

To the Supreme Council of 1801 formed by MITCHELL and DALCHO, DE LA MOTTA, AULD, ALEXANDER and others were admitted, and the Supreme Council filled to its limit of nine within the year, and proclamation so duly made. The Art. 2nd referred to in the wonderful manifesto relates to the formation of subsequent Supreme Councils.

FORMATION OF SUPREME COUNCIL OF FRANCE.

On February 21st, 1802, COUNT DE GRASSE received the 33° from the Charleston Council, was appointed for the French West Indies, and subsequently returning to France, established at Paris in 1804 a Supreme Council which has continued in existence, with some changes, to the present day. The Rite was joyfully hailed in France and became so popular that the Grand Orient became alarmed and through its Deputy, ROETIERS DE MONTELEAU, contracted a Concordat of Union, which was signed and sealed December 5th, 1804. This Concordat continued the Supreme Council in its powers above the 18° and all *inherent powers*. By Decretal on July 25th, 1805, the Grand Orient violated the compact, and so declared, September 6th, 1805. Subsequently PRINCE CAMBACERES by consent assumed the functions of Grand Master. On July 10th, 1806, COUNT DE GRASSE resigned as Grand Commander of the Supreme Council and the Concordat was re-established and peace continued till the political revolution of 1814. The Supreme Council of France was thus in all things continuously regular.

JOSEPH CERNEAU.

JOSEPH CERNEAU, a French jeweler, did not establish a Supreme Council in New York City, but a "Sovereign Grand Consistory;" he was not presumed to be in possession of the 33° for many years after, nor can any living person tell when. But the modern student in Canada, FOLGER's man, LONGLEY, confronts us at this late day, and says of CERNEAU, "his friend GERMAIN HACQUET" gave it to him. Even CERNEAU did not think of that; if so, why did he not stop the quarrel of years by saying so and showing his patent? CERNEAU would have given half his head for such a chance for escape. It is very questionable whether CERNEAU ever had the degree or patent; no one was ever known to see it, yet it was many times demanded. FOLGER has led LONGLEY into this trap and made him assert in Canada what FOLGER, even in his shame, has never dared to say in his New York home.

CERNEAU did not have a Supreme Council in 1813, hence the Grand Orient could not recognize it in that Supreme capacity, but the "Sov. Gr. Consistory, 32°, desired reciprocal correspondence," which was granted by the Supreme Council of France, February 11th, 1813. If CERNEAU had a Supreme Body would not courtesy at least have *required* that its *dignity of title* should be upheld in addressing a Supreme Power?

The Charleston Supreme Council in 1813 represented to the Grand Orient in its Supreme Council for France, that "JOSEPH CERNEAU was an impostor