THE ENTRY INTO PARIS.

Particulars of the Advance on the City by the Army of Versailles.

THE COMMUNE IN ITS DEATH STRUGGLE.

The Gates at Auteuil and St. Cloud Battered to Pieces.

WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

M. Thiers' Circular Announcing the Success of the Tri-Color.

The steamship Idaho, Captain Price, from Liverpool May 24 via Queenstown the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday with one day's later news.

The Entry into Paris.

[Sevres (May 22) evening correspondence London Telegraph.]

I was at the Montretout battery on Sunday at four o'clock. At that hour the guns were still firing, and with vigor. All of a sudden, without any premonitory notice, the cannons held their noisy tongues. Slightly startled at first, I had relapsed into calmness, in the supposition that the stoppage was but temporary, when I observed considerable movement and the evident symptoms of excitement among those around me. Soon I saw the cause of all this; on the ramparts, at the bastion of the Point du Jour, which when last I looked upon it appeared dark and unbroken in its desolation, was seen a flag; and, to my astonishment, a flag not of the familiar rouge hue, but

OUR OWN TRI-COLOR.

I could gain no explanation of the phenomenon, and from the place in which I stood no motion among the troops nearest to the rampart could as yet be seen. Among that portion of the Versaillist forces which was encamped on the Bois de Boulogne, immediately in front of where I stood, there seemed to be not the slightest expectation of an approaching conflict on any scale, large or small. Many of the men were quietly cooking their soup, some washing their faces, others lolling on the ground. By half-past four, however, an indefinite rumor—coming from I know not where and through I know not whom—began to spread that our troops were gaining a great success near the Point du Jour. At once I hastened to Sevres, deeming that there I would have a better chance of obtaining information than in an isolated position like Montretout. Here I learned that all the troops encamped in the Park and the Villa Treville had, at twenty minutes past four, been

COMMANDED TO HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS.

About eight minutes later had come orders to march instanter; and by the time I had arrived at Sevres these forces had gone to their destination, whatever it might be. On my way to Sevres I passed St. Cloud; and here also I perceived much excitement and movement among the troops.

PROCEEDING TO MEUDON

I obtained, through a friend, access to a spot from which I could distinctly see all the operations in the valley beneath. The Thirty-seventh, the Ninety-first, the Seventy-ninth and other regiments, whose numbers I could not distinguish, the Twenty-second and Tenth Chasseurs and a large body of artillery were all hastening toward

THE BRIDGE OF BOATS AT SEVRES,

while beyond I beheld a large, compact mass of troops marching steadily on towards the gate of Auteuil. Then came, after some time, the sound of conflict. At first slight and coming only from rifles, the firing increased in intensity, and the cannon and mitrailleuses added their notes at frequent and shortening intervals. For some time I could not well discover the exact point whence this roar came. At first the firing seemed to extend along the whole rampart

FROM PASSY ROUND TO MONTROUGE.

After the lapse of about half an hour, however, it became evident that the brunt of the fight was going on between the rampart at the Point du Jour and the viaduct some few hundred yards inside. From this fact I knew that our troops had, at all events, entered Paris, and that now the decisive and final struggle had arrived. The discovery came suddenly upon me, for I had heard from excellent authority that the storming would not take place until the afternoon of Monday. From what I have since been told my surprise was not unnatural nor my information incorrect. That

THE GATES AT AUTEUIL AND ST. CLOUD WERE BATTERED TO PIECES,

we all knew; but we had heard—and heard with truth—that the insurgents had erected formidable defences behind, which would almost replace the destroyed gates. The discovery that the Point du Jour was undefended came upon the troops like a clap of thunder, and was, as I have been enabled to telegraph to you on Sunday night, the result of a daring reconnoissance by a plucky marine officer, by name Treves. After Treves and some engineers had advanced the Ninety-first regiment and a detachment of sailors followed. These succeeded in gaining a footing until the Twenty-sixth regiment—which had been summoned to this duty in the greatest haste—came up to their aid. My attention was taken from

THE VERSAILLES TROOPS INSIDE THE ENCEINTE

to a pair of flying batteries of artillery which I saw hurrying towards the bridge of boats at Sevres. At the same moment I caught sight of two others, which, following the bank of the river, took up a position near the point of the Ile St. Germain, whence they opened fire against the ramparts, in correspondence with other batteries mounted on the left bank.

