

TO THE G.: OF THE GR.: A.: OF THE U.:



GRAND LODGE
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Extract from the Minutes of the Gr.: L.:

REPORT

OF THE

Special committee charged to enquire relative to certain acts and doings of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi tending to destroy the order and harmony of Free Masonry in the State of Louisiana, by an improper interference with its concerns, followed by the Resolutions adopted in its sitting of the 21st of April A. D. 1847.



NEW-ORLEANS.

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1847

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.



The committee to whom was referred the communication of Poinsett Lodge No. 39, relative to the surrender of their charter

Beg leave to report, that they have attended to the duty assigned them,—

That communication informs the Grand Lodge that they have resolved to surrender the charter granted them on the twenty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, in consequence of certain doings of the M. W. Gr. Lodge of Mississippi at its last annual communication, when it is said that a declaration was made by that body :

1st, That it is incompatible with the ancient usages of Masonry, to blend three rites together.

2nd, That there is no Grand Lodge of ancient York Masons in the State of Louisiana.

As regards the existence of a Grand Lodge, the members of Poinsett Lodge must be well aware that this Grand Lodge was constituted in the year of Masonry 5812, as "the Grand Lodge of Louisiana ancient York Masons, according to the old Constitution as revised by Prince Edwin at the city of York, A. L. 4926," and that it has ever since exercised supreme and exclusive jurisdiction as such, throughout the whole extent of the limits of this State, and that it has been constantly recognised as the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana by all the Grand Lodges of the world, with the exception of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, who attempted very soon after that body came into existence, to dispute that jurisdiction by chartering Lodges within the State, but which measure they then failed in carrying out.

The members of Poinsett Lodge must have known how this Grand Lodge was constituted if ever they looked at the charter granted them by this Grand Lodge in the year 1837, and which they must have had from that time constantly before them, and that it has been in regular operation since that time, *they are bound to know*, because Poinsett Lodge has from that date to the present, formed an integral part of this Grand Lodge, and until its present session has taken an active part in its proceedings. At the date above mentioned they petitioned this body for a warrant of Constitution, to enable them, as brethren having the prosperity of Masonry at heart, to form themselves into a regular Lodge for the purpose, as they declared, of diffusing its genuine principles; and solemnly promising if the prayer of their petition was grant-

ed that they would strictly conform to all the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, under whose auspices they were seeking to become a regular Lodge. Their request was granted—a charter issued, and the Lodge was solemnly constituted according to ancient usage, when promises of fidelity to the compact then consummated between them and the Masons of this State represented by the Grand Lodge, were renewed in a more solemn form, and have from that time been reiterated at stated periods to the present year inclusive. Many of the present members of Poinsett Lodge have been made, passed, and raised of their own proper free will and accord under the auspices of this body, and how they can cancel the obligations then entered into, to support and maintain it, in all time to come, cannot be seen by your committee.

Poinsett Lodge has ever since its creation had its due share in the government of the fraternity of this State.

It acted through its representatives up to the time of our annual meeting in January last voting upon all questions submitted, and assisting and co-operating in the making of all the laws which have been enacted for governing the Craft, and at all times fully participated in the administration of the concerns of the society without once having manifested a doubt as to the constitutionality of this body or disapprobation of its measures.

The answer then, which should have been given by Poinsett Lodge to a declaration that there existed no Grand Lodge of ancient Masons in Louisiana, is obvious!

With the question respecting the blending of rites, we have nothing to do. No such proceedings having taken place in Louisiana. But we might observe that Masonic bodies of some eminence have entertained opinions on the subject different from that expressed by our younger sister of Mississippi.

Masonic history informs us, for instance, that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—the Grand Lodge of South Carolina—that great source of light, the Grand Lodge of England—the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge of Holland, have all done such things, and their proceedings have been universally applauded by the brethren at large. Whether those different Grand Lodges understand the Institutions of Masonry as well as the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, is a question which we will not now examine, for we have not followed their example.

What we have done here, is this: we have drawn closer, and greatly strengthened our bond of union, by uniting the whole Brotherhood of Louisiana, of the three first degrees, under one head.

