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FIRST EDITION

THE FISK-MARETZEK FIGHT.

Inside History of Opera Bouffe-What Prima Donnas Cost and How They are Engaged.

To the Editor of the World. Sir:—Mr. James Fisk, in your issue of to-day, makes the following personal charges against me:—

1. That I pocketed certain sums discounted from the usual rates of commissions allowed to theatrical the usual rates of commissions allowed to theatrical agents in Paris, receiving also, in fact, half the commission usually paid by the artists to the agent, and with this charges me with being a thief and a swindler. I am compelled to state that Mr. Fisk's knowledge of the manner of doing business among artists is limited; his experience of artists is that of owner rather than manager, and his relationship with them, while it is very extensive, is not of a strictly business character. I may, therefore, inform him that the taking of a commission from an artist for obtaining an engagement is not a swindle—so conthe taking of a commission from an artist for obtaining an engagement is not a swindle—so considered either here or in Paris. As I did not receive one penny commission from the artists—and it would have been strictly legitimate if I had, as theatrical customs go—Mr. Fisk's veracity is no better than his knowledge. In plain truth, the commissions, if any were paid, were so paid to an agent of Mr. Fisk's own choosing in Paris. As the artists themselves are all here, it would be folly for me to imitate Mr. Fisk's rashness, and make assertions which they at any moment might disprove. The next charge that are all here, it would be foily for me to imitate Mr. Fisk's rashness, and make assertions which they at any moment might disprove. The next charge that I was allowed twenty per cent, discount by the steamship company on the passage money of the artists is stupidly, not to say maliciously, lalse, Mr. Fisk's characteristic is seen, however, not so much in the stupidity as in the effrontery of the assertion. For the simple truth is that he made the bargain for the transportation of the artists himself, by telegraph with Mr. Verger, the theatrical agent in Paris, after I had left that city, and sent the money to the same seent by telegram. I had nothing whatever to do with it, as his own papers will show if he ever has time to look at them. This charge, then, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

I am accused of charging him with my passage, when I had received it free at the hands of the steamship company. I certainly did charge it, and have got a good deal more to charge,

The last accusation is that I employed another agent at a great expense to do the work for which I was paid. The facts are these:—When I returned from Paris in April last, I recommended opera bouffe to Mr. Fisk. The recommendation in itself would have been of little account, but fortunately I had brought with me photographs of the Parisian prima donnas. Montaland and Silly, and these set.

would have been of little account, but fortunately I had brought with me photographs of the Parisian prima donnas. Montaland and Silly, and these settled the matter. I was instructed to telegraph immediately to the agent in Paris (M. Verger) to engage these singers. They were so engaged at his (Fisk's) order in May last, while I was in New York. The same agent, by his (Fisk's) instructions, was to take the refusals of as many minor artists as would make the trouve and then to well for further orders. up the troupe, and then to wait for further orders, as he would likely send me to Paris to select the best out of the number. These things are all matters of record. Mr. Fisk engaged the agent himself that he accuses me of engaging. So injudiciously does a man commit himself when he loses his patience. THE COST OF BOUFFE ARTISTS.

Concerning the great expense for Mr. Verger's services, I firmly believe that the agent never charged Mr. Fisk one cent, but only took the usual commission from the artists. That, however, he also is a thief and a scoundrel seems to follow naturally by this connection. It would appear to be the policy of Mr. Fisk to apply those epithets to all men who have been permitted to mingle in his schemes. As to the good bargains I made, I still have his written instructions, from which I quote that "all the principal artists of the company shall not cost more than about nine thousand dollars, gold, per month." To show that they do not cost but a trifle over eight, I here append a list:—

	Per Month
M'ile Montaland	12,000 france
M'ile Silly	12,000 france
M'lle Thall	2,950 france
M'lle Haeb	1,000 france
M'lle Jousse	800 france
First Tenor, Gossin	5,000 france
M. Lermina	1,500 france
M. Varlet	1,500 france
M. Antoine	2,000 francs
M. Hillmanns	2,400 france
This I believe effectually nails the	last lie. Al

these artists were engaged for six months, and all of them received one month's salary in advance, the entire sum that passed through my hands in Paris being about \$10,000, for which I gave vouchers and receipts in full. These were all in Mr. Fisk's possession when I returned. Nothing was said of swindling. In fact, Mr. Fisk evinced a carelessness about the business prospects of the venture which amazed me. The first question that he asked me on my meeting him after my return was, "Well, Max, is Montaland a better looking woman that Lawler." A SUPPER

was given to the women of the troupe on their first night here. It was spread in one of the Eric offices, and was a banquet which must have cost thousand and was a banquet which must have cost thousands of dollars. The orchestra of the theatre was present and furnished the music while the company sat at table. When I arrived Mr. Fisk desired me to act as interpreter, he not speaking a word of French and the ladies not a word of English, "Inform these ladies, Max," said he, "that we have no kings or emperors in this country, but we have James Fisks; that, in fact, New York is called Fiskville already." I believe I tried to soften the intolerable vanity of this speech in the translation, and the anthor of it. this speech in the translation, and the author of it suspected it. At all events, I gave Mr. Fisk to understand very plainly, then and there, that he must employ another interpreter; that I was not to be used as a go-between. And from that moment the suspicion began to dawn upon his mind that I was a swindler and a thief.

