# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .-- No. 122.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Bestruction of the Academy of Music and the New York Medical University.

The Dutch Reformed Church on Fifteenth Street also Destroyed.

SEVERALLIVESLOST

Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets and Third and Fourth - Avenues in a Blaze.

All Efforts at Extinction Unavailable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New York Papers of To-day.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of the Academy of Music, trenting on Irving Place. The performance had been closed but a short time, and a number of persons attached to the theatre were still in the building. An effort was made by those present to subdue the flames, but without avail, as it was evident the five was visible in several places at the same time, which at once led to the belief that the fire was the work of

The alarm was promptly given, the firemen quickly reported, and several powerful streams were taken into the iront of the buildings; but it was soon found impossible to remain, as the smoke poured out in such density as to nearly suffocate those within its range. In less than fifteen minutes after the first starm, the flames were seen gushing out of the upper windows and cornices. Engineer Kingsland, finding it was cornices. Engineer Kingsland, finding it was only wasting water to throw it on the theatre, at ence directed his force to the preservation of the adjoining buildings. Streams were applied to the front of Grace Chapel, on Fourteenth street, and to the dwellings adjoining; also to the dwellings opposite on Irving place.

The body of heat and burning wood took its course eastward, setting fire to the Medical, College, next to the theatre, and the plano-forte manufactory of Inne & Son. The burning sparks also tell on the roof of Worcester's plano-force trac-

also tell on the roof of Worcester's plano-forte factory, northeast corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, setting that building on fire. At half-past 1 o'clock only the walls of the Academy were standing, the whole of the interior having been consumed.

When the flames burst through the roof the sky in the vicinity was illuminated, and one very remarkable feature, a large number of small birds were flying around, the glare of ight having drawn them from the trees in Union Square. The bright light shining on them, as they hovered and danced around, gave them the appearance of canary birds. now and then one poor little tellow would approach too near and disappear in the flames.

About half-past one o'clock the wind freshened considerably from the west, communicating the fire, by means of burning timber, to the Dutch Reformed Church, on Fifteenth street, which was entirely demolished.

Officer Van Ranst, of the Eighth precinct. while endeavoring to remove some church valuables, was crushed by the falling ceiling, and seriously, though, it is supposed, not fatally injured. He was conveyed to the private residence No. 133 Fifteenth street, and properly cared for.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The Academy of Music leil a victim to the devouring element about 12 o'clock last night, together with the Medical College and the extensive piarfo manufactory of Ihne & Son, corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, and several dwellings on Third avenue. About a quarter before twelve fire was discovered in the basement in the front portion of the building, when the police immediately gave the alarm to Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, lying in West Thirteenth street, and the alarm signal No. 43 immediately sounded. On the arrival of the above company the whole lower portion of the front part was enveloped in flames. An attempt was made to prevent its extending up the stair way, but owing to a large quantity of combustible material being stored in one of the lower rooms it could not be arrested, and the flames soon drove the firemen.

In the meantime several streams were brought to bear on the rear portion of the building, but it was but a few moments when it was found impossible to save the building. Quite a large number of firemen were in the building, together with several civilians, who were engaged in carrying out the wardrobes and other articles that could be conveyed by hand. All of a sudden a dense mass of flames shot up in the front portion, cutting off all escape of those within the building by the front way, and drove those in front out into the street. Several succeeded in making to the rear of the building, but here some of them were cut off by the smoke, and suffocated. Among the number known as missing at present is the Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, David Waters, and one of the members named Welsh. There is not a shadow of doubt but that five or six lives have been lost

In the short space of thirty minutes the whole building was a massive sheet of flames, illumi nating the city and vicinity for miles. A strong northwest wind blowing at the time, the fire soon communicated to the Medical College, adjoining, on East Fourteenth street, which was also soon in flames. Chief Engineer Kingsland, finding that his force was inadequate to arrest its progress, caused a second alarm to be rung, which soon brought an extra force of engines. By one o'clock the fire had communicated to the large plano manufactory of Ihne & Sons, on the corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street. This building was fast being destroyed as our reporter left the scene. The first floor on the corner was occupied as a ladies' and gentle

The fire also extended to Nos. 122 and 124 Third avenue, a one-story building occupied by Charles Kreitz as a lager-beer saloon, and Edward Hunt as a pork store. No. 126 was also in flames; the building was occupied by J. H. Green, on the first floor, as an upholsterer, and the upper portion by several families. The buildings No. 128 and 130 were also on fire, and the flames finally crossed Third avenue to the plane factory on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street, and to the buildings ad-

On the south side of East Fourteenth street the firemen turned their entire attention to saving the buildings, among them Grace Chapel and the New York Circus, which at 2

o'clock seemed out of danger. Great lear was entertained for the Manhattan Gas Company's house, on the corner of Irving | amount.

