

Scene of Operations.

France and Her Frontiers. Eituation of Strongholds. Napoleon and South Germany. Anxiety About Wurtemberg.

War Anticipated Months Ago. Prussian Leaders. Two Von Bittenfeld and Von Steinmetz. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Bic.,

THE COMING BATTLE.

The Reported Advance of the Prussians -The Position of the French and the Strongholds which Guard It- The Eastern and Northeast-IT F.o. uer of France.

Cable telegrams of the night before last stated that the Prussians were concentrating, to the number of about 400,000, between Treves and the river Saar, a French force of about 300,000 being opposed to them, and that the indications pointed to an engagement within three days. A despatch from Baden last night stated that a general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French lines had commenced, troops being pushed for-Mayence from all diward to rections, and it was evident decisive operatious were near at hand. A despatch from Metz, the French headquarters, confirms these re . rts ard states great excitement and a general hurry in the French lines are the result. Ski mishing between the outposts of the opposing armies had commenced last evening, and, alt ough there was no report as yet of a general engagement, there is little doubt that the grand crash will not be much longer delayed.

The eastern frontier of France extends 155 miles along the Alps and 167 miles along the Jura, striking the Rhine at Basle and extending thence a distance of 100 miles along the Rhine, a little to the east of north, to the mouth of the River Lauter, in the neighborhood of the 49th

TWO PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

Sketches of General von Bitteufeld and General von Stelnmetz. Below we give sketches of two prominent Prussian leaders who are destined to figure prominently in the war, but who have heretofore not been noticed at length in our columns:thatles kberhard Herwarth von Bittenfeld. General of Infantry and Commander of the 8th Army Corps, was born September 4, 1796, entered the Frassian army at the age of 15, fought at the battle of Leipsic, and took part in the invasion of France by the Allies in 1814, where he served with distinction in several engagements and at the siege of Paris. During the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, in 1864, he achieved one of the most brilliant victories over the Danish army, and virtually brought the war to a close by taking possession of one of the most important positions of the enemy, the Island of Alsen, and by almost annihilating the troops who were ordered to defend the place. The war of 1866 again called him into active service. He was assigned to the command of the Elbe army, and gave many proofs of his superior talent as a military leader and organizer. His participation in the battle of Sadowa was a glorious one, and his behavior on this and several preceding occasions was such that he is now considered one of the bravest, most skilful, and talented commanding officers in the Prus-

sian army. tharles Frederick von Steinmetz,

General of Infantry, and commander of the 5th Army Corps, was born December 27, 1796, wassent to the military school at Culm at the age of ten years, and soon showed a decided predilection for the army. He was a little over sixteen years old when he was ordered to Berlin and activity to the corps of Concerd York True and assigned to the corps of General York. Two years later he received his commission as lieu-tenant, was wounded at the battle of Dannigkow, fought with distinction at Konigswartha, where a ball took away one of his fingers, while another wounded him severely in the thigh. But such was the ardor of his warlike temper that, although unable to walk, he insisted upon taking part in the battle at Bautzen, in May, 1813, on h ack. He fought in France in nearly all the engagements of 1814, and entered Paris with the armies of the Allies. During the long term of peace which now followed he studied military science to great advantage, and after advancing rapidly to the rank of captain, he was soon after assigned to the staff. During the dispute between Austria and Prussia in 1850. on account of the electorate of Hesse, Von Eteinmetz was ordered to Cassel, and alterward appointed commandant of the place. Although it was his earnest desire to participate in the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, he was ordered elsewhere, and had to remain inactive against his will. During the campaign against Austria, Von Steinmetz commanded the 5th Army Corps, and vanquished fand dis-persed three different Austrian army corps within the almost incredible short space of four days. Here it was that the Prussian cavalry, who had been hitherto considered as inferior to

Trade-marks-What Amounts to a Sale of It-An Important Decision Court of Common Pleas-Judge Pazson, In the case of Gilles vs. Hall, involving the right to make and sell a certain preparation for the hair and to use the trade-mark of R. P. Hail & Co., which was fully reported in our columns upon argument last week, his Honor Judge Paxson this morning rendered a decision which will be found highly inte-resting and important to business men. The difficulty between the parties is thus briedy 'the difficulty between the parties is thus briefly