MONTRETOUT

also at this moment began to speak, and with some emphasis. Before long, however, complete silence reigned outside the *enceinte* and the whole contest was transferred to the interior of Paris. The troops had succeeded, without much delay, in driving before them the few National Guards who attempted, inside the Point du Jour, to stay their advance. Two cannon, partly disabled, were found on the bastion. Our men immediately set to work upon them, and, aided by that superior handiness which, like many other things, is born of necessity, they managed to put the pieces in fighting order. Then,

TURNING THEM AGAINST THE ENEMY,

who skulked in the houses and behind some attempts at barricades, they soon routed the few the musketry fire had not yet induced to depart. Between six and seven o'clock I observed flames bursting forth from several places in Auteuil, and I began to fear lest the oft-uttered threats of wholesale explosions were about to be carried into practice. But the fires seemed to burn steadily, and soon my fears were dissipated. An hour more and silence fell upon the inside as well as the outside of Paris—the troops had apparently disposed of all opposition. Quietly and steadily I could see them marching on—past the Pont de Grenelle, past the Pont d'Iena,

ON TO THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE,

and even as far as the Trocadero. Then again I began to hear the sounds of musketry firing, which at moments became fierce indeed. Evidently the insurgents were beginning to show at last. From information I have since received I know that at this moment some brisk fighting began at the Place de la Concorde and also further north, in which the Communists fared as ill as at the Point du Jour. By this time, however, it was getting dark. My glass was useless, my eyes dim, for it had been to me a day of great exertion and great excitement; so I reluctantly relinquished my observation of an event not less welcome than important, and went to bed.

THE ROAR OF BATTLE.

But a few moments asleep, as I thought, and again awake. Looking at my watch, I find it is about two o'clock. The roar of musketry and cannon has aroused me, and would, in fact, have done so had I been one of the seven sleepers. All the tumult comes from the direction of Montrouge, which greatly astonishes me; for, when last I saw the troops of Versailles they were far away, indeed, from this quarter. On getting up I soon solved the mystery. It appears that the forces, which entered between the Point du Jour and Passy, were harassed by the batteries that still remained in the possession of the enemy along the southern ramparts. It was soon determined that this state of things should be put an end to.

GENERAL DE CISSEY,

with a body of from 16,000 to 20,000 men, was ordered to enter by the Vaugirard and Montrouge gates. This was effected without much difficulty. General de Cissey encountered no obstacle to speak of, and, shortly after his entrance, the government was virtually master of the entire south of Paris. The rapidity with which this portion of the operations against the capital was carried out is easily explained. The south part of the city was not, in the first place, in the same state of disaffection as the northern, although the ramparts themselves and the forts without were held by the recalcitrant Nationals; and, again, our capture of Issy and Vanves had long convinced the insurgents of the hopelessness of resistance in this quarter. Meantime

WHAT HAD BECOME OF THE INSURGENTS?

For the greater part of yesterday, and to-day also, we had to rely solely on conjecture as to what was going on within. One sign we noticed with pleasure as indicative that success was assured to our troops. As the hours advanced the sounds of firing became fainter—so faint that, indeed, they were scarcely audible outside the southern rampart. Thence we inferred that the forces of the government had got far into the heart of the city, and the supposition turned out to have been correct. General de Cissey had succeeded in joining his forces to those which had already gained possession of the northern portion of the city, and

THE CAPITAL HAD THEN BECOME VIRTUALLY OURS.

The rebels appear to have made up their minds to retire to some strong points in the north of the city. There were some advantages in such a course. The Butte Montmartre is a good position and could be made very effective. On the other hand, the insurgents perhaps calculated that if the worst came to the worst they could retire still farther north, and find through the German lines an escape denied to them on the west and south of the capital. In this expectation, however, they have been grievously disappointed. The Prussians have proved just as watchful and as

STERN SENTINELS OF THE FRENCH

as of the German investment in Paris, and have absolutely refused to let any fugitive from the capital pass their neutral line. As yet the insurgents do not seem to have made a very effective use of the Butte Montmartre; the advance of our troops seems to go on without being retarded; and, so far as we can see, the hour is not far distant when the whole city will be in our hands.

People here are now beginning to evince a great interest in persons whose fate up to the present has been to them a matter of perfect indifference. Everywhere you find men asking

WHAT HAS BECOME OF DELESCLUZE AND DOMBROWSKI, CLUSERET AND ASSI.

As to the latter, he at least is secured, for he was among the prisoners brought in to-day. Of Dombrowski I hear very different reports. By some I am told that he has retired outside the city to St. Ouen; by others that he is invested somewhere in the centre of the city. A third rumor current is that he presented himself, wounded, at the Prussian outposts, but was compelled to go back, notwithstanding his urgent desire to pass. The other leaders have not yet been apprehended; and it is thought that, in spite of all the exertions of the government, some of them have succeeded in making their escape. I forgot to mention above that, before going to bed last night, I saw a large balloon floating above Paris. Which of our ninety-two new masters did it contain, I wonder?