Nothing was, however, said about my business Nothing was, however, said about my business transactions. Some six or seven days afterwards, during which interval I had been daily employed in organizing and rehearsing the company, Mr. Fisk told me the company was going up to Newport, and wanted to know if I would not go along. With a manager's natural eye to business, I suggested to him that the troupe had now been in the country a wast and nothing had been written. week and nothing had been written about them in the papers; that it would be a better plan to give a supper and invite some of the members of the presand let them see and hear the principal artists. Mr. Fisk's reply was, 'Oh, —! I don't want any of them suckers in my place. You take a couple of hundred dollars and you can make it right with the whole of

LOOKING TO WINDWARD.

With a company run upon these new principles, it must be supposed I began to have suspicions con-cerning its artistic success, and naturally enough I did not hesitate to listen to the offers of Max Strakosch, which were to await Mr. Fisk's ultimatum for final closing. It was not until some days later, when I conducted the first Nilsson concert, that Mr. Fisk fully made up his mind as to my being a swindler and a thief. This act of mine, coupled with my impolitic refusal to act as interpreter—
to use no worse word—settled my moral status. It
is true, Mr. Fisk had engaged the services of a
hair-dresser, who came out, shortly after the
arrival of the troupe, in dress coat and
white vest and occupied the middle seat in all public
exhibitions of the prima downs and the proprietor,
and my services were not required; but I had given
offense and had even assisted at what Mr. Fisk was
pleased to term a "rival show." The rest is known
to the public. On the morning after the Nilsson to the public. On the morning after the Nilsson concert, Mr. Fisk, with some little difficulty, owing to my own respect for my family, consigned me to the limbo of swindlers, thieves, and suckers, where so many of his managers had been sent before, and where I found congenial company in the press and that part of the community which still has an oldfashioned prejudice against the occupation of the panderer, and can stand all revivals except that of Scdom and Gomorrah.

MAX MARETZEK.

-Deacon Moses Upton, a lunatic, confined in the Taunton, Mass., Insane Asylum, imagined that the physicians had cut his stomach out, and therefore he refused to partake of food. He lived about two weeks, when he died from absolute starvation. His attendants tried to force food down his throat, but he firmly closed his teeth and frustrated their efforts, saying that it would be highly injurious for a man without a

stomach to eat anything. -Martin Harris, one of the "three witnesses" to the Book of Mormon, has lately been on a visit to Salt Lake City. He is now eighty-eight years of age, and is remarkably lively and energetic for his years. He holds firmly to the testimony he has borne for over forty years—that an angel appeared before him and the other wit-nesses, and showed them the plates upon which the characters of the Book of Mormon were inscribed. After being many years separated from the body of the Church, he has come, says the Salt Lake Herald, to spend the evening of life among the believers in that Book to which he is so prominent a witness,

THE SEDAN SURRENDER.

The King of Prussia's Speech on the Battle-

The Ring of Frussian Research on the Battlefield.

A letter in the Prussian Cross Gazette, of the 11th,
dated Vendresse, the 3d, says:—I have already told
you what took place up to noon on the 2d. The
French commander, General Wimpffen, who had
been obliged to take command of the army enclosed
in Sedan in place of the severely wounded MacMahor, hesitated to sign the capitulation, as he did not
wish to close a long military career free from
reproach by so contemptible an act, the fault of
which was not his. Only arrived from Algeria two
days previously in order to take the command of
General Fallly's division, who, on unknown grounds,
had been removed by MacMahon, he had suddenly
been obliged to take the command of the whole
army, and would now be responsible to France
for this capitulation. He had learned to know German strategy and bravery, saw himself completely been obliged to take the command of the whole army, and would now be responsible to France for this capitulation. He had learned to know German strategy and bravery, saw himself completely invested and over eight hundred gubs from all the neighboring heights directed at Sedan. His signature, therefore, was given before the final truce expired. When the document was brought to the King on the hill near Donchery, his Majesty ordered it to be read before the assembled princes, to whom the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince William of Wurtemberg had been added, and General-Adjutant Treskow read the several paragraphs of the capitulation, according to which those officers were to be at once released who, in writing, gave their word of honor not to serve again in this war against Prussia. They could then retain their swords and take their property with them out of the fortress. If they did not give their word of honor, they shared the fate of the rank and file, who, in recognition of the bravery they had displayed, were allowed all the honors of war, but were unconditional prisoners of war. All eagles, weapons, guns, and provisions were moreover surrendered. When the reading of this memorable document was ended, the King, speaking to all present, but especially to the princes, said:—"You know, gentlemen, what a great historical event has taken place. I owe this to the distinguished deeds of the allied armies, to whom I feel bound on this occasion to express my kingly thanks, especially as this success is well adapted to knit more firmly the chain which unites the friends of the North German Confederacy and my other allies, whose princely representatives I see numerously assembled round me at this moment. We may hope, therefore, for a happy future. Our task, however, is not completed with what has happened under our eyes, for we do not know how the rest of France will accept and judge it. We must, therefore, remain ready for blows; but I already give my thanks to every one who has contributed a leaf to the laurel crown of was stationed. As the Emperor had voluntarily surrendered himself, vanquished, his Majesty was able to visit him in order to console him in his painable to visit him in order to console him in his painful situation. On the hills it was said the Emperor would be sent to Bruhl Castle, near Cologne; but it was ascertained when his Majesty left the room, after half an hour's private conversation, that Wilhelmshohe would be Napoleon's future residence. His Majesty then, till late in the evening, rode through the bivouacs of the various corps, and was everywhere received with indescribable enthusiasm by his brave soldiers. About 1 he returned to his headquarters at Vendresse. headquarters at Vendresse, After the Battle.

