THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

VOL. XV.-NO. 78.

FIRST EDITION **CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE** Details of the Revolution. Triumph of Mob Law. The Flight of Thiers. Versailles and the Rebels. Awful Scenes in Paris. Esc., Esc., Bisc. Etc.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Full Details-Drunken Men with loaded Rifles-Women Armed-Flight of Chiers Law Triumphant - Horible -Mob Scenes.

We give the following highly interesting de-tails from Paris papers and the letters of the correspondents of London journals:-

PARIS, SATURDAY, March 18-7 P. M.-Erly this morning the Government endeavored to put into execution the promise that it had mate daily for a week before to take possession of the cannon and arms held by the rioters of Belli-ville and Montmartre. The expectations of the peaceful citizens had been worked up to an ex citable pitch by several proclamations issued in the name of the Government. The first of these was the following:-

Inhabitants of Paris-We address ourselves again Inhabitants of Paris—We address ourselves again to your reason and to your patriotism, and we hope that we shall be heard. Your great city, which cat live only by order, is profoundly disturbed in some of its quarters, and the perturbation of these quar-ters, without communicating itself to the others, is nevertheless sufficient to obstruct the impulses of industry and of well-being. For some time evil-in-tentioned men, under the pretext of resisting the Prussians, who are no longer within your walls have constituted themselves masters of a par-of the town, have there thrown up intrench Prussians, who are no longer within your walls have constituted themselves masters of a par-of the town, have there thrown up intrench ments, there mounted guard, forcing you to mount guard with them by order of a secre-committee, which assumes to have the sob-command of a part of the National Guard, thus despising the authority of General d'Aurelles, so worthy of being at your head, and wishes to form a government in opposition to the legal government established by universal suffrage. Those men who have already caused you so allich mischief, whom you have dispersed yourselves on the list of Octo-ber, advance the presension of defending you against the Prussians, who have but made an ap-pearance within sur walls, and whose definite de-parture is only delayed by these disoriers; they train cannos which, if they fire, would demolish only your houses, your children, and, yourselves—in a word, compromising the republic, lingead of defend-ing if; for, if they establish in the oplian of France the bellef that disorder is the necessary con-sequence of the republic, the republic would be ruined. Believe them not, and listen to the truth, which we tell you in all sincerity. Thegovernment which we tell you in all sincerity. The overnment established by the entire nation should lave already retaien those cannon stolen from the State, and which at this moment menace only yourselve... should have stormed those ridiculous intrenchments which stop nothing but commerce; and should have put under the hand of justice the criminals who would not fear to make civil war criminals wh specceed war with the foreigner; but it has desired to give to men deceived time to separate themselves from those who deceived them. Nevertheless, the time accorded to men of good faith to separate themselves from men of bad faith is robbed from themselves from men of bad faich is robbed from your repose, from your welfate, from the welfare of all France; that time, therefore, must not be indefinitely prolonged. So long as this state of things shall endure, trade is stopped, your shops are deserted, the orders which would come from every side are suspended, your hands are idle, credit does not revive, and the capital of which the Government has need to deliver the country from the enemy's presence is slow to present itself. In your own interest, in that of the city, and in that of France, the Government is resolved to act. The guilty men who have assumed to have established a government of their own will be given up to regular government of their own will be given up to regular justice. The cannon plundered from the State shall be replaced in the arsenals, and in order to execute be replaced in the arsenals, and in order to execute that urgent act of justice and of reason the Govern-ment counts upon your corcurrence. Let the good citizens separate themselves from the bad; let them assist and not resist the public force. By so doing they will hasten the return of tranquility in the city, and will render service to the cause of the republic itself, which disorder would ruin in the opinion of Brance be replac France.

habitants, represent only Communist doctrines, and would thrust Paris under pillage, and France into the temb, if the National Guard and the army did not rise to defend with one common agreement the atherland and the republic POUVER QUERTIER, General LEFLO, Admiral POTHUAN, LAMERECHT, DE L'ARCY. A. THIERS, DUFAURE, E. PICARD, JULES FAVRE, TULES SIMON. Paris, March 18, 1871.

The proclamation has had a bad effect. The troops are going rapidly over to the side of the rioters, and handing over their ammunition. Several guns which had been taken from the insurgents at Montmartre were given back by the regular troops, and it was even reported that five new cannon had been captured by the in-surgents. Barricades are now being thrown up in all directions in the disturbed districts, of carts, and of stones torn up from the streets. All carriages passing along were immediately emptied and overthrown. The National Guards in the cause of the Government formed lines across the Rue de la Paix and in front of the Hotel de Ville, and also before the house of M. Thiers, as well as other prominent points. All passage was denied to everybody through those thoroughfares. At three this afternoon the Place de la Bastile was covered with deputations, arriving with crowns of immortelles. At four o'clock, in the Place Chateau d'Eaux there were strong bodles of National Guards marching into the barracks Prince Eugene. They were received with cheers by the troops of the line.

