THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 143.



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pating Commanderies.

THE RECEPTION CEREMONIES.

Interesting Exercises at Horticultural Hall-The Address of Welcome and Response-The Oration by Wm. H. Allen, LL.D.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Within the space of a few months past Philadelphia has been the scene of many demonstrationsnilitary and civil, national and municipal. We have had parades and reviews of the militia, the firemen, the Red Men, the Odd Fellows, the Masons. Connected with the latter organization, the Masons, perhaps the greatest civic display, in some respects, the city has ever witnessed, occurred this morning. The unanimous verdict of all who beheld the procession of the Knights Templar was that it could hardly have been surpassed when viewed with reference to the men who composed it.

Drawn from the best classes of our populationnumbering among them dignitaries in all the elevated walks of life-counting their wealth by millions, and exercising an almost irresistible influence over society and the affairs of the nation, the Knights Templar may well deem themselves worthy of all the applause and interest their semi-centennial anniversary occasioned to-day.

While the thousands of bystanders who thronged

Aids, all mounted. The Staff of the General-Com-manding consisted of Sir Thomas Kilby Smith as Chief and the following Sir Knights, ten of whom were detailed to command the different divisions of the procession :-

he procession :--ir George S. Fastman, ir A. K. P. Welsh, sir O. W. Geodwin, sir Lewis Turner, sir H. J. Snyder, sir James C. Davis, sir F. P. King, Sir Kew, H. Turner, Sir Harmanus Neff, Sir Kew, H. Turner, Sir Hew, H. Turner, Sir Hermy Hallam, Sir A. Leiper, Sir A. Leiper, Sir A. D. Markley, Sir A. D. Markley, Sir G. G. Evans, Sir John L. Young, Sir G. F. Heaton, Sir H. G. Clark, Sir H. G. Clark, Sir Thomas W. McComas, M Sir R. N. Bowerman, Sir B. B. W. Mitchell, Sir James A. Whiting, Sir James A. Whiting, Sir J. G. Stevenson, Sir John S. Hood, Sir Jease T. Sharp, Sir J. B. Boyd, Sir J. B. Boyd, Sir J. B. Boyd, Sir W. S. Kochersperger, Sir J. A. E. Reed, Sir W. B. Warner, Sir George K. Reed, Sir W. B. Warner, Sir Samuel L. Oraiz, Sir J. A. Southwick, Sir Samuel J. Greer, Sir J. A. Southwick, Sir J. M. Stansberry, Sir W. H. Stansberry, Sir P. P. Wilson, Sir E. G. Martm, Sir Eol. John Carroll.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sir S. B. Wylle Mitchell commanding. St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia; Sir Charles L. Hale, Eminent Commander. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania ; Sir John Vallerchamp, of Harrisburg, Right Eminent Grand

Commander. The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania: Sir George Griscom, Most Excellent Grand High Priest. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Sir Richard Vaux, Right Worshipful Grand Master

The Grand Commandery, Grand Chapter, and Grand Lodge were escorted by the Past Eminent Commanders of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, with Sir A. Robeno, Jr., at their head.

SECOND DIVISION.

SECOND DIVISION. Sir Harmanus Neff commanding. Cyrene Commandery, of Lancaster, Pa.; Sir A. J. Kauffman, Eminent Commander, Constans Commandery, No. 33, of Bellefonte, Pa.; Sir S. J. Shugart, Eminent Commander. Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, of Norristown; Sir Jacob F. Quillman, Eminent Commander. Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 31, of Tamaqua; Sir Henry Huhn, Eminent Commander. Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, of Philadelphia, Sir Nathan Smith, Eminent Commander. Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, of Lewistown, Pa., Sir William Willis, Eminent Commander. Northwestern Commandery, No. 25, Meadville, Pa., Sir Samuel M. Dick, Eminent Commander. York Commandery, No. 21, York, Pa., Sir Peter Bentz, Eminent Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sir G. G. Evans commanding. Hugh de Payen Commandery, No. 19, of Easton, Pa., Sir Uriah Sandt, Eminent Commander. Alten Commandery, No. 20, of Allentown, Pa., Sir Charles W. Cooper, Eminent Commander. Packer Commandery, No. 25, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sir James A. Dinkey, Eminent Commander. Kedron Commanders, No. 18, of Granuburg Pa Sir James A. Dinkey, Eminent Commander, Kedron Commandery, No. 18, of Greensburg, Pa., Sir Samuel Rock, Eminent Commander, . Cour de Lion Commandery, No. 17, of Scranton, Pa., Sir E. P. Kingsbury, Eminent Commander, Palestine Commandery, No. 14, of Carbondale, Pa., Sir Hiram Marsh, Eminent Commander, Columbia Commandery, No. 13, of Lancaster, Pa., Sir J. M. Westheffer, Eminent Commander.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Sir James C. Davis commanding. Crusade Commandery, No. 12, of Bloomsburg, Pa.; Sir Rev. D. A. Beckley, Eminent Commander. Parke Commandery, No. 11, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Sir J. B. Boyd, Eminent Commander.