A Sedan correspondent of the London Times We were recommended to go to a certain M. Picard, who, we were told, had no one in his house. Picard said, "try next door;" but next door we were assured that Picard was the man, and that if he liked

to do it he could give us a room. "Of course, if you insist upon it you must have it," said Picard—a cunning sort of boor, whom Balzac might have introduced into Les Paysans. "Let me see. Would you like to have the room next this? There is a wounded man in here—you see he is not dead. The ball has been extracted. The surgeon even says that he thinks he can bring him round; but this wound nas to be dressed every half hour; and that might disturb you. Otherwise, if you like both of you to sleep on the ground by the side of the wounded man, for God's sake do so," Declined with thanks! "Then," said Picard, "you would perhaps like the room upstairs where my little boy is lying dangerously ill with the scarlet fever? You have only to say so, and a bed shall be prepared for you at once." The scarlet fever was also declined. "You have an excellent room on the first floor, looking into the man in here—you see he is not dead. The ball has scarlet lever was also declined. Tool have an ex-cellent room on the first floor, looking into the street," said the Bavarian; "I have already ex-amined your house from the outside," "Yes," an-swered Piciard, "and two young ladies on a visit to my wife—they went out for a walk an hour ago, and have not yet returned—are going to sleep in it. You would not, I suppose," glaring at us with dull, stupid would not, I suppose, "glaring at us with dull, stupid, but ferocious eyes, as much as to say "there is no sort of atrocity, all the same, of which you are not capable"—"you would not, I suppose, ask me to make up a bed there?" "What other rooms have you?" we asked. "This one, the one you are now standing in," he replied (we had left the room occupied by the wounded man), "and I will now tell you what I can do for you. In this room, in that bed, my wife and myself have slept every night for the last thirty-five years. I will now give it up to you, gentlemen, and my wife and myself will walk up and down the street all night while you are reposing." At last we went to the Mayor, who keeps, or ought to keep, a list of while you are reposing." At last we went to the Mayor, who keeps, or ought to keep, a list of available quarters. He could tell us of none, but it appeared that in his own house, at one of the extense and of the could tell us of none, but

it appeared that in his own house, at one of the extreme ends of the town, doors shut, windows
darkened, there were two magnificent suites
of rooms, of which we occupied one. M.
le Maire could give us no breakfast
next morning. He pleaded bachelorhood, and swore
he had no cook, nor could he say where even a piece
of bread was to be bought. Indeed, the only sign of
hospitalityhe thought fit to manifest during my brief,
and I trust never to he renewed acquaintance with and, I trust, never to be renewed acquain tance with him, was the offer of the tenth part of a bottle of him, was the offer of the tenth part of a bottle of brandy the night that the Emperor sent in his letter to the King of Prussia. Every one thought the war was at an end; and, certainly, even the victors them-selves were pleased to think so. As for the van-quished—the population of the conquered town I was staying in—their delight was something humi-liating to witness. "Nous voila Prussiens," ex-claimed one man, with contented cynicism, as much as to say, "We are morally disgraced, but we, at least, shall not die of hunger." as to say, "We are morally least, shall not die of hunger."

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Russo-Turkish Imbrogilo Downing street and the clubs are still more excited to-day than yesterday by details from Constantinople of the Russian movements and objects in the East. It appears that a rebellion has broken out against the Sublime Porte at Trikala, in Thessaly, and that the Thessalians are docking in numbers to that spot. It is believed that the rebellion is encouraged, if not provoked, by the Russian Government. It is feared that Jannia will soon be in arms with all Albania. The Russian fleets in the Black Sea and Albania. The Russian fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic are reported to be under sailing orders, and war is regarded to-day as imminent between Russia and Turkey.

GARIBALDI TO HIS PELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. CAPRERA, Sept. 7.—To my Friends: —Yesterday I said to you, "War to the knife against Bonaparte." I say to you to-day, "It is necessary to help the French republic by all possible means." An invalid myself, I have offered myself to the provisional government of Paris, and I hope that it will not be impossible for me to fallii a duty. Yes, my fellow-countrymen, we ought to esteem it a sacred duty to help our French brethren.

Our mission will certainly not exist in fighting our

help our French brethren.
Our mission will certainly not exist in fighting our brothers of Germany, who, being the arm of Providence, have hurled into the dust the germ of the tyranny which weighed heavily on the world, but we shall go in order to sustain the only system which can secure peace and prosperity between nations.