The difficulty between the parties is thus briefly stated :--Prior to the 15th day of Jane, 1865, the plaintiff and defendant, Reuben P. Hall, were in partner-ship under the bame of R. P. Hall & Co., in the business of making and selling a certain prepara-tion called "Hall's Vegetable S cuitan Hair Renewer." The interest of the said plaintiff was five-eighths; that of the defendant, Hall, three-eighths. On the cay and year aforesaid the said Hall, for the con-sideration of \$36,000, sold to the plaintiff all his, the said preparation, in the right to make and yead the said preparation, in the right to make and yend the same, and the exclusive right to use his name there-for in the future sales thereof.

The agreement for the sale referred to is in writing, and the said Hall covenants therein, inter

acia, with the said plaintiff :--First. That he will not use or allow his name to be used in the preparation of any similar articles, Second, That he will not engage in the manufac ture thereof.

ture thereof. Third. That he will not impart to any one his secret or recipe for the manufacture thereof. Fourth. That he will not engage in the manufac-ture of any inticle similar to this. Fifth. That he will all we the plaintiff the free, un-

Fifth. That he will all ow the plaintiff the free, un-interrupted, and exclusive use or his name in the manufacture and sale of said preparation. After which covenants follows this stipulation :--"And in case I shall not carry out and follow the true meaning and intent of the above covenants, or shall be guilty of breaking or violating the same, or any one of them, that I will forfeit to the said Gilles, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the sum of thirty thousand dohars, in full sati-faction and as liquidated damages for my non-fulfilment of said stipulation, covenant and agreement, and either said stipulation, covenant and agreement, and either of them."

The plaintiff paid the consideration money, \$30,000, to Mr. Ball, and has greatly extended the business by a liberal expenditure of money, until is has become of great expendence to indeged, and not denied, that the profits thereof now amount to \$to,000 or \$60,000 per annum. The said business is now and has been during the time referred to car-ried on at Nashua, N. H. The defendant Hall, in connection with defendant Kendall F. Worcester, has recently commenced the manufacture of the said "Hall's Vegetable Sicilian mair Renewer" in this city. The name of the firm is R. P. Hail & Co., and they indorse their bottles with a trade-mark which is a palpable imitation of the one now in use by plaintiff.

The defendants answer that at the time of the said sale there was a side agreement that after the piaintiff had realized \$100,000, the whole of Hail's interest should revert to hun, and that plaintin had already made over \$400,000 clear profit. This agreement was not produced, it being said that it was left in plaintiff's fireproof for safe keeping and was still in plaintiff's possession, all of which was denied by

plaintiff. After citing many authorities bearing upon this

First. When a person has bound himself in a cerfirst, when a person has been as been thing, the tain form to do, or not to do, a certain thing, the Court will look at the language of the contract—the intention of the parties as gathered from all its provisions the subject of the contract and its sur-roundings-the case or difficulty of measuring the



stration in favor of France, to take place on Sunday, the 31st instant. It is probable that the Government will take measures to prevent

the movement. The French Baltic Fleet. COPENHAGEN, July 30 .- The French Baltic

fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon. Prussian Feeling against England. BERLIN, July 30 .- The feeling against Eng-

land is still most intense, and seems to be shared by people of all classes.

A French Reconno Issance. A party of French cavalry passed the frontier at Perl yesterday, but soon returned without accomplishing anything.

The Emperor's Reception. PARIS, July 30.-The Emperor's reception at Metz was very enthusiastic. Martial law

has been declared in the French towns near the Rhine border.

in a fortnight.

The Prussian Army.

BERLIN, July 30.-All able-bodied Prussians between twenty and thirty years of age are now in the ranks.

morning at 10 o'clock.

Van Valkenburgh did not jump or fall from a balcony, as stated in a despatch to the American Press Association by the Atlantic and Pacific line, but was held in the position he was caught in until taken in charge by a policeman. The clip and paper were moved from the position in which he was found. Two pencils and his hat were picked up from between the balconies of the Western Union office and the one next to it, where he had crouched to copy the report. His pocition brought him in the hearing of the sounds of the instrument in the office, a window having been left open near him.