Sir J. B. Boyd, Eminent Commander.
St. John's Commandery, No. 8, of Carlisle, Pa.; Sir
W. W. Dale, Eminent Commander.
De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Reading, Pa.; Sir
E. Moser, Eminent Commander.
St. Omer Commandery, No. 7, of Brownsville, Pa.;
Sir William Chatland, Eminent Commander.
Philadelphia Commandery, No. 9, of Philadelphia

Sir Willam Chatland, Eminent Commander, Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Sir Charles H. Kingsten, Eminent Commander. Pittsburg Commandery, No. 1, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Sir John Evans, Eminent Commander.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Sir General R. N. Bowerman commanding. St. John's Commandery, No. 1, of Wilmington, Delaware, Stillman A. Hodgman, Eminent Commander.

mander. Nashville Commandery, No. 1, of Nashville, Ten-nessee, Sir H. Shegheld, Eminent Commander. Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, of Memphis, Sir George E. Meterich, Eminent Commander. Helena Commandery, No. 3, of Burlington, New ersey, Sir Wilbur Watts, Eminent Commander. Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Trenton, New Jer-ey, Sir G. L. Taylor, Eminent Commander. Damascus Commandery, No. 5, Newark, Ne Jersey, Sir David S. Battey, Eminent Commander. Newark, New Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Camden, New Jersey, r N. W. Goodwin, Eminent Commander. Cour de Lion Commandery, New Brunswick, New Jersev. Hugh de Payen, No. 1, Sersey City, New Jersey, Sir Samuel Stevens, Eminent Commander.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

The Line of March.

At half-past 9 o'clock the word to start was at ength conveyed along the ready and waiting line,

At half-past 9 o'clock the word to start was at length conveyed along the ready and waiting line, and to gay music the men steepped forth. As they passed along they were inspected by the high offi-cials of the Order present, and then proceeded over the following route :--Down Chesnut street to Fifth, up Fifth to Arch, up Arch to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, avd countermarch, passing in review, to Horticul-tural Hall, on Broad street, below Locust. The entire route was lined with spectators, who viewed the imposing procession with undisquised interest. When the head of the procession arrived at the Masonic Temple, on Chesnut street, above Seventh, a marching salute was given and continued until the procession had passed. The same compli-ment was repeated at Independence Hall, the Mayor and members of the City Councils being there the recipients of it. Judges Brewster, Peirce, and Ladlow, of the Court of Common Pleas, were also present, the whole party of dignitaries being stationed upon a stand erected in front of the State Honse, appropriately decorated with flags, the in-signia of the Order of Knighthood, and the coat-of-arms of the State. As each commandery passed the stand, the Eminent Commander saluted his Honor Mayor Fox, who responded by bowing ; and then, by command, each Sir Knight in the commandery

stand, the Eminent Commander saluted his Honor Mayor Fox, who responded by bowing ; and then, by command, each Sir Knight in the commandery repeated the salutation by presenting his sword. A noticeable feature of the marching salute was the formation of several of the commanderies into the form of a cross just as they approached the stand, the regular order of march being resumed at the corner of Fifth street.

THE WELCOME AND RECEPTION.

As soon as the Knights who had participated in the procession had entered the Hall the exer-cises appointed to take place there were begun,

Prayer by the Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D. Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., the Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, introduced to the assemblage Sir Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Past Eminent Commander of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, who offered up the following prayer: who offered up the following prayer :-

Almighty Father, we come before thee at this time with grateful hearts, and most gladly do we acknow-ledge the many favors received from Thy bountiful ledge the many favors received from Thy bountiful hand. It is to Thee we live, move and have our being, we are the offspring of Thy hands; Thou hast given us life and preserved us the possession of that life. We thank thee for the grand old truths of Christianity; truths that have been the glory of the ages past; truths that are destined to cover the whole world. We thank thee for the many instru-mentalities and ageacies that thou hast employed for the extension of Immanuel's Kingdom. We thank thee for the Order of Christian Knighthood, an Order that has dared to defend the right and the true, prothat has dared to defend the right and the true, pro-tected the poor and weary, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and guided the way-worn pilgrim to an sylum of rest.

Make us truly penitent for our past offenses, and give us a living faith in the merits of our once cru-cified, but now risen and exaited Saviour, that we may through him receive forgiveness for the past, and an inheritance among the saints in light and glory. Give us that faith that will bear our re-deemed spirits over the dark guif of eternal death into the regions of life and immortality.

Give us patience and perseverance as weary pil-grims, and direct us safely to the rest provided. Give us constancy and courage in contending with the lying vanities and deceits of this life. Clothe us the synd vanities and decens of this nic. Could us with the whole armor of God, that we may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand. Rivet upon us the girdle of truth and the breastplate of righteousness. Give us the helmet of salvation, and let our feet be shod with the prepara-tion of the Gospel of peace. With the shield of faith tion of the Gospei of peace. With the shield of faith and the sword of the spirit help us to conquer the world. O God, give these knights to enjoy the richest of Thy blessings hear and hereafter; and to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost will we ascribe all praise, now and forever. Amen.

The Anthem.

The following anthem, composed by Sir Dennis F. Dealy, was then sung by all the Sir Knights:--Our hearts are full this day--Yes! more than lips can say, Or words express— To thank Thee, Master Grand,

Whose kind and gracious hand Gave our fraternal band Thy love's impress. This scene, Thy Giory's glow, Fills with the Joys that flow, So caimly bright, From that stream near Thy throne,

some skeleton battalions of which we have heard, it consisted of eleven officers and one private. After some skeleton battalions of which we have abard, it consisted of eleven officers and one private. After working regularly for sixteen years it adjourned to meet at the call of its commander, under a provi-sion of its constitution that the elected officers should continue in office until their successors should be duly elected. The com-mandery bent, but did not break, before the storm of anti-Masonic prejudice and fury which swept over the land. It continued in a state of sus-pended animation for thirteen years, when it was aroused from its syncope, and again buckled on its armor. And now, after twenty-one years of pros-perity and progress, its master-roll numbers three hundred and forty-one. During its long suspension the officers had become inexpert in the work, and a Royal Arch Mason, Comp. R. Sturling Wilson, whose name can never be mentioned but with respect by the Knights of this city, went to New York, and was admitted to the Orders in 1848. Having been well instructed in the work and mysteries, he was elected the first Com-mander after the revival of the commandery, and to be zeal and concern to the two mand decree the im-

mander after the revival of the commandery, and to his zeal and energy is due in no small degree the im-pulse given to Templarism in Philadelphia, whose three commanderies how number as many members as all the commanderies in the Commonwealth could

of Pennsylvania was organized under the authority of Pennsylvania was organized under the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State, and in June of the same year, Sir Knight R. Stirling Wilson was duly elected Grand Master. His interest in the Order and affection for its principles, which he had done so much to disseminate, continued unabated until he was conversed to the action of his availability of the