I repeat that we must uphold in all possible ways the French republic, which, restored to wisdom by the lessons of the past, will always be one of the firmest supports of the regeneration of the human race.

Garigalian.

The mystery which hung around the manner in which the Captain was lost has been dispelled by the arrival, at the London Admiralty, of the ganner of the vessel, who, with seventeen of the crew, escaped to tell the tale. A heavy squail struck the ship, she yielded to its force, and capsized. Captain Burgoyne was on deck at the moment; he ordered the topsalis to be lowered and the sheets to be let fly; but as the vessel laid over, the bottom of the hurricane deck was exposed to the full force of the wind, and, acting as a huge sail, pressed her lower and lower into the water until she turned completely over; her deck was burst in by the immense weight THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN. over; her deck was burst in by the immense weight pressing upon it; she filled with water, and went down like a stone. The two fatal errors in the con-struction of the Captain were putting masts into her, and giving her only 6 instead of 8 feet free board, as Captain Coles had designed.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Another Battle at Metz.

The French Again Defeated.

Austrian Intervention Impossible.

THE ROMAN QUESTION

The Affair at Chatillon. Details of the French Rout.

Refugees at Tours.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French at Metz again Defeated. LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The Times this morning publishes a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated the 24th, giving the following intelligence:-Yesterday at Metz, Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mercy-la-Haut, and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade for some hours. After a sharp fight at Moulin, seven miles from Metz, the French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement. Aheavy force, comprised mainly of Bayarians,

is penetrating the country towards Lyons. The Cathedral at Strasburg has not been irreparably injured by the Prussian bombardment. The astronomical clock in

the tower is still going. Austrian Intervention Impossible Baron von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, assured M. Thiers of his deepest sympathy with

France, but was compelled to say intervention was now impossible. France and Russia. It is said Thiers will offer the Czar important

concessions in the East as a price for Russia's good offices. Schleswig Petitions Prussia for relief from the onerous conditions of the

treaty of Prague. French Levy En Masse. A call for a levy en masse is hourly expected in France.

The French Fleet in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable connecting North Germany and Sweden. The Refugees in Tours.

Tours, Sept. 26 .- The city is crowded with refugees from all parts of France. Hotels and private houses are filled to overflowing, and at night many people are compelled to sleep in the streets.

Belglum and Prussia. BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 .- The Belgian press unanimously denounces the arrogance of the Prussian pretensions. The Roman Question

FLORENCE, Sept. 26 .- General Cadonna, inaddressing the Provisional Government at Rome. commissioned by himself on Saturday last, said: -"Your task is sublime. The twentieth of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God is manifestly with you."

THE COMBAT AT CHATILLON.

The Retreat of the French Forces Arrest of A General for Disloyalty to the Republic. Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 25 .- General Ducrot appears to have command on the south of Paris. His despatches, dated from the Fort of Vanves (the fullest report of the action fought on Monday, called the combat of Chatillon), are published in the Opinion Nationale. Ducrot had three divisions with which he engaged a bedy of Prussians in the woods of Mendon and Clamart. A reconnoissance made the day before showed that the Prussians had crossed the Seine at Vineneuve-St.-Georges, and were working round by the woods to Versailles. Under such circumstances it was difficult to estimate their number. On Sun-day evening, General Ducrot massed his troops in the neighborhood of Chatillon; by 5 the next morning, the franc-tirallieurs began to be actively engaged, and were repuised, but not vigorously, by the Prussian infantry.

The despatches say:—The Germans seemed to

be quite at home in the woods. Each tree was a for-tification, from which they took deliberate aim, the firing being incessant and very fierce. Our infantry regiments and the Bayeux Chiralssiers had ventured too far, and, coming suddenly upon a strong body of Germans, suffered heavy losses. Some of our troops came upon a corps of Prussians at almost point-blank range. Just at this time a battalion of Garde Mobile of the Seine came up and began firing

Garde Mobile of the Seine came up and began firing into the 16th Regiment, which threw them into disorder, and caused their precipitate retreat.

The main body of the German forces seized the height upon our left which commanded the plateau on which our infantry was placed. Upon this height they planted their artillery, and directed upon it a perfect hall-storm of shot and shell. This terrible cannonade shook those of our troops which, composed in great part of reserves, had been drawn up in long columns on the plateau. They suffered severely, and seeing that some of our troops which had received orders were moving off out of the wood, they too took part in the backward movement.

The Prussians then advanced, but still kept under

ment.

The Prussians then advanced, but still kept under cover. Shots rained on our men when they could not see an enemy, and knew not which way to lire, At 9 o'clock the first line fell back; the second followed its example, and formed under fire of the forts of Montrouge and Vanves. Unfortunately the redoubt of Chatilion was not armed.

At 10 o'clock the alarm was sounded at the gate of Montrouge. The bridge was drawn up, but as fugitives arrived it was let down again. About 1000 soldiers defiled by it directly—remnants of the 76th, 73d, 90th, etc. The cuirasssiers got in by the Orleans gate. It was but a partial retreat after all, as the 14th Corps is still intact. The fort of Montrouge refused to admit a company of Garde Mobile that fell back upon it in gord order. The General told them they must get on to Paris.

