#### SPIRIT OF THE PRIME.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PARIS UNDER THE MOB.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The National Guard which was to preserve order in Paris has turned traitor to the Government, and threaters to involve all France in civil war. Such deplorable consequences have followed more trivial riots than that of Montmartre. The painful and disappointing story of the disorders which distract Paris and the excesses which involve the republic in ruin is told at length in other columns. Briefly summed up, it reveals that a mob is practically in possession of the French capital; that the National Guard refuses to maintain the Government, and that only a weak police saves the members of its Executive from hasty flight. The Guard and mob have fraternized; the former has basely surrendered its officers to the latter, and three of them have been condemned by the court-martial and shot to death, while others have been murdered by the mob. General Palladines, its commander. is a prisoner. Although originally confined to the suburban districts of Belleville and Montmartre, the rioters, since the defection of the Guard, have advanced into the heart of the city, and have seized the headquarters of the Guard in the Place Vendome. In a word, Paris is completely at their merey; and al-ready cries out for aid from the provinces or the Prussians.

The immediate cause of the uprising was an untimely if not an unwise effort on the part of the Government to disperse the mob at Montmartre, led, as we are left to infer. by Blanqui, Flourens, and the other violent and active "Reds" lately condemned to death for contumacy. The designs, and indeed the leadership of the mob, are not very clearly revealed by the reports or by their action, but a violent opposition to the Assembly and the Government which it has created has been developed. It is this hate which evidently inspires the mob, and it rushes blindly to the destruction of all semblance of government and of order. There is no power of argument which can reach the rioters, and no military force remaining in Paris which can suppress them; and the scenes which are now enacting, and which must follow, cannot well be

other than revolting, cruel, and disgraceful.

The Paris journals call upon the provinces
or the Germans for aid. It is difficult to say which authority will be exercised or which it would be wisest to invoke. The appearance of Gardes Mobiles at the gates of Paris would incite civil dissensions, which, arraying Paris against the rest of France, would naturally lead to most deplerable consequences. The issue of such a conflict would for a time, at least, be doubtful, and Paris would suffer more from her own sons than she did from the Germans. A sufficient body of the latter would make the struggle short and decisive, and though a government which calls upon the Prussians for its maintenance must suffer in popularity by such degrading action, it seems likely that M. Thiers is left no other alternative. The Germans are interested in maintaining order, if not the government, in order to secure their indemnity, and any call upon them for aid will doubtless be promptly answered. As indicating such willingness, their retirement has already been discon-

## FESTIVE PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World. While the Mayor and clergy of Philadelphia -for to them the work seems limited-are working hard to stimulate latent charity for suffering France, her leading men seem to have given themselves up to festive revelry. The local press is redolent of the fumes of the frying-pan. The sluggish pulse is quickened by convivial stimulus; steamship schemes subside for the moment. However oblivious of devastated Champagne and blasted Burgundy Philadelphia may be, "Clicquot" and "Clos Vougeot" live in the affections of her loyal sons. Dinners are the order of the day. Two mortal columns of newspaper chronicle these events. They were a two-fold welcome, and in honor of a brace of colonels—one veteran, one youthful, but both returning to their father's house after a long or short diet among the husks of Washington and Santo Domingo. For them the larded ris de veax and the Gallic croquette are prepared. The gallant "colonels" are Forney and McMichael. The former shakes the dust of the District from his indignant feet, and comes back to the city of Berie, filled with resentment at Borie's patron. It was just such an event as a community like Philadelphia, crowded with excitement, would be apt to celebrate, and we read that an ex-mayor presided and that "the banquet, worthy of the occasion, was one of the best, in its luxuries and appointments, ever supplied by Mr. Augustin (saintly name), whose reputation as caterer and culinary artist is unsurpassed. The wines, too, were of the finest, as was to be expected from the practised taste and experience of the gentleman who selected

But this was naught to the honors paid by the Union League to the gory soldier fresh from the perils of sea sickness and Santo Domingo. It was something of which, the press mildly says, "the highest of the land might be proud." Aside from conviviality and the brimming cup, there was in it a touch of poetry and romance. When, in Mr. Addison's tragedy, Cato goes out to meet his dead son a martyr in freedom's cause, the heart is moved at the stern father's silent woe. Here we have quite as stern a Cato welcoming back a living, resuscitated, hilarious Marcus, and the "Senate" of the League -no pent-up Utica-joining in the festival. It was the feast irrational, the flow of soul substantial; and we are informed, rather superfluously, that "full justice was done to the material good things." Then the gallant colonel—"hereditary" orator, familiar with one sort of "blow"—made a speech, on which, being reported, public interest, ner-vously alive to aught from Azua or Aux Cayes, fastens. We have read every word of it; it is rather playful than philosophic. A large portion of it reads like Clarence's dream of what he thought he saw "in the slimy bottom of the deep;" or spasmodic, incoherent, rhetoric such as, after his malm sey bath, Clarence might have indulged in when he had been rubbed with salt and rolled in hot blankets and brought back from drowning. The dissatisfied codfish nib-bling at Doctor Howe's philanthropic and the totany clustering round Fred. Douglass are worthy a poetic Agassiz. From small fish to small facts the transition is natural; and the colonel, after informing the company that nobody spoke Spanish but an adventurous major of the name of "Hazard," told them that the Haytiens were no-

