FOR

THE DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH - PHILADELPHIA, WESSERAY, JULY 13, 1870.

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

THE TREATY OF PRAGUE. THE latest rumors from Europe state that Prince Leopold has telegraphed to Madrid declining to accept the throne of Spain, and that consequently there is a probability that the war cloud may blow over, provided France does not insist upon the observance of the treaty of Prague by Prussia. It was evident from the first that the nomination of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne was merely used by France as a pretext for bringing about a long-desired conflict with Prussia, Not only does the increased power and importance of the last-named power, under the aggressive policy of Bismarck, threaten the supremacy of France and render a collision with her liable to occur at any time, but the French Emperor has been steadily losing ground with his own people of late years; and he is well aware that a successful foreign war is almost the only way by which he can regain his prestige and establish the empire on a firm basis. Having every reason, therefore, to seek a quarrel with Prussia, it is of course not extremely difficult to find a bone of contention, and the treaty of Prague will answer for something to fight about quite as well as the nomination of Prince Leopold. In the controversy, thus far, Prussia has apparently acted entirely on the defensive, and has succeeded in throwing the whole onus of the quarrel on France. The probabilities are, however, that Bismarck is quite as ready to fight as Napoleon; and as the attitude and tone of the latter have been particularly dictatorial and insulting, the national pride of the whole Prussian nation will undoubtedly be aroused to such an extent that they will give a most enthusiastic support to the government in case it refuses to

The treaty of Prague, which has thus become the important feature in the controversy, was concluded on the 30th of August, 1866, between Austria and Prussia, after the signal defeat of the former at Sadowa and Koniggratz. By this treaty Austria withdrew from the German Confederation, recognized the North German Union, with Prussia at its head, and yielded up to Prussia her rights in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with the provise that if the people of the northern districts of Schleswig should by a free vote elect to unite with Denmark, they should be ceded to that power. Prussia for her part consented to recognize a union of the German States south of the River Main, under the auspices of Austria, if any such should be concluded, and various other matters of detail which have no reference to the present controversy. In the organization of the North German Confederacy, Prussia endeavored to grasp as much and to yield as little as possible. France obtained from her a promise to destroy the fortress of Luxemburg before she would consent to Prussia taking possession of Hanover, and France has also claimed that the abandonment of Mayence was agreed upon under that section of the treaty which ceded the territory south of the River Main to Austria.

accede to the demands of France.

Pressia has not only neglected thus far to carry out her agreement with regard to Schleswig-Holstein, but she has endeavored to maintain her control of the two strong strategic points named. Her garrison holds Mayence and is a standing threat both to Austria and France, and although the troops have been withdrawn from Luxemburg and the dismantlement of the fortress commenced, there has been no disposition to hurry the work, and Luxemburg remains to-day really as strong as it ever was. Frauce now demands that the Schleswig-Holstein affair shall be settled by Prussia, that the liberties of the South German States shall be guaranteed, and that the fortress of Mayence shall be evacuated. Luxemburg does not come into the controversy at present, because Prussia has, nominally at least, kept her agreement with regard to it, but in case of hostilities breaking out the instant occupation of this strong position by Prussia will demonstrate her estimation of its value and the reason for not wishing to hasten its destruction.

The real cause of this contest is the same as that which brought about the majority of the wars in which France and the Germin powers have been engaged. France has ever been eager to include in her territory the whole of the west bank of the Rhine, but has never yet been able to accomplish it. If this object of Gallie ambition could be gained the whole of Germany would be at the mercy of France, whereas, under existing circumstances, the Rhenish provinces form a sort of neutral ground which serves to maintain the balance of power. The preponderating influence of Prussia in these provinces has been a source of annoyance to France ever since the treaty of Prague, and as the Emperor has both a national and a personal reason for precipitating a conflict, the withdrawal of Prince Leopold is not likely to affect the situation materially.

JOHN BULL, by way of revenging himself for our refusal to permit Canada to impose on us a reciprocity treaty, has determined to commence a petty war on the New England fishermen. We should take good care to prevent this contemptible stroke of British statesmen from forcing us to adopt a policy injurious to American interests. We should continue to oppose free trade with Canada, even if the supplies of codfish are to be diminished. If the British American colo- tical cruise in the waters of the Pacific coast

nies absolutely need free American markets for their support, they should be compelled to seek them through annexation. We trust that our Government will not be induced to abandon this attitude by any device that Great Britain can invent.