THIRD EDITION

| place and Fifteenth street, and the dwellings on it ifteenth street. A half-past 1 o'clock the interior of the Acad my had been to ally destroyed, but the walls had not fell in. It is presumed that should they fall they will crush in the roofs of the buildings on Fifteenth street. The building No. 6 Irving place, occupied by John Ling as a restaurant, took fire at 1 o'clock, and was also consumed. and was also consumed.

The police, of which there was a large force on hand, devoted considerable attention to on hand, devoted considerable attention to saving the property of the neighborhood. The whole property of the Circus Company was got out and conveyed up to Union Squace. All the furniture in Grace Chapel was also got out. A fireman named John Demon, of Engine Company No. 13, was slightly burned. Most of the contents of the Medical College were also rescued by the Insurance Patrol and firemen.

The firemen worked like good fellows but it

The firemen worked like good fellows, but it was apparent that their force was not sufficient. Engineer Kingsland and his assistants, Bates, Orr, Sullivan, Mackey, and others were on hand, and did all in their power to arrest the progress of the force. of the flames.

About 2 o'clock a third alarm was sounded for the fireneen at signal No. 146, when several com-panies, upon their arrival at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, were despatched to the scene. Several companies from the Brooklyn Fire Department came over, among them one or two hose carriages.
Irving Hall, on the southwest corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, was saved, owing to several streams being kept on the building.

THE SCENE at 12 o'clock was one of thrilling magnificence

The entire block encompassed by Fourteenth street, Irving place, Futeenth street, and Third avenue, seemed to be one mass of flame, and indeed every building standing in this block was at that time on fire. Every building fronting on Third avenue it was expected would be de-stroyed, aithough the firemen were engaged in doing their best to save them. The street was actually covered with burning coals, and the clothing of a number of spectators took fire.

On the easterly side of the street the only

building on tire was Worcester's Piano Factory; but it was feared that the dwelling adjoining this would yield to the pressure of heat and the immense volume of blazing coals that were con-stantly falling upon it, and be consumed with the other buildings. As far as the eye could reach up the avenue every object was plainly visible as if seen by daylight, while the rushing of crowds, the working of steamers, and the shouts of the multitudes, and all the other circumstances incident to the occasion, made the scene unusually thrilling. From every dwelling in the vicinity men and women were to be seen hastily engaged in removing turniture to the sidewalk, while children were adding to the general noise and confusion by crying as stoutly as their young lungs would let them.

FIREMEN MISSING: Foreman David H. Waters and Fireman Welch, of Engine Company No. 5, are both miss-ing. They were in charge of the pipe on the

stage, and have not been seen since, and it is feared that they have perished.

John Demon, of No. 13, was badly burned while in charge of the pipe of all engine.

The loss of the building and property cannot, at this late moment, be estimated, but it will probably reach the high figure of a million of dollars.

LATER ACCOUNT-TUESDAY, 3 A. M.

As we go to press the fire has extended across the avenue, and the flames are issuing from Worcester's piano lactory, on the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and the avenue, and the Presbyterian Church son Fifteenth street had also caught, and, no doubt, would both be destroyed, together with buildings intervening. A strong easterly wind prevailed, which carcinders a long distance to the eastward, causing danger to the entire

neighborhood. The entire row of buildings, from Irving place to the avenue on Fourteenth street, are pletely gutted, and nothing remains but the walls and chimneys-some of them in a condition to tumble at any moment. The firemen were using every effort in their power to subdue the flames, but with only partial success so far. The fire bells, at the hour we go to press, are ringing another alarm, on account or the flames bursting out in a new direction. The Third avenue cars are blockaded, causing much inconvenience to those engaged in business down

