

Juge, Minoret, Lefrançois, Desrivières, and Dutilleul. Juge, however, almost immediately afterwards withdrew; he had conceived the fanciful idea of causing the new Grand Lodge to be inaugurated by the Grand Lodge Union of Frankfort, with himself as Grand Master. On April 17 the assembly met and resolved to call a larger one, requesting each Lodge in France to send 3 deputies. At this second assembly 400 Masons appeared, by whom, unanimously, the original self-elected Committee was directed to prepare a code of ordinances. Full meetings of the new Grand Lodge were held on November 29, December 14 and 17; each article was discussed, and the code adopted on the last-named date. A report and manifesto, dated February 25, 1849, and signed, among others, by Rebold, was then forwarded, together with the new Constitutions, to every lodge in France. On April 29, the committee summoned a meeting of Grand Lodge for May 19 following, announcing that no insignia beyond that of the three degrees would be permitted. At this meeting seven Grand Officers were elected, viz., the Marquis du Planty, M.D., and Mayor of St. Ouen—Master of the Grand Lodge; Barbier, Avocat Général—S.W.; General Jorry—Jun. W.; Rebold—Grand Expert; Humbert—Sec. General, etc. During the whole of that year the Grand Lodge occupied itself with settling its rituals, organization, etc., but does not appear to have attempted to seduce the Lodges under other governing bodies from their allegiance; and in answer to all inquiries, refrained from persuasion, contenting itself with forwarding its manifesto and Constitutions. It is more than probable that more energetic proceedings would have resulted in the ruin of the G.O. and the S.C., but they were not taken.

In 1850 the Supreme Council and the Grand Orient both applied to the authorities to suppress the new body; whilst fear on the one hand, caution on the other, and the apparent wish to reform itself evinced by the Grand Orient, combined to diminish the number of Lodges which adhere to the National Grand Lodge. At this time they were only 8. Towards the end of the year, several Lodges in France—for one cause or another—were closed by the police, and the enemies of the National Grand Lodge were astute enough to throw the blame on their young rival. The result was, an edict of the Prefect of Police, dated December 6, 1850, dissolving the Lodge. The Grand Lodge resolved to obey the authorities, and issued a circular to that effect to all its members on January 10, 1851. On January 14 it held its final meeting. Its 5 Lodges, and more than 600 visitors, met on the occasion, when amid a mournful silence the president delivered his valedictory address, and closed the Lodge. Had it not been for Rebold himself, matters might have turned out differently. On December 14, 1848, some members of the Provisional Government of the Republic, who also belonged to the Grand Lodge, came to a meeting of the latter, prepared to counsel its members to petition the government to dissolve both the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council, and to hint that the request would meet with a ready compliance. Rebold, however, who was taken into their confidence, evinced a strong repugnance to make use of the Civil arm, and so worked upon the members in question, that the communication was never made. Herein he showed much Masonic feeling, but little worldly wisdom—but to return to the Grand Orient.

1848.—June 9.—The deputies summoned by the G.O. assembled, and were addressed by the president Bertrand, J. Dep. G.M. One sentence of his allocution will describe the purpose of the meeting. "To revise the whole Masonic Code and to establish the institution on new bases, in consonance with the present state of feeling." The Master dissolved the old Grand Orient by laying his insignia on the table before him, and was unanimously elected