We have recognised the *universality* of our institution, and when we meet a worthy regular Master Mason, who satisfies us upon due examination, and upon the production of the proper vouchers that he has been initiated in a regular Lodge, we acknowledge him as a Brother, and extend to him the right hand of fellowship, from whatever country he may Hail.

Laws must be suited to the community for which they are made, and some Masonic regulations might be well adapted to the Meridian of Louisiana; and especially to that of the City of New Orleans, where we have daily intercourse with the Brethren of all nations, the utility of which might not be understood by the Masons of

that part of our country, having but few external relations, and where the community is composed entirely of one kind of people.

The great desideratum in Masonry is Harmony, and every regulation which produces that effect, tends to the glory of the Grand Architect of the universe, and the happiness of man. In New Orleans there are Lodges working in our different Languages. The fraternity here is composed of men of various nations, habits and opinions, and every measure which tends to unite us all into one band of Brothers is a blessing. A part of our Brethren entertain predilections for the rites generally practised on the continent of Europe. Those are what are called the French or Modern rites, and the Scottish rites. The others are attached more especially to the less complicated ceremonies generally practised in the United States, and in great Britain and Ireland. Those are generally denominated in the States of the Union, ancient York rites, although it does not appear that the Grand Lodge which existed at York, or any other Masonic Body descending from it ever constituted Lodges in America and in England, the denomination of York Masons is not now known. This Grand Lodge was formed by Lodges holding charters from Pennsylvania, and some other Grand Lodges of the union whose titles were ancient York Lodges, and this Grand Lodge was consequently constituted a Grand Lodge of ancient York Masons. But at the time it was formed, there were Lodges existing in New Orleans under the sanction of the Grand Orient of France, which remained under that jurisdiction, and others were subsequently constituted by that body. Thus arose a conflict of authority which was likely to create misunderstanding, and to avert that evil, it was agreed to unite those bodies, without the blending of rites, to the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, with permission to each of these subordinate Lodges to continue the use of its particular ceremonies, and with power in the Grand Lodge to allow them, if they thought proper, to cumulate either or both of the other rites, provided they should keep them separate and distinct. This provision was made merely to appease prejudice, for the difference of Masonic ceremonies, in the three first degrees, is so very trifling, that it is astonishing sensible men should have ever attached to it any importance. It is a curious fact that while there existed in the State of Massachusetts two distinct Grand Lodges, the one stiled a "Modern," and the other an "Ancient" Grand Lodge and who in those days refused to hold intercourse with each other, the Lodges under their respective jurisdictions often used each others ceremonies without knowing the distinction, (see history of Free Masonry in Massachusetts.) In fact, the difference, as has been aptly remarked by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, is about as important as the putting on the glove on the right hand first, instead of the left. Now as to the bug bear of *modern* Masonry, what is it? Let us see? When the two Grand Lodges of Massachusetts united, we are informed by the same history, that they adopted the ceremonies used by the *modern* Grand Lodge, and these are the ceremonies now generally practiced in the United States, and consequently in the State of Mississippi. Why then is our sister of that State clamoring for Ancient York Masons?

The Grand Orient of France ever *liberal*, and *tolerant*, and *wil-*

ing, at all times to promote the Harmony and prosperity of the order, applauded the measure, and assisted in carrying it into execution.

The present regulation on the subject is, that in issuing charters in future, they shall be issued for the forming of ancient York Lodges, so called, but may contain the power of cumulating the other two Rites, but the ancient York Rite shall always be considered the principal or national Rite.

The effect of this arrangement has been very beneficially felt. The spirit of rivalry which must necessarily attend the existence of conflicting authority within the same jurisdiction, has been extinguished; good feeling and friendship substituted in its stead, and our means of wiping the tear from the eye of sorrow proportionately increased.

The uniting the Rites to the extent before described, has in the opinion of the committee proved to be a wise and salutary measure, interfering with none of our Masonic Land Marks, dictated by the principles of the clearest necessity, founded in the highest reason, warranted by precedents of the most approved authority, and consequently instead of affording matter of reproach, must meet the approbation of every Mason who justly reflects upon the true intent and design of the Masonic society.