Shortly after this Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte were arrested and murdered, in the manner described yesterday in the letters of our correspondents. At 5 o clock barricades had been erected at the Rue Plat, near the Theatre de la Villette, Rue Vincent, Faubourg du Temple, Faubourg St. Martin, Place Blanche, Rue du Chemin Vert, and at the corner of Rue Pepincourt. Several soldiers of the line de-fended the latter barricade. At 7 o'clock a mixed crowd of National Guards, the Line, and other insurgents, marched on the Place Vendome. The officer commanding there ordered the men to load, and told the insurgents he would fire. After disputing for some time, the latter retired for reinforcements of National Guards. The troops, however, declared they would not fire on their comrades, but would go home, and their commander, finding remonstrance useless, dismissed his men.

FLIGHT OF THE THIERS GOVERNMENT.

10 P. M.-A report just published on the part of the government, that it has abandoned the city, has intensified the excitement. At this hour the insurgents, finding no opposition, have virtually seized possession of the city. The shops are shut, except the wine shops, which are filled with insurgents in various states of drunkenness. Barricades have been thrown up in all directions, men, women, and children working hard. The pavement is torn up. A terrific barricade has been erected at the top of the Fau-bourg St. Denis, opposite to the St. Lazare Women's Prison. The National Guard are forced all to work or to leave the streets. The Chateau d'Eau is crowded with Nationals under arms, vivandieres plying the soldiers with drinks. Drunken men lie about fondling loaded rifles, and others are sleeping helplessly on benches, with clasped rifles in their drunken embrace. Women are armed; mob law is triumphant.

Peaceable citizens, hurrying homeward terri-ded, are stopped at the barricades. In every quarter of the city the rappel is beating and the ougles sounding—the excitement general and immense. The report that National Guards are fighting in the Place Hotel de Ville is not true merely a rifle discharged by accident. Barri-eades are thrown up in the neighborhood. The theatres are closed, except Palais Royal. The Municipal Guards in force, with arms, baggage, nd twenty ambulance wagons, followed by two iments of the Line and a squadron of mounted for Lipal Guards, are supposed to be en route for resailles. Midnight the insurgents spent in stretchening barricades at the Place Pigalle and the acce Blanche. A body of insurgents marched the Ministry of Justice, of which they took pethe Ministry of Justice, of the guards. The flicials field at their approach. At 2 o'clock A. Metereal representatives of the Seine and some layors of Paris, who met at 11 P. M. at the faire of the Second Arrondisse-ment, separated to three or four groups, and proceeded to varius cuarters of the town, havproceeded to varius quarters of the town, hav-ing accepted different missions. There is a report that the Govenment accepts the demand report that the Govanment accepts the demand of the nomination of the Municipal Council and an election by the vational Guards of their general-in-chief. At volock the Government, which left the Ministrief Foreign Affairs at 10 o'clock, and went who General Vinoy and General d'Aurelles de Pal-dines, received overtures from the Cental Committee. La-blche, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, was sent for by General Vinoy. Full powers were given hin to offer the largest concession. Labiche went 9 the Mairie of the Second arrondissement to find the membres of Second arrondissement to fid the members of the Central Committee. Thy had, however, left for the Mairie of the Fist arrondissemen. Jules Ferry laving expressed a desire to resign the mayorally. Labiche gare class. The com-mittee demanded the nonination of Langlois as General Commander-in Chief of the National Guard, Eduond Adam as Preject of Police Dorian as Mayor of Paris, and General Billaut as Commander of the Army of Paris. PROCLAMATIONS AND COUN'ER - PROCLAMA-TIONS. Thus Saturday night wore away. On Sunday worning, March 19th, the Government issued the following proclamation:-A committee assuming the tith of Central, after having selzed a certain numbe of cannons, has covered Paris with barricades, hs taken possession during the night of the Hotel of the Ministry of during the night of the Hotel of the Ministry of Justice, has fired upon the defenders of order, has made prisoners and assassinated a cold blood Gene-rals Lecomte and Thomas. Whene the members of that committee no one knows; weir names are new to the whole world. No one can even say to what partists, or Prussians? Are they communists, Bone-partists, or Prussians? Are they agens of a triple coalition? Who are the members at Faris who will deliver France up to pillage? Who will deliver the republic to the Prussian? Who will deliver the republic to the Prussian? Who will deliver the republic to the Prussian? Who will deliver us to despotish? The abominable crimes the? ave com-mitted remove all excuse from these who follow or submit to them. Will you take upon yourstress the responsibility of their assassinations and their times? for your honsy and your most sacred interests, ally round the government of the republic and the zatiobal Assembly." Tits proclamation is signed by the Ministers an present in Paris-MM. Dufaure, Favre, Ficard, Jules

you establish a real republic. In the name of

the people we hold the Hotel de Ville." Here follow the signatures as on the previous proclamation. THE PRIESTS ASSAULTED.

