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

NOVELTIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is perhaps prematurely rumored that the nuthorities of the city of New York intend sending to the London Exhibition of 1873 a series of models and diagrams illustrating the more important peculiarities of our metropolitan works, and their maintenance and management. The models will be constructed to exact scale and of very large size, and the coloring and decoration of the originals will be scrupulously preserved in the copies. In order to meet the enormous expenses of this noble undertaking, five times the estimated

amount of money will be appropriated by the city authorities. The grand central figure about which the others will be grouped, and which will princi-pally magnify the glory of democratic insti-tutions, is the Washington Market. Readers unacquainted with descriptive geometry can hardly realize the difficulty of reproducing this multangular pile, in which no two lines are parallel, no two compartments uniform, and no two slabs of similar size. To faithfully copy the coloring of the original by the

painstaking processes of art, would occupy too much time and leave too little margin on the estimates. But, as is often the case when art fails, science strides in to the rescue. It having occurred to the Commissioners that the graining of doors and the variegation of wall paper in striking likeness to wood and stone, are done a square foot at a time by the dexterous handling of many-fingered tools rather than the painful penciling of particular lines, they were seized with the happy inspiration we are about to disclose. A bucket of yellowish whitewash having been spattered over the model by means of a watering pot, a syringe full of blood will be squirted on the walls and casements, and the base of the model will then be violently soused into a pool of pigment repre-

senting as nearly as modern art will allow the unapproachable hue and texture of West street mud. From specimens of this style of decoration which we have been permitted to gaze upon, we venture the opinion that no Claude can show such brilliant blending of colors, nor no precise Pre-Raphelite painting of the period such fidelity to nature.

The exhibitions of models of public works, however, is not unprecedented. The novel feature of this spectacle will be its illustration by panorama and pantomime. A number of skilfully-manipulated marionettes will represent the adventures of a party of Englishmen on the way from the North river steamer to the Cortlandt ferry in a West street car. No expense will be spared to make the spectacle gorgeous and com-plete—the magnificent pile of Washington Market looming up six or seven feet from the sidewalk in the morning fog, the rapid car teeming with smiling peasantry (fiftyseven in number) on their way to gentle labor, hundreds of lovely butcher carts, with red wheels interlaced like a tropical thicket across the thoroughfare, the happy, classical faces of market men and women flitting among cheerful customers. Plenty, illustrated by one continuous cornucopia of melon-rinds, rotten fruit, and decaying garbage knee deep from wall to wall-all this will be vividly portrayed; nor this alone. There will be the busy hum of men, the gentle pleasantry of the car driver, the quiet humor of the butcher boy, and the patient expostulation of cornered backmen. This is an exhibition of which Americans may be proud, and, as we think we have before hinted, no

its originators. Another model illustrating the beautiful adaptation of the facilities to the wants of the Western Metropolis will be a North river wharf. This will be a composite piece, selected from the choice bits of scenery and art all along the west side. Its chief features will be a pier of semi-decayed plank and timber, supported on piles of all known dimensions, standing at every conceivable angle on two sides and crushed down under water on the third by a few thousand of brick. The warehouse or structure at the entrance of the pier will consist of a legend of the period painted in red, blue and yellow letters seven feet high. Half the adjacent street will be permanently occupied by old steam boilers and stacks of lumber, the other half by merchandise on the move. The sidewalk will be arranged as a general market, and the flanking buildings fitted with every appliance for hoisting in-rum. A drove of mad cattle will fill up the foreground, and an offal barge on its way to the Communipaw Flats will relieve the offing. This beautiful spectacle will gladden the hearts of American tourists in London, and they may be assured that its projectors were not hampered by any narrow notions of economy

expense will be spared to make it worthy of

But perhaps the bijon of these art treasures will be a New York hack, with its horses, driver, and runner in costume-fare five dollars a mile, including lesson in deportment. The New York Post Office (so soon to be but a memory of the elegant past), the Hudson River, New Haven, and Harlem Railway stations, the Fulton Ferry conveniences, the Metropolitan system of utilizing sewage, the street-cleaning operations and the tenementhouses on the east side, and the other artistic, economical, sanitary and engineering constructions and arrangements that illustrate the wisdom, enterprise, and fidelity of our city rulers, will be faithfully portrayed by models and panoramas, at a cost not only adequate to the immediate charges of the artists, but ample for contingent expenses.

