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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

MORE HORRORS OF CAPTURED PARIS

The same witness thus describes his own es cape:—"On Saturday, Ferre, a member of the Commune and Delegate of the Public Safety, came to the prison, and summoning all those who were under sentence of penal servitude, told them that they were all free. Arms and uniforms were then given to them, and immediately commenced a scene of slaughter of the suspected prisoners, among whom were 66 gendarmes, who were all killed. Five other gendarmes in the infirmary escaped. About 7 o'clock, the newly-armed guards being either drunk or wearied with their bloody work, one of the warders of the prison, Langevin, opened the cell doors and invited the prisoners to make the cell doors and invited the prisoners to make a rush to save their lives. Acting upon this ad-vice, M. Evrard and many others got through the gates, and dispersing immediately, succeeded in effecting their escape."

THE REVOLT ASCRIBED TO MENTAL DISEASE.

M. Francisque Sarcey reports in the Gaulois a conversation he has had with "an illustrious

physician who had left Paris for a few hours, and was about to return," and who expressed the opinion that one of the chief causes of the terrible scenes which accompanied the final suppression of the Communist outbreak was "contagious mental alienation." The minds of the Parisians, he said, were gradually unhinged by the privations of the siege. The revolt of the 18th of March gave the last blow to brains which were already shaken, and at length the greater part of the population went raving mad. The records of the middle ages are full of similar examples. * * * * Women are, under such circumstances, fiercer and more reckless than men. This is because their nervous system is more developed, their brains are weaker, and their sensibilities more acute than those of the stronger

sex; and they are consequently far more dangerous and do much more harm. * * * None of them knew exactly what they were fighting for; they were possessed by one of the various forms of the religious mania—that which impelled the Jansenists to torture themselves, with a strange delight in pain of the acutest kind. * * * The men who threw themselves on the beyoness of the soldiers in a paroxysm of on the bayonets of the soldiers in a paroxysm of passion were seen ten minutes after utterly prostrate and begging for mercy. They were no more cowards in the last state than they were heroes in the first-they were simply madmen. HORRIBLE ASPECT OF THE CEMETERY.

The Cemetery of Pere-la-Chalse presents a deplorable sight; the resting places of the dead are much defiled; the monuments have been greatly injured by the firing; coffins have been broken, and the remains lie scattered over the ground. You may measure the dead not by numbers but by the rod. They lie in a double tier on the grass, powdered over with a coating of lime. There are many women among them, and faces the ferocity of which makes one sick to look upon.

BUENOS AYRES.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever. A private letter, dated at the city of Buenos Ayres on the 2d of May, gives the following ac-count of the ravages of the plague in that

city:—
The fever is still raging awfully, the mortality reaching 136 per day, with very little decrease since I last communicated with you. The Government has prolonged the holidays until spring, hoping to allay the terrible spread of the disease. With the approach of the cold weather we expected that the gradually disappear, but, finding that there is little or no diminution in the number of deaths, we await with great fear the coming of spring, and then, God only knows what will become of us. Large numbers of peo-ple will probably return at the close of the holidays, and then we also expect an increase in the mortality. The fever hospitals are literally crammed with the ill-fated victims of the terrible epidemic. The Sisters of Charity, who are indefatigable in the performance of their office to the sick and dying, day after day surrender some of their corps to the fell disease, and many of them, though not afflicted with it, actually fall through weakness, and have to be carried to their convents after many hours of fatigue. The Order of the Christian Brothers have little relief from their offices of burying the dead and striving to impart some consolation to those dying in temporary hospitals. Many of those Brothers have also fallen victims of the fever while fulfilling their noble duties. The clergymen of every denomination have proved them selves heroic, and full of Christian charity in administering to the plague-stricken, and in seeking relief for the numberless widows and orphans who, fearful of their imminent fate, not knowing when they may be prostrated by the epidemic, still linger in misery within the unappy city.

Dead-cars rattle over the pavement at all hours of the night, awakening to terror those who resided along their route. Several rude coffins at a time were thrust into the dead-cars and rolled away in haste to a huge grave formed outside the Puerta Mobile. One of the most heart-rending of scenes was that presented by many wives, mothers, and husbands, begged admittance into the hospitals to learn the fate of their loved ones. As no permission to enter could be given to them, and the hospital officials were too much occupied with their duties to the patients to attend to any outside matter, those people had to depart to their wretched homes, bearing with them their agonizing doubts as to the safety of their relatives. In fine, it is a city of death and tears, deserted by all that could possibly hasten from its fever-tainted streets and alleys, and sorrowful in the loneliness which overhapge its parks, gardens, churches, and all that was fair, cheerful, and life-like a few weeks ago.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 743 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Obser-	Baronne-	Thermo-	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of	State of
Baltimore	20 94	70	W.	22 00	V. gent.	
Boston	29-90	62	W.		V. gent.	
Cape May	29:94	64	8.		Gentle.	
Charleston, S. C.	80-07	80	W.		Gentle.	
Cincinnati	30-16		N. E.		V. gent.	
Detroit	30 02		N. W.		Gantle.	Clear
Key West, Fla	30-13		N. W.	7	Brisk. Gentle.	Clear
Memphis	30.06		E.		Gentle.	
Mt. Washington.	29:96		N.W.			Cloud
New York	29-97		N. E.		Gentle.	l. rain
Norfolk	29 94		-		Calm.	Cloud
Omaha	80.66	65	8. E.	1	2424	Cloud
Oswego	29-90	56	N.W.	7	Gentle.	
Philadelphia	59.99		N. E.	10		Cloud
Pittsburg				100	Calm.	tstrm
St. Louis	30.08	63	*****	100	Calm.	Pair
Washington	29-94		8. W.	15		Clear
Wilmington, N.C.	80-00	88	W.	813		Clear

