THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PARIS.

General Vinoy, the New Governor of the Devastated Capital.

General Vinoy, whose appointment to the governorship of Paris has been announced, is one of the veterans of the Freuch army. He first saw service in Algeria, where he greatly distinguished himself. The outbreak of the war between France and Germany last year found him, after a long and honorable career, on the retired list. The war recalled him to active service, but not in time to take an active part in the operations in the field in the earlier stages of the conflict. His first duty was the organization of a special corps at the capital, the command of which he received. At the head of this force he marched out of Paris just previous to the battle of Sedan, reaching Mezieres after the great disaster which there overwhelmed MacMahon's army and resulted in the capture of the Emperor. Vinoy at once fell back upon Paris, conducting the retreat with great skill and success. Just before he succeeded in re-entering Paris with his corps, however, he was overtaken, on the 16th of September, by the advancing Germans, and a sharp skirmish ensued between Forts Ivry and Charenton, in the immediate vicinity o the capital. On the 19th he had another encounter with the Germans near Fort Villejuif and Montrouge, in which his forces sustained considerable loss, and were driven rather precipitately into Paris. After the investment of the capital by the Germans, he was intrusted with an important command, at first co-ordinate with General Ducrot, but early in November last he was made subordinate to the latter general, as commander of one of the three corps into which the active army for the defense of the capital was divided. He commanded the forces which made the first sortie from Paris, on September 20, to the south of the beleaguered city, but was repulsed by the Germans with considerable loss. On the 21st of December, Vinoy and Ducrot in company made a grand sortie, at least 100,000 men being engaged on the French side. Vinoy's force ventured beyond the range of the forts to the east of the city, Ducrot going to the south. But, although the plan of these sorties was very comprehensive, they were feebly executed and easily repulsed.

General Vinoy took an active part in the last sorties during the siege, capturing Montretout and holding that position for some time, on January 19. The utter failure of the demonstration, however, brought about a reorganization and led to the resignation of Trochu, who was, on the 21st, succeeded in the chief command of the army of Paris by Vinoy. The latter accepted the command on the express condition that stern measures should be taken to repress the disturbances which were threatened by the Red Republican element, at the prospect of a surrender to the Germans, which was eventually consummated on the 28th, before the new commander-in-chief could make another demonstration. In the negotiations which preceded the capitulation, General Vinoy took an active part, and fully acquiesced in the inevitable fate of the city.

After the capitulation, General Vinoy was, on February 15, appointed to the command of the National Guards of the Seine, as successor to General Clement Thomas. On the 1st of March he issued an order of the day, in which he clearly foreshadowed the Communal revolt. The least agitation, he said, would furnish a pretext for an irreparable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity could avert. Relieved from the command of the National Guards by General Paladines, just before the outbreak of the Socialist rebellion, General Vinoy was placed in command of the Government forces which were first led against the insurgents on the hill of Montmartre, on the 18th of March. He accomplished nothing, however, and was severely maltreated, barely escaping with his life. After the appointment of MacMahon to the chief command, Vinoy was placed at the head of the reserves, preparatory to the final assault on the insurgents. He participated actively and successfully in the final struggle for the possession of the city, capturing two of the latest positions held by the insurgents, the Place de Belleville, on the night of the 26th, and the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, on the following evening.

On the 28th President Thiers appointed him Governor of Paris, a post of great responsibility in the present critical situation. General Vinoy is reported as being a decided opponent of the republic and a warm adherent of the Bonaparte dynasty, a circumstance which may possibly have an important bearing on future events.

CLUSERET'S FATE.

Another of the Communist Leaders Meets a Violent Death—His Adventurous Career in two Hemispheres.

For some days past the fate of the reckless adventurer Cluseret has been involved in doubt, but it is now definitely announced that his disgraceful career has had a fitting termination. On Saturday last, the 27th, he was shot by the Versaillists in the Barracks of Prince Eugene, Paris.

Gustave Paul Cluseret was born in Paris on the 13th of June, 1823. In 1841 he entered the military school of St. Cyr, and two years later was appointed a sub-lieutenant in a regiment of the line of which his father held command. He served for four years as an instructor of the principles of tactics, strategy, and fortifications, and in January, 1848, was promoted to a first lieutenancy.