General Amhert, who commanded Section 5 of the fortifications of Paris, extending from bastion No. 46 to bastion No. 54, was arrested by his own men on Sunday afternoon. He was standing amid his officers whom he had called together to give some explanations and instructions, when he dropped the remark that he trusted that the new battalions of National Guards, having been formed upon the model of the old ones, would prove equally good; regretting, however, that the new battalions could only be supplied at present with percussion muskets. A crowd of 500 to 600 men began to cry Vive la Republiqual General Amhert then told the officers that he could only recognize a government ratified by universal suffrage, which was not the case with the republic. A captain replied that he would not acknowledge the republic; and thereupon proceeded with the others to make General Amhert a prisoner. The General was led

off to the office of the Minister of the Interior, where this act was approved. General Trochu has since told these captains that they did quite right, and has deprived General Amhert of his command.

The Imperial Dynasty—The Army Sacrificed to Napeleon's Safety.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—(Special despatch to the New York Times.)—General Wimpifen's statement, published in the Independance Belge, is considered as having given the coup de grace to the Napoleonic dynasty.

He makes it perfectly clear that the Emperor did not court death at the head of his troops, as he asserted, and that he sacrificed the last chances of escape for the army to his personal sarety.

escape for the army to his personal safety.

Imperial Speculation in Heal Estate.

The stories actively circulated of the imperial povery and unselfishness are indorsed by the London Times. They are all humbug, however. There is a certain American, until recently employed about the court, who could, if he would, reveal startling secrets about the large operations in which the Empress, through his aid, engaged with Baron Haussmann, Ex-Prefect of the Scine, and in which all three made large sums, in connection with the expropriation of property and buildings during the era of improvement in Paris, Personally the ex-Emperor may be poor, but the Empress and the Prince Imperial are splendidly provided for. Imperial Speculation in Real Estate.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 26—11-30 A. M.—Consols 92½ for money and account. American securities quiet. U. 8, 5-208 of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88½; 10-408, 85. Stocks dull. Eric, 18; filinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—11-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9½@9½d.; middling Orleans, 9½ 9½d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Peas, 368.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 26—1'30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 90%; Atlantic and Great Western Hailway, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—1'30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9@9%d.; Middling Orleans, 9% @9%d. Cheese, 62s. Bacon 56s. for Cumberland ont.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Loss of the U. S. S. "Bibb." Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 .- An incorrect despatch has been telegraphed from this city of the reported loss of the U. S. Coast Survey steamer Bibb," as having foundered off Hatteras. Advices received here from Norfolk, Va., dated yesterday, state that the tug "Resolute" had reported at that port that she left the "Bibb" at Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday last safe and sound, with all well on board, waiting for good weather in order to complete her survey. She has about three days more work to do before she will return to Norfolk. Messrs. B. & J. Baler, who had, it is stated, reported the loss, are unable to tell how the matter originated. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary Boutwell returned to Washington this morning in improved health, and is attending to business at the Treasury Department to-day.

Commissioner Delano will leave his home in Ohio on Wednesday next, and return to Washington to resume the business of his

Check Stamps. Check Stamps.

It appears from inquiries received at the Internal Revenue Bareau the impression is general that after the 1st of October stamps are not required on checks of drafts for a less amount than \$100. This is not the case, as the law affords such relief only in the removal of the stamp tax imposed on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, and on receipts for any sum of money or for payment of any debt, nor will any stamp be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage where it or the instrument it secures.

of a mortgage where it or the instrument it secures has been once duly stamped. FROM THE STATE.

Personal.

GETTYSBURG, Sept. 26. - Hon. Thomas Hughes, member of the British Parliament, and J. G. Rotengarten, aid of General Reynolds. have been stopping at Gettysburg Springs, and leave to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire in Wyoming Territory. CHEYENNE, Sept. 26.—Half a block on Eddy street was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated from \$150,000 to \$200,000. There is very little insurance.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New England Associated Press. New York, Sept. 26.—The New England Associated Press, including Boston, has renewed its contract with the New York Associated Press for the service of its news.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York, Stock and Money Market.

NEW York, Sept. 26.—Stocks very dull. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missourt 6s, 90; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 36; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Rie, 22½; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and FortWayne, 92½; ;Western Union Telegraph, 84½. Union Telegraph, 34%. New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 700 bales uplands at 17%c.; Orleans at 18%c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7000 barreis. Wheat dull, but without decided change; sales 36,000 bushels. Corn is without decided change; sales 38,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales 26,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales 36,000 bushels. 24,000 bushels Ohio at 58%@56c.; Western at 53c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, \$24 no; prime \$28@24 50. Lard dull; steam, 14%@15%c. Whisky quiet at 88 %c.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

The Young Man Arrested at Schuvlkill Haven Taken to New York-His Denial of Guitt-The Struggle for the Great Reward.