The steeple of the Presbyterian Church on Fitteenth street has just fallen, causing clouds of cinders and sparks to fill the air, and making a most brilliant illumination of the entire There are various reports as to the origin of the fire; one that it caught under the parquet, while another statement is to the effect that it originated among the scenery. The arrangements to meet such an emergency seem to have been wholly neglected, and before a stream of water could be got on the flames were beyond control, so far as the Academy was con-

The Fire Department were also slow in getting to work, otherwise it might have been got under before extending so far as it has. There could be nothing learned correctly in regard to the insurance of the Academy or any of the other buildings. The fire, though not more destructive of material value than we have had in the city during the past year, was, or rather is (for at 3 A. M. it is still burning fiercely) more ter-ribly grand to look upon than any that has occurred for many years.

At a distance from the burning buildings the fire seemed to cover a space of half a mile square, and when the steeple of the church was enveloped in dames the picture was awfully

At this hour it is impossible to give the particulars of the conflagration, or do other than convey to our readers the prominent facts as they had been developed at the time of going to

The Opera House was owned by a joint stock company, of which Mr. Kingsland was the agent. Nothing was saved from the building.

# LATEST PARTICULARS

# TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

OPERATIC WARDROBES AND PROPERTIES DESTROYED.

New York, May 22.-Two firemen, named Daniel Waters and Welch, are supposed to have perished in the fire last night. Another, named John Demon, was badly burned, but escaped with his life.

Grace Chapel, the Manhattan Gas Works Irving Hall, the dwelting on Fifteenth street, and the Hippothestron were saved.

The wardrobe belonging to the stockholders of the Academy of Music, valued at \$100,000, Mr. Grau's wardrobe, valued at \$25,000, were destroyed, and also a great part of Maretzek's wardrobe, value unknown.

Palmer & Co., publishers of the opera, lost

Several small buildings on the Third avenue were destroyed. The loss is stated by one paper at \$1,600,000, but must largely exceed that

### THE BATTLE AT CALLAD.

Description of the Affair-How the Spanish Vessels were Disabled-The Fiveand-a-half Inch Iron Plating of the "Sumancia" Penetrated-The Rifled Saots of the Pernytan Batteries go E. tirely Through the "flerenguela"-The "Villa de Madrid" Towed out of Danger Disabled-Peruvian Battery Blown Up and the secretary of War Killed-the City of Callso Not Bamageo, Etc.

PANAMA, May 13 .- Before going further it will b as well to describe the number of batteries and the weight of metal in them, that the Peruvians had to which of metal in them that the Peruvians had to meet the attack of the six Spanish frigates. For a long time past, as we all know, the Peruvians have been forthying to the northward and westward of the city. The works they have constructed have been planned and carried to their present condition by competent engineers, and they have imported the most approved and heavest ordnance that England, with all her experience, has pronounced the best, viz:—the Armstrong and Bakely. The number and strength of the batteries are as fo lows:—

BATTERIES TO THE WESTWARD. No. 1-Eight 32-pounders, tacing the Bay of Bella

v.sta.
No 2—Six 32 nounders, smooth bore.
No. 3—I we 300 pounders, Arms, rong rifles.
No. 4—Six 32-pounders, smooth bore.
No. 5—I we 450-pounders, Bakely rifles; one 8-inch
r.6e; ave 24-pounders, smooth; and one 32-pounder.
No 6—Five 32-pounders, smooth bore. BATTERIES TO THE NORTHWARD.

No. 7—One 450 pounder, Biakely rifle, No. 8—1 wo 450-pounders, Biakely rifle No. 9—1 wo 300-pounders, Armstrong rifle. FORCES AFLOAT.

Steamer Loa (iron-clad)—Two 8-inch guns.
Monitor Victoria (iron-clad)—One 8 inch gun.
ihree wooden gunboats, mounting five guns in
ill, 32 and 24-pounders.
This it will be seen that, although the number of

This it will be seen that, although the number of guns was smal in comparison with the broadsides of the heavy iffrates, still their calibre was of a character to render the fight uncertain, should they be efficiently served, which was the point we feared the Feruvians would be found efficient in as all reports stated they had had but little experience in their management. The Peruvians evidently had not very much confidence in themselves before the fight came off. They did not think hey were able to stand the heavy fire they expected to receive from the Spanish subs. and loosed norward to the issue of the confidence. ships, and looked forward to the issue of the conflict as doubtful.
Still, they determined to see what they could do:

and well have they proved their ability to stand up to the wors and meet the Spaniards at close range without wincing or showing any sign of being tired or the stort; and now, naving proved to themserve what they can do, they have added tenfold strength to their really fine fortifications.