—"I am delighted to see you, boys; which is Mr. Mendelssohn?" was a Titusvillian's question to the Boston Mendelssohn Quartette Club. -A boy at Budson recently went in swim-ming near the railroad track, when a train came and the locomotive ruthlessly carried

his clothes. —A German shoemaker in Milwaukee has made an elegant pair of wooden shoes, which he intends sending to Prince Blamarck.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

The Condition of Paris. MaeMahon Desires to Resign. Orleanists and Legitimists. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Freemasonry at Harrisburg.

Conclave of Grand Commandery.

Procession, Ceremonies, Etc. Address of Sir Sidney Hayden.

Penna. Sunday-School Convention.

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

FROM THE STATE.

The Knights Templars' Demonstration at Harrisburg. Special Des patch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 15 .- This morning dawned bright. There were large arrivals of Commanderies of Knights Templar in the early trains. The escorts and music of the bands drew forth the people by dawn. The streets are crowded. R. H. Lamberton, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, was serenaded by Cyrene Commandery of

The Grand Parade commenced to form at half-past nine on Second street, right resting on State, and about ten o'clock proceeded in the following order:-Grand Marshal and Aids on Horses.

Standard Brass Band.

Standard Brass Band.

Pilgrim Commandery, Harrisburg—100 Men.

Drum Corps.

St. John's Commandery, Carlisle—100 Men.

Aids.
Ringgold Band—27 pieces,
DeMolay Commandery, Reading—103 Men.
Band—25 pieces.
Columbia Commandery—100 Men. Columbia Commandery—100 Men.

Band—21 pieces.

York Commandery—35 Men.

Band—21 pelces.

Hermit Commandery, Lebanon—125 Men.

Band—21 pleces.

Hutchinson Commandery, Norristown—100 Men.

Band.

Cyrene Cammandery, Columbia—94 Men.

Band.

Frick Commandery, Ashland—75 Men.

Band.

Constantine Commandery, Pottsville—100 Men.

The visiting Sir Knights numbered several bundred, with small delegations from pearly all

hundred, with small delegations from nearly all the commanderies in the State. With the visiting Sir Knights, bands of music, and officers there were about eleven hundred men in line, and the rich equipments and caparisons present one of

Most Magnificent Displays

ever seen in Harrisburg.

The line countermarched on Second street, and was reviewed by the Grand Commander and Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery in the square, where the spectacle was particularly brilliant, every available space being occupied by ladies and gentlemen. The route of parade was over two miles long, and at about 12 o'clock it reached Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was already crowded to excess, principally by ladies, many not being able to get in.

Tickets of invitation had been issued, and admissions were confined to these, but not half those entitled to admission could be accommodated.

The new officers elected yesterday, whose names were telegraphed you, were installed with the usual beautiful ceremonies of Christian Knighthood, and the address of Sir Sidney Hayden, of Athens, Bradford county, was listened to with marked attention.

Annual Address by Sir Sidney Hayden. Right Eminent Grand Commander:—It being your vill and pleasure that I should address this Grand Body of Knights Templar, it becomes my duty to comply, for it is yours to command and mine to

obey. From the intelligent Sir Knights who surround me, I must beg the indulgence of so far departing from the usual form and matter of addresses on occasions like this, as to leave the early character and history of Templar Knighthood to your own investigations through our most reliable histories. It is not the Templarism of other climes and feudal ages that I would discuss, but some of its features and incidents as a part of our present sys-tem of American Freemasonry. In this system it has become the Masonic sequel of the three ancient

has become the Masonic sequel of the three ancient degrees of the York Rite, including the Royal Arch. In the modern manipulations of the Ancient York Rite, many of the teachings of its three primary fundamental degrees have been dissevered from them to form our present capitular, cryptic, and chivalric organizations.

I do not pretend to decide how wisely or unwisely this has been done, nor to determine in our various amplified ritualisms, consequent on these modern subdivisions of Ancient Masonry, where the true line is between fanciful legends and historic verities.