THIERS LAVISHLY PRAISED.

There is nothing so successful as success. M. Thiers is to-day as lavishly praised as he was yesterday lavishly blamed. His wisdom is declared wonderful, his sagacity beyond conception. He is spoken of, not merely as the chief of the Executive power, but as the *de facto* Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. "Mon Dieu! Monsieur," exclaimed a man to me this morning, to whom a few days ago I had to defend M. Thiers from accusations the most grave. "Mon Dieu! that Thiers is a marvellous fellow; he knows everything."

M. Thiers' Circular to the Prefects Announcing Victory.

The following circular despatch was forwarded to the Prefects of the several departments:—

VERSAILLES, May 22—2 P. M.

The course which events are taking justify the belief that we have now 80,000 men in Paris.

General Cissey has taken up his position from the railway station at Mont Parnasse to the Ecole Militaire, and is proceeding along the left bank towards the Tuileries.

Generals Douai and Vinoy are enclosing the Tuileries, the Louvre and the Place Vendome, in order subsequently to advance upon the Hotel de Ville.

General Clinchant, having made himself master of the Opera, the St. Lazare Railway station and the Batignolles, has carried the barricades at Clichy.

General Ladmirault is approaching the foot of Montmartre with two divisions.

General Montaudan, following the movement of General Ladmirault, has taken Neuilly, Le Vallois, Perrey and Clichy and is attacking St. Ouen. He has taken 105 guns and crowds of prisoners.

The resistance of the insurgents is gradually declining, and there is every ground for hoping that if the struggle is not finished to-day it will be over by to-morrow at the very latest, and for a long time.

With respect to the killed and wounded it is impossible to fix the numbers, but they are considerable. The army, on the contrary, has suffered but very slight loss. THIERS.

The Tricolor Victorious.

A second circular issued by the Chief of the Executive, and dated half-past three this afternoon, says:—

The tricolor flag waves over the Buttes Montmartre and the Northern Railway station. These decisive points were carried by the troops of Generals Ladmirault and Clinchant, who captured between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners. General Douai has taken the Church of the Trinity and is marching upon the Mairie, in the Rue Drouot.

Generals Cissey and Vinoy are advancing toward the Hotel de Ville and the Tuileries. THIERS.

AFTER A SPREE.

Fatally Injured in a Station House—Not a Murder—Recommendation by the Jury to the Police.

The case of Miles Hill, who died in Bellevue Hospital on the 2d instant under somewhat suspicious circumstances, was yesterday investigated before Coroner Schirmer at the City Hall. Deceased lived at 139 Orchard street, and it was sought to be proved by some of the relatives of deceased that he had been fatally clubbed by a police officer. On the 30th ultimo deceased was found intoxicated and nearly helpless in the hallway of premises 127 Ludlow street, and taken to the Tenth precinct station house by two officers. Hill was placed in a cell, and no physician called to see him; the next morning he was found lying on the floor of his cell, where it is supposed he had fallen from the bench on which he lay. Hill was conveyed to the hospital, where he partially recovered, but was subsequently taken worse and died.

Margaret Hill, a sister of deceased, testified that she saw her brother before his death, when he told her that officer Devine had

CLUBBED HIM ON THE HEAD

and had kicked him in the side. Catharine Gaffney, a niece of deceased, stated she was present in the hospital when he was dying; he had been sick with brain fever four weeks; he drank two days before his death; he told her he was beaten by a policeman in Ludlow street, where he was arrested. The testimony of four or five citizens to the effect that the officer took deceased away without resort to violence was taken.

Officer Dyer, of the Tenth precinct, deposed that he and officer Fuller arrested deceased and took him to the station house; he made no resistance; there was

NO NEED OF USING VIOLENCE

and none was used.

This testimony was corroborated by officer Fuller.

George Fall, doorman at the Tenth precinct station house, testified that he found deceased lying on the floor of his cell on the morning of the 31st ult., and saw a bruise on the right side of the forehead; he was then insensible; a surgeon was then called and ordered deceased to be sent to the hospital; there was no mark of violence on the body of deceased when he was placed in the cell.

A post mortem examination showed that death had resulted from injuries to the head.

The jury found "That deceased came to his death, as we believe from the testimony, by falling from a bench to the floor in a cell of the Tenth precinct station house, May 30, 1871, and we recommend that officers in charge of police stations exercise greater care for the welfare of persons of prisoners committed to their custody."

PORTSMOUTH, SACO AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

PORTSMOUTH, June 5, 1871.