CAMERON'S CULPABILITY. Our strictures on Senator Cameron's shameful skulking on the income tax have compelled him to exhaust his fertile ingenuity to break, if possible, the tide of reprobation that has surged against him. At first it was authoritatively announced by telegraph from Washington that Senator Cameron had paired with Senator Anthony, and yesterday a morning contemporary gave the same explanation of Cameron's failure to vote, and called upon us to retract. It happens, however, that

Senator Anthony was not paired at all, as the

record shows, and that explanation, originally

thrown out by Cameron and reiterated by his

apologists, fails because it is false. Finding that the story of pairing with Anthony would not hold water, Senator Cameron next gave out that he was paired with Senator Sprague. The explanation of pairing with Sprague has a shadow of merit, but it has not the substance of truth. It is true that Senator Cameron paired with Sprague about the 1st of July, to enable him to go home to spend the Fourth, and Mr. Sprague so stated: but Senator Cameron had returned and been in his seat some time before the test vote was had on striking the income tax out of the bill, and his pair with Sprague was ended.

On the night that the tie vote was had, when his vote would have saved the nation from the triumph of the ring on gross receipts, he was in the Senate a very short time before the vote was taken, and he must have left knowing that a vote would certainly be reached within an hour. It was his duty not to pair or to skulk from his place when an issue of such moment was to be determined. Who doubts that he would have been in his place, not only voting but lobbying from chair to chair, to save his ring of speculators, had gross receipts been in danger?-but when they were safe from taxation he retired gracefully, on the eve of the vote; and now, in his confusion, conflicting stories of pairing with two Senators are thrown out to shield Mr. Cameron from his ill-concealed perfidy. He was there a few minutes before the vote was taken-why did he not stay? If he did pair, with whom did he pair? Was it Anthony? If so, Anthony cheated him. Was it Sprague? If so, had not the pair expired when Cameron returned from Harrisburg? There is a strange discrepancy out, looking at the explanation from every stand-point, and Cameron should at once proceed to explain his confused ex-

WINDING UP THE SESSION.

planations.

THE House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, on motion of Mr. Schenck, suspended the rules which prohibit bills being sent to either house or to the President during the last three days of the session. This is according to the almost invariable custom, and in view of this custom we fail to see any good reason for keeping the suspended regulations in the manual of the House. Whole weeks of valuable time have been absolutely wasted by both houses, and now that but two full working days of the session are left, there is the same grand rush and clatter in the legislative mill that we are accustomed to witness at the close of a session. Such vital measures as the Funding bill, upon the provisions of which the future financial policy and credit of the country in great degree depend, are incomplete, because each house has its favorite theory, and if the bill is to be perfected at all, it must be done in a conference committee. The powers delegated to the two houses by the Constitution are redelegated by them to a bare half dozen Congressmen, who will, perhaps, do the best they can in the time at their command, but who are absolutely incapable of patching up the financial system of the country in a few hours. Several vital measures have already been thus summarily digested, and several of great importance are still pending because of differences between the two houses. All this s the legitimate fruit of the tardy manner in which Congressmen have faced their duties during the unusually long session just drawing to a close, and a still further result is tha abandonment of all attempts at disposing of some questions, like the case of Georgia, until next winter. But, then, the sessions of Congress usually wind up in this fashion.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

A serious riot occurred at New York yesterday between a party of Orangemen, who were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and a party of three hundred Irish laborers. Three persons were killed during the affray, and a large number were severely wounded. Each party charges its adversary with being the aggressor, the Catholics alleging that the Orangemen played party tunes, used insulting epithets, and finally threw stones at the workmen before the latter made an attack; while the Orangemen allege that the workmen were the first assailants. Whatever may be the facts, foreigners of either faction sadly abuse the freedom of this country when they seek to transfer the quarrels of the Old World to our soil, and to disturb the public peace here by their differences of opinion about a battle fought many years ago on the other side of the Atlantic. If they cannot forget their ancient animosities, they should at least refrain from irritating public demonstrations, and strive to forget Old World victories or defeats in the common glories of American citizenship. They should seek to understand and to act upon new and live issues appertaining to their present position, instead of perpetuating bootless quarrels.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONICAN recently captured a filibustering or piratical steamer, the Forward, which it is alleged was fitted out by citizens of California for a pira-

of Mexico, with the intention of capturing a Panama steamer if a favorable opportunity for such an achievement was presented. Our gentle brothers on the other side of the continent are growing strong enough to feel anxious to share the dangers, profits, and glories of filibustering with the adventurers of the Atlantic coast, and the disastreus termination of their late adventure may exert a useful influence in prompting them to exert their energies hereafter in a more legitimat e direction. Piracy, in an open or disguised form, deserves no countenance from any quarter in this age. If the facts have been truthfully reported, the Mohican has only done its share of the duty devolving upon the war vessels of all civilized countries.