To the novice in Masonry any commingling of mythical legends with veritable historic truths may seem incongruous and a blemish upon our rituals; but you, Sir Knights, well know that the easence, the soul, nor the unity of Masonry consists of its rituals alone. These are but husks that surround the golden grain—the caskets that contain the the golden grain-the caskets that contain

Masonry is an allegory of human life—not the life of one individual, or nation, or generation of men, but of the whole human race, from its birth in Eden down to the "time when Time shall be no more." It contemplates man as he came from the hand of his Creator, as bearing upon him, however faintly, some impress of uncreated goodness, uncreated intellectual knowledge, and divine spiritual light; for we read that "in the image of God created he him." But being subject to temptation, man transgressed a Divine command, and clouds have since so over-shadowed his pathway in life that he can regain the

Eden he has lost only by passing through the dark gates of the tomb!—

"Some flowrets of Eden were left by the fall, But the trail of the serpent is over them all." Thus I read the sublime allegory of Masonry that pervades it in all its rites, and has in all ages and in every clime. It is the basis upon which all Masonic science is founded. It is as ancient as our

in every clime. It is the basis upon which all Masonic acience is founded. It is as ancient as our race, as universal as our brotherhood, and as unchangeable as the laws of our being.

From it we see the ancient and universal division of Freemasonry into three primary degrees. The first, that of an Entered Apprentice, treats man as a moral being. Its lessons are all those of morality, given in our mystic forms under a veil of secrecy. It inculcates every moral duty which man owes, ever has owed, or ever can owe to his fellow-man. This degree has a monitor in every Mason's breast, and to attain its primeval perfection is the wish of every true Mason's heart.

The second degree, that of Fellow Craft, treats man as an intellectual being, and inculcates the cultivation of science in all its various branches. It points to Nature's laws, and instructs us to "look through Nature up to Nature's God."

The third degree, that of Master Mason, treats man as an immortal being. It tells us by the most impressive mystic rites that man has a hereafter, an immortality, a new life beyond the grave. For a

knowledge of this hereafter we are dependent on livine revelation alone. Man's moral powers cannot remove, nor can his intellectual vision penetrate, the darkness of the tomb. Divine revelation has assured him of an immortal life beyond it, and this is the great lesson of the third degree.

The allegory of Masonry thus covers in its philosophy the three grand endowments of man at his creation in Eden, contemplates his debasement by transgression, and opens to his comprehension, through an inward monitor, the book of Nature and Divine revelation, man's greatest good on earth, and immortal life and happiness beyond the grave.

The wisdom of man has never yet found another feature in his history here, or hope of development hereafter, on which to base an independent degree in Masonry. Man as a moral being, man as an intellectual being, and man as an immortal being, has covered the whole ground; and upon this the sublime allegory of Masonry, with its three ancient degrees, stands as a beautiful and secure architectural column, Morality its base, Science its shaft, and Revelation its capital.

All the so-called higher degrees in Masonry, in-

ral column, Morality its base, Science its shaft, and Revelation its capital.

All the so-called higher degrees in Masonry, included in capitular and cryptic organizations, are merely amplifications or historic elucidations of the allegory of Masonry as contained in the three ancient degrees. They may be beautiful adornments of the ancient Masonic column, but they do not add to its real dimensions. It stands at the footstool of creation, is as broad as the circle of nature, and as high as our hope of heaven.

of creation, is as broad as the circle of nature, and as high as our hope of heaven.

From a period thus so ancient that the memory of man hath not kept its beginning, or the pen of history recorded the early incidents of its progress, the Masonic institution came down into the last century as one of but three degrees. It is well known to you, and it is of interest to the history of Masonry in Pennsylvania, in all its branches of the York Rite, that the division of English Masonry from which our present primary organization sprang was the our present primary organization sprang was the one to first dissever from the three ancient degrees historic and legendary parts, and ritualize from them instructions to be separately given as an ad-ditional degree or degrees, under the same lodge

It was thus that the Royal Arch had its birth as a separate degree, with ceremonial and ritualistic am-plifications of a section or sections of third ancient degree. It was not founded upon any new and dis-tinct idea in Masonry. It only increased the efful-gence of light beyond the tomb, and assured the traveller there that what he lost in death would be

gained in immortality.

When the middle of the last century had passed, our Pennsylvania authorities state that evidences of the working of the Royal Arch Degree in Philadelphia under an Ancient York Lodge warrant, are soon to be found. It had had its conception a few years before in the Ancient York body in London, and as Philadelphia was the Masonic ground floor

years before in the Ancient York body in London, and as Philadelphia was the Masonic ground floor where the work of that grand body was commenced in America, in that city the Royal Arch Degree, as the fourth in Masonry, was probably for the first time conferred in this country.

As facts which I am now relating were a prelude to the introduction of Templarism in America, it may be interesting to Pennsylvania Templars to take a retrospective glance at some of the previous footprints of Masonry in the American Colonies.