The following events occurred during the day: A priest was taken prisoner by the National Guards and led to the Place Hotel de Ville. Some said he was a spy in disguise. They forced him to walk bareheaded, so as to show tonsure. Shouts are raised, "A bas les pretres!" Some call out "Shoot him!" The women call out, "No: arrest whom you like—shoot them if you will but not the prices Yas down with them" "No: arrest whom you like-shoot them if you will-but not the priests. Yes, down with them." The priest was then marched by his cap-tors through the opening of the barricade. They prepared to shoot the unfortunate man. "What for?" said a lady, standing near me. "We saw him," replied a National Guard, "standing in Rue Rivoli: he had no business there; he resisted when arrested." "What!" replied the lady, "is this liberty? Is this repub-lican? Shame! You assassinated generals; you will now murder priests. No one is safe." The National Guards, thus tackled by a woman, skulked away: the priest, however, was hurried skulked away: the priest, however, was hurried on, and was soon out of sight.

THE VERSAILLES EDICT. The Government, which had now fled to Versailles, leaving Paris in the hands of the insurgents, issued the following proclamation, which was despatched to the prefects and other func-

tionaries throughout France:--VERAILLES, March 19,-The whole of the Govern-ment is now reunited at Versailles, and the whole of the Assembly reassemble there. The army, to the number of 40,000 men, is there concentrated in good order, under the command of General Vinoy. All the authorities and all the chiefs of the army have arrived. The civil and military authorities of the departments will execute no other orders than those departments will execute no other orders than those of the legitimate Government residing at Versailles, under pain of being considered in a state of for-feiture. The members of the National Assembly are invited to accelerate their return in order to be all present at the sitting of the 20th March. The present despatch shall be at once placed within the cognizance of the public. M. THIBRS,

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION. The insurgents, thus left in undisputed posses-sion of the capital, on Monday morning began to exercise their rule. They issued two procla-mations, being the names of their leaders, declaring the deposition of the goverument of M. Thiers. France, said these proclamations, pro-claims the Gommune the veritable republic. The state of slege is raised; new elections are decreed, and Lullier, an ex-marine officer, is declared Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. In the quarter of Montrouge, where the Central Committee hold full sway, the following proclamation was issued to the National Guard of the Fourteenth arrondissement: -

Citizens :-- To affirm the Republic the union of all forces devoted to her was necessary, and you have understood it-

1. By adhering to the formation of a Central Com-mittee of the National Guard. 9. By electing in your respective companies five delegates, who constitute a committee of arron-

lissement. 3. By sending to the Central Committee with a de-inite and imperitive mandate two delegates elected in the General Assembly of the delegates of the ar-

ondissements. 4. By proceeding to elect a "Chief of Legion" to execute the orders of the Central Committee. 5, By joining to the chief of the legion a consulting commission chosen amongst your delegates also elected on General Assembly, and of which each member belongs to one of the battalions of the National Guard of the arondissement.

The Chief of Legion elected, HENRY (LUCIEN). The members of the Central Committee

18818, 116 % @116 %; 6-208 of 1862, 112% @112%; 40, 1864, 112% @112%; 40, 1865, 112% @112%; 60, July, 1865, 111% @111%; 40, July, 1867, 111% @111%; 40, July, 1868, 111% @111%; 10-408, 109@109%, Gold, 110% @110%; U.S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 68, 115% @115%. Markot steady.

-We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock. Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of March, 1871:-Gold deposits. Silver deposits and purchases..... \$325,542 61 303,234 51

SECOND

Total deposits..... \$625,777.12 COINAGE EXECUTED.

Falue. \$498,500 00 16,306 00 14,150 00 3,990 13,375 00

3,930-00 25,051-72

\$575,296 72

\$140,100.00 5,200.00 100.00 1,015.00

\$146,549.00

\$3,509.00 3,900.00

\$7,400.00

\$10,800.00 3,600.00

\$14,400.00

\$550,245.00

25,651-72 146,549-00 21,800-09

20.00

	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	AREA. AND C. A 481
	G	OLD,
	Double Eagles Eagles	1,630
	Half Eagles. Three Dol'ars. Quarter Eagles. Quarter Eagles.	1,830 5,950 3,930
۰.	Fine Bars	1.116
	Total	. 39,995
	, SIL	VER.
	Dollars. Half-dollars.	. 10,400
	Quarter Dollars Dimes	10.150
	Half Dimes. Thyee-cent Pieces	400 3,800
	Total	165,250
	Five-cent Pieces	70,000
	Total	200,000
	One-cent Pieces	1,080,000
	Total	
	Gold Coinage	89,995
	Silver Coinage Base Coinage	165,250