Joining the Garde Mobile in April, 1848, he was appointed major, and took an active part in the revolutionary troubles of that year, being made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in July for his services. In January, 1849, he retired from active service, and was placed on half pay by Louis Napoleon, then Prince President. Cluseret then devoted himself to art, and opened a studio in Paris, but in 1852 returned to active service and was sent to Algeria as a lieutenant of Chasseurs, taking an active part in several expeditions. In 1854 he saw service in the Crimea and received a captaincy as a reward for his gallantry, a quality which has never been denied him. In 1857 he returned to Algeria, where his gallantry secured him the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor.

Cluseret again withdrew from the French service, but took part subsequently in the Italian campaign of 1859, as commander of the French Legion under Garibaldi. The outbreak of the Rebellion led him to this country, and in January, 1862, he was appointed colonel and assigned to duty with General Fremont, by whom he was placed in command of the advance guard, and in June following took part in the battles of Strasburg, Harrisonburg, and Cross Keys. For his conduct in the last engagement he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from October 14, 1862, but no commission was ever issued to him. He subsequently served under Generals Sigel and Milroy, but withdrew from the service before the close of the war, his withdrawal being based on alleged excesses authorized by Milroy. By this time, however, his unreliability was quite apparent, and he was followed into his retirement by no regrets by those who knew and understood him.

Cluseret then turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of the *New Nation*, a weekly paper published in New York, to advocate the claims of General Fremont to the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. It is said that Cluseret proved treacherous to his employers, and being detected, was summarily ejected. He also wrote for this paper a series of military criticisms which showed him to be in active sympathy with, if not in the pay of, the Confederates. He subsequently entered into various other journalistic enterprises, none of which were successful in getting before the public.

Disgusted finally with the United States, he returned to France in 1868, and there advertised himself extensively as "General" Cluseret, in a series of newspaper communications on the reorganization of the French army. To escape the persecutions which ensued, he was obliged to leave France.

At the time of the fall of the Second Empire he was engaged in New York in purchasing hay for shipment to France, but at once started for his native country, where he soon came prominently before the public. Early in September last he published in the *Marseillaise*, a fierce assault upon the members of the Provisional Government, for which he barely escaped a mobbing, the vengeance of the people being vented upon the paper in default of his presence. He was obliged to leave Paris finally, and in the latter part of the month found himself in Lyons, where he headed a Red Republican demonstration, which was for some time quite serious. Prompt arrests, however, suppressed the movement, and Cluseret proceeded to Marseilles, where in October and November he was the occasion of considerable trouble.

He next appeared before the public after the outbreak of the Communist revolt in Paris, and on March 22 installed himself at the Ministry of War as chief director of the revolution. A bombastic pronunciamento heralded his accession to power, which terminated with the close of April, when he was suspended by General Rossel, and taken into custody on the charge of treason to the Commune. An examination of his case was commenced, but the collapse of the Commune occurred before it was concluded.

Clauseret was one of those restless, volatile, treacherous creatures whose sole redeeming trait is a tincture of personal courage. He proved false, in turn, to every cause that he espoused. Just previous to his flight from France before the recent war, it is even said that he was saved from the guillotine by the intercession of Minister Washburne, on his pretense of a claim to American citizenship.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Man Who Has Escaped Two Convictions by Technicalities.

From the Portland Oregonian.

It will be remembered that a man named William B. Bird, who had been a soldier in the United States army, was convicted some three months ago by a court-martial at Vancouver of a homicide perpetrated at Sitka, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor at Alcatraz. The findings and sentence of the court were forwarded to Washington, but were disapproved by the Secretary of War, who returned them, on the ground that the military had no right to try the man, and with instructions that he should be handed over to the civil authorities. Accordingly he was brought back here on Sunday night on the John L. Stephens and placed in the custody of Chief Lappeus. It appears that at the time of the homicide at Sitka he was no longer a soldier, having been discharged from the service some weeks before. On this ground the Secretary of War disapproved the action of the court-martial. Yesterday application was made for a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before a civil court here. Judge Upton was absent from the city, but the County Judge, Hamilton, was applied to, who ordered the writ to issue, making it returnable at 11 o'clock. At that hour, Bird was brought before the court, but counsel were not ready to proceed. Finally, application was made to Judge Deady, of the United States Court, for another writ, which was granted, and the prisoner ordered to be brought before him on Wednesday morning.