As early as 1730 that grand body in England afterwards denominated Moderns attempted to establish its polity in America by the appointment of Daniel Coxe as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1732 the old newspapers of Philadelphia mention a Masonic Lodge in that city. In 1733 the Grand Lodge of Moderns of England appointed Henry Price Provincial Grand Master in New England, and in the following year over all the American colonies, and the Masons of Philadelphia took a warrant under him with Dr. Franklin as their Master. Under a succession of like appointments by the Modern grand body many lodges were established in the different colonies by about the middle of the last century, working only three degrees.

The withdrawal of some of the Masons and lodges in London in 1736 from the Grand Lodge formed there in 1717, and the establishment of a separate Grand Lodge by them under the denomination of Ancient York Masons, was probably the primal cause of the division in the three ancient and universal degrees in Masonry.

It has been asserted that Alexander Dermott, who was at that time a prominent Mason in the Ancient York Division, was the most active in constructing and legalizing in it the Royal Arch and other modern appendage degrees of the York Rite.

structing and legalizing in it the Royal Arch and other modern appendage degrees of the York Rite. He has been called a restless and turbulent Mason. the ruling spirit in the Ancient York Body in London, it gained a fraternization with the Grand Lodges of both Scotland and Ireland, amidst its de-nunciation by the Grand Lodge of Moderns in

England.

Bistory shows, too, the unison of the Grand
Lodges of Scotland and Ireland with that of the Ancient York of London, not only in promulgating the
Royal Arch and other dissevered parts of Ancient Craft Masonry as supplemental degrees, but also in granting warrants in the American colonies, under which these degrees were worked. It was during the period known in our colonial history as the old French war that these new sys-

tems of Masonry were introduced in our country; in Boston and in Virginia in 1756, and in South Caro-lina in 1760, under warrants from the Grand Ledge of Scotland, and in Philadelphia in 1758, under one from the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in London. Other warrants from both these grand lodges, and also from the Grand Lodge of Ireland were brought over about the same period for work in the British army or in specified localities. These all became the parent stocks on which the super-numerary degrees in Masonry—first, the Royal-Arch and its kindred group, and afterwards Ma

numerary degrees in Masonry—first, the Royal-Arch and its kindred group, and afterwards Masonic knightbood—grew.

I am not saying that Templarism, as a historic or chivalric organization, had its birth akin to that of the Royal Arch Degree. As a religious, military, and chivalric order it had a well known existence centuries before the Royal Arch was known as a distinct degree in Masonry. But neither its religious, military, or chivalric features made its organization then a part of our Masonic mystic rites.

Where, then, is the feature in its philosophy and the epoch in its history that have given it a place in our system of American Masonry? I have already spoken of the third point in the allegory of ancient Masonry, as comprehending in its sublime design that new, unending life beyond the grave which constitutes the immortality of the soul.

The wisest human philosophy can give no assurance for this beyond a hope. It is Divine revelation alone that removes every doubt and makes assurance all we desire. Every system of ancient mystic rites had the germ of this truth, budding and developing mere and more fully as it kept the remembrance of the Divine Providence to fallen man in Eden:—"The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

I was once told by a learned Hebrew scholar, that

I was once told by a learned Hebrew scholar, that in the ancient lore of their nation they enumerated the scenes in the sad drams of Eden as five—the temptation, the transgression, the penitence, the prayer, and the promise; that these formed an epitome of ancient Hebraic theology, and were epitome of ancient Hebraic theology, and were often symbolized by a mystic star with five points; that this figure was also used by the ancient Greeks in their mysteries, to symbolize the five human senses. We also know that the early teachers of Christianity used many of the more ancient symbols and customs to impress the new docrines of the Christian dispensation, and, among these, that of the five-pointed star, to symbolize the physical sufferings of the Saviour at the crucifixion, representing by it the five wounds inflicted on His person—those in His hands, His feet, and His side. It is also well known to you that this figure is still often used as a Christian symbol in the Christians decorations of churches, and also in ecclesiastic architecture, reminding the devout worshipper of the birth, the life, the death, the resurrection, and the ascension of our Divine Redeemer.

It is in this confirmation by the resurrection and

sion of our Divine Redeemer.

It is in this confirmation by the resurrection and ascension to His native skies of the Saviour of the world that the final triumph of life over death and good over evil is, according to the Divine promise in Eden, confirmed unto man. This is the overflowing cup of the promise which is so dear to the Christian faith.

In the sublime ceremonies of the third degree the power of the kinn of the tribe of Judah is foreshad-

tian faith.

In the sublime ceremonies of the third degree the power of the Lion of the tribe of Judah is foreshadowed to the Christian Mason in a manner which, if comprehended, is never forgotten. It is the great triumph of this power over sin and death, which is so impressively exemplified in our Templar rituals and ceremonies, that links, in the philosophy of Masonic science, Christian knighthood with Ancient Craft Masonry. Both the esoteric and exoteric parts of our American system of Templar knighthood, like those of the Royal Arch degree, are but amplifications or historic elucidations of cur third degree in Ancient Masonry.

