as the Great Light in Masonry, and in opposition to the efforts of those who would banish from the lodge room all allusions to christianity in the devotions, symbols and instructions of craft masonry. This body adopted a resolution in accordance with the conclusions reached by the committee. That resolution was adopted; but owing to the length of the report, and the limited resources of the Grand Lodge, the discussion of that subject was not published. Discussions upon that subject, in various jurisdictions, indicate a deep and growing interest in this vital question, clearly showing that our discussion was not premature, and that its publication may yet be desirable. Some Grand Lodges have taken the high ground, that candidates for initiation shall declare a belief in the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures. This ground has been objected to in several quarters, but the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Texas, and some others, have earnestly and ably defended this action.

Your committee have not been disposed to advocate the requiring of such a declaration of belief before admission, or thus guarding the lodge room; preferring to leave that question, as others relative to the fitness of candidates, to the investigating committees and the decisions of the ballot box. They do, however, desire to record their conviction, that a candidate trained in a Christian country, who discards the Holy Bible as the Great Light in Masonry, or who is known to treat that light as if it were darkness, and to speak reproachfully of its teachings, thereby exhibits evidence of unfitness for membership, and justifies the use of the black ballot in his rejection.

It is to be hoped, that the discussions of this subject will all be in the spirit of courtesy and charity inculcated at our Altars, hallowed by this Great Light. These discussions are of the deepest interest, as indicating on all hands a high regard for the Ancient Landmarks, and at the same time a healthful progress in the moral sense and the spiritual aspiration which is pervading the masonic Institution. The truths and motives of that Great Light are appealing with increasing force to the heart of the masonic world; and like the light of day, as the genial Spring advances, are germinating vital forces, which give promise of a fruitful harvest. It is an idle dream, if for any reason we suppose it possible to cramp the spirit of devotion, or stifle the instructive tongue, by banishing all allusions to Christianity, in our symbols, ceremonies and instructions. We might as well expect to banish Steam from the motive powers of the nations, and Lightning from channels of human intercourse. They are among the established facts, and the existing and acknowledged wants of our age and our race; and we cannot roll back the wheels of time and progress, to the shades of departed generations.

But the true issue is to be secured, not by mere discussions—by edicts and resolutions—but by a practical recognition by all masons, in their life and conversation, in their relations with each other and the world around them, of the Wisdom, Strength and Beauty of that Volume, which comes to us with words of cheer and encouragement, when first we behold masonic light. Let all who acknowledge its authority, and bow before its open pages on our Altar, illustrate its teachings and its spirit—we shall need little of argument to hold it forever in its place, as a great Light shining in a dark world.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL,	} Committee.
F. BRADFORD,	
MOSES DODGE,	

On motion,

Voted, That the Report be accepted, and published with the proceedings of this communication, under the supervision of the Committee on Publication.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to consider the Resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada were respectively adopted, as follows :

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine, receive with emotions of the deepest interest the communication from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, with the fraternal salutations of that August Body organized on the 10th of November, A. L. 5855, by the spontaneous action of forty-one subordinate lodges hitherto distributed under distinct and separate jurisdictions.

2. *Resolved*, That the reasons set forth by our Canadian brethren appear to us a full vindication and defence of the important action which terminates the jurisdiction of Foreign Grand Lodges in this noble Province, and that the successive steps taken by them in severing the bonds of allegiance which so long held them under separate foreign jurisdictions, and uniting themselves in one independent Grand Lodge, must in our deliberate judgment command the approbation of all true hearted Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternal recognition and cordial fellowship of all Grand Lodges of such throughout the world.

3. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most cordially grasp the "right hand of brotherhood" extended to us by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, "in the name of our divine art," heartily respond to their claim for a "reciprocation of fraternal regard."

4. *Resolved*, That with this "right hand of brotherhood," and with warm hearts, we welcome the Grand Lodge of Canada to the great masonic family—the sisterhood of Grand Lodges on this continent; and as cordially introduce her to the constellation of Grand Lodges in other lands, in correspondence with us, whose advancing light is destined to encircle the earth and, as we trust, to illumine and bless the human family and hasten the brotherhood of nations.

5. *Resolved*, That the delay, occasioned by local causes, in the adoption of the above resolutions, has afforded ample evidence of the capacity for independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the masonic skill fidelity and fraternity embodied in her organization; and affords a rational ground of belief that nothing will be wanting on their part which can be reasonably done to unite the whole Fraternity of Canada in one Grand Lodge.

The Resolutions relative to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska were then taken up, and adopted, to wit :

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine receives with sincere pleasure the proceedings of the convention in the new Territory of Nebraska, which resulted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Nebraska is cordially welcomed to the circle of Grand Lodges, and the fraternal correspondence it is our pleasure to cultivate with all good and true masons. May her prosperity equal her largest aspirations.

The Resolution in regard to Masonic History was considered, and, on motion, adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master request the W. Master, Wardens and Secretary of each subordinate lodge, as a historical committee, to secure the important facts in the history of their lodge, and deposit the same with the Grand Secretary with the least practicable delay, as their voluntary contribution to a full and complete history of Freemasonry in Maine; and that the Grand Secretary be requested, with the aid of the Grand Master, to furnish to the lodges a series of questions, or topics, to aid said committee in gathering and arranging the desired materials, and report the result of this effort at our next annual communication.

The special report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, relative to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and the action of the Universal Masonic Congress, was presented by Bro. Pearl, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave to submit their special report on subjects assigned to them at the last annual communication, by the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be instructed to open a correspondence with the Commission established at Paris by the Universal Masonic Congress, soliciting, in exchange for the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, such Proceedings of the Grand Masonic Bodies without the jurisdiction of the United States, as it may be in the power of said commission to furnish.

2. *Resolved*, That this committee be instructed to report, at the next annual communication, on the several propositions submitted by the Universal Masonic Congress at Paris, with the results of their correspondence with that commission; and to recommend such action as they deem expedient for this Grand Lodge, in relation to the said Congress and its several propositions.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be instructed to address a circular to the Grand Lodges of the country, urging the formation of a General Grand Lodge at the time and place of meeting of the Gen-

eral Grand Chapter and General Grand Encampment, in September, 1859; and that this circular be prepared and sent out in connection with the proceedings of this communication.

In obedience to these instructions, the committee, before their separation, agreed upon the following Circular, which was printed, and sent to all the Grand Lodges of the country, by our Grand Secretary:

CIRCULAR.

By vote of the Grand Lodge of Maine, it is made the duty of the undersigned to address the Grand Lodges of this country on the subject embraced in the following resolution.

[See Resolution 3, above.]

The committee have therefore no apology to offer for re-opening a question which they are aware has by some of the Grand Lodges been regarded as settled and laid securely in its final rest.

The Grand Lodge of Maine has never so regarded it, but has steadily acted under the conviction that it was a subject which could not be so disposed of—that there are wants and necessities in the very design and structure of our organization—in the mutual relations of our several Grand Lodges—in the condition and progress of our Republic in its relations to the other portions of this continent, and the nations of the other, which are pouring their annual tribes of population upon our shore to find a home and country sheltered by our national flag—necessities that could not long slumber, however securely we may in our wisdom lay them at rest.

This view is well expressed in the address to the Grand Lodges of the country by the convention that formed the basis of a National Confederation in January, 1855:

"Since the formation and adoption of a National Constitution, the great want of Freemasonry, as it has existed in the United States, has been a closer bond of union between the different Grand Lodges. The condition of the Masonic Institution in this country, is, to some extent, an anomalous one—very different from what it is in other countries, and under other forms of government. We have our respective Grand Lodges, exercising jurisdiction co-extensive with the territorial limits of the State; nevertheless, there is still need of some national arrangement, by which these Grand Bodies shall be united in bonds of economy, as well as fraternity. As members of the same great political family, it is true that we cherish towards each other closer ties and warmer attachments, than to other and foreign branches of the Masonic Brotherhood; but then these exist only in our sensibilities and feelings—not in the reality of a practical system."

* * * * *

"It is not intended to be inferred from these remarks, that there ought to be a Supreme Grand Lodge, analogous, so far as it can be made, to our general Government; for Masonry, whilst it ought to assimilate to the political institutions of a people, cannot be expected to reflect their exact image. We do infer from them, however, the necessity of some plan—call it a Na-

tional Confederation, or by any other name, which will make that Union a living, active, working reality—a Union of brothers—of closer bonds of fraternity, of feeling and action—a practical Union, that will make these bonds more efficient for good, and illustrate a unity of interest.

"It is the privilege of the American people to behold, daily, an increased intercourse between the citizens of the various States, in the way of business, travel, and the interchange of socialities. The manifold ways of intercommunication, now erected and in process and contemplation of erection, are uniting, by routes more or less direct, each part of the country to every other part, and constantly opening new channels of commerce and travel. By these means we are also brought into more frequent communication as masons. A National Masonic Confederation will have the tendency to make this now frequent and increasing communication more abundant in good and more effective in binding together the entire Order.

"We would not disparage the nearness of the universal Masonic Tie, or the strength of that cement which unites the whole Fraternity into a society of friends and brothers. Still, no one can deny the operation, in Masonry, of that principle which forms a part of our human nature, and which receives, as dearer to us, those who belong to our immediate family, than those more distantly connected—a brother, than a friend. We may go to the house of a hospitable neighbor or acquaintance, and feel all the ease and freedom of a welcome; but when we go to the house of a brother, we feel that it is next to home. Likewise it is in Masonry. Those who realize that their interests and destiny are common, are bound by cords which draw them most closely together, and feel a sympathy otherwise unfelt and unknown; a more ardent desire to promote each other's welfare. This feeling, too, is capable of expansion; and, by means of a national organization, instead of being confined to the limits of a State, would be bounded by the limits of the Union."

To the appeal of that convention Maine promptly responded, and heartily accepted the articles of confederation proposed, and spread the proceedings of that convention on her records. The motives that influenced her conduct then, prompt her course now; and the committee beg leave to repeat the views then spread upon her records, as appropriate to our present aim.

"We have thus spread before the Grand Lodge the proceedings of the Convention in maturing the proposed Confederation, and bespoken the approval of this body so far as to unite in giving the experiment a fair trial. It is our hope that this may be done heartily; much as we would have preferred the formation of a General Grand Lodge, had that measure been practicable. We need not hesitate because the Convention has failed to mature a plan which meets all the wants of Craft Masonry in this country. Even if convinced that it must fail of securing the objects specifically aimed at, we should still urge a fair experiment. It is something to gain so clear a recognition of the wants of the Order, as we discover in the address of the committee, in the very points where they attempt no present remedy.

"It has been manifest, in the agitation and discussions of the question relative to a General Grand Lodge, that the higher and better reasons for its formation have not been readily perceived. Many of the Grand Lodges have looked apparently to no other wants than those contemplated in this Confederation; and in these the opponents of the measure have feared to entrust either legislative or judicial authority, in any tribunal outside of our own Grand Lodges. The points to which attention has especially been drawn, are those of discipline and government—the trials and difficulties which have been the sore spots in their masonic experience. This limited view has led many to suppose that if it were possible to master these difficulties, arising in a single Grand Lodge, or between two or more, that then the mission of a Gen-

eral Grand Lodge would be superseded. On the contrary, your committee conceive that it is just at that point we are to look for the highest and best work of a General Grand Lodge to begin. The sooner all these difficulties are disposed of, the sooner we believe will dawn the day of deliverance from the fears and jealousies that still forbid the formation of such a body, and the more blessed will be its mission in our country, and throughout the world.