He was first seen to come out of the Record office and go direct to the position he occupied on the balcony up through a house near the Western Union office, and coming out through a window on the balcony of the house which adjoins that of the Western Union building, there being a space of two feet between the balconies where he took up his position, and from which he did not move until detected. The pistol fired by Mr. Pierson, the Western Union operator, was merely to intimidate Van Valkenburgh, and it had its effect, as he held up the clip and begged that he would not kill him. There was no attempt made to do him any bodily innry except a few lasty kicks administered by Mr. Pierson when he took hold of him. The opposition line is known to have been down a portion of the day yesterday and up to one o'clock this morning; hence his attempt to supply the news from a more reliable source at little expense.

The following from the Sacramento Union gives a very clear statement of the attempt last night to steal the Associated Press despatches in this city:-

About a quarter to 11 o'clock last night a pistol shot was nred at the Western Union Telegraph office, on Second street, between I and K streets, and quite an excitement ensued in the neignborhood. Being in the immediate vicinity at the dine, our reporter ran up into the telegraph office and learned that the cause of the excitement was the discovery of the leak in the Western Union Company's affairs, whereby the Eastern despatches of the Associated Press have been stolen user the latter part of Jane, when about a column of news was abstracted and appeared in other papers simultaneously with those for which it was sent. A detective has been employed by the was sent. A detective has been employed by the Western Union Company to work the matter up. The indications were to the effect that messages had been taken off in this city, and a strice watch has therefore been kept ever since. Last night, a few minutes before the shot refer.ed to was irred, E. T. Pierson, one of the Western Union operators, while on the baleony in front of the operating-room, beard a noise on the baleony adjoining and booking. while on the balcony in front of the operating-room, heard a noise on the balcony adjoining, and looking around he saw the figure of a man, which he thought he recognized as that of F. S. Van Valken-burgh, the manager of the office of the Central Pacific Raihoad Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. As Mr. Pierson turned the man stepped back into the shadow, but Mr. Pier-son became confident that it was Van Valkenburgh, and that his infention was to catch their press des-patches as they came over. A few minutes after-wards the despatch is commenced coming and Mr. ards the despatches commenced coming and M

weak, in sympathy with gold. Stocks were active and prices strong. In State loans there were sales of the Sixes, second series, at 108. City Sixes were in demand, and sold at 100% @100%, closing at 16, cash. Reading Railroad was fairly active with sales at 48.56 s. o. @48%, b.30. Lehigh Valley sold at 56% @57; Peunsylvania Raitroad at 57%, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 43%, an advance of 16.

advance of 14. Miscellaneous stocks were quiet but steady. Sales of Commercial Bank at 591,2@60, and Lehigh Navigation at 3416.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

the second se	FIRST BOAR	
\$1400 City 68,	N.18.100 100 8	h Leh Nav 813
\$100 do	C. 100 5 100 s	hOC& AR 41
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\$5000 Pa 6s 2 1		
\$1000 Sch N 6s	82. 70 200	do. 830 wn 48.5
8 sh Com'l E	3k 5936 200	do b5&1. 49%
	60 100	do 485
8 sh Leh Va		do 483
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	5636 100	
67 do		do
	R 57% 100	
41 40	67 12	and the state of the state

Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@770.

NARH & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning fold quotations as follows : -

10.00 A. M.	····· 120 M	10.26 A.M
10.01 "	····· 12036	10 40 "
10.02 "		10 52 "
10.08 "		11.00 "
10.18 "		11 30 4
10.19 "		12 10 P. M
10.20 "	120%	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 30 .- Cloverseed is dull and nominal. New crop Timothy is beginning to come forward from the West, and sells at \$5@6.25. Flaxseed is in small supply, and is wanted by the crushers at \$2 25.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity. The receipts, as well as the stocks, are light, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the home consumwhich is limited to the wants of the home consum-ers. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5500.575; extras at \$537.6625; spring wheat extra family \$625.6750; the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. \$675.6750; indiana and Ohio do, at \$6506750; and fancy brands at \$775685; as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at 12% cents per barrel higher; 50 barrels sold at \$612.5. In Corn Mesi nothing doing. The Wheat market is strady, but the aggregate business is light. Sples of old Pennsylvania red at \$165; new and old Western do. at \$150.6153; and 2200 bushels new Delaware at \$151. Rye may be quoted at \$1106112. Corn is inactive at former quotations; sales of Penusylvania yellow at \$110; Western do. at \$105; and Western mixed at \$102 (6144. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania at 63665c, and new Delaware at 625.