Encampment of the United States about one month previous to the organization of the Grand Encamp-ment in Philadelphia. These two rival bodies which damed Templar jurisdiction in this State waged a bloodless war with each other during the three suc-ceeding years. As both were composed of true and courteous knights - as both had the same work and courteous knights - as both had the same work and mysteries, and adhered with equal fidelity to the landmarks ard usages of the Order, there was no reason but a difference of allegiance to prevent their union. In the year 1857, the Grand Lodge of Penn-sylvania renounced all control over the Orders of Knighthood within its jurisdiction, and the conflict was happily adjusted, like that of the roses of York and Lancaster, by a marriage of peace. This union has been cemented by reciprocal benefits and courtesies during the last twelve years, and no Sir Knight

sies during the last twelve years, and no Sir Knight would now dare or desire to throw an apple of dis-cord into our peaceful asylums. I will detain you no longer with details of our his-tory. Wheever may desire to know more of Penn-sylvania Knighthood will find ample information in the volumes which our learned historlographer has published under the authority of the Grand Com-mandery of the State. The assembling of so many distinguished members of our Order from all sections of the country has to

those learned and able servants of God who preach in their purity "the unsearchable riches of Christ." But they will unite with me in regretting that so many of their profession waste their talents and neutralize their influence in sectarian contro-versies, in disputes about forms, and ceremonies, and ordinances, and canons, and rituals, and vestments, and genealogies. As in the days of Paul, some said, I am of Paul; I, of Apollos; I, of Cephas; and I, of Christ; so in our day too many say, I am of Calvin; I, of Wesley; I, of Fox; I, of the Pope; until we are ready to exclaim. Who is of Christ? Is Christ di-vided? was Calvin crucilled for you? or were ye baptized in the name of Wesley? Many ministers of the various denominations are The assembling of so many distinguished memoers of our Order from all sections of the country has, to my mind, a deeper meaning than a display of num-bers, the glitter of regalia, the pomp of procession, or the pleasures of social feativity. We have a higher and holier vocation. While a double band of iron has spanned the continent, and bound together the shows of the Atlantic and the Parife with a chain as shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific with a chain as Masonry would do more to break down the partition Musonry would do more to break down the partition walls of sect, and smooth the asperities of ecclesias-tical controversies, and make Christians move in solid phalanx to conquer the world for Christ, than all the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance during the last quarter of a ceutury. We sometimes hear the ominous questions, "Is Christianity a failure !" "Is the world really any better for it ?" One poet exclaimed in anguish dur-ing the late warstrong as the interests of commerce and industry there is a golden wire of electric communication un there is a golden wire of electric communication un-seen by the profane, but felt everywhere, which unites all parts of our land by a bond of brotherhood. The Masonic Orders, true to their principles even amid the whiriwind of passion and the clash of arms, whispered in the ears of the combatants on both sides, "Ye are brethren; love one another." And now that the storm has spent its fury, the same brotherly love which crewhile staunched the blood of the wounded, and gave a cup of water to the dying, and fed the starv-ing prisoner, whether he wore the blue or the grey. "Two thousand years! two thousand years! "Two thousand years! two thousand years! The force red eye of carnage still!" The cynic points to the wars of Christian nations and the rivalries of Christian sects, and says in deri-sive irony, "See how these Christians love one an-other!" Not a few grave and thoughtfol men are ready to inquire, "Can kindred branches of the trace vine which has the good Father for a husing prisoner, whether he wore the blue or the grey, still animates the breasts of Masons, and with its powerful attraction has drawn together this vast assemblage of representative men of the fraternity, that we may know one an other better and love one another more.

Vine which has the good Father for a hus-bandman bear fruits which resemble the apples of Sodom more than the purple clusters which give health and life to men ?" another more. Masonry is not a political society. Partisan disputes cannot be lawfully admitted to its lodges, chapters, or asylums; and yet, indirectly and unconsciously, its influence on the polity of the countries where it exists is undeniably potent. It has always been the friend of political liberty, and the enemy of arbitrary power. It has always flourished most under free governments, and in return has been one of the which give health and life to men ?" We must detach from the substance of Christianity the accidents with which human frailty has incum-bered it. Its essence is pure and holy. Its interior spirit is love that worketh no ill to his neighbor. Its outward manifestation is peace on earth, good-will to men. Christianity is not responsible for the folles and crimes which have been perpetrated in the neuron of the neural function. power. It has always nonrished most under free governments, and, in return, has been one of the firmest pillars of 'ree institutions. Thus by recip-rocal action and reaction freedom supports Masonry and Masonry defends freedom. Under despotic governments it has suffered releatless perse-cution. Driven from the habitations of men by tyrannical power, its votaries congregated on moun-tain summits or in sequence and under the its name. These are not its natural fruits. They are fungl, fed by the fogs of ignorance and the malaria of bigotry, which have fastened themselves to the noble tree whose leaves are for the healing tain summits or in sequestered glens, and under the open canopy of heaven, or in the gloomy shade of forests, taught their sublime lessons to neophytes in search of light. But in free England, nobles and princes have been its patrons, and have deemed it an honor to walk on the level where caste and rank are merged in an all-embracing humanity. The third name on the English Bill of Rights, by which the great charter of English liberty was wrested from King John, was the name of the Grand Master of Templars. But America, more free than England America, whose Constitution is an enlargement and improvement of the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, has proved to be the most fertile soil for the growth of Freemasonry. In America it has kept time and pace with the march of pollitical liberty. In America it has disseminated its principles unrebuked and unchallenged, except during those dark years when popular prejudice, roused by a protended crime, and stimulated by political clamor, sought to exclude its members from all civil offices, and econd thought of the people succeeded to an uneasoning and fanatical excitement, and the institum which had survived the persecutions of kings d popes, and stood firm when dynasties were werthrown and empires wrecked, demonstrated its ower to brave the madness of the people, which is nore to be dreaded than the wrath of kings. Puri-led from its dross in the furnace of persecution, it shone forth with brighter lustre than ever before, and now, counting its members by hundreds of thou-sands, it stands a mighty host against the pretensions of caste, the prejudices of race, and the en-croachments of power. Ancient speculative and symbolic Masonry is a