It appears that Bird was charged some time before the homicide with another offense at Sitka. A court-martial was constituted by General Davis, who also preferred charges against him. By this court-martial he was ordered to be dismissed from the service. The papers were forwarded to Washington, but were disapproved because an officer has not, by military law, a right both to prefer charges and appoint the court-martial to try the offender. It was therefore ordered by the department that Bird should receive his pay and allowances until he was regularly discharged. Thus the findings of two courts-martial in his case have been disapproved.

The man whom he killed at Sitka was Lieutenant Cowan, of the revenue service. There was an altercation between Bird and a man named Brady; the latter, it is asserted, struck Bird on the head with a billy and pushed him out of a door, when Bird drew a revolver, which was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the door and killing Lieutenant Cowan. Such is the statement related to us. Bird was then arrested by the military, his citizen's dress taken off and a soldier's dress put on him; he was kept for a considerable time in custody at Sitka, and was finally brought to Vancouver and tried by court-martial. The case as it now stands seems to be a knotty one. It seems to be a question whether the civil authorities have jurisdiction, it having been decided that the military have not. There is no civil government in Alaska, and no provision has been made for the administration of justice in cases arising in that Territory.

—Pressed for time—Egyptian mummies.

—The artist's adieu to his picture—You be hanged!

—Good resolutions, like fainting ladies, want carrying out.

—Canada's new postal cards are to be issued in June.

—It is said that there is not a citizen of Maine worth a million of dollars.

—The capital invested in vessels on the Mississippi river and in the cargoes they are constantly carrying is $1,500,000,000.

—A lad in Cincinnati went through a planing mill recently. His rough edges were so thoroughly smoothed that his recovery is doubtful.

SECOND EDITION

Weakness of Thiers' Government.

It is Thought too Weak to Last.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Surrender of Vincennes.

Important Mexican Advices.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The New Jersey Census.

Jay Cooke & Co. and the New Loan

The Offer to take it Declined.

Great Storm in Cincinnati.

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

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Condition of Belleville.

PARIS, May 30—Tuesday Afternoon.—Last night I visited Belleville. It is filled with troops, and the ground is covered with *debris*. Ruins of buildings met the eye everywhere.

The Execution of Cluseret.

General Cluseret, whose fate has been in doubt for some days, it has been ascertained was shot on Saturday last in the barracks of Prince Eugene.

A Prisoner named Dufie,

having boasted that he had been ordered to execute Generals Thomas and Lecompte, was taken towards Chatelle, when he attempted to escape. The captain of the troop which guarded Dufie fired a revolver at the fleeing prisoner, and the bullet struck him in the head. He fell, but immediately attempted to rise upon his elbows, when the sergeant and four men fired upon him, killing him instantly.

At this writing

Large Masses of Troops

are passing down the Rue Lafayette, bearing twenty-two insurgent standards. Bands are playing and the streets are crowded. There is much cheering, and in fact the people are afraid to look sad lest they be arrested as sympathizers with the Commune.

A girl seventeen years of age was shot this morning for firing at an officer.

A number of persons

Detected in Throwing Petroleum

in the cellars of the Faubourg Montmartre, and also in firing upon troops in the Rue Havre, were all arrested.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

M. Picard has resigned, and is succeeded by Lefranc; General Cissey supersedes General Lefio as Minister of War; Eavre remains in the Ministry at the special request of Thiers. Picard will be made Governor of the Bank of France.

Vincennes Surrendered Unconditionally

this morning. It contained three hundred men, among whom were eighteen chiefs of the defunct Commune.

General Cissey's, Ladmirault's, and Vinoy's corps have completely occupied Paris, and will remain until the city is thoroughly pacified. General Barral is named for Governor of the city, but without the title.

Weakness of the Paris Government.

PARIS (Tuesday Evening), May 30.—Already there is a strong feeling that the Paris Government is too weak to last.

Awful Massacres

continue. In one ditch wounded were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night. Vidal was shot; so was Freidherd. Forty thousand francs were found in the latter's cell, which are spoils of the republic. Matthieu Murcher, of the Commune, was arrested, and $150,000 francs found upon him. Okolowski was found wounded in an ambulance, and taken out and shot. Milliere was arrested at the Luxembourg. He resisted violently, and fired six shots from a revolver. He was taken to the steps and shot by the Versaillists at the barricades in the Place des Fetes. A number of insurgents lost their way and got mixed up with the Versaillists, by whom they were taken prisoners and fifty shot.