To: 1No. of Pieces.... 1,665,245 \$743,645.72

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, April 3 .- Bark-In the absence of further sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. The Flour market is without change of special note. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 600 barrels changed hands, immediate wants. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superflue at \$550; extras at \$5:75@625; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7@737%; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6:50@7; Ohio and Indiani do. do. at \$7:25@8. Rye Flour sells at \$5:50@5.62%. The Wheat market is somewhat firmer, but there is not much activity. Sales of Indiana red at \$1:65@ 1:68; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$1:65@1.68; and 400 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms. Rye may be quoted at \$1:05. Corn is doll and drooping. 4000 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms. Rye may be quoted at \$1:05. Corn is doll and drooping. 4000 bushels sold at 80@81c. for yellow and 75M@80c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 67@68c. In Barley and Mait no sales were reported. Whisky is quiet at 92%@93c, for Western iron-bound.

bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

immediately. MONDAY, April 3 .- The market for Beef Cattle was rather dull to-day, but prices generally were well maintained. We quote choice at 969%c., fair to good at 7%@8%c., and common at 4%@6%c. per lb. wounded. The epgagement was over at 1 o'clock. gross, Receipts, 1963 head. The following are the particulars of the sales :-Battalions of artillery are hurrying up,

Head,
85 Owen Smith, West Va., S@94.
80 R. Maynes, Laucaster county, 7@84.
75 A. Christy, Western and Lancaster co., 8@9.
36 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7%@8%.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8%.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8.
75 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 7@9. 75 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 7:49.
28 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8:38%,
56 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8:38%,
90 James McFillen, Jr., Western, 7%:38%,
90 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7%:38,
216 J. J. Martin & Co., Lancaster co., 7:36,
60 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8:36,
50 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7:36,
124 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
125 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7:36,
126 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
127 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
128 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
129 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
120 James K. Barchard, Cantaster co., 7:36,
120 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
120 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
128 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
129 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36,
120 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7:36, er county, ital

134 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7%@9.
100 D. Smyth & Bros, Lancaster co., 7%@8%.
60 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6%@8%.
64 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 8@8%.
95 H. Chain, Western 6@7%.
46 James Clemson, Lancaster county, 7%@8%.
80 Gus. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 7%@8%.
90 Hope & Levi, Lancaster co., 7%@8%.
18 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7%@8.
42 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co., 7%@8.
42 L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7%@8%.

42 L. Frank, Lancaster co., 74/@84. 30 Kimble & Alexander, Lancaster co., 74/@9. 30 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 6@9.

20 L. Horne, Lancaster co., 4@5%. 20 L. Horne, Lancaster co., 4@5%. 25 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 7@5%. 45 L. Leavenstine & Co., Montgomery co., 6@7. Cows and Calves were in steady request, and 200

head sold at \$40@65. Sheep were firm and fairly active at 6%@8c. for woolled, and 5@6%c. for sheared. Receipts, 10,000

The offerings of Hogs were more liberal, but prices were steady. Sale of 5000 head at \$9.50@10 for slop and \$11@11.50 for corn-fed.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

The Fighting of Yesterday.

Shooting of Rebel Prisoners.

Traitorous Government Troops.

The San Domingo Report.

No Action to be Taken at Present.

FROM EUROPE.

Rebel Prisoners Shot.

have shot their prisoners as rebels.

ternized with the Nationals.

body shot him dead.

LONDON, April 3 .- The Government troops

The Popular Indignation

against the Versailles Government is terrific.

Traitorous Government Troops.

of the Line came to Paris on Saturday and fra-

Victoria and Napoleon.

Fighting Between the Regulars and the Communists.

PARIS, April 2-Evening .- A serious engage-

ment occurred this morning between the Gov-

ernment troops and the Communists. About two thousand National Guards marched on

Courbevole, and were met by the gendarmes and

Gardes Forestiers. The captain of the latter

galloped up, waving his cap, intending to ad-

dress the Communists, when a Zouave with that

A General Action

followed, in which the gendarmes took five

prisoners over 76 years of age, who were shot

The Guns of Fort Valerica

swept the road, and the Communists fled.

Twenty-five insurgents were killed and many

The National Guards still hold Porte Maillot.

The Rappel is Beating,

and the ramparts are being manned. The

The Crisis at Hand.

greatest excitement prevails.

visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst to-day.

