

KENTUCKY FREEMASON



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"FRIENDSHIP, MORALITY, AND BROTHERLY LOVE"

A MASONIC MONTHLY JOURNAL
Devoted to the interests of the Craft.

VOLUME 1.

FRANKFORT, KY., JANUARY, 1868.

NUMBER 1.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

This Grand Body assembled in the City of Louisville, on Monday, October 21st, 1867, and continued its session until Friday, the 25th of the same month.

Having determined to give a full synopsis of its proceedings in the "Kentucky Freemason," that the Fraternity throughout the State may be posted in relation to all of the important matters which were acted upon by that Grand Body, we shall, without further introduction, commence the performance of that important duty to the Order.

There were present at the opening of the Grand Lodge, the following Grand Officers, viz:

- M. W. I. T. MARTIN, G. M.
- R. W. ELISHA S. FITCH, D. G. M.
- W. CHARLES EGINTON, G. S. W.
- W. V. H. JONES, G. J. W.
- W. A. G. HODGES, G. T.
- W. J. M. S. MCCORKLE, G. Sec.
- M. R. GEO. C. LORIMER, G. Chap.
- W. JOHN L. BOELSTON, G. S. D.
- W. SAM'L. RUSSELL, G. J. D.
- W. LINAH M. COBB, G. Mar.
- W. B. P. ROBB, G. S. B.
- W. S. B. NICHOLSON, G. P.
- W. R. C. MATHEWS, G. R. & T.

The following Past Grand Masters were also present. Their names are given in the order in which they were respectively selected to preside over the Grand Lodge, viz:

- Wm. B. ALLEN, of Greensburg, in 1846.
- CHAS. TILDEN, of Louisville, in 1848.
- J. M. S. MCCORMICK, now of Louisville, in 1850.
- THOMAS TODD, of Shelbyville, in 1853.
- D. T. MONSARRAT, of Louisville, in 1855.
- PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, in 1857.
- HARVEY T. WILSON, now of Covington, in 1860.
- HIRSH BASSETT, now of Louisville, in 1861.
- THOMAS SADDLER, now of Louisville, in 1864.
- M. J. WILLIAMS, of Napoleon, in 1866.

PAST MASTERS PRESENT.

- Lexington, No. 1—S. B. VanPelt.
- Mount Vernon, No. 14—S. F. Gano.
- Clarke, No. 51—W. E. Woodruff, H. Hodson, W. A. Warner.
- Morganfield, No. 66—J. W. Hopwood, H. B. Eaty.
- Breckinridge, No. 67—Rev. R. G. Gardiner.
- Lebanon, No. 87—Owen Rable.
- Somerset, No. 111—C. W. Gilmore.

- Hancock, No. 113—William Girard.
- Owen, No. 128—Wesden Sleet, T. H. Walker.
- Devotion, No. 160—J. D. Trapp, R. B. Parker.
- Robert Burns, No. 163—Rev. P. H. Jeffries.
- Madison, No. 183—J. T. Stevenson.
- Benton, No. 205—J. C. Gilbert.
- Graham, No. 208—A. S. Walker.
- Gordonsville, No. 217—A. D. Kennedy.
- Philip Swiger, No. 218—J. G. Melone.
- Bewleyville, No. 228—J. H. W. Frank.
- Excelsior, No. 238—John Skidmore.
- Robinson, No. 256—Rev. N. B. Anderson.
- Preston, No. 281—Smith Gregory.
- Fitch, No. 309—N. Press, Williams.
- Antioch, No. 332—A. M. Shelby.
- Waco, No. 338—A. J. Dudley.
- Dever, No. 391—C. R. Prowett.
- Louisville, No. 406—W. E. Robinson, W. C. Munger, and Samuel Griffith.
- Muhlenburg, No. 415—J. F. Jones.

REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT.

- Lexington, No. 1—S. H. Chew, s. w.
- Hiram, No. 4—U. Keenan, m.
- Salem's, No. 5—H. G. Cardwell, m.
- Abraham, No. 8—Samuel Russell, m.
- Jerusalem, No. 9—Samuel D. Posey, s. w.
- Mount Vernon, No. 14—John L. Peak, s. w.
- Paris Union, No. 16—A. Shiro, proxy.
- Russellville, No. 17—John S. Jeffries, j. w.
- St. Andrews, No. 18—E. J. Peckover, proxy.
- Winchester, No. 20—V. W. Bush, s. w.
- Davies, No. 22—S. D. McCullough, m.
- Montgomery, No. 23—Thomas H. Bastin, proxy.
- Alton, No. 24—V. H. Jones, m.
- Richmond, No. 25—E. W. Turner, m.
- Hopkinsville, No. 37—R. M. Farleigh, j. w.
- Amity, No. 40—H. T. Batterton, m.
- Land Mark, No. 41—Henry C. McLeod, s. w.
- Fortitude, No. 47—Wm. S. Bennett, proxy.
- Springfield, No. 50—S. Muratta, m.
- Clarke, No. 51—Horace Gooch, m.
- Confidence, No. 52—W. N. Howe, m.
- Warren, No. 53—J. H. Stagg, s. w.
- Greensburg, No. 54—E. P. Allen, s. w.
- Bloomfield, No. 57—J. H. Purdy, j. w.
- Benevolent, No. 58—James T. Ware, s. w.
- Lincoln, No. 60—A. G. Huffman, m.
- Hart, No. 61—J. C. Welch, m.
- Dougherty, No. 65—W. H. Squires, m.
- Morganfield, No. 66—Tom. Bruce, j. w.
- Breckinridge, No. 67—W. A. Barton, m.
- Vesper, No. 71—E. B. Edwards, m.
- Bowlinggreen, No. 73—G. W. McBride, s. w.
- Morrison, No. 75—Fayette Hewitt, m.
- Jonathan, No. 78—J. W. Whipp, m.
- Augusta, No. 80—Thomas J. Briery, m.
- Salem, No. 81—R. L. Caldwell, m.
- Clinton, No. 82—John J. McLin, m.
- Grant, No. 85—T. M. Lillard, proxy.
- De Witt Clinton, No. 86—J. W. Tevebaugh, proxy.
- Lebanon, No. 87—J. Severance, m.
- Green River, No. 88—H. C. Martin, m.
- Greenup, No. 89—Jas. P. Winter, m.
- Anderson, No. 90—R. M. Kercheval, proxy.
- Good Faith, No. 95—J. J. Bristow, m.
- Columbia, No. 96—John S. Browning, m.
- Duval, No. 99—Sam'l. Brown, m.
- Lancaster, No. 104—Jas. L. Anderson, m.
- Murray, No. 105—A. J. Holland, proxy.
- Mount Meriah, No. 106—Alexander Evans, m.
- Tadmor, No. 108—R. R. Russell, m.
- Warren, No. 110—John H. Smith, m.
- Somerset, No. 111—James Dehoff, m.
- Fleming, No. 112—John T. Fleming, proxy.
- Hancock, No. 113—Wm. S. Thomas, s. w.
- Minerva, No. 116—Wm. Ellis, m.
- Sharpsburg, No. 117—J. R. Sharp, s. w.
- Big Spring, No. 118—Richard S. Dowell, m.
- Fulton, No. 120—John H. Davis, s. w.
- Cadiz, No. 121—Thos. A. Vinson, proxy.
- Harrison, No. 122—E. C. Asberast, m.
- Bradford, No. 123—John C. Byland, m.
- Pittman, No. 124—P. L. Netherland, j. w.
- St. John's, No. 125—J. E. Buras, proxy.
- Paducah, No. 127—Edward B. Jones, m.
- Owen, No. 128—James A. Duncan, m.
- Barker, No. 129—J. G. Fisher, m.
- Owensboro', No. 130—John Wadding, m.
- Hickman, No. 131—Willis White, m.
- B. R. Young, No. 132—J. H. Rodman, s. w.
- Cloverport, No. 133—A. B. Skillman, s. w.
- Carrollton, No. 134—E. W. Masterson, m.
- Marion, No. 136—J. F. Purdy, m.
- Irvine, No. 137—Jordan Neal, s. w.
- Smithland, No. 138—Alfred A. Grant, s. w.

- Paint Lick, No. 146—John K. Faulkner, m.
 Blandville, No. 142—L. S. Lee, m.
 Madisonville, No. 143—N. M. Holman, proxy.
 McKee, No. 144—R. L. McKee, s. w.
 Trimble, No. 145—James Clarke, proxy.
 Mt. Zion, No. 147—John Hehl, m.
 Providence, No. 148—J. R. Givens, m.
 Orlitenden, No. 150—J. M. Collins, proxy.
 LaFayette, No. 151—C. B. Hall, m.
 Alexandria, No. 152—H. K. Smith, proxy.
 Holloway, No. 153—John Roby, m.
 Brooksville, No. 154—James W. Staton, m.
 Bullitt, No. 155—Wilbite Carpenter, m.
 Hartford, No. 156—Wm. H. Miller, m.
 Lovelaceville, No. 157—A. J. Watson, m.
 Bedford, No. 158—David Gilham, m.
 Colonel Clay, No. 159—John L. Egelston, m.
 Daventon, No. 160—James Hennessee, m.
 Wingate, No. 161—James A. Frazier, m.
 Robert Burns, No. 163—John French, m.
 Taylor, No. 164—George Dumant, proxy.
 Westport, No. 165—F. S. Carrington, proxy.
 Joppa, No. 167—R. P. Parker, m.
 Caseyville, No. 168—Ila M. Davis, m.
 Oldham, No. 169—Charles S. Hinkle, m.
 Milburne, No. 170—J. N. Sanford, proxy.
 Roberts, No. 172—Taylor Bard, m.
 Columbus, No. 173—W. J. Kerr, m.
 Good Samaritan, No. 174—P. H. Thompson, m.
 Oxford, No. 176—C. T. Hendricks, j. w.
 Simpson Benevolent, No. 177—S. R. Hope, j. w.
 Tompkins, No. 178—P. E. Sandidge, m.
 Adams' Fork, No. 179—C. W. R. Cobb, m.
 Salt River, No. 180—J. C. Dent, s. w.
 Allensville, No. 182—P. G. Edwards, m.
 Madison, No. 183—J. C. Hagan, m.
 Hustonville, No. 184—Darius Lemme, m.
 Livermore, No. 186—J. G. Atherton, s. w.
 Mountain, No. 187—George W. Pitzer, proxy.
 Concord, No. 188—P. A. Stillel, m.
 Simpson, No. 189—James M. Caplinger, proxy.
 Swanee, No. 190—Linah M. Cobb, s. w.
 Lewis, No. 191—George H. Walling, m.
 Neatsville, No. 192—F. D. Rigney, m.
 Harry Hudson, No. 193—A. K. Maddox, m.
 Butler, No. 194—J. W. Nichols, m.
 Apperson, No. 195—J. W. Jones, proxy.
 Sardis, No. 196—D. E. Clarke, m.
 Bryantaville, No. 197—J. H. Davis, proxy.
 Mayo, No. 198—John C. Demoss, m.
 Zerubbabel, No. 199—Luther O. Jeffries, m.
 Model, No. 200—J. B. Morris, m.
 Magnolia, No. 201—John Lester, m.
 Walton, No. 202—J. G. Snow, m.
 Scott, No. 203—E. H. Black, m.
 Bethel, No. 204—Thomas McGuire, m.
 Benton, No. 205—G. S. Jones, proxy.
 Albany, No. 206—P. H. Hopkins, proxy.
 Germanstown, No. 207—James A. Kaekley, m.
 Graham, No. 208—John J. Gatewood, m.
 Harvey Maguire, No. 209—John Barker, proxy.
 Taylorsville, No. 210—James T. Nichols, proxy.
 Wintersmith, No. 211—T. D. Sheets, m.
 Stephensburg, No. 212—L. T. Moberly, s. w.
 Proctor, No. 213—Simpson Kelly, j. w.
 New Haven, No. 215—J. W. Gore, m.
 Napoleon, No. 216—Elhjah Hogan, m.
 Gordonsville, No. 217—C. M. Lyon, m.
 Philip Swigert, No. 218—H. L. Gaunt, m.
 Union, No. 219—T. C. Blackwell, s. w.
 Demoss, No. 220—T. M. Rouse, proxy.
 Roaring Spring, No. 221—John J. Roach, proxy.
 Orion, No. 222—Fred. W. Minter, proxy.
 Compass, No. 223—John H. Howe, m.
 Willis Stewart, No. 224—C. Henry Finck, proxy.
 Mitchell, No. 226—Thomas P. Holloway, m.
 Bewleyville, No. 228—Thomas J. Jolly, m.
 McAfee, No. 229—J. W. Eastin, m.
 James Moore, No. 230—W. W. Ware, s. w.
 Bear Wallow, No. 231—W. B. Young, m.
 Red River Iron Works, No. 233—J. P. Wright, m.
 Nolin, No. 234—Rev. James T. Macgill, m.
 Hampton, No. 235—J. Wellman, s. w.
 Litchfield, No. 236—Warren Purcell, m.
 Adairville, No. 238—G. J. Simmons, m.
 St. George, No. 239—M. Bakrow, m.
 St. Mary's, No. 240—John T. Wood, proxy.
 Canton, No. 242—Pinckney B. Harroll, m.
 Pond River, No. 244—A. J. Lyon, s. w.
 Carroll, No. 245—L. D. Rogers, proxy.
 Hope, No. 246—A. Brans, m.
 Fredonia, No. 247—Rev. W. C. Love, m.
 Henry, No. 249—A. P. McAllister, m.
 Gradyville, No. 251—Jac. W. Nelson, j. w.
 Hoffmansville, No. 252—C. S. Hoffman, m.
 Cervino, No. 253—James McConnell, m.
 Morse, No. 254—G. W. Hord, s. w.
 Mt. Gilead, No. 255—James D. Bell, m.
 Bigham, No. 256—A. S. Threlkeld, m.
 Excelsior, No. 258—Rich. W. Elsey, m.
 Sparta, No. 260—S. H. McDaniel, m.
 Hudsonville, No. 262—Elisha T. Drane, s. w.
 Mt. Eden, No. 263—J. C. Burnett, m.
 Burlington, No. 264—R. M. Johnson, m.
 West Union, No. 265—T. E. Hiles, s. w.
 Robinson, No. 266—John King, m.
 William B. Allen, No. 268—O. P. Marshall, m.
 Hillsboro', No. 271—L. J. Jones, m.
 Cassia, No. 272—T. C. Carson, m.
 Foster, No. 274—M. H. Taylor, m.
 Aurora, No. 275—Amos Rist, s. w.
 Chautauk, No. 279—Wm. V. Prather, m.
 Woodbury, No. 280—Saml. Worley, j. w.
 Preston, No. 281—B. C. Watts, m.
 Eminence, No. 282—J. J. Rees, proxy.
 New Retreat, No. 283—R. K. Burnett, proxy.
 Oak Grove, No. 285—John Kelo, proxy.
 Newton, No. 286—John D. Peters, m.
 J. M. Bullock, No. 287—Wm. F. Beard, m.
 Pembroke, No. 288—A. Rust, m.
 Birmingham, No. 290—A. S. Brown, proxy.
 Mt. Olivet, No. 291—James Cumber, m.
 Dunavan, No. 292—Benjamin Harred, m.
 Yelvington, No. 293—Jacob Thompson, proxy.
 Johnston, No. 294—James A. Claycomb, m.
 Cunningham, No. 295—Wm. B. Skinner, proxy.
 Mullin, No. 296—J. L. Wolf, m.
 J. Speed Smith, No. 298—William Litterell, m.
 Raywick, No. 299—H. B. Peterson, m.
 Jamestown, No. 300—W. R. Peal, m.
 Ion, No. 301—W. H. Hamilton, m.
 Harmony, No. 302—William H. Miller, proxy.
 Lewisport, No. 303—J. R. Ray, m.
 Boone Union, No. 304—James M. Corbin, m.
 Garrard, No. 306—Jos. Ray, m.
 Forsythe, No. 307—Eli Howard, m.
 Forrest, No. 308—H. G. Abernathy, m.
 Fitch, No. 309—Wm. L. Hill, m.
 Calhoun, No. 310—J. W. Johnson, m.
 Highland, No. 311—W. T. Havens, proxy.
 Paradise, No. 312—R. W. Wallace, s. w.
 Faithful Friend, No. 313—W. Witt, proxy.
 Carlou, No. 314—DeWitt Clinton Tarborough, m.
 Kingston, No. 315—A. J. Mershon, s. w.
 Manchester, No. 316—R. P. Young, proxy.
 Marks, No. 318—Thomas L. Gore, M.
 Mark Tyler, No. 319—Jabez Bingham, m.
 James F. Keel, No. 320—P. J. Snyder, proxy.
 Tompkinsville, No. 321—J. P. Monroe, proxy.
 Alma, No. 322—G. B. Cookrell, proxy.
 Loving, No. 323—H. C. Franklin, proxy.
 Henryville, No. 324—L. G. Richardson, m.
 Posge, No. 325—J. C. Miller, s. w.
 L. M. Cox, No. 327—Wm. Brown, m.
 Waynesburg, No. 328—Joel Hubble, m.
 Middletown, No. 330—W. C. Rice, proxy.
 T. M. Lillard, No. 331—Wm. E. Robinson, s. w.
 Antioch, No. 332—C. N. B. Rollings, m.
 Proachersville, No. 333—Daniel M. Anderson, m.
 Beaver Creek, No. 335—D. Yocum, m.
 Asher W. Graham, No. 336—M. J. Strode, m.
 Helena, No. 337—John E. Browning, m.
 Waco, No. 338—Dennis Zittel, j. w.
 Crotona, No. 339—W. M. Cason, proxy.
 Thomas Ware, No. 340—W. H. Curran, m.
 Miles, No. 341—Isaac Smith, m.
 Mason, No. 342—George S. Hancock, m.
 Harney, No. 343—Ewing M. Robertson, s. w.
 Gbent, No. 344—D. M. Bridges, m.
 Golden Rule, No. 345—Henry Botwick, m.
 Sacramento, No. 346—E. A. Coffman, m.
 Prathersville, No. 347—J. T. Soyars, s. w.
 Pleasant Grove, No. 348—B. E. Wright, s. w.
 T. N. Wise, No. 349—Israel Riley, j. w.
 Marrowbone, No. 350—W. E. Davis, m.
 Wingfield, No. 351—Wm. G. Massie, j. w.
 Stanton, No. 352—W. H. Mize, proxy.
 Hamilton, No. 354—J. D. Alphin, m.
 Pellville, No. 357—J. W. Snyder, m.
 Newport, No. 358—M. H. Lewis, m.
 Sugar Grove, No. 359—Hickman Gray, m.
 Haywood, No. 360—J. H. Leigh, m.
 Baltimore, No. 361—B. N. Kimbell, m.
 Wilmington, No. 362—John Ellis, m.
 Polar Star, No. 363—John Grandison, proxy.
 Pythagoras, No. 365—J. M. Grant, m.
 Pleasant Grove, No. 366—Rev. D. W. Padgett, m.
 Ark, No. 367—Wm. C. Grayson, m.
 Bibb, No. 368—J. F. Reed, j. w.
 Hinton, No. 369—Thomas Ligon, m.
 Ashland, No. 370—James G. Carter, m.
 Zion Hill, No. 371—L. C. Lucas, m.
 Hico, No. 372—J. H. Hatcher, s. w.
 Trowel, No. 373—James G. Leamon, j. w.
 Auburn, No. 374—Charles D. Anderson, proxy.
 Thomas C. Cecil, No. 375—John M. Fuller, m.
 Falls City, No. 376—R. G. Hawkins, m.
 Elijah Upton, No. 377—W. H. Cherry, m.
 Melone, No. 378—Columbus T. Wells, m.
 Monsarrat, No. 379—A. H. Bryan, proxy.
 Reliance, No. 380—J. R. Grundy, m.
 Paintsville, No. 381—John F. Stewart, s. w.
 Farmington, No. 382—C. J. Stokes, m.
 Cannonburg, No. 383—M. L. Williams, m.
 Olive Branch, No. 384—A. D. Weller, m.
 Cairo, No. 385—F. C. Denton, proxy.
 Fox, No. 386—John A. Sroufe, proxy.
 Carreville, No. 387—Joseph C. Tolley, m.
 Rio Verde, No. 388—Wm. Adair, m.
 Bordley, No. 390—S. C. Williams, s. w.
 Gasper River, No. 391—S. Z. Hatcheson, m.
 Mintonville, No. 392—D. T. Carson, m.
 West McCracken, No. 393—J. E. Gheison, s. w.
 Dever, No. 394—Thomas W. Wash, m.
 Hiram Bassett, No. 397—G. W. Robinson, proxy.
 Danville, No. 398—W. C. Lucas, m.
 Aspen Grove, No. 397—H. N. Rouse, m.
 Dick Barnes, No. 398—John W. Hicks, m.
 Beech Grove, No. 399—James Smith, proxy.
 Louisville, No. 400—John V. Cowling, Sr., proxy.
 Briensburg, No. 401—C. C. Coulter, proxy.
 Shearer, No. 402—M. D. Averill, s. w.