THE PIGHT. The morning of the second of May, 1866, will be long remembered as a most glorious one in the sonnais of l'eru; it will be handed nown from generation to generation as the day upon which one of the best appointed squadrons haughty Spain had ever set affect was signally nefeated and compelled to retire in disgract from nefore a much interior number of guns, manued by men who had had but little experience as artifered.

number of guns, manued by men who had had but little experience as artiherists.

It was a grand renewal of the past days of Peru when fighting for her independence; it was an evidence that she would not suomit to demands that had no justification, and it proved her abouty to maintain the stand she had taked—that of not submitting or seccumbing in any way to the mandates of the power which, while professing to be only redressing a wrong, had in view the repossession of a territory that at one time formed part and parcel of that portion of the globe over which the banner of Spain was wont to wave.

The day broke with every promise of a favorable opportunity for the Spaniard; the fog of the day previous had cleared away, and although the horizon was not well defined, on account of the naze, still there was nothing to prevent an engagement on the part of the weather. At cleven A. M. signal was made from the Aumanica, flag-ship to get under weigh. Soon after the six frigates with steam up and topmasts and lower yards down, tripped their anchors, and formed line of hat lea they are prevent of

and topmasts and lower yards down, tripped the anchors, and formed line of ba tle in two co.umus of attack. The column to engage the northern force consisted of the Villa de Madrid, Almanza and Be-

renguela, the atter leading.

1 nose destined to play their part on the western forts were the Numancia, Blanca, and Resolucion. The sight was one ong to be remembered by those who enjoyed the view from a safe distance. The northern column moved into action heading to the southward and westerned while the courtern selection. southward and westward, while the southern column headed to the eastward and northward, the gunboat Ver cedora taking position between the two columns

Fee cedera taking position between the two columns in order to reader assistance in the event of any ship being disabled in either line.

At ten minutes past twelve the first shot was fired from battery No 2, at the Numancia, and was replied to at once by that ship. Not more than five minutes elapsed before the action became general with both civisions of the fleet, that to the northward timing so as to be behind the western column. The firing from the ship was very rapid, too much The firing from the ship was very rapid, too much so, indeed, for it was wild, and gave evident proo that the captains of the guns were not as deliberate in their sim as they might be. The fire from the batteries was at first slow and

maccura e, but they soon began to get the range, and their heavy shot was seen to tell on more than one ship. In less than half an hour after the action commenced, the Villa de Madrid made a sirnal, evidently asking assistance: the little Venedord went in and towed her out of the fire, and as she came in plans view it was evident that her motive tow-r had been deranged, for the steam was seen issuing in clouds from very part of the vessel. The next ship to retire was the Berenguela. She

novec out slowly about twenty minutes after the Villa de Madrid. This ship had been receiving a heavy fire from batteries 8, 9, and 10, and a cross fire from battery number 5. As she passed the United States ships it was noticed that she had received a heavy rifled shot on the port side, near the water live, which had passed completely fireward. water line, which had passed completely through her, coming out at or under the water line on the starboard side, rendering it necessary to careen her to prevent sinking.

As it was, she had taken in a vast quantity of

vater, so that when out or range, and anchored, not only were the pumps necessary to keep her free, but the crew were employed in baling with buckets, she iid not go into action again.

The action continued with great spirit, by both the

batteries and remaining ships. At nali-past 2 the Blanca and Resolucion retired to repair some in-juries but soon reprined to their positions, where a remained until the fight was over, except the two first mentioned.

\* A PERUVIAN BATTERY BLOWN UP.

Soon after the commencement of the fight battery No 3, con sining two 300-pounder. Armstrong rifles, was blown up, dismounting the guns and kiling and unding every one in the vicinity. In battery No. he 300-pounder Armstrong was dismounted at the at fire, but hes des these casualties there was nothing to diminish in any way, or slacken in the slightest degree, the heavy and well-directed fire of the Peruvians, which was becoming more and more atal and destructive every moment.