"The appropriate work of such a body, can be far better done in other directions than in dressing the wounds and plastering the sores that fester in unsightly exuberance where human passion and unhallowed tampering have usurped the place of masonic zeal and the Master's skill.

"If the proposed Confederation, then, can really do what it undertakes, it will remove the most serious hindrance to the formation and useful action of a General Grand Lodge. For this reason give it a fair trial. If it prove successful it will do good work and prepare the way for something far better. If it prove a failure in this respect, after fair trial, it should discourage no one from another, and what we have conceived to be a far more important endeavor; and we may rationally expect that those who have been most sanguine in this, will then be as magnanimous in favoring another experiment, as we trust all the Grand Lodges of the country will be in the trial of this.

"While then we cheerfully endorse for all practical purposes the action at the Convention, and give our hearty assent to the proposed measure, let us not feel that it must necessarily supersede, or long hold in abeyance, those higher and nobler interests which have inspired our past efforts on this question.

"We have desired a General Grand Lodge, as a means of drawing together noble minds—kindred spirits, from all parts of our country, to hold communion, and devote their consecrated energies to the great interests of our Order, and devising ways and means for pervading our whole Union with the principles which we profess. We have hoped to see these gatherings for noble ends, contributing to the removal of jealousies and sectional strifes, and cementing a stronger fellowship which should strengthen the bonds of our union, and hold with a firmer grasp our cherished institutions of Education, Government and Religion.

"We have desired more hearty fellowship among all who wear our emblems, that thus we might fulfill our appropriate mission more successfully in all other relations.

"We have supposed this to be the only practicable mode of arriving at ultimate uniformity, and consequent skill, in the work of the Order. We have not doubted that such a body, meeting triennially, would be greatly beneficial in securing the just relations and increased prosperity in the other departments of masonic labors. We have looked to this movement as opening a direct channel of communication with the masonic bodies of the world, which might be of real benefit both to us and to them. It is not easy, if possible, in our insulated Grand Lodges, to insure such intercourse with these foreign lodges as might be secured, and be of real utility, under the leadership of a General Grand Lodge.

"If in our civil relations, our commercial and industrial interests, and intercourse with foreign nations, can be better managed through a General Government, established by consent of all the States, so we conceived our masonic interests and intercourse, in like manner, could be far better managed; and by the same process all other interests we may have in common—all that we hope for, might be increased by a free intercourse and a firmer fellowship.

"For these and the like reasons, while we still cherish the hope that at no distant day they may be subjected to the test of experiment, the committee forbear even to attempt any criticism on the details of the Confederation.

* * * * *

"It will be remembered by all who have read our several reports in which

this question has been discussed, that one of the most potent reasons for devoting to it so much attention, has been its prospective bearing on the permanency, harmony and prosperity of our UNION. We have cherished the inwrought conviction that Freemasonry has here a glorious mission to fulfill; that its plastic power was to be zealously applied in "spreading the cement of brotherly love," soothing the hot passions excited by political, sectarian and sectional controversy—thus binding kindred spirits in all parts of our country in a brotherhood which should have no Mason and Dixon's line, and harbor no fears of a "closer union," or of a "violent disruption," as its necessary consequence. We have a living faith that such a thing is possible, and that a General Grand Lodge, with necessary provisions and limitations, "efficient for good and impotent for evil," is practicable; and is now the highest want of the Masonic Order in this country. Yet, as we have ever claimed, it must be the work of time. It will require patient and persistent effort; and all the forces of the age and the issues in our country, are favoring the progress of events within the Order, towards the right time, place and circumstances for such a consummation."

These views animate us still, and we believe "the right time, place and circumstances for such a consummation" are now fairly before us. It seems to us that the time and place proposed in the resolution are fit and proper, and that every aspect of the question urges the Grand Lodges of the country to make another experiment for this purpose.

There is now a general prevalence of peace, prosperity and fraternity throughout the entire jurisdiction, so that if all should unite in such an effort, there seem to be no jealousies or strong repulsion to prevent fraternal action. The firm establishment of the General Grand Chapter and the General Grand Encampment, after the severe ordeal through which for several years the former especially passed unscathed—the strong vote of that body at its last session, that "it derives all its powers by grant and delegation from the several Grand Chapters"—establishes a safe precedent which we doubt not is to govern all similar organizations, and thus banishes the spectres, "Centralization" and "assumption of arbitrary power" from the altars of Freemasonry in our country. The meeting of those bodies triennially will afford a very convenient opportunity for an *economical* representation of all the Grand Lodges of the country, and thus meet that perpetual question "to what purpose is this waste?" which comes down through several centuries from a *purse bearer* who would betray his Lord and Master and the dearest interests of Humanity "for thirty pieces of silver." The proposed National confederation, if consummated, it is manifest, cannot meet the wants to be met by this organization, and should no longer stand in the way. But it seems certain to your committee, that it does not, and cannot command the requisite number of lodges to give it existence. We may then reasonably hope that all who have invited us try that experiment will cheerfully join us in trying this.

Then we conceive an argument in favor of this movement may be drawn from the action of "THE FIRST UNIVERSAL MASONIC CONGRESS," and the establishment of a permanent commission for International Masonic corre-

spondence, with power to call future Congresses, and from the propositions put forth by that Congress to the Masonic Grand Bodies of the world. What view may be taken of the action of that Congress by other Grand Lodges, we as yet do not know. The Grand Lodge of Maine has heartily responded so far as to instruct the committee to open a correspondence with the permanent commission, soliciting such information as it may be possible for that body to furnish in exchange for our own proceedings. They have also instructed this committee to report upon the several propositions submitted for consideration. Will not the other Grand Lodges adopt a similar course? And will they not reconsider the question of a General Grand Lodge as a most convenient national center of correspondence proposed by the tenth proposition of that Congress? Will they not consent to review this question *practically*, and entrust such discretionary power as they may deem proper with "tried and trusty brothers to assemble at Chicago in 1859, and there in their wisdom unite in the effort to form a National Masonic Confederation worthy of our national existence as a "power on earth"?

Shall we longer be frightened by any of the spectres once so busy in all such counsels? Shall we, by such fears, confess to a weakness of the fraternal tie that binds us, or to a want of sufficient good sense, and admit that it is not possible to delegate such powers and such only—to adopt such measures and such only—as shall be "potent for good and impotent for evil"? We will not believe this unless compelled.

In conclusion, the Grand Lodge of Maine, through their committee, respectfully but earnestly invite the early attention of all our Sister Grand-Lodges to the subject matter of this circular. They invite a free interchange of sentiment upon this whole subject. They have no favorite details or even outlines of such an organization to propose at this time, but submit the simple question of a National or General Grand Lodge to be organized at the time and place proposed, with such powers and limitations as the united wisdom of the Grand Lodges of the country may devise and maintain. They invite an early response to this circular, addressed either to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, at Portland, or to the chairman of this committee, at Baldwin, Maine.

CYRIL PEARL,	} Committee.
F. BRADFORD,	
MOSES DODGE,	

Portland, June 5, 1857.

The first response to this, was a very cordial letter from Most Worshipful Thomas McCulloch, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, informing us that the movement had his cordial personal approval, and that he would urge its consideration upon his Grand Lodge at its next communication, which does not occur till September, 1858. The other responses have come

to us in the regular course of their published proceedings, in the addresses of Grand Masters, which in general have been more favorable than your committee had reason to expect. But as few proceedings have come to us of communications held since our circular reached them, the committee have not thought it expedient to encumber this report with details, and refer to the Report on Correspondence for the action of such lodges as have yet spoken on this subject. They would ask leave to defer a full and final report on this subject till the next annual communication.

In relation to the other part of their duty, relative to the Universal Masonic Congress, the chairman, by advice of his associates, forwarded a letter to R. W. John Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, inquiring whether the proposed correspondence with the Commission could be had through himself, as a member of this Commission for the United States. After some delay, no answer being received, a second letter was addressed in like manner; to which no answer was received, unless a circular, to which we will soon call attention, may be regarded as an answer to all similar inquiries.

In January last, the committee united in a letter addressed directly to the Illustrious Heullant, assistant Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, which was engrossed by our R. W. Grand Secretary, and forwarded by him, together with the Reports of this Grand Lodge from 1850 to 1857, inclusive; asking in return such documents or information as it might be in the power of that commission to furnish, relative to the condition and progress of Freemasonry in the countries of the Old World. We also invited any suggestions in reference to the propositions put forth, and the future plans of the commission so far as matured, that we might avail ourselves of them in our report to this Grand Lodge. This communication was forwarded the first of February, in hope that their answer might be returned in season for this report. No answer is yet received, and the committee are therefore compelled to ask leave to complete this part of their report at the next annual communication. The original draft of our letter to Paris, is in the hands of the chairman, and can be communicated at this time, or when we may also present with it the expected reply, as may suit the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. In relation to the propositions put forth by the permanent commission, your committee have the pleasure to lay before you the circular referred to from R. W. John Dove, the member of the commission for the United States.

RICHMOND, (Va.) April, A. D. 1858, A. L. 5858.

Office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and Member of the Permanent Committee of the Universal Congress.

M. WOR. SIR AND BROTHER—

The time has now arrived when the Grand Lodges of the U. States, having had the proceedings of the Masonic Congress at Paris before them for two years, should speak out in approval or otherwise of those Resolutions which embody their deliberations. To the efficient and zealous agency of our tal-

ented Brothers, DINWIDDIE B. PHILLIPS, of Virginia, and PARKER CUMMINGS, of the District of Columbia, we are greatly indebted for the enactment of most of the ten Resolutions adopted by that august body, and now submitted for the ratification of the Grand Lodges of the World. Indeed, if they had closed their labors after passing the fifth proposition, they would have been entitled to the highest commendations in our power to bestow. The noble stand taken by our Brother the Count DE DONOUGHMORE, of Ireland, and the effective speeches of our American Brothers, prove the high estimation in which they hold their mission; and when, in this connection, we take an impartial view of the truly masonic manner in which they were received by Brother HEULLANT, Deputy Grand Master of France, and Brother ROSENTHAL, the Representative of the Netherlands, we cannot too highly estimate the laudable zeal of the former, and the high-toned masonic spirit of concession of the latter.

I invite then, M. Wor. Brother, an attentive perusal of the Ten Propositions, as submitted for your action by the Universal Congress, and my arguments appended in support of them:

- 1st. "This Congress will only submit such measures—few in number—as
"bear the character of evident utility; are clearly defined; and in all
"cases manifest the greatest respect for the accepted and internal customs
"of each country."

This resolution seems, from its rich and high-toned masonic character, to have been adopted in accordance with the opening address of the M. Wor. Grand Master, Prince LUCIEN MURAT, and presents the relative duties of the representatives of foreign jurisdictions, each to the other, for the good of the whole, when assembled for consultation and combined action; and is utterly at war with the Machiavelian policy of introducing the groveling arts of diplomacy. The simple, but truly beautiful words in which this Congress thus gave expression to their appreciation of the high masonic mission with which they were charged, must at once convince every one of their entire fitness for the responsible duty confided to them; and they were, indeed, fortunate in being thus animated and sustained by the liberal and enlightened views of their presiding officer.