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

But we wrestle not, like the fathers of our Order, against desh and blood, but, like Paul and the Ephe-sian Christians, "against the rulers of the durkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Here are enemies enough for us to com-bat The infiel has changed his tactics. He no h nger marshals his serried ranks in the open field, with bugle blare and armor's ciang; his sappers and miners are at work; he conceals his approaches beneath the surface of the ground; his parallels are SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. and miners are at work; he conceals his approaches beneath the surface of the ground; his parallels are close to our walls; he is excavating under the bas-tions of our fortress. Stand firm, ye defenders of the faith. "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand." The weapons which infidelity now wields are arguments, faise deductions from science, and the speculations of a vain philosophy; theories of the origin of the world without a Divine Architect; theories of the origin of life from the The Miners' Strike-Prospects for a Resumption of Work-The

General Council Vehemently Denounced.

The Great Peace Jubilee-Boston Excited-The First Day's Proceedings-The Notables Present.

FROM THE STATE.

Affairs in the Mining Regions-The General Council Denounced by Miners-The Prospects for a Resumption of Work. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILKESBARRE, June 15. - A meeting of the

miners of this county held at Pittston, yesterday, adjourned over until to-day. Another meeting was held at Odd Fellows Hall, Hyde Park, yesterday. The course of the Grand Council was denounced by a great number of miners who opposed suspension from the first. They now reproach the strikers with their failure.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company yesterday sent five hundred tons of coal to this place for transshipment by canal. Threats had been made that miners would not allow it to go through, but no attempt at interference was made. A large force of men accompanied the ship nent, for the purpose of forcing it through if necessary. Private advices from Schuylkill miners state that work will be generally resumed throughout the county to-morrow.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume operations this week. Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the miners and the company.

The rumor that Mr. Henderson, who was so badly beaten at Buck Mountain, had died of his injuries, is unfounded.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Great Peace Jubilee-The Excitement Today in Boston-The First Day of the Grand Monster Concert-Trotting Season. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15 .- Everything in Boston this A. M. is excitement and hurry. Crowds of people are still arriving, and notwithstanding a drizzling rain the streets are thronged with people. The effect of the first day's proceedings will be somewhat lessened by unfavorable weather. At 10 o'clock this morning, and every morning during the Jubilee, a rehearsal will take place in the Collseum. At 3 P. M. the inaugural ceremonies will begin.

The Boston Trotting Association. The spring meeting of the Boston Trotting Assoclation commences at Mystic Park this afternoon, and continues for four days. Two races each day. Some excellent horses are entered. It is feared that the unfavorable weather to-day will spoil the race.

The New England Rowing Association. The second annual regatta of the New England Rowing Association comes off on the Charles river at 5 this P. M. There will be two races-a single scull race for wherries and a race for four-oared boats in the latter. The International four of Harvard will compete. The race is looked forward to with much interest. Admirals Farragut and Thatcher and Commodores Winslow and Rogers are expected to be present.

science, and the speculations of a vain philosophy; theories of the origin of the world without a Divine Architect; theories of the origin of life from the blind forces of nature without the breath of God to vivify, without even a Prometheus to filch the vital fiame from heaven; theories of development from a monad to a man, whose immediate progenitor was a gorilla, and whose grandfather was an ape; theories of the relations of the sexes which, if practically carried out, would shake the foundations of civil society; theories of morals which destroy the immu-table distinctions of right and wrong, and declare that whatever is is right; theories of good and evil which merge all partial evil in universal good, and thus make cvil good. To meet these heresics no carnal weapons will avail. The battle is mind against mind, argument against argu-nent, true science against false philosophy; above all, "the sword of the spirit which is the word of God." With weapons drawn from such an armory, and our feet firmly planted on the Rock of Ages which no hostile sappers can undermine, and the giorious cross with "In *lose signa sines* emblaxoned on our standard, we march to certain victory. Thue we are naked, Are Temp ars to usurp the post of honor which rightly belongs to the authorized expounders of Christian truth? This battle is to be fought by clergy and laity together; and let those who are protected with the trustiest armor, and wield the sharpest weapons, and are best trained and disciplined for the encounter, whether clergy-men or laymen, march to the front. I admit that the clergy should stand in the first line, but not alone. The arms of Moses grew weary in the battle with Amalek until Anron and Hur supported them. So let the christian halty uphold the hands of the Chris-tian clergy. I yield to no man in sincere respect for those learned and able servants of God who preach in their purity "the unsearchable riches of Christ." But they will unite with me in regretting Muster ten years since. On the 10th of May, 1854, the Grand Encampment