LONDON, April 3-6.30 A. M.-Queen Victoria

The despatches report that the 74th Regiment

The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles.

of any insurance company shall have diminiahed its capital 25 per cent., he shall have the right to cause the affairs of the company to be wound up unless within sixty days the stockholders shall make good the deficiency. According to the above report the capital stock of the Com-monwealth Company has been diminished nearly 75 ner cent. 75 per cent.

75 per cent. As shown by the company's sworn exhibit to the State Insurance Department, January 1. 1871, the impairment of capital was \$38,248.49, or over 15 per cent. The gross assets of the company were then put down at \$320,048.53, but reduced to a cash bas's they would not have netted over \$282,349. Included in these assets were the following items: Cash in the company's office \$12,040.17, each in bank only \$200.013. office, \$13,940.17; eash in bank only \$3501.72; onice, \$13,940'17; each in bank only \$3601'72; gross premiums in due course of collection, \$29,292'93, being over 15 per cent. of the net premiums for the whole year; judgments, \$8153'62, which has dene duty under the same head for four annual statements; office furni-ture, \$5000. Its liabilities were placed at \$25,665'95 for unpaid losses, and \$82,631'17 for reinsurance of outstanding risks in all \$100 reinsurance of outstanding risks-in all, \$108,-297.12. Taking the company's sworn exhibit, and reducing its assets to a cash basis, the im-pairment of capital was, on January 1, \$75,948.06, or over 30 per cent.

The cause of the disaster to the company is the losses which it has sustained for the past two years. In 1869 its expenditures were \$318,-323-34, and its income only #304.858 98, showing a loss of \$13,464 36. In 1870 the expenditures were \$315,654 10, and the income only \$214, 909 47-a loss of \$100,744 63. How long a company with its capital stock impaired over thirty per cent. could stand losses and expenses to the extent of 150 per cent. a year is a problem that could seen be solved. Mr. Tweed was busy on Saturday afternoon

examining the assets of the company. It is rumored that the deficit will be made good by the stockholders, and the company placed upon its legs again. Mr. George T. Haws is Presi-dent of the company, and Mr. D. M. Doughty Secretary.—N. Y. Sun to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Paxson's Charge-a Review of Criminal Matters in the City-The Crime of Drunkenness.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson.

In opening the April term of the court this morning, his Honor Judge Paxson appointed Henry A. Styles, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, and then proceeded to deliver a lengthy and instructive charge.

After referring to the administration of jus-tice in a great city like Philadelphia, and the true objects of punishment, Judge Paxson said:

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1866																																														
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1869	١.		1			1						•		ŝ	è	.,		1	1	4	i,	1		ŝ	ú	i,			ŝ	ž	÷	÷	ź	ł.		í,	į.	6	è	2	i,	1	8	31	90	,

ln 1 In 1 whi her was 20,801. Taking into view the large increase of population since 1860, this marked decrease is significant, and, it is carnestly to be hoped, is an indication of a permanent check in the progress of crime. "From the able and interesting report referred to. I extract the further facts that, out of the above stated number of commitments for the past year, 3983 were for intoxication; and that of the entire number of commitments, 12,266, or about four-fifths, number of commitments, 12,266, or about four-fifths, are traceable to intemperance. This is a startling fact, and one which should be brought to the know-ledge of every person, not only in this city, but throughout the Commonwealth. The offense of drunkenness itself, aside from the crimes of which it is the active cause, has become a very great evil in this city. It is so common that many persons have ceased to regard it as a violation of law; whereas not only public but private intoxication has been an offense for a very long period. By the third section of the act of 22d of April, 1794, it is provided that "if any person shall intexicate him or herself by the excessive drinking of spirituous, vinous, or other strong liquors, and shall be con-victed thereof, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such offense; or sum of sixty-seven cents for every such offense; or if such person shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the said forfeiture, or goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, ne or she shall be committed to the House of Correction of the proper county, not exceeding twenty-four hours.¹ the | hours hours.' "This, it will be observed, inflicts a penalty for pri-vate drunkenness. So greatly does the law abhor this vice that it punishes it even if committed in the privacy of a man's own house. "Public drunkenness is also an offense, and is more serious by reason of its evil example. The act of Assembly, 31st of March, 1856, provides that 'any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house, or public place shall be fined, person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house, or public place shall be fined, upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, not ex-ceeding five dollars, to be levied, with the proper cost, upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.' "A subsequent act has reduced the fine to two dollars, which is certainly a very moderate one for an offense so hurtful to the public morals. The pro-condings it will be seen are summary in their naceedings, it will be seen, are summary in their na-ture, and it is to be regretted, in view of the number ture, and it is to be regretted, in view of the number of drunken men, boys, and even females, to be seen upon our streets, that the law upon this subject is not more rigidly enforced. No man, however re-spectable his position in society, should be allowed to exhibit himself upon the streets of this city in a state of intoxication without being arrested and fined for such conduct. For the respectable man the excuse is less, and the effect of the evil example the greater. The law recognizes no social distinctions. It falls, as the dews of heaven, alike upon the poor and upon the rich. "There are many other interesting facts stated in "There are many other interesting facts stated in the report referred to, among others, that 11,300 per-sons were committed last year to the Connty Prison for trial. Of this number, 7099 were discharged by the committing magistrates, and 431 cases were ig-nored by the Grand Jury. Thus it will be seen that about two-thirds of the prisoners committed for trial were discharged without trial. "This is a fact suggestive of great hardship and oppression. A vast number of these cases ought never to have been commenced, and it is not too much to say that very many of them were not only of the most petty character, but would never have of the most petty character, but would never have been returned under a different syst-m of police magistracy." Judge Paxson then dwelt upon the crowded condition of the male convict department of the County Prison, and said the authorities ought not to let another season pass without correcting this evil. He urged also the enlargement of the insane department of the Almshouse, and referred in closing to the endorsement of Governor Geary's discreet (?) exercise of the pardoning power by the inspectors of the County Prison.

