Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED SPERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The World's Fair in Pacis.

Srom the Herald. The proposed universal exposition of the projucts and arts of all nations in Paris will be, undoubtedly, the most complete and grand exhibition ever witnessed. Our World's Fair and the World's Fairs of other countries will sink into insignificance in comparison. It will eclipse even the great London International Ex-

The French Government and people, realizing the vast importance of it to their commerce, are making the most astonishing efforts to surprise the world with the excellence and variety of their productions. No people, it must be con-fessed, know how to do this better than they do, if as well. They have exquisite taste, and can transform poor materials or indifferent objects into attractive ones. They are, at the same time, more ingenious, inventive, artistic, and scientific Their cosmopolitan ideas and policy, too, enable them to attract and appropriate the intellectual achievements of the rest of manking. Italian art or English and American science becomes naturalized or adapted in France, and thus becomes in a manner Frenca. The same may be said of the discoveries or superior productions of other countries. We can readily imagine, then, what extraordinary opportunities France will have at the Paris Exposition. The liberal encouragement and energy of the Government in the matter, the ambitious rivalry and commercial interests of the French people, and the location of the exposition at Paris, the centre of both French and European art, will give to

France very decided advantages.

But the other nations of Europe are alive to the importance of making the best show possible. Each one has some peculiar excellence in manufactures, aris, or natural productions which they will not fail to exhibit. We can imagine that now there are thousands of inventive heads and skilled bands hard at work in England, Italy, Germany, and other countries, as well as in France, preparing for the great occasion. will be competition on the grandest scale for the highest prize—that is, for the markets or the trade of the world. It will be a great show shop for all nations to gaze at and study. That one which produces the best silk manufactures, or ploth cotton or any other manufactures, will be apt to get the custom, prices and other things being equal. So of machinery, worst of art, or raw materials. The rivatry, consequently, will be very great. Other important advantages will be derived from this universal exposition besides those accruing to the trade of different nations. It will be a great school, a sort of polytechnic, where one may learn from the other, and all pe improved. It merits the heartiest encouragement from the people of every country. No one will begrudge the immensa profit Paris will derive from the crowds of visitors who will visit it on that occasion, and the vast amount of money that will be spent there, for the great city is worthy of it, and the whole world will be

The question, however, which more immediately concerns us is, what sort of a representation are we going to make there? How will the United States stand in comparison with other nations before the eyes of the assembled world? That is the paramount question for us to consider. It is to be hoped every American who possesses any capacity for invention or execution in art or science, or for bringing out our best natural productions, will apply it to himself individually, and work like a Hercules for his own honor and the credit of his country. We labor under many disadvantages, but the energy and talents of our people can overcome many of these. We are at a great distance from Paris; we do not feel the stimulating influence of those there and those that are much nearer; the conversations and publications about the great

event scarcely or rarely reach us, and we see and hear less of the preparations for it. Those in the immediate neighborhood have their minds more directed to it and necessarily become more stimulated. Then we are not so advanced in the art of manufacturing the thou-sand little things which till up so much and prove so attractive at these expositions. We could not compete with Europe in articles of elegant bijouterie, or vertu, or ornament, or or certain kinds of tine manufactures; and aithough we have commenced a new era in the line art and have some works of the highest order, we cannot make much show beside the nations of the old continent. In those things which give us a pre-eminence we cannot be represented a any world's fair. Our vast continent, with its and teeming resources, cannot be represented. The vigor of thirty-live millions of hardy brave, and industrious people, subdaing the wilderness and making it blossom as the rose, cannot be represented.

The spirit and ambition of the people, the unequalled military power of the nation, the character of our institutions, which elevate men so much and which diffuse prosperity throughout the community, cannot be represented. The religious sentiment, general high standard of morality and domestic virtue of the mass of our native-born and well-established community cannot be represented. Many other things in which we excel every other nation are not capable of representation at a world's fair. We may suffer depreciation, therefore, in the eyes of the mass of superficial observers, while in reality we stand first as a people in all that concerns the substantial well-being of society.