Frank Kipling, a young man about twenty-five years of age, is now locked up at Police Head-quarters, charged with having admitted to four resi-dents at Schuylkill Haven that he was concerned in the Nathan murder. The prisoner is slightly built, of Jewish cast of features, and very dark com-IN SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

Somewhere between the 13th and 15th of the present month, the prisoner entered the Schuylkill Haven Hotel, kept by Mr. John Epting, and asked for lodging. He was received and given a share of a room with James Levelle, a railroad employe known as "One-legged Jim," by reason of his having but one leg. From this point up to his arrest, everything about his conduct rests on statements made by Lavelle, Mr. Epting, John B. Martz, constable of Schuylkill Haven, and Benjamin Hofman, captain of the canal boat Mary Brown, on which the prisoner of the canal boat Mary Brown, on which the prisoner obtained employment. HE KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

Levelle, the bed-fellow of the prisoner in the hotel, says that a few nights after the prisoner came to Schuyikill Haven he was uneasy at night, walking up and down the room, and striking his head with his hands: Levelle asked him what was the matter, he replied, "Did you hear about the Nathan murder?" and on being answered in the affirmative, said: "I know all about it; I know who did it, and was within four feet of old Nathan when he was struck." This statement or admission he is said to have made to Epting, Martz, and Hoffman, in addi-HIS CLOTHES.

It is charged that the daughter of Mr. Epting washed a white waistcoat for Kipling which was stained with blood, and that on one occrsion Kipling got up in the dead of the night and washed a white linen coat and pants at the yard pump. On hearing the admissions it is said that Mr. Epting opened the value of the prisoner and found pawntickets for diamonds and jewelry.

SEEKING THE REWARD.

Epting, Martz, and Levelle determined to seek the reward of \$47,000 offered for the arrest of the mur-derer, came on to New York a few days ago and saw

Ju ge told them the reward would be paid to the party giving information which would lead to the airest and conviction of the murderer. They returned to Pennsylvania and determined to have turned to Pennsylvania and determined to have Ki-ling arrested on the canal boat by the Jersey police when he reached New Brunswick. Hoffman, however, imagining the others were trying to cheat him out of the reward, telegraphed Detective Phil. Farley, who left this city on Thursday and reached Schuylkill Haven on Friday.

THE ARREST. THE ARREST.

Kipling had already left on the canal boat, and Farley took the train to Limerick in order to intercept him. After walking back eight miles, Detective Farley saw Kipling coming along the tow-path, driving the mules of the boat. He said, "Hallo, Frank, don't you know me?" The prisoner replied, "No. I don't." "All right," replied the other, "I know you; I am an officer, and want you." Kipling was then arrested, handcuffed, and taken to Philadelphia. He was breught to this city, where he arrived yesterday morning.

Frank Kipling is a son of Mr. Richard Kipling, diamond broker and importer, at No. 24 Maiden lane. His family is very respectable, and his father resides at Roselle, New Jersey, some miles from Elizabeth. About a year ago domestic trouble affected Kipling's mind, and he left his father's firm, of Richard Bipling & Son, his brother, Richard A. Kipling, of the 22d Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. (now in France), taking his place. Since then he has led a nomadic life. He left his father's residence at Reselle on the 12th of August, and went to Schuylkiil selle on the 12th of August, and went to Schuylkill

Last night the prisoner was very communicative, and on being talked to about the affair, laughed and considered it a good joke. His statement is as fol-

considered it a good joke. His statement is as follows:—

I deny in toto having said that I knew all about the Nathan murder, or anything of the kind. On the 12th of August I came into New York, went to Wallack's Theatre, went to the National Hotel in Courtlands street and registered my own name there; now, a man who committed a murder would not be such a fool as to do that. I left in the morning for Philadelphia, registered my name at the Beming House, and went on to Schuyikill Haven. I whe not uneasy in my sleep, and did not get up to wash anything in the middle of the night; as to the white waistcoat being bloody, it was washed by the servants in my father's house before I left, and they can prove it was not bloody. I never told Levelle I knew anything about the murder; what I did say was what was in the New York papers; for they down in Schuyikill never got anything but Dutch papers. Though my father did send me a railway ticket from Philadelphia to New York to return home with, I preferred to work on the canal boat for \$20 a month and my board, as I did not want to go home. I was married over a year ago, and had trouble with the woman who is my wife. I may have said that I did not want to go back to New York on account of the police, that was in reference to my family trouble, but I did not say so down there. I never said I tended bar at the corner of Broadway and Bleeker street, but I did say in jest that I had tended bar for Frark Hughes, next the Giymone, and that I knew Washington Nathan. That was in jest, and had no truth in it, I was not in New York in July at all, except once in the daytime, and I sleept at home in Rosele every night in that month. I can prove it. The fact is that these men in Schuyikill Haven are all poor, and will swear anything to get the reward.

"WHAT HE AMOUNTS TO."

"WHAT HE AMOUNTS TO." "WHAT HE AMOUNTS TO."

The importance of the argest may be judged from Detective Farley's despatch to the Superintendent yesterday morning from Philadelphia, as follows: "I have got an elephant.—Farley." An elephant signifies a humbug. The opinion of all the officers is that the prisoner, slightly demented, thought he was doing a smart thing by stuffing the Schuylkillers with lies, and they, dazzled by the reward in prospective, believed the lies to be true, and had him arrested.