Parisians! we use such words towards you be cause we esteem your good sense, your predence, your patriotism. But, that warning given, you will compel us to have recourse to force; for it is necessary that at any price, and without one day's delay, order, the first condition of your welfare, should re-A. Thiers, President of the Council and Chief of the Executive Power.
 Dufaure, Minister of Justice.

Picard, Minister of Interior. Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance. Favre, Minister for Foreign Affairs. General Lefto, Minister of War. Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine. Simon, Minister of Public Instruction. De Larcy, Minister of Public Works. recht, Minister of Commerce. The following proclamation to the National

Guard had been issued on Saturday, March 18:-REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

To the National Guard of the Seine. The Government calls upon you to defend your city, your hearths, your families, and your belong-ings. Some misled men, placing themselves above the laws, and obeying only secret leaders, direct against Paris the cannon which had been removed from the neuron of the Principle. By forme the against Paris the cannon which had been removed from the power of the Prussians. By force the 'te-sist the National Guard and the army. will yeu suffer it? Will you do so under the eyes a the enemy prepared to profit by our discords? will you abandon Paris to sedition? If you do not stike it in the bud, it is all up with the republic, and per-haps with France. You have their rate in your bands. The force the state of the period. haps with France. You have their rate in your hands. The Government has chosen that your arms should be left with you. Grasp them with resolu-tion to re-establish the reign of law, p save the re-public from anarchy, which would bets ruin. Mus-ter around your chiefs; that is see only means of escaping destruction and the comination of the foreigner.

General Commanding-in-raief of the National D'AURELLES. Guards, ERNEST PICARD, the Interior. Minister of the Interior.

Paris, March 18, 1871. In conformity with the tone of these proclamations, there proceeded to the quarters in the northeast a large orce of troops, composed to a large extent of nounted gendarmes and Chasa large extent of nounceal gendarmes and Chas-seure a Cheval, seneral Vinoy himself being on the ground. A 6 o'clock immense crowds of persons assembled in the streets. All the shops were shut. As the troops approached, the people shouted! "'ive la ligne!" when the soldiers of the line vent over to the side of the rioters The gendarmes immediately fired upon the sol-diers of the line, who returned the volley, and so did the insurrectionary National Guard. A captain of the chasseurs was shot dead, and several on both sides were wounded. General Vinoy is said to have left the ground immedi-ately when he saw the threatening position of

The Government now issued the following proclamation :---

Simos, Pothnep, and General Leito. Per contra, the insurgent officers new commenced their share of the proclamation business by issuing

The Central Committee of the National Guard

Assi, Beilioray, Ferrat Cabik, Moreau, Dupont, Variin, Boursier, Mortif, Zomer, Valette, Jourde, Ronsseau, Sullier, Blanchat, Grallard, Baron Ge-resme, Malse, ard Poskeret. Hotel de Ville, March 19, 181.

Another proclamation says: -"You have en-trusted us with the defense of Paris and of our rights; we have commenced to fulfil this mission, assisted by your generous courage and admirable coolness. We have driven out the government which has betrayed us. Our com-mission has now expred, and we hasten to report to you, since w do not pretend to imi-tate those whom the popular will has over-thrown. Prepare yorselves, therefore, and hold yoar communal sections, and give to us the only recompense w have hoped for, to see

elected Billoray Avoine Fils. The Consulting Commission elected Sabourt, Herbert, Charbonneau, Roqueoffre, Ledreux, Dieu, Verret, Julien. SCENES IN THE CITY.