was removed to the asylum of his everiasting rest. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania had been organized under the authority of the Grand

doors, sidewalks, and windows, and the other thousands who climbed the very housetops to view the passing line, gazed at it with an absorbing yet appreciative and sympathetic interest, was not the thought in the breast of every one, there march the men who, as a society, more than other, shape by their intellect, their means, and their power, not only the present of the nation, but her future, her Side by side in the procession destiny? with the Knight who as a manufacturer employs hundreds in turning his thousands of spindles, stepped another whose voice is heard, and poten tially heard, on the forum, the stump, or in the halls of legislation. Some may imagine, on this account, that the society of which the members of the pro-cession make a part rears itself in aristocratic pride, Independence, and wealth. Such is not the case Many there are in it, many there were in the line who by economy can scarce make a scanty income answer the necessities of life. Fa suffy m being an aristocracy of wealth. If at al susceptible to such a construction of its organization and existence, it must be upon the score that, with but few exceptions, its members are men of mind. And a society founded thus upon the best part of our being-upon those qualities which make us men well afford to laugh at all the aspersions of the ignorant.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Punctually at 7 o'clock this morning, despite the threatening and weeping clouds, pursuant to the orders which had been issued, the commanderies began assembling. Bands of music were heard playing far in the distance, and soon they appeared praying far in the distance, and soon they appeared on Broad street, heading organizations from home or abroad. A multitude of lookers-on also quickly gathered along the street, and hurried from all quarters to the place of the formation of the parade. Mounted Knights in full regalia, gauntletted and armed, galloped from point to point, issuing directions to the advancing commanderies, locating them at their proper places, ord, organizations for the word. and getting things in readiness for th "march." The rain fell at fitful intervals.

march, the rain ten as and intervals. By-and-by infortunate!" was the expression of all, By-and-by the squads of detailed policemen also arrived, and soon had the street cleared of loiter-ers. Now the bands are all on the ground, their numbers carrying assurance to the anxions and expectant that but few of the Knights had lacked sufficient courage to thigh their swords and expectant during detailed by their swords and lacked summent courage to thigh their swords and don their plumes, deterred by rain or muddy streets. As soon as this was perceived, flagging interest began to revive, and as if to ald this increase of en-thusiasm, the sun attempted to pierce the dark canopy which shut him in, and succeeded in driving igh a weak and struggling ray or so to enliven

both Knights and spectators. The dress of the Templars was uniform, with but slight variation; so were their arms and the motioes upon their banners. One commandery carried lances, in addition to swords; another wore aprons, in addition to the baldric. Save in one or two other in addition to the baldric. Save in one of two other instances, perhaps, there was no difference in the costume of the knights. As to the banners they car-ried, all of them were elaborately embroidered, em-blazoned, and mounted. "In how signo vinces" was their invariable emblem. Banners, however, were not at all numerous; of flags there were none. Some of the Knights were arrayed in the full-dress uniform; others in the fatigue. The latter predominated in point of numbers. This dress consisted of a black frock or Templar's coat, black latter predominated in point of numbers. This dress consisted of a black frock or Templar's coat, black pants, black cap, with appropriate emblems, black necktie, baldric, sword, belt, and while gloves, gene-rally of buckskin, with a cross worked upon the wrist-band. The full-dress costume differed only slightly from this, saving in that for a cloth cap there was substituted a *chapsau*, and for white gloves white gauntiets. The bands of music were many, and all of them were excellent. The best in this city were all present, and some of the most celebrated from other places were likewise in the line. Here may be appropriately noticed a feature of the procession which all others in the future would do well to imitate.

Instead of having the music so congregated and stationed as to give some portions of the line two or three hands in close proximity, while others re-mained silent for want of a single piece-a thing which so frequently happens that it might well be asked, who has not noticed it?--this procession was so admirably arranged that the bands of music came along at proper and regular intervals, and still in such quick succession that none were prevented by distance from knowing when the preceding or succeeding one was playing.

The Order of Procession.

The procession was made up in the following Sergeant Crout, of the Reserve Police, with twenty-

Sir R. Clay Crawford, General Commanding, and

SIXTH DIVISION.

Sir John G. Hood commanding.

St. John's Commandery, No. 48, S. C., of St. Johns, anads; Sir John T. Ellis, Emment Commander, De Molay Commandery, of St. Johns, Canada. Indivisible Friends Commandery, No. 1, of New rieans; Sir James Stafford, Eminent Commander, Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 2, of New Orans: Sir Samuel M. Todd, Eminent Commander, Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Detroit, Michigan ; Sir Oliver Bourke, Eminent Commander. St. Omer Commandery, No. 2, of Macon, Georgia; Sir George S. Obear, Eminent Commander. Cour de Lion Commandery, No. 4, of Atlanta, Georgia; Sir J. N. Chandler, Eminent Commander.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Sir R. P. King commanding. Cœur de Lion Commandery, of Baltimore, Mary-land, Sir Wm. E. Hanna, Eminent Commander.

Maryland Commandery, No. 1, of Baltimore Maryland, Sir E. T. Shultz, Eminent Commander. Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, of Baltimore, Mary, land, Sir E. Corbet, Eminent Commander. Monumental Commandery, No. 3, of Baltimore, Maryland, Sir A. J. Walton, Eminent Commander.

Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 4, of Fred-rick, Maryland, Sir George A. Hausen, Eminent Commander.