w Delaware at 623 Wh'sky is dull; sales of Western iron-bound \$1 03(0) 04. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 30 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Washington Booth, Gunly, Baltimore, Peter Wright & Sons, Steamship Hercules, Ketcham, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co. N. W. bark Lynet, Olsen, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co. N. W. bark Mindet, Ingehethsen, Copenhagen, do. Brig Stadt Basei, Walirafe, Konigsberg, P. Wright & Sol.s. Schr S. A. Reed, Reed, Salem, Repplier, Gordon & Co. Schr John Solms, Heath, Boston, Schr John Soinis, Heath, Boston, do. Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Corson, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co. Schr James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, do. Schr (aroline, You g, Fall River, do. Schr M. E. Coyne, Facsmeyer, Newburyport, do. Schr R. Vanx, Whittaker, Boston, do. do. do. do. do. do. Schr A. Pharo, shourds, Providence, Schr A. Fnato, Shourds, Frontence, Schr Anna Barton, Frink, Somerset, Schr Edith May, Higglos, East Dennis, Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Schr T. F. Carpenter, Costello, Troy, Schr Eugene, Hawes, Provincetown,

degree of latitude, the Grand Duchy of Baden, which is in military alliance with the North German Confederation, claiming the Rhine as its we-tern boundary throughout this distance of 100 miles. From the mouth of the Lauter, the artificial boundary line extends in a W. N. W. direction, forming almost a right angle with the Rhine, a distance of about 290 miles, to the North S a, four miles east of Dunkirk. For about 50 miles on this northeastern frontier. France is bounded by Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, immediately to the northwest of which comes Rhenish Prussia, with a contact of about forty miles with French territory. Then come Luxemburg and Belgium, the n upality of both of which is guaranteed by the contending nations. The line along which the two armies lie facing each other thus has an estreme length of about 190 miles, almost rectangular in outline, with the French in the corner formed by the Rhine and the arbitrary boundary line. According to the reports from M 1z, i is expected that the Prussian advance will be made through Rheuish Bavaria, which will bring King William's army squarely upon the soring of fortresses which guard the French routier from Strasbourg to Thiouville.

According to last night's despatches from Paris, these two strongholds, as well as Metz. Longwy, Pfalzburg, Schlettsladt, New Breisache. Beltast, Ditchemberg, La Petite Pierre, Montmedy and Verdue, have all been placed in a thorough state of readiness, both for defensive and offensive operations, and if King William su ceeds in penetrating the line, it will only be after one of the most terrific contests that has ever taken place on this historic ground. The fortresses of Strasbourg, Schlettsladt, Metz and Thionville have alreadybeen described at length by us. Verdun is situated on the Meuse, about the to miles west of Metz, and is strongly fortified. In 1793 it was bombarded and captured by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy. Montmedy, twentyfiv miles north of Verdun, on the Chiers, and but a few miles from the Belgian frontier, is defended by extensive outworks. Lougwy, which was styled by Louis XIV the "Iron Gate of France," is on the Belgian frontier, thirty-three miles N. N. W. of Metz, is strongly fortified, its citadel standing on a steep rock, below which extends the new town. It was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and again by the Allies in 1815. Pfalzburg is in te th en country, about 25 miles W. N. W. of Strasbourg. Belfort is about 100 miles S. S. W. of Strasbourg, and almost directly west of Basle. It boasts of a citadel constructed by Vauban. New Breisach, on the Rhone Canal, a in le west of the Rhine, possesses strong towers. The other towns mentioned, all of which are strongly fortified, are of minor importance.

SOUTH GERMANY.