Barricades formed of paving stones are raised on the Avenue Victoria, Rue de Rivoli, on the Quai, the Place Lobeau, and all around the Mairie. The Ceinture Railway has been cut at Charronne by order of the Central Committee. The quarter between the Faubourg St. Martin, the Rue Lafayette, the Boulevards exterieurs. the Rue de Flandres, D'Allemagne, and Puebla is quite closed to circulation. Double barricades are raised with omnibuses, artillery carriages, and wagons filled with paving stones. The approach to the Buttes Chaumont is im-possible; the National Guard retain the park of artillery they had established there. The regiments of the line, amongst others the 36th which since Saturday morning occupied the outer boulevards of that part of Paris, have been surrounded, and are prisoners between the barricades. A picquet of the Mounted Guards de Paris were disarmed in the Rue de Puebla, and conducted to the Mairie of the Nineteenth arron-dissement. Several attempts have been made to raise barricades near the Place des Gobelins, and in a small street, Rue Godefroy, between the Boulevard de l'Hopital, and the Boulevard de la Gare, boys between the ages of twelve and twnety have erected a solid barricade.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, April 3, 1871. The week opens on a rather quiet market, the condition of trade being very sluggish for this usually active period of the year. Currency is flowing quite freely, however, and the tendency of the rates is decidedly downward, though it is Lot likely that any material change in this rewe goote call loans at 5% @6 per cent., according to collaterals, and prime paper is steady and rather quiet at 7@S per cent., without much reference to the dates of maturity.

The gold market is quiet but steady, with a slight upward turn in the premium. The range up to noon has been 110%@110%, closing at the

There is a steady demand for Government bonds, and the entire list has advanced from 1/4

@16 per cent. as compared with Saturday. At the Stock Board everything and everybody

for Philadelphia and Eric and 44% to. Little Schuy)kill.

The balance of the list was steady but strong. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 2914 and Cen-The following banks have subscribed through

Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds: --

Easton National, Easton, Pa. \$100,000 Centrevile National, Warwick, R. 1.... 44,500 Total.

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

\$4400 City 68, Old 10136	500 sh Read R b60. 5236
\$4000 City 68, New 10114	400 do
\$1000 W Jersey R 1s, 100	800 do 860. 525
\$8000 Leh 6s gold 88%	100 do pf. 5234
274 st Penna R \$256	400 do 2d,52 44
600 at Leh Nav St., 3th	200 do 52%
100 do b60, 85%	700 do b60, 51
100 dob36. 35%	100 do
400 do	1200 do
50 sh OC & A R., 48	1500 do 59-54
43 sh Manuf Bk 29 %	80a do. 830 52-54
118 sh Cum & Am., 118	130 sh Leb Val chp 60
100 sh Reading R 53%	the second second second as
NABE & LADNER, Brok	ers, report this morning
gold quotations as follows	the second s
	144 00 A Br

10 00 A. M		11.92 A.	N	
10.10 "		11:48 **	·	
10.11 "				
10.40 44		11 45 "		1103
10.50 "		11.20 "		1105
10.28 "		12.00 M	increased	1103
11.00 **		19.05P. J	Line and	
11-20 "	····· 110%			10000
Musses	WILLIAM PAINT	wa h Co	No. 88	S. Wales

The crisis is LES, April 2--Evening at hand. Two batteries are in motion on the Paris road, and the ambulances are all ready. Abdication of Prince Charles of Roumania. LONDON, April 3.- A despatch from Bucharest says Prince Charles has postponed the abdication of the throne of Roumanie until the result of the elections for the Chambers is known.

The Italian Chambers. FLORENCE, April 3 .- The Italian Chambers adjourned until the 12th inst. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 3-11:80 A. M.-Consols 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 92%; of 1867, 91%; ten-forties, 89%. Eric Railroad, 19%; filinois Central, 110%; Great Western, 43. FRANKFORT, April 1.-U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at one const.

96%@96%. Liverpool, April 3-11'20 A. M. - Cotton quiet; uplands, 7%@7%d.; Orleans, 7%@7%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 3-1'30 P. M.-American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 92%. Stocks dull. Eric Railway shares, 19%; Atlantic and Great Western, 4136.

FROM WASHINGTON The San Domingo Report.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The report of the San Domingo Commissioners is not yet ready to be sent to Congress. So far from the President pressing the question of annexation, as still asserted by some newspapers, he will in his brief message transmitting the report to Congress recommend that no action be taken during the present session.

Government Weather Report. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1871-10 30 A. M.-Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours .- The pressure, which was high on Sunday morning on the gulf, has varied somewhat, with clear weather. The low pressure of Sunday morning in the extreme northwest has moved to the southeast, developing into a storm, which is now central between Lakes Huron and Ontario. Brisk and high winds have been expe-rienced in and north of the Ohio Valley. Cloudy and threatening weather now succeeds on the middle Atlantic coast, the pleasant weather of Sunday. The barometer continues falling, with inbreased cloudiness on the Pacific coast and rising in the extreme northwest.