It is no part of my design to-day to discuss the formulas of Abcient Templar knighthood. Its professed object at its institution in the twelfth century (1118), you well know, was to protect Christian pilgrims in their journeys to the Holy Land. Mach has been written on the subject of its identity or affinity with the Freemasonry of that period, without, I think, establishing the point beyond a doubt. That at a later day, when misfortunes had nearly overwhelmed the Templar organization, its persecuted members sought security by an alliance of Templarism with Freemasonry, has been more generally conceded; but the time, the place, and the terms of that alliance are matters rather of tradition than positive historical certainty. Whether it was under Robert Bruce, in the fourteenth century (1314), at Bannockudra, or not until the later days of Protestantism in Europe, is not for me here to discuss.

It has been asserted by modern writers that Christian Knighthood was a connecting link between Freemasoury and chivalry. However true or false this may be, we know that it made an impress on this may or, we know that it made an impress on society in bygone ages which is still seen in many of our modern names and customs. They studied nature as we study books, and named and dedicated the flowers that bloomed along their pathways from their calendar saints or some supposed connection with Christianity, either in creed or legend, making their materia medica a kind of materia sancta.

materia medica a kind of materia sancta.

"Recalling by memorial quaint
Some holy deed or martyred saint.

"One blossom 'mid its leafy shade
The virgin's purity portrayed:
And one with cup all crimson dyed
Spoke of a Saviour crucified;
And rich the stere of holy thought
This little forest flower brought.

"What though in our pride's selfish mood
We hold those times as dark and rude,
Yet give we from our wealth of mind,
Feeling more grateful or refined,
And yield we unto Nature aught
Of leftier or of holier thought
Than they who gave sublimest power
Unto the wild woods' sumplest flewer?"
t with whatever fancies they decorate

Unto the wild woods' simplest flewer?"

But with whatever fancies they decorated their religious doctrines and customs, the pillar of their faith was the resurrection of the Divine Redeemer. In remembrance of this their sacred words of friendly greeting on Christmas were, "Christ is risen." This brightest gem in the diadem of anotent Christian knighthood is to-day a jewel in the casket of American Templar Masonry. A brighter one cannot be added till the coming of that final morn when the Son of Righteousness shall again arise, and Masonry, Christian knighthood, and revealed religion be swallowed up in the effugence of its light.

I have spoken of the traditionary ancient alliance of Templarism with Masonry, but I know of no recorded union of these organizations until after the establishment of the two rival Grand Lodges in London just before the middle of the last century. I am aware that a system of Tempiar Masonry of a re-puted political character is said to have been formed in the time of Cromwell (about 1650). But it was probably neither true Tempiarism, nor Masonry, ex-

cept in name.

Time does not permit on this occasion of a histeric review, showing the infant footprints of femplarism in this country, while Masonry was provincial. Our Very Eminent Sir Knight who is the off cial historiographer of knighthood in this jurisdic-tion, has already well shown you how its early orga-nizations were formed, and I hope not to seem to nizations were formed, and I hope not to seem to intrude on his prerogative in giving a few brief notes frem American historic documents illustrating the point I have already set forth, that it was the Ancient York Lodges, together with these working under warrants from the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, that first introduced the degrees of Masonic Knighthood here.

The earliest working of them seems to have been supplemental, purely honorary, and scarcely recorded, without any design to form with them distinct Masonic organizations.

There is among the old records of St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston an entry, under the date of 1769, like this:—

"The petition of brother William Davis coming before the lodge, begging to have and receive the parts belong ing to a Royal Arch Mason, which being read was re-ceived, and he was unanimously voted in, and was accord-ingly made by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar." Others may have received the Templar degree as early or earlier there in connection with the Royal

Arch, who
"Under unlattered, moss grown stones
So long have slept, that fickle Fame
Has biotted from her rolls each name."

So long have sept, that hother Fame."

St. Andrew's Lodge was then working there under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and when degrees beyond the first three were conferred under it, "It was in what they termed a "Royal Arch Lodge."

Such was also the Ancient York custom in those provincial times. In accordance with it the early Ancient York Lodges of Philadelphia worked the Royal Arch under their warrants, and probably the Templar or other orders in Knighthood, as Masonic degrees, long before distinct bodies of these orders were organized in this country. We thus find Colonel Themas Proctor, of Philadelphia, who was the Master of the oldest lodge in that city at the commencement of the Revolution, addressed as a Knight Templar in 1779 in the Masonic Ode to him, published in 1783 in our old Pennsylvania Ahman Rezon of that date.

published in 1783 in our old Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of that date.

In a letter from Edward Day, Master of Lodge No. 10 of Cincinnati, who was a Pennsylvania Aucient York Mason, written to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in March, 1705, he speaks of having been "initiated into the sublime degrees of Masonry as far as that of Knight of Maita" long before.