Pleasant Valley, No. 403—John H. McMullin, m.
 Union Grove, No. 404—Benjamin J. Ellis, m.
 Sullivan, No. 405—George A. Harrel, proxy.
 Stephensport, No. 406—Wm. Moorman, m.
 Bast McCracken, No. 407—J. D. Morgan, proxy.
 Lynnville, No. 408—William H. Hale, proxy.
 M. J. Williams, No. 409—James P. Orr, Jr., s. w.
 Pleasureville, No. 410—J. T. Myles, m.
 Bast Owen, No. 411—D. C. Morgan, proxy.
 Cuba, No. 412—J. H. Neale, s. w.
 Cumberland, No. 413—W. J. Dixon, s. w.
 T. F. Reese, No. 414—T. F. Reese, m.
 Muhlenburg, No. 415—J. W. Landrum, j. w.
 Longview, No. 416—James A. McKenzie, m.
 Three Springs, No. 417—W. S. Yates, m.
 Cave City, No. 418—C. H. Griffith, m.
 Tampico, No. 419—J. H. Allon, m.
 Cromwell, No. 420—Samuel L. Berry, j. w.
 Consolation, No. 421—William Gabbert, j. w.
 Hebardville, No. 422—J. H. Priest, m.
 Mason's Creek, No. 423—W. H. Hardin, proxy.
 Casey, No. 424—John J. Tale, m.
 Booneville, No. 425—J. P. Hampton, proxy.
 Panther Creek, No. 426—G. R. Waltrip, m.
 Marshall, No. 427—Thomas J. Bourne, m.
 Curdsville, No. 428—Thomas M. Card, proxy.
 Thomas Todd, No. 429—J. S. Roberts, m.
 T. W. Wash, No. 430—William A. Povar, m.
 Monticello, No. 431—J. Smith Frisbie, proxy.
 Crab Orchard, No. 432—G. W. James, proxy.
 Chaplin, No. 433—J. L. Pope, m.
 Oakland, No. 434—W. B. Walters, m.
 Southville, No. 435—W. M. Burnett, m.
 Four Mile, U. D.—D. S. Price, m.
 Symsonia, U. D.—Peter Lyles, m.
 King, U. D.—John J. Head, s. w.
 Jos. H. Branham, U. D.—O. W. Clarke, proxy.
 Readyville, U. D.—James Walker, m.
 Eldorado, U. D.—John B. Lapsley, m.
 Red Lick, U. D.—O. D. Henderson, m.
 Fairfield, U. D.—Harrison Walls, m.
 Newburg, U. D.—John H. Seebolt, m.
 Athens, U. D.—B. F. Pettit, s. w.
 Short Creek, U. D.—Wm. A. Kimble, m.
 Corydon, U. D.—W. H. Hancock, m.
 Cox, U. D.—J. M. Oliver, m.
 Landrum, U. D.—Jos. Boodies, proxy.
 Plain City, U. D.—D. Y. Craig, m.
 Bethlehem, U. D.—Milton Bird, m.
 Covington, U. D.—James A. Egloston, m.
 Wesley, U. D.—David P. Johns, m.
 Shiloh, U. D.—John A. Bell, m.
 New Salem, U. D.—Willie E. Arnold, m.
 Daniel Boone, U. D.—Benj. T. Gentry, m.
 Walton's Creek, U. D.—W. C. M. Ross, proxy.
 Harrod's Creek, U. D.—Clarence Bate, m.
 John T. Crandell, U. D.—Rev. J. T. Crandell, m.
 Carter, U. D.—Rich. Ware, j. w.
 L. T. Martin, U. D.—Wm. H. Dougherty, j. w.
 Milton, U. D.—E. D. Gilliam, m.
 Franklin, U. D.—P. W. Hardin, proxy.
 Mystic Tie, U. D.—R. W. Buckner, m.
 East Union, U. D.—B. F. Reynolds, m.
 Perseverance, U. D.—W. L. Vories, m.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Address of Grand Master ISAAC T. MARTIN, at the opening of the Grand Lodge, was so extensively published in the political papers of the State, at the time of its delivery, that we feel it unnecessary to re-publish it at this time. It is a thorough business document, and contains many admirable recommendations to the Order under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. It is published entire in the Proceedings of the Grand

Lodge, which will be distributed in a few days, and we commend it to the careful consideration of every Subordinate Lodge.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees, viz:

ON FINANCE—Bros. J. M. Collins, J. V. Cowling, Sr., and E. W. Turner.
 ON GRANTIANCES—Bros. P. Swigert, R. G. Hawkins, and J. P. Force.
 ON RETURNERS—Bros. D. P. Robb, John L. Peak, U. Keenon, J. T. Ware, W. N. Howe, J. W. Staton, R. F. Robb, W. H. Curran, John H. Howe, Thomas W. Wash, John French, and W. E. Robinson.
 ON LODGES, U. D.—Bros. Hiram Bassett, H. Bostwick, and J. J. McLin.
 ON VISITORS—Bros. E. B. Jones, G. H. Walling, and D. T. Monsarrat.
 ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Bros. D. T. Monsarrat, M. D. Averill, John H. Howe, and C. H. Finck.
 ON CREDENTIALS—Bros. J. A. McKenzie, and E. H. Black.
 ON EDUCATION—Bros. Rev. R. G. Gardiner, Rev. W. H. Fosythe, and Rev. G. C. Lorimer.
 ON FOREIGN COMMUNICATIONS—Bros. J. M. S. McCorkle, P. Swigert, and A. G. Hodges.
 ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE—Bros. Fayette Hewitt, W. E. Woodruff, and J. M. Corbin.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The ANNUAL REPORT of the GRAND TREASURER shows that, with the balance in his hands on the 5th of October, 1866, he received, to the 5th of October, 1867, the sum of \$28,490 28, and that he disbursed and invested in Bonds and Stocks, for the use and benefit of the Grand Lodge, to the 12th of October, 1867, the sum of \$27,833 21—leaving in his hands, at that date, \$657 07. The whole resources of the Grand Lodge, on the 12th of October last, in Bonds, Stocks, and Cash, was \$72,607 07. We respectfully refer the Subordinate Lodges to this entire report, as it will furnish them with a true exhibit of the Financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

Many Masons in Kentucky, and other States, have frequently asked the question—Why is the Grand Lodge of Kentucky accumulating such a large fund in its Treasury? The answer is of easy solution. The Grand Lodge, some twenty years ago, determined to pay the expenses of the Delegates from Subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, and fund its surplus from year to year, until, from the surplus thus funded, it would become a self-sustaining body. This is now nearly accomplished. After the present year, as recommended by Grand Master MARTIN, doubtless, 25 per cent. of the dues now paid by Subordinate Lodges can be left in the Treasuries of said Lodges, to be disbursed in charities by said Subordinate Lodges in their own immediate vicinity. This process of reducing the dues from Subordinate Lodges can go on from year to year, until none will be required by the Grand Lodge. By a prudent and economical disbursement of the funds of the Grand Lodge, we believe this can and will be accomplished in four or five years. Is not this worth striving for?

GRAND MASTER OF INDIANA.

On the second day of the session Bro. HARTY G. HAZELRIGG, the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, was introduced to the Grand Lodge, received with the usual Masonic honors, and seated in the East.

DIVISION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Bro. SAM'L. D. McCULLOUGH, representative from Davies Lodge, No. 22, at Lexington, offered the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The vast increase in the number of the Subordinate Lodges and members within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and the consequent increase of representatives, making this body so immensely unwieldy, in the ordinary business coming before it, that an efficient, satisfactory, and prompt action cannot be reached in matters of business which should legitimately be transacted.

AND WHEREAS, Many other grave and substantial reasons, presenting themselves to the intelligence and welfare of the Craft, now spreading over its wide jurisdiction, render it expedient for the welfare of the Order, that a harmonious division of this Grand body be entertained. Therefore,

Resolved, That a separation of this Grand Lodge into two independent divisions, be and is hereby recommended; and that one of these bodies shall be known as the Grand Lodge of Eastern Kentucky, and the other as the Grand Lodge of Western Kentucky.

Resolved, That ——— be the line of separation between the two Grand bodies; and that any claim which this Grand Lodge may have to the Grand Hall in Lexington, shall vest in the Grand Lodge of Eastern Kentucky, and that all other property held by this Grand Lodge, on the Western line of division may vest in the Grand Lodge of Western Kentucky.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to designate the geographical line of division, and other terms of separation.

A motion was made to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table. Upon this motion a call of the Lodges was demanded. The vote for laying on the table was carried by 264 in favor, and 46 against it.

ORPHANS AND WIDOWS OF MISSISSIPPI.

A letter from Mrs. Laura Reed, to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, asking aid in behalf of one hundred Orphan Children of deceased Masons now under the care of the Orphans and Widows Home in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, was read, and a collection taken up amounting to \$310 90, which was delivered to the Grand Secretary to be paid over to Mrs. Reed for the purpose aforesaid.

MASONIC TEMPLE COMPANY.

Bro. Grand Secretary, who is the President of the Masonic Temple Company, presented the Annual Report of that institution, showing its condition on the 1st day of October, 1867.

From this report, it seems that the Company's total receipts for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1867, was \$19,052 61. That payments for repairs, coal, interest upon first and second mortgage bonds and preferred stock, insurance upon the property, salaries, &c., amounted to \$14,949 64. Leaving cash in the hands of the Treasurer, \$2,888 32, and uncollected rents due to that date of \$1,214 65.

After a thorough examination of the condition of the Masonic Temple Company by the committee on Finance, they reported the following which was approved by the Grand Lodge, viz:

The committee feel it their duty to say to the Grand Lodge, that the affairs of the Company could not have been better managed, and they believe no change in the Board of Directors is desirable.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following Amendments were proposed, during the session of the Grand Lodge, to the Constitution, which are required to lie over, for consideration, for one year, viz:

1. By Bro. ADAMS—
 Amend the Constitution, part I, article 4, section 1, paragraph 10, by inserting at the close thereof the words: "They shall set forth in said opinion a sufficient statement of the case in controversy, so as to make the decisions of the Grand Lodge intelligible to the Subordinate Lodges."

2. By Bro. W. E. WOODRUFF—

Amend section 14, of article 3, part 1, of the Constitution, by striking out said section, which reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the M. W. G. M., R. W. G. S. and R. W. G. J. W., to exemplify the Work and give the Lectures in the first three degrees of Masonry, on the 21 day of each Grand Annual Communication, at such hour as the Grand Lodge may determine."

3. By Bro. Past Grand Master SWIGERT—

Amend the Constitution, part 2, article 4, section 1, by striking out paragraphs 4 and 5, which confer the power on a Lodge to file charges against and try its Master.

4. By Bro. FINCK—

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky be amended in General Regulations, article III, part second, to read:

REGULATION 1. The ordinary business of the Lodge may be transacted in any degree at the discretion of the Lodge.

5. By Bro. HEWITT—from the Committee on Jurisprudence—

Amend part 2, article 4, section 1, by inserting at the close of the section the following words, viz: "No Brother shall be suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry for non-payment of dues until he shall have been regularly notified of the amount of his indebtedness and cited to appear before his Lodge, and make his defense, if any he may have, except when the brother's address is not known to any member of the Lodge, in which case every reasonable means of complying with this amendment shall be exhausted before the Lodge shall take action."

6. By Bro. COLLINS—from the Committee on Finance—

Amend section 2, article 3, part 2, of the Constitution so as to read: "No Subordinate Lodge shall confer the degree of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Master Mason, for a less sum than ten dollars each—the amount to be paid to the Secretary before the degrees, or either of them, are conferred."

Resolved, That the Lodges be requested to instruct their representatives how to vote on the foregoing proposed amendment.

7. By Bro. W. E. ROBINSON—

Amend the Constitution, part 2, article 3, section 11, of General Regulations by inserting after the words "no brother can be elected Master of a Lodge who has not been previously elected and served as Warden of a Lodge in this jurisdiction" the words "or who has served as Master of a Lodge in another jurisdiction and presents a certificate setting forth that fact."

8. By Bro. VOLKES—

Amend the Constitution, part 2, article 3, by striking out General Regulation 15, which was adopted at the present communication, being Bro. Woodruff's substitute for Bro. Howe's proposed amendment to the Constitution.

9. By Bro. CRANDELL—

That at the annual communication of this Grand Lodge a Grand Lecturer shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit and instruct the Lodges in this jurisdiction in the work.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

The Grand Secretary moved to amend part 3, of the Constitution, under the head of "By-Laws and Rules of Order," by striking out the paragraph marked 18, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, which was adopted, viz:

18. The previous question shall be decided without debate.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The Constitutional Rules were amended by adding to part 2, article 3, the two following General Regulations, viz:

REGULATION 14. Electioneering in any way for office in the Grand Lodge is positively prohibited, and any member guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office, and, if an officer, forfeit the of-

fice held by him; and the same rule shall apply to Subordinate Lodges.

REGULATION 15. All unaffiliated Masons who shall have remained so for a period of twelve months after they quit from their respective Lodges, shall be divested of the following rights, viz: the right of Masonic burial; the right to walk in Masonic processions; and the right to visit any one Lodge more than three times, unless such non-affiliated Masons shall have good and sufficient reasons, of which the Lodges under whose jurisdiction they reside shall determine, (subject to appeal to this Grand Lodge), in which event said Lodges may reinvest them temporarily or permanently at their discretion. All Masons unaffiliated at the adoption of this amendment shall have twelve months in which to affiliate with some Lodge.

GRAND ORIENT OF ITALY.

