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MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871.

THE REBELLION IN PARIS. DESPITE the many terrible dangers and calamities which have recently threatened Paris, a considerable portion of her citizens are now engaged in invoking new horrors. Instead of welcoming peace they are generating a sanguinary civil war, and provoking the destruction of the remnants of prosperity which survive the siege. The enormities of the old revolution are repeated; brutal and unreasoning fanaticism rules the hour; generals the French army are massacred by the Parisian mobs, which defy the Government established by the national will of France. No parallel for such an extraordinary demonstration can be found in American history, but the nearest approach to it is furnished by the draft riot in New York in 1863. The vile, villainous, ignorant, desperate, prejudiced, and unprincipled elements which were embodied in that ebullition of the worst ingredients of the Democracy of New York city bear a decided resemblance to he Parisian rioters of to-day; but in justice to the latter, it should be acknowledged that they have in their ranks some better men than the miscreants of Gotham. Both demonstrations, however, display intense ignorance of the obligations of citizenship, the most selfish disregard of the general welware, and close alliance with the criminal enemies of society, who, as idle vagabonds, thieves, cutthroats, convicts, and desperadoes, cherish deadly hostility at all times to every form of social order.

One of the pretexts for the late uprising is an allegation that the present Government will strive to re-establish a monarchy; and this allegation has induced some well-disposed Parisians to look with comparative favor upon the rebellious movement, and also furnished the National Guard with an excuse for fraternizing with the mob. M. Thiers' answer to this charge, however, is that such revolts constitute the greatest possible danger to the republic, and that if they are continued they will necessarily destroy republicanism; and this seems the true common-sense view of the situation. The Red Republicanism of Paris, like the Dead Rabbit Democracy of New York, is incompatible with permanent and just popular rule; and the French Government will only discharge an imperative duty if it literally fulfils its avowed intention to enforce peace and maintain order at all hazards.

The inaugural speech of M. Thiers, which was published some days ago in THE TELE-GRAPH, is replete with wisdom. He earnestly beseeched his countrymen to address all their energies, for the present, to the paramount task of restoring order, repairing the waste of the war, reorganizing industry, building bridges, and relieving France from the presence of the enemy: and promised that when this was done, he would use his best energies to secure a fair test of public opinion in regard to the character of the future National Government. Unless there are wonderfully good grounds for suspecting the good faith of M. Thiers, the course he thus marked out should, in view of the fact that his Cabinet is composed of men representing all the prominent parties, secure the temporary confidence of all good citizens. And, under the circumstances, the opposition manifested by the Parisian outbreak forces an issue between the domination of a Parisian mob and the will of forty millions of Frenchmen, in which the latter should strive to gain not merely a transient victory, but to establish forever a system under which Paris would cease to rule France.

GENERAL CHARLES M. PREVOST. A SPECIAL despatch from Washington foreshadows the appointment of General Charles M. Prevost as Collector of the port of Philadelphia to succeed Hon. Henry D. Moore. The appointment of General Prevost will be an attempt on the part of the President to unite the contending factions of the Republican party, and it should do so. Whether the politicians are satisfied or not, however, the public at large are likely to be, as the prospective Collector has many qualifications for the position, and he will undonbtedly administer the affairs of the Custom House in a satisfactory manner. He stands very high in this community as a business man and a gentleman, and he has had several years' experience as a Deputy Collector, which has initiated him thoroughly into all the details of Custom House business. The President could scarcely make a better appointment or one that will give more general satisfaction. General Prevost, besides being an estimable private citizen and a well-trained business man, has a first-rate war record. He entered the service as colonel of the 118th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was recruited by the Corn Exchange to the full standard in one month, and was mustered into service on August 3, 1862. At the battle of Antietam he was in the reserve, but on September 20. 1862, while proceeding to Sheppardstown, West Virginia, his regiment was subjected to a galling fire, and Colonel Prevost, while carrying the colors to the front to check a momentary wavering of his men, was severely wounded and was carried from the field. In this engagement 282 men out of 800 were killed, wounded, or missing. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Prevost was breveted brigadiergeneral for his gallantry in this engagement.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Grening Telegraph THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. ing before the Legislature a variety of projects, all of which are ostensibly aimed at the plan for placing the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, but which are in reality intended to defeat the will of the people of Philadelphia as expressed at the election in October last, and to prevent the public buildings from being removed from their present location. This subject has been so thoroughly discussed in all its bearings that the citizens of Philadelphia certainly cannot be beguiled into believing that outraged virtue inspired the clamor against the so-called "intersection job," and it will be an insult to the people Philadelphia if the Legislature attempts to interfere in behalf of a ring of

property-holders on Fifth and Sixth and Chesnut and Walnut streets, after the emphatic expression of public opinion given last October. The Legislature adopted the proper method of settling the controversy with regard to the site for the new buildings, which every citizen acknowleges to be necessary, by ordering a popular vote. The vote was taken, and the Washington Square people found themselves very decidedly in the minority. Instead of submitting, as they were bound in honor to do, they immediately started a new issue, and after embarrassing the commissioners as much as possible by judicial proceedings, they have now begun a grand lobbying game at Harrisburg, and with the half-a-dozen or more bills which pliant members of the Legislature are advocating, they hope by hook or by crook to either retain the public offices in the present shanties, or to procure the erection of the new buildings upon the site which has been so emphatically rejected by the citizens of Philadelphia. It is certainly laugh-