As a further illustration of the Pennsylvania custom, while Ancient York Masonry was provincial in it, I give the following copy of a diploma granted in 1786 by an Ancient York lodge in Georgia, then working under a warrant from our Provincial Grand Lodge:

"We the High Priest and officers of the Royal Arch

working under a warrant from our Provincial Grand Lodge:—

"We the High Priest and officers of the Royal Arch chapter, and Ring, Governer, and General of the Order of Knights of the Red Cross, Do hereby certify, That the bearer, our true and well beloved breaker Utric Gobler, Past-master of our lodge, was by us Initiated into the sublime degree of an Excellent, Super Excellent Royal Arch Mason, he having with due bonor te all the Royal Community justly supported the amazing trials of skill and valor attending his admission, after making suitable proficiency in the aforesaid degree, was by us duly initiated into the mysteries and regularly dubbed a Knight of the Red Gross; and he having conducted himself like a true and faithful brother, we affectionately recommend him to all the fraternity of Masons around the Globe wherescever assembled. Done in our Illustrious Grand Chapter (under the sanction of Lodge No. 42 in the Registry of Pennsylvania), held in Savannah, Georgia, this 24th day of January, 1786, and in the year of Royal Arch Masonry 3785."

The seal of this diploma was of red wax, and bore

and in the year of Royal Arch Masonry 3785."

The seal of this diploma was of red wax, and bore various Masonic emblems, among which was the Templars' insignia of the serpent and cross, with the motto above, In hoc signo vinces. It also had in a circle "Lodge No. 42, Ancient York Masons."

There are also many old dusty documents of the last century scattered about the old States which last century scattered about the old States which show the recognized presence of Templars on many occasions in public Masonic processions in the early days of our Republic. Thus, at the public celebration of St. John's day in both 1791 and 1795, in New York city, they were noted as present in the proceedings, and also at the laying of the corner-stone of the old Academy in Newark, New Jersey, in 1709.

I have thus hastily selected these historic notes relating to features and incidents in early Templar Masonry in America to show you its more intimate relation with Ancient York Masonry in our Ameriean system than to any other theory of polity and ritualism which existed here while we were provincial, or has since the present American sys-

provincial, or has since the present American system was formed.

Did time permit, and I dared trespass longer on your patience, I would remind you here, as Pennsylvania Ancient York Masons of the Templar Order, how, when the provincialism of Masonry in this country was changed to independence at the close of our colonial existence, and the craft organized State Grand Lodges in each jurisdiction in every one except Pennsylvania, there were compressions. nized State Grand Lodges in each jurisdiction in every one except Pennsylvania, there were compromises to a greater or less extent made in their polity and manner of work, to harmonize and unite the various forms of Provincial Masonry which had heretofore existed in them.

Pennsylvania alone had at the time but one class of Masonic lodges in existence, for the lodges of Moderns which had had their origin under Dr.

Moderns which had had their origin under Dr. Franklin had all become extinct during the Revolution, and none of their elements were mingled with Ancient York Masonry in the formation of one independent Grand Lodge. Fennsylvanta therefore stands to-day, in her primary head of the order, as purely Ancient York as when under her provincial system; while in all other jurisdictions in this country changes, perhaps unimportant in themselves, have wrought out a distinct American system of work.

selves, have wrought out a distinct American system of work.

You thus see why Templarism in this State was the last to leave the official protecting wing of our Grand Lodge, and adopt the forms and polity of American Templarism by a union with the Grand Encampment of the United States, with which it is to-day connected. Ancient York Masonry still stands in one State like an aged oak, with its branches widespread and its roots deep in our soil. The fir trees and the cedar trees of other jurisdictions may be tailer and to them more fragrant and beautiful, but Templarism in our State loves the shade of the oak under which it was planted, and so long entwined among its branches.

But the great American column of Masonic Knighthood was incomplete without it, and to-day we proudly stand among its clustered supports on the same Ancient York basis as they, assisting to elevate high the beacon light to all Masons, showing that the great promise of Eden is fulfilled; that the Temple is completed, for Ohensy is Risen.

Pennsylvania Sunday-school Convention
—Second Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTON N. June 15.—Yesterday afternoon's session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Klopp, of Philadelphia. Rev. T. A. Fernley in the chair. The subject "May the conversion of the chair. The subject "May the conversion of children to God be certainly expected as the result of faithful labor?" was taken up for discussion by Rev. S. Domer, of Reading, who made an able opening speech, advocating the coundent looking for this blessed result of faithful labor in the Sunday-school.

Part of the afternoon was taken up in the relation of Sunday-school experience pastors, superintendents, and teachers, exercises manifested the most delightful among Christians. The recital of incidents suggestions, and experience was profoundly

Interesting.

The evening session was the culmination of the interest of the day's proceedings.