Bro. Grand Secretary McCORLE offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby recognizes the Grand Orient of Italy, recently formed, of which Brother Lodovigo Fagnoli is the acting Grand Master, and hereby extends to her the right hand of friendship and welcomes her into the family of Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary enter the name of said Grand Orient in the list of those Grand Bodies with which this Grand Lodge is in regular correspondence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

BRO. WATTS, from a Special Committee on the Grand Master's Address, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the address of the Grand Master which relates to the proposed suspension of members who are one year in arrear for Lodge dues, would respectfully beg leave to report, that they have carefully considered the subject, and would submit the following:

They deem the present rule of the Grand Lodge upon this subject sufficient, and any change, particularly that suggested for consideration, would, in the opinion of the committee, be an infringement upon the rights of the Subordinate Lodges, who are certainly the best judges in all matters of grievances of this character.

They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

BRO. HEWITT, from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred a resolution offered by Brother Adair, report that they find no question of Masonic Law involved, but simply one of expediency, upon which the Grand Lodge only can decide. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said resolution.

BRO. COLLINS, from the Committee on Finance, after speaking in commendatory terms of the Grand Treasurer's annual report, and that of the Masonic Temple Company's financial condition, submitted the following resolution, which was concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge will expect the permanent Finance Committee to so invest the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge, that they may be converted into money at any time the First Mortgage Bonds of the Masonic Temple Company may be thrown on the market; and that it is the fixed purpose of the Grand Lodge to own those Bonds whenever they can be bought at a fair price.

BRO. COWLING, from the Committee appointed at the last communication to purchase a lot in Cave Hill Cemetery for the burial of transient Masons, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

The committee appointed at the last Grand Annual Communication to receive the funds

donated for the purpose of purchasing a suitable place for the burial of deceased transient brethren, beg leave to report that they received

From the M. W. Grand Lodge.....	\$ 200 00
From Bro. C. Henry Finck.....	200 00
From Past Grand Master P. Swigert.....	300 00
From P. G. M. J. M. S. McCorkle.....	300 00

Total..... \$1,000 00

And purchased a lot in Cave Hill Cemetery near Louisville, finely located, in a commanding position, on Acacia Avenue, which in a few years will be in the very centre of those beautiful grounds—the Cemetery being noted as arranged in the handsomest manner, and is under the best superintendence of any in the country. It is described as follows:

Lot 335, sec. P, Acacia Avenue, and	
contains 2,425 feet @ 35 cts. per foot	\$ 845 75
Curbing 55 feet @ \$2 75 per foot.....	151 25

Total..... \$1,000 00

We would respectfully recommend that a Committee on "Masonic Transient Relief" be appointed to take charge of the property, and see that it is devoted to its intended use.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Cowling, Finck and Munger were appointed the Committee on "Masonic Transient Relief" in accordance with said report.

BRO. COLLINS, from the Finance Committee, made a report, which was concurred in by the Grand Lodge, from which we make the following extracts, viz:

The committee on Finance have sufficiently advised themselves in regard to the petition of Fortitude Lodge, No. 47, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bro. A. G. Hodges and P. Swigert be and they are hereby authorized and directed to sell, dispose of and convey, on the part of this Grand Lodge, all the real estate to which the Grand Lodge has title in its Lagrange, or Oldham county, and pay over the proceeds of the sale to the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge.

The committee have also considered the report of Bro. L. D. Croninger, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bro. L. D. Croninger, as the agent of the Grand Lodge, deliver over and surrender to Covington Lodge, U. D., all the books, papers, debts, jewels, &c., in his hands, heretofore the property of Covington Lodge, No. 109, together with an account of his transactions, taking the receipt of Covington Lodge, U. D., therefor.

The Committee have had under consideration the interests of this Grand Lodge in the Grand Masonic Hall at Lexington, Ky., would recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Bro. A. G. Hodges and P. Swigert be empowered and directed to collect all rents due from occupants, of the Grand Lodge property, at Lexington, Ky., and for the future, to contract for and collect the rents for the same until it is sold by the Committee appointed to sell.

BRO. ROSS, from the Committee on Returns, made a report, evidencing a large amount of laborious investigation, and showing very many inaccuracies in the Returns from Subordinate Lodges, and winds up its report with the following suggestions, which we hope may have a proper influence upon Secretaries and other officers of Subordinate Lodges:

Your Committee believe that many of the errors mentioned herein result from the carelessness of the Secretaries in making up their returns, and mention them in this report that their attention may be called to it, so that in future they may avoid such errors.

We would urge upon Subordinate Lodges, the importance of having their returns made out correctly, that our Grand Lodge proceedings may show a complete history of the work in our State.

We hope to be pardoned for saying that, at the proper time, we shall suggest, through the col-

umms of this paper, a plan by which every Secretary can secure accuracy in his Lodge Returns.

Bro. BASSETT, from the Committee on Lodges, U. D., made a report, that Charters should be granted to the following Lodges heretofore working under dispensations, which was concurred in, viz:

To J. H. Branham Lodge, No. 436, in Daviess county.

To O. D. Henderson Lodge, No. 437, in Estill county.

To Readyville Lodge, No. 438, in Butler county.

To Eldorado Lodge, No. 439, in Mercer county.

To Symsonia Lodge, No. 440, in Graves county.

To Fairfield Lodge, No. 441, in Nelson county.

To Newburg Lodge, No. 442, in Jefferson county.

To B. F. Reynolds Lodge, No. 443, in Nicholas county.

To Four Mile Lodge, No. 444, in Clarke county.

To Athens Lodge, No. 445, in Fayette county.

To Short Creek Lodge, No. 446, in Grayson county.

To Corydon Lodge, No. 447, in Henderson county.

To Franklin Lodge, No. 28, in Boyle county. Restoring old number to a revived Lodge.

To Landrum Lodge, No. 448, in Graves county.

To Plain City Lodge, No. 449, in McCracken county.

To Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 450, in Taylor county.

To Bethlehem Lodge, No. 451, in Caldwell county.

To Covington Lodge, No. 109, in Kenton county. Restoring old number to a revived Lodge.

To Wesley Lodge, No. 452, in Hickman county.

To Shiloh Lodge, No. 453, in Union county.

To Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 454, in Madison county.

To Walton's Creek Lodge, No. 455, in Ohio county.

To Harrod's Creek Lodge, No. 456, in Jefferson county.

To John T. Crandell Lodge, No. 457, in Union county.

To Carter Lodge, No. 458, in Grant county.

To I. T. Martin Lodge, No. 459, in Scott county.

To Perseverance Lodge, No. 460, in Henry county.

To Milton Lodge, No. 461, in Trimble county.

To New Salem Lodge, No. 462, in Simpson county.

To King Lodge, No. 463, in Calloway county.

A new charter was granted to Highland Lodge, No. 311, in Morgan county.

A new charter was granted to Mason's Creek Lodge, No. 423, in McLean county.

A charter was directed to be restored to North Middletown Lodge, No. 79, in Bourbon county.

A new charter was directed to be issued to Crittenden Lodge, No. 159, in Grant county.

A Dispensation was granted to Dixon Lodge, U. D., in Webster county.

A Dispensation was granted to Stonewall Lodge, U. D., in Marion county.

A Dispensation was granted to Estill Lodge, U. D., in Estill county.

The Dispensations granted Wm. M. Winstead Lodge, Salem Lodge, and Cox Lodge, were continued until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. GARIBOLDI, from the Committee on Education, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

They have received a communication from the Trustees of Lagrange College, from which they learn that that Institution under the management of Rev. D. M. Graves, A. M., continued to enjoy its previous prosperity during the past year; that there are in attendance at present upwards of ninety scholars, with indications of increased accessions the present year. Your committee have full confidence in the ability and efficiency of Bro. Graves as an educator of youth, and that Lagrange College, under his control, aided by a corps of well qualified professors, is worthy of our patronage and support.

That part of the report of the trustees which relates to the sale of certain town lots for the purpose of raising money to repair the college buildings, has been submitted to the Committee on Finances and as these repairs have been greatly needed for years, it is hoped that that or some other better plan will be recommended.

The Committee recommend that the following brethren be elected by the Grand Lodge, Trustees of said College for the ensuing year, viz: H. L. Oivens, Wm. B. Moxley, Henry Hitt, J. S. Crutcher, Thos. Todd, A. G. Hodges, Rev. G. C. Lorimer, Robt. Mallory, and Rich. Hudson.

The Committee have examined a communication from Clinton Lodge, No. 82, concerning a Masonic Female School it is proposed to establish in the town of Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., in which they promise to educate gratis the daughters of deceased, indigent Masons. The institution to be under the control of our brother, Rev. Wm. Childers. In view of the noble charity thus proposed, it is hoped the Lodges and brethren generally in that part of our jurisdiction, will give the School their support and fostering care.

The Brothers nominated in said report, as Trustees of Lagrange College, were duly elected as such by the Grand Lodge.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The Grand Lodge, on the fourth day of the session, elected the following Brothers Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

ELISIA S. FITCH, of Flemingsburg, G. M.
CHAS. BIGNTON, of Winchester, D. G. M.
V. H. JONES, of Glasgow, G. S. W.
E. B. JONES, of Paducah, G. J. W.
A. G. HODGES, of Frankfort, G. Treas.
J. M. S. McCORKLE, of Louisville, G. Sec.
G. C. LOBIMER, of Louisville, G. Chaplain.
R. C. MATHEWS, of Louisville, G. S. & T.

The Grand Master then appointed the following additional Grand Officers, viz:

E. W. TURNER, of Richmond, G. S. D.
D. PERRY ROBB, of Versailles, G. J. D.
JOHN FRENCH, of Newport, G. M.
JAS. A. MCKENZIE, of Christian co., G. S. B.
L. J. JONES, of Hillsboro, G. P.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Past Grand Master BASSETT, from the Committee on Lodges, U. D., made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolution accompanying it adopted, viz:

Whereas, There was a charter granted on the 31st day of August, 1854, to Murphysville Lodge, No. 279, at Murphysville, Mason county, Kentucky.

And whereas, The location of said Lodge was afterwards removed to Mayfield, Mason county, Kentucky, and the name thereof changed to Charity Lodge, No. 279;

And whereas, The Charter has been lost in transmitting it to the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of having the change of name endorsed thereon. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a new Charter be granted to Charity Lodge, No. 279, at Mayfield, Mason county, Kentucky.

Bro. COLLINS, from a select Committee on the Grand Master's report of Charitable contributions for the relief of distressed Widows and Orphans of Southern Masons, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

The Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address which refers to his visit on the part of the Masons of

Kentucky to the Brotherhood of the South, and the distribution of funds for their relief, desire to submit the following:

They have examined the report of the Grand Master, and find it correct and highly honorable to him. They have also examined the vouchers of the Grand Secretary, for the money he had received from contributions, and find that he has promptly paid over all the money he received, and his account thereof is altogether correct.

The Committee feel that the thanks of the fraternity throughout the State are due to the Grand Master for the zeal and devotion with which he gave himself up to the noble task of imparting relief to the suffering brethren of the South.

It is not only of the acts of benevolence performed at such personal inconvenience and sacrifice for the relief of our Southern brethren we would speak, but of the noble spirit which animated him in the discharge of his duty, and which made the kindness of Kentucky Masons doubly acceptable, especially so from the manner and spirit in which it was conveyed to them by our worthy representative.

From an examination of the various and touching letters received by the Grand Master from the recipients of this bounty, all filled with expressions of earnest and heartfelt thanks and prayers for our welfare, your Committee are led to believe that the work he performed will ever be remembered by Southern Masons, as the brightest oasis in the desert of life through which they have been passing for several years. It is pleasant thus to give, as the Great Grand Master of the Universe has prospered, but when we see the tear of joy and hear the earnest expressions of gratitude from those to whom we have given, the pleasure is doubly increased. Thus it was with our Grand Master. At every household, on every occasion on which he rendered assistance and relief, he received the unmistakable evidences that the bounty distributed by him was needed and gratefully received.

Bro. COWING, from the Select Committee on so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

Your committee having considered the reference to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, beg leave to report, that they regard this undertaking to establish a Home for our Widows and Orphans, as one of transcendent importance, and worthy of the united efforts of all the Lodges in our State.

The number of Widows and Orphans who have claims for Masonic help, which cannot be denied, nor slighted, nor postponed, is far greater now than at any previous period in our history. The melancholy and bloody incidents of civil war have left our country full of mourning and distress—full of families that have lost their stay, their protection and support—full of the children of deceased Masons, dependent upon casual charity—left to grow up without the comforts of home—without the guidance of their natural guardians; without the benefits of education; unfortunate children, in whom the germs of intelligence and moral worth may lie undeveloped or be repressed by penury and evil communications.

The condition of these children appeals with thrilling eloquence to all who feel the obligations of Masonry, and to all who possess the common elements of humanity.

Not less imperative is the call for assistance to the Widows of our deceased brethren. Their cup of affliction has been full to overflowing. It is not only the deep laceration of their feelings by a hopeless grief for the loved and lost, which constitutes their claim; nor yet the soul corroding poverty which comes upon those accustomed to all the comforts and pleasures of life, when broken health and physical debility have unfitted them for the struggle; but the still deeper affliction of seeing their children in want and toil and low companionship, blighted in all their prospects for life.

The Widows' and Orphans' Home is proposed to abolish all this suffering—not only to dry the tears of grief, and relieve the sufferings of poverty, but to give homes, education, and future hopes to the children of Masons, whom a terrible convulsion has thrown upon our care, and who at the final day of Divine judgment will stand as

witnesses against us, if, in disregard of our vows, we allow them to become the victims of a hard and cruel fate.

The Widows' and Orphans' Home is an institution entitled to our implicit confidence. The names of the Board of Directors, which are—J. D. GUTHRIE, *President*, D. L. BEATTY, T. L. JEFFERSON, GEO. W. WEICKS, THEODORE SCHWARTZ, C. HENRY FINCKE, WM. CROMLEY, L. B. PORCE, JOHN L. WHEAT, CHAS. G. DAVINSON, S. J. HARRIS, JOHN W. GIBBS, E. RICHARDSON, THOS. SADDLER, JOHN V. DOWLING, SR., embrace so much of the best business capacity, sound discretion, integrity and moral worth, that we need have no fear that the Home will not be wisely planned, and faithfully and kindly conducted.

With the economy and sound judgment that will surely be exercised by the Board of Directors, we may expect that every dollar subscribed will produce its beneficent effects. There will be none of the costly purchases, or expensive architectural display, by which large funds are sometimes expended, with but little relief to the beneficiaries. At some cheap and healthy location, wisely purchased or generously donated, convenient of access, with facilities for making a large, great extent a self-supporting establishment, we expect to see a pleasant and happy Asylum and Infirmary.

When we ask of our comparatively wealthy and prosperous State \$100,000 for this institution, of which about \$30,000 has already been subscribed at Louisville, we make a very moderate demand indeed, with the expectation that it will be promptly responded to, and that this noble charity may commence without delay.

For a similar institution, the Order of Odd-Fellows in our State has raised \$50,000; country Lodges raising \$5,000 each without difficulty,—and expect to raise \$200,000. We think, therefore, that notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassment of our country, the \$100,000 ought to be raised in the next three months by the Lodges of the State, and would recommend that each Lodge should take this subject under consideration at once.

Let the delegates now in attendance from each Lodge be appointed so many committees, charged with the duty of presenting this subject before each of their respective Lodges for such action, either by a public demonstration and appeal to the benevolent, or by private exertion, as each Lodge may deem most efficient in their own locality.

Past Grand Master SWIGERT moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee heretofore appointed to dispose of the Grand Masonic Hall, at Lexington, be continued; and that they dispose of it at the earliest day, and when sold, the proceeds of the sale received by them shall be and the same is hereby donated to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary and be paid over to the Treasurer thereof.

Bro. McMILLAN moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Pleasant Valley Lodge, No. 403, be granted the right to remove said Lodge from its present location at J. A. Moss's house to Pleasant Valley Church, provided no objection is offered to said movement in said Lodge.

Past Grand Master SWIGERT moved the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Fitch Lodge, No. 309, be hereafter called and known by the name of E. S. Fitch Lodge, No. 309, such being the intention of the Grand Lodge at the time the Lodge was chartered.

Whereas, There are Masons under this jurisdiction who were suspended for the non-payment of Lodge dues in their several Lodges, which Lodges have ceased to labor or surrendered their charters; for remedy whereof

Resolved, That any Brother thus situated may apply, by petition, setting forth the facts, to the nearest Lodge under whose jurisdiction he may reside, which shall take jurisdiction thereof and hear the case as though he had been a member of such Lodge, and grant such relief as the case may require; and should there be found dues owing from any such Brother, said Lodge be di-

rected to receive the same, which shall be accounted to the Grand Lodge in their next return.

The Grand Secretary appointed Bro. John M. Todd, of Frankfort, Assistant Grand Secretary, which was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Past Grand Master BARNETT moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and the same are hereby tendered, to Past Grand Master I. T. MARTIN for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he presided over its deliberations during its present communication.

There being no further business, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, according to ancient usage, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on Friday, October 25th.

STATISTICS.

Bro. Grand Secretary McCORKLE, in a Table at the close of the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1867, prepared with great care and much labor, gives the Name and Number of each Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; where the Lodge is held; its nearest Post Office; the number of Initiations; the number of Ministers of the Gospel among the members; the number of Deaths; the number of Expulsions; the number of Suspensions; the whole number of Members reported; together with the amounts paid by each Lodge since the last communication of the Grand Lodge.

From this important Table we gather the following facts, viz:

Total number of Chartered Lodges.....	378
Total number of Lodges, U. D.....	6
Total number of Initiations.....	2,254
Total number of Ministers of Gospel.....	433
Total number of Deaths.....	182
Total number of Expulsions.....	60
Total number of Suspensions.....	539
Total number of Members.....	14,614
Total amount received.....	\$ 18,677 00

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, since the adjournment of that Grand Body, has been laboriously engaged in reviewing the Proceedings of other Grand Bodies in correspondence with our Grand Lodge.