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, Illinois, r T. F. Gurney, Eminent Commander. Elwood Commandery, No. 6, of Springfield, Illinois,

ir P. A. Dorwin, Eminent Commander

Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., Sir J. B. Will, Eminent Commander. Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., Sir Joseph Daniel, Eminent Commander.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Richmond Commandery, No. 2, of Richmond, Va. Bir John F. Regnault, Eminent Commander, Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5, of Portsmouth, Va., Sir C. R. McAlpine, Eminent Commander, Grice Commandery, No. 6, of Norfolk, Va., Sir J. S. Smith, Eminent Commandery.

NINTH DIVISION.

Sir E. H. Turner commanding. Columbia Commandery, No. 1, of New York city, Ir James A. Reed, Emment Commander. Morton Commandery, No. 4, of New York city, Sir homas C. Cassady, Eminent Commander, Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of New York city, ir George Van Vleit, Eminent Commander, De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, of Brooklyn,

ir G. R. Thomas, Eminent Commander,

Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, of New York ity, Sir Robert Stephens, Eminent Commander, Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, of New York city,

Sir J. H. Redfield, Eminent Commander, Hudson River Commandery, No. 36, of Newburg, N. Y., Sir George Frederick Wiltsie, Eminent Com-

Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Hartford, Connecticut, Sir J. G. Root, Eminent Commander

New Haven Commanders, No. 2, of New Haven, Connecticut, Sir G. Crabtree, Eminent Commander.

TENTH DIVISION.

Sir Robert Grear commanding. Sir Robert Grear commanding. Boston Commandery, of Boston, Mass., Sir Charles E. Powers, Endnent Commander. Winslow Lewis Commandery, of Salem, Mass., Sir William Sutton, Eminent Commander. De Molay Commandery (delegation), of Boston, Mass., Sir S. J. M. Homer, Eminent Commander. Worcester Commandery, of Worcester, Mass., Sir H. Goddard, Eminent Commander. The Boston commanderies associed the Grand

H. Goddard, Eminent Commander. The Boston commanderies escorted the Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States, William Sewell Gardner. This gentleman occupied a seat in a barouche and was accompanied by Mr. C. A. Dame, of Boston, who has been connected with the protection of the next connected with

C. A. Daine, of Boston, who has been connected with the order for the past forty-seven years. The betroit delegation escorted the Grand Officers of the Michigan Encampment, and the New Jersey delegation the officers of the New Jersey Encampdelegation the oncers of the New Jersey Encamp-ment. Among the latter gentlemen was Mr. John A. Wolverton, Grand Commander, The Detroit Commandery consisted of seventy members, and was preceded by the band of the 1st United States ment

The St. John's Commandery from Canada attracted considerable attention. The members were attired in full uniform and in accordance with Scottish regulations,

Where Truth Eternal's known. And Faith's reward is shown, Hope's land of Light. Cornered with life's own fold, Richer than gems or gold, Are thoughts of Thee-In music's sweetest lays We'll join in cheerful praise,

Such as the Angels raise Beyond the sky.

The Address of Welcome by Richard Vaux, Esq. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sh Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, then introduced the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Sir Richard Vaux, who extended a welcome to the visiting Knights, speaking as fol

Most Eminent Grand Master-Brethren and Sir Knights :- In the outer world among the profane, other great public occasions convene large numbers of citizens from various parts of a common countryfor their coming together, that a welcome should be for their coming together, that is welcome should be expressed to them from those whose guests they are. This is proper—eminently proper—for those who are groping their way in darkness—looking for an asylum and a lodge for their protection and for their comfort. But with us and with you, this form and ceremony is unnecessary.

ceremony is unnecessary. Most Eminent Grand Master and Sir Knights :---On behalf of that Masonic organization which is the supreme sovereign Masonic power in every Com-monwealth or State where it exists, 1 take occasion to say to you, sir, and to these Sir Knights whom you represent, that the door of the Temple of Ma sonry has been opened to you once: it never can be shut against you. Come in and go out as brethren; that is the welcome, which is your right, and I take great pleasure now and here to remind you of it.

The Response, by William S. Gardner, Esq.

This was responded to by the Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Sir William Sewell Gardner, of Boston, peaking as follows :--

while Masoury has been strengthening and hoursal-ing, it hever has occurred within the confines of Pennsylvania that a procession of Templars has taken place. And, Most Worshipful Grand Master, this in the first time in all its history that it has received the right hand of wel-come from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. And although we might not consider it necessary to re-eive that welcome it is cortainly one of the most ceive that welcome, it is certainly one of the mos agreeable and pleasant features of this occasion one which I know has afforded great pleasure to u and the gallant Knights of Pennsylvania, that Grand Master of this State has considered it to b his duty to set aside the traditional policy of hi Grand Lodge and welcome us here. Therefore 1

I that we all thank him with more earnestness than is usual on occasions of this nature. I do not desire to detain you any longer from the exercises to take place. Your march has been long and weary, and I know that you do not care to listen to anything further from me.

The Oration by William H. Allen, LL.D.

After the performance of a piece of music, Sir Charles L. Hale, the Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery, introduced to the assemblage the orator of the day, Sir William H. Allen, LL.D., President of Girard College, a Past Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsyl-vania, who thereupon delivered the following ora-tion :--Most Eminent Grand Master, Right Eminent Grand

Commanders, Eminent Commanders, Officers, and Sir Knights of the Temple. The fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Commandery,

The fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of the city of Philadelphia, has been deemed an appropriate occasion for the public demonstration in which you have done us the honor to unite. Per-mit me, honored guesta, most cordially to endorse the welcome which the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has ex-tended to you. We greet you as Brothers of the mystic tie, as Companions of the Royal Arch, as valiant and magnanimous soldiers of the Cross, Philadelphia, so long the Mecca of the pligrims of liberty, is this day the Palestine of the Christian Chivalry of America. The city in which liberty was proclaimed "throughout all the land to all the in-habitants thereot," on the birthelay of Independence, tenders its hospitalities to its distinguished visitors tenders its hospitalities to its distinguished visitors from the North, the South, the East, and the West, who proclaim the almighty force of truth, and whose watchword is liberty.