The stockholders of the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad held the annual meeting at Kittery to-day. Thornton R. Lathrop, Stephen H. Bullard and Nathaniel Cooper, of Boston; Mr. Thorndike, of Beverly; J. B. Brown and Charles S. Bartlett, of Portland, and Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, were elected directors unanimously. Governor Goodwin positively declined to be elected again president. He had served twenty-seven years in that capacity.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

James Kelly, aged eleven years, residing at No. 63 Willett street, was found by officer Post at the corner of Delancey and Columbia streets yesterday afternoon, suffering from the effects of the heat. He was taken home by the officer.

Catharine Hoyt, aged twenty-seven years, of No. 42 Spring street, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Seventh avenue. She was attended by a physician and left for home.

Officer Scanlon, of the Twenty-first precinct, yesterday afternoon found Michael Heney, of No. 658 Third avenue, in the street, suffering from the effects of the heat.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The annual election of nine trustees for a term of four years took place at the office of this company yesterday. There are thirty-six trustees, all elected for four years, nine retiring annually. Those elected yesterday were all simply reappointed. Their names are as follows:—David Hoadley, Isaac Green Pearson, Samuel E. Sproulls, William E. Vermilye, Richard Patrick, Henry A. Smythe, Henry E. Davies, Alexander H. Rice and George S. Coe.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Eliza Stunett, a widow lady, accidentally fell down an open cellarway in St. Louis on Sunday night, and was instantly killed.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Presbytery has contributed $150,000 toward the memorial fund of the Presbyterian Church.

In Perry county, Mo., on Wednesday last, during a quarrel concerning a fence, between Richard Menifer and three brothers named Underwood, one of the Underwoods was mortally wounded and Menifer killed, having been shot fourteen times.

A tenement house on Marshall avenue, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $75,000.

Frederick M. Wilson, of St. Louis, committed suicide yesterday at Memphis, Tenn., by taking morphine.

C. E. Charars, of La Grange, Tenn., killed himself yesterday by cutting his throat with a penknife.

The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois, already commenced, is the finest produced in that section for several years.

The barley harvest was commenced in the Miami Valley, Ohio, yesterday.

During the heavy thunder storm of Sunday afternoon the lightning struck the City Hall, in Fall River, Mass., and set it on fire. The flames were soon extinguished by the Fire Department, with but little damage. About the same time the lightning struck a large ash tree on the farm of Charles O. Harnby, three miles from Fall River, splitting it from top to bottom and killing Mr. Harnby, who had just gone under it.

Sergeant Rose of West Point who has been connected with the United States Army for over thirty years, was buried from the military chapel at that place yesterday with military honors.

William A. Van Wagner, police justice of Fishkill landing, N. Y., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

Tad Lincoln has been very ill in Chicago for the past three or four days with water on the lungs. He was slightly better yesterday.

A new road between Baltimore and Chicago is to be constructed. It will be an air line to Pittsburg, where it will connect with the Connellsville road, and will strike the Baltimore and Ohio main road at Cumberland, Md.

The barns of the Cromwell Quarry Company in Cromwell, Conn., with thirty head of cattle and fourteen horses, were burned on Sunday afternoon. Loss about $30,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

Their Creed and Practice—Work Among the Indians and the Freedmen—A "New Departure" for Quakerism.

The Orthodox Friends' Yearly Meeting continued their sessions yesterday morning and afternoon. Mr. Robert Lindley Murray acted as president and William H. Ladd secretary. The morning session was devoted mainly to reading and discussion of the report of the Committee on Freedmen's Schools, in which Elizabeth Comstock, Mary Thomas, Samuel Jones, Superintendent, and others participated. From the report and discussions it appeared that the society sustained thirteen schools among the freedmen of the South, and that in the city of Richmond alone there are 9,000 colored children of school age. The local authorities in many parts of the South are heartily co-operating with Friends and with other Northern people who are down there teaching. But it was regretted by the speakers, many of whom had labored among the freedmen and some had come as delegates to this yearly meeting from Southern States, that a better class of Northern people have not gone down among the people of the South.

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF TEACHING THE FREEDMEN

were pointed, but they manifest great anxiety to learn, and the classes show great progress. The elements of every class of society are among them and only need education to develop them. This Friends' Freedmen's Committee have spent among the colored people of the South during the last ten years over $143,000. Subscriptions having been asked for at the close of the session to continue this work among the freedmen $3,000 were promptly raised.

