

and his organization a spurious and clandestine Body," and so denounced him. This was considered by the French Supreme Council, and by a *Decree sanctioned and approved*, 24th December, 1813.

THE BINDING FORCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1786.

We admit the binding force of the true Constitutions of 1762 and 1786, neither garbled nor doctored. Those of 1786 can be amended, as it amended those of 1762. Every parliamentarian knows a Supreme Power can amend its Constitutions; if not, how can the so-called Cerneau Body disobey the Constitutions of 1762, its own version, which says, "The said Constitutions and Regulations are to be punctually executed and observed in all their points and articles," and which they violate every time they confer degrees, by taking less than 81 minutes to do that which their Constitution says shall require 81 months. The Constitutions do not forbid their being amended, but does say they "are and forever shall be their Constitutions, &c." Again, the 5th Article has no such nonsense as that attributed to it in the manifesto as to there being but two Supreme Councils allowed on this Continent, but it says, "There shall be but one Council of this Degree in each Nation or Kingdom of Europe, two in the United States of America as remote from each other as possible, one in the British West Indies, and one in the French West India Islands.

The house of LONGLEY falls to pieces; its Masonic builder was conceived in iniquity and born of sin, and the edifice was built of, on and held together by, miserable sand. Ambition has shamefully tempted him to enter upon premises already occupied and he should be treated as the Robber Knight. His Body is neither regular, constitutional nor legitimate, and its authors are acting neither under common Masonic law nor sense, as will further on appear.

TWO EXPELLED PEDLERS.

HOPKINS THOMPSON and ROBERT B. FOLGER, Masonically, who are they? These two men were once in regular standing in the Cerneau Council; they willingly entered the union of 1863; of their volition they joined in the compact and union of 1867, signing the Oath of Fealty and Allegiance to the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, acknowledged the Constitutions of 1786, aided in the transaction of business, one of them, THOMPSON, seeking reward by petitioning on the 4th November, 1873, to be created an emeritus member which was granted.

But one member of the United Raymond and Cerneau Supreme Council, BENJAMIN LEVERIDGE, declined to join the United Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of 1867, neither would he join these late seceders, but denounced them violently as false to their vows and allegiance.

After 15 years of fellowship, and not until 5 days after charges had been preferred against them from which they perceived there was no escape from sentence of expulsion, THOMPSON and FOLGER suddenly attempted to revive the very Body which they in January, 1881, declared under their signatures to be

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