The object of the exhibition is two-fold. First, it will convince the British public that the ill-natured stories told by their tourists about our markets, our city transport and other Metropolitan works are utterly unfounded. Secondly, it will reflect upon those who perpetuate these princely monuments of and science, that degree and kind of notoriety which every right-minded citizen will wish inseparably connected with their

THE ISSUES OF 1869.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The people of the Southern States, according to the best advices we receive, are very generally resolved to live in peace with each other and in loyal devotion to the Union. There is an implacable faction among them who ignore Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, Atlanta and Appomattox, and persist in midnight outrages on harmless negroes and in kindred exhibitions of Rebel malignity and senseless hate. There are a few journals which still keep the Confederate flag flying: but they have no considerable following. The Southern people, white and black, are very generally disposed to work in harmony for the reparation of the ravages of war and the restoration of prosperity and thrift. They are making cotton and sugar, corn and rice, and giving

but a subordinate heed to politics or the noisy | culty the United States should not alone be clamors of office-seeking. Two-third of them are this hour in substantial accord on the broad, generous, conciliatory platform of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. If the new Legislature of Tennessee shall refuse to ratify the fifteenth amendment, as well as to perfect the enfranchisement of the late Rebels, that refusal will be impelled by Northern sham Democracy, seeking its own aggrandizement through national discord and baleful, untimely proscription. If that amendment shall be defeated, the North and not the South will justly bear the blame.

California has just been carried by the Shams on the false assumption that the XVth Amendment will enable the Chinese to become voters. It has nothing whatever to do with the naturalization of immigrant aliens of whatever race or color. Here it is ver-

Art. XV. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation

-That is the fifteenth amendment-every word of it. It nowise affects our naturalization laws, nor the power of Congress to amend, extend, or repeal them. Citizens of the United States are not to be denied the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; but the right to become citizens, the conditions of naturalization, are nowise affected by this amendment,

Never was a constitutional provision more needed than this. Our conflicting laws which it will harmonize are at war with reason and common sense. Here is a native citizen of the United States, born in Vermont or New Hampshire, living therein to thirty years of age, and voting on precisely the same basis with any other citizen, though his skin is black. But he moves into our State; and here he cannot vote, not because he is black -that objection can be surmounted-but because he does not own \$250 worth of real estate free and clear of all debt or incumbrance. If, disliking this, he moves across into New Jersey or Pennsylvania, he cannot vote there at all, though he have the wealth of Astor and the talent of Webster-he is a 'nigger," and that excludes him and his posterity forever from any voice in making or amending the laws which they must nevertheless obey, or in directing the Government which they are taxed to support and drafted to defend.

The root of this injustice and absurdity was slavery; but the root is dead, and still the tree is assiduously watered and nourished, and made to wear the hue of life. Every one who knows anything is aware that it must ultimately wither and disappear; but the sham wire-workers say:—"Our followers don't perceive that the root is gone; 'nigger' is the best cry we have left, and we must make it do for one or two more elections." So they keep up the cry, and fools are gulled by it, or pretend to be.

It is very fortunate that in our State the question of eradicating the last stain which slavery has left on our flag comes before the people this fall in two distinct shapes—first, the validity of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by our last Legislature is disputed, and an attempt will be made to nullify or reverse it if a Democratic Legislature should this fall be chosen; secondly, our new Constitution abolishes the detestable property qualification imposed by that of 1846 on colored men only, and establishes impartial suffrage. This change the Democratic politicians propose to vote down and defeat; and thus the question of impartial suffrage is brought prominently into the canvass. We rejoice in the fact, and exhort every lover of ustice and liberty to prepare at once for the conflict.