The afternoon session was devoted to an interesting discussion of Indian affairs, growing out of the report of the committee on this subject; and also upon a proposition of the Farmington (Ill.) Quarterly Meeting, asking that a committee be appointed to arrange for and conduct a series of mass meetings throughout the bounds of the Yearly Meeting, where the doctrines of the Society of Friends might be promulgated more widely than they now are.

THE FIRST REPORT ON THE INDIANS

showed that the society have employed the services of Dr. Nicholson, of Georgia, as their representative among the Indians, to reside at Lawrence, Kansas; that they have two schools in operation among the Paw Paws and two more among the Shawnees; that they have also an Indian orphanage under their care, and that the Indians have donated farm lands to it, upon which the children are to be taught agricultural pursuits. There are at least forty Friends in direct contact with the Indians in the Central Reservation and many of the latter have been converted to Christ. The United States government was praised for its recent efforts to civilize and Christianize the red men. The treasurer's report showed that he had expended $2,672, and there remains a balance of $897 on hand. The society conducts its business by means of sub-committees of its Executive Committee on Washington Correspondence, by which it holds relations with the government; on instruction, on Indians, on industrial pursuits and the like. In addition to the regular appropriations Congress was asked for $40,000 more, and there seemed to be no doubt but it would be given. When the proposition came up lately before Congress to open up the Central Indian Reservation the prompt and earnest protest of the society to the Indian Commissioners gave it a quietus, and it has not been heard of since. The Executive Committee, therefore, asked for $5,000 from the yearly meeting, which sum was ordered to be raised by quota among the quarterly meetings, $850 falling to New York's share.

Benjamin Taylor, Dr. James C. Thomas, of Baltimore; Edward Dickenson, of Brooklyn; Philip Dowling, Elizabeth Comstock, William Wood, Carrie Talbot, Edith Griffith and others spoke on this subject and on the Farmington proposition. From the discussions on this proposition and inquiries made it appears that

ORTHODOX FRIENDS

are very nearly allied to Methodists in faith and doctrine, though they hold to some things peculiar to themselves. They had a meeting in the Central Methodist Episcopal church in Seventh avenue on Sunday. They believe, for instance, in the depravity of human nature, in regeneration, in the trinity, in the divinity of Christ and His vicarious atonement for mankind, in the witness of the Spirit, and justification by faith and in a future state of rewards and punishments. They believe, also, and most emphatically, in the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, but they neither believe in nor practice water baptism, nor is the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered publicly in their congregations. Families and individuals do, however, in their own way, "show forth the Lord's death till He come." They don't believe in nor do they employ a humanly ordained ministry, but any man or woman baptized with the Holy Ghost, who feels a call to the ministry, may be chosen to serve any congregation of Friends in that capacity by every such congregation. But where no such choice is made, the elders, male and female, have each an equal right and authority to teach and to preach in their meetings. And yesterday the most advanced ground was taken in favor of women expressing their views freely in meeting, and many of them with full hearts and tear-dimmed eyes greeted this proposition to hold public meetings and prayed that they might return to the earnestness of former days in gathering souls to Christ. Great confusion and ignorance of mind exists among outside Christians in regard to the faith and devotion of Friends, and by these meetings and by publications and tracts it is designed to uproot this ignorance and prejudice and to give the society a new departure in the good work. At the close of the discussion a committee of thirty-two was appointed to carry out the design of the meeting in this regard, and among the local members of that committee here are Henry Dickenson, Robert L. Murray, Augustus Tabor and their wives; W. B. Collins, Abel C. Collins, R. B. Howland, Wm. H. Ladd and Henry Woods and D. H. Lane, of Westchester county. This evening there will be a public meeting held in the meeting house in Twelfth street, to which all are invited.

A NEW CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Ross Street (Williamsburg) Presbyterian Church.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Ross street Presbyterian church, Williamsburg, was performed yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage. The site of the new edifice is in Ross street, between Bedford and Lee avenues, and is one of the best in that section of Brooklyn. The church will be a commodious one, perfectly ironclad, and the cost of its erection is estimated at $51,000.

Shortly after four o'clock the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, opened the order of exercises. He informed the multitude that they were not attending a circus, as the large canvas tent over them might lead them to believe. They were standing upon the foundation of God's temple.

After singing the hymn commencing,

Come, thou mighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing,
Help us to praise,

the assemblage listened reverentially to the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the Rev. S. F. Halsey, a prayer by the Rev. Theodore S. Brown, address by the Rev. Dr. Imbrie, of Jersey City; another hymn, an address by the Rev. P. Van Dyke and prayer by the Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D. The box containing the usual articles selected for such occasions was then deposited in the place assigned for it, the doxology was sung beautifully and all were dismissed with the benediction.