Still we ought to make the at the Paris exposition. Our interests and the honor of the country behoove us' to do so There are many things in which we can rival Europe, and some for which we can obtain the palm of excellence. In muchinery, and in all the implements and instruments which enter into the useful arts of hie, we may not be behind any nation, and probably first. These things too, are of the highest value to mankind. Let us be well represented in these things. There are many kinds of manufactures in fabrics also which excel in usefulness, if not in fineness. Let the bost productions of our gold, silver, quicksdiver, copper, and other mines be seen, as well as the choice a products of the soil in all their wonderful variety.

Let the works of our rising artists be there; and we think no nation will produce a timer ple ture of grand natural scenery than Church's "Heart of the Andes." It is impossible to enumerate the many things we can and ought to send to the Exposition, or of those in which we may expect to excel. Thousands will be thought of by a people so active and of such various tastes and pursuits. All we can say is, begin early, begin everywhere, and work in earnest for the great event; for nations will be judged a good deal by what appearance they make there, and it is not probable that such an event or opportunity and over earning for some time. tunity will occur again for some time.

The Capital of Ireland in Union Square-The Fenian Fizzle.

From the Herald. Not many months ago there was an organization of Irishmen in this country so considerable as to excite the apprehensions of a Government three thousand miles away. That organization was not merely respectable, whether viewed in regard to its elements or its objects, it was justly entitled to be called great. It is no hyperbole to say that it had the sworn fealty of a larger number of men than have been massed in any single army in modern times; and they are men whom military experts would declare the best material of which soldiers can be made.

It had the carnest wishes and the ready contribution of the whole living generation or Irish emigrants in this country, as well as of the dren born here of generations of Irish emigrants that have passed away. Never were Peter's pence paid with such fervent goodwill as Irish men and women paid their hard-earne

subscriptions to the Fenian fund. The object of the organization was to overthrow British rule in Iroland, and in their aspirations for the freedom of their country and their hatred of an arrogant and tyrannical power, these men had the sympathy of the whole American people—a sympathy that would have shown that our neu-trality laws are as easily evaded as are those of

The Fenian Brotherhood had money enough

to begin with, plenty of men, and a tair field before it. Under competent leaders it might have made itself a great name, and it would not by any means be the most wonderful thing in history if it and accomplished its object. But it had foolish leaders, and the greatest power ever organized for the benefit of Ireland was squan-dered. Spendthritt simpletons frutered it away until there is only enough left to laugh at. By such operations as the establishment of the Union square headquarters they set on movements the stamp of humbug and folly. They gave notice that their alleged object was not their real object; that they had very little thought for Ireland and a great deal of thought for themselves, and that they would be abundantly satisfied with the result of their labors if the homage and admiration of their deluded followers would sufficiently flatter their vanity and pay their bills. All the world knows very well, and has plenty of examples to show, that carnest purpose never makes parade of its power—does not hope or try to carry things by bluster, and does not strike attitudes and boast of what it will do, but goes and does it.

Cyros the younger was a practical Fenian. He organized in a foreign country, and at a distance, in fact, greater than the width of the Atlantic, an expedition against the empire of Persia. He marched his force into his enemy's country, and fought agreat battle for his purpose. The Fenian struggles will never be classed in history with the expedition of Cyrus. But the Irish capital in Union square has one historical parallel. It is exactly like that larcical capital of England that was established in France, at St. Germain, by the Chavalier St. George, otherwise known as the Pretender. It was inconvenient for this piece or royalty to have his capital at London, as his head would not have been safe there, since the country seemed agreed that George, some time of Hanover, was the real king. But there were hot heads and stout hearts that preferred that Stuart; and there is now no doubt that there was time when that Stuart, striking in the right way, night have been king, and gone into Eng-land with an army, and Marlborough at the head "The Pretender," however, did not see the time. He was too busy with his toy-his capital of England at St. Germain. There he lorded it over a court of more or less brilliancy. There he made and unmade ministers, and deposed such a secretary as Bolingbroke. There he ruled a realm just large enough for his abilities, and the Fenian leaders do the same in

The Secretary of the Treasury on our Trade with the British Provinces. From the World.

