## Eveniuty Jollegraph

 EVENING TELEGRAPH BU

No. 108 B. THIRD BTREET,
PHILADELPHIA.


## $\frac{\text { SATLRDAY, JULY } 16,1870 .}{\text { THE LAST OF CONGRESS. }}$

 THE LAST OF CONG RESSS.HArsxa early in the day yesterday postponed
the hour of adjournment from noon to 22
o'elocke, both houses of Congroess at the last moment agreed to a further postponement of
the time of separation, and it was not nntil) 5 ,
in the afternoon that the finale was witnessed,
The canse of the delay was a message from The canse of the delay was a message from
the President, demanding for one thing some
definite legialation on the Indinn question.
Without the passage of an Indian Appropria tion bill of fome oort, the Prosident argati
that "Indian hostilities are sure to ensme, and with them suffiring, olos
penditures vast as compared it bronght both housee to terms. Thero had
been a radioial disagreement between them on the Indian question, the point in cispul
being the power of the Senate to ococlu
treaties with the aboriginal tribes which min take mon
out the
millions
obligation negotians entered into by the treaties
nent the savages by the Shermau Panoe Commission Bince its appointment in
July, 1867. The House, having at the outset
authorized the sion, had steadfastly set its face against the
power of the Sonate to control the India power of the Sonate to control the Indian
quastion through the agoncy of treatioss
while the Senate had been equally parsistent
in asserting its power. Hence the collision.
But, in answer to the demands of the Presi-



 | the price of flour, a prolonged strike in the |
| :--- |
| anthracite distriets of Pennsylvania inva- |
| riably enhances the market value of coal, and |
| cotton rapidy advanced after cotton-planting |

 WAR.
YEsTraday France formally declared war
against Prussin, and in a few days the forcees
of the rival powers will in all probability be
joined in battle. In this contest the French
Emperor has everything to tin or

 fol war would stifle in France would breal
forth in irrepressible fury.
With Prussia the case is difforent, for at the nosst she an only be thrown back, to her
old poition of a second-rate power. The
stability of her throne will not be menceed,
and a defeat may even be a beneefit to the peo-
ple by stimulating them io extend the bonde
 dent gained his point and obtained the mon
he had asked for, while the vexatious questio
as to the right of the Senate to mouopoli as to the right of the Senate to mouopoli
the Indian business under the treaty-makin
power goes over for settlement to the nee power goes All the other material measures
gession. An
pending on which there were disagreements
between the two houses were likewise disposed of satisfactorily, and when the Sena-
tors and Reppresentatives took their leave of

$\qquad$ tors and hepresentatives took their leave of
oach other yesterday afternuon thoir labors
had been torminated as fully as usual at the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lheir energies. Such temporary calamities } \\
& \text { have repeatedly huppened, and in the nature } \\
& \text { of things must frequently happen hereafter, }
\end{aligned}
$$ The Presion.t's message, however, wa

mainly taken up with another matter. I mainly taken up with another matter. I
view of the imponding conflict betwee France and Prussia, he urged such legisld
tion on the part of Congress as would enabi
the transfer of vessels of foreign build to the

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { trial disruptions similar to those which may } \\
& \text { possibly be produoed in a comparatively } \\
& \text { instances } \\
& \text { int }
\end{aligned}
$$ American flag to be made. This proposition

was in diroct opposition to the established was to be expected, encoontered violent op.
position. After considerable disoussion in
both houses the adjournment was effected without action, the opinion being prevalent
among Senators and members that thero was
no necessity for hasty and ill-considered egislation upon the subject. There can be
no doubt that, if Congress had listened to the appeal of the President, a few
days would have witnessed the m-
furling of the Stars and tripes from
the mast of every Prussian mercantile vessel afloat. This, of course, would have
been a good thing for the American commer cial marine. But, as stated by Jadege Kolley
in his speech in the Hoanse yesterday, the shipbuilders of the Clyde would probably
have ben the first to avail themesslves of the
privilege conceded, and the result would have boen an utter prostration of our ship-building
interests for years to come. Whilo a carofully prepared measuro, looking to the interests o
all concerned, might bave been passed i Congress had had enough time at its com-
mand to perfect it, the wholesale accessions to our tonnagee resulting from sunh a bill as
that prepared by senator Chaniler wonld
have been so disastrous in their effect that it is well nothing in the matter was done. I
is possible that our postal intercourse with
Europe may be somewhat incormomoded by the operations of the Vrench nary, as wo ar
a'most entirely dependent for ocean mai transportation at present upon vessels Ayin
the North German flag. But if the war be tween Napoleon and Bismarck should prov
as short, sharp, and decisive as wore th campuigas of Solferino and Sadowa, the in while, in case Russia, Austrin, Spain, Eag-
land, and all the rest of Europe beoome in
volved in the struggle, it will be volved in the struggle, it will be so protracte as to give Congress an opportunity to affor
some relief at its next session, which con
mences in a little more than four months oltramarine demooracy Jors Brown's soul may still be marching on, party, but it has one source of consola-
tion-the body of the fanatical hero of $\#$ Haper' Ferry has been disposod of in the maos
Batisfactory manner. The other day, in the Spanish Cortes, Senor Morot y Prendergas,
thel Begent's Minister of Ultramar, or ti. landsboyond thesea-which is the rather poet, colonies applied by the spaniards to thenounced that the Ameri can people not only hanged John Brown with-
out granting hima a legal trial, but suoh whas thion of alaviery that this ratd uphon the ing his pody into
tion



 othserwise thar favorabie to the growth of
liberty and the progress of enlightenment liberty and the prograss of enlightenment
and evilization. In the contest
that is about to commence a decisive victory
by the nation wilt the best free selool sys.
tem and prortaps

 may precipitate a general European conflio.
This, indeed, is most likely to ocour, and it in
lready rumored that arready rumorod that Prassia has secured the
assistance of Eussia.
Wit likely to tan all harg migitary in a waurcees that
atmost, the opportunity is ertainly a favor
able one for the Czar to able one for the Czar to attempt to realize the
object of bis father's ambition by seizing
Constiantinople, and to pay back some of tha oons Crimeantiecores by aiding in the destruce-
tion of the power which was chielly instrumental in defeating Russia in that contest,
Astria and other nations all have grievance
n one side or the ollor, ond all the indication on one side or the olter, and all the indications
are that such a conflitet as Europo has no
seen since the days of Napoleon I is nimTHE IRON-MOULDERS AND THE
THE iron-moulders now in convention city have been espocially coverene upon the the
Chinamen. They adopted a report and reso
lutions bittorly hootile to Chinese immigraion. The preamberes ing intended 'to reduco to poverty and barbarism the workinguen of
this country," and, following up this line of rgument, ine resolutions doclare that it wil
reduce the weges of mechanics and laboring

john wanamakers.




| on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payab and after the 22 d instant. until that dater that date. <br> SAMUEL P. HUH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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