Among the clergymen who witnessed the ceremony were Dr. Hornblower, of Paterson, N. J.; Dr. Stead, of Astoria; the Rev. Mr. Knox, of Newtown; the Rev. Messrs. Adam McClellan, Wood and Lee, of Brooklyn; the Rev. L. W. Mudge, of Yonkers, and the Rev. Alexander Miller, of Springfield, L. I.

THE CHICAGO ECCLESIASTICAL WAR.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., in Christ Church—An Unheeded Blast from Bishop Whitehouse—Mr. Tyng's Opinion of Excommunication and Church Infallibility.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1871.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, who preached yesterday for Mr. Cheney, had previously received a note from Bishop Whitehouse notifying him of Mr. Cheney's deposition and reminding him of the canon forbidding a participation in the services with a deposed clergyman. Mr. Tyng paid no heed to the letter, but preached both sermons, Mr. Cheney reading the morning and evening services for him, and the two gentlemen uniting and administering the Eucharist. The congregation was the largest ever assembled in Christ church. In the evening even the chancel and vestry were crowded, and hundreds of people were obliged to go away, not being able to obtain even standing room.

In the morning sermon no allusions were made to the existing troubles; but in the evening the sermon bore more directly upon them, the text being:—"Jesus heard that they had cast him out; and when He had found him He said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God?" (John ix. 35). Mr. Tyng, among other things, said that—

When the Church interferes with the rights of individual conscience, illuminated by the Word of God, and the liberty of the Christian in his relations to his Lord, then the Church becomes Antichrist, for it assumes the functions of Christ and substitutes itself in Christ's stead. At such a time of apostacy from Christ and His truth it is a blessing to be excommunicated, for the cassouls of the Church are found to be followers of Christ.

This passage was received with applause, which Mr. Tyng immediately checked, reminding his auditors that they were in the Church of God and not a lecture room. Mr. Tyng concluded by exhorting his hearers to hold fast to the old catholic doctrine:—"In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Nicholas Bowen, of the Engineer Corps, is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Pacific and ordered to report for duty East.

Captain F. E. Grossman, of the Seventeenth infantry, is relieved from duty as Indian Agent in Arizona and ordered to his company.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Brilliant Contest on the Union Grounds.

Ten Thousand People Present—The White Stockings Defeated by the Mutuals—Score, Eight to Five.

The Mutuals and the Chicago White Stockings, the two strongest clubs in the country, and between whom there is, perhaps, a greater degree of rivalry existing than between any other two clubs in existence, met yesterday on the Union grounds, Williamsburg, and played the first of three regular series of games for the United States championship. The principal cause of so much feeling between the Mutuals and the White Stockings is the claim which each, at the close of last season, set up to the—at that time—bauble championship. Each club claimed that they, and they alone, had the right to it, whereupon a great deal of paper and printer's ink was wasted on the subject, the result of which was the muddling of the affair and the leaving of both themselves and the public in a state of utter mystification. When the present season opened it witnessed the formation by both clubs of the strongest nines they could possibly get together, each of which was bent on the defeat of the other. Some time before the season for play commenced here the Chicago club got all their players together and went down to Orleans for the purpose of getting themselves into proper training for not only the Mutuals, but all our Eastern clubs, by playing

THE STRONGEST TEAMS

the South could present. This no doubt had the desired effect, for immediately upon their return they attacked some of the strongest nines in the West, and at once proved themselves to be in most excellent condition to meet any club in the country. Indeed, in such fine trim were they that until yesterday they had not lost a game this season, notwithstanding they had had for their antagonists such nines as the Olympics, the Bostons, the Eckfords, the Kekiongas and the two Forest Citys. Many persons had really began to think they were invincible—that a sort of charm, similar to that which surrounded the famous old Cincinnati in 1869, had encircled them, and that it would not be despoiled by any club during this season.

Yesterday was looked forward to with almost

FEVERISH ANXIETY

by the lovers of the sport ever since it was first announced in the HERALD that the day had been set apart for the first grand match between the Green and the White Stockings. New Yorkers were a little uneasy as to what the result would be; for they knew full well the strength of the Western lads, and had seen their own club most disgracefully defeated by the "Haymakers;" but still they offered to bet freely on the "Mutes," determined that if they were defeated they would share their humiliation to the extent of the utter depletion of their pocket-books.