The Picard Resignation.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says Ernest Picard has resigned the Ministry of the Interior and is succeeded therein by Victor Lefranc.

The *Monde* announces that

Joinville and Aumale

have proclaimed adherence to the manifesto of Chambord, and the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is complete.

The *Daily News'* special says

Rochefort

is certainly condemned.

General Lefio

goes to St. Petersburg as ambassador from France. He is succeeded as Minister of War by General Cissey. Picard is appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

The Hugos.

Francois Hugo writes a letter to the *Independance Belge*, giving details of the attack upon his father's house in Brussels, and asserting that the mob cried "Death to Hugo!" The *Belge* disapproves the expulsion of Hugo.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—10·30 A. M.—Consols 93⅝ for money and account. U. S. bonds firm; 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 92⅝; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 7⅝@7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—2·30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 7¾@7⅞d.; Orleans, 8d. Sales now estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 700 are for export and speculation. Sales on a ship named at New Orleans, not below good ordinary, at 8 1-16d. Tallow, 42s. 9d.

LONDON, May 31.—Tallow, 43s. 6d@43s. 9d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jay Cooke & Co. and the New Loan—The Offer Declined.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has finally notified Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. that the proposition, made in behalf of a combination of banks and bankers and themselves, to take the balance of the two hundred million loan is declined, for the reason that the Secretary doubts his power to accept some of the conditions proposed.

The Secretary, at the conclusion of his letter to Jay Cooke, pays that gentleman the following merited compliment:—

"But, believe me, I am under great obligations to you and your house for the active efforts already made by you in aiding the Government to place the loan."

It is probable that a proposition which the Secretary may feel it best to accept may be shortly tendered to him by the same party.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

New Jersey Census—Productions of Agriculture in the State.

Acres of improved land	1,976,474
" wood "	718,835
" other unimproved land	294,702
Cash value of farms	$257,523,876
Value of implements and machinery	$7,887,991
Amount of wages paid during the year	$3,814,548
Horses, number	79,708
Mules and asses, number	8,853
Milch cows, number	133,331
Working oxen, number	3,830
Other cattle, number	60,327
Sheep, number	120,067
Swine, number	142,563
Value of live stock	$21,443,463
Spring wheat, bushels	2,099
Winter wheat, bushels	2,299,834
Rye, bushels	566,775
Indian corn, bushels	8,745,384
Oats, bushels	4,099,830
Barley, bushels	8,233
Buckwheat, bushels	353,933
Tobacco, pounds	46,871
Wool, pounds	328,242
Peas and beans, bushels	56,221
Irish potatoes, bushels	4,705,459
Sweet potatoes, bushels	1,550,734
Orchard products and agriculture	$1,298,282
Produce of market gardens	$2,978,250
Wine, gallons	24,970
Butter, pounds	8,266,023
Cheese, pounds	38,229
Milk sold, gallons	5,373,323
Hay, tons	521,973
Cloverseed, bushels	26,806
Grass seed, bushels	72,401
Hops, pounds	19,033
Hemp, tons	5
Flax, pounds	234,061
Flaxseed, bushels	6,095
Maple sugar, pounds	419
Maple molasses, gallons	5
Sorghum molasses, gallons	17,424
Wax, pounds	2,021
Honey, pounds	60,636
Forest products	$352,704
Value of home manufactures	$144,016
Value of animals slaughtered	$6,982,163
Value of all farm productions	$42,725,198

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 31—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has risen on the Rocky Mountain stations. It fell somewhat on Tuesday in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, but is now rising. It remains low from Lake Ontario eastward, and has fallen slightly in the Southern and Gulf States. The temperature remains without material change, excepting a decided fall in New York and eastward, which latter region is now covered with threatening clouds and occasional light rains. Rainy and threatening weather has also continued in Ohio and East Tennessee and South Carolina. Heavy rains have fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations, where it is now clearing away. Fresh winds from the south and southwest have prevailed in the South and Middle Atlantic and in Nebraska. Elsewhere light and local winds have prevailed.

Probabilities.—It is probable that threatening weather, with light rains, will continue in the extreme Eastern States. Clear weather from Lake Erie to Lake Superior; partially cloudy and clear weather, with increasing temperature, in the Ohio Valley and southward, with rain in portions of the Blue Ridge.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Insurrectionary News—Political, etc.