On the 15th of June, 1819, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, was constituted with twelve members. Like

ocial, moral, beneficial, and charitable institution While it teaches the purest principles of morality, and is thus far the handmaid of religion, it claims not to be a religious society. It is a universal order which encircles the globe, and is limited by no creed, language, or race. Every man who can utter with sincerity the invocation of Pope—

"Father of all' in every age, In every clime adored," f otherwise wortby and qualified, may be admitted o its benefits, and taught the lessons of a broad phianthropy. But no atheist can pass its portais. A irm belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and of man's moral accountability to Him, are indispensable to the first and to every subsequent step. Masonry is founded on the Bible; and as in the first verse of the Bible we read "In the beginning, God," so at the very threshold of Masonry we recognize the great primal truth "In the beginning, God;" God, the trust of the candidate for apprenticeship—God, the drust of the candidate for apprenticeship—God. he adorable name of the Royal Arch-God, invoked

n every intermediate degree. Eut while ancient symbolic Masonry is world-wide, "emplar Knighthood is a limited order. To the four bjects of the former—social, moral, beneficial, and haritable—It superadds the military and religious lements. It professes to be not only a religious, ut a Christian order; not only a Christian order, but he defender of Christianity. In prophetic vision it ooks forward to a time when it will become world-wide, when "the stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands, shall become a great mountain and fill the whole earth." It will extend with the extension of a pure, life-giving, soul-saving eligion; will grow with its growth and strengthed with its strength. Mailed champion of Christianity t is ready at any moment "to contend valiantly for he faith once delivered to the saints." Lawrence .

During the heroic age of Chivalry, the stout Sights of the Temple and of Malta, with their Beauseant unfuried to the breeze, white and peaceful to the friends of Christianity, dark and terrible to its enemies, stood firm against the armies of Infidels, and hurled them back as the rock heats back the wave. Like the invincible Spartans, they never innired how many their enemies were, hut where hey were. They stood a wall of steel from which he Mohammedan invaders of Christian Europe re colled in dismay, and on many a historic stemmed the tide of Infidel conquest, and back their hosts, which came like Satan's fallen

gels :--"A multitude, like which the populous North Poured never from her frozen lotns, to pass Rhine or the Danube, when her barbarous non Came, like a deluge, or the South, and spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands."

In these wars between the Crescent and the Cross, inighthood saved Europe from subjugation and the

K nighthood saved Europe from subjugation and the Christian religion from overthrow. What now? When no armed foes assail our faith, do we wear these swords to fight windmills, like the crazy knight of La Mancha? Do we strut about with them dangling at our sides, as children play soldier with wooden sabres? They are the badges of our Order; and, more, they are symbols of our profession. We are no longer summoned to use them to hew our way through quivering flesh to a physical triumph. They have an esoteric language. They speak to us of Justice. Fortitude, and Mercy. They teach us to be sure we have a righteous cause, to contend for it with resolute courage, to endure hardness as good soldiers with unfinching fortitude, and to shew mercy to the valiquished and failen. and to show mercy to the valiquished and fallen.

han we have done hitherto to diffuse and defend a pure, fervent, spiritual Christianity—a Christianity whose fruits shall be justice, honesty, and truth, humility in prosperity, fortitude in adversity, charity to the erring, consolation to the afflicted, protection to the erring, consonator to the anticea, protection to the poor pilgrims of earth, deliverance to the op-pressed, defense of the innocent, penitence for sin, faith in our Redeemer—in a word, that godliness which "is profitable anto all things, having the pro-mise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." On, how far we fail short of our profession ? He who can witness our mysteries month after He who can witness our mysteries month after month with his heari untonched and his mind in-different to their sublime significance, engages in a profane mockery; and he who can go out from our asylums to indulge in open or secret vices paralyzes his sword arm, and puts into the hands of our ene-mics a keep weapon to attack he mies a keen weapon to attack us.

Many ministers of the various denominations are ctive members of our Order, and we invite all who re worthy to enter. With their assistance, Templar

ing the late war-

of the nations.

Freemasonry and Masonic Knighthood no longer stand on the defensive. They make no more apologies for their existence. They assert their right o be, to act, to extend their influence and ower, and to make their mark in history. B inquests are to be victories of right over wrong, o truth over falsehood, of mercy over cruelty, of mind over matter, of the religion of love over bigotry and intolerance. With these great objects in view, our next step in advance should be in the direction of youth. We want a great, central, national Masonic iniversity; not a mere High School for boys, but a University for young men; a University as well as in name, including schools of in fac chemistry and agriculture, of mining and engineer ing, and of law, medicine, and Christianity; an insti-tution furnished with libraries, apparatus, cabinets, and museums; and manned with a corps of professors learned in their respective departments, men of liberal culture, and apt to teach; an institution of such grade and calibre as will attract young men of all denominations, and especially the sons of Masons of all denominations, and prepare them to go forth into the various professions, and into the walks of scientific, literary, and industrial life, to defend the Christian faith against the insidious attacks of its enemies, and to demonstrate by the example of blamcless lives, and by arguments drawn from all the resources of learning, the excellency and glory of the religion of love. Is this scheme Utopian? Is the Grand Lodge of Demonstrania able to build a Macmid Tompia

Pennsylvania able to build a Masonic Temple hat will cost a million dollars, and have not all the Grand Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies of the United States the ability to raise a million to build, furnish, and equip an institution of learning, and another million to endow it? I tell you, Sir Knights, Companions, and Brethren, that such a renights, companions, and Brethren, that such a monument would be a greater honor to sur Orders, and win for us more lasting fame, than the grandest edifice which the mind of an operative Master Mason ever designed, or the hands of operative craftsmen ever designed.

