

have restored to you your natural inheritance. In his name, therefore, I give back to your reformation what you had forfeited by your misconduct: for 'It is my duty.'"

To tack a moral to our tradition—for why should not truth have its moral as well as fable—the rigid fulfilment of a duty brought, as it generally does, a blessing with it. In due process of time John Glanville became a sergeant-at-law, was elected recorder of Plymouth, served in several Parliaments, and received the honor of knighthood from Charles at Whitehall, (7th August, 1641,) and died in high repute, on the 2nd of October, 1661, when he was buried at Broad Hinton. Of the principal personage of our story little more has come down to us; but we may safely infer that his age fulfilled the promise of his youth, for he, too, received the honor of knighthood, and died Sir Francis Glanville.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW, AS APPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MASONIC BODIES.

BY ALBERT G. MACKAY, M. D.

CHAPTER XI.

OF SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS.

Having treated in former chapters of principal motions, or, as they are technically called, "main questions," we come next to the consideration of "subsidiary motions," by which term, in the language of Parliament, is meant those motions which are made use of to dispose of the principal motion, either temporarily or permanently, without coming to a direct vote on it.

But as it is a general principle of parliamentary law, that two independent propositions cannot be at the same time before the assembly, and as these subsidiary motions have the especial privilege of being presented at any time, notwithstanding the pendency of another proposition and during its consideration, they are also called "privileged questions."

According to parliamentary law, when a question is under debate, no motion can be received but to *adjourn*, to *lie on the table*, for the *previous question*, to *postpone to a day certain*, to *commit*, to *amend*, and to *postpone indefinitely*; and these several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. Such is the modern rule in the popular branch of the American Congress. It differs from the former rule, as well as from that prevailing in the Senate, where the motion to *amend* is the last in order, all the other subsidiary motions taking precedence of it. And notwithstanding the new rule adopted in 1822, by the House of Representatives, whereby a motion to *amend* must be put before one to *postpone indefinitely*, the old rule, which is also that of the Senate, still prevails in all popular assemblages, and a motion to *postpone indefinitely*, while a motion to *amend* is before the meeting, is admissible, and, if adopted, carries the amendment as well as the original motion on which it hangs, away from the assembly.

But of these subsidiary motions or privileged questions it has already been shown, that the motion to *adjourn* and that for the *previous question* are repugnant to the principles which regulate the masonic institution, and cannot, therefore, be applied to the government of masonic bodies.