The Spaniards soon began to find out that the rame was not their own; that they had caught a Tartar not targained for, and it was manifest to all that they must soon back out badly defeated. At fitteen minutes past 5 the Spaniards ceased firing, and stood out of range, the batteries peppering away until the Dons were out of reach. The last run was fired a few minutes before 5 o clock by the menitor Victoria, thus ending an action entuing a disgrace upon Spain greater, if possible, than her dejean at San Domingo. dejeat at San Domingo.

THE REAVY GUNS DO THE WORK. Those who conversed with them tell me that the Spaniards very of opinion that the heavy fire of the ships would compet the Peruyians to run for it, and such was the opinion renerally maintained, until it was discovered that the Spanish ships, instead of going in at close range, remained where their comparatively light suns had but little effect, while the heavy shot of their enemy went not only into, but through them.

through them.

The Spaniards were evidently deficient in shell, for they used mostly round shot; they had probably expended nearly all the former at Valparaiso, where they were not needed, when, had they preserved them for Callao, the result might have been different. Indeed, it is stated that some of the ships expend d all their ammunition of every kind, and had neither shot nor hall wherewith to continue the neither shot nor shell wherewith to continue the light. After soing out of action the entire Spanish feet took up its former position, where it remained at the time the Vanderbill sailed, busy repairing

THE DICTATOR, PRADO, was here, there, and everywhere, superintending personally the serving of the guns.

THE RILLED AND WOUNDED.

Nothing reliable is known of the exact number of killed and wou ded on either side. The Peruvian Secretary of War, senor Gavez, was killed in Battery Ro 3, when it was blown up. The wounded on shore, as fast as they fell, were carried to the rear and sent to the hospital at Bellavists. Those whose friends resided at Lima were sent to the city to be bluced in charge of those who would care better for them it an if they had remained at Bellavista to take the chances. The most lenable information had at the time the Fanderbilt sailed was that the Peruvians had lost sixty killed and shout one hundred at deventy wounded. and seventy wounded.

Nothing is known as to the loss on board the Spanish fleet, but tored as their ships have been, the number of casualizes must necessarily be very heavy. Admira Nunez is reported to have received no less than eight contusions. One in the head pronounced severe. Our surgeons, who offered their services to both parties alike, were not a swed to see him, and indeed it was evident that they wished to conceal as far as possible the number of men that had been placed hors de combat, and the condition of the ships. By the shot that disabled the steampipe of the Villa de Madrid eighteen men were killed and twenty-one wounded; so, taking the mischief done by one projectile, we may be safe in jurging the Spanish loss as far in excess of that of the Peruvans. THE SPANISH LOSSES-NUNEZ WOUNDED.

DAMAGE TO THE SPANISH SHIPS. DAMAGE TO THE SPANISH SHIPS.

Doctor Peck of the Vanderbitt, when he went alongside the Villa de Madrid, counted eight saotholes in her sides. This was doing well, considering the time she was under fire. The Blanca was struck over forty times, and the Almanza and Berenguela suffered almost as much. The Resilucion was hit very often—possibly as many times as the others. The Numancia came off very well; being fron-clad, but one eight-inch rife projectile from battery No. 5 pierced her five and a half linch fron plating and went partly through the wooden backing. She was brought so as to receive the fire at an angle; hence her plating caused the shot to glance. The Vencedora was unniqued.

WHAT THE SPANIARDS INTEND TO DO. It was asserted that the Spaniards intended to renew the attack, but the opinion of all the officers of the Vanderbitt is that, they are in no condition whatever to attempt it; they have been badly beaten and much discouraged, and, besides, they must be deficient in munitions of war. If they try it again it will probably be from the bay of Beila Vista, south of the city, where a position will be taken that will enable them to shell it and the works without exposing themselves to almost cer-

works without exposing themselves to almost certain destruction.

It was supposed that Admiral Nunez would have done this at first, and not ventured upon a direct attack, especially when he knew the heavy guns that were in position; but he had been so much abused for having bombarded Valparaiso, where there was pothing to oppose him, that he determined to attack Ca lao in front, in order to