We commend to the deliberate consideration of the Masonic Fraternity of Kentucky the two following subjects treated of in this forthcoming Report, which we take the liberty of laying before our readers:

INCORPORATED LODGES.

The following extract from the address of the Grand Master of New Jersey, respecting the impolicy of Subordinate Lodges procuring acts of incorporation, places the objections thereto in so clear a light that we recommend them to the particular attention of the Lodges in this jurisdiction, as well as the Grand Lodge, and express our hope that they will take the warning in time, and proceed as soon as may be to procure the repeal of such acts of incorporation:

"My attention was attracted, during the last session of the Legislature of this State, to the numerous applications to that body for the passage of acts incorporating Subordinate Lodges. Such applications are made by the brethren, undoubtedly with the best intentions, but without due reflection, and without realizing the legal effect and operation of such legislation. I have lately given this subject some examination, and the conclusion to which I have arrived is, that the incorporation of Masonic bodies is subversive of the true principles of Masonic government, and inimical to the

prosperity and perpetuity of the institution. As my objections to such applications are generally of a legal character, I must be pardoned if my remarks upon this subject may seem somewhat of the shop.

"When a Lodge is incorporated by an act of the Legislature, it becomes a subject of the laws of the State, just as it is an individual citizen, with certain exceptions. It not only acquires the right to hold and convey real estate and invest personal property in the Lodge name, but it also renders itself liable to be sued in its corporate capacity, and submits itself and concerns to the supervision and control of the courts of law. By the rules of government of our Institution, a brother who feels aggrieved by the action of his Lodge has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge. If, however, he should be fractious and indisposed to submit himself to the adjudication of the Grand Lodge, he has the power, if the Lodge be incorporated, to appeal directly to the judicial tribunals. If he has been expelled by his Lodge for a Masonic offense justifying such punishment, courts of law have the power, denied by some of the ablest and wisest of Masonic writers even to the Grand Lodge itself, to restore the offender, and he is thus to have complete membership in the Lodge from which he has been expelled.

"Let me illustrate this subject by a reference to one or two pertinent adjudications.

"Slender is the case of *Shane* but since but a Master Mason can realize and appreciate the enormity of the offense of slander of a Mason by his brother Mason. For such violations of Masonic duty and solemn obligations, Subordinate Lodges claim the right of expelling the unworthy brother, and the Grand Lodge, where the charge was sustained, would not hesitate to confirm the action of its Subordinate.

"In the 2d of Binney's Pennsylvania Reports is found the report of a case, entitled "The Commonwealth vs. the President and Members of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society." By the act of incorporation of this society, it was authorized to make rules and by-laws, and, in pursuance of such authority, it enacted a by-law to the effect that violating any of its members was a crime against the society, and that the penalty for such crime should be removal from office, fine, or expulsion. William Duane, a member of the society, presented charges against John Binns, also a member, charging him with falsely and scandalously violating said Duane. Upon these charges Binns was regularly tried and finally expelled. He thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court to be restored to his standing in the society. The court, after argument, by a unanimous decision restored him to his former position as a member in good standing. The judge who pronounced the opinion of the court speaks as follows:

"There is a tacit condition annexed to the franchise of a member, which, if he breaks, he may be disfranchised. The cases in which this inherent power may be exercised are of three kinds.

"1. Where an offense is committed which has no immediate relation to a member's corporate duty, but is of so infamous a nature as renders him unfit for the society of honest men. Such are the offenses of perjury, forgery, &c. But, before an expulsion is made for a cause of this kind, it is necessary that there should be a *previous conviction by a jury*, according to the law of the land.

"2. When the offense is against his duty as a corporation.

"3. The third is an offense of a mixed nature against the member's duty as a corporation, and also indictable by the laws of the land."

"In the case of "The Commonwealth vs. the Pennsylvania Beneficial Institution," reported in 2 Sergeant & Rawle, page 140, a similar control was exercised by the court over the membership of a society. By the articles of incorporation of that society, each member was to pay fifty cents as a monthly contribution, and should any member neglect to pay his contribution for three months, he was to be expelled. One of the members being in arrears for three months, his name was stricken from the roll. He thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that the society was not authorized to strike his name from the roll, but that according to their articles of incorporation they must expel him. The society having failed to do this, the court restored him to his membership.

"Again. In cases of incorporated societies,

courts of law have the power to inquire and adjudge upon the right of a member to an office, the functions of which he may be exercising. Thus, a defeated candidate for the office of W. M. in a Subordinate Lodge, instead of appealing to the Grand Lodge, may appeal to the courts of law. If the court should be satisfied that he has been irregularly elected, it has the power to eject him from his office and place his opponent in the seat of the Lodge.

"It is to be borne in mind that a judge, when considering questions which may arise in connection with an incorporated Lodge, regards the case from a different standpoint than that from which a Mason views it. The judge knows nothing about the binding force of secret obligations. He does not allow his judgment to be influenced by the fact that the society of Freemasons was instituted for the purpose of fostering virtue, morality and brotherly love. He neither knows or cares anything about the immutable character of ancient landmarks. He sees before him a citizen who has acquired certain rights in an incorporated company, which rights the law is bound to protect. And for the purpose of ascertaining and protecting these rights, he brings to bear upon the case the same rules of law which he would apply in the case of a stockholder in a bank or an insurance company. It is plain that the application of such rules is subversive of the structure of Masonic government. It reaches to the appellate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master, and subordinates the Masonic to the civil authorities upon questions strictly Masonic.

"There are many other objections of a similar character to the incorporation of Subordinate Lodges, to which I might call your attention did time permit. I think, however, that I have said enough to satisfy the Grand Lodge that the practice is fraught with great danger, and should be discontinued.

"If it should become necessary, for the purpose of holding the title of real estate or investing money, that an incorporated company should be created, I would recommend that, in all cases, some association outside and independent of the Lodge should be chartered. In such case, while courts would have control over the body which might be chartered, they would have no control over or right of interference with the affairs of the Lodge itself."

Like Grand Master Whitehead, of New Jersey, the attention of Grand Master Holmes, of New York, has been drawn to the evils resulting from Subordinate Lodges procuring acts of incorporation from their Legislatures, and he announces that the Legislature of New York had passed an act by which such incorporated Lodges could surrender their acts of incorporation, and be enabled to hold real estate, through trustees, and says:

"This, of course, does away with all necessity for Lodges applying for corporate powers. Several Lodges in this State are now holding real estate under such powers; but I suggest that it would be better that all such should cease their corporate existence and take advantage of this enabling act. The reasons for this suggestion must be apparent to every reflecting mind. One strong argument in its favor is found in the fact, that all Lodges in any given jurisdiction should stand on the perfect level of equality and the second one is, that no Lodge should have any existence save that which is derived from its warrant. If an incorporated Lodge should offend against the laws of the Fraternity the Grand Lodge might reinstate its warrant and such a Lodge still exist, as a Lodge, under its act of incorporation and the general laws of the State would sustain it, no matter how indefensible its position toward the Grand Lodge might be, so long as it would refrain from any act violative of its corporate existence."

The Committee to whom the subject was referred, not only approved the recommendation of the Grand Master, and advise that all incorporated Lodges in the State should surrender said acts to the Legislature, and take the necessary steps to comply with the provisions of the act recently passed, which was approved by the Grand Lodge. In the appendix, a certified copy of the act is inserted.

SECRECY OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

The evil consequences resulting from permitting the secrecy of the ballot-box to be violated is so strongly depicted in the condition of Miami Lodge, No. 46, one of the oldest Lodges in the State of Ohio, that we extract the report of a Committee of the Grand Lodge respecting it, as a solemn warning to the Masters and brethren of Lodges in this jurisdiction, lest some of them fall into the same trouble.

"The Special Committee to which was referred the case of Miami Lodge, No. 46, have had the same under consideration, and report:

"We find that at a stated meeting of Miami Lodge, held March 6, 1866, several candidates were balloted for and rejected, as was duly announced by the W. Master, whereupon several brethren were permitted, by the W. Master, to indulge in unwarrantable and unasonic speeches against the unknown hand that had barred the door of Masonry to these candidates.

"The W. M. was requested by a brother to prohibit debate on the subject; this he refused to do. The W. Master entertained a motion for the appointment of a committee whose duty it was in the language of the W. Master, to ascertain who it was that was attempting to interfere with the legitimate working of the Lodge.

"On the 13th of March, Bro. J. Hiram Seaman, a member of Miami Lodge, requested the M. W. Grand Master to investigate the rulings of the W. Master of said Lodge at said meeting, and depose him from office. Whereupon the M. W. Grand Master appointed the R. W. D. Grand Master his special proxy to visit Miami Lodge and investigate the charges preferred by Bro. Seaman against the W. Master of said Lodge.

"The R. W. Deputy Grand Master visited said Lodge on the 23d and 27th of March, and took the testimony of those who were present at the meeting of the Lodge on the 6th of March. At the conclusion of the testimony (which was voluminous) the R. W. D. Grand Master very properly decided that Bro. Barnes, W. Master, had done a Masonic wrong in permitting debate, which was at least occasioned, if not caused, by the use of the black ball; and that the point of order raised against Bro. Levy, viz: That "no debate shall be allowed, and no inquiry permitted as to who may have cast the black ball," was properly taken, and should have been sustained by the W. Master. Again, that the W. Master did a Masonic wrong in entertaining a motion to appoint a committee to ascertain who it was that cast the black ball—as no one has a right to know how another has cast his ballot—the vote of each must be his own secret, and no one has a lawful right to penetrate it.

"The R. W. D. Grand Master recommended to the M. W. Grand Master that the W. Master of Miami Lodge, Bro. Barnes, be suspended from his official function as Master of said Lodge. This recommendation was so ordered by the M. W. Grand Master, and Bro. Barnes was accordingly deposed from said office. Subsequently, at the urgent solicitation of many of the members of Miami Lodge, and under the promise of better behavior and feeling toward each other in the future, the M. W. Grand Master, at the instance of the R. W. D. Grand Master, restored Bro. Barnes to the office of W. Master of said Lodge. This restoration seemed to infuse all the old animosities into the hearts of what might be called the Barnes' faction, as is evinced by the fact that charges were almost immediately preferred against the brother who had preferred charges against the W. Master of said Lodge. This gave rise to counter-charges by the accused against the W. Master. In this state of charge and counter-charge, the M. W. Grand Master suspended the Charter of Miami Lodge, No. 46.

"The merits of this case seem to revolve solely around the secret ballot; but this question has been so often and ably presented by your Grand Master and former committees, that we desire to comment further than to state that the proper use of the ballot involves the gravest questions coming under the parview of a Masonic mind. The life or death of a Lodge, the life or death of the hopes and aspirations of individuals, hang upon its sacredness and secrecy. All personal feelings should therefore be forever banished from the hand and heart of him who casts a ballot. Ignorance of

the laws of the Grand Lodge governing its use, has been the source of much hard feeling in many Lodges, as well as trouble to the Grand Lodge.

"In view of all the facts in the case, and especially that this Lodge is among the early lights of Masonry in Ohio, having in its present membership many polished avilers, the committee feel unwilling, on account of a few restless and unenay spirits, to extinguish its light and obliterate its existence.

"We most heartily concur with the action of the M. W. Grand Master and R. W. D. Grand Master, in their action in the premises in regard to said Lodge; we also think that a little further punishment should be imposed on both the Master and Lodge. We therefore offer for adoption the following recommendations, viz:

"1st. That the action of the M. W. Grand Master and R. W. D. Grand Master, in matter of Miami Lodge, No. 46, be and is hereby sustained in their action in deposing the W. Master of said Lodge, also in the subsequent suspension of her Charter.

"2d. That the Charter arrested be now returned to said Lodge.

"3d. That the M. W. Grand Master be directed to depose the W. W. Bro. Barnes, and interdict work in said Lodge, until after her annual election for officers, except that noble work of spreading the cement of brotherly love and charity.

"4th. That should this course fail to produce harmony in said Lodge, it shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Master, on proper and sufficient evidence of this fact, to arrest the Charter of said Miami Lodge."

- Which was unanimously adopted.

GRAND CHAPTER OF KENTUCKY.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1867.

The following Companions were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

ISAAC T. MARTIN, of Cynthiana, G. H. P.
R. G. HAWKINS, of Louisville, D. G. H. P.
EDWARD B. JONES, of Paducah, G. K.
HENRY BOSTWICK, of Covington, G. S. P.
P. SWIGERT, of Frankfort, G. Sec.
A. G. HODGES, of Frankfort, G. Tr.
REV. G. C. LORIMER, of Louisville, G. Chap.
J. M. COLLINS, of Crittendon, G. C. H.
G. W. MERIWETHER, of Christiansburg, G. C. G.
R. C. MATHEWS, of Louisville, G. S. & T.

In our next number we shall give a summary of the proceedings of this Grand Body.

GRAND COUNCIL OF KENTUCKY.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1867.

The following Companions were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

P. SWIGERT, of Frankfort, G. P.
THOS. TODD, of Shelbyville, D. G. P.
RICH. G. HAWKINS, of Louisville, G. T. I.
H. BOSTWICK, of Covington, G. P. C. W.
A. G. HODGES, of Frankfort, G. Exc.
HARRY HUDSON, of Louisville, G. Tr.
R. G. GARDNER, of Hardinsburg, G. Chap.
E. B. JONES, of Paducah, G. C. G.
R. C. MATHEWS, of Louisville, G. Sen.

We shall give a Summary of the proceedings of this Grand Body in our next issue.

A MASONIC RELIC.—Last evening at the St. John's Lodge, No. 14, of Masons, an interesting relic of the past was presented to the Lodge by Christopher Cammack, Sr., it being the apron worn by Dr. Thornton, the first Commissioner of Patents under the administration of Washington, with whom Dr. Thornton was on intimate terms, and was worn by him at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol. The apron is somewhat different from the style now in vogue, and is a lamb skin bronzed, with the square and compass worked in the centre. This relic has been in possession of the late general Walter Jones, and lately of Mrs. Dr. Miller, who handed it to Mr. Cammack to present to St. John's Lodge.—*Washington Star*, Dec. 31.

KENTUCKY FREEMASON.

EDITORS.

A. G. HODGES and Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON.
FRANKFORT, KY., JANUARY, 1868.

Arrangements have been made by which we shall have, as contributors for the Kentucky Freemason, Bro. J. M. S. MCCORKLE, PHILIP SWIGERT, REV. HENRY E. THOMAS, JAMES A. DAWSON, WILLIAM C. MUMFORD, and SAMUEL REED—all well known as Masons and gentlemen of ability. We expect to secure others also.

SALUTATORY.

With this number we begin the publication of the "KENTUCKY FREEMASON."

We commence with a light heart, buoyant of the future. We have faith that the Craft will sustain us in the effort to establish a dignified organ of our Order.

Freemasonry is not a mere system of mystic rites. Every feature of our ceremonies is pregnant with sublime and useful truth. Much of this meaning of our symbolism may be disclosed to the public. The allegories of the Lodge-room may be translated into the common vernacular of the people, without doing violence to the beautiful symbology, in which we read our lessons, when shut in from prying eyes.

To enable Masons to better understand the worth of our principles, and to win the worthy from the world to our altars, will be our loftiest ambition.

We begin our task, feeling that the work we have undertaken is befitting the employment of nobler capacities than we possess. Yet, we trust to intensify our powers by a faithful study of the history and philosophy of Masonry, and to focalize the best light we can obtain upon our columns. If any brother can throw a ray into our lens we shall feel grateful, and we now take occasion to invite communications from our brethren. Enrich the paper with your best matured thoughts, and make it a repository of Masonic intelligence.

Contributors, however, must expect us to examine their work, and if we should sometimes pronounce it neither oblong nor square, and throw it among the rubbish, they may console themselves by considering that ancient stupidity, which made the Master-overseers reject the Chief Stone of the Corner.

Although our Chisel may not be of the finest edge, we shall have to claim the privilege of chipping any rough Ashlar that may be sent, until it suits our purpose.

We hope, however, that any who may undertake to contribute for our paper will not, by their carelessness, necessitate the use of any tool of iron, where we build.

Make ready the stones, before you send them hither.

Let Entered Apprentices learn to read the designs upon the Master's trestle-board, before they attempt to draw them.

As we do not expect to confine our attention to

more traditional Masonry, but to include a wide amplification of all the Arts and Sciences of which our Order is the patron, we invite Poets to give us the products of their muse, Astronomers the results of their star-gazing, Chemists the residuums of their retorts, *Litterateurs* the matured fruitage of their thoughts, and even Lovers the sighing of their hearts. Welcome all.

Let the wives and daughters of Masons, and all who woo the muses, feel free to employ our columns. If there are any who do not like us, let them complain through our type, and we will endeavor to quiet or hush their murrainings.

If there be any to scold, we will either scold back, or answer so sweetly that we shall turn storms into zephyrs, frowns into smiles, and rebukes into compliments.

We mount the tripod in an exceedingly amiable mood, and we are persuaded now that it would take a hurricane of abuse to disturb our equilibrium.

May we never have occasion to do aught but smile at our readers, and from every fire-side the "FREEMASON" visits, may we receive only words of cheer! *So mote it be.*

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We shall send this number of the "KENTUCKY FREEMASON," to very many of our friends, both in Kentucky and in other States. As it will be a fair specimen of the character of our paper, those who may be pleased with it, and desire its continuance, can remit us, by mail, the subscription price, and it will be forwarded regularly. Or, friends may do us the kindness to form Clubs of ten, which we trust many of them will do.—For terms, see last page.