Permit me, Sir Knights, to say in conclusion that ou represent not only the Orders of Knighthood in our respective State Grand and Subordinate Com-nanderies, and in the Grand Encampment of the United States, but you also represent all the profes-sions, the prominent branches of business and in-dustry, the various departments of literature, science, and arts, and diverse shades of political and religious opinion. But on this neutral ground of frater-nity we know no rivalry but in the exercise of mag-nanimity and courtesy. Our meeting here is in-deed a reunion of hearts, and of heads and hands no less. The friendly interchange of ideas and sentiments will give a wider scope to our thoughts, open broader fields for our basiness our thoughts, open broader heids for our business enterprises, and awaken in us a most ardent patriot-ism. We live in an age of heroic achievements. The scream of the locomotive echoes among the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and the buffalo and savage by from the runbling trains of commerce A few years, and the vast areas of our interior domain with years, and the vass areas of our interior domain will be occupied by an intelligent population, and en-riched by productive industry. To American enter-prise nothing is impossible. We seek the gorgeons Rast, and "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind," by way of the setting sun. Knighthood fol-lows closely the westward march of clviil-lows closely the more deriver than God. American enterlows closely the westward march of civili-zation in a crusade more glorious than God-frey or Richard the Lion Heart ever led against the Sancens; a crusade to rescue a continent from bar-barism and infidelity. If we keep our hands clean and our hearts pure; if we adhere firmly to the moral and Christian principles of our Order; if we continue steadfast in our allegiance to the central autifority of American chivalry, we shall move forward with ranks unbroken, and our front ever extending, until our standard shall be unfuried wherever the flag of our country wayes.

our standard shall be unfuried wherever the hag of our country waves. Sir George Griscom, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, then presented Sir Rev. John Chambers, of Kadosh Com-mandery, No. 29, of Philadelphis, who pronounced the benediction, after which the Knights were dis-missed until 8 o'clock P. M., to meet at the American Academy of Music. The programme of the exercises at that place this evening was published by us resterdar. yesterday.

FROM EUROPE.

Safety of a Steamer. By Atlantic Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15 .- Arrived, steamship City of Paris from New York.

(NOTE .- This ship was reported, in New York, to have foundered at sea. - ED. EVE. TEL.] Unfavorable Weather.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 18.—The weather throughout Eng-land is wet, and unfavorable to the crops. Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, June 15 .- Arrived, steamship Hi-

QUEENSTOWN, June 15 .- Arrived, steamship Malta. SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.-Arrived, steamships American and Main, from New York.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 15-1: A. M.-Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%;692%; U. S. Five-twenties, 80%. Illinois Central Railway, 94%; Erie Railway, 19%.

way, 1952. FRANKFORT, June 15-11 A. M.-U. S. bonds, 86%. LIVERPOOL, June 15-11 A. M.-The cotton market opens a shade firmer. Estimated day's sales, 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Or leans, 12d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 15-P. M. Consols, 92% for money nd 92% for account. Illinois Central, 94. United and 92% for account. Illinois Central, of States Five-twenties quiet but steady. Liverpool, June 15-P. M.-Yarn and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Corn firmer but not higher. Flour firm. California Wheat buoyant at 98. 6d.; Flour firm. California Wheat buoyant at 728. 9d. No. 2 red Western, Ss. 7d. Lard firmer at 72s. 9d. HAVRE, June 15-P. M.-Cotton opens firmer but

not higher.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, June 15.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 5835. Exchange, 936. 5-208, 1862, 12236; do. 1864, 11736; 0. 1865, 11838; new, 11936; do. 1867, 11936; 10-408, do. 1865, 118%; new, 119%; do. 1867, 119%; 10-408, 108%; Virginia 68, 56%; Missouri 68, 98; Canton Co, 61; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 186%; Reading, 97%; Hudson River, 186%; Michigan Central, 182; Michigan Southern, 102%; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94%; Chicago and Rock Island, 118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 187 Fort Wayne, 157.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. The entire morning was taken up with the trial of two little boys, who were accused of a special offense, known as malicions mischief, and by statate made a felony, punishable with a fine of \$10,000 and an imprisonment of ten years, within the discretion of the Court. It was alleged that the boys delibe-rately placed a plank on the track of the Green-wich Branch Railroad where it crossed a bridge, that it was their design to cause the destruc-tion of a train of cars, and that this was only avoided by the rail being moist with rain, and making it easy for the engine wheels to push the plank away. The evidence against the boys was, that when the matter was discovered, they were seen standing off at a dis-Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. evidence sgama they were seen standing off at a dis-tance throwing pebbles at an old gentleman who was fishing in a little brook, and when halled by a brakeman of the train, they at once ran away. They were not seen to place this obstruction upon the track, but their proximity to the bridge and im-mediate there when called were accorded as atroaction. mediate flight when called were argued as strong evidence of their guilt. On the other hand, the lack of positive proof, and

On the other hand, the lack of positive proof, and the presumption of law that children of their tender years, in doing a pernicious act, are actuated by motives of playfulness, and not wanton mischief, were earnestly argued in their favor. In his charge the fudge spoke in strong terms of the grievonaness of the offense, but left the facts entirely for the consideration of the Jury. Jury ont,