Napolron Cortemplating War for Months Post-tils Intrigues in Wurtemberg. To fully understand the attitude of France in the eventful week we have just passed through, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing on July 18, we must glance at an important document published in to-day's National Zeitung. This journal gives a series of questions which, it says, several months ago were addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Imperial Envoy at Stuttgarl, which makes it certain that the French Government were considering the chances of war for some menths past; as, for instance, the tollowing out of the forty-one given :--

What is Prussia's polley towards the Southern

be Austrian, or rather Hungarian horsemen. proved that they were not only their equal but many respects their superiors. His triumphant victory at Skalitz against forces of more than twice the numerical strength of the corps he commanded procured for him the name "the Lion of Skalitz." Throughout the entire campaign Von Steinmetz did not meet with a single reverse, although he was often compelled to fight with the odds decidedly against him.

FINANCIAL SENTIMENT.

The Leading Financial Journal of Europe on Napoleon's Pietext.

The London Economist has long been the most influential and conservative of the financial journals of Europe. It is the last of all organs of public opinion to be affected by "sentiment" or passion, and must be regarded as speaking only the sober judgment of capitalists and the common verdict of the business world, apart from nationality, when it discusses the war questions now at issue. The following, therefore, from the *Economist* of July 16, upon the declaration of war by France, has peculiar weight

Prussia is one of those awful events which bring comment to a stand, and which of themselves make an impression far deeper and greater than anything which can be said about them. This time last week almost all the best judges in Europe would have considered such an event impossible. It was bad enough that France should say that the accession of a very distant relative of the King of Prussia to the throne of Spain would be esteemed by her a casus belli; it was worse in her to volunteer this in an offensive way before any occa-sion required it, and so as if possible to cause a quarrel; it was yet worse in France when Prince Leopold resigned his candidature to 'ask for more,' and want stipulations for the future which were inconsistent with the dignity of Prussia, and which were meant to be refused. it was yet worse to make these further offensive demands in an unprecedentedly offensive manner on the King of Prussia in a public place; but worse than all is the sudden declaration of way which implies a 'foregone conclusion,' and shows that, whatever may be said the momen-tary candidature of the Hohenzollern prince was but a pretext; that the Emperor meant from the beginning to fight Prussia, and meant nothing in the least else.

"A Bonaparte at the Tuileries was much more of a menace to Europe than a Hobenzollern at Madrid is of a menace to France. And the Hohenzollern is not even at Madrid-on the contary, says he wont go there; and all the complaint is that Prusela will not say that if he changes his mind he shall not be let go there. A pretext for a great war so little specious and so evanescer t was hardly ever seen.

"Nothing that can be said is adequate to the meaning of this most awful and painful event, and it is most melancholy that with all our boasts of civilization, and after so many centuries of Christianity, so great a crime (for it is no less) should be possible in the world."

A MEAN OUTRAGE.

A Deaf and Dumb Has Assaulted and Robbed.

A Deaf and Damb 'has Assaulted and Robbed. The Denton (Md.) Union of Thursday pub-lishes the following:— "Intelligence of a piece of villany, perpe-trated in Delaware, just over the State line, has reached us, which, if true, is shameful in the extreme. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:—A deaf mute, named Hamilton, being, a cording to his representation, unable to get work at his trade, correstoring, at his home get work at his trade-carpentering -at his home in Wilmington, was travelling through the Peninsula begging, but at the same time obtaining work when he could. One day last week he arwork when he could. One day last week he ar-rived in this town, and applying to Messrs. Gill & Todd, er gaged work for the remainder of the year. His tools being in Wilmington, he started thither after them, walking to the Delaware Railroad. On the way he met a man named Outten, to whom he appealed for aid. Outten gave him a quarter, but seeing a considerable roll of money in his pocket-book, he resolved to possess himself of it, and so, stooping down, wrote upon the sard, "If you don't give me your money I will take your life." Hamilton shook his head,

breach of damages, and the form alated_and from the whole decide whether equity and good con-science require that said sum shah be treated as liquidated damages, or only as a penalty. Second. When a man has bound nimself by his

connant to do, or not to do, a certain thing, and has fixed a certain sum which he will pay upon breach of his covenant, he is not absolved thereby from a specific performance of his agreement; and when the justice of the case requirement; and when

the justice of the case regaines such specific per-formance, equity will enforce it. Third. In such case the party injured is not bound to jursue his remedy at law by a suit for the stipu-lated sum, if, under all the circumstances of the case. It will not afford him a full, complete, and ade-