We return our fraternal and heartfelt thanks to many Brothers in different parts of the State for Club Lists already forwarded to us, and promise them, that for the interest manifested on their part for the success of the "KENTUCKY FREEMASON," we shall spare neither expense nor labor to give them such a paper as will fully compensate them for the subscription.

TO ADVERTISERS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted in the "KENTUCKY FREEMASON." For terms, see last page.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

We direct special attention to the report, in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, on page 5, of the Select Committee to whom was referred the interests of the projected Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The reforms of the age, the multiplying charities of Christian lands, are sufficient to cheer every philanthropist. Every Asylum built for the unfortunate and sorrowing ones of earth, is a step towards the Millennium.

The Widows' and Orphans' Home—with its adjoining lands to be cultivated—is in the nature of a Masonic Colony, and once established, to a considerable extent, will be self-sustaining.

Brethren, "put on Charity," that survivor of all other graces, that bond of perfectness, that girle of the universe, that Shekinah of the Masonic Temple, and do all you can to aid in this noble work of helping the *Widow's Son*.

As long as our Order waits at the pillows of suf-

fering, gives strength to the feeble, wipes away the tears of the widow and the fatherless, it will have power with men.

Establish and endow this Home, fill it with the objects of Masonic care, and then when the question is asked—What is Masonry?—you can point with commendable pride, to this stately edifice, and its memorial treasures of your sacred dead brotherhood—and be no more concerned to answer.

Bro. J. V. COWLING, Sen., is the General Agent of the Board of Managers. He has already visited the counties of Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Anderson, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Lincoln, Oldham, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Scott, Bourbon, Harrison, Pendleton, Grant, Kenton, Campbell, Bracken, Mason, Fleming, Nicholas, Clarke, Montgomery, and Fayette. In some of these counties, he has visited the Lodges but partially, owing to the inclemency of the weather.—In most of them he has appointed county agents.

It affords us very great satisfaction, after a conversation with Bro. COWLING, to state that he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and believes, most confidently, that by the close of the Spring months, with what has already been accomplished in the City of Louisville, the establishment of this Institution will have been secured beyond doubt.

Bro. COWLING is now on his return to his home. After a few days rest, he will resume his labors, and continue, if his life is spared, until he visits every County and Lodge in the State.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. The General Agents are M. V. B. SWEETLOVE and HIRSH BASSETT, both gentlemen of high standing—the latter of whom is well known throughout Kentucky. Their office is in the City of Louisville, Ky.

INTERROGATORY ANSWERED.

A good brother, in the lower part of this State, asks us the following question:

"Whether a Mason can dimitt from his Lodge at pleasure, without assigning good and substantial reasons for it?"

We answer, unhesitatingly, that he can—provided there is no by-law of your Lodge requiring reasons to be given; that his Lodge dues are fully paid, and no charges preferred against him for unmasonic conduct.

[For the Kentucky Free Mason.]

EUREKA CHAPTER.

A new Chapter was organized in the city of Louisville, at the hall of Preston Lodge, No. 281, in the Eastern portion of the city. M. E. JOHN S. MCCORKLE, Past Grand High Priest officiated, assisted by Past Grand High Priests HUNSON, SADDLER, and ROBINSON. There was also a number of Past High Priests, and a large assemblage of Royal Arch Masons present. The officers under dispensation are:

JOHN SKIDMORE, H. P.
SMITH GREGORY, K.
WM. H. MAFFERTY, S.
H. B. UTLEY, C. H.
J. R. BROWN, P. S.
HENRY BERRY, R. A. C.
E. O. BROWN, Sec.

This Chapter commences with but few members, but under favorable circumstances, and we anticipate for them, and wish them great success.

ZABE.

SECURITY AND SILENCE.

Aristotle, when asked the most difficult thing to execute, replied: "to be secret and silent." This alternative answer every Mason should fix in his memory, but not be deterred, by difficulty, from endeavoring to practice the Masonic virtues of secrecy and silence.

There is a teaching power in them, as well as in bold expression, like a dial in which the shadow as well as the light informs us. "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing," and that which he holds in impenetrable secrecy may be of the highest utility to us.

So it is the glory of a Mason to conceal, until the proper time and occasion arrives for him to reveal, and what he withholds is as useful to mankind as that which he discloses.

"God," says the Patriarch "discovers deep things out of darkness," and the pious poet beautifully exclaims,

"Darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day."

Every Mason knows that the blind are led by a way they know not, and how some of the most beautiful lessons of the Order have been revealed out of darkness.

Let the world without the Order walk the Masonic path and be brought from darkness to light in the appointed and ancient way.

Masonic secrecy and silence never fail to impress the uninitiated, for,

"There is a language that is mute,
There is a silence that speaks."

There is great sublimity in the reticence of Divinity. Hence, over many questions with which a prying curiosity employs itself, is dropped an impenetrable veil. "Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the Saviour."

And where the Divine is pleased to dwell in secrecy and silence, there he stations the Cherubim with the flaming sword.

Masons will render their Order more august in the estimation of men, by refraining from garrulousness. Whatever transpires in the Lodge-room is sacredly secret, and never ought to be profaned by outside mention.

Is not the Tyler, with drawn sword guarding the portals of our mystic temple, a perpetual symbol of the sacredness and secrecy of our retreat?

Around our Council Chamber, a wall is built which no wanton eye can pierce. The entrance to our mysteries is sealed, except to those choice spirits who are willing to come humbly, and swear faithfully to be secret and silent.

There have been instances in which the secrets of great discoveries have been so rigidly guarded, that for a season the most curious eye was defeated in its efforts to pry into the shops or laboratories where the process of manufacture was executed.

More secret the work of Masonry than all this, and more sacred the obligation of its Craftsmen, than the oaths of artisans engaged in such manufactures as we have intimated.

As our doors are tyled, so let our lips be guarded. The slightest incidents of the Lodge-room are secret. The brother who does not regard them as such, has not yet fully learned Masonry.

We positively can allow no license, in the direction of outside disclosure, with safety.

— We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our esteemed friend Wm. C. MURDER, on the 16th page. Whatever he promises may be relied on implicitly.

MELANCHOLY IN MEN OF GENIUS.

The lights and shades of the human countenance do not invariably indicate the happiness or misery of the soul. Flowers sometimes bloom on the margin of the marsh and conceal its fearful bogs; so with the human heart, which, under the assumed mask of cheerfulness, frequently hides the deepest wretchedness.

Others again pretend to sorrows they never feel, from the desire to excite sympathy, or to be regarded as sentimental.

It is singular that amid a world of so much real misery, any should be found foolish enough to affect it.

There are men of solitude, however, to whom a certain melancholy is a luxury, but such are seldom found in the market-places, and hence, never intrude their private musings and mournful moods upon a holiday world.

No one will undertake to declare that Chatterton, Savage, Burns, Cowper, or Kirk White, made a solemn mockery of human misery. These were men of unquestionable genius, and certainly men of "sorrows and acquainted with griefs."

"Despair and indignation rose,
And told again the story of their woes,
Told the keen insult of the undivided heart,
The dread dependence on the low-born mind:
Told every pang with which the soul must smart,
Neglect, and grinning scorn, and want, and pain!"

But it is not indifference and neglect alone, which the man of retired and studious habits must endure with unavailing regret, that produces in him a melancholic mood.

His melancholy strikes deeper than the contumely of the unappreciative, and often is the product of a cause undivided, because never experienced by those who follow the solid and sober maxims of practical life,

"Dull as an ass that treads the cistern wheel,"
His gloom is constitutional. Persons of minds less delicate and susceptible are seen to travel through life with cheerfulness and resolution, while the man of genius spends his time in what at best but passes for an amiable indolence, and in those pursuits too, which serve rather to increase than diminish mental disease. Inactivity is no sanative for grief. If a man would forget the iniquity of a wounded spirit, or shake off the gloom which mesh study engenders, let him hurry into the bustling elements of a busy world, quit the cypress grove, and walk amid the jarring wheels of commerce.

Upon the whole, this mental suffering, of which many unreflectively complain, may doubtless be traced to the sickly sensibility of unreined imagination.

Let such get out of the intangible world of a morbid creation, and put themselves amid the whirling wheels of active life, and we will underline for their happiness.

The straw of the hay is just as necessary to the animal for healthy digestion as are the essential juices, so are the coarse every-day features of actual life as indispensable to a vigorous mental growth and strength, as are the nectar distillations of flowery alambics or the sweet morsels of manna which fall from Heaven to feed the soul.

CYNICUS.

There is no error more common than that which contends "that a man of acute intellect and quick parts is necessarily ill-natured, and that a man of bad disposition is generally one of distinguished abilities."

Now we believe the reverse to be true. Great intellects move in wide circles—take broad views of things and relations—this necessitates Catho-

licity of thought, which is so elementary to good humor.

It is not sharpness in Cynicus to find fault with everything another man may say or do; such a proclivity arises from evil disposition, and a chronic desire to elevate himself by a pitiful expedient.

In pluming and praising himself, like a vain-glorious Thrasher, and pulling down the character and reputation of men who would not "set him with the dogs of his flock"—he unwittingly excites the contempt of others.

It does not indicate mental capacity to decry the abilities of others, as this is too often but a mean subterfuge to hinder mankind from alleging the same concerning him.

"Insane men and fools," says La Rochefoucault, "see everything thro' the medium of their humor;" thus, if a cross-grained person is dissented from in disputation, as he can never feel it possible to be in error, he catalogues his opponent a fool, little thinking that the *ceteris* fasten the same cap and bells upon him.

An evil-natured individual is mostly given to slanders, and knowing the hyperbolic character of his own thoughts, prys for concealed interpretations never meant.

"He sees more devils than hell can hold," and his peccadilloes are seldom pardoned, as they are generally more a viper brood of the Python of the heart, than a Pallas springing full-armed from the brain of Jove.

All the heroes of antiquity who were endowed with a morose temper, have been scoundrels stained in the dye-pots of hell—as Marius, Sylla, Diocletian, Maximian, Tiberius, &c., &c.

All the most noble persons of conspicuousness were, on the other hand, distinguished as much for good humor as for mental capacity, as Socrates, Epaminondas, Aristides, Cæsar, Plato, Virgil. So in modern times, we have Wellington, Washington, Addison, Henry 5th, Edward VI, Montaigne, Goldsmith, Sir Walter Scott, and an innumerable host—all characteristically known for their pleasant May-day tempers.

Openness and candor have been mistaken by cunning demagogues, for lack of ability, not considering that honesty and honor are the certain evidences of a lofty wisdom.

Cynicus denounces him frail and feeble who alters his opinion, not regarding that a change of circumstances will cause a transfiguration of mind.

"The wise man changes his opinion often, the fool never." With Cynicus, obstinacy and firmness, cunning and profundity are interchangeable terms. He locks his heart and calls the bolting out of charity, a resolution not to be imposed upon.

The imperious will of Cynicus is his law, his caprices are magisterial; his fist is his argument; he is uniformly jealous, grasping, tyrannical, and contemptuous; mostly ungrateful, bigoted, spiteful, and treacherous; a bear in society and an incubus in his family.

Nobody calls him friend. He snarls when childhood laughs; frowns when maidenhood smiles; breathes pestilence on every air; strikes discord into all music; swears hostility to his race; dies detested, and is more pleasant at his funeral, than those who have known him had ever seen him.

— A Grand Concert was given in Louisville, on Tuesday night, January 28th, for the benefit of the Home for the Widows and Orphans of Free Masons.

— A good way to improve the memory is always to remember the poor.

HISTORY OF KENTUCKY MASONRY. NUMBER 1.

Masonry was introduced into Kentucky under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Lexington Lodge, No. 25, was established at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17, 1788, and was the first Masonic Lodge organized West of the Alleghany Mountains. Emigrants to "the dark and bloody ground" from Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, numbered among their enlightened Masons. As the Institution is a bond of union among men, it was natural that these hardy pioneers, in a sparsely settled country, threatened with common dangers, and feeling the need of fraternal association, should at a very early day, seek to relieve the tedium of wilderness life, by the social joys, and brotherly vows, and convocations of our venerable Order. Masonry is not a system shut up to cities or palaces. It can build its consecrated altars in the wild-wood or the Capital, and hold its Lodges on hill-tops or in vales, with no walls but the grand old woods, and no roof but the broad blue sky. It dates back to patriarchal ages and points us to the fraternity assembled upon the bald summits of hills, or in the rustic valleys. It is in no wise dependent upon marble, or carpets, or fixtures. It is a system of principles and goes and finds sphere to work wherever man finds camp or mansion. Like the dreaming Jacob, the Mason can realize a temple amid the most rustic natural scenery. Give him a cable-tow, and he has all the automatic appliances for a Lodge, and this any deer of the forest can supply him. He needs no manuscript or book, for Masonry dwells in his memory and his heart, and thus is eternal. Burn the Ahiman Reson and every ritual manual and Masonry is just as intact as if they existed. You would have to rub out or burn up the Masonic mind to eradicate our glorious Order.

There are many circumstances in frontier life favorable to the development and growth of Masonry. Men in cities have the protection of laws and police. In the wilderness they must rely upon rites and principles. Their common perils and sufferings teach pioneers how to sympathize with each other; their mutual dependence, how to aid each other.

The afflicted must die of neglect and want, if the healthy did not come cheerfully to their assistance; a man must bury his own dead did not his neighbors fly to his relief. A more cultivated society may have its asylums and undertakers.

The mechanical operation of laws, and the economy of labor in old-settled countries supply relief. A business man in the city pays his taxes to charity, and remains profoundly ignorant of the sufferings of his fellow-citizens.

It is plain that the very necessities of frontier-life furnish the best schools of kindness and gentleness, and the sweet charities of life. Masonry being devoted to the cultivation of the feeling of fraternity, and to kind offices of the affection, finds a field of labor in the dependent conditions of frontier society.

What wonder, then, that the slightest suggestion of the establishment of a Lodge, within ten, twenty, or a hundred miles of the log-cabins of Kentucky emigrants, should have been hailed with ardor by those who, though scattered, knew full well the value of the "mystic-tie"?

Under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in the year 1800, there were five Subordinate Lodges working in Kentucky, repre-

sentatives from which, met in convention in Lexington, to take preliminary steps for the organization of a separate Grand Lodge. These were, Lexington Lodge, No. 25, (now No. 1.) Paris Lodge, No. 35, (now Paris Union, No. 15.) Georgetown Lodge, No. 45, (now Mount Vernon, No. 14.) Hiram Lodge, No. 57, (now No. 4, at Frankfort,) and Abraham's Lodge, held (under dispensation) at Shelbyville. The call for this Convention was made by Lexington Lodge. It was held September 8th, 1800. Its proceedings were published in a pamphlet of forty-two pages, and was printed at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—the oldest paper in the State.

There were fifteen delegates in the Convention. On the 8th of September, 1800, the following address was drawn up to be presented to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and was unanimously adopted on the 9th:

LEXINGTON, KY.,
Sept. 8, A. D. 1800, A. D. 1800.

A meeting of the Deputies from five Lodges regularly established in Kentucky, has been held at Lexington, and adopted the Resolutions which you will find enclosed.

In adopting this measure, we have been actuated by a wish to promote the welfare of the Craft. It cannot be new to, or unconsidered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, that the Lodges in this country under their jurisdiction, labor under many inconveniences.

In the first place, we suppose the Charity Fund an important object in our Institution. The benefit of this fund cannot be extended to any Brother or his family here.

It must also be observed, that the Lodges in this State cannot conveniently be represented in the Grand Lodge of Virginia, by their Masters and Wardens, and that the appointment of other representatives is subject to great difficulties, from causes which are evident. The distance and unavoidable accidents, have frequently prevented the Lodges in Kentucky from being represented in the Grand Lodge.

Another inconvenience (not the least important in regard to Masonry) is, that we cannot expect the presence either of the Grand Master, or Visitors who may be appointed to inspect our Work, and see that it is regularly conducted.

Part of an independent Commonwealth, we need not refer to precedents to authorize this measure; these precedents must be familiar to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

While, however, we deem the measure necessary, we have yet determined that the usual contributions to the Grand Lodge of Virginia shall be paid up till the period of our separation; and thus proving our disposition to discharge, in every respect, our duty to our Parent Lodge, we trust that it will credit the motives which lead us to separate.

Notwithstanding the separation, we will never forget that we are materials of the same Temple, nor cease to attach ourselves to our Brethren of Virginia, however remote we may be from their part of the great superstructure. No dignist, no disrespect to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, has induced us to adopt this measure; necessity and the welfare of the Craft command it.

We shall, at every opportunity, be happy to communicate through our Grand Lodge with your Grand Lodge, and assure you we are

YOUR FRIENDS AND BROTHERS.

Signed by order of the Convention,
JOHN HAWKINS, Chairman.
THOS. BODLEY, Clerk.

The Convention then adjourned,
JOHN HAWKINS, Chairman.

THOS. BODLEY, Clerk.

Thus, in dignified terms setting forth the reasons prompting a separation, the nascent Grand Lodge of Kentucky began that glorious career, which has since distinguished it, and which has made it so worthy of that birth in noble sentiments, which brought it into being.