"Shoo-fly" Cox took rather a lofty flight in the House yesterday. In the course of his remarks in opposition to the conference report on the Funding bill, he declared that the only panacea of the country was "a fair. gradual, and honest resumption of specie payments." All sensible men will agree with him in this, but there is likely to be some expressions of doubt as to the possibility of bringing it about through the agency of the alliance proposed by Mr. Cox. "God, the laws of trade, commerce, and Democracy," are the forces which Mr. Cox invites into the field, side by side, to fight for resumption. This quadruple alliance presents some strange features, and it is extremely doubtful if its component parts will harmonize sufficiently for an effective warfare upon the Republican party. If the alliance proposed by Mr. Cox were a tripartite one alone, with the Democratic element left out, there might be some reason for fear and trembling in the Republi-

A WASHINGTON DESPATCH says "the Globe will cost the Forty-first Congress about \$600,000," one-third of which expense arises from printing speeches which are never delivered and documents which are never read. The maxim that "talk is cheap" evidently does not apply to Congressional speeches. They are fearfully expensive, and impose a dreadful tax upon the time, the patience, and the purse of the nation. Nine-tenths of all this bulky nonsense is made up of ridiculous personal explanations and buncombe bosh. The newspapers furnish to the mass of the people, gratuitously, all the Congressional proceedings that they care to see, and it is high time that the large sum now squandered annually to enrich the printer of the Globe and to gratify the vanity of Congressional noodles should be devoted to a more useful

DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. DUBING the year ending June 30, 1869, over seven and a half millions of acres of the public lands were disposed of in the following manner:-

Cash sales, including a small amount rants..... Homestead entries under the acts of 1862, 449,780.00 under act of September 28, 1850, 451,-295 30, and selected as indemnity for lands in place, covered by adverse rights, 4,473-19; total................. Locations of Indian scrip.............

24,259.76

The total shows an increase, as compared with the fiscal year next preceding, of over one million acres. The cash receipts during the year ending June 30, 1869, for ordinary sales and pre-emptions, including a small quantity of military scrip received as money; for the \$5 and \$10 homestead payments; for the commissions on homesteads; for fees in the location of agricultural college scrip; for same in the location of military warrants; for fees in preemption cases, on donations on railroad selections, and on certified transcripts, under the acts of 1861 and 1864, make an aggregate of \$4,472,886-28, an increase over the year preceding of \$2,840,140-28. From the returns, so far as received, it is estimated that for the quarter ending 30th September, 1869, there have been taken by cash sales, bounty-land locations, homestead entries, and agricultural college scrip, about one million seven hundred thousand acres, and that the cash receipts for that quarter for sales and warrant fees compare well, and reach in the aggregate nearly a million dollars.

The locations of military bounty land warrants and of agricultural college scrip during the aforesaid tiscal year ending June 30, 1869, exhibit a decrease as compared with the year preceding, while the other items present a marked advance, especially the homestead entries and cash sales, the latter embracing more than three times the quantity sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the total quantity disposed of is greater than in any previous fiscal year since 1860.

"From the data above presented," says the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a bulky volume of over 400 pages which has inst reached us from the Government Printing Office, "it is evident that American civilization is expanding at an accelerating ratio over the continent. The very large advance in the homestead, pre-emption entries, cash sales, and military bounty-land warrant locations, indicates a gratifying increase in the number of freeholds, being mostly appropriated by actual settlers of small farms, generally not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each. The land concessions under grants for railroads, so far as it is possible to gather from public information, exhibit a tendency also to subdivision of proprietorship. The experience of the world has shown that such tendencies are in the direction of a normal civilization, by enlarging the number of persons having a landed interest in the preservation of social

TEXAS always was strong in adjectives, and it is a good sign to find that her newspapers have stopped heaping them upon the "niggers" long enough to pitch into the strong-minded women. The Byran Appeal, for example, thanks God that it has heard of no Southern woman "perambulating the country with green spectacles and hermaphrodite apparel preaching 'Women's Rights,' 'Free Love,' and Spiritualism," as it has often seen "those lanternjawed, thin-shanked and fork-tongued strongminded women do who hat from that region whereof Boston is the social centre."

-Stories about the curious antics of lightning are plentiful this season. While a man in Elko Cal., was recently at work on a telegraph wire, with the end of it in his hand, a flash struck the line some distance away, instantly split three of the man's fingers, passed up his arm, across his breast, and down his side, darting out at his knee, leaving a blackened orifice like a bullethole, and plunging into the ground. The man was knocked senseless, but soon recovered, and professed to feel all the better for the little shock. The sensation, he said, was not very painful, but seemed like the pricking of sharp

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OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets. PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a emi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 22d instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed

SAMUEL P. HUHN, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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J. PARKER NORRIS,

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY
PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No.
4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared 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 ooks will be closed until the 14th instant.
7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Phila-A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, has been de-

clared upon the Capital Stock of this company, pay-able in Cash on and after July 15th. JOHN WELCH, THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COM-PANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the

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