

Chartres, was installed with great pomp, and the Grand Lodge took the name of the "Grand Orient." A section of the officials and others, however, kept on the "National Grand Lodge" as a separate body. At this distance of time it seems difficult for an impartial spectator to say on what side most blame lay; perhaps it was pretty evenly divided, though we are inclined to think that the supporters of the Grand Orient were, in the main, in the right. During the Reign of Terror the lodges of both parties seemed to have succumbed, the Grand Master of the Grand Orient having deserted the Order, and having been guillotined. Previous to the outbreak of "evil days" in 1776, there were under the Grand Orient 228 lodges, and in 1787, 613; under the old Grand Lodge in 1781, 136, and in 1788, 132 active lodges. It is said that only three Parisian lodges worked on through that agreeable period, inaugurated and illustrated by the mournful scenes of the French Revolution. These lodges were—1, "Guillaume Tell," formerly, "Le Centre des Amis," under Roettiers de Montaleau; 2, "Les Amis de la Liberte," under Mercadier; and 3, "St. Louis de la Martinique," which afterwards became united with the "Amis de la Liberte," and took the name of the "Point Parfait." In 1795 these lodges revived the Grand Orient, on December 27, and in 1798 it received the permission of the police. In 1798 Rottiers de Montaleau brought about a union with the old Grand Lodge, revived in 1786, and on June 22, 1799, the Grand Orient was declared the one supreme authority of symbolical Masonry. The Grand Orient had in 1782 recognized the high grades, governing them by a "Conseil"—and we venture to express an opinion that all the difficulties of French Freemasonry have arisen and still arise from this mingling of two incompatible and antagonistic systems. The high grades ought to be separated from the Grand Orient, and governed as

chapters only, by their own Grand Chapter, as with us in England. During the first Napoleon's reign French Freemasonry seems to have flourished; and in 1805 Chambaceres was appointed First Grand Maitre Adjoint, the Prince Murat Second Grand Maitre Adjoint, and Prince Joseph Bonaparte Grand Maitre. In 1814 the authority of the Grand Orient was confined to three Grand Conservators, Marshal Macdonald, General Berunonville, and Le Comte de Valence. Under the Restoration things remained pretty much the same, though with a good deal of controversy with the Jesuits, and during Louis Phillippe's reign, Freemasonry went on its way. In 1848 a new and ephemeral Grande Loge Nationale started into existence, properly suppressed by M. Cartier, Minister of Police, in 1851; and under the reign of Napoleon III., Freemasonry again enjoyed a friendly countenance from the powers that be. We cannot say that we think the present position of affairs in France satisfactory, and the suspension of the Grand Master's office is, we hold, a great error. There are three Grand bodies in France: the Grand Orient, the Supreme Council of the Rite Ecossais, and the Rite de Misraim. At present Freemasonry is neither so numerous nor so flourishing as it ought to be, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that numerous changes alike in the fundamental principles and landmarks of Freemasonry have weakened its position and impeded its progress. Some recent "excerpta" of early English papers, published by Bro. W. J. Hughan, have seriously affected the commonly-received history of French Freemasonry.—*Kenning's Cyclopaedia.*

ELECTIONEERING FOR OFFICE.

The following extract from the address of the Grand Master of the Missouri Masonic Grand Lodge, delivered before that body at its last