MEXICO, May 23.—Affairs look threatening in the States of Jalisco, San Luis, Potosi, and Puebla. Canto has been sentenced to death. A million dollars in silver arrived from Guadalajara to be shipped to Europe and the United States. Tampico has not yet been taken. Consul Badham says the rebellion is not of political significance. Its only object is to rob merchants. Tamberlik, Peralta, and Marie were enthusiastically received on their first appearance.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Viaduct Railway.

NEW YORK, May 31.—It has been decided by the Directors of the Viaduct Railway to build an eastern branch, from the City Hall to Eighty-fourth street first, and to complete it about the end of next year. The engineer expects to put through trains from City Hall to Eighty-fourth street in thirteen or fourteen minutes.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Storm in Cincinnati—Death by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—A heavy rain storm occurred yesterday afternoon and evening, accompanied with lightning. J. F. Forbas, a well-known citizen, was struck by lightning and killed. Much damage was done in the city from water.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fruit Crop Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The high winds have damaged the fruit and grape crops extensively in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Decoration Day

was appropriately observed here and at Virginia City.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Stocks dull and heavy. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 111¼; do. 1864, cp., 111⅛; do. 1865, cp., 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 74; Missouri 6s, 95¼; Canton Co., 83¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 117⅞; Adams Express, 81½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 114; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120; Chicago and Rock Island, 141½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 58⅝.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Wheat market dull. No. 2, $1·26½@1·27½, seller June; and $1·27¼, seller July. Corn dull at 51½@51¾c., seller June; and 53⅝@53¾c, seller July.

	Receipts.	Shipts.		Receipts.	Shipts.
Flour, bbls.	3,000	1,000	Oats, bus	32,000	86,000
Wheat, bus.	46,000	5,000	Rye, bus	1,000	1,000
Corn, bus.	201,000	94,000	Barley, bus	2,000	....

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Wheat market steady. No. 1, $1·28¼; No. 2, $1·26½. Receipts, 109,000 bushels; shipments, 129,000 bushels. Freights—steam, 10½c.; sail, 6½c.

IS HE THE COMING MAN?

Proclamation of the Count de Chambord.

VERSAILLES, May 12.—I send you an interesting document—namely, a manifesto of the Count de Chambord, in the form of a letter to one of his friends:—