The motives actuating the Masons of Kentucky

were fully appreciated by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, as is evident from the following response adopted by that honorable body:

"A Communication from a Convention of the several Lodges of Ancient York Masons, in the State of Kentucky, holding their Charters under this Grand Lodge, together with an Address from the said Convention announcing their wish to separate and form a Grand Lodge in their own State, having been maturely considered: *Resolved*, That the reasons which have influenced the said Convention, in the adoption of the measure proposed, are such as rise from the purest principles, and with a view alone to promote the good of the Craft. Situated as they are, at a considerable distance from this Grand Lodge, few of the beneficial effects, to be derived from a constant communication therewith, could be expected to flow from their remaining under its jurisdiction.—While we, therefore, lament that our distance from each other prevents that reciprocation of fraternal offices which the principles of our Order prescribe, we yield to a conviction that a separation from this Grand Lodge, and the formation of a Grand Lodge of their own, will be productive of the best consequences to the Society.

Resolved, therefore, That this Grand Lodge do highly approve of the principles which have actuated the several Lodges in Kentucky, and the respectful manner in which their sentiments have been conveyed to this Grand Lodge; and that our Grand Secretary be directed to communicate these Resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and to assure them of our willingness to enter upon a harmonious correspondence, and our readiness to co-operate in all such measures as may have a tendency to promote the good of the Craft in general."

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KENTUCKY.

JUNE SESSION, 1867.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Kentucky, assembled at Georgetown, on the 27th June, 1867. The following Sir Knights were chosen Grand Officers for the year ensuing, viz:

Sir C. R. WOODRUFF, of Louisville, G. C.
Sir Rev. J. M. WORRALL, of Covington, D. G. C.
Sir JOHN CLARKE, of Georgetown, G. G.
Sir WM. A. WARNER, of Louisville, G. C. G.
Sir Rev. J. W. VENABLE, of Versailles, G. P.
Sir H. R. BLAISDELL, of Maysville, G. S. W.
Sir D. G. CRAIG, of Paducah, G. J. W.
Sir D. H. ROBB, of Versailles, G. T.
Sir WM. C. MUNGER, of Louisville, G. R.
Sir R. G. HAWKINS, of Louisville, G. S. B.
Sir J. G. MORRISON, of Georgetown, G. S. B.
Sir H. BOSTWICK, of Covington, G. W.
Sir H. B. FRANKLIN, of Maysville, G. C. G.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Commandery will be held at Maysville, on the Second Thursday (the 11th.) in June, 1868.

KIRKSVILLE LODGE, No. 183.

At a meeting of this Lodge, held in the village of Kirksville, Madison county, January 11, 1868, a beautifully inscribed, gold-headed, ebony Cane, was presented to Dr. J. T. STEPHENSON, as a token of respect, and for past services, by the members of that Lodge. The presentation address by Bro. DICKERSON and the response by Bro. STEPHENSON, were in excellent taste, and highly creditable to both Brothers.

FREEMASONRY IN THE WORLD.—It is estimated by those who ought to know, that at present, in round numbers, there are about 1,250,000 Free and Accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number some 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 600,000 on the continent of Europe; 300,000 in the United States; and 50,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year; and Papal altitudes and feminine denunciations notwithstanding, the Masonic Body is said to be everywhere increasing.

INDIANA—MASONIC REMINISCENCES.

At an installation of officers of Masonic Lodges, at Evansville, Indiana, on Saturday, December 28, 1867, Judge Law, of that city, delivered an address, abounding in interesting incidents relating to the history of Masonry in that State, more especially in regard to the Vincennes Lodge, the first Lodge of Masons organized in Indiana. As his remarks are unusually interesting, we re-produce them:

In the year 1806, upwards of half a century since, and at a time when this great State, now the fifth in the Union, was for the most part a wilderness, and at least two-thirds of it occupied by savage tribes, when Vincennes was the territorial seat of Government for all the Territory, called the "Northwestern Territory," including now the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a petition was signed, at Vincennes, by George Wallace, James Adams, General W. Johnson, Davis Floyd, and Samuel Gwaltney, Master Masons, asking the "Grand Lodge of Kentucky," through "Abraham Lodge," No. 8, at Louisville, for a dispensation. The dispensation was granted, in the early part of 1807, in which Brothers Ferguson and Hadington, members of Abraham Lodge, at Louisville, are directed to proceed to Vincennes and set the brethren to work. They were unable to attend, until the time named in the warrant had expired. The brethren at Vincennes renewed their application, and a dispensation was granted, in the month of September, 1806, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. The Lodge, however, was not organized until March 13, 1809. Brother Jonathan Taylor, of "Abraham Lodge," No. 8, of Louisville, came to Vincennes, and opened the first Lodge—the first organized in the West, from the Western boundary of Ohio to the shores of the Pacific.

The following brethren were present:
Jonathan Taylor—Past Master.
William Jones—Master Mason.
General W. Johnson—Master Mason.
John Caldwell—Master Mason.
Charles Fisher—Master Mason.
Henry Vanderburgh—(After whom our county was named), Master Mason.

John Gibson—(Then Secretary of the Indiana Territory, and after whom our adjoining county of "Gibson," was named), Master Mason.
Of these pioneers in Masonry, who constituted the first Lodge in Indiana, nearly sixty years since, William Jones, Charles Fisher and General W. Johnson were members of the "Vincennes Lodge," when I came to Vincennes, and were personally and fraternally known to me.

The Senior Warden not being present, was not installed. General W. Johnson, was installed as "Junior Warden." The third degree was conferred on several brethren on the 14th of March, 1809. On the 17th of March, in the same year, petitions were presented for admission by Parmenas Becker and William Prince. The latter was aid-de-camp to General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, afterwards elected Judge of this, the first Judicial District of Indiana, in which was included the county of Vanderburgh—then member of Congress from this District, and after whom the county seat of Gibson, Princeton, was named. In August, 1809, a charter was granted to the Lodge at Vincennes, by the "Grand Lodge" of Kentucky, signed by John Simpson, Deputy Grand Master; Daniel Bradford, Grand Secretary; sanctioned by John Allen, Grand Master. Under this charter, George Wallace was appointed Master; William Jones, Senior Warden; General W. Johnson, Junior Warden, who was installed by Thomas Randolph, Secretary of Governor Harrison, acting as proxy, under the orders of Grand Master J. W. Allen, of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. On the 18th of September, 1811, Joseph W. Davies, Grand Master of Kentucky, came to Vincennes, commanding a corps of mounted rangers, then on their route to the battlefield of Tippecanoe, where the battle was fought with the Indians, in November of the same year, and where Daviess was killed while making a brilliant and successful charge on his savage foes.

While at Vincennes with his regiment, he acted as Master of the Lodge there, and conferred the

degree of Master Mason on Colonel White, the grandfather of our esteemed friend, Isaac White, now a citizen of Evansville, and named after him. Colonel White also commanded a regiment from Knox county, and fell on the same field. It is a singular fact that these noble men, the "Master" and the "Neophyte," he who gave the Masonic Degree of Master Mason and he who received it, in less than two months after, fell on the same battle-field, killed by the same foe, and were buried side by side.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

In the year 1829, James T. Moffatt, who was then Master of the Vincennes Lodge, and nine others of the same Lodge, among whom was our old and respected fellow-citizen and Loyal Mason, then residing in this county, but since deceased, Judge William Olmstead, applied to the "General Grand Chapter of the United States," for a Dispensation, to open a Chapter at Vincennes, which was issued to them, and dated May 13, 1829, and signed by John Snow, General Grand King, then residing in the State of Ohio. The officers named in the warrant, were James T. Moffatt, High Priest; John N. Todd, King; Joseph Warner, Scribe. This, I believe, was the first Chapter organized in Indiana. The Chapter, owing to the fact that the Companions who organized it, for the most part, lived out of Vincennes, and some at a considerable distance from the "Post," were unable to attend the regular meetings of the Chapter, and hence there was an intermission for several years, until June the 30th, 1825, when the Companions residing at Vincennes—nine in number, all "Royal Arch Masons"—procured a warrant from the "Grand Chapter" of our State, organized but a few years before, empowering them to open a "Chapter of Royal Arch Masons." The officers named in the warrant were: Thomas Bishop, High Priest; John Law, King; Henry P. Brokaw, Scribe. They adopted a "code of laws," and commenced working, having lost their first number, 1, and taking number 7, in consequence of having forfeited their former Charter. Both the Chapter and Masters' Lodge have been working successfully since, and have added largely to their numbers. It was in this Chapter, and on its first organization, that an individual well known in the last generation, not only in the West, but over the whole continent—the singular, eccentric, talented and laborious "itinerant preacher," the Reverend Lorenzo Dow, was exalted to the degree of "Royal Arch Mason." In making his appointments he traveled for the most part on foot. He preached in the open air to crowds that listened to him; sometimes from the steps of the court house, sometimes from a dry goods box, at the corner of the streets. His appointments were made months before, and hundreds of miles distant, yet he never failed to meet them punctually. He crossed the ocean, travelled on foot through England, Scotland and Ireland, preaching to thousands who gathered to hear him. He was devoted to the order, and made himself known as a Mason wherever he went. A remark of his was: "That Masonry made a man better in this world, whereas Christianity alone prepared him for the next."

The number of Chapters and Lodges in Indiana, erected since the first dispensation to the "Vincennes Lodge" and its organization in 1809, I, believe, as follows:

Chapters	62
Lodges	362
Royal Arch Masons in the State.....	2,282
Master Masons	1,263

All these have sprung up from the nucleus at Vincennes. This small band of brothers organized there in the early part of the present century, gave life and being to upwards of four hundred Chapters and Lodges, now organized in Indiana. Like the "Star in the East," that led the Israelites in their wanderings through the desert, so even now, the "Light of Masonry" is spreading its beneficent rays in lands then unknown—Westward—the march of empire, civilization and Masonry are making their way, and where once stood the wigwags of the Indians, the temples of God and the Lodges of our order have taken their places, and so it will be, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, when companions and brethren shall give the word and grip, making themselves known as Masons, whether in the "light of day, or the darkness of midnight."

[Selected.]
THE MONEYLESS MAN.

[The following was composed by our young friend, the talented poet, Henry T. Stanton, Esq., of Marvillet, Ky., the son of Hon. Bro. R. H. Stanton. It was recently recited by one of the first readers on the English Stage, in the city of London, and won the applause of thousands of England's most classic and refined.]

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth?
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will heave,
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask and receive?"
Is there no place on earth where a knock from the poor
Will bring a kind angel upon the door?
Ah! search the wide world wherever you can
There is no open door for a moneyless man.

Go, look in yon hall, where the chandelier's light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night!
Where the rich hanging velvet, in shadowy fold,
Sweeps gracefully down with its trimming of gold,
And the mirrors of silver take up and renew,
In long lighted vistas, the widening view—
Go there, in your patches, and find, if you can,
A welcoming smile for a moneyless man!

Go, look in yon church of the cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of red fire;
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within;
And the walls seem as pure as a soul without sin;
Go down the long aisle—see the rising and kneeling,
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate—
Walk down in your patches, and find if you can,
Who opens a pew to a moneyless man!

Go, look to you judge in his dark-dawning gown,
With the scales where judgment law weigheth quietly down,
Where he frowns on the weak, and smiles on the strong,
And punishes right, while he justifies wrong;
Where jurors their lips on the Bible have laid,
To render a verdict they've already made—
Go there, in the court-room, and find, if you can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man!

Go, look in the banks, where Mammon has told
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;
Where, safe from the hands of the starting and poor,
Lies pile upon pile of the glittering ore!
Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may stare,
Till your limbs grow colder and your hair turns grey,
And you'll find at the banks no one of the clan
With money to lend to a moneyless man!

Then go to your hotel, no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered too long for her bread:
Knelt down by her pallet, and kissed the death frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost;
Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And bless, while it smites you, the chastening rod;
And you'll find at the end of your life's little span,
There's a welcome above for a moneyless man!

[We would add the following stanzas as but employing the simple truth.]

Not only "above," but also on earth,
Is there one spot, at least, "where virtue hath birth—
Where bosoms, in mercy and kindness will heave,
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask and receive."
It is Charity's Home, 'neath the Mystical Arch,
Where Peace, Love and Unity constantly march,
Go there—give the Grand Healing Sign—if you can:
A welcome you'll find—through a moneyless man!

No outward adornments; no ancestral name;
No money or bonds; no titular fame,
An entrance can gain to that sacred retreat,
Where, on the true points of fellowship, brethren meet.
On one common level—tried by the same plumb,
Are all who, within those precincts ever come:
Dea and truly prepared, must all be; nor can
The door remain closed 'gainst a moneyless man.

Oh, for hearty, unanimous singing in all churches! Napoleon's army came to a pass in the Alps where the rocks could not be surmounted by the ammunition wagons. He went to the leader of the band, and asked for his portfolio; then, leaving over till he came to an inspiring march, he said, "Play that!" The whole band struck the air with their instruments, and over the rocks went the ammunition wagons. And I tell you that over all obstacles, and over all superstitions, the Church of Christ will march triumphant, when we can gather the great hosts of the living God and hurl them against the battlements with some grand uplifting of Antioch, Woodstock, Mt. Pisgah, or Old Hundred.—Christian World.

UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTES.

Our friend, the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of the Berlin Female Institute, who recently afforded us the pleasure of a visit, showed us a letter from his daughter in Prussia, relating an amusing anecdote of the Crown Prince and his young son. The mother of the young hopeful hero referred to is the daughter of Queen Victoria.

The anecdote reveals the fact that a wholesome family discipline, for the humiliation of royal pride, is not neglected in the palaces of Prussia. The obstreperous scion of royalty, who had been placed under the care of a faithful servant, refused one morning to submit to the usual ablutions preparatory to taking his morning ride, declaring imperiously his intention of henceforth bathing and dressing himself.

His obstinate resistance to the nurse's authority was promptly reported to the Crown Prince, who adopted the following expedient to correct the rebellious pride of the young blood.

Whenever the royal equipage rolled through the streets—bearing the royal arms—the people were expected to bow obsequiously to the occupants. If the carriage should be abroad without the family arms, it was understood that no honors were expected.

The Crown Prince ordered the arms removed. When his son came down, he got into the carriage without noticing the absence of the armorial bearings.

Although constantly on the *qui vive* for the honors of the people, not a single person bowed, or took any other notice of the equipage.

The youth returned exceedingly chagrined and indignant, that the people had treated him with such silent contempt.

The noble father quietly remarked, "I do not wonder at it; you were so *dirty* no one suspected that you were my son."

The nurse had no more trouble with the youthful royalist.

The Rev. Mr. T., of Alabama, was a Chaplain of Battle's Brigade in the Confederate Army. He was prematurely gray. Just previous to the opening of the battle of the Wilderness, General Battle proposed to his Chaplain to accompany him into the fight, to look after the wounded, and to comfort the dying. The Chaplain reluctantly consented, being a peace-man, the philosophy of whose amicable principles is probably exposed in Hotspur's strong Saxon—

"—but for these vile grays,
He would himself have been a soldier."

The troops moved forward to join in the fray, the General at their lead, and the venerable looking Chaplain by his side. The skirmishing began, bullets whistled "Union" by the ear of the trembling parson, and, with shaky accents, he exclaimed, "General, does it get any worse than this? We are certainly under a terrible fire." The officer responded, "Oh, this is but the few droppings that betoken the approaching shower of lead."

General Early had joined Battle and his Staff. The Rev. Mr. T. remarked: "General Battle! if you have no particular use for me, I think I can be more serviceable back at the field hospital."

General Battle told him to go, and as the Chaplain trotted off on his pony, General Early facetiously remarked: "Do you see that old Presbyter? He has been talking of going to Heaven for the last thirty years, and now that he has the best chance to go there in five minutes, he is cantering off to the rear."

The Rev. Mr. T. is well known to us, and he doesn't like this anecdote any better than he did the bullets of the Wilderness fight.

The night before the battle of Woodsonville, when Terry of Texas was killed, General H—, of the Confederate army had given a ball, exclusively to officers, at the Cave City Hotel. It was early in the great strife, and the private soldiers did not like the idea of having no representative in the gaudies provided by their General. They had not then learned the difference between the cartridge box and shoulder-straps, wreaths and stars.

The next day, when the brigade had been drawn up for battle, the artillery of the Union forces sent a few shells shrieking southward, and General H— driving his rowels into the flanks of his charger, rode down the line waving his sword, exclaiming: "Now, my brave boys, the ball has opened."

An Irishman from the ranks, promptly responded: "Yes, General, and the privates respectfully invited to attend."

The General's sword soon returned to its scabbard, and he to his place, a few paces in the rear.

Literary Gems.

BEAUTIES FROM HYPERION.

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection,—itself a broader shadow. We look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. Then stars arise and the night is holy."

"Spirit of the past! Look not so mournfully at me with thy great tearful eyes! Touch me not with thy cold hand! Breathe not upon me with the icy breath of the grave! Chant no more the dirge of sorrow, through the long and silent watches of the night!"

"Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future without fear, and with a manly heart."

"In ancient times, there stood in the citadel of Athens three statues of Minerva. The first was of olive-wood, and, according to popular tradition, had fallen from heaven. The second was of bronze, commemorating the victory of Marathon; and the third of gold and ivory,—a great miracle of art in the age of Pericles.

And thus in the citadel of Time stands Man himself. In childhood, shaped of soft and delicate wood, just fallen from heaven; in manhood, a statue of bronze, commemorating struggle and victory; and, lastly, in the maturity of age, perfectly shaped in gold and ivory,—a miracle of art!"