specimen, and—speaking no doubt experi-mentally and from memory of rapid move-ments of all sorts in Virginia—"not fit to hold a candle to Mosby." The information about Pizarro and Cortes and Ponce de Leon is interesting, if not new; and the picture of the monastery, "in whose entrails the scorpion crawled and the foul swine wallowed, strong, if not according to Doctor Blair. The crowning comparison of our "Ulysses" to Columbus is striking, and the reinterment of the ashes of the great discoverer somewhere in Santo Domingo grandly graphic. It was in fact so touching that, by "way of relief, the chairman called upon Mr. Charles Vezin, the consul at this port for the German empire, for a song, and he complied with a skill in the execution that is rare even among professionals."

After this, who need wonder that Philadelobia gives little or nothing to poor France? Mr. Lincoln called for a comic song on the field of Sharpsburg; why should not the Consul of the holy German empire sing a catch or a carol over the fresh carnage of our ancient ally, whose soldiers once fought for us when Mr. Vezin's ancestors were very differently employed? With a parting benediction from Mr. Simon Cameron the festivity

WHEN THERE WILL BE PEACE AT THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times. The policy urged with reference to the States lately in rebellion by the Democratic party is that of laissez faire. "Let them alone," say they, "and they will work out their own reformation." The line of argument pursued is that sufficient time has not elapsed since the close of the war to convince the South that it needs Northern capital, energy, and performance for the purpose of developing its resources and increasing its wealth. The South is in grest need of many things which the North alone can supply, and eventually it will not be blind to the advantages of Northern emigration, and a mingling of the people will bring a peaceful solution of the question that has so long vexed the nation.

The argument does not go far enough. Provision is made for Northern capital, energy, and perseverance, but none for Northern opinion. Capital, energy, and perseverance are wanted, but not opinions. "We will receive all that the North offers," say the South, "which will enable us to cover our position previous to the Rebellion-to increase our wealth and develop our country, and in return the Northern capitalist and emigrant must receive our political opinions, and aid us politically as well as financially.'

The political character of the South is one of intense intolerance. It was so before the war, and at the close of it the leaven of secession remained. That it now leavens the whole lump is due to the sympathy of the Democratic party. This party, which encouraged the Rebellion, now encourages the acts of violence which are of daily commission in most of the late rebellious States. The Democratic party is almost as much to blame as the perpetrators of the outrages. It is due to its sympathy that the South is not

The apologists for the Rabels of the South denounce all laws passed for the preservation of rights, property, and life as "persecution, and say that so long as this course is pursued the country will not have peace. If the laws passed by Congress for preserving the rights and lives of peaceful and law-abiding citizens. are proscriptive, what are the whippings, mutilations, shootings, drownings, and hangings of innocent persons, whose only crime is their attachment to the Union? In urging that the South be let alone, the sympathizers with lawlessness make use of the same argument advanced by the Rebels during the war. Let us alone, said they, and there will be peace. Peace then meant disruption of the Union: does it mean anything much different now? In the loyal States opinions on all questions are freely and fearlessly expressed. When the same is true of the exinsurgent States, the whole country will be at peace. All arguments based on laws of trade are fallacious, so long as the intolerance of one section renders true union impossible. The people of the States lately in rabellion are merely invited to an equal participation in the Government. That they do not enjoy this privilege is the result of their own

THE NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Herald. Although the act of Congress authorizing the refunding of the national debt was passed so long ago as last July, and an amendment to it was passed in January, the Secretary of the Treasury held back from negotiating the new loan, as it is called, until the beginning of this month. He regarded the war in Europe and the general disturbance of the finances of the world in consequence as unfavorable to refunding the debt at that time. The war being over, he now advertises for a new loan or exchange of securities in accordance with the act of Congress. The proposition is to convert the whole of the five-twenties, which bear six per cent, interest, into new bonds or consols of three classes-namely, into tenyear bonds, bearing five per cent. interest; fifteen-year bonds, bearing four and a half per cent, interest, and thirty-year bonds, bearing four per cent. interest. In the present advertised proposal the amount of the first class is five hundred millions, of the second, three hundred millions, and of the third, seven hundred millions-fifteen hundred millions in all. Preference will be given first, however, to subscriptions for two hundred millions of five per cents, and then for the four and a half and the four per cents in their order. Payments can be made either in coin or in the existing Five-twenty bonds at par. In no case is less to be taken or the aggregate of the debt to be increased. The new bonds, or consols, and the interest on them, are to be exempt from all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by any State, municipal, or local authority; and it is considered that this exemption, together with the length of time the new bonds have to run, will be equivalent to the difference of interest on and between these and the old six per cent. Five,

