THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

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. Disguise 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 irreconcilable of all disputes. That dread arbiter, the sword, is never so essential as in strifes 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 Indian problem, which was only solved after many wars and murders, east of the Mississippi, is more difficult and intricate on the plains than in any other portion of the continent. They furnish a theatre for nomadic life which is as congenial to the wild nature of the aborigines as it is forbidding and impenetrable to the white race. The Indians of mountainous districts must have fixed homes somewhere, against which the energies of an army can be concentrated. But the nomads of the plains are forever on the march, living perpetually in a series of temporary camps which can be changed at a few hours notice. It is only in the dead of winter, when travel of all kinds becomes well-nigh impossible, that they are forced to adopt an Indian equivalent for going into winter quarters. To secure protection during this season from the possible danger of an attack by white troops, and to gain gifts and ammunition, they are always ready to make, in the fall, the treaties they break in the spring. When the snows melt, and the grass affords pasturage to their ponies, they invariably become eager to start out on war and hunting parties, which are as ready to strike down unprotected settlers or to plunder trains as to slay the buffalo. Following this mode of life for centuries, and preying upon each other when white victims are not available, it will require the strongest of human motives to force them to adopt more civilized habits. Even the patient and hopeful Quaker agents must be impressed with the inherent savagery of their uncontrollable wards and the impossibility of dealing with them on strict moral suasion principles. When they see whole bands leaving reservations with the defiant message that they want the United States soldiers to follow up and fight them; hear of Indians killing and scalping the men employed to transport goods and presents to the agencies, and know that war parties are starting out with deadly intentions from every direction, their faith in the practical efficacy of peace doctrines must be sorely tried. General Sheridan gives even a worse picture of Indian treachery when he expresses a fear that the "young men of the Yankton Sioux are simply making their reservation a base of operations and supply, as they get their food to start on the war-path from issues, and if pursued take refuge in the reservation." If this conjecture is correct, the Government, under this system, is made to furnish supplies and protection to the most deadly enemies of its citizens. 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. A good beginning seems to have been made on the 26th ult., when a small body of cavalry attacked two hundred Indians, killing fifteen of their number and wounding others. Nothing checks the warlike zeal of the aborigines so speedily as a discovery that hard blows must be taken as well as given.

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 socalled 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 HOHEN-

ZOLLERN.

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 her breath in anticipation of the effect. Yesterday we gave a sketch of Prince Leopold, detailing his relationship to the different royal families of the Continent, which is about all that can be given concerning him, as his individual career thus far seems to have been rather a monotonous one, as the individual careers of unemployed royalty are apt to be. There are some points, however, on which we can be more explicit.

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. Since that time, the younger branches of the family have been dependants upon the favor of King William. Prince Charles Anthony has held a high position in the Prussian army, and acted as ruler of a Prussian province; his second son. Prince Charles, who was born in 1839, was in 1866 elected Hospodar of Roumania through the paramount influence of Count von Bismarck, and although he thus got himself into a trying and difficult position, he was fairly out of the way; while the two other sons, Prince Leopold and Prince Frederick, have for some years been picking up an honest livelihood as officers of the Prussian army. Yet, under all circumstances, they are both in the way, and a permanent disposition of them similar to that which was made of Prince Charles, their brother, a few years ago, would be as desirable to King William as to either of the princes. But, aside from this, the vacancy on the throne of Spain presents additional attractions. Bismarck and Napoleon are face to face, and although there is peace between them just now, "the balance of power" has been so seriously jeopardized by the consolidation of Prussia and the formation of the North German Confederation, that the Emperor can not be expected to let slip any opportunity for flanking his unserupulous opponent. It is but natural that Napoleon should desire a creature of his own on the throne of Spain, as this would give him virtual command of the whole Iberian peninsula in case of serious complications. To defeat the possibility of such a solution of the Spanish question, Bismarck has naturally forwarded the scheme of Prim to install Prince Leopold in the place vacated by Isabella. The Prince, it is true, is directly descended from an aunt of the Emperor, as well as from an adopted daughter of "his uncle." Under ordinary circumstances this near relationship would render the candidature of Prince Leopold a very proper thing in the eyes of his kinsman. But his relationship to the royal family of Prussia, and the unquestionable fact that King William and his Prime Minister, Count von Bismarck, would exercise more influence at the Spanish Court, in case Prince Leopold is placed at its head, than would be accorded to the autocrat of France, settle at once all the claims of blood, and not only render the candidature of the Hohenzollern obnoxious to

judgment, and disposition to meddle with | man power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles Y; and subsequently Prime Minister Ollivier, 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. Ollivier, 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.