In the statement printed above, the prisoner told.

him arrested.

In the statement printed above, the prisoner told two distinct lies in saying that he registered his name at the National Hotel and Beming House. Investigation shows no such registry. He will be detained at headquarters until, Micawber-like, something turns up one way or the other, and the men from Schuylkill Haven come on here to-day.—New Verk World today.

LEGAL; INTELLIGENCE.

The Carney Homicide. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning, before Judges Allison and Paxson, the trial of William Nixon alias Pentz, colored, charged with the murder of William Carney, colored, on the night of the 18th of last June, was commenced. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. On the night in question a ball was given in a hall on Brown street, near Fifth, the participants being colored people.

The deceased was a barber, a married man, with a

family of four children, and he was also a musician.
On the night of the murder he stopped at a hall on
Brown street, and on his way home with his violin
he was attacked and killed. It seems that a disturbance took place about a woman named Draper, in reference to a place in a set. Finally he advised her to go home, and volunteered to accompany her. or nome, and volunteered to accompany her.
On the way down stairs some words passed and
Pentz struck the woman. Nixon remonstrated, and
the prisoner took from his pocket a pistol, which he
fired at him, resulting in his death. The case was
opened by Assistant District Attorney Hagert.
Thomas H. Tharp and F. A. Bregy, Jr., Esqs., for
the defence. the defence.

The case was on trial at the close of our report.

The Obligations of Oll Speculators. Supreme Court in Bane.

The following decision was recently delivered in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in banc by Judge Agnew. It will be read with much interest by all who have taken a flyer in oil during the existence of the oil fever in 1864 and 1865, and may lead to some litigation amoung disputants. The case is that of Messrs Hedge & Horn vs. Zollers. The deci-sion is that the subscription for shares in a joint stock company is but an act or declaration of the invention of the subscriber to become a partner. Thus far, the contract is merely executory; and it becomes executed, and the relation of partnership is established, only when the subscriber evidences the

fact by acts of participation.

The case arose on an appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, and it recites that this is a bill in equity, setting forth a partnerthat this is a bill in equity, setting forth a partner-ship or voluntary association, actually formed, for the purpose of procuring land and boring for oil. The plaintiff, as a partner or member of the asso-ciation, claims an account, and payment by the de-linquent members of the sums alleged to be owing to the company. The principal question raised is, therefore, whether the defendants who appealed were members of the partnership, otherwise they are not liable to account under this bill. It is not an action by the association against a subscriber for his subscription. If the appellants never became partners, the bill ought to have been dismissed as to them. The appellants, while admitting that they signed a subscription paper (then being carried around for the purpose of forming a company) for two shares, of ifity dollars each, and not at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a share, totally deny their membership as partners, averring that, after writing their names on the subscription paper, they never took any part in the formation of the company, were not informed of any meeting to organize, and never acted with the company as members thereof. This answer was not denicd, by replication or otherwise, and the case went to a master, who seems to have acted also in the capacity of examiner in taking the testimony. The court did not find the fact of partnership or decree an account, but the whole thing seems to have come up on the report of fifty dollars each, and not at one hundred whole thing seems to have come up on the report of the master upon the testimony had before him. This was very irregular, but it is unnecessary to decide the case on this ground. Indeed, after a hearing on the merits, without exception in the court below to the formal defects, as was the case here, we might disregard the irregularity under the aw regulating appeals to this court in equity cases.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 26, 1870.

The demand for loans to-day is only moderate and rates about as usual. Very little discounting is reported at the banks, which indicates that there are no balances which cannot be placed on call with collaterals. Both conditions are in great favor at the banks, and rates to the speculative borrowers are, in consequence, exceptionally low, 51/661/2 per cent. is the range according to the collaterals offered, and 7/6/10 per cent. for first-class merchant paper. There seems to be a demand for money to move the

Gold continues firm, the warlike news from Europe steadying the market. The sales opened

Southern cotton crop which is now coming into

at 113¼ and advanced to ¼.

Government bonds dropped a fraction on the receipt of the news unfavorable to peace. Most of the issues fell off a fraction, the currencles being especially weak. Stocks continue dull but fairly steady. Sales of City 6s, old bonds, at 102. 101% was offered

for the new issue.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 48%. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 59%, and Catawissa preferred at 38. In the balance of the list there was a good de-

mand, with free sales of Lehigh Navigation at

31%@32% b. o., a decline, but no further sales

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

Philadelphia Trade Report. Monday, Sept. 26 .- There is nothing doing in

Quercitron Bark; the last sale of No. 1 was at \$27 The movements in new Cloverseed are unimportant; we quote at \$7@7.25; Timothy is lower and

ranges from \$4 50@5 25, the latter from second hands; small sales of Flaxseed at \$2.25 % bushel, at which figure it is offered to arrive. The season for Provisions is about over, and the

sales are only in job lots at \$27-75@28 @ barrel for mess pork; \$37 for beef hams; 19@19%c, for hams

mess pork; \$37 for beef hams; 19@19%c. for hams in pickle; 15@15%c. for sides in salt: 13%c. for shoulders; 16@16%c. for Western Lard; and 13%@ 14%c. for Cheese.