"We shall have snow in Spring; and the blossoms will be all snow-flakes. And afterwards a Summer, which will be no Summer, but, as Jean Paul says, only a Winter painted green."

"If the mind, which rules the body, ever forgets itself so far as to trample upon its slave, the slave is never generous enough to forgive the injury; but will rise and smite its oppressor. Thus many a monarch mind has been dethroned."

"The world loves a spice of wickedness. Talk as you will about principle, impulse is more attractive, even when it goes too far. The passions

of youth, like unhooded hawks, fly high, with musical bells upon their jesses; and we forget the cruelty of the sport in the dauntless bearing of the dauntless bird."

"Men of Genius are always in advance of their age. And O, how majestically they walk in history; some like the sun, with all his traveling glories around him; others wrapped in gloom, yet glorious as a night with stars! Through the else silent darkness of the past, the spirit hears their slow and solemn footsteps. Onward they pass, like those hoary elders seen in the sublime vision of an earthly paradise, attendant angels bearing golden lights before them, and, above and behind, the whole air painted with seven listed colors, as from the trail of pencils!"

"As in the sun's eclipse we can behold the great stars shining in the heavens, so in the dark life-celerity have men beheld the lights of the great eternity, burning solemnly and forever!"

"Many literary men have lived in troubled times, in the rude and adverse fortunes of the State and age, and could say, with Wallenstein,

"Our life was but a battle and a march;
And, like the wind's blast, never-resting, homeless,
We stormed across the war-convulsed earth."

Many such examples has history recorded; men of iron; men who have dared to breast the strong breath of public opinion, and, like spectre-ships, came sailing right against the wind. Others have been puffed out by the first adverse wind that blew; disgraced and sorrowful, because they could not please others. Had they been men, they would have made these disappointments their best friends, and learned from them the needful lessons of self-reliance."

"It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices."

"Ballads! they are the gypsy children of song, born under the green hedge-rows, in the leafy lanes and by-paths of literature,—in the genial Summer-time."

"There is fame! To have a statue of marble, and yet have your name forgotten by the sexton of your parish, who can remember only that he once heard his grand-father say that you were a great warrior!"

THOUGHTS WORTH CONSIDERING.

The road to ruin is always kept in good repair, and the traveler pays the expenses of it.

It is from the remembrance of joys we have lost that the arrows of affliction are pointed.

He who, by his principles or practices, corrupts the manners and morals of the rising generation, will reap a terrible harvest of woe! Better for such a man he had never been born!

A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physics.

Friends that are worth having are not made, but "grow" like Topsy in the novel. An old man gave this advice to his sons on his death-bed: "Never try to make a friend." Enemies come fast enough without cultivating the crop, and friends who are brought forward by hot-house expedients, are apt to wilt long before they are fairly ripened.

"To-morrow is the day on which idle men work, and fools reform."

Miscellany.

WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD. A TRUE TALE OF TEN YEARS AGO.

"Thank fate! I shall never be the prey of a fortune hunter!"

As Sally Beauchere, uttered these words she threw herself back upon the sofa, and tossed her handsome head with a right laugh.

"Your fortune is your face," rejoined her companion, as he gazed admiringly on her fine features. Sally opened her large eyes in astonishment.

"A compliment from you, Tom!" she exclaimed. The gentleman colored. "I know I am not much given to pretty speeches, but you know, Sally, that I admire you all the same."

To tell the truth, Tom Middleton had for a long time loved Miss Beauchere, with all the strength of an earnest and constant nature; but he was very diffident; he had shrunk from making known his attachment, fearing Sally's ridicule, though had he been more confident of himself he might have read long ago a secret that Sally's eyes took little pains to conceal. But Tom never imagined how desirable a fellow he was in himself, and, knowing that he had no great fortune to bestow, he did not venture to offer his hand to the daughter of Senator Beauchere and the reigning belle of the city. Sally was one of a large family, it is true, and portentious, but her father's position and her own beauty made Tom imagine her to be far removed from him. Now, he only looked hurt when she thus playfully sneered at his small compliment, and turning away to the window, did not catch the tender look that stole over Sally's handsome features.

"Well, what is the weather?" she asked, after a moment, as he still stood gazing out into the night.

"It is beautiful moonlight, and I think I had better go."

"Oh, no, Tom! Why this is the last time I shall see you for ever so long."

"And will you care?" he asked as he came again to her side.

Sally blushed. "Of course I shall care, Tom."

"No, Sally, to-morrow you are going to Washington. You will be a belle there, as you are everywhere, and you will soon forget me."

"No, indeed, Tom!" she replied earnestly. "Among all those strange faces and people I do not care anything about, I shall long to see my old friends."

"But not you. You won't care much whether I am among the number or not."

"Yes, I shall."

Tom was a fool where woman was concerned, or he would have known what those words in that soft, low tone, meant. As it was, a wild hope did spring up in his heart, but when he looked again at that beautiful woman it died away. "I am not brilliant enough for her," he thought; but he plucked up sufficient courage to pat out his hand and take one of hers.

"You are very kind, Sally," he said. "I shall come on to Washington by and by and then I shall know how sincere your words are."

Sally's cheeks burnt; but at that moment the door opened. Tom dropped her hand, as one of the numerous younger sisters came in, and the golden opportunity passed away, for they were not alone together again that evening.

On that very same night, nearly a thousand miles away, two gentlemen were speaking of this same young lady. They were travelers, who had accidentally met on board a steamer on Lake Erie. They were total strangers, and were ignorant even of each other's names, but had fallen into a chat as they strolled on deck, under the rays of the full moon.

"I never was so far from land before in my life," said the elder of the two, a fine-looking man of perhaps thirty-five.

"Indeed!" exclaimed his companion, a handsome, city-bred looking gentleman. "May I ask where you are from, that your sea-experience has been so limited?"

"From the interior of North Carolina."

"Ah!" cried the stranger, and his cold features lit up into sudden interest. "Then, perhaps, you know the Beaucheres?"

"Very well indeed, they are old friends of mine."

"And Miss Beauchere, you know her?"

"Certainly."

"I hear she is very handsome."

"Yes; do you know her?"

"No, I have merely heard of her; but I expect to meet her in Washington this winter. She is the oldest daughter, is she not?"

"Yes."

"And is Senator Beauchere a man of wealth?"

"Yes; that is, he has a very fine estate."

"Miss Sally is the daughter of the first marriage, is she not?"

"Yes, and a noble girl. Why, she is worth half a million in herself alone," exclaimed the North Carolinian, enthusiastically.

His companion started a little at the word, but changed the conversation to other subjects, and before very long the two gentlemen parted for the night, still in ignorance of each other. They did not meet again, but in the morning exchanged merely a distant bow as they left the boat in opposite directions.

The weeks passed on, and Sally Beauchere was established with her parents at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. As Middleton had predicted, her beauty and talents drew around her a circle of admirers, and before long she was established as one of the reigning belles of Washington.

This admiration and adulation which she received, Sally found more intoxicating and delightful than she had imagined. It was very pleasant to be the beauty of every ball room, and to be constantly surrounded by a circle of adorers.—The idea of returning to the humdrum life of home was not always pleasant to her, and she sometimes felt half inclined to accept some of the brilliant offers that were made to her. She had been a good deal put out, too, with Tom for not speaking before she came away. Sometimes she was half inclined to doubt his love for her, and although his earnest eyes haunted her with their wistful look of affection, she had more than one serious thought of trying to banish his remembrance, and marry, as so many others around her did, for money rather than love.

Most prominent among her sworn admirers was Mr. Charlton Murray, of New York. Handsome, distinguished looking, and reputed to be of great wealth, he seemed to be a match not to be despised. Since the moment of his first introduction to Sally he had devoted himself to her most persistently. Every day a bouquet of fresh flowers came to her room, with his compliments; every morning he hung over her chair; every evening he was ready to attend her at balls and receptions.

Sally, to tell the truth, was very well pleased with his admiration—he understood so well how to play the agreeable, he paid her such pretty compliments, he was so handsome and thoroughbred! He had already made his proposal in form, and Sally was listening to his earnest pleading, as they sat half hidden from observation in one of the deep windows of the hotel parlor.

"Pray Miss Sally, think favorably of my suit. My hopes of happiness, my future life, depend on your reply."

The words were earnest, the tone impassioned. Sally's cheeks burned as she hesitated for a reply; "I have known you for so short a time," she faltered.

"What is that? You have known me for five weeks, and during that time have seen me more frequently than you would under different circumstances in a whole year. I have known you long enough to love you madly, distastefully love you, and you have known me long enough to bid me at least hope." She did not reply, and he bent towards her, taking her hand in his eagerness. "Sally, my dearest Sally."

His words and actions recalled her to her position, and she drew back. "You forget where you are, Mr. Murray!" At that moment she caught sight of a gentleman who was talking with her father. "There is an old friend of mine. I must go and speak to him." And she sprang up without a further reply to the impassioned suitor. Murray looked after her with a smile of triumph. He had little doubt of his ultimate success.

"Mr. Trumbull, how do you do?" cried Sally, as she came forward.

"Ah, Miss Sally, I am glad to see you again," exclaimed the gentleman, "Washington dissip-

ation has not spoiled you I see; you are more blooming than ever."

Sally laughed and blushed. "Come, now, pa, don't you bore Mr. Trumbull with politics, but leave him to talk with me for awhile, and tell me how every one is at home."

Senator Beauchere, after a few more words, turned away, and Sally and her old friend sat down side by side. Mr. Trumbull had married one of her schoolmates, and she regarded him almost as a brother.

"Well, Miss Sally, tell me about your beaux. Whose heart have you broken last?"

Involuntarily Sally glanced toward Murray, who stood in the window, regarding her with jealous eyes. "Nobody's," she replied lightly; but Mr. Trumbull's look followed hers.

"Why, who is that fellow who is watching you so earnestly?" he exclaimed with a start.

"Mr. Murray, of New York, if you mean the young gentleman in the window."

"It is the very man I saw last fall and spoke of to you," said Mr. Trumbull. "Has he been making love to you?"

"What did he say about me?" said Sally, ignoring his last words.

"He did not say much; he asked a great many questions about you. But say, has he proposed to you?"

"Never mind whether he has or not, but tell me what he said," urged Sally, eagerly.

"He asked if your father was rich, for one thing."

"Did he? And what did you say?"

"I said yes."

"And what else? Tell me all about it," she cried, imperiously.

Mr. Trumbull laughed. "I told him you are worth half a million of dollars," he said.

Sally's brow contracted and her eyes flashed.

"You did! Why, Mr. Trumbull, why did you say that?"

"I meant you was such a fine girl you was worth it; and, really, Miss Sally, I think it was too low an estimate. I ought to have said two millions."

Sally laughed. "Oh, that is so funny! And do you suppose he believed it?"

"Certainly. And so he has been courting you?" Mr. Trumbull said, shrewdly.

"Perhaps so; but are you sure he is the same man."

"I think he is, but a question will soon set that at rest."

Sally started up in her impulsive manner. "Come, I will introduce you, and then I shall know the truth of this extraordinary story."

Mr. Trumbull would have remonstrated, but she was half across the room before he could interfere. Murray started forward with pleasure when he saw her approaching.

"Here is an old friend of mine who thinks he has seen you before," she said. "Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Murray."

The gentlemen shook hands, and Mr. Trumbull said: "I think we met on board a boat on Lake Erie last fall."

"Yes," replied Murray with a faint flush, "I remember it perfectly."

A few more words were exchanged, and then Murray walked away.

"Are you going to marry him Miss Sally?" asked Mr. Trumbull.

"No, indeed!"

"Is he rich?"

"He is said to be very wealthy."

"Then you suppose fortune will be a matter of indifference to him?"

"But what if he is as mythical as mine?"

"You must find that out."

"No, I do not care to know now," said Sally.

"Let us talk of something else."

"Yes, I thought you were going to ask after your old friend. Have you forgotten all about them in these gaities?"

"Oh, no! And Sally put query after query about her home friends until, at last, Mr. Trumbull said:

"But you do not ask after Tom Middleton, and yet you might, for he cares more for you than all the rest of them put together."

"Oh, that's nonsense! But how is he?"

"He will tell you himself."

"Tom here! exclaimed Sally, her face lighting up with delight.

"Yes, indeed. We came on together."
"And why hasn't he come to speak to me?"
and the pretty face clouded again.

"He says he did not dare before all these people," but if you will go to your parlor I will send him there."

Sally started up at once, and Mr. Trumbull looked after her with a smile. He had been hoping for this match for a long time, and now, as he went out to find Tom, he whispered to him:
"Speak to her to-night man! I am sure she loves you."

Tom scarcely knew whether he was walking on his head or his heels as he made his way to the private parlor. He never could remember afterwards exactly what happened when he reached it. He only knew that Sally came to him with a bright, blushing face, and that the next thing he was certain of was that she was clasped in his arms.

At a tolerable early hour the next morning a note was handed to Sally. It was from Mr. Murray, renewing his offer, and begging for a speedy interview.

"Ask the gentleman to come up," Sally said to the servant, and Tom, who was with her, went out without one particle of jealous objection.

The young man came in, and would have seized Sally's hand, but she drew it back, haughtily.
"Stop a moment, Mr. Murray; I should like to ask you a question."

He paused, abashed by her resolute face.
"What is it, Miss Leucelere?"

"Do you know how much money I am worth?"
He hesitated and stammered. At last he said:
"Your friend, Mr. Trumbull, mentioned to me that you had some fortune, but I assure you dearest Sally, that it is of yourself alone, I—"

Sally checked him with an imperious gesture, "I have not a penny in the world."
He stood still looking at her with a pale, astonished face.

"Yes, sir, I am entirely without fortune, and whoever weds me must take a portionless bride."
"I—am very sorry"—he gasped out the words.

"No need to express your regrets, sir. I am engaged to be married, and I will bid you good morning."

Murray got out of the room as best he could, and vanished that day from Washington. His wealth turned out to be a mere fabrication of his own, and he was heard of no more in fashionable circles.

"After all, wasn't it funny that I should be courted for my fortune?" Sally said, as she related Mr. Murray's discomfiture to Tom.

"But I agree with Mr. Trumbull," he replied, enthusiastically—"that you are worth your weight in gold."

A correspondent of the New York Ledger, in San Francisco, who has been up among the big trees of Calaveras county, Cal., sends us an account of one of them, which was lately felled. He says: "The height of this tree was 302 feet. Across the stump, five feet from the ground, it measured 25 feet in diameter without the bark, and 28 feet with it. It was 95 feet in circumference at the stump. It took five men 17½ days to bore it off the stump with pump augurs, and two days and a half more to drive and wedge it up with the butts of other trees to make it lose its centre of gravity and fall to the earth. Its trunk was so straight and its branches so symmetrical that it stood without a shake, even in a high wind, after it had been completely severed by the augurs. Thirty-two couples danced a set on the stump, and there was room enough for the musicians and spectators besides. It was perfectly sound clear through."

A few days since, a gentleman entered the office of the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons, at Boston, and inquired if the records and account books of the Grand Lodge in 1843 were available. He was informed that they were destroyed at the burning of the Winthrop House. He then stated that twenty-five years ago he leased a room in the Masonic Temple, and was obliged to leave without settling for the same, owing to adverse circumstances, but he was now prepared to pay the same. As he remembered the amount, he paid the principal and twenty-five years interest, and received a receipt. It is seldom that a debt which has been outlawed three times, and the record of which is destroyed, is paid in this manner.

(Selected.)
FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY.

A MASONIC ODE.

When Faith left her mansion celestial for earth,
On seraphim plumes she was borne through the sky;
The crown o'er her temples betoken'd her birth,
The gem on her bosom, behests from on high,
Gilding softly through clouds by irradiance gleam'd,
Sweet Hope with a smile like an angel appear'd;
As friends they approach'd, interchanging the sign,
On earth thus cementing an union divine.

To join this loved pair, while discoursing below,
Mild Charity came, their associate and guide:
All the blessings of life 'twas resolv'd they'd bestow
Where honor, with virtue and truth, should preside.
This world Faith supported—Hope promise'd another,
While Charity bound man to man as his brother;
By signs, words and tokens, the system began—
The eye of the Duty sanction'd the plan.

An abode free from guile these fair strangers now sought,
Where folly with footsteps unshallow'd ne'er trod,
Where wisdom held converse, morality taught,
And man paid true homage to virtue and God.
Despairing they droop'd, long in darkness astray,
Till a light, like the star in the east, led the way!
They enter'd the Lodge—all their wishes were crown'd!
Here Faith, Hope, and Charity, ever are found.

O'er Masons presiding, these virtues combine;
Faith beckons to join the Grand Master above;
Hope points through Heaven's arch to the regions divine;
And Charity teaches peace, friendship, and love!
To all who deserve, by these principles shown,
The Craft is best honor'd when most it is known.
May Truth's sacred records to man be unfur'd,
And Faith, Hope, and Charity govern the world!

A few months ago as Deacon Ingalls, of Swampscott, R. I., was traveling through the western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman, who lately arrived in this country, and was in search of a brother who came before him, and settled in some of the districts in that part of the country.

Pat was a strong man, a true Roman Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant Church.

It was a pleasant Sunday morning that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired the road to the nearest church.

Ingalls was a pious man. He told Pat that he was going to church, and invited his new made friend to keep him company thither, his destination being a small Methodist meeting house near by. There was a great revival there at the time, and one of the Deacons, who was a very small man in stature, invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation, followed by Pat, who looked in vain to find the altar, &c. After he was seated, he turned round to brother Ingalls, and in a whisper that could be heard all round enquired,
"Sare and isn't this a heretic church?"