- 2d. "It is proposed to all the Grand Lodges on the globe, that no Diploma
"shall be given to a brother who has not attained the degree of Master
"Mason."

This being already the law, or entirely general usage in the United States of America, we might suppose it to have been unnecessary, or at least expeditious, to enact it as a law at this late date. Its masonic propriety is however too apparent for any comment; and seems only to announce the fact, that a contrary usage prevails in some of the other Grand Lodges of the world, and therefore rendered absolutely necessary as the *basis* of a series of resolutions calculated and intended to operate alike in both hemispheres.

- 3d. "The adoption of a standard form of Diploma is proposed to all Masonic Authorities. The Diploma to be in Latin, with a translation in
"the national language; and to have a testamentary formula, setting
"forth the desire of the recipient that, after his death, it may be returned
"to the lodge from whence it emanated."

This resolution is drawn simply in obedience to those words of the Constitution of Masonry, which say, in Chap. 1, Sec. 4: "There is no excellence without its opposite, and no true coin without its counterfeit." And looking to ancient schisms of the Fraternity in the Old World, and the present rife spirit of schism and rebellion in the New, we are at once forcibly impressed with the importance of duly protecting the lovers of law and order from the impositions of their counterfeiters. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that

this Congress did not embody in this proposition the form of said Diploma. The self-evident propriety of the measure would, before this time, have led to its adoption throughout the Masonic Family, and the large number of traveling impostors and mendicants, which infest this section of the Fraternity, been exposed and punished. We would also suggest, that instead of the testamentary clause, requiring the surrender of the Diploma, it should so read as to require the return of it to the Grand Secretary from whence it was issued, to have endorsed thereon the time and place of the death of the brother, and thus attested to be returned to his widow or orphan, to be by them preserved as evidence of their claim to protection and succor in the hours of adversity or want. Such an appropriate endorsement would render it utterly useless to any brother desiring to use it as a passport to masonic favor, and would go farther to suppress the so-called Adoptive Masonry, or Androgenine Degrees, than all the legislation on the subject can effect, the most specious and plausible reason for the propagation of these degrees being the necessity for some mode of recognition of the claims of these persons to the Charities of our Institution. The propriety of engrossing the standard formula in that proud monument of Roman greatness, the Latin language, will not be questioned by any one at this day, when it is remembered that it is the language which is now being taught in all seminaries of polite literature throughout the civilized world, and the grammar of which forms the basis of nearly every living language.

4th. "A Permanent Commission of five members is hereby constituted

"The Commission will have its seat in Paris, in the Temple of the Grand

"Orient. It is charged with the duty of forwarding to the various ma-

"sonic authorities the propositions and publications of the Congress; to

"keep up its correspondence; to receive all letters, communications or

"propositions emanating from Grand Orients or Grand Lodges, or from

"individual masons desirous of offering the fruits of their meditations to

"the Congress; in a word, all that may be deemed useful in forwarding

"its labors. And finally, they are to fix the time and place of the next

"meeting of the Congress.

"This Commission is composed of the following illustrious brethren:

"Chevalier De ROSENTHAL, for the Netherlands;

"JOHN DOVE, for the United States;

"RAZY, for France;

"COBURN DONOUGHMORE, for Ireland;

"HELLANT, for France.

"In the case of the inability of any of the above named brethren to serve,

"the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, or Grand Orient to which he

"may belong, will designate his substitute."

This article, which contains nothing more than the organization of a Permanent Commission *ad interim* of the Congress and prescribing their duties, needs no comment further than to shew, as it does on its face, the careful manner in which those duties are prescribed and limited.

5th. "Masonic authorities are in future to abandon the practice of constituting lodges in countries where Masonic Powers already exist.

"Authorities having lodges in the territories of other powers, should consent

"to these lodges passing under the actual authority of the Grand Lodges

"having jurisdiction over the territory where they are located.

"The lodges are to be left to their own discretion, and the authorities of

"the countries where they are located should treat them with fraternal

"consideration."

The truly masonic spirit which prompted the adoption of this resolution

cannot be too highly appreciated, when it is borne in mind how disastrous to the harmony of the Fraternity in this hemisphere the evil it seeks to cure has been; and when it is further remembered that the concession is all on one side, and that from the parties who have exercised this until now undisputed privilege from all time. A practice certainly exercised among themselves, with mutual disregard to geographical lines of jurisdiction, and only protested against, by the Grand Lodges of these United States, since their political independence. Had such a provision been engrafted in the Constitution of 1721, we, in this country, should have been saved the mortification of seeing masons made of men whose social status entirely precludes the idea of their elevation to a level with the white man in civil rights. The admirable and convincing arguments of Brother CUMMINGS on this resolution we take much pleasure in adopting, and recommend them to the careful perusal of every friend of the Universality of our beloved Institution in both hemispheres; and for the unanimity with which they were received and endorsed by the Congress, no true mason can be sufficiently grateful.

- 6th. "Before proceeding to the initiation of a non-resident, inquiry shall
 "be made of the authorities of the country to which the candidate owes
 "allegiance, except in well authenticated cases of emergency."

This resolution is simply carrying out amongst nations and governments that etiquette of fraternity which is practised in all well regulated Grand Lodges in this country at this time, and has for its object the prevention of working up unfit material in the Moral Edifice which we are erecting—a fact, too, of such notorious importance, that it should be constantly practiced on by every Craftsman engaged in the building.

- 7th. "The Masters of lodges, in conferring the degree of M. M., should
 "invest the candidates with the words, signs and grips of the Scottish and
 "modern Rites."

Those of us who are familiar with the history of the many schisms and great difficulties which beset the pioneers in the revival of Masonry at the commencement of the last century, will fully appreciate this resolution of the Congress. The sum total of their exertions was directed to the re-organization of the internal polity of Masonry, by reducing it to a representative form of government, in which the lodges technically, or three first officers only, should form a Grand Lodge for legislative and supervisory duties. In this undertaking were engaged the fraternity of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and subsequently Prussia, each acting through Grand Lodges, and while it seems all kept steadily in view their high and holy mission of erecting a Moral Edifice for the amelioration of the human family, wheresoever dispersed, speaking different languages, the structure, tone and accent of which scarcely admitted of mutually convertible terms; yet, keeping in view the performance of their arduous duties to their mission, they persevered, and amid almost appalling difficulties, accomplished their cherished object. This constituted the exoteric school, and scholars rapidly flocked to it from all classes of society, from the sceptred King to the humblest Artizan. The gross outlines of its features were easily understood and duly appreciated by every nation, however different the language in which those features were portrayed. The esoteric teachings, however, being all oral, and comprehending those individual formulas of Ritual which were intended to possess the power of a universal language, were necessarily cause of great embarrassment. They were not now, for the first time, inventing this language; indeed, the more conscientious and reliable portion of them felt positively inhibited from any attempt at innovation upon the Ancient and Accepted Ritual. All agreed that that which could be satisfactorily proved to be the most *Ancient*, should be adopted and practiced. For this palm there were many aspirants, prominent among which, was Anderson and Desagulier, the Champions of the Ancient

York School of England, and Dermot and the Duke of Athol, of the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite of Scotland, each contending for the palm of Antiquity, and while agreeing in the main, yet differing with uncompromising acrimony upon some minute details. At this juncture, the Grand Lodges of France and Prussia were organized by charters from one and the other of the two first named, and seeing these differences existing with their mother jurisdictions, adopted an esoteric formula, founded upon their teachings, but varied in a few particulars from both. Each of these Grand Bodies began now, as commerce and civilization progressed, to issue Charters, sending Masonry into the remotest nations; each, however, retaining with scrupulous exactness the esoteric teaching of the source from whence each derived his warrant. This practice continues to the present day; and hence the palpable necessity for the practice indicated in this resolution, the plain object of which is to place all genuine masons, (and by this word genuine we desire to be understood as meaning all masons made under a Charter derived from either,) upon a footing of perfect equality of rights and privileges. The next Congress, we may confidently expect, will take up this subject and submit such a well digested Ritual as operating alike in all nations, will settle for all time the difficulties which this 7th Proposition proposes to remedy only temporarily.

- 8th. "This meeting, considering the Apron as the symbol of labor, that it
 "has always been an important symbol in Masonry, that it is in general
 "use, proposes to decide—that in all masonic assemblies the apron is in-
 "dispensable."

This proposition suggests, on its face, the startling fact, that there are meetings of *unclothed* masons held somewhere; it is certain they cannot be of that body of masons who are acting under Anderson's Constitution of York Masonry, for it is there written (Sec. 3—1. Of Attendance,) "Every brother ought to belong to some regular lodge, and should always appear therein *properly clothed*, and in clean and decent apparel." If, however, there are any who admit the practice of assembling without the characteristic badge, and we are to suppose there are some, we cheerfully endorse the resolution.

- 9th. "Convinced of the great utility of a regular and uninterrupted correspondence between the various masonic powers, the Congress invites
 "all masonic authorities regularly to exchange copies of their printed pro-
 "ceedings."

We, in the United States of America, have so regularly practiced upon this suggestion, made at the first organization of our oldest Grand Lodges, that we had hoped the practice was universal. In any event it is a wholesome provision, and engenders and perpetuates brotherly love and kindly feelings.

- 10th. "The Congress insists upon the necessity for certain central points
 "in each country for the reception of correspondence, whence it could be
 "diffused throughout the jurisdiction."

This, also, seems almost an act of supererogation, as time and custom have established the practice with us, and the Grand Secretary's Office of each Grand Lodge as that point or place, to and from whence all such communications are made.

It is also a matter of some moment to designate the time and place for holding the next Congress, and while this duty has been, by the 4th Proposition, delegated to the committee therein named, yet in a question involving so many interests, for one, I should greatly prefer that some indications should be made by the Grand Lodges of the United States. The suggestion has already been made, that another World's Convention be held in London in 1861; and I think it not improbable that the Grand Lodges of Europe, Asia and Africa may prefer that as the time and place. My own judgment, however, leads me to suggest that New York would be preferable as the place,

and 1862 as the time. 1st, because the large majority of Grand Lodges is on the American Continent; and a very large majority of that number speaking the same language and working the same Ritual, there would result a greater probability of unity of action in agreeing upon a masonic language adapted to the idioms of all nations; and 2d, as to time, it will be as early as the Grand Lodges can confer and make known their wishes to the committee—perhaps some importance may attach to its being a septennial period from the first Congress.

By reference to page 56 of the printed proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, it will be seen that the Ten Propositions of the Universal Masonic Congress were entirely satisfactory to them; and it would give me great pleasure to receive from you, M. Wor. Brother, either through the action of your Grand Lodge, or by letter during recess, your views upon these most interesting subjects.

I have the honor to be, most fraternally, yours,

JOHN DOVE,

Member of the Permanent Committee for U. S. A.

Believing that the Grand Lodge of Maine sympathize with the general objects proposed by the Universal Masonic Congress, and approve the spirit and substance of the propositions thus far submitted, we offer for adoption the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most cordially approve of the course adopted by the Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France, in calling a Universal Masonic Congress at Paris in connection with the Industrial festival in 1855; only regretting that so few of the Grand Lodges of this country had seasonable notice to enable them to share in its counsels.

2. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge rejoice in the evidence of harmony, brotherly love, sound wisdom and moderation which characterized the sessions of that body, as constituting an era in the history of Freemasonry, of hopeful omen as regards the harmony of the nations and the Brotherhood of Man.

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge approves the general scope of the propositions put forth by that Congress, subject to such amendment as experience may dictate; and the establishment of a permanent Commission as a channel of International correspondence; and that we cordially invite the continuance of the correspondence we have already proposed.

4. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge cheerfully express the hope, that future meetings of the Universal Congress may be called; and hereby declare their intention, if practicable, to be represented in the next Convention, whether called in the wise discretion of the Commission, either in the Metropolis of the British Empire, or on this side of the Atlantic.

5. *Resolved*, That the action of this Grand Lodge on this subject be published with our minutes; and that the Grand Secretary forward copies to each of the members of the Permanent Commission, to the Grand Orient of France.

and each of the Grand Lodges represented in the first Universal Congress, in addition to the usual distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRIL PEARL,	} Committee.
F. BRADFORD,	
MOSES DODGE,	

On motion of P. G. M. Fessenden,

Voted, That the Report and Resolutions be laid over until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and be printed with the proceedings.

The Report of the Trustees of the Charity Fund was presented, and accepted, as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1858.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine, would respectfully report—

That the invested funds of the Grand Lodge are,

Twenty-five shares Canal Bank Stock,	\$2,500
Twenty-eight shares Casco " "	2,800
Five shares Freeman's " "	500
	<hr/>
	\$5,800

The Trustees further report, that they have appropriated the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-nine Dollars, for the relief of certain distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, named in a schedule herewith submitted.

HIRAM CHASE, *per order*.

On motion of Bro. Bell,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to append a note to blank Returns for Subordinate Lodges, hereafter printed, specifying that the blanks are to be filled with the *dates* of conferring the several degrees, etc.

The report of the Committee on the Pay Roll was presented, and, with some slight amendments, adopted.

Bro. Howe offered the following, as a Standing Regulation of the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That at the future annual communications of the Grand Lodge there be two sessions a day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and this be adopted as a standing regulation of this Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That it be referred to a special Joint Committee of Conference.

And Bros. John J. Bell, Edward P. Burnham and Joseph P. Fessenden were appointed members of said committee on the part of the Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That the Assistant Grand Secretary be paid Seven Dollars for his services at this convocation,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to make suitable compensation to the Assistant Grand Tyler for his services.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, with prayer by Rev. Cyril Pearl, Grand Chaplain.

MASONIC HALL, THURSDAY, May 6, 1858.

The Grand Lodge assembled at eight o'clock A. M., and was opened in ample form, prayer being offered by Rev. C. Cummings, Grand Chaplain. Grand Officers present as yesterday.

The Grand Secretary stated that a set, complete, of the Freemason's Monthly Magazine, edited by Charles W. Moore, could be obtained, at the price of \$100 for the seventeen volumes.

Bro. Bradford, for the committee on the resolutions offered at the last annual communication by Bro. Covell, submitted a report, of which the following is a synopsis:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1858.

The committee to whom was referred, at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, certain matters relative to non-affiliated masons, and those suspended for non-payment of dues, have considered the subject, and report.

This subject has attracted the attention of many of our sister Grand Lodges in this country. As to the rights and duties of non-affiliated masons, there appears to be but a slight difference of opinion; but as to the remedy of the evil, there exists a diversity of sentiment. We have great doubt whether coercive measures are calculated to eradicate this great and increasing evil—great, because within our own jurisdiction we lose the influence of men of

high standing in society; and increasing, because their example creates the common and reasonable inference that they have discovered something unfavorable in the practices of our Institution. We think it cannot be denied, that much of the apathy now visible throughout our jurisdiction is attributable to the want of a just appreciation of masonic duties.

Your committee can devise no better means of accomplishing the duty devolving upon them, than by presenting their views relative to the rights, obligations and duties of lodges, and of non-affiliated masons.

[The following subjects discussed.]

The history of masonry, both written and traditional, prior to the period of written Constitutions, plainly indicates that initiation into Masonry constituted life membership in the Fraternity.

That the injunction in the written Constitutions, "that every brother ought to belong to some lodge," is imperative.

That the practice of granting demits by lodges is not sanctioned by ancient usage or the written Constitutions of the craft, except to join some other lodge or to form a new one.

[In conclusion:]

We are constrained to recommend in this matter measures less stringent than those that have been adopted in other jurisdictions. We would approach our non-affiliated brethren in the exercise of that God-like charity which hopeth all things, and by kindly admonition gather them around our Altars. We should look well to the causes also whence the evil arises; and if found to proceed from a disregard of masonic duties as practiced in our lodges, or in the low standard of moral and intellectual qualifications as exhibited in members, then endeavor to correct it wherever found.

We hold with the Grand Lodge of New York, that "that cannot be charity which coerces a mason to pay dues, and that it is worse than vain to look for healthy Masonry based on reluctant membership. * * * In our view of the subject, what is needful, is a distinct understanding by all parties of the nature and effect of non-affiliation; namely: that it is Masonic Expatriation. With that understanding, such as choose to occupy that position should be left free to do so; and if the act proceeds from indifference towards our institution, the cheerful labors of the lodge and the welfare of the craft are best consulted by their standing aside."

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

F. BRADFORD, *for Committee.*

Resolved, That in all applications for demits, the lodges within our jurisdiction be governed by the ancient usages and charges of our institution, and suffer no member to withdraw unless to form a new lodge or to join another.

Resolved, That each lodge endeavor, by all just and proper means, to reclaim every worthy non-affiliated mason, within its limits, and urge upon him the duty of becoming a member of some lodge.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions, on motion, were adopted.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers submitted a carefully prepared report; but its presentation having been delayed by the want of some papers, several of the subjects embraced in it had been already brought before the Grand Lodge, either by partial report of this committee, or by motion of brethren, and acted upon. The report was received, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to consider the recommendations of the committee which had not already been disposed of.

The following resolution, on motion of Bro. Bell, was laid on the table until the next annual communication:

Resolved, That One Hundred Dollars be appropriated, from any funds of this Grand Lodge not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of Masonic Books and Periodicals, for the Grand Lodge Library.

A resolution to print one thousand copies of the Grand Master's address for distribution was amended, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the M. W. Grand Master's address, in addition to the five hundred already ordered, be printed separately from the Proceedings; and that they be distributed to each subordinate lodge, in proportion to their paying members, the Grand Secretary reserving one hundred copies for future distribution. And it is recommended to the brethren that they read the address attentively.

The committee reported that the records were well kept, and that the Grand Secretary had performed much extra labor, for which they recommended that he be presented with Fifteen Dollars. The recommendation was, on motion, adopted.

The committee also recommended, that the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be published with the Proceedings; which recommendation was adopted.

Bro. Pearl presented and read the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1858.

The special committee to which were referred the resolutions offered by Brothers Alden and Gerish, asking that a resolution adopted last year, in relation to the right of visiting masonically, may be stricken out or modified, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report.

The original resolution is as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the right (so called) to visit masonically, is not an absolute right, but is a favor which every lawful mason in good standing is entitled to ask, and which the Master may concede or refuse, at his discretion; and that no Master of a lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection to such admission is made by a regular member, or by a lodge."

This resolution was proposed and adopted to guard against an abuse of what has usually been regarded a masonic right or privilege; an abuse which had become a sore trial to some of our subordinates, and which has occasioned similar efforts to guard against the same abuse in other states. Maine, from the habits of her people, so many of them sea-faring, or seeking employment temporarily in other States—as also from her position, half surrounded by neighboring provinces, under foreign masonic jurisdictions—is exposed to the abuse referred to, occurring on this wise; a candidate applies for admission where he is too well known to be admitted to our lodges, and is rejected, for good and sufficient reasons; his rejection is only a spur to the zeal which prompts him to become a mason, and he rests not till he can triumph over the lodge which has wisely rejected him; he can cross the line into one of the British provinces, or find employment in another State for a time long enough to secure admission in some lodge more anxious for the fees than the peace and welfare of other lodges or the honor of the craft, and then return with arrogant airs to claim as a right the honors and benefits of Freemasonry at the hands of those who in their honest souls believe him utterly unfit to receive or safely use them. Similar evils arise in other forms we need not detail. Freemasonry the world over has a right to be protected from such abuses. Yet your committee believe the resolution as adopted last year, in attempting to correct this abuse opens the way to others, and is liable to misconception and error in its application.

It is obvious, in the legislation of this and other Grand Lodges, that worthy applicants for the degrees of Masonry are sometimes rejected, from personal pique or prejudices which ought not to exclude a worthy man from the benefits of Masonry. For the same reason, a worthy Master Mason may sometimes be denied the right to visit, unless the Master of a lodge has the discretionary power to decide on the validity of such objection. It is believed the objects sought by the several resolutions before us, may best be secured

by the following modification of the original resolution, which your committee submit as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the right to visit masonically is not inalienable, and may be impaired; that every Master Mason in good standing has the right to ask and receive this privilege, unless in the judgment of the Worshipful Master there are valid reasons for withholding it.

Resolved, That no Master of a lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection is made by a lodge or a member which in the judgment of the Master justifies his exclusion.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. F. PREBLE, }
OLIVER GERRISH, } *Committee.*
CYRIL PEARL, }

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions, on motion, were adopted.

The committee appointed to examine the "Universal Masonic Library," reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1858.

The committee which was appointed "to examine Morris's 'Universal Masonic Library' and report," have given the subject what consideration time has allowed, and ask leave to report—

That unquestionably a Masonic Library in each lodge would do much to increase the interest and the Masonic Knowledge of the members, and thereby tend greatly to promote the exercise by them of the cardinal virtues which our Order teaches. In many instances, much attention is given to the mere forms and ceremonies of the Order, while the principles which those forms and ceremonies are designed to impress on our minds are too much neglected. The true mason is not he who is merely well versed in our forms and ceremonies, but he, who is a living exemplification of masonic principles.

Your committee believe the "Universal Masonic Library" of Bro. Morris, well adapted to the wants of our subordinate lodges, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
G. F. SARGENT, } *Committee.*

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approve the "Universal Masonic Library" of Brother Morris, and recommend it to the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction.

by the following modification of the original resolution, which your committee submit as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the right to visit masonically is not inalienable, and may be impaired; that every Master Mason in good standing has the right to ask and receive this privilege, unless in the judgment of the Worshipful Master there are valid reasons for withholding it.

Resolved, That no Master of a lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection is made by a lodge or a member which in the judgment of the Master justifies his exclusion.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. P. PREBLE,	} Committee.
OLIVER GERRISH,	
CYRIL PEARL,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions, on motion, were adopted.

The committee appointed to examine the "Universal Masonic Library," reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1858.

The committee which was appointed "to examine Morris's 'Universal Masonic Library' and report," have given the subject what consideration time has allowed, and ask leave to report—

That unquestionably a Masonic Library in each lodge would do much to increase the interest and the Masonic Knowledge of the members, and thereby tend greatly to promote the exercise by them of the cardinal virtues which our Order teaches. In many instances, much attention is given to the mere forms and ceremonies of the Order, while the principles which those forms and ceremonies are designed to impress on our minds are too much neglected. The true mason is not he who is merely well versed in our forms and ceremonies, but he, who is a living exemplification of masonic principles.