Probabilities-It is probable that clear and clearing-up weather will be experienced on the upper lakes; falling weather on the lower lakes threatening and falling weather on the lower lakes; Atlantic, and partially cloudy weather on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST.

The Collapse of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company-How to Run an Institution into the Ground-\$100,000 Lost.

On Saturday afternoon Judge Cardozo, or petition of Attorney-General Champlain, granted an order appointing William M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of this city, on giving a bond with two sureties in \$5000. The bond was executed by J. P. Cummings and William Edleston, and Mr. Tweed took possession of the by J. P. Cummings and William Edleston, and Mr. Tweed took possession of the assets of the company. This action did not "ake the public altogether by surprise. The *Imagence Times* of February called the stren-tion is the public and of Superintendent Miller to the atoming condition of this company, and demanded a gearching investigation into its affairs. It is no doubt due to the exposure of the *Insurance Times* that two commissioners were appointed to investigate the sfairs of the company. The report of these combalasioners company. The report of these combat-sioners to the Attorney-General showed that the assets of the company were but \$230,058 29, while its liabilities, including capital stock (\$250,000), were \$415,478.46; or, in other words, that its capital stock had been impaired to the extent of \$165,420.11.

The general law relating to insurance provides that when it shall appear to the Attorney-Gene-ral, by report of the Comptroller (now the Insu-rance General Superintendent), that the losses

Important Patent Case_Parham vs. Ame-rican Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company.

United States Circuit Court -Jud e McKensan. Judge McKennan delivered a very elabora e opinion, deciding that the reissued and extended letters patent of Charles Parham for sewing maopinion, deciding that the reissued and extended letters patent of Charles Parham for sewing ma-chines were valid; that the reissue i letters patent were for the same invention as that mentioned in his original patent; that the invention was use u; that if was well described and claimed; that in claims were not for functions, but for devices, and were valid; that the Wickershammachine, and it e Fisher-Wickersham machine, were not perfected inventions, and were not similar to Parham's inven-tion; that Ensweiler was not shown to be prior in date to Parham's, that his invention was 0.1 the same as Parham's, and that he abandoned it. The Court further decided that the respondents clearly infringed both claims of Parham's patent, by the defendants and the damages incurred by Par-ham, and that it be referred to Thomas N. Wills m as master, to estimate them, and that a perpetual injunction issue restraining the defendants from further use of Parham's invention. Harding for plaintiff; Cuyler and Collier for defendants.

& Co. Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr James Martin, Baker, Charlestown, Sinnickson & Co. Sloop Seal, Ballenger, Bridgeton, Sloop Seal, Ballenger, Bridgeton, do. Barge Lark, Rourke, New York, do. Barge H. J. O'Kane, O'Kane, New York, do. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harmer, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Howes, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse, and passengers to W. P. Clyde

Steamer H. L. Gaw, lier, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Nevada, Grunley, from Hartford, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

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

Schr D. R. Burton, Moore, 3 days from Milton, Tel., with grain and wood to John L. Redner. Schr S. L. Simmons, Simmons, 7 days from Da-rieb, a., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Allen & Co. Schr S. Gilman, -lly, from Portland, with mdse

Schr S. Gilman, -- ily, from Portland, with mdse. to Allen & Co. Schr H. W. Godfrey, -- ars, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Watson Matrix & Sons. Schr Charm. Starr, from K.& Sons. Schr Charm. Starr, from K.& Sons. Schr Charm. Starr, from Baltimo:- with noop-poles to Harris, Heyl & Co. and and the starr, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimo- with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grao. with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Eff Brigs Goldfinder, from Matanzas; Hattie S. Bishop and E. P. Sweet from Cardenzs, arrived yesterday, are consigned to Messrs. E. C. Knight & Co., not to Knight & Sons.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, April 1. -8 barges leave in tow to-alght, for Baltimore, light. William Walker, with slab iron; Maggie, with blue stons; and City of Boston, with pipe, all for Phila-delphia.

delphia. BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 1. — The fol-lowing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward: — Russian, James Roche, C. F. Nagle, Vincent, G. B. Early, M. Elhett, H. Barclay, C. F. Livermore, and M. Glenn, all with coal for New York. G. H. Stewart, with coal, for Philadelphia. PHILADELFHIA BRANCE OFFICE, April 3. — The L. M. Norton, with coal, for New York, left on Satur-day. L. S. C.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. FORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 3 STATS OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 6 A. M. 49 | 11 A. M. 60 | 2 P. M. 6

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORE, April 8.-Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co.