The subject of Temperance in Sunday-schools was ably discussed till a late hour.

Third Day's Proceedings. The convention this morning united with the Sunday-schools and citizens of Allentown in the dedication of a beautiful monument erected in the cemetery to the memory of Tilghman H. Moyer, first President of the Lehigh County Sunday-school Association. At 8 o'clock the schools assembled in four of the principal churches and were addressed by leading mem-

bers of the convention. A grand procession was then formed and marched to the cemetery. The exercises around the monument consisted of singing by the as-sembled multitudes, prayers and addresses in sembled multitudes, prayers and addresses in English and German. At the close of the services the grave and monument were literally covered with floral offerings. No regular session of the convention was held this morning. At 2 o'clock it will reassemble, when the exercises will consist of blackboard exercises and election of officers, with other business.

It is expected that the President, Rev. G. A. Peltz, will accept of the office of State Secretary, directing his whole time and talents to the promotion of the Sunday-school work. The convention will adjourn sine distonight, after one of the most glorious Sunday-school gather-ings that has ever been held in the old Keystone

FROM EUROPE. BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Marshal MacMahon. LONDON, June 15 .- A Times' special despatch from Paris says that Marshal MacMahon desires to resign the command of the army. The Reserve Corps is to be dissolved, and General Vinoy, its commander, is to retire from the service. An average of 24,000 persons arrive in Paris daily by the Northern and Western Rall-

The Gaulois says that The Fusion of the Orleanists and Legiti-

is as yet incomplete. The Paris journals say that the Eastern line of railway is daily crowded by Germans returning to their homes, and laden with plunder. The workingmen of Paris are almost unanimously Communists. They are very bitter because their cause was defeated, and hate both Thiers and Bonaparte. Many of them will emigrate to Honors to an American Artist.

LONDON, June 15 .- The American artist Bradford's reception at Langham Hotel was a success. The Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Lorn, Princess Louise, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others were present. Napoleon

visited the Kent Cricketers yesterday. He received quite an ovation and held a fele. He is undoubtedly surrounded by old adherents, and bold movements are rumored. The Condition of Paris.

Pestons arriving from Paris say that half has not been told of the troubles in that city, and that the destruction of life and property immensely exceeds both the Government and newspaper accounts. The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, June 15 .- At yesterday's session of the Cortes Minister Sagasta spoke in vigorous denunciation of the International Society. A motion which had been submitted looking with some favor upon the aims of the society was

thereupon unanimously rejected. A ministerial crisis is expected. This Morning's Quotations. This Morning's Quotations.

London, June 15—11-30 A. M.—The weather is wet, and favorable to the crops. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced 4, and is now 2½ per cent. Consols, 92 for both money and account. United States bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 90¾, ex div.; 10-40s, 88½.

Liverpool, June 15—10-30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8½@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, June 15-1-30 P. M .- Consols, 92 for money, and 9234 for account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 9034; of 1865, old, 9034; of 1867, 9034, ex div.; 10-40s, 8834.

Liverpool, June 15—1:30 P. M.—Cotton (unomicial); the sales to-day reached 15,000 bales. Pork, 768 per bal

FROM WASHINGTON [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.
Union League of America.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- There will be a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America at St. Nicholas Hotel New York, on Friday, the 23d of July. President Grant and General Porter returned from Long Branch

early this morning. Accordingly business at the Executive Mansion has been resumed. Several heads of departments called on the President during the morning, and a number of visitors were admitted to interviews. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, and it is expected that the President will return to Long Branch by the night train. The President is in good health. Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 15—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer is somewhat lower this morning from Missouri westward than it was on Wednesday morning, with a slight increase in humidity. The pressure stands highest over the country between Louisiana and Western Pennsylvania, and is also high from Lake Michigan to Mindesota. The threatening weather of Wednesday morning on the lower Missouri has apparently cleared away, with light rains. A small Wednesday morning on the lower Missouri has apparently cleared away, with light rains. A small barometric depression, with occasional light showers, has passed from Central Tennessee northeastward, and is now off the coast of Long Island. The temperature has risen somewhat on the Gulf; it has fallen somewhat from Wisconsin eastward to the Atlantic. Light and variable winds are now re-

Probabilities.—No serious disturbance is indicated for the rest of the day east of the Mississippi river. Partially cloudy weather is probable for the Middle and Eastern States and for the Mississippi valley. The barometer will probably fall in the latter region.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Thursday, June 15, 1871.

The money market is quiet and rather steadier the available funds being more limited, though still in excess of wants. In call loans there is moderate demand to meet the wants of the brokers, but money is freely dispensed at 4@5 per cent. on good collaterals, and at 5@6 per cent. on prime commercial paper. There is a sharp demand for all good offerings, both on

sharp demand the sharp demand the pre-free gold market is quiet but steady, the pre-mium in New York ranging from 112 (@112%),

mium in New York ranging from 1121/@112%, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are sought after for investment, but there are very few offering in this market. Prices are uniformly steady and without material change.