It is not surprising that under the weight of the complex, difficult, and important questions of revenue and finance which press upon the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury, inadequate examinations should have been given to subjects of comparatively minor but yet of practical moment.

Industrious and persevering efforts have been made to sustain many errors in relation to the results of the Reciprocity treaty. They were dishonable bids for popularity through deceit, and are to be classed with the ignorant legislation to keep down the price of gold and the malignity evinced towards the South, being altke impolitic in practice and wrong in intention, made at a time when moderation and good

will were at a di-count.
We have already shown how the present chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means persisted in the most flagrant misrepresentacomplaining that we were robbed of our just rights, because some \$3,502 180 of specie were sent to Canada in one year; making a state-ment, which, if true, would be of little import-ance, but suppressing the fact that it was more than counterbalanced by more than \$5.00,000,000 of spacie imported to the United States in the same year through the district of Champlain

The Solons or Isaac Newtons of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office have pur-li-ned the exports and imports of cereals, etc., to and from Canada alone, for a limited period, knoring the wider range of the subject, and erhaps really ignorant that the treaty incl our other provinces, and forgetting that the apposed qualifications by which they held office a knowledge of root-crops, grasses, fruits, grains, cattle, and farming implements—sub-icots, certainly, of no little interest and value, quite enough to exercise to the utmost aculties of the present incumbent, but yet alto-rether distinct from those of political economy financial science. The original Linac Newton, phke some of his numerous namesakes, made o pretension to universal knowledge, and conieved greatness and celebrity by speaking chiefly of those things which he undergood.

From 1856 to 1861 - we know not how to chose deliver criterion-our exports of flour and brendstude to all the Provinces Included in the trenty exceeded our imports of the same article from them by \$6,184,224; and from 1856 to 1863 we sold the propie of the Provinces more excels and their products by \$350,475 than we bought rom them. There is a remarkable coincidence in the imports and exports of this class—the ex-ports having been \$67,521,752 and the imports

"Our markets," says the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, "have been strong, extensive, and valuable; theirs have been weak, limited, and generally less profitable to our citi-It is possible that the acuteness of our traders may have been over-reached, though scarcely likely they would have made a series of bad trades for so many years in succession. The Secretary or the Treesury does not state his casons for his opinion, nor does he thiorm us, is we learn from statistics published by anthoity of the department over which he now presides, that up to a yet recent period our sales to them were \$171,028,770, or \$26,445,683 more han purchased from them; which were \$144,

He adds: 'The people of the Canadas and the Provinces have been sellers and we buyers of the same productions for which we are often forced to seek a foreign market." The remark, true in itself, by no means justifies the conclusions which are drawn from it. It implies that we exelude them from competition with us if we re-ruse them access to our own markets. Yet we hall meet them in France, England, the West Indies, and all other foreign markets. That, in-deed, is the fact on which his argument is based. It is in these neutral territories that the competition really must take place. We can no more exclude them from vying with us in the outside world than from raising their own crops, or than we can prevent the sun from shining or the ram from falling upon their foreign fields. we can only hinder or prohibit them from sale

or transit in or through our own territory. In this respect the United States are not to be considered only as producers. In their commercial relations to other countries they occupy the ent people with whom they deal. If we admit these products, our internal as well as foreign carrying trade is benefited. If we exclude them, we shut out just so much business from our railreads and canals; so much work from our miners, boat and shipbuilders, makers of machinery, and, as the foundation of all these in-dustries, one valuable source of demand and consumption for every agricultural and manufacturing product. It is essentially a home-trade, and it it asks no protection should be

placed under no disabilities.