Our Pendletons object to the fifteenth amendment that it puts a constraint on the States. That objection, so far as it has any force, applies to the Federal Constitution throughout, since it is inevitably and throughout a limitation of State power. It applies more especially to the amendment whereby slavery was abolished and prohibited; for that touched State rights in their very tenderest point. The Civil Rights bill, and everything that has been done to render our Union a land of equal rights and equal laws, is open to this same objection. "The right divine of States to govern wrong" is certainly impugned by the fifteenth amendment; and we thank God that we have lived to see it.

Friends of impartial suffrage! let us organize and prepare for a determined struggle. There should be an appeal for naked justice prepared and put into the hands of every voter forthwith. This is the year 1869; and we shall not believe that our people will vote down impartial suffrage if the question is fully brought home to their understandings and consciences. If they do, let us send a deputation to prostrate themselves in our behalf before the tomb of old George III, and ask his Majesty's pardon for our fathers' ungrateful, wicked rebellion. But no-Jefferson and Adams were right, and governments do derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Let us organize and work to make this a living truth by affirming and ratifying impartial suffrage!

THE CUBAN QUESTION-SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The press of France and England is very much occupied with the Cuban question and the conduct of the United States with regard to it. One day it admits that the only solution is in accepting the mediation and offer of the American Government for the independence of Cuba; another day it calls upon Spain to denounce the officiousness of America, and claims the right of French and British interference in any settlement that may be made of the Cuban difficulty. This hostile attitude to the action of the United States is the last phase of sentiment expressed by the European press. The question naturally arises here, what is the cause of this change of tone? Why this condemnation of America "for intermeddling" with Cuba and call upon the Spanish government to "resist the interference?" We think General Prim's presence in Paris accounts for it all. We published recently a cable telegram from Europe to the effect that the General had a conference with the Spanish ambassadors to England and France on the subject of communications from Washington, and that the disposition of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba was denounced at this conference, and the hope expressed that "Spain would reply energetically to the officious manifestations of the Ameri True, there is another telegram from Paris of the same date contradicting the statement of what took place at the conference, but this has all the marks of an afterthought and of a prudent political dodge. From the present tone of the French press it seems probable that General Prim has seen Napoeon, or, at least, that the Cuban question has been discussed, directly or indirectly, between them. It has been urged, too, that France and England are deeply interested in the destiny of Cuba, and that in any settlement which may be made of the present diffi-

consulted, and that these two powers must

have a voice in the matter. At the bottom of all this we see the old jealousy of the progress and power of the United States revived. It is the same monarchical, aristocratical, and anti-republican spirit which during our civil war led to the invasion of Mexico and the attempt to establish a monarchy on this continent; the same that has influenced England throughout the whole course of her mimical policy towards this country. Yet one would think the French might have learned the folly of hostility to American sentiment and progress in their fatal Mexican experiment, and that the English would have been taught the futility of at tempting to arrest our progress and destiny But the jealousy and hostile feelings of governments, as well as of people, make them blind. They look at everything through a false medium, and see only what they wish.

If the Emperor Napoleon desires to compli cate the question of Cuba and to create difficulties between Spain and the United States, he can do so only at the cost of Spain. It might plunge that country into further trouble and an enormous expense, but it would not change the policy of this country or the destiny of Cuba. Indeed, the opposition or hostility of France or England would have the effect of arousing the American people and Government to prompt and decisive measures for the independence of Cuba. And if England imagines that we should be deterred from recognizing the independence of Cuba or from participating in the expulsion of the Spaniards from the island for fear of damaging our case in the Alabama claims, she is greatly mistaken. Cuba is a live question-the question of the day. It is no onger so with the Alabama claims. Not that we abandon them; they are simply laid aside for the present. We can bring them up at some future time, when it suits us and when the best opportunity occurs. Mr. Sumner may want everything put aside for that question to gratify his vanity, because he made a flaming speech on the subject, and because that is his special hobby; but it is not so with the American people, Congress, or the administration. With them the independence of Cuba is the question of the day. The solution of that cannot be long deferred. The Alabama claims we can settle at our convenience. Besides, Cuba will be worth far more to the United States than the amount of these claims. Should England, France, or even the Spanish Regency, suppose it can change the policy and course of the United States with regard to Cuba, it is mistaken. Or should General Prim, who was once a liberal and the friend of Cuba, suppose he can intrigue successfully for the interposition of the European powers in the Caban difficulty, he will find that his labor will be in vain.

