

personal God, then no language can do it. The G.·. Chancellor speaks the more strongly on this point, because the whole of that paragraph is his. This "Declaration of Principles," as the Scotch Sec-Gen. and Delegate ought to have known, had he done his duty, was put forth as a triumphant reply to a virulent attack that had been made, while the Congress was sitting, by the French Ultramontane party, accusing the Freemasons, in the usual abusive terms, of all the bad *isms* in the world.

With regard to the second baseless grievance, that the Supreme Council for England and Wales should have exclusive jurisdiction over the British Colonies, the Scotch Council complains that it had no notice that the question of jurisdiction was to be discussed; whereas one article for discussion sent by the M.·.P.·. S.·.G.·. Commander for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States was the jurisdiction of Supreme Councils, a copy of which said Articles was sent to the Scotch Council by Bro.·. PIKE.

Up to the year 1870 no trace can be found of this pretention of the Scotch Council to have any jurisdiction over the A.·. and A.·. S.·. Rite out of Scotland in any of the letters that passed between the Scotch and English Councils.

In a letter from Edinburgh, dated the 15th of February, 1871, there is no claim of any such right, though the chief purport of the communication is the constituting of the Scotch Council by that of France in 1848.

In the first letter, on record, which passed between the Councils of Scotland and England the powers given by the Supreme Council for France to the former Body, though to a certain extent set out *in extenso*, no mention is made of the Scottish Council having any jurisdiction other than in Scotland. And the Supreme Council for France, which had seven members of its Rite, including its M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander, present at the Lausanne Congress, were unanimous that the Supreme Council for England and Wales had exclusive jurisdiction over British Colonies and Dependencies.

In 1868 the G.·. Sec.·. Gen.·. of the Scotch Council acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the Rules and Regulations of this Supreme Council which had on its first page the title, "*For England and Wales and Dependencies of the British Crown.*" Again, in 1871, the M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander, Bro.·. WHITE MELVILLE, acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the same work for that year, having on the title-page the same description; but in neither of these answers is there any protest made against the jurisdiction of the English Council; and in another letter, 17th of July, 1871, in answer to a letter from the British Council, requesting some explanation as to a supposed attempt of a Scotch Brother to interfere in one of the Dependencies, the Scotch M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander writes: "Bro.·. ——— being ignorant of the Constitutions of our ancient Rite, "by which, as you well know, no Supreme Council can be formed in any "country but by a Sov.·. Grand Inspector General on the spot initiating two "others, and that only in a country where the Ancient Rite does not exist." In a subsequent letter this M.·.P.·.S.·.G.·. Commander qualifies this by saying that