quate 'remedy. It remains but to apply these principles to the case before us. The defendant Hall has, for a price which at the time was satisfactory to him, sold his which at the time was satisfactory to finit, sold his entire interest in the manufacture and sale of these preparations, and to the trade-mark used thereon. He has covenanted with plaintin not to manufacture or sell the same, or to use his name for that purpose, and not to permit others to do so; and to make this covepant more obligatory, if possible, he has bound himself to forfeit the sum of \$30,000 as liquidated himself to forfeit the sum of \$30,000 as inquidated damages for any breach of Said covenant. He now says, in effect, to the plaintiff, I have broken my agreement in its most material part, and I propose to continue to do so. I have hot paid, nor do I pro-pose to pay, the \$30,000 damages unless compelied to do so by due course of law; but I hold that I can break my covenants with impunity because I have bound myself in the sum of \$30,000 not to do so. The plantiff, on the other hand, claims specific perplan tiff, on the other hand, claims specific per-formance. He contends that an action at law forthe damages would not afford him adequate relief; that since the making of the said agreement he has vastly increased the outless, and that \$31,000 now, even if paid by defendant, would be no compensation for the rain of a business worth from \$54,000 to \$60,000 per annum. I am of opinion that \$54,640 to \$60,000 per annum. I am of opinion the plaintiff is entitled to the relief he asks. can the defendant justly complain that he is held to a compliance with his solemn covenant. He has a compliance with his solemn covenant. He has the consideration therefor in his pocket, and both honesty and good faith require that an agreement entered into under such circumsrances, with no pretense of fraud or imposition upon him, should be enforced in accordance with the understanding of the parties at the time it was made. We will not enjoin the defendants from making preparations for the hair, or from making anything anything else that is not in violation of law, and which the public choose to buy; but we will enjoin them from making and selling any preparations as

them from making and selling any preparations as and for the preparations specified in plaintiff's bill, and from using the name of Hail, or R. P. Hail, or Reuben P. Hall, either singly or in connection with others, upon any such preparation, and from making or using any trade-mark, label, or wrapper in ini-tation of those now in use by plaintiff. Subject to these qualifications, this injunction is continued until the further order of the Court.

A BASE MISREPRESENTATION .- General William B. Thomas in his West Philadelphia speech charges Judge Kelley with being in favor of introducing coolie labor into this country to cut down the wages of the American laboring classes. General Thomas, when he made this assertion, either did not know what he was talking about, or was making a delibehe was taking about, or was making a denoe-rate misrepresentation. We challenge him to show, by any speech, letter, or utterance of Judge Kelley, anything that will in the slighest degree sustain him in the assertion he made. Until he does so, he will stand before the com-munity in a light in which no gentleman who values a tenuition for versetity would solution values a reputation for veracity would volunta-rily assume. Judge Kelley occupies on the coolie question the same position as has been enunciated through the columns of the *Protec-*tor, and which we believe meets the appro-bation of all true Americans. While we will give a welcome to the people of all conn-tries who come here voluntarily to earn an honest livelihood and become permanent citihonest livelihood and become permanent citi-zens of this country, we are opposed to having the people of any country brought here under forced contracts, by which they are sold for a specified term of years. This is slavery in an-other shape. At the proper time Judge Kelley will give the people his views on this and all other questions in which they are interested, and until then we ask them not to allow them-selves to be misled by any statements his equ-mies may make against him.—From the Indus-trial Protector, July 30. trial Protector, July 80.

The Cotton Market.

SAVANNAH, July 29. No market; no quota-tions. Not receipts, 415 bales; exports coast-wise, 321; stock, 5596. Net receipts of week, 1607; exports coastwise, 2146. Sales of week, 330 hales.

The Advance on Parls.

LONDON, July 30 .- Bets are freely offered here that the Prussian army will be in Paris

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 30-11 30 A. M. -Cons ds, 89% for both money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, steady. United States 6-200 01 1902, 8352; of 1855, 01d, 83; of 1867, 62; 10-408, 80. Stocks steady. Erie Rail-road, 1552; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 22. Livespool, July 30-11-30 A. M. -Cotton flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 754d.; middling Or-leans, 754d. The sales of the day are estimated at 000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Matters. WASHINGTON, July 21.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Orders have been given to land the stores of the Sabine at Boston, and she will be repaired. The Marine Corps is to be supplied with the Remington rifle, the same in every respect as that used in the navy, in place of the ones now in use.