"Hush," said Ingalls, "If you speak a word they will put you out."

"Divul a word will I speak at all, at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the pastor. Pat was eying him very closely, when an old gentleman who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat shouted "Glory."
"Hist ye clear divil," rejoined Pat, with his loud whisper, which was heard by the minister, "be decent and don't make a blockhead of yourself."

The parson grew more fervent in his devotions. Presently the Deacon uttered an audible groan—"Hist ye blackguard, have ye no decency at all?" said Pat, at the same time giving him a punch in the ribs which caused him to lose his equilibrium. The minister stopped and extended his hand in a supplicant manner, said:

"Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out?"

"Tis, your reverence," shouted Pat, "I will!" and adding the action to the word, he collared the Deacon, and to the utter horror of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him through the aisle, and with a tremendous kick sent him into the vestibule of the church.

Wit and Humor.

"I say, Tammas," says an inquiring spirit in Judy, "what breed do you call that as daws of yours?" Thomas—"Well, he's two breeds, pinner and setter. He sits all day and pints his nose at the fire."

DANCING THEIR RANS OFF.—Two unsophisticated country lasses visited Niblo's, in New York, during the ballet season. When the short skirled, gossamer clad nymphs made their appearance on the stage, they became restless and fidgety.

"Oh, Annie!" exclaimed one, sotto voce.
"Well, Mary?"

"It ain't nice—I don't like it."
"Hush."

"I don't care, it ain't nice; and I wonder why aunt brought us to such a place."

"Hush, Mary, the folks will laugh at you."
After one or two flings and a pirouette, the blushing Mary said:

"Oh, Annie, let's go—it ain't nice, and I don't feel comfortable."

"Do hush, Mary," replied the sister, whose own face was scarlet, though it wore an air of determination. "It's the first time I ever was at a theatre, and I suppose it will be the last; so I am just going to stay it out, if they dance every rag off their backs!"

A mountain exchange tells of a band of Indians who made a sudden attack on a detachment of soldiers in the mountains. The soldiers had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to get it off and put it in position, they backed up the mule, and let drive at the Indians. The load was so heavy that mule and all went tumbling down the hill towards the savages, who not understanding that kind of warfare, fled like deer. Afterwards one of them was captured, and when asked why he ran so, replied: "Me big injin, not afraid of little guns or big guns, but when white man load up and fire a whole jekass at Ingien, me don't know what to do."

The Marquis de Cussy, a French writer on gastronomical subjects, has defined indigestion to be "ingratitude of the stomach."

A clergyman, observing a poor man by the road breaking stones with a pick-axe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, "Ah! John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones." The man replied, "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

A few days since, during the trial of a cause in the Supreme Court, the Judge, on elevating the jury, remarked: "Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?" "Please your honor," said one of the eleven, "he has gone away about some other business—but he has left his verdict with me."

Cuffy said he would rather die in a railroad smash-up than a steamboat bust-up, for this reason: "If you gets off and smashed up, dar you is! but if you gets blowed up in a boat, whar is you?"

An Arkansas editor published a leading article on hops, whereupon his village cotemporary and rival upbraided him for obtruding his family matters on the public.

A Rhode Island editor wants to know, if he should kiss his sweetheart, with a request for her "to please exchange," if he could be justly accused of having exceeded the proper "liberties of the press."

An old lady who claims "to know all about it," says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make the engineers "chill their water on shore." In her opinion "all the bustin' is done by cooking the steam on board the boat."

A new idea with regard to weddings has been invented in Connecticut. A citizen of that State announces that his golden wedding will come off just thirty years from now, and offers a liberal discount on any presents his friends then design to make him.

[Selected.]
MASONIC ODE.

BY GEO. A., JR., OF WATKINTOWN, N. Y.

While on the level here we stand,
And trust upon the square,
And keep within that circle line,
That marks our glory here,
A light divine upon us breaks—
The God's most Holy Word—
The light that sheds us in our toils
Anglands us to the Lord.

We look with worship on the East,
And see the rising sun;
With fervent words of hope and prayer
Our tasks are now begun.
The sun then sitting in the west,
Our toils are near complete,
The tide of life is ebbing fast
And death is our retreat.

A little spirit of life and love
When from the world we part,
Is placed within our silent grave
With true Masonic art.
Two Holy Brothers welcome us
Upon the rocks above,
And lead us to that happy home
Where dwells eternal love.

THE WIFE.

Here is the best tribute to woman we ever read:

Only let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply, but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attentions, let her feel that her cares and love are noticed, appreciated, and returned; let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished, in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, a well-spring of happiness. She will bear pain, toil and anxiety, for her husband's love to her is a tower and fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, and adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words, and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out—it is to a house as a person to a machine, one is life, the other mechanism—the unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, a penetrating and pervading brightness to which the former is an entire stranger. The deep happiness of her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over. It is airy, graceful and warm and welcoming with her presence; she is full of devices and plots, and sweet surprise for husband and family. She has never done with the romance and poetry of life. She herself is a lyric poem setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes her calling high, and the end sanctifies the means. "Love is Heaven, and Heaven is love."

A Roman coin, or medal, bearing on one face a portrait of the Emperor Trojan, and on the other the figure of a Roman warrior, clad in armor, and also the inscription, "The Senate and people of Rome, to the conqueror of the Germans and Doricians, Emperor," was lately found at Mackinac, by an Indian. It is supposed to have served as a pocket piece to Father Macquette or some of the other early Catholic missionaries.

LAW—Law has been called a bottomless pit, not so much because of its depth, as that its windings are so obscure nobody can see the end.

A LOVER'S GLANCES.—His glances fell upon her as snow-flakes fall to the ground on a sunny day; pure, bright, soft and melting.

GOOD NATURE.—It was said of a good-natured fellow, that he was as apt to forgive injuries as most people are to forget benefits.

Freebooter.

Time is a river which has no ebb; yet so imperceptibly it flows away from us, that our hopes to-morrow become the waifs of yesterday, upon the tide, ere we are aware. Every barque that floats upon its bosom has the same destination—Eternity.

Theology is a divine chemistry which can be understood only by being studied in the laboratory of the heart.

Longfellow says that "Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week."

Walk as it were upon the borders of the ocean of eternity, and listen to the sound of its waters, 'till you are deaf to every sound beside.

There is not a mote that dances in the sunbeam, not a particle of dust that we tread heedlessly under our feet, that does not contain within its form mines of knowledge yet unworked. For if we could read them rightly all the records of the unminuted past are written in the rocks and dust of the present.

I must give over all attempts to fathom the depths of His love—all I can do is to stand beside that great love and look and wonder. If I had as many angel-tongues as there have drops of rain fallen since the creation, or as there are leaves of trees in all the forests of the earth, or stars in the Heavens, to praise, yet my Lord Jesus would ever be behind with me.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the nasty cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not have it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

"Why do you show favor to your enemies instead of destroying them?" said a chieftain to the Emperor Sigismund. "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?" was the Emperor's noble reply.

"A solemn murmur in the soul
Tells of the world to be,
As travelers hear the billows roll
Before they reach the sea."

In an article on drunkenness, Dr. Hall says: "To be a great orator, a peerless beauty, or the star of the social circle, whether man or woman, is next door to being lost."

A young man of limited intelligence who was recovering from a long fit of illness, being told by his physician that he "might now venture on a little animal food," exclaimed, "No you don't, Doctor; I've suffered enough on your gruel and stuff, and hang me if I touch your hay and oats."

A young man having preached for Dr. Emmons, one day, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love. The grave doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was obliged to bait the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day?" "No, sir, not at all; nor by the depth either!" The young man was silent.

Clever old man to blubbering urchin: "What's the matter, sonny? What do you want?" Little boy, pettishly: "Let me 'ione. I got the bellier ache; that's what I want."

The oldest business in the world—the nursery business.

"Dear me, how fluidly he talks!" said Mrs. Partington, recently at a temperance meeting. "I am always rejoiced when he mounts the rostrum, for his eloquence warns every cartridge of my body."

A young gentleman, or an elderly one, after having paid his addresses to a lady some time, "popped the question." The lady, in a frightened manner, said, "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again."

One of the latest Paris fashions is a Ladies' Neze Protector—a case lined with fur, to be affixed to the nasal appendage.

TESTS.—Prosperity and adversity equally try the constancy of the human soul. He who is inspired by real magnanimity will best display it in adversity.

A schoolmaster tells the following anecdote: "I was teaching in a quiet country village, and it was the second morning of my session. Among the scanty furniture of the school room I espied a three legged stool. 'Is this the dunce-block?' I asked a little girl of five. The dame's eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips piped out: 'I guess so, the teacher sits on it.'"

Father Babax, a French Savant, has been studying the habits of spiders, and asserts that they can fly and swim in the air. He says they perform this feat by turning their backs to the ground and keeping their legs closely folded upon their bodies, and that in this posture, they sail about with perfect ease.

There is an ice-bridge at Niagara Falls, by which the "Three Sisters," inaccessible in summer, are now reached dry-shod. The bridge extends from the "Cave of the Winds" as far as the eye can reach. The trees in the vicinity are covered with frozen spray, which produces an effect beautiful in the extreme; and the Falls and its surrounding scenery now present the most magnificent winter view known in years.

THE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—"Flowers," says a great writer, "are not trifles, as one might know, if he would only think how such pains God has taken with them everywhere; not one unfinished, not one bearing the mark of brush or pencil,—fringing the eternal borders of mountain winter; grazing the pulseless breast of old granite; everywhere they are humanizing."

MODESTY.—There was once to be a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was to award a prize to the one pronounced the most beautiful. "Who shall have the prize?" said the roset, stalking forth in all the consciousness of beauty. "Who shall have the prize?" said the other flowers, advancing, each with conscious pride, and each imagining it would be herself. "I will take a peep at these beauties," thought the violet, as she lay in her humble bed, not presuming to attend the meeting. "I will see them as they pass." But as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her hiding-place, she was observed by the judge, who immediately pronounced her the most beautiful, because the most modest.

An especial feature in the machinery department of the late French Exposition was the variety of instruments for the economical cutting of coal, so as to save the enormous waste of the pick and other hand tools. One machine, worked by compressed air, was capable of giving sixty or seventy blows a minute, and of under-cutting along a line of ten to fifteen yards in an hour, to a depth of over a yard, and with very little waste. Another more complicated machine acts, not by compression, but by planing, scraping or gouging, making its way through sandstone with facility. The power is applied by hydraulic pressure, and the apparatus will cut about twelve yards in an hour."

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

Amongst the men, what dire divisions rise!
For "Union" one, and one "no Union" cries.
Shame on the sex, that such dispute began!
Ladies are all for Union—to a man.

FRANKFORT COUNCIL, No. 5.

At the annual meeting of this Council, on Monday evening, January 13, 1868, the following Companions were elected Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Comp. P. SWIGERT, T. I. G. M.
Comp. W. FRANKLIN, D. I. G. M.
Comp. W. W. BACON, P. C. W.
Comp. J. W. BARTLETT, C. G.
Comp. E. WHITFIELD, Tr.
Comp. J. SWIGERT, Jr., Rec.
Comp. D. EPPERSON, Secy.

[From the Paris (France) Gazette.]

SURGERY WITH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

On the 23d of December, Dr. J. Marion Sims performed a surgical operation of unusual interest in which he made use of the new anæsthetic agent, nitrous oxide gas. The operation consisted in the removal of the entire breast for cancer. The patient was a lady about sixty years of age, rather stout, and slightly of the lymphatic temperament. In about two minutes from the time she commenced breathing the gas, she was in a profound anæsthetic sleep. She was kept insensible for sixteen consecutive minutes, till the operation was finished and the dressing nearly completed. In less than one minute from the time she ceased to breathe the gas, she returned to perfect consciousness, having, as she stated, experienced no pain from the operation. There was no nausea, sickness, or vomiting, as is often the case in the use of chloroform.

There was one remarkable feature connected with the use of the gas. After the patient was first made insensible, she was allowed to breathe some air with the gas, and was thus returned to semi-consciousness, and continued in this condition during the entire operation. She declared, after the operation, that, while inhaling the gas, she could see Dr. Colton and Dr. Evans, (who administered it), but felt no pain, though she experienced a kind of "pushing sensation."

There were present to witness the operation, Baron Larry, Surgeon-in-Chief to the Army; Sir Joseph Ollive, Physician to the British Embassy; Dr. Pratt; Dr. Vanamant; Dr. Pope, of St. Louis; Dr. Stearns, of Boston, U. S.; and some others of note, all of whom united with Dr. Sims in expressions of surprise and delight at the operations of this new anæsthetic agent. This was, perhaps, one of the operations where the patient was kept insensible for the greatest length of time with the gas, and it certainly proved eminently successful. The above experiment goes far to establish the fact that the nitrous oxide gas, which Dr. Evans and Dr. Colton have done so much to develop, is harmless in its operation, and while it destroys pain, allows the patient to retain in a semi-conscious state, with but a slight disturbance of the natural and normal vital forces. This is a great point gained over any anæsthetic now in use. Dr. Sims said he had another patient for whom he wished to perform an operation, who was exceedingly weak and nervous, and suffering from organic enlargement and vascular disease of the heart, and who could not take chloroform or ether. He wished to try the nitrous oxide. An experimental trial was made with the gas on Saturday, the 28th of December, at which the patient was kept insensible for fifteen consecutive minutes (during which Dr. Sims made a surgical examination), the patient awakening fresh and free from any unpleasant symptoms. It was considered a remarkable triumph with the gas.

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—During one of the college vacations, he and his brother returned to their father's, in Salisbury. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the father put scythes into their hands and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What's the matter, Dan?" "My scythe don't hang right, sir," he answered. His father fixed it and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with his scythe—and then it was again tinkered—but it was not long before it wanted fixing again, and the father said in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself." Daniel, with great composure, hung it on the next tree; and, putting on a grave countenance, said, "It hangs very well now; I am perfectly satisfied."

PENDING DESTRUCTION OF SALT LAKE CITY.—The correspondent of the Cleveland (O.) Herald, writing from Salt Lake City, makes the following remarkable statements in relation to the impending destruction of that town. He says:

The beautiful and picturesque Salt Lake, with its hundred mountain inlets, has now long been in sight, with its ever varied and changing grand views—with its placid, untroubled bosom, its who beholds, beholds but to admire. It is about 135 miles long, and about 75 miles across at its widest place. I am informed that into it are drained and poured, by river and rivulets, the waters of an area of country of over 300,000 square miles. A vast amount of water, and yet this lake has no outlet. What becomes of this water? Can evaporation alone dispose of it? I am also informed that the waters of the lake rose last year three feet, and is now continuing to rise at the same rate. Should this continue for a few years longer—beware, ye saints of the saintly city! Ye will be swallowed up as were the saints of the cities of old, together with their cities, by that other Dead Sea! On the sides of the mountain surrounding the lake, at a vertical height of at least 200 feet, distinctly traceable, can be seen the evidences of water mark, made by the laving of vines, perhaps of centuries duration, making it plainly evident to even the most incredulous, that in some former age the lake had been very much larger than it now is, possibly of twenty times its present area. If this is true, as it surely is, the lake now rising, why may it not attain to its former level? What drained it? We cannot see, nor do I believe that reasons can be given therefor. The cause of draining having ceased, or ceasing, it will again fill up. The lake is generally shallow, and no living thing exists below the surface of its waters, or floats upon its bosom.

PEACE.—A Mason's Lodge is the temple of peace, harmony, and brotherly love. Nothing is allowed to enter which has the remotest tendency to disturb the quietude of its pursuits. A calm inquiry into the beauty of wisdom and virtue, and the study of moral geometry, may be prosecuted without excitement; and they constitute the chief employment in the tyled recesses of the Lodge.—The lesson of virtue which proceeds from the East, like rays of brilliant light streaming from the rising sun, illumines the West and South; and as the work proceeds, are carefully imbibed by the workmen. Thus, while wisdom contrives to plan and instructs the workmen, strength lends its able support to the moral fabric, and beauty adorns its curious and cunning workmanship. All this is accomplished without the use of either axe, hammer, or any other tool of brass or iron, within the precinct of the temple, to disturb the peaceful sanctity of that holy place.—*Cincinnati Review.*

STANDARD OF CHARITY.—Men measure their charities by a peculiar standard. A man who has but a dollar in his pocket would give a penny for almost any purpose. If he had a hundred dollars he might give one; carry it higher and there comes a falling off. One hundred would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand, while a present of one thousand would be deemed miraculous from a man worth one hundred thousand—yet the proportion is the same throughout, and the poor man's penny, the widow's mite, is more than the rich man's high sounding and widely trumpeted benefaction.

OBITUARY RECORD.

OUR LOVED ONES WHO ARE AT REST.

Bro. JAKE WHITE, a member of Daniel Boone Lodge, No. 451—Madison county, Kentucky,—deceased this life on the 25th of December, 1867. Resolutions in commemoration of his worth as a man and a Mason were adopted by the Lodge of which he was an honored member, and his remains were consigned to the tomb with Masonic honors.

JOHN HOPKINS HARNY, a distinguished Mason, and Senior Editor of the Louisville Democrat, died at his home near Middletown, on Sabbath Morning, January 24th. He was buried with the honors of our Order.

JUST AND NOBLE.—He who pursues his own advantage only, so far as he can do so without injuring another, is just; he who gives up his superiority rather than to do harm to another, is noble; he who works only for the common welfare is the most noble, and no one but him deserves that name.

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