For those articles which are sent abroad we shall be most likely to obtain good prices when our markets, by being well supplied, attract the greatest number of customers. It will be more prudent to place a moderate duty upon Canadian outs and barley, and other

articles which are consumed here, than upon when or any other article which we manufacture or send abroad. The Secretary says it is questionable whether any actual reciprocity can be maintained, "em-

bracing many articles now in the treaty." Un-doubtedly it cannot. Having a Southern coun-try, we shall sell corn to the provinces of the North, and buy oats from them to the end of time, if the laws of man do not trustrate the de-signs of Providence. We shall sell coat from Pennsylvania and Ohio to Canada We-t, and New England and New York will buy coal from Nova England and New York will buy coal from Nova We must not expect to buy and sell the same articles, or at the same place. The whole gist and essence of a wholesome trade consists In supplying the deficiencies of others out of our own natural superabundance, and receiving in exchange a corresponding advantage where we, in our turn, are comparatively deficient, whether the variations in products arise from the soil of the upper earth, the rays of the sun, or the geo logical formation beneath our feet.

Among workmen the tailor does not expect from the farmer or blacksmith bare and simple reciprocity in the product of his needle. He has no desire to all his shop with products such as ne makes, and receive nothing else in ex-change. He would re the table of the miser who perished miserably from starvation, be-cause the gods had granted his prayer, that all he touched might turn to gold. Instead of clothing, the tailor would rather have beef or flour from the farmer, and cash or iron-work from the blacksmith. His profits, as well as theirs, arise out of the complete absence of ciprocity" in special articles. There is not a four-corner storekeeper of Vermont, unless he is a member of Congress, who desires this bald "reciprocity," or insists, with his individual customers, upon that "favorable balance of trade" which Mr. Morrill and his party regard as the leading axiom or foundation and ultimate periection of all reasoning on political economy.

The embarrassments said to have arisen from the treaty to our own system of tariff and inter-nal revenue exist more in the indefatigable asseveration of the present Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means than in reality. There is scarcely an article named in the treaty which can properly be a subject of internal revenue. They are chiefly the common neces-saries of life. Wheat, flour, coal, and timber, at least, should never, directly or indirectly, be made subjects of monopoly or taxation by any State or by the nettern

State or by the nation.

The beneuts resulting from wise treaties of commerce are admitted by the concurrent testimony of the leading nations of modern times. No political movement is doing more good or making greater progress among mankind. No temporary obstacle to taxing coal or flour is to be weighed in the balance against the permanent benefits of these treaties. Nor can 'reciprocal legislation"—a remporary decree—afford the mutual benefits which will result from a more stable system and mutual agreement. An unsettled rule, depending upon the whim or caprice of both parties, can never adequately develop the trade of the countries. Indeed, it was the suggestion or decree of Mr. Morrill, only when he found how formidable and emphatically expressive were the domestic interests opposed to an exclusive system with the Provinces. The West wants Canadlan railroads, rivers, and canals; New York desires a liberal and just policy; New England wishes for trade with the country be nd her, and thence to the far West. The leading commercial journal of Boston says that "cut-ting off not only our fishing interest, but the immense overland trade with Canada West, which now finds its outlet at the port of Boston, must prove a most withering blow to our com-

ercial prosperity."
Still, the Secretary of the Treasury intimates that "inter-communication through rivers and lakes, and possibly railroads and canals, are proper subjects of negotiation, and their import ance should secure early consideration." In this we have the pleasure of concurring with him. There should be no monopoly. It is a worse and more foolish policy than that of the dog-in-the-manger, to refuse profitable freight for the sake of spiting our neighbors; and the same reasons apply to us as to them. It would be despicable in them to compel us to go round two sides of a triangle in our territory, when we can reach the desired point by going along one side only in their territory. The same rule applies to our-

But in what important respect, upon closer analysis of principles, does this carrying trade differ from agricultural produce or manufactures? If Canadian vessels are to carry grain in free competition with our own, why should ours be taxed, on their completion, on their salls, their machinery, their nulls, bolts, screws, and every part of their structure? If Canadian railroads, "outside of our boundaries," are permitted to compete with our own roads, why should the iron of ours be subjected to a heav outy, and why should their receipts be taxed? our men who make and man our ships, ral roads, and canals are to be taxed, either directly or indirectly, twenty times as much as our millionaires, whole our Canadian compatitors are comparatively untaxed, the competimanufactures of the products of the farm. Labor couployed in the internal carrying trade does not for that reason cease to be American.