Your committee believe the "Universal Masonic Library" of Bro. Morris, well adapted to the wants of our subordinate lodges, and recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
G. F. SARGENT,	

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approve the "Universal Masonic Library" of Brother Morris, and recommend it to the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution, on motion, adopted.

Bro. Bradford submitted the following as amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge :

In Sec. 2, Art. 8, (p. 11)—strike out, "in cases of emergency."

In Sec. 2, Art. 9, (p. 11)—strike out the words, "And he may grant dispensations for processions, and in cases of emergency, for conferring degrees."

In Sec. 1, Art. 10, (p. 12)—strike out, "In cases of emergency they may grant dispensations for conferring the degrees, and also for processions."

In Sec. 1, Art. 14, (p. 15)—strike out, "shall have power to grant dispensations for conferring degrees, and in cases of emergency for public processions."

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge entertain the proposed amendments; and that they be referred to a special committee, to consider, and report thereon at the next annual communication.

Bros. Freeman Bradford, Abner B. Thompson and John J. Bell were appointed said committee.

The Grand Treasurer submitted a resolution to amend the Constitution, as follows :

Resolved, That Article Second, Section First, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine be amended by inserting, after Grand Sword Bearer, the words "Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer."

On motion,

Voted, To entertain the proposition.

And it was referred to the same committee with the preceding amendments.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, to meet at four o'clock this afternoon.

THURSDAY, May 7--AFTERNOON.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at four o'clock.

On motion of Bro. Sargent,

Voted, That eight hundred copies of the Report of Proceedings of this communication be printed.

On motion,

Voted, That a Committee on Publication be appointed, with duties, and authority, similar to those assigned last year to that committee.

Bros. Bradford, Preble and Berry were appointed said committee.

On motion of Bro. Sargent, S. G. Warden,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the several lodges of Portland, for the use of this Hall for our communication for the present year.

Bro. Burnham moved, that the Grand Secretary be directed to impress the Seal of the Grand Lodge on all Diplomas issued to subordinate lodges.

Voted, That the subject be referred to the Committee on Publication, to be reported upon at the next annual communication.

The minutes of proceedings at this communication were read, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge; after which, prayer having been offered, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 305—read HENRY C. LOVELL, instead of Daniel K. Kennedy, in the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Same page—the Committee on Grievances and Appeals is omitted, namely: FREEMAN BRADFORD, JOHN J. BELL and JOHN L. ASHBY.

Page 315, 8th line from the bottom—read MECHANICS' LODGE, instead of Star in the East Lodge.

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, respectfully submits the following report for the past masonic year.

Having made a detailed report the preceding year, he deems it not necessary to enlarge the present. He has endeavored to perform all the duties of his office, in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and in accordance with masonic usage. There have been some *unpleasant* occurrences in the district during the past year; but he believes there is nothing now requiring a special reference to this Grand Lodge, the affairs of the several lodges now being reported generally in a good and healthy condition, and harmony and good fellowship prevail among most of the Fraternity.

Respectfully submitted,

May 3, 1858.

T. J. MURRAY, *D. D. Grand Master.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit his annual report.

That there are in this district seven lodges, all of which I have visited once or more, with the exception of Blazing Star Lodge, at Rumford. I have distributed to them the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and all blanks as I have received them from time to time from the Grand Secretary.

Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Harrison. This lodge, having no convenient

place to meet in, have done no work during the masonic year. On the 8th of February last, I received a petition signed by the officers and members of this lodge, directed to the M. W. Grand Master, praying that a dispensation may be granted them to move their Charter, Records and Furniture from North Bridgton to Harrison Flat; which petition was approved and signed by me, and forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master, and a dispensation was granted.

On the 29th of March, I visited them, and gave them instruction in the work and lectures. Their prospects now look well. Dues to Grand Lodge, \$2.25.

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway. I visited this lodge April 1st. They have corrected their work; they now close their meetings, in room of calling off from one meeting to another; they have plenty of work in anticipation. Dues to Grand Lodge, \$6.37.

Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore. I visited this lodge March 23d. This lodge has done more work than any other in the district, during the past masonic year. They have rebuilt their hall during the past year, which is a credit to them. This is the only hall owned by any lodge in this district. Dues to the Grand Lodge, \$13.75.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Danville. This lodge I have visited several times during the year. At the annual communication in January, I met with them and installed their officers. Dr. Joseph P. Fessenden, late Secretary, now W. Master, I have no doubt will acquit himself with honor, and fully sustain the reputation of this lodge. For a description of their records, I have only to refer you to present and past returns to Grand Lodge. Dues to Grand Lodge, \$13.50.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford. I went to visit this lodge, but owing to the breaking up of the ice in the river, it was thought not safe to cross it, as several persons had been in during the day. Dues to Grand Lodge, \$2.25.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, at Denmark. I visited this lodge March 30th. This lodge has not done any work during the past year. I met here Brother Cyril Pearl, whom they had engaged to give them a masonic lecture in the evening. I was not able to be present. I trust that much good will result from it. Dues to Grand Lodge, \$2.25.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 75, at Minot. I am a member of this lodge, and am present at most of its meetings; can say, that the materials of this lodge (to say nothing of the writer) are good, and that we endeavor to comply with the instructions of the Grand Lodge. At the annual communication in January, we were presented with a nice copy of the Holy Bible, silver Square and Compass, by the wives of the brethren of Tyrian Lodge—a valuable present to us—at which time I publicly installed the officers. Brother Zenas Thomp-

son, of Bethel, then addressed us in a very able manner on the subject of Masonry; after which we we sat down with our friends to an ample collation, Dues to Grand Lodge, \$11.88.

In this masonic district there are two hundred and fifty-eight contributing members. During the past year there have been twenty initiations. Fees to Grand Lodge, for initiations, \$20.00; annual fees for membership, \$32.25; Total, \$52.25; all of which I have paid to the Grand Treasurer.

Gladly would I stop here, and close this report; but there are vices connected with members of some of the lodges in this district, for which they should be severely reprimanded, and in some instances I fear that nothing short of suspension or expulsion will answer. I speak of the vices of profanity and intemperance. There are men among us who profess to be masons, who take the name of God upon their lips with anything but "that reverential awe due from the creature to his Creator," and who say, by their actions at least, that "temperance" is not one of the "cardinal virtues" of a mason. Are we not taught, in the first charge given to a brother, to shun that vice "which will impair our faculties and debase the dignity of our profession"? Brethren, after we have tried in every way in our power to reclaim such, and have failed to do so, should we keep them in our lodges, and compel those who are an honor to the Fraternity to associate with them? Shall we have the finger of scorn pointed at us for keeping in our honorable order such men? Shall we, when performing the last solemn duties at the grave of a deceased brother, be compelled to hear from those around us, and justly too, that such an one, although clothed in symbolic emblems and mingling in the last sad rites, is filled with something besides the spirit of Religion and Masonry? Shall we keep from our Order, and from our lodges, men who would be an honor to us, but who will never join us until such things are remedied or removed? Brethren, let us think of these things, and apply the working tools of the Fellow Craft, and if we, in our haste to obtain members, have got poor material, let us probe the defect to the bottom, and if we can fill it with something that is solid, well; and if not, then let us displace it and fill the breach with those who will reflect a credit to the institution.

Having had the honor of being appointed to the office of D. D. G. Master for two years, I decline a re-appointment, hoping that some brother more worthy than myself may be appointed my successor.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

May 4, 1858.

DANIEL P. ATWOOD, *D. D. G. Master.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The subscriber, D. D. G. Master for the Third Masonic District, would respectfully ask leave to make his annual report.

There are ten lodges in this district, in good working order. I have visited Ancient Landmark, Freeport, United and Solar Lodges; and I have understood, through our Most Worshipful Grand Master, of the good condition of three other lodges in the western part of this district, he having had occasion to visit them the last year.

The well known masonic intelligence which characterizes the members of the lodges in this district, is good evidence of their skill and workmanship in the masonic art, and from the interest the lodges take in the welfare of the masonic Fraternity, I doubt not the lodges in this district will sustain the high reputation which has always been accorded to them.

I have distributed all communications which I have been requested to by the Grand Secretary, and all blanks which I have been called on for by the subordinate lodges. I have granted some dispensations for conferring degrees in cases of emergency when I have been satisfied it was for the interest of Masonry, and in conformity to the regulations of the Grand Lodge, using, as I consider, a proper discretion in the discharge of that power.

I extremely regret that it has not been in my power to visit personally all the lodges in the district, but circumstances beyond my control have prevented.

Those lodges which I did visit, I found it profitable to myself, and I hope no injury to them.

I herewith annex an abstract from the returns of the lodges in the district.

JOHN C. HUMPHREYS, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 3, 1858.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, respectfully submits the following report.

There are in this district nine lodges, all of which I have visited once, and some of them twice, in the course of the year. The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and such diplomas and blanks as the lodges have from time to time needed, have been distributed. Sixteen dispensations have been granted during the masonic year—not a large number, if we consider that this portion of the State is largely engaged in commercial pursuits.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, of Wiscasset, returns 34 members and 5 initiates; Orient Lodge, No. 15, of Thomaston, 57 members and 4 initiates; St. George's Lodge, No. 16, of Warren, 39 members and 3 initiates; Alna Lodge, No. 43, of Damariscotta, 86 members and 8 initiates; Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland, 129 members and 11 initiates; King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, of Waldoborough, 29 members and 6 initiates; Bristol Lodge, No. 74, of Bristol, 41 members and 7 initiates; Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, 71 members and 4 initiates; and Eureka Lodge, No. 84, of St. George, 29 members and 10 initiates. The whole number of affiliated masons in the district, is 497. The whole number initiated the past year, is 58. The amount of dues to the Grand Lodge, is \$120.12, which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer.

The lodges are all provided with suitable rooms and working apparatus, and Masters and members are filled with a laudable ambition to excel in the performance of the work, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

During the year, I have been requested by the M. W. Grand Master to investigate, and report to him the nature of difficulties in Aurora Lodge, and in Rockland Lodge; concerning which difficulties he took such action as, in each case, to him seemed proper. It is to be hoped that each of these lodges will soon be restored to its wonted efficiency and harmony.

There is, in nearly all the by-laws of the lodges of this district, an article, which seems to the undersigned to be contrary to masonic law and usage. Said article provides that, whenever any office is vacated by death or resignation, the lodge shall, at a meeting appointed for the purpose, proceed to fill the vacancy by ballot. Wardens have been thus elected; and in one instance, when a Master had left the State for an indefinite period, an election was held under the authority of a Warden, and a new Master elected and installed, without the knowledge and consent of any officer of the Grand Lodge. The original Master returned before the expiration of the masonic year, and asserted that he was still the Master of the lodge; but, for the sake of harmony, that he would not claim his rights. The matter was not brought to my knowledge until after the next regular election had passed by, and new officers were installed in due form. I am not aware that this Grand Lodge has, by any of its regulations, expressed an opinion upon the point.