As early as one o'clock in the afternoon the various lines of cars in this city whose eastern termini are the Williamsburg ferries, and those of Brooklyn which pass hard by the Union grounds, were crowded with persons of every degree in the social scale, all bent on seeing the ball match. Rapidly the spacious grounds began to fill up with the impouring torrent of men, women and boys, and soon every available seat in the enclosure was occupied. Vast numbers congregated on the long porch of the club house; the beautiful sloping, grass-covered banks along the side of the grounds and on the emerald-hued plots just outside of the fielders; the beautiful pagoda, at the lower end of the grounds, from the tall, tapering flagstaff of which waved majestically

THE WHIP PENNANT

of the Mutuals, and the newly erected stand, just at the right of the main entrance, were alive with beautiful ladies and gallant men.

THE SCENE

was, indeed, beautiful and one long to be remembered. Outside, in the streets, temporary stands were erected by some enterprising individuals, who showed their appreciation of that rascally article commonly known as the "almighty dollar" by letting out standing room at fifteen cents a head, while the housetops and the windows of the neighboring habitations overlooking the grounds were literally black with the crowds of people who had not the requisite to pass themselves through the gate, or whose friends or acquaintances occupied the houses. The many flagstaffs on and about the club house were loaded with gayly colored bunting, conspicuous among which was the Mutuals' new club flag, first given to the breeze upon this occasion.

Both clubs were promptly on the grounds, and, as usual, indulged in a little preliminary "ball tossing." The selling of pools at the new stand in one corner of the grounds was progressed with at a lively rate, the odds being 100 to 80 in favor of the Mutuals. Mr. Theodore Boucisler, of the Eureka Club, of Newark, was selected to officiate as umpire, and the White Stockings having won the toss, the Mutuals went first to bat. As far as safe batting is concerned

THE GAME

did not open in a very auspicious manner for the New York boys; for Pearce, who was the first striker, could not hit Zettlein at all, although he made three desperate attempts to do so; but nevertheless he got to first base by means of Hodes letting the third ball struck at pass him. Smith went out on a fly to King at centre field, and Start fouled out to McAtee at first, Mac taking the ball, which was a very high one, with his left hand. Now the side should have been out for a "duck's egg," but instead of this, by means of some good hitting by Mills and Hatfield, aided by wild throwing of Hodes to first base, three runs were scored. The "Whites" succeeded in getting in two runs, both of which they earned by virtue of a sale hit by McAtee and a brilliant home run by King.

The next inning witnessed the scoring by the Chicagos of two more earned runs, the whitewashing of the "Mutes," and as pretty a double play by Pearce and Start as one would care to see. Pinkham was on second base and Zettlein was on first, when McAtee batted a grounder to Pearce, who picked it up in time to touch Pinkham as he was running to third, and then threw it to first too quick for McAtee's

LIVELY PEDESTRIANISM.

In the next five innings the Chicagos were, owing to the remarkably sharp fielding of the "Mutes" and the head work of Wolters, enabled to draw nothing but blanks, while the Green Stockings, in the fourth inning, scored four runs, all of which they obtained through fielding errors of their opponents, Treacy dropping a pretty fly for Smith, and Duffy and Hodes making each a very wild throw. Sharp play was now the order of the day. Every man played as though his life depended upon the issue, and as each club drew blank after blank the enthusiasm of the assembled multitude knew no bounds. In the fifth inning the Chicagos had a man on first and another on second base, when the umpire gave Woods his base on called balls. This, of course, moved each man along and filled up the bases, and it certainly looked as though the Whites would get at least one run in this time, as they had but one man out, and Simmons and Treacy—both tried men and true—to follow at the bat. As Simmons took up the bat, and faced Wolters with an evident determination of doing his best towards clearing the bases, the throng of ten thousand spectators, who were eagerly looking on, became so excited that they arose in one solid mass and awaited the result with eager eyes and abated breath. But they were not long held in suspense, for in less than a moment Simmons had sent up a regular sky-scraping foul, which Smith tenderly took in out of the weather. Treacy followed with a sharp grounder to Pearce, who fielded it to first base almost with the rapidity of lightning. The crowd now gave vent to their feelings in long and continued

BURSTS OF APPLAUSE

which well nigh shook the ground.

In the eighth inning the White Stockings succeeded in scoring one run by means of a passed ball, the only one Mills had charged to him during the entire game. This made the score eight to five in favor of the "Mutes," and it was never altered. The Western lads struggled hard in the ninth inning to change the aspect of affairs, but all to no purpose. The Mutuals were too much for them, and so they were compelled to leave the field a defeated party.