architectural pile at the intersection of Broad and Market streets advocating the purchase of additional ground in order to allow the Penn Squares to remain vacant. This is economy with a vengeance, and the citizens of Philadelphia should resolutely protest against the purchase of any additional territory either from the Pennsylvania Railroad or from private individuals, when there is an ample sufficiency for all the purposes of the new municipal buildings already in possession of the city. The Penn Squares contain all the ground, and more, than is necessary for the accommodation of all the public buildings Philadelphia will need for half a dozen generations, and it will be time enough to buy more land when the structures which it is proposed to put up become too crowded for comfort. This is a matter which the people of the year of our Lord 2071 can attend to for themselves much better than we can attend to it for them. The people of the pre-

able to find those who roared with indigna-

tion over the prospective cost of a handsome

sent generation have declared emphatically, by their votes at a general election, after a thorough and exhaustive discussion of the subject, that the public buildings shall be placed upon the Penn Squares, and it will be a gross outrage if the Legislature attempts to interfere further in the matter otherwise than to aid in carrying out the will of the majority as expressed last October. The property-holders about Washington

and Independence Squares had a perfect right to advocate their favorite sites and to present their side of the question to the public in the most favorable manner they were able, but after the question was decided by a popular vote, it was impudent, to say the least of it, to carry on the controversy any longer. Their present performances are not only impudent but scandalous in the highest degree, and Philadelphia will be the laughing-stock of the nation if a little ring of men who are engaged in the business of letting offices are able to defeat the Penn Square project after all, and to procure the erection of the new public buildings upon the site which a majority of the voters have rejected. All the Legislature has to do now is to mind its own business and to allow the people of Philadelphia to mind theirs. If there is no interference, the probabilities are that we will have a City Hall in a few years that will be a credit to the city, whereas if the Legislature passes any of the bills now before it, confusion will only be worse confounded, and the controversy will be indefinitely prolonged without benefit to anybody. The people of Philadelphia certainly will not submit to have themselves overridden in an affair of this kind for the benefit of a small number of persons who are afraid that their property will be less valuable if the courts and municipal offices are removed from their present location; and as the Penn Square site has been chosen, so will it certainly be used, in spite of the Chinese thunder with which the anti-Penn Squareites have been attempting to terrify

## their adversaries. OBITUARY.

General Clement Thomas. General Clement Thomas, whose life was sacrificed by the red-handed insurgents in Paris on Saturday, had taken a prominent part in the tumultuous history of France. He was born at Libourne in the year 1812, and, after receiving a good education in Paris, entered the military service as a volunteer, attaining to the rank of quartermaster in the 9th Culrasslers. For taking part in the Luneville conspiracy of 1835 he was tried during the month of April of the same year, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. With M. Gainard and several others, however, he succeeded in escaping from St. Pelagie prison and taking refuge in England. Here he remained until the proclamation of the amnesty, when he returned to France and engaged in journalism, being attached to the editorial staff of the National newspaper. After the revolution of February, 1848, he obtained a Government office in the Department of Gironde, where he was elected a representative to the Constituent Assembly. Returning to Paris in the interval, he was chosen the colonel of the 2d Legion of the National Guard, and for his conduct during the affair of May 15 was promoted to the rank of general, and appointed commander-in-chief of the Guards of the capital, in place of M. de Courtais. Soon after,

however, his speech in the Assembly on the ubject of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he designated a bauble of vanity, brought him into disfavor, and he was forced to relinquish his command to General Changarnier. He remained in the Constituent Assembly, voting with the moderate democrats, until t e election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as Pasident, when he joined the opposition ranks. A candidate for re-election, he was driven into private life by defeat, but continued to oppose Napoleon actively, especially after the re-establishment of the Empire. He took no part in the struggle with Prussia until November last, when he was appointed by the Government of Defense commander-in-chief of the National Guard, a position which he held until February 15 following, when he was succeeded, on resigning, by General Vinoy. During the period of his command, however, he does not appear to have been very active. On Saturday morning he was captured by the Communist insurgents in the capital, and in the evening put to death after a short and summary trial. He has become the first important victim of the infamous conspiracy against law and order which has Paris fairly in its grip, but his innocent blood will assuredly be fully avenged.

Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, LL D. Ellis Lewis, a most able jurist of this State, and at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in West Philadelphia yesterday, in his seventyfourth year. He was born in Lewisburg, York county, Pa., May 16th, 1798. He commenced life as a printer, but afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. After attaining considerable practice and distinction, he was appointed to the position of Deputy Attorney-General in 1824, and in 1832 he was elected to the State Legislature. In January, 1833, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania; and in October, 1833, Presiding Judge of the Eighth Judicial district. In January, 1843. he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Second Judiclal district. In 1851 he was elected, under the new law making the judges elective, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In December, 1854, he became Chief Justice of that Court, and was unanimously renominated by the Democratic Convention for re-election in 1857, but declined, and retired to private life. In 1854 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of D. from the Philadelphia College Medicine, He also received the degree of LL. D. from the Transylvania University and from Jefferson College. The opinions of Judge Lewis have frequently been cited with approval by the most eminent writers upon jurisprudence. He was the author of an 'Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States," and he frequently contributed to the periodical literature of the day.

Judge Lewis lived in retirement in West Philadelphia for many years. His health had been declining for some time past, and his death was not unexpected.

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