Like you, my dear friend, I witness with grief and pain the lamentable fortunes of this hateful civil war, which has so closely followed the disasters of invasion. I have no need to tell you how completely I sympathize with you in the sad reflections which it suggests, and how fully I comprehend your anguish. When the first shell from the enemy burst over Paris I could only think of the grandeur of the city in which I was born. I gave utterance to a cry which has been heard. I could do no more, and now, as then, I am compelled to groan over the horrors of this fratricical contest. But be confident. The hazards of this grievous enterprise are not greater than the heroism of our troops. You live, you say, among men of parties anxious to know what I wish, what I desire, and what I hope. Be good enough to acquaint them with my most cherished thoughts, and with all the sentiments which inspire me. Say that I have never deceived them, that I never shall deceive them, and that I entreat them in the name of all mankind, the witnesses of our misfortunes, to forget our dissensions, our prejudices, and our enmities. Caution them against the calumnies spread for the purpose of creating a belief that, discouraged by the greatness of our misfortunes and despairing of the future of my country, I have renounced the happiness of saving it. It will be saved whenever it ceases to confound license with liberty. Above all, it will be saved when it ceases to look for security from haphazard governments, which, after a few years of fancied security, leave it in difficulties truly deplorable. Beyond political agitations there is a France which suffers—a France which cannot be destroyed and which will not be destroyed; for when Providence subjects a nation to such trials it is because great duties are still in reserve for it. Let us confess that the desertion of principle is the real cause of our disasters. A Christian nation cannot with impunity tear out the venerable pages of its history, break the chain of its traditions, inscribe at the head of its constitution a negation of the rights of God, or banish every religious idea from its laws and its public instruction. Under such circumstances disorder will be the rule. The oscillations will be between anarchy and Cæsarism, two forms of government equally disgraceful—equally characteristic of the decadence of heathen nations, and which will ever be the lot of nations who are forgetful of their duty. The country was well aware of this when it elected men as enlightened as you as to the wants of the time, and penetrated with a sense of the principles which are essential to every society which seeks to maintain itself in honor and liberty. Hence it is, my dear friend, notwithstanding any remains of prejudice, the good sense of all France long a for a monarchy. It sees its way by the glimmerings of its conflagrations. It sees that order is requisite to justice and honesty, and that independently of hereditary monarchy it has nothing to hope for. Oppose with earnestness the errors and prejudices which too rapidly find admission into the hearts of the noblest. It is given out that I claim absolute power. Would to God that such a power had not so readily been accorded to those who in troublous times came forward as saviors! Had it been otherwise, we should not today have been lamenting the misfortunes of the country. You know that what I desire is to labor for the regeneration of the country, to give scope to all its legitimate aspirations—to preside at the head of the whole house of France, over its destinies, and confidently submit the acts of the Government to the careful control of representatives freely elected. It is asserted that hereditary monarchy is incompatible with the equality of all before the law. I maintain that I do not on this point ignore the lessons of experience and the conditions of the life of a nation. How could I advocate privileges for others—I, who only ask to be allowed to devote every moment of my life to the security and happiness of France, and to share her distress before sharing her honor? It is asserted that the independence of the Papacy it is dear to me, and that I am determined to obtain efficacious guarantees for it. That is true. The liberty of the Church is the first condition of spiritual peace and of order in the State. To protect the Holy See was ever the honorable duty of our country, and the most indisputable cause of its greatness among nations. Only in the period of its greatest misfortunes has France abandoned this glorious protectorate. Rest assured if I am called it will be not only because I represent right, but because I am order, reform—because I am the essential basis of that authority which is required to restore that which has perished, and to govern justly and according to law, with the view of remedying the evils of the past and of paving the way for the future. I shall be told that I hold the ancient sword of France in my hand and in my breast the heart of a king and a father which recognizes no party. I am of no party, and do not desire to return or to reign by means of party. I have no injury to avenge, no enemy to exile, no fortune to retrieve, except that of France. It is in my power to select from every quarter the men who are anxious to associate themselves with this grand undertaking. I only bring back religion, concord, and peace. I desire to exercise no dictatorship but that of clemency, because in my hands, and in my hands alone, clemency is still justice. Thus it is, my dear friend, that I despair not of my country, and that I do not shrink from the magnitude of my task.

La parole est a la France et l'heure a Dieu.

May 8, 1871. HENRI.

IMMENSE BERRY SHIPMENTS.

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Thousand Quarts Pass Through Wilmington in a Single Day.

Yesterday was a big day for strawberry shipments, the quantity received off the Delaware Railroad for shipment northward being the largest ever shipped in a single day.

There came over that road eighteen cars for New York and eight to Philadelphia, twenty-six in all, and as each car averages 8000 quarts, the shipments from the Peninsula yesterday, amounted to the enormous aggregate of 208,000 quarts.

Besides these there were six car loads from Baltimore for New York, making 48,000 quarts more; making a total aggregate of 256,000 quarts and weighing 250 tons.

And we do not believe we have yet reached the height of the season.—*Wilmington Com.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Baggage-Master Falls Off His Train.

On the arrival here last night of the train which leaves Philadelphia at 11·30 P. M., it was found that the baggage-master was missing. As he was known to have been on the train when it started, it was surmised that he had fallen off, and Mr. Gookin dispatched an extra train northward to look for him. His body was found a short distance this side (south) of Thurlow, life being entirely extinct, and in such position and condition as to show that the surmise that he had fallen off the train was correct. The remains were taken to Chester, where an inquest will be held. Deceased's name was Clinton Goslin, and he has a brother, a dentist, living in New Castle.—*Wilmington Commercial last evening.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 31, 1871.

In the money market the same features so often noted continue without material change. The supply of loanable currency is excessive at all the usual sources, and borrowers both on call and time are supplied liberally on very favorable terms. Many loans on call are reported to-day as low as 3 per cent., but the average rate is 4 per cent. on Government and good stock collaterals. Commercial paper is scarce, sympathizing with the general apathy in trade, and first-class acceptances meet with ready sale at 5@6 per cent, both at the banks and on the street.

Gold is quiet and steady, the sales ranging from 111⅝@111¾, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull but firm, with little change to record in prices.