Let no one think we argue against tree competition. We claim no monopoly against others tition. We claim no monopoly against others, and should be subject to none ourselves. Our routes have many and great advantages. Per-haps we can afford to permit a practical dis-crimination against us, and drop into a frame of mind as contented as that el the Colorado miner, who left satisfied if, under the operations of the tarts, he paid for a new coat for some one in New England every time he bought one for himelf. but we take the opportunity of suggesting a dimension of the taxes which press upon aborers, or upon those materials which impede either manufactures, ratironds, or shipping, and diminist our national prosperity and greatness. Unless this is done, and industry is emane pated, we carry heavy weights in all our cominercial struggles with rival nations.

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the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen
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prepared the tollowing condensed statement of the
shocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement
of the castern rout of the city and Delaware avonus.

Duited States 10-46 5 per cent Loan.

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9,400-00 of Phi adelphia 6 per cept., 34,100 co-139,300 on ity of Phi adelphia Loan, taxable..... City Gas 6 per cent. Loan... 22 hares of Stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania... 42 Shares of Proegred Stock in the Union Canal Company Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent Loan. Schnylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1879, 6 1,000 00 ber cent.
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Schuylkii Navigation Company Loan 1882, received for interest.
Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for
"I cor white Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkiii Navigation
Company 6 per cent 13,040-70 Company, 6 per cent.
One Certificate of Lonn Schuv Kill Navigation
Compan. 1882, received for interest.
Stocks and Loans comprising the Residuary 9.089-57 Fund, 1865;United States 5-20 6 per cent. Loan..........
United States 16-46 6 per cent. Loan............
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tate of Pennsylvania 5 per cent Loan.
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uardiers of the Poor Loan (now \$500-00 7.800.00 - 8,300.00 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per 828 700 00 100 Shares of Stock Philadelphia Exchange ompany o Shares of Stock Schuylki 1 Navigation Company, 162 Shares of Stock Chemapeake and Delaware Canal Company, 4000 Shares of Stock Danville and Fottsville Railroad Company, 2 Shares of Stock Germantown and Perklomen Turnnike Company, 181 are of Stock Susquinanua and Lehigh Turnnike Company. 200 00 is are of Stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company. Bond Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.... Bond tor Interest on Loan to Ridge Road 10,000-00

Turnghe Commany.

1 Bond Schuvkill Navigation Co. Loan, 1881, received for interest.

Loan and Cash comprising the Legacy (in part) received from the Estate of Lawrence Todd, decease 6, of Lilnois.

United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881, 8706, cost.

57,569-00

5 per cent...
Dividend Philadelphia
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do Insurance Co...
State of Pennsylvania...
do Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Stock...
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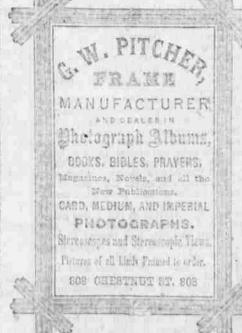
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Cash paid under appropriations by Councils :- ESTATE. Lands out of the county 12 495 70 1,999 84 2 493 13 4,099 88 Permanent Improvements .. eneral Repairs..... Paper and Hanging Ourside Painting..... Miscellaneous Expenses.

Purchase of fuel for "Poor White 4.020-48 529 75 Lighting Delaware Avenus with 1.265-60 Repairing Favement De aware 533 00 1,663 85 Cash paid noon Writs of Manda mus for dan aves in widening

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Balance in the Treasury \$30.881.95 CHARLES S. SMITH Superintendent Girard Estate.
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