The Flour market is quiet, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the local trade; sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25@5.50; extras at \$5.62%@5.75; Northwestern extra family at \$6@, 6.75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25@8.50. Rye Flour is strong at \$5.70 % barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.38, some Indiana at \$1.38@1.40, and amber at \$1.46 % bushel. Rye is steady at 88@90c. Corn is a shade lower, with sales of 5000 bushels at 99c. for yellow and 95@97c, for mixed. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western soid at 55c.

Whisky is quiet; 150 barrels Western wood-bound Whisky is quiet; 150 barrels Western wood-bound

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 26,-The receipts of beef cattle, although not as large as those of last week and the week preceding, were nevertheless more than equal to the demand, and while there was a more animated inquiry, prices were not higher. Receipts, 2440 head, We quote choice at 9@9½c; fair to good at 7@8½c; and common at 5@6c. per pound gross. The following sales were reported:—

The following sales were reported:—

Head.
146 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9.
50 John Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8.
61 Deznis Smyth. do., 6½@7½.
90 A. Christy, do., 7@8½.
50 James Christy, do., 8@9.
67 Dengler & McCleese, do., 6@8.
125 P. McFillen, do., 6@8½.
90 P. Hathaway, do, 7@8½.
100 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½.
51 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
100 James McFillen, do., 7½@8½.
130 K. S. McFillen, do., 7½@8½.
1475 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@9.
106 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9½.

106 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@914

106 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9%.
80 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 7@7%.
90 H. t hain, do., 6@7.
83 Joseph Chain, do., 5%@7.
24 B. Baldwin, do., 6@8.
65 James Clemsen, do. 6@8%.
43 W. Alexander, Chester county, 7%@8%.
9 Jesse Miller, do., 6%@8%.
26 Thomas Duffy, do., 8@8%.
110 John McArdie, Western, 6%@9%.

100 R. Maynes, do., 6%@8%. 35 E. & L. Chand er, Chester county. 6@8%. 43 Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@7.

21 W. Toole, do., 514@614. 70 James Aull, do., 5@7. Cows and Calves met a good inquiry, and prices advanced. Sales of 150 head at \$50@80. advanced. Sales of 150 head at 500@50. Sheep were not so much in request, and prices favored buyers. Sale of 12,000 head at the Park Drove Yard, at 5@5%c. pound for good; \$2@3 pead for low stock; and 7%@5%c. for lambs. 6000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at 4%@5%c. pound

gross.

Hogs were extremely slow of sale, and prices again declined. Sales of 2895 head at \$11.50@11.75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ too pounds, net, for slop, and \$12@12.50 for corn fed, closing weak at these figures.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 26.—The pilot-boa:
Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Flamingo and Bessie, from Rio.

A French frigate passed up for Norfolk this NORFOLK, Sept. 26.—Arrived, for slight repairs, French corvette Primaugnet.

PORT OF PHULADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 26 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig Susan Bergin, Davis, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to John F. Ohi. Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mode, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Brig Horald, Hauson, from Brookville, S. C., with innber to T. P. Gaivin & Co.
Schr Windward, Phillips, 5 days from Rappahannock, with poplar wood to Collins & Co.
Schr Criterion, Cornwall, from Rappahannock, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr West Dennis, Crowell, from Boston, with Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from George-

Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, from Fall River,
Schr F. A. Heath, Warner,
Go.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, fm Wellfleet, with mose,
Schr Charles E. Elmer, Corson, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford,
Go.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, from Newport.
Schr Ann E. Safford, Powers, from Pawtucket,
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, from New London. Schr John McCabe, Pickup, from Norwich.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVEE DE-GRACE, Sept. 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow :-Patterson & Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson

Lippincett.
W. W. Maberry, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Star, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Hall & Frank, with lumber, for Newark. Hall & Frank, with lumber, for Newark. G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Jersey City.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Western Metropolis, Crowell, and Rapidan, Whitehur:, from New Orleans; Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah; James Adger, Lockwood, from Charlesten; and William P. Clyde, Sherwood, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday. Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York vesterday. yesterday.

Br. bark Lizzie Morrill, from Glasgow for Phila-

Br. bark Lizzie Morrill, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst. lat. 40 23, long. 69 40.
Schrs N. P. Simpson, Vaile, hence for Stamford, and Charles Cooper, Nicholson, hence for Portsmouth, N. H., at New Yerk yesterday.
Schrs Charles C. Bearse, Hodgdon, from Boston for Philadelphia; Blast, Parker, from Trenton for Derby; Kate Kallahan, Avery, hence for New London; Transit, Rackett, do for Providence; Sarah A. Hammond, Friskey, do. for Providence; Sarah A. Hammond, Friskey, do. for Boston; T. L. Lockwood, Lockwood, do. for New Haven; J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, do. for Hartford; John Lancaster, Williams, do. for Bast Greenwich; Edward Wooten, Young, do. for Pawtucket; J. J. Harris, Harris, do. for Pawtucket; Ira Bliss, Hudson, do. for Providence; R. E. Russell, Mehaffey, do. for Middletown; and Isaac Rich, Rich, J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, and Rescue, Cobb, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.