wenties. If this proposal can be carried out, the Government and public will gain something by the reduction of interest, though not as much as might be supposed, considering that the new bonds and the interest on them will be exempt from all taxation. Still, it would be an advantage, both in the saving of money and in having the debt consolidated and simplified. It remains to be seen how far capitalists and the public are disposed to accept the change. Up to the present time subscriptions have been sent in slowly; but this may arise in part from a want of knowledge generally as to the nature of the loan or conversion of securities. Money is worth a high rate of interest in this country, and it has yet to be seen if any large amount of the new debt will be taken at bodies, and that Cabral was a feeble guerilia the reduced interest proposed. In Europe

money brings a much lower interest, and European capitalists may be more disposed to subscribe for the loan. It is well enough to try what can be done to reduce the interest of the debt, but we cannot know for some time to come whether the experiment will be successful or not.

ANDREW JOHNSON vs. U.S. GRANT.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. When Andrew Johnson became President of the United States, he sought to fix a policy for his administration. He believed that the shortest road to peace and a restoration of the practical workings of the Union was to adopt the results of the war. He maintained that the Union had been preserved, or, what is better, that it had not been dissolved, for he reason that the Rebellion for that purpose bad been a failure. What Mr. Johnson believed was, that as the Union had not been dissolved, as a matter of course no State had been out of the Union, and this being true in theory as well as fact, he held that as soon as the Rebel armies were disbanded the people of the Southern States should be allowed to resume the exercise of their local governments. They had been interfered with in the enjoyment of this right by armed bands of insurgents, who being defeated and dispersed by the Federal authorities, the State Governments should at once resume their functions. This was the policy adopted by a man put into the Vice-Presidency by the Republican party. Did Republican Senators agree with Mr. Johnson? No. They not only differed with him, but they proscribed all who agreed with his policy, and no Senator was more eager to prove his hostility by fierce acts than Charles Sumner, ex-chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. We now only propose to set forth the Republican history of Republicanism. The Republican party in the Senate, at the time to which we now refer. would not allow the President to have a policy, and all who dared to sustain the Chief Magistrate were proscribed. Special laws were passed to enfetter the President. His appointing power was curtailed. Congress remained in perpetual power to watch the Executive, and if even one branch of the Government usurped the functions of a coordinate branch, it was done by Congress when Andrew Johnson was President. Mr. Sumner led in that proceeding, and he held the notion that it was a sacred Republican privilege for a Senator to oppose the President whenever his duty dictated such a course of action. But the Republican party is not immutable. It has its weaknosses. There is a flaw in its machinery which occasionally creaks, which has been lately beautifully demonstrated, as Mr. Sumner has discovered to his serrow. Poor man! he believed he had a right to be consistent, but, alas for him, that is not part of Republicanism. It was all right to fight with Andrew Johnson. In that case the President had no authority to have a policy, for the reason that there was no devices in that: it only meant the restoration of the Union: it did not propose to take millions of dollars out of the treasury purchase disease-infested territory, but promised to restore millions of oppressed and disfranchised men to security and their political franchises. A United States Senator could differ with a President having in view such objects, and still be a Republican. But when the President makes himself the great centre of a ring to plunder the treasury, when he seeks to force a measure on the country which the party that elected him repudiates, the Senator who dares resist such encroachments is assailed and degraded by his own partisan colleagues, a majority of whom acknowledge they are the servile slaves of a satrap in the White House. There is nothing in history to equal this exhibition of political inconsistency. One President, who dares to differ with a Republican Senate, is sought to be impeached, and the Republican Senators who differ with him advertise themselves as the purest patriots. In four years thereafter, when a Republican Senator emulates this example, finds himself compelled to differ with the Chief Magistrate, his colleagues depose him for his independence. Was ever a party in such a plight? We leave it to its worst condemnation, its own shame.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the

> JOHN ECKSTEIN. Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Water Works," is hereby published for public

information.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain. That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the

City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and pald at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable

free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of threetenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemp-tion and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two dally newspapers of this city dally for four weeks the papers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said C erk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

3 17 24t

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