Several of the lodges in the district have lost esteemed brothers, whose remains they have borne to the grave with the solemn rites of the Order. St. George's Lodge, of Warren, mourns the loss of one known and honored throughout the State. John Miller, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, died, after a short illness, on the first day of June, 1857. During a long and active life he had won, by amiable, discreet and virtuous conduct, the respect and love of all who knew him. Through evil report and through good report, he had asserted, by lips and life, the dignity and purity of our Institution. And as we sadly placed the mortal body in its last resting place, and covered

it with the emblems of immortality, we trusted that the freed spirit had ascended to the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Respectfully submitted,

O. J. FERNALD, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 1, 1858.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District asks leave to report—

That the brethren at Kendall's Mills, having obtained a dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master to form a lodge at that place, I visited them on the 17th of March last, agreeably to his order, set them at work, and gave them all the instruction in the work and lectures, the short time I was with them would permit. There is good reason for believing that this lodge will flourish, and become an ornament to the Order. The brethren desire to do their whole duty.

There are ten working lodges in this masonic district, (including the lodge at Kendall's Mill's under dispensation.)

I have visited all the lodges in this district, excepting Hermon and Lafayette, and was prevented from visiting these by sickness, and bad traveling, and am happy to state that I found five of these lodges showing a commendable zeal to conform to the work and lectures as required by this Grand Lodge, and they deserve much credit for the accuracy attained.

The lodge under dispensation at Kendall's Mills, also conform strictly to the work and lectures.

In relation to the two other lodges which I visited, I am constrained by my duty to this Grand Lodge, and to the Order, to say, that their mode of working, and lecturing was to some extent censurable.

In one of these lodges I found some of the work and lectures *entirely new*, and wholly unmasonic, although contended for by some of the older brethren.

But in justice to the Master of this lodge, I would say that his influence has been, and will continue to be exerted for a strict compliance with the requirements of this Grand Lodge, and masonic usage; his efforts cannot fail, in time, of being crowned with success.

In the other lodge I found the mode of working very imperfect, but a disposition on the part of the officers and members to remedy all defects, and have since been informed that considerable improvement has been effected.

I gave the above lodges all the instruction in the work and lectures, and such other masonic information as was deemed necessary.

The Order generally, in this district, is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

I have distributed the necessary blanks, reports, &c., to the several lodges in the district, as furnished me by the Grand Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. E. HAMLEN, *D. D. G. Master.*

May 1, 1858.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master of the Sixth Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit the following report.

In consequence of sickness, and having been confined to the house for some months past, I have been unable to attend personally to the duties of visiting all the lodges in this district. I deputed Brothers Hiram Chase, of Belfast, J. H. Fuller, of Freedom, and Samuel Chase, of Camden, who visited the following lodges, viz: Phoenix Lodge, Belfast; Mariners' of Searsport; Star in the West, of Unity; Howard, of Frankfort; Mount Hope, of Hope; and St. Paul's, of Rockport; they severally report these lodges all in a good and healthy condition, and perfect union and harmony prevailing among the brethren.

Previous to being confined to the house, I officially visited Amity Lodge, at Camden; Island Lodge, at Islesboro; Unity Lodge, at Freedom; (and by request installed their officers) King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville; and Hiram Abiff Lodge, at West Appleton, under dispensation. These lodges, I am happy to say, are all in a flourishing condition; their records are well kept, and there is a manifest desire to conform to the ancient and established landmarks of the Order.

On the 4th of December, 1857, by virtue of a commission from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I opened a Deputy Grand Lodge at Islesboro, and publicly consecrated Island Lodge, and installed their officers. This lodge, although young in years, I am happy to say deserves great praise for their energy and spirit in accomplishing what they have the past year. Laboring under many disadvantages and having a strong anti-masonic influence to contend against, they have succeeded in getting up a good lodge, and have taken the utmost pains to perfect themselves in the work and lectures, and conform to the ancient landmarks of the Order, they have also labored under a further disadvantage in not having any hall suitable for their meetings: they are now, however, making arrangements to erect a building suitable for a good hall.

I have distributed the necessary blanks to the several lodges within the district, and given such instruction as the state of my health would permit.

The number of members returned is	354
Number of Initiations,	61
Amount of Initiation fees,	\$61.00
Amount of Annual fees,	44.25
Total,	\$105.25

Which amount I have forwarded to the Grand Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1858.

M. CREHORE, *D. D. G. Master.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District herewith submits his annual report.

This district now contains thirteen lodges, several more than any other in the State, scattered too over nearly one-half the territory of the State; yet such are the business relations of the brethren in the lodges who compose the district, that it is not easy to propose any mode in which the district can be divided conveniently to the brethren in the district.

I am happy to state that during the year no difficulty has arisen which has required my intervention, in or between any of the lodges in my district.

My position has been such that I have not been able to visit all the lodges in my district during the year; I am, however, happy to state, that in those I did visit I found the right spirit to exist, and general peace and prosperity to abound within their walls. From those I was unable to visit, I have received satisfactory assurance that they are doing well, except Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Plantation No. 11, in the County of Aroostook. This lodge is situated one hundred and thirty miles beyond any other lodge in this jurisdiction, and has never received the visit of any officer of this Grand Lodge; and for the last two years it has neither been represented, nor has it made any returns or paid its dues. Previous to that time it had been represented at the Grand Lodge, and at the Convention of a Lodge of Instruction called by me at Bangor, December 9, 1856, it had a representative present. I would recommend that whoever may succeed me in the office of District Deputy Grand Master, should visit this lodge at an early day.

On the twenty-third day of September last, the M. W. Grand Master, R. P. Dunlap, formally and in public consecrated Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, at Carmel, at which time a very handsome gathering of the fraternity were present.

On the twelfth of March last, I approved the petition of Thomas Goodale and others, for a lodge at Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot; but by some mistake the approval was sent to the wrong office, and was not received in season to be presented to the Grand Master before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

From the returns of the lodges in this district, I have condensed the following:

Whole number of Members,.....	399
Number of Initiates,.....	79
Amount of Initiation fees,.....	\$79.00
Amount of Annual fees,.....	49.87

Total dues to Grand Lodge,.....\$128.87

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1858.

JOHN J. BELL, *D. D. G. Master.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District, respectfully asks leave to submit the following report.

There are four lodges in this district, all of which I have visited the past year except two, and have found them in a flourishing and healthy condition.

The two lodges alluded to were Rising Sun at Orland, and Felicity at Bucksport, which I was prevented from visiting, owing to a bad storm at the appointed time; but I appointed, by request, two good brethren living in the vicinity of those lodges, viz: Brothers Samuel Dorr and John H. Sherman, to install the officers of Rising Sun Lodge, at Orland; and Brother D. C. Homer to install the officers of Felicity Lodge, at Bucksport; which duty they performed, and made report to me, which was highly satisfactory.

All communications made to me, intended for the Grand Lodge, or for the several subordinate lodges, have been duly attended to; and documents and blanks from time to time received, have been distributed, and a new supply of diplomas will be wanted.

There are, belonging to these lodges, one hundred and sixty-three members; there have been eight initiations.

The whole amount of dues from the several lodges in this district is \$28.37, which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

May 1, 1858.

S. P. THOMAS, *D. D. G. Master.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the Ninth Masonic District, respectfully reports—

That the several lodges in this masonic district are all well officered, and are all in fair working order, and endeavor to conform as near as may be in their work to the system of work adopted by the Grand Lodge, and exemplified by the Grand Lecturer, Brother Dockham. I have visited all the lodges in the district, and given them such instruction and advice as seemed necessary, and as time would admit. With some of them I have spent more than one evening. With Narraguagus Lodge, at Cherryfield, I spent several days; during which time the work was fully exemplified and explained, and a candidate initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. That lodge, although but recently chartered, I consider to be in good working order. At my visit to St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, the work on the Master's degree was exemplified, and such instruction and encouragement given as their circumstances seemed to require and the time would permit. This is a large and respectable lodge, and has usually had a fair amount of work to do; but for the past year, as appears from their returns, they have had but very little work to do, but from the spirit manifested by the brethren while I was with them, I think they will not be easily discouraged, and I trust that they will keep their lodge in order, and all their tools and implements sharp and bright and ready for use when any work of the right kind may offer, and that no rust may be suffered to accumulate upon anything pertaining to their lodge or to Masonry.

By dispensation, the officers of the following lodges were all publicly installed in connection with my visits to them, viz:—Warren, No. 2, at East Machias; Crescent, No. 78, at Pembroke; Washington, No. 37, at Lubec; and Eastern, No. 7, at Eastport. The installation services were accompanied by the usual exercises on such occasions; the address was by Rev. Brother J. L. Sanborn, Pastor of the Baptist Church in East Machias; and much of the pleasure and success of my visits to the several lodges is due to his presence and address, for which he has my most cordial and hearty thanks. The address was one well calculated to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection among the brethren, and lead them to look beyond our forms and ceremonies deep into the heart and principles of the Order, and to elevate the character of Masonry in the estimation of the crowded audiences which on every occasion listened with marked attention and interest to the address and other exercises.

Pursuant to a warrant from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, appointing and empowering me to constitute Narraguagus Lodge, at Cherryfield, I at

tended to that duty, and constituted said lodge in due form, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of March, the return of which was duly transmitted to the Grand Secretary. In the evening, the officers of said lodge were publicly installed, in the presence of a crowded audience; the address by Rev. Brother Sanborn, and all the services and ceremonies of the occasion, passed off with the same happy auspices as on the installation occasions before mentioned.

I have not received the Grand Lodge dues from this lodge; it is still in debt for its necessary furniture, regalia, &c., and petitions the Grand Lodge for a remission of its Grand Lodge dues. I recommend that their request be complied with.

Harwood Lodge, under dispensation, at Machias, is now organized, and has commenced work. I have visited that lodge twice; three candidates have been initiated, dispensations having been granted them for that purpose. The dispensation for this lodge having been granted since the first of April, they make no return to me. I recommend that their dispensation be continued six months, or that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized to grant a charter at such time within the year as he may think it advisable to do so.

The attention of the several lodges in this district has been called to the by-laws proposed by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication for the consideration of the lodges; yet I have not received any report on the subject from any of them, with the exceptions of Crescent Lodge, which report I forward just as it came to me, and from Warren Lodge, which voted against the code proposed. I have received no returns from Washington Lodge, Lubec.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1858.

JOHN F. HARRIS, *D. D. G. Master.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the Tenth Masonic District, has the pleasure of presenting this his annual report.

In this district there are five lodges, all of which are in a prosperous and healthy condition, and nothing has occurred, during the past year, to interrupt that harmony which should always prevail among the fraternity. And while the brethren, generally, are disposed to allow all worthy applicants to receive the benefits of our institution, there is a commendable and increasing interest, to guard well the avenues against all who are unworthy. And as some may "run well for a season," and afterwards exhibit marks of moral deformity, I

have recommended to the brethren to look within the lodge, apply the plumb and square, and should any exhibit rough corners, use the gavel; and if that will not bring them into shape, reject them; for none should be allowed to wear the honors of our institution, while their daily walk and conversation disgrace us.

