

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

THE WAR ON THE PLAINS.

THE usual summer Indian warfare on the plains has again commenced. The old story is repeated, with no substantial difference except that the number of whites in danger of assault is increased. The telegraph, too, keeps the American people promptly advised of bloody massacres and sanguinary struggles which, in former times, would have scarcely ever been heard of east of the Mississippi.

Disgrace it as we may, there is an irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism, which can never be adjusted until a series of decisive fights determines this most irremediable of all disputes. That dread arbiter, the sword, is never so essential as in strife with savages. Their rude and untamed spirits cannot be bound by verbal or written treaties, until they are firmly impressed with a conviction that new outbreaks will be punished with inevitable death.

The father of Prince Leopold, Prince Charles Anthony, who was born in the year 1811, is the present head of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the youngest branch of the great House of Hohenzollern, of the eldest of which King William of Prussia is the head. Twenty years ago, the members of the younger branches of the line abdicated all their possible claims to the crown of Prussia in favor of the present reigning family, at the same time that their petty sovereignties—the principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen—were incorporated with the Prussian kingdom.

The late manifestations of hostility are so numerous that an unusually extensive Indian war is apprehended. It remains to be seen whether these fears will be realized; but the difficulty of an effective combination of the diverse tribes is almost insurmountable, and at the worst they can only be a little more unanimous and methodical in their hostile demonstrations than in previous seasons.

Some of the tribes have, by sound thrashings, been converted into fast friends of the whites, and if Sheridan is allowed and enabled to inflict severe and merited chastisement on the war parties now in the field, the bands with which they are connected may also bury the hatchet too deep to have it within easy reach next summer.

THE PEKIN MASSACRE.

THE report of the terrible massacre of Christians at Peking on the 25th of June will excite feelings of horror and indignation both in Europe and America, and if the full particulars of the occurrence confirm the first rumors in all particulars, they can scarcely fail to produce a reaction against the policy inaugurated by Mr. Burlingame that will be disastrous to China. In all probability it will be found that the Government is entirely innocent of any complicity with the outrage, and the fact that priests and Sisters of Mercy are among the principal sufferers, and that a cathedral was burned, seems to indicate an outbreak of religious fanaticism on the part of the Chinese. The missionaries in China have never been celebrated for their discretion, and we have no desire to disparage the work in which they are engaged when we say that very many of the conflicts between the natives and foreigners have been brought about by their want of

judgment, and disposition to meddle with what does not concern them. It is a notorious fact that most of the missionaries have been wholly unable to appreciate the real merits of the Chinese religious system, and they have provoked conflicts that might easily have been avoided by the exercise of a little genuine Christian charity. The probabilities are that recent events have emboldened the priests and Sisters of Mercy who were massacred to push the work of proselyting with greater energy than ever and in a manner peculiarly offensive to the Chinese. If this should prove to be the case, the massacre will not be wondered at, however much it may be regretted.

The Chinese in the United States have not been sufficiently well treated for us to retort upon them as a nation for this horrible occurrence, and while it is the duty of all the so-called civilized nations to protest against such outrages, and to adopt measures for the protection of such of their citizens as reside in China, it should be remembered that there are two sides to every question, and that the Chinese in this country have the same claim upon us for protection from outrage as our citizens have upon the Government of China.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF HOHENZOLLERN.

YESTERDAY the one grand topic of discussion throughout Europe was the scheme of General Prim to place Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain. According to the American custom of regulating such matters, if Spain desired to have Prince Leopold for her king, and the Prince was willing to undertake the task of ruling such a turbulent people, outside nations would have no cause or right to interfere. But "the balance of power," the great bugbear of modern Europe, makes the internal affairs of any one nation the concern of all the surrounding countries, and the family associations of the new candidate for the Spanish throne are such that when he draws out his handkerchief to blow his nose, all Europe must hold its breath in anticipation of the effect.

Spain, the country most nearly concerned in this grand dispute, also naturally shares in the excitement. There are rumors of dissensions in the ministry, which take the shape of a report that Admiral Topete, preferring Prince Alfonso, the son of the ex-Queen, to a Prussian for king, will cut loose from Prim, if the Hohenzollern scheme is persisted in; while it is positively asserted that the Council of Ministers will call the Cortes together on the 20th inst., presumably to dispose of Prince Leopold's candidature, if it is not disposed of by Prim, Napoleon, and Bismarck before that date. Unless the threatening position assumed by the French Government is more bluster, it is more than probable that the Cortes will never be called upon to pass judgment upon Prince Leopold. Desperate as General Prim has become in his search for a king, he will scarcely venture to press the claims of Prince Leopold or any other candidate who is extremely obnoxious to the French Emperor.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 14th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

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man power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V; and subsequently Prime Minister Olivieri, while endeavoring to palm off his Foreign Minister's declaration as a forerunner of peace, fully confirmed the position assumed by the latter, and resorted to his usual trick of challenging a vote of a want of confidence by way of assuring the world that an appeal to arms would be the last resort to save the honor and preserve the integrity of France. It is also asserted that a conference took place on the previous day between M. Olivieri, the Duke de Gramont, and the Spanish Ambassador, the result of which was the handing of an energetic protest against the Hohenzollern scheme to Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, who immediately on its receipt started for Ems, to consult the King of Prussia in person. There is also a rumor that the French Minister at the Court of Berlin was recalled yesterday afternoon, and another to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon sent for the Spanish Ambassador, with whom he had a protracted interview. On the top of all this comes a violent article in an Imperialist journal, Le Pays, lamenting the recent diplomatic defeat sustained by France, and crying lustily for war; while the other Paris journals are thrown into excitement by the movements of a German fleet in the Mediterranean.

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THE COTTON SUPPLY.

THROUGHOUT the whole of the season, says a recent number of the London Mercantile and Shipping Gazette, the standard English authority on the cotton question, we have invariably expressed the belief that the American crop of last year would be found to be equal to 5,000,000 bales, and the present statistical position of the trade fully justifies the assertion. On the other hand, the exports of East Indian cotton have been larger than anticipated, and there is reason to believe that at the close of the season they will not show any considerable decrease as compared with last year. The position of affairs, so far as the viable supply of cotton is concerned, may be reduced to figures in the following manner:

Table with columns for Stock in Liverpool and London, Stock in continental ports, and Afloat for all Europe from India. Includes sub-sections for United States (including shipments to June 18) and Afloat for all Europe from India.

This excess in the quantity of cotton available for consumption in Europe over last year will probably further increase. Already the receipts at the American outports have exceeded the modest estimates formed by the trade on this side, the total to June 18 having been 2,766,000 bales against 2,920,000 during the corresponding period last year.

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