The American people have determined—and we have no doubt the Government has resolved-that Cuba shall be free, and all the intrigues or efforts to prevent that will prove unavailing.

STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER.

From the N. Y. World. The Tribune figh's shy of Mr. Ewing's cheme for refunding the public debt; and instead of letting its readers see how liberally that "rascally repudiator" proposes to deal with the public creditors, it throws dust in the eyes of the public by repeating, for the ninety-seventh time, its stale arguments and invective against paying the Five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. Why does the Tribune so persistently keep thrashing the old straw Why avoid the new phase into which the controversy has passed, as a thing too hot for the fingers of the editor to touch? The payability of the bonds in greenbacks is a question on which the arguments, pro and con, were long ago exhausted. Nothing new has been said on that subject for the last eighteen months; nor is there anything remaining to be said. The further prosecution of the discussion on that basis is futile and unprofitable; first, because it can add nothing the public information nor assist public judgment, and secondly, because no intelligent man believe that the Five-twenty bonds will be actually paid in greenbacks or actually paid in gold. There is no financial sciolist so green, no fool so far gone in folly, as to suppose that our colossal national debt is to be extinguished at the end of either five years or twenty. Greenback men and gold men agree in the opinion that, instead of paying the debt at or before the maturity of the present bonds, all that it is either possible or desirable to do is to change its form-to replace the present bonds by others with a longer period and lower interest. The important practical question is what kind of bonds would be an equitable substitute for the Five-twenties; and on this point there is, happily, so little difference between the gold and greenback theorists, that the country ought to be congratulated on the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of a vexed controversy.

But such an adjustment does not suit the actions, firebrand disposition of the Tribune, It would deprive that journal of opportuni-ties to ply its chosen trade of denunciation and to vilify large portions of our country-men as knaves and thieves. If the benevolent editor of the Tribune could find nobody to denounce and libel, he would be profoundly unhappy. He therefore declines to recognize the fact that the ablest champion of the greenback theory proposes to substitute for the Five-twenties precisely the same kind of bonds as he has proposed himself, and to leave the bondholders just as well off in the end as they would be if his own scheme were adopted. The Tribune proposes that the present debt shall be converted, at par, dollar for dollar, into another debt payable in gold, having thirty years to run, and bearing four per cent, interest. Mr. Ewing proposes that the present debt shall be converted, at par, dollar for dollar, into another debt, payable in gold, having forty years to run, and bearing four per cent, interest. The propositions are as alike as two peas, except that Mr. Ewing's pea is the larger. Mr. Ewing would give a quietus to the greenback controversy by substituting new bonds ex-pressly payable in gold; he would offer the public creditors more valuable bonds than the Tribune itself proposes in exchange for

the same debt. The Tribune dares not let its readers see the full liberality of this proposition because it would put its stale libels to shame. The Tribune avers that the greenback men wish to cheat the public creditors out of the principal of the debt; but Mr. Ewing would give them new bonds, perfectly guaranteed, making every dollar of the principal ex-pressly payable in gold The interest would, to be sure, be at a lower rate; but the very reason of making the bonds redeemable in five years was to reduce the rate of interest. The Tribune itself proposes to reduce the interest, and to put it at precisely the same rate as Mr. Ewing. Mr. Ewing thinks the fivetwenties are not gold bonds; but he would have the Government offer undoubted gold bonds in their place, and make an even exchange. When the holders were finally paid,

they would be paid every dollar in gold, precisely as Mr. Greeley and all the gold men propose. How can this be repudiation?

SPECIAL NOTICES. BEF REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS, THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-Troy, Bradford county..... Towanda, "Sept. 6, 1968, Honerdale, Wayne county. Sept. 7, 1869. Kittanning, Aimstrong county.... Beaver, Beaver county.... .. Sept. 7, 1889. .Sept. 7, 1869.

Bradford, Bradford county ..

ham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg. JOHN COVODE, Chairman. G.O. W. HAMERSLEY, M. O. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries.

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