The Work and Lectures, as approved by the Grand Lodge, are received and adopted in all the lodges in my jurisdiction, except Somerset Lodge, at Skowhegan. In this lodge are many worthy brothers, who were bright masons before the general suspension of labor. And when Masonry revived, having slumbered some twenty years, they put the work and lectures together as best they could, and commenced work. This work and these lectures, with some few additions and alterations, made from time to time, they adhere to now, as the only Ancient Craft Masonry. These brethren have the best interest of Masonry at heart, and are entitled to much credit for the interest they have manifested in the cause. Their landmarks are correct, and there is nothing in their work particularly censurable. Yet they manifest a strong prejudice against the approved work and lectures, and have thus far resisted every attempt to introduce them. But I have reason to believe that this prejudice is beginning to subside, and that ere long this lodge will cheerfully "conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

May 1, 1858.

O. R. BACHELLER, *D. D. G. Master.*

List • of • Subordinate • Lodges,

WITH . THEIR . PRINCIPAL . OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED APRIL 1, 1858.

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Saco, D. D. G. M.

Saco, 9, Saco. William Hobson, M; Mark Prime, sw; Andrew Hobson, jw; Albert Peyser, s. Stated Meetings, First Wednesday of each month, and third Wednesday of each month, except June, July, August and September.

York, 22, Kennebunk. Amos Lunt, M; Alvah Cook, sw; John H. Ferguson, jw; A. M. Mendum, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before the full moon.

Adoniram, 27, Limington. Isaac N. Bradbury, M; Wm. M. McArthur, sw; Henry P. Waldron, jw; Arthur McArthur, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.

Freedom, 42, Limerick. Aaron H. Libby, M; William Cobb, sw; Mark Wood, jw; Samuel B. Philpot, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Francis A. Small, M; John H. Burnham, sw; Simon P. McKenney, jw; Fred D. Edgerly, s. Stated Meetings, first Monday in each month.

Fraternal, 55, Alfred. W. H. Miller, M; T. F. Turner, sw; Jefferson Moulton, jw; M. W. Emery, (acting) s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. H. H. Chadbourne, M; Clark Peterson, sw; John S. Davis, jw; F. W. Goodwin, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. AUGUSTUS CALLAHAN, Lewiston, D. D. G. M.

Oriental, 13, Harrison. A. M. Savage, M; Jacob Chaplin, SW; Asa Warren, JW; Austin S. Frisbie, S. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before full moon.

Oxford, 18, Norway. George W. Millett, M; Benjamin G. Barrows, SW; Oliver A. Hall, JW; Benjamin Greeley, S. Stated Meetings, Thursday of the week of the full moon.

Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. George Bates, M; Gideon Ellis, SW; John D. Hodge, JW; Lewis A. Farrar, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before every full moon.

Tranquil, 29, Danville. Joseph P. Fessenden, M; Isaac H. Weston, SW; Albert H. Small, JW; Augustus Callahan, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.

Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. I. A. Putnam, M; James N. Brickett, SW; Aaron J. Abbott, JW; James M. Dolloff, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon.

Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Levi P. Sawyer, M; M. S. Gray, SW; Francis L. Rice, SW; Sewall Fly, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.

Tyrian, 73, Minot. Josiah Carr, M; A. Golderman, SW; Alonzo P. Lamb, JW; O. B. Dwinall, S. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or before full moon.

THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland, D. D. G. M.

Portland, 1, Portland. Henry C. Lovell, M; Charles F. King, SW; Harrison B. Brown, JW; Moses Dodge, S. Stated Meetings, second Wednesday of each month.

United, 8, Brunswick. Joseph Stetson, M; Charles Crosman, SW; Chas. E. Owen, JW; William Baker, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Timothy H. Weymouth, M; George W. Plummer, SW; John Preble, JW; William Burns, S. Stated Meetings, Monday before full moon.

Solar, 14, Bath. John Mathews, M; Malcolm McQuarrie, SW; A. C. Hewey, JW; J. P. Allen, S. Stated Meetings, first Thursday of each month.

- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Warren Phillips, m; Oliver Gerrish, sw; Stevens Smith, jw; Ira Berry, s. Stated Meetings, first Wednesday in each month.
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. John Collins, m; Samuel Thing, sw; John L. Kelsey, jw; Hiram Dennison, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before full moon.
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Nicholas Drinkwater, m; Daniel M. Stubbs, sw; Samuel Gooding, jw; James C. Dill, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on before full moon.
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. J. I. Stevens, m; Arthur M. Benson, sw; Asa C. Palmer, jw; John C. Card, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday evening on or before full moon.
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. William P. Preble, m; Franklin Fox, sw; Rufus H. Hinkley, jw; A. M. Burton, s. Stated Meetings, third Wednesday evening of each month.
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. John L. Ashby, m; David W. Babb, sw; Lewis P. Warren, jw; H. P. Murch, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening of every week on which the moon is full.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. OLIVER J. FERNALD, Thomaston, D. D. G. M.

- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Dan'l K. Kennedy, m; Calvin R. Haraden, sw; Geo. Scott, jw; S. W. Robinson, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday evening previous to full moon.
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. E. B. Hinkley, m; George F. Carr, sw; B. A. Lowell, jw; H. C. Levensaler, s. Stated Meetings, each Tuesday preceding full moon.
- St. George's, 16, Warren. Alden M. Wetherbee, m; Jas. S. Cobb, sw; John C. Crawford, jw; Alexander Crawford, s. Stated Meetings, on or preceding full moon.
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Daniel A. Campbell, m; E. W. Stetson, sw; Benj. E. Lombard, jw; Isaac Chapman, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon.
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Thomas B. Glover, sw (acting Master); Samuel Bryant, jw; Richard Walker, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday evening preceding the full moon.
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoborough. Tho's Genthner, m; Albion P. Oakes, sw; Samuel Vance, jw; John Balch, s. Stated Meetings, Friday on or before full moon.

Bristol, 74, Bristol. James H. Varney, M; George H. Muchmore, SW; Abel C. Huston, JW; James Varney, S. Stated Meetings, Monday before full moon.

Rockland, 79, Rockland. Wm. Farrow, M; David H. Ingraham, SW; Chas. H. Cables, JW; T. H. McLain, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening preceding full moon.

Eureka, 84, St. George. Lewis Ogier, M; J. H. Bradford, SW; John E. Dailey, JW; S. H. Jackson, S. Stated Meetings, Thursday evening.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. FRANCIS J. DAY, Hallowell, D. D. G. M.

Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Francis J. Day, M; Hiram Fuller, SW; Greenleaf Robinson, JW; Daniel Russell, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.

Village, 26, Bowdoinham. A. H. Cheney, M; Convers Purington, SW; Wm. H. Wood, JW; J. C. Adams, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon.

Hermon, 32, Gardiner. James M. Colson, M; Thomas S. Foster, SW; Chas. Osgood, JW; Augustus Bailey, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.

Waterville, 33, Waterville. Charles M. Morse, M; E. G. Meader, SW; C. R. McFadden, JW; Edward H. Piper, S. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before every full moon.

Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Daniel C. Stanwood, M; Wolfe Joseph, SW; Sam'l Moody, JW; Joseph N. Souther, S. Stated Meetings, Monday preceding full moon.

Central, 45, China. Mark Rollins, Jr., M; Daniel W. Griffin, SW; Perry Gilman, JW; O. W. Washburn, S. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or before full moon.

Lafayette 48, Readfield. Emery O. Bean, M; Asa Gile, SW; I. S. Chapman, JW; Matthew Hayward, S. Stated Meetings, Saturday on or next before full moon.

Vassalboro', 54, Vassalboro. Joseph E. Wing, M; Ezekiel Small, Jr., SW; George W. Husey, JW; Edward Gray, S. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or before full moon.

Richmond, 63, Richmond. James C. Boynton, M; D. W. C. Chamberlain, SW; George H. Hatch, JW; Sumner Adams, S. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before full moon in each month.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. SAMUEL CHASE, Camden, D. D. G. M.

Amity, 6, Camden. Samuel Chase, M; Elbridge G. Knight, sw; Robert W. Jacobs, jw; Joseph G. Myrick, s. Stated Meetings, Friday evening on or before full moon each month.

Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Alden D. Chase, M; H. F. Jones, sw; George S. Chase, jw; Timothy Thorndike, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or preceding full moon.

Unity, 58, Freedom. Jonathan H. Fuller, M; I. B. Thompson, sw; James Weed, jw; Henry Thompson, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or preceding full moon.

Mount Hope, 59, Hope. Josiah Hobbs, M; G. M. Blackinton, sw; Church Fish, jw; Henry Hobbs, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday preceding full moon.

King David's, 62, Lincolnville. David Howe, M; Amos Pendleton, sw; David B. Decrow, jw; Henry Crehore, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday on or preceding full moon.

Mariners', 68, Searsport. M. Packard, M; C. H. Whitney, sw; D. V. Mitchell, jw; Isaiah Blethen, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday at or preceding full moon.

Howard, 69, Frankfort. Elisha C. Arey, M; Job Lord, sw; Edward H. Hopkins, jw; Benjamin Thompson, 2d, s. Stated Meetings, Friday on or preceding full moon.

St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. P. J. Carleton, M; Oliver Andrews, sw; J. H. Gould, jw; Austin Sweetland, s. Stated Meetings, Monday evening preceding full moon.

Star in the West, 85, Unity. Charles Taylor, M; N. W. Stetson, sw; B. B. Stevens, jw; Otis Cornforth, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday preceding full moon.

Island, 79, Islesboro'. Otis F. Coombs, M; John P. Farrow, sw; Thomas Boardman, jw; Simon D. Sprague, s. Stated Meetings, Saturday on or preceding full moon.

Hiram Abiff, U. D., West Appleton. Acting officers—William Morong, M; Asa Gowen, sw; William Leghr, jw; John Adams, s. Stated Meetings, Thursday on or before full moon.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. SILAS ALDEN, Bangor, D. D. G. M.

Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. G. F. Sargent, M; Jeremiah Fenno, sw; George W. Snow, jw; A. M. Shaw, s. Stated Meetings, Tuesday evening on or preceding full moon.

Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Joseph Philbrick, m; A. D. Murray, sw; Henry A. Wyman, jw; L. L. Morrison, s. Stated Meetings, Monday on or before full moon.

Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Curtis Smith, m; J. F. Prescott, sw; S. H. Lowell, jw; H. W. Dow, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday next full moon.

Keystone, 80, Solon. Isaac W. Adams, m; H. W. Chaney, sw; Joel Colby, jw; O. R. Bacheller, s. Stated Meetings, Wednesday on or preceding full moon.



Trustees of the Charity Fund--1858.

HIRAM CHASE, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Deputy Grand Master,	"
G. F. SARGENT, Senior Grand Warden,	"
S. B. DOCKHAM Junior Grand Warden,	"
IRA BERRY, Recording Grand Secretary,	"
CHARLES B. SMITH,	elected May 2, 1856, for three years.
STEPHEN WEBBER,	" " " " " " "
ISAAC DOWNING,	" May 5, 1857, " " "
GEORGE CRAWFORD,	" May 4, 1858, " " "
JOHN WILLIAMS,	" " " " " " "
ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	" " " " " " "

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE,

INSTALLED MAY 5, 1858.

M. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Grand Master,	Belfast
"	J. H. DRUMMOND,	Deputy Grand Master,	Waterville
"	G. F. SARGENT	Senior Grand Warden,	Bangor
"	S. B. DOCKHAM,	Junior Grand Warden,	Warren
"	MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer,	Portland
"	IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary,	Portland
"	DAN'L C. STANWOOD,	Cor. Grand Secretary,	Augusta
W. & Rev.	CYRUS CUMMINGS,	Grand Chaplain,	Portland
"	CYRIL PEARL,	" "	Baldwin
"	JOHN L. ASHBY,	" "	Saccarappa
"	J. L. SANBORN,	" "	East Machias
"	HENRY COX,	" "	Portland
"	H. C. LEONARD,	" "	Waterville
"	WALTER FOSS,	" "	Leeds
"	EZEKIEL ROBINSON,	" "	Bath
W.	JOHN BENSON,	Grand Marshal,	Newport
"	E. P. BURNHAM,	Grand Senior Deacon,	Saco
"	J. I. STEVENS,	Grand Junior Deacon,	Gorham
"	JOSHUA HERRICK,	Grand Steward,	Alfred
"	DAVID BARKER,	" "	Exeter
"	R. W. KENNARD,	" "	Portland
"	JOHN J. BELL,	" "	Carmel
"	ALDEN D. CHASE,	Grand Sword Bearer,	Belfast
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Grand Pursuivant,	Warren
"	DAVID HOWE,	" "	Lincolntonville
Bro.	JOHN DAIN,	Grand Tyler,	Portland

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W.	WILLIAM KING,*	Bath,	P. G. M.
"	SIMON GREENLEAF,*	Cambridge, Mass.,	"
"	WILLIAM SWAN,*	Portland,	"
"	CHARLES FOX,*	Portland,	"
"	SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	Portland,	"
"	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	Brunswick,	"
"	NATHANIEL COFFIN,	Illinois,	"
"	REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	"
"	ARNER B. THOMPSON,	Brunswick,	"
"	HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	Castine,	"
"	THOMAS W. SMITH,*	Augusta,	"
"	JOHN T. PAINE,	Somerville, Mass.,	"
"	ALEXANDER H. PUTNEY,	California,	"
"	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	Brunswick,	"
"	FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY CHASE,	Belfast,	"
"	JOHN MILLER,*	Warren,	"
"	JABEZ TRUE,	Bangor,	"
R. W.	PELEG SPRAGUE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
"	AMOS NOURSE,	Bath,	"
"	DAVID C. MAGOUN,	Bath,	"
"	ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	Augusta,	"
"	JAMES L. CHILD,	Augusta,	"
"	ELISHA HARDING,*	Augusta,	"
"	SAMUEL L. VALENTINE,*	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN L. MEGQUIER,*	Portland,	P. S. G. W.
"	GEORGE THATCHER,	Portland,	"
"	JOEL MILLER,*	Thomaston,	"
"	EZRA B. FRENCH,	Damariscotta,	"
"	ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	"
"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	Portland,	"
"	STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
"	FRYE HALL,*	Lewiston,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	"
"	THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
"	WILLIAM KIMBALL,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN WILLIAMS,	Bangor,	"

* Deceased.

STANDING REGULATIONS.



1847. May 6. *Voted*, That hereafter, each subordinate lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge, one-eighth of a dollar for each of its members; and that the sum thus paid, be appropriated in whole or in part, to the payment of the expense of one delegate from each lodge, who shall attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.
1851. May 7. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon the petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon.
1852. May 7. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter, to notify all meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each subordinate lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c.
1852. May 7. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the lodge in which he was initiated.
1853. May 6. *Voted*, upon a construction of the standing regulation of May 6, 1847, that no representative of a subordinate lodge is entitled to pay as such except for actual travel.
1854. May 5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a mason of such a degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible.
1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That all subordinate lodges shall return annually, as members, all masons who have been admitted to membership in their respective lodges, and whose residence is in this State at the time of making said return, subject to the following exceptions, viz: All ministers of the gospel who have received the degrees without charge,

and all masons who have been lawfully expelled or honorably discharged from membership; and the foregoing shall be considered the construction of the word "*Members*" in Sec. 9, Art. 1, Part 4th of the Constitution and General Regulations of this Grand Lodge.

1856. May 2. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any lodge, except on dispensation.
1857. May 6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the practice of "calling off" a subordinate lodge from one date to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic.
1857. May 7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation :
- "In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place; and if on the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected."
1858. May 6. *Resolved*, That the right to visit masonically is not inalienable, and may be impaired; that every Master Mason in good standing has the right to ask and receive this privilege, unless in the judgment of the Worshipful Master there are valid reasons for withholding it.
- Resolved*, That no Master of a lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor, when positive objection is made by a lodge or a member which in the judgment of the Master justifies his exclusion.



SECTION 9, ARTICLE 1, PART IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION,

AS AMENDED MAY 5, 1858.

SEC. 9. Each lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge, one-eighth of a dollar for each of its members, and Two Dollars for every candidate by them initiated; and shall annually transmit to the Grand Treasurer one of the duplicate receipts therefor, which it shall take from the District Deputy Grand Master. Each lodge shall be entitled to receive as many diplomas from the Grand Lodge, as they make Master Masons.

STATISTICAL TABLE,

PREPARED FROM

LATEST REPORTS OF GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGES.	Date of Reports.	Lodges Reported.	Members.	Initiated.	Rejected.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.
Alabama,	Dec. 7, 1857	212	7,223			110	43	29
Arkansas,	Nov. 2, 1857	53	1,929	266	34	25	1	1
California,	May 11, 1858	118	5,309	882	248	64	19	3
Connecticut,	May 13, 1857	52	4,463	455	27	45	2	7
Dist. of Columbia, . . .	Nov. 3, 1857	11	686	112	7	14		
Delaware,	June 27, 1857	8	482					
Florida,	Jan. 11, 1858	33	1,234	166	97			7
Georgia,	Oct. 27, 1857	202	9,943	1,151	195	117	78	41
Illinois,	Oct. 6, 1857	232	8,526	2,011	512	96	23	33
Indiana,	May 25, 1857	218	7,903	1,251	244	115	251	41
Iowa,	June 24, 1857	99	3,178	854		24	18	17
Kansas,	Oct. 19, 1857	5	170	50	10	3	3	2
Kentucky,	Oct. 12, 1857	290	9,979	1,281		119	272	45
Louisiana,	Feb. 9, 1857	92	3,629	483		56	39	7
Maine,	May 4, 1857	79	3,391	480	65	38	4	3
Maryland,	May 12, 1857	27	1,580		13	12	19	2
Massachusetts,	Dec. 9, 1857	91	5,320	1,092				
Minnesota,	Jan. 5, 1858	23	805	259				
Mississippi,	Jan. 18, 1858	204	7,310	917		114	357	21
Missouri,	May 25, 1857	159	5,810	761		50	30	15
New Hampshire,	June 9, 1857	30	1,570	319				
New Jersey,	Jan. 14, 1857	43	1,882			21	19	5
New York,	June 2, 1857	371	24,670				11	48
North Carolina,	Dec. 7, 1857	108	5,025	473	157	59	23	21
Ohio,	Oct. 20, 1857	253	10,913	2,078	496	156	45	53
Oregon,	June 8, 1857	16	490	87	42	2	11	4
Rhode Island,	June 24, 1857	16	1,048					
Tennessee,	Oct. 5, 1857	178	10,310	1,089		106		34
Texas,	Jan. 18, 1858	169	6,451	893	320	112	94	17
Vermont,	Jan. 13, 1858	44	2,052		2	18		3
Virginia,	Dec. 14, 1857	134	5,016			78	48	10
Wisconsin,	June 9, 1857	83	2,809	682	70	23		1
		3,653	161,106	18,092	2,539	1,577	1,410	470

Michigan reports 104 lodges, but not the membership; Pennsylvania and South Carolina publish no statistics. The number initiated in New York the last year is not stated; the previous year it was over 3,800. The number of members in New York, given above, is the number of names on the Grand Lodge Register.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

In Correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Maine, with
the Address of their Grand Masters and
Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGES.	ADDRESS OF GRAND MASTERS.	ADDRESS OF GRAND SECRETARIES.
Alabama.....	J. McCaleb Wiley, Troy.	Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	L. E. Barber, Little Rock.	T. D. Merrick, Little Rock.
California.....	N. Greene Curtis, Sacramento.	A. G. Abell, San Francisco.
Connecticut.....	George F. Daskam, Norwalk.	Eliphalet G. Storer, New Haven.
Dist. Columbia.....	George C. Whiting, Washington.	G. A. Schwarzman, Washington.
Delaware.....	John R. McFee,	William S. Hayes, Wilmington.
Florida.....	T. Y. Henry, Quincy.	John B. Taylor, Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	William S. Rockwell, Savannah.	Simri Rose, Macon.
Illinois.....	Harrison Dill, Quincy.	H. G. Reynolds, Springfield.
Indiana.....	Solomon D. Bayless, Fort Wayne.	Francis King, Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	J. F. Sanford, Keokuk.	T. S. Parvin, Muscatine.
Kansas.....	R. R. Rees, Leavenworth City.	C. Mundee, Fort Leavenworth.
Kentucky.....	Philip Swigert, Frankfort.	J. M. S. McCorkle, Greensburg.
Louisiana.....	Amos Adams,	Samuel G. Risk, New Orleans.
Maryland.....	J. A. McKenney,	Joseph Robinson, Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	John T. Heard, Boston.	Charles W. Moore, Boston.
Michigan.....	William M. Fenton, Flint.	James Fenton, Detroit.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	George W. Prescott, St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	William Cothran, Carrollton.	R. W. T. Daniel, Jackson.
Missouri.....	Samuel H. Saunders, Otterville.	A. O'Sullivan, St. Louis.
Nebraska.....	R. C. Jordan, Omaha.	R. W. Furnas, Brownville.
New Hampshire.....	G. H. Hubbard, Manchester.	Horace Chase, Hopkinton.
New Jersey.....	Joseph Trimble, Camden.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
New York.....	John L. Lewis, Jr., Penn Yan.	James M. Austin, New York.
North Carolina.....	Alfred Martin, Wilmington.	William T. Bain, Raleigh.
Ohio.....	Horace M. Stokes, Lebanon.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Benjamin Stark, Portland.	Wm. S. Caldwell, Hillsboro'.
Pennsylvania.....	Peter Williamson, Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Adams, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.....	James Hutchinson, Providence.	William C. Barker, Providence.
South Carolina.....	Henry Buist,	Albert G. Mackey, Charleston.
Tennessee.....	Thomas McCullough, Clarksville.	Charles A. Fuller, Nashville.
Texas.....	Henry Sampson,	A. S. Ruthven, Galveston.
Vermont.....	Philip C. Tucker, Vergennes.	John B. Hollenbeck, Burlington.
Virginia.....	John S. Caldwell, Fredericksburg.	John Dove, Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	L. M. Tracy,	J. W. Hunt, Madison.
Canada.....	William Mercer Wilson, Simcoe.	Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton.
Prov. G. Lodge of Victoria..... (Australia.)	J. T. Smith, M. L. A., Melbourne.	Joseph W. Torrey, Melbourne.

It is requested, that the W. Masters of the several lodges in this jurisdiction cause the important matters in this communication to be read in open lodge.

The next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, will be in Portland, on Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

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