Stocks were comparatively dull and slightly weak. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, 1st series, at 1031/2 and new City 6s at 1001/g.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 58% @08-56; Pennsylvania sold in a small way at 611%@6156; small sales of Minehill at 54; and Lehigh Vailey at 62%@62%.

Canal shares were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18%, and Lehigh at 38% for small lots.

small lots.

In the balance of the list we notice sales of Philadelphia Bank at 170; Manutacturers' Bank at 30; and Central Transportation at 40.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

PHILADELPHIA STOUK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

\$2000 Pa 68, 1 86., c. 1034 | 10 sh Leh Nav...c. 3634 | 3400 City 68, N. 18. 23 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40. 25 | 40.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUNE 15 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M........68 | 11 A. M.......73 | 9 P. M.......78 SUN RISES...... 4-81 | MOON SETS....... 3-1 SUN SETS...... 7-20 | HIGH WATER...... 11-51

LIVERPOOL, June 16. — Arrived, ships Lady Dufferin, from Savannah; Marion, from New Orleans; Missouri, from Charleston; and Brooklyn, from Mobile; barks Biaggio, from New Orleans, and Orown Jewel, from Galveston.

Jewel, from Galveston.

Steamship Pennsylvanis, from New York.

London, June 18. — Arrived out, steamships Nebraska and Italy.

New York, June 18. — Arrived, steamships Caledonia, from Glasgow, and Sherman, from Havans.

Halifax, N. S., June 18.—A large fleet of coal vessels are at International Coal Pier, at Sidney, awaiting cargoes for New York.

Steamer City of Halifax arrived to-day from Newfoundland with the malls and passengers.

The Flying Squadron will leave Halifax directly after the arrival of the English mall steamer.

The first steamer out of the Alian line will be the Peruvian, to leave Liverpeol on the 18th inst. The first from here will be the Nova Scotia, on the 18th of July.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Boston, T. M. Richards.
Steamship Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. barkentine Alert, Ehrenreich, Hampton Roads
for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Neponset, Day, Huddell

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Neponset, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Joseph Hay, Beebe, Norwich, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Schr A. Wooley, King, Gloucester, do.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, Boston, do.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, Boston, do.

Schr Lehman Blew, Clark, do. do.

Schr Wave Crest, Dayls, do. do.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, Washington, do.

Schr Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Newport, do.

Schr E. H. Barnes, Auliey, Providence, do.

Schr Surf, Abbott, do. do.

Schr Surf, Abbott, do.

Barge W. R. Benton, Woodruff, Now York, do.

Barge C. & J. B. Shoe, Foster, do. do.

Barge Ironsides, Messimer, Norwalk, do.

Tug Mary, Livingston, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. F. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Ellen Southard, Hartz, as days from Liverpool, with mose to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, from Richmond viz Norfolk, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 22 hours from New York, with mose to John F. Ohl.

Brig San Carlos, Blanchard, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Sohr Young Teaser, Slocum, 5 days from New Bedford, with off to Shober & Co.

Schr Mary Priscilla, Cooper, from Little Bay, Va., with wood to Shaw & Son.

Schr Emily Washington, Messick, fm Dorchester, Md., with wood to Shaw & Son.

Schr William Magee, Ramsey, from Georgetown, with coal.

Schr William Magee, Ramsey, from Georgetown, with coal.

Schr Emma Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, do.
Schr L. N. Lovell, Gage, from Fall River.
Schr Annie S. Salter, Chase, from New Bedford.
Schr White Sea, Jones, from New York.
Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and Lookout, Shearer, from Balthmore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamer Rattlesnate, Winnett, from Boston, at Georgetown, D. C., this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

RASTON & MCMAHUN'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 14. — The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:

Talmage, Ash, Experiment, John Tracy, Lottie, R. W. King, Mary Dunn, W. E. Jenny.

C. Newhunet, with empty barrels, for Philadel-phia.

phia.

A. T. Burt, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

S. E. Thtop, with logwood, for Philadelphia.

Baltimonz Branch Oppics, June 14.—The following barges left this afternoon, eastward:—

T. L. Moore, C. P. Berwind, Liberator, Alice Louise, Sarah Hummell, W. B. Hoyt, H. Shattuck, E. B. Timmons, Cumberland, Otranto, Assanpink, C. Church, T. Parker, Carrie, all with coal, for New York York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 15. — The Ella Chard and Norman and Alice, with coal, for New York, left vesterday.
Enterprise, with locomotive engines, for Brooklyp, left jesterday.

Special Despatch to The Forming Telegraph.

HAVES-DE GRACE, June 15. — The following boats leave in tow to-day:

William Edward and D. M. Evans, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

S. H. Gray, with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.

F. W. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

W. Lewars, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Alasks, with bark, for Chester.

Louisa. with lumber, and Minerva, with coal, for New York.