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 mere 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 universal European war would be the inevitable result in case the Spanish Cortes and people came to Prim's support, and for participation in such a struggle Spain is in no degree prepared. Its most probable result would be the overthrow of the revolution of September, 1868, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne which they so long disgraced.

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 3,000,000 bales, and the present statistical position of the trade fully justifies the asser-On the other hand, the exports of East Indian tion. 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 visible supply of cotton is concerned, may be reduced to figures in the following manner :--

503,000

80,000

23,000

510,000

\$9,000 159,000

1,434,000

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THE PEKIN MASSACRE.

THI report of the terrible massacre of Christians at Pekin 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 outburst 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

be "a check and a menace." The Constitutionnel, a semi-official organ, of yesterday, is the authority for the statement that the French Gevernment so regards the pessibility of Prince Leopold's accession. But the turbulent scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday is not less significant of the determined purpose of France to oppose the candidature of Prince Leopold at all hazards, even to the risk of war. The Duke de Gramont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the report that Prim had tendered the crown to Prince Leopold, accompanying it with the statement that the French Government would under no pretext permit a Ger. pected to be present.

Stock in Liverpool and London. 655,000 Stock in continental ports..... Afloat for all Europe from United States (including ship-215,000 ments to June 18). Afloat for all Europe from India 174,000

249,000 June 18 On shipboard in Bombay June 18 147,000

Total bales.....1,665,000

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 2,020,000 during the corresponding period last year. Judging from the manner in which the receipts keep upparticularly at Memphis-it is not improbable that the largest estimates of the crop may be exceeded. It is, however, not impossible that planters have hurried forward their cotton to market in order to take advantage of present rates, because a large extra breadth of land has been placed under cotton cultivation in the States this season, and there is reason to believe that the growing crop will considerably exceed the one now being forwarded to market. The last few cotton crops have been very remunerative to planters, and every available acre has been placed under cultivation where the state of the labor market would allow it. The old cry in the Southern States, of "too much cotton and too little corn," will probably be again heard, and that, too, at no distant period. The cultivation of the former had been pursued to the dangerous exclusion of the latter. But a consideration quite as important is the fact that a greatly improved system of cultivation has come into vogue, and the crop is, therefore, less liable to failure. Fertilizers have come into very general use, and the barbarous custom of sweating the soil has at length been given up: the yield may, therefore, be anticipated to be proportionate to the expenditure in fertilizers upon the soil.

The Indian crop has proved to be more abuudant than was expected, and if the monsoon is delayed we shall probably find that the deficiency will not exceed 100,000 bales. The latest advices state that the cotton was arriving at Bombay in unexpectedly large quantities; values were accordingly somewhat depressed, and it was even believed by some speculators that the results of the season's shipments would prove equal to last year. It will be safer, however, to reckon on a deficiency of from 80,000 to 100,000 bales. Unfortunately the "mackee," or assessment in kind, prevents the ryots from disposing of their produce as early or as readily as they would otherwise do, particularly in the Dollorah district. With regard to the probable course of prices there is little reason to anticipate any important decline from the rates now current, which are below the quotations of last year, and which, when the position of the manufacturing trade is fairly considered, the present Government of France, but appear likely to be maintained. There is a large would cause his selection as ruler of Spain to amount of spinning power still unemployed in Lancashire, and advantage would be taken of any decided downward movement in values to reopen the mills or to resort to full time. If, as will probably be the case, the American crop now approaching maturity shows a further considerable increase over the crop of 1869, there can be no question as to the tendency of the quotations for cotton. India will continue to supply England with a large quan tity of cotton annually, and the South, with every advantage of climate and quality of staple, will not be able to dislodge her altegether from the very important position she has now attained in the market.

> -The State Woman's Suffrage Association have engaged Hathorn's Village Hall, at Sara-toga, for a convention on Thursday and Friday, July 28 and 29. All the leading speakers are ex-

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| BB, | COLONNADE HOTEL. |
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