Removal of Nunken Vessels.

B. C. Assenon, of Portsmouth, Va., has con-tracted with the Treasury Department for the removal of the hull of the steamer Florida, sunk during the war, from the James river, near Newport News. He has paid \$300 for the hall and has given bonds of indemnity in the sum of \$5000 for the faithful execution of the contract. This is the first contract made under the recent act of Congress for the removal of such sunken vessels.

Important to Shippers.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Depart-ment, has given it as his opinion that a vessel from a foreign port bound to a port of eatry in the United States, with her cargo destined for that port upon her manifest, caunot change her destination after arriving within the waters of the United States. The Secretary of the Trea-sury has accordingly notified the collectors of the port of New York and Perth Amb y, New Jersey, that this opinion is concurred in by the department, and has also notified Collector Murphy to require all vessels arriving within the waters of his district from foreign ports, destined with cargoes for New York, to proceed thither, and thereafter to make du entry of the vessels and cargoes, as is required by law; and also directs that when vessels from foreign ports arrive within the waters of the New York district, whose papers show that they are destined for other districts, to refuse entry to such vessels, and to direct them to proceed to their proper destinations, if necessary using the revenue cutter to enforce the

order. Death of Commodore Boyle.

It is reported that Commodore J. J. Boyle died yesterday at Norfolk, Va. His body is to be embalmed and brought by steamer to Washington.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Corinne was stopped at 11 o'clock last night by six men, nineteen miles south of Pleasant Valley, Idaho. The passengers whipped them off, and saved the treasure. Charles Reynolds, a passenger, was wounded in the neck, shoulder, and foot, and is not expected to recover. He is now at Pleasant Valley. The driver was wounded in the arm. About thirty shots were fired, and the coach was riddled with bullets.

The 5th Maryiaud.

"Home, Sweet Home." The farewell banquet and ball at the Stockton House last night were brilliant and magnificent.

Ple room went to the instrument to receive them He was scarcey down, however, before he heard a noise on the balcony which convinced him that the man outside had taken a position from which he could hear everything, and he therefore signalled the operator sending the despat hes to wait a minute, and went out on the balcony and caught Van Valkenburgh lying concealed in a narrow spice be-tween the railing of the balcony of the telegraph building and that of the building adjoining it on the north. Drawing his pistol he fired a shot in the air to intinidate Van Valkenburgh, and to call assistance, which was quickly forthcoming from the other side of the street, in the person of J. F. Allen, the agent of the company, and Officer Moore, who took Van Valkenburgh in custody. After the shot was fired the latter called to Pierson not to hurt aim or will bim, and holding up a clip which was filled with writing paper on which he had evidently intended to take down the report. He said, "You see I haven't taken a word of it." He was taken to the station-house by Odicers Moore and Chamberlain, and a charge of attempting to steal the telegraphic report made sgainst him. Mr. Pierson was also report made against him. Mr. Pierson was also arrested for discharging firearms in the city. Both men put up deposits for their appearance to-day in the Police Court. Van Valkenburgh, who is a young man of unusual ability in his profession, and has been esteemed by a large number of friends, would appear to have made a misstep in his arkiety to further the interests of the company by which he was employed that will have a very damaging effect upon him. We have not heard his explana-tion of the occurrence, but it looks almost it, possi-ble for him to clear away the cloud resting over h m, owing to the peculiar position in which he was caught, being concealed and having in his posses-sion the material with which to secure the despatches sion the material with which to secure the desp beionging to other people. The law of the State. If we mistake not, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to clandestinely obtain the contents of telegraphic messages, fixing as the penalty therefor a ine not exceeding \$1000, or imprisonment for not longer than one year, or both fine and imprisonment. In this case the party did not gain possession of the contents of the despatches, but he made the attempt, which, as in other offenses, amounts to the same as the commission of the deed. In fact, the Western Union people say that they have evidence sure to convict him of having taken in a similar manner the column of news before referred to.