The last reason given by those Brethren for desiring to secede, is, that they have learned by said experience that the Masons of Louisiana are not recognized as such by the Lodges of the other States of the Union, nor in Europe, and that if a Brother is admitted to visit, it is out of courtesy to the man and not to the Mason. This information greatly surprises your committee, for they learn here for the first time, and some of them are old Masons, that men are ever admitted into Masonic Lodges through courtesy to them as men, when they are not recognised as Masons. If it be true, that this practice exists in some countries, brethren should not be desirous of entering Lodges under such circumstances, or of holding Masonic intercourse with your bodies who are guilty of such practises. Nor have your committee ever heard it asserted before, that Masons hailing from Louisiana experienced the difficulties suggested, and we cannot but think those brothers are misinformed on the point. Masons from Louisiana, we are certain, experience no difficulties in Europe, when bearing the diplomas of this Grand Lodge, if they understand the art as they ought to do, and we believe there are few Lodges in the United States that would refuse them admittance, if they can make themselves properly known. Perhaps some of the Lodges in Mississippi might not admit them; but even this is doubtful. Upon the whole, your committee cannot perceive any thing in the communication under consideration justifying the sudden determination of Poinsett Lodge to dissolve the compact solemnly entered, into with their Brethren of this State to exert their best endeavors at all times individually and collectively, to promote the prosperity of the order, and diffuse its genuine principles, by a diligent attention to the concerns of the Lodge they had formed, and to the concerns of Masonry generally, and the Grand Lodge might well withhold its consent to the measure; your committee however would not recommend that course, but would advise that the same kindness and indulgence which has

always characterized the conduct of this body towards those Brethren should be practiced on this occasion as a proof, that although the Grand Lodge is sensible that the want of a proper feeling towards its constituents is apparent in the course pursued by the Lodge; yet that this body has too much magnanimity to review their conduct with severity.

The committee recommend therefore that the surrender of the charter be accepted.

It might be expected that the jewels of the Lodge should have been surrendered with the Charter and Books, which does not appear to have been done. Ancient usage requires it, and it is believed that such is the spirit of our present regulations, but in terms, they only require the surrender of jewels by Lodges which have forfeited their charter; your committee deem it best therefore to permit the jewels to be retained, unless those Brethren believe it to be their duty to give them up.

Your committee feel great regret in consequence of being obliged to remark upon the conduct of those Brethren, in suffering themselves to be operated upon, by the suggestions of persons who have no interest in common with the citizens of this State, but they must say they are sorry that Poinsett Lodge has suffered itself to be broken up upon such improper suggestions.

Many of those Brethren are known to members of this committee, as worthy citizens, and Brethren, and in affording relief to the distressed, they have not been surpassed by any of their sister Lodges—more than is the pity that their assistance in those good works is now to be withdrawn.

The Lodge will be replaced however in all probability by a body bearing the same name, in which the labors will be conducted in the same language, and the injury done to the order by its dissolution, will be in some measure repaired by the exertions of the Brethren who will take the place of those who have seceded.

The communication herein referred to has led to the knowledge of transactions and doings of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi of a graver cast than mere declarations. It appears that the declarations referred to by Poinsett Lodge have been followed up by action, which not only tend to destroy the harmony and well being of Masonry in Louisiana, but go directly to subvert and overthrow the organic Law upon which the Government of Masonry in the United States is founded. The laws of our institution emphatically command obedience to the laws of the country in which we reside; but it appears from information given to your committee that our younger sister above mentioned regardless of this principle, has not only undertaken to annihilate the authority of her elder sister in Louisiana over the Masons of the State in which they reside, by one stroke of the pen, but has actually assumed the government of the Fraternity of this State in her stead; thereby attempting to subject an incorporated association of Louisiana to the power of Mississippi, for we find that she has not only induced the Brethren of No. 39, by insinuations against the legitimate Masonic authority of this State, to break up the Lodge in violation of their solemn engagement, but has actually sent her edicts, into our jurisdiction to the manifest

violation of good order. It is a well established fact that several new Lodges have been illegally formed in and near New Orleans by pretended dispensations from that Grand Lodge for which they have taken money, in violation of the first principles of the order.