Stocks were moderately active, but prices show a considerable break, which is pretty general. Sales of State 6s, third series, at 100; City 6s at 102¾ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was weak, with sales at 59 3-6@59; Pennsylvania sold at 62¾; Camden and Amboy at 129¾; North Pennsylvania at 48⅝; Minehill at 54; Lehigh Valley at 63¼; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 53½, b. o.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 37⅝@37¾.

In the balance of the list the only sales were Commonwealth Bank at 54 and McClintock Oil at ⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, New	102¾	100 sh Reading	59 3-16
$2000 H & B Top c	45	200 do	59
$1000 O C & A R 7s	87¼	200 do	59 1/16
3 sh Cam & Am	129¾	100 do	59 3-16
100 sh Leh N	560	100 do	59 3-16
500 do	560	100 do	59 1-16
500 do	57¼	100 do	59 1-16
1 sh Minehill R	54	500 do	59 1-16
100 sh Leh V R	62¼	200 do	59 1-16
50 do	62¼	500 do	59
26 sh Penna R	62¼	200 do	59 1-16
4 do. receipts	62	300 do	59 1-16
38 sh O C & A R	52¾	600 do	59
100 do	52¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¼@111¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113⅞; do., July, 1867, 113¾@114; do. July, 1868, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 111¼@111¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do. 1862, 111¼@111¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1866, new, 113¼@114; do. 1867, do. 113¼@114; do. 1868, do. 113¼@114; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¼@115¾; Gold, 111¼@112; Silver, 107@108¼; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92¼@93¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 102¼@103¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¾@85¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	11·25 A. M.	111¼
10·25 "	111¼	11·34 "	111¼
11·36 "	111¼	12·05 P. M.	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton. Tanner's Bark ranges from $15 to $15·50 per cord.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 8@8¼c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

The Flour market is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations. 500 barrels sold in lots for the supply of the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·62½@5·87½ for extras; $6·50@6·75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7@7·25 for fair and fancy Minnesota do. do.; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@7·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $7·75@9 for fancy brands, as in quality. Also 575 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·65@1·68; 10,000 bushels Indiana do. on private terms, and some amber at $1·68@1·70. Rye is steady and may be quoted at $1·12@1·15 for Pennsylvania and Western, and $1·05@1·10 for Southern. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 3000 bushels at 74@75c. for yellow, and 72@73c. for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 68@71c. for white, and 66@67c. for mixed.

Whisky is unchanged. 200 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....87

SUN RISES.....4·34 | MOON SETS.....2·56
SUN SETS.....7·21 | HIGH WATER.....11·41

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Arrived, ships Southampton, from Galveston; Glenesk, from New York; and Louis Walsh, from New Orleans; schrs Scindia, fm New York, and Viola, from New Orleans; and bark Lamaica, from Galveston.

LONDON, May 31.—Steamships Anglia, Captain Craig, and Sidonian, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 32.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr B. Bradley, McManagle, Newport.

Schr Ney, Chase, do.

Schr Rachael Seaman, Seaman, Boston.

Schr Transit, Rackett, New Bedford.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Pawtucket.

Barge Watson H. Boune, Bloomsburg, New York.

Barge Clorinda, Brown, do.

Barge Almira Jane, Hamilton, do.

Barge No. 36, Renna, do.

Tugs Mary, ——; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and G. B. Hutchings, Mulford, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Admiral, Haesloop, 49 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Ship William Ross, Ross, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

Bark Marnlehead, Collins, 53 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. bark J. T. Smith, Howard, 62 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Bark E. F. Harriman, Nickels, 12 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses to H. W. Bartol—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Dan. brig Svava, Bache, 47 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood.

Brig Jeremiah, Ford, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 8 days fm Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Lizzie Maull, Adams, 13 days from Bangor, with shingles, laths, etc., to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Howard, Wooster, 12 days from Bangor, with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to A. C. Clewell—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Sophie, Bunker, 10 days from Windsor, N.S., with plaster to Smith & Harris—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Chief, West, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with lumber to John L. Redner.

Schr Minnie Grifling, Grifling, 9 days from New Haven, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr John McAdam, Willard, 10 days from Fall River, in ballast to do.

Schr Nellie K. Benedict, Case, 6 days from Somerset, with iron to do.

Schr Fred. Fish, Davis, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to do.

Schr Albert Henderson (new), Henderson, from Boston, in ballast to do.

Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, from Boston, in ballast to do.

Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, 5 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to do.

Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Schr Seguin