FROM THE WEST. Riot in Illinois.

Sr. Louis, July 30 .- A serious riot occurred at Shelbyville, Ill., yesterday. It was occasioned by the execution of Joseph Myers for the murder of Clebesco Calhoun, two years ago. Hubbard Holden, who was to have been hanged with Myers for the same crime, had his sentence commuted on Thursday by Governor Palmer, which created great indignation, as it was asserted that Holden planned the murder and did the shooting.

It was feared on Thursday night that the people would attack the jall and release Myers unless Governor Palmer surrendered Holden to the gallows, but there was a lull in the storm until yesterday morning, when the mob demanded that both men be hung or that Myers should be released. Covernor Palmer was vehemently denounced on every hand. The jail was guarded by one hundred armed men. Wuile the preparations were being made to hang Myers several attempts were made to tear down the fence enclosing the seaffold, but the assailants were repulsed each time by the guards. Myers was executed, however, and ten minutes after the mob charged the fence in force and commenced tearing it down; but when they discovered it was too late to save Myers, they dispersed, swearing eternal enmity to Governor Palmer. But for conciliatory speeches by several leading citizens, bloodshed might have been the result.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, July 30, 1870, 1 The money market to-day exhibits the activity usual on the last day of the week, but there is an easy feeling, with all good borrowers, espe-cially on call loans, being freely accommodated. 566 per cent, is the range with good collaterals,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl, Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafres River, with mose, and passengers to A.

Groves, Jr. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-

Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Br. bark Tropic Bird, Letteney, 60 days from Liver-pool, with sait to order-vessel to B. Crawley & Co. June 26, int 41 47, iong. 44 43, spoke bark Georges, Marie. July 6, lat. 41 23, loug. 5945, spoke barken-tine G. C. Mins, from Pugwash, N. B., for Queens-town. July 23, lat. 39 37 N., long. 71 29 W., spoke a ship steering cast, which showed numbers 7604, 3d dist. Pennant, old code. Schr Nile. Morris, I day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E Palmer. Schr Mary and Caroline. Fowler, 1 day from Leip-sic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer. Schr Gean Traveller, Adams, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

with ice to Penn Ice C's. Schr Wost Dennis, Crowell, 5 days from Boston,

Schr Wost Dennis, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co. Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbecker Ice Co. Schr Annie May, May, from Norwich. Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, from Boston. Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston. Schr S. A. Bosce, Yates, from Boston. Schr S. A. Bosce, Yates, from Boston. Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, from Providence. Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, from Providence.

Schr Hannah Little, 'rawford, from Providence. Schr Hannibal, 'ox, from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Gaivin & Co. Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with möse, to Knight & Sons. Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, from Springer's Mills, N. C., with inmber to Noicross & Sheets-vessel to Chas, Haslam & Co. Schr John S. Dally, Wall, from Calais, with laths to D. Tempo Son & Co.

to D. Trump, Son & Co. Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Boston,

Schr A. Bartiett, Bartiett, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, 4 days from New York, with sait to Cole & Co. Schr Albert Field, Fettell, from Provincetown, with mdse, to captaio. Schr Albert Field, Fettell, from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas, M. Bewley & Co. Schr M. E. Burnite, Durborow, I day from Cam-den, Del, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 30,-The following boats Minerva, with grain and slate to Hoffman & Ken-

Minerva, with grain and side to Honman & Ken-nedy J. M. Bine, with bark to Keen & Coates. Williom M. Floyd and C. E. Lyman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Helen and Harry, with lumber to Trump & Son. R. H. Wingart, with lumber to Trump & Son. R. H. Wingart, with lumber to Trump & Son. General Siegel, with laths to D. K. Hautz & Co. General Siegel, with laths to R. Woolverton. Adder. with lumber to Malone & Son. Little John and Martin Wetzell, with lumber, for Newark, N. J

Newark, N. J E. R. Postlethwait, with shingles, for Gloucester. Coal and Iron Co., with coal, for Wilmington Junn Haldeman, with line, for Chesapeake.

Brigands to Idaho. HELENA, Montana, July 29.-The coach for

FROM CAPE MAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Te'egraph. CAPE ISLAND, July 30.-The 5th Maryland left at 8 o'clock this morning, the band playing