Mills is deserving of especial mention for the manner in which he played his position. Ferguson, Pearce, Smith, Patterson, and, in fact, every one of the nine did nobly, and established beyond a doubt the fact that they have no superiors, if, indeed, any equals in the profession. The following is

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	R.	I.B.	O.	A.	CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	2	1	1	7	McAtee, 1st b.	1	3	9	0
Smith, 3d b.	1	0	4	1	King, c. f.	1	1	1	0
Start, 1st b.	0	2	9	0	Hodes, c.	0	0	4	0
Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	2	0	Wood, 2d b.	0	0	2	3
Ferguson, 2d b.	2	0	4	3	Simmons, r. f.	1	1	3	0
Mills, c.	0	1	3	0	Treacy, l. f.	2	2	2	0
Eggler, c. f.	1	2	0	0	Duffy, s. s.	0	1	2	4
Wolters, p.	1	0	0	0	Pinkham, 2d b.	0	1	1	1
Patterson, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Zettlein, p.	0	2	1	0
Totals	8	6	27	11	Totals	5	11	27	8

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0—8
White Stockings	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—5

Umpire—Mr. Boucisler, of the Eureka Club, of Newark.

Time of Game—Two hours.

First base by errors—Mutual, 8 times; White Stockings, 6 times.

Runs earned—Mutual, 0; White Stockings, 4.

Match Between the Forest City Club and Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.

Two thousand persons witnessed the game between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, this afternoon. Mr. Halback was selected as umpire, and the Forest Citys were sent to the bat. The playing was excellent on both sides, but neither club scored a run on the first three innings. On the fourth inning the Forest Citys scored six, while the Athletics were again whitewashed. This created quite a sensation, the spectators fearing their favorites were to be defeated. On the fifth, sixth and seventh innings the Athletics scored four runs, while the Forest Citys added only one, making the totals seven to four in favor of the Rockfords. On the eighth inning the Athletics scored three runs and the Forest Citys drew a blank, making a tie, each being seven. On the ninth inning the Forest Citys scored four runs, and the Athletics then took the bat amid great excitement, but only succeeded in scoring three runs, losing the game by the following score:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Forest City	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	4	—11
Athletic	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	—10

MILITARY PARADE.

The "Crack" Regiments Out—Review of the Third Brigade—Scenes on the Line of March.

Tompkins square presented an unusually brilliant aspect yesterday. The spaces allotted to the public and all the avenues leading to the enclosure were densely thronged by elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen who had come to witness the review of the Third brigade of New York militia. The windows of every house in the square were filled with ladies, and even the roofs were brought into requisition, so eager was the desire to see the men at

THE WORK OF WARFARE.

The Seventh regiment was early on the ground and in full force. The Ninth soon after took up position. The Eighth came next, then the Fifty-fifth and afterwards the First regiment of Zouaves. About half-past three the exercises began, and by this time every available point of sight was occupied. Within the police lines, on the south side of the square, a large number of carriages containing ladies were drawn up. They remained during the entire review and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the movements of the men. After going through some preliminary evolutions the regiments formed into position, the bands struck up and some officers of

THE REGULAR ARMY,

who were there on purpose to inspect them, rode around the compact body of men. After the inspection the regiments marched around the ground in companies, and some excellent opportunities were afforded the various bodies of showing their proficiency in drill and discipline. The Seventh came first, headed by Colonel Emmons Clarke, and conducted itself admirably. The cool precision with which the men obeyed the different orders greatly delighted the lookers on, and round after round of applause greeted them. The first companies, undoubtedly a little nervous in passing before Brigadier General Varian and his staff, did not wheel as methodically as was expected of them, but

AS THE LINE CAME ON

a decided improvement was visible, and the last, Company E, Captain Ryder, was perfection itself. The line swung round as if on a pivot, and maintained an unbroken front during the movement. Companies G, Captain George W. Ely, and D, Captain W. H. Kipp, also worked well. Adjutant Louis Fitzgerald was pretty as a picture, and Lieutenant Colonel Hawes as philosophical-looking a soldier as one could wish to see. An hour and a half was occupied in various military operations—forming squares, firing by divisions, companies and files. The regiments were allowed a breathing time of about fifteen minutes, and then the lines were formed for the parade through the streets.

The column was then put in motion, headed by a squadron of the Washington Guards, General Varian and staff came next. Then Colonel Clarke, of the Seventh, and his officers, with Quartermaster Weed, whose spirited equine was unusually restive, owing, no doubt, to the heat of the day; Major Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Haws and Dr. Parker, surgeon. The Seventh mustered ten companies and marched with eighteen files front. As the favorite captains passed through the principal outlet the ladies stood up in their carriages and enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs.

A PERFECT STORM

greeted the jocund Ryder and the handsome Fitzgerald, but they were impervious to the effect. Being on duty a military air pervaded the officer, and he was bound to maintain it. The hundred of the Ninth passed next and were warmly received; the drum corps, the million