The Grand Lodge of each State of the American Union is free and independant in its government and official authority of every other Grand Lodge of the Universe, and that no person or set of persons ought, or can use or exercise the power of erecting Lodges, making Masons, appointing officers, receiving dues, or doing any other thing which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of a Grand Lodge, within the limits of any State in which there exists a Grand Lodge established according to ancient usage by the Masons of such State, is a principle which was fully established at the first organization of a Grand Lodge in the United States after the Revolution, and has been so often confirmed by decisions of the several Grand Lodges, that it no longer admits of a doubt. Our sister of Mississippi, it is believed, is the only Grand Lodge which has ever disputed that principle. A similar attempt to the present was made by that body several years since; but it proved an abortion, and the rebuke given to our then very young sister by the several Grand lodges of the United States, was supposed to be sufficient to convince her of the impropriety of the interference; for she, on that occasion, gave up the contest and withdrew her charter from this jurisdiction.

The principles above referred to in relation to the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, is incorporated in our constitution and must be executed by all those who are mindful of their Masonic obligations.

Article 22d, says, "the Grand Lodge will, not constitute Lodges in "foreign countries, in which there is a Grand Lodge, nor within any "State or Territory of the United States where a Grand Lodge exists; nor will it permit any foreign Masonic authority, nor any Grand "Lodge of any of the United States to constitute Lodges of any of "the Rites of the three first degrees, within the limits of the State of "Louisiana; and declares before hand, that if such a case should occur, the Lodge so constituted, shall be declared irregular, and its "members expelled; and that all Masonic communication shall cease " (if any before existed) between the constituents of such Lodge, and "the Masons of Louisiana."

"Article 51 says, "It is forbidden to any number of Masons to assemble and form a Lodge without having obtained a warrant of "constitution from the Grand Lodge, and whoever shall be convicted "of contravening this Rule, shall be expelled from all the Lodges, by "a Resolution of the Grand Lodge, and deprived of all Masonic privileges."

The duty of the Grand Lodge is clear therefore, as to the course to be pursued towards the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and the Lodges illegally constituted by that body in this State.

Your committee are in possession of a pamphlet, published to the world as the By-Laws of one of the bodies pretending to act under the sanction of the General Grand Lodge of Mississippi, with a list of the members, they are:

- W. P. COLEMAN,..... Tr.: M.:.
- C. D. LEHMAN,..... S.: W.:.

- WILLIAM THOMPSON, J.: W.:.
- JOHN GEDER,..... Treasurer.
- E. L. HYAMS..... Secretary.
- GLEDING GORIN,.... Chaplain.
- A. C. LABAT,..... Marshal.
- WILLIS COLEMAN,..... Tyler.
- EDWARD BURNETT,.....
- JACOB SORIA,.....
- A. LAFLIN,.....

} MEMBERS.

Your committee after having duly considered all the circumstances attending the matters which have come to their knowledge, connected with the business before them, offer the following Resolutions for your adoption.

Resolved, that the Grand Secretary be directed to retain and deposit in the Archives of this Grand Lodge, the Charter and Books of the Lodge Poinsett No. 39, and that the said Lodge Poinsett, be, and is hereby forever dissolved.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, that the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi has lately constituted several Lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in direct violation of the constitutional principles which regulate the jurisdiction of the several Grand Lodges of the United States, and in contravention of the 22d article of the constitution of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, that Masonic communication be, and is hereby interdicted and forbidden, between the Masons of the three first degrees of this State, and the members of the said Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi.

Whereas it has been made known to this Grand Lodge, that W. P. Coleman a master Mason, residing in the City of New Orleans, and sundry master Masons, his associates, have assembled together in the said City of New Orleans, and opened a Lodge of master Masons, for the purpose of making Masons, and otherwise practicing Masonic Rites in violation of the 22d and 51st articles of the constitution of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, that the said W. P. Coleman who pretends to act as Worshipful Master of the said Lodge and his said associates, composing the same, be cited to appear before this Grand Lodge, at the next quarterly communication, to be holden on the fourth Saturday in June next at seven o'clock P. M., there to show cause why they should not be expelled from the order and deprived of the privileges of Masonry. And that in the mean time all Masonic communication between the said Mr. P. Coleman and his said associates before referred to, and the regular Masons of this State, be, and the same is hereby interdicted and forbidden.

Resolved, That Masonic intercourse is hereby interdicted and forbidden between the Masons of this State and every collection or body of persons, who assume to hold Masonic Lodges within this State without a dispensation or warrant of constitution from this Grand Lodge.

Resolved that 1,000 copies of the foregoing Report and Resolutions.

be printed and forwarded to the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and to the several Lodges of this jurisdiction.



The following report and resolutions which were submitted to the approbation of the most worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana are signed by Brethren, Jn. H. Holland, Chairman, J. J. Canonge, G. A. Montmain, and L. A. Frymier. They were unanimously adopted by the said Grand Lodge at its last sitting of April the 21st, A. S. D. 1847 and ordered to be immediately carried into execution.

Attest: F. VERRIER, GRAND SECRETARY.

A true copy from the original, by order of the Grand Lodge.

F. VERRIER, GRAND SECRETARY.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 23d, 1847.

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[Extract from the minutes of said Grand Lodge.]

WHEREAS, a certain advertisement, published in most of the newspapers of this city, was brought to the particular notice of this Most Worshipful G. S. L. of the State of Louisiana, at its sitting of the fourteenth day of the third masonic month, A. S. L. 5847, (14th of May, A. S. D. 1847,) which document is in the following words—“*Masonic Notice*.—On Monday, 31st May, 1847, the new Masonic Hall, at the corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, will be dedicated with the usual ceremonies. Regular Masons are invited to participate in the ceremonies of that occasion, of which a programme will, in due time, be published. A. J. Williams, W. H. Howard, Committee of Arrangements”:

Whereas, the temple which is to be dedicated, pursuant to the advertisement just cited, is intended for the meetings of a pretended Lodge, said to hold a charter from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and the very formation of such a body is a flagrant infraction of article 51 of the general regulations, by which it is expressly prohibited to any number of Masons to work together or form a Lodge, without having previously obtained from this Grand Lodge a charter, warrant or dispensation to that effect; and by which it is moreover provided, that any person convicted of such a contravention, shall be expelled from all the Lodges, by a decree of this Grand Lodge, and forever deprived of the privileges of Masonry:

Whereas, there is a principle so universally recognized as to exclude hereafter any serious discussion on the subject, to wit: That the several G. S. Lodges in the United States of America, as well as in the other parts of the globe, are the sole, supreme and sovereign regulators of Masonry within the whole extent of the territory subject to their jurisdiction, and that any violation of this principle is an unjustifiable usurpation of power:

Whereas, by article 22 of the general regulations, this Most Worshipful G. S. L. has not only sanctioned the propriety and proclaimed the justice of this principle, but has actually expressly denied to itself the right of granting charters to Lodges located in foreign countries, wherein there exists a supreme Masonic authority, or in any of the States or Territories of the American Union, wherein there is a Grand Lodge:

Whereas, the same article most emphatically declares, that this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge will not allow any foreign Masonic power, or any other Grand Lodge in the United States, to constitute Masonic Lodges, of whatever rite, within the State of Louisiana, and adds that, in the event of such an occurrence, the Lodge so constituted shall be held irregular, all its members expelled from the order, and all communications which may have previously existed between this Most Worshipful G. S. L. and the authority which shall have so constituted within the State, immediately cease:

Whereas, on a very recent occasion, the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi arrogated to itself the right of granting warrants to constitute Lodges within this State, contrary to all usages and to the best settled rules of comity, and also in open violation of the principle above referred to—a principle eminently calculated to preserve unimpaired that respect for the legitimate authority, that regularity of proceedings and uniformity of feelings which are the most essential elements of the prosperity of the craft; and this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, sensible that she could not be so forgetful of what she owed to herself, as to suffer such a glaring encroachment upon her attributes and prerogatives to go unpunished, passed a resolution, commanding all the Masons under her jurisdiction, under penalty of being deprived of their titles, qualities and privileges, to break up and cease all brotherly communications with the said Grand Lodge, as well as with the members of the several bodies, assemblages, associations or would-be Lodges that might form themselves, congregate or work under its auspices, and at the same time pronouncing a total deprivation of their rights and expulsion from the order against all Masons embraced in this last category:

Whereas, while, on the one hand, the good administration, harmony and future welfare of the craft within this State, the promoting of which is entrusted to this Grand Lodge, require that the resolution alluded to in the preceding paragraph, as well as the provisions of articles 22 and 51 of the general regulations, be carried into effect in all their tenor; on the other hand, justice commands that a fair warning shall be given to all persons interested, so that no one have a right to plead ignorance of the penalty to which he might have made himself liable were he to contravene the same, that is to say: in order that those persons who have already formed or may have it in contemplation to form Lodges, or might work masonically under any other auspices but those of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, together with such regular Masons within this State as would be inclined to visit the said pretended Lodges, meetings or associations, or keep up Masonic connections and communications with their members, may be made fully aware of the nature of the punishment which they would subject themselves to:

Be it Resolved, That not only is the resolution adopted by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge against the Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi, maintained and ordered to be carried into execution in all its force and vigor, but it is hereby made applicable to every such Grand Lodge in the American Union, and other supreme Masonic authority located in any part of the world, that may have arrogated or shall hereafter arrogate to itself the right of granting charters, warrants or dispensations to establish and constitute Lodges:

within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana—that is to say, within the territorial limits of this State: therefore, it is expressly ordered to all and every one of the regular masons, residing within the said limits, to break up and cease all fraternal intercourse with such G. L. in Union, or any other supreme masonic authority as would be guilty of such a usurpation of power.

And be it further Resolved, That any Lodge already formed or constituted, or which may be formed or constituted hereafter, as well as any congregation of Masons that has already commenced working, or which shall work in future within this State, under any other auspices but those of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge—that is, by virtue of any charter, warrant, dispensation, or other constitutive title, be its denomination whatever it may, emanating from any Grand Lodge, Grand Orient, or other supreme Masonic authority sitting out of the limits of Louisiana—shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be in open rebellion against the legitimate authority, irregular and without a legal existence; and the persons composing it are hereby ejected from the pale of Masonry—expelled from all the regular Lodges, and forever deprived of their Masonic titles and of all brotherly intercourse and communication with the members of the fraternity.

And be it further Resolved, That all the regular Lodges, as bodies, as well as the Masons residing within this State, whether or not they belong to any particular Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, are hereby expressly prohibited from holding and maintaining any Masonic connection or intercourse with any pretended Lodge, association or assemblage of Masons embraced in the category contemplated by the preceding resolution; and any infraction of the present provision shall be punished, if committed

by a Lodge, by depriving that body from all the rights, benefits and privileges resulting from its charter, which shall, *ipso facto*, become null and void; and, if by one or more Masons, by ejecting him or them from the pale of Masonry, expelling him or them from all the regular Lodges, and by depriving him or them forever of all brotherly communication and intercourse with the members of the fraternity, and of his or their Masonic titles.

And be it further Resolved, That the Masters and Representatives of the several Lodges sitting in this city, be and they are hereby requested and required to call a meeting of the same, respectively, within a delay which shall not exceed eight days, in order to lay before their members and to make them fully sensible of the contents of these resolutions, and of the severity of the punishments to which they would expose themselves, were they to accept inconsiderately of the general invitation directed to all Masons to attend to the dedication of the pretended temple alluded to in the advertisement before mentioned; or were they to keep and maintain any fraternal intercourse with associations of Masons stamped with irregularity.—That, moreover, a copy of the said resolutions and preamble shall be transmitted and forwarded to each and every one of the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; and finally, that the same shall be inserted in four of the newspapers published in New Orleans, having the most extensive circulation.

And be it further Resolved, That one thousand copies of these resolutions and preamble be printed and added to the report previously adopted by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, to be forwarded and transmitted, together with it, to all the Masonic bodies both in Europe and America.

Attested: New Orleans, May 17th, 1847.

By order of the Grand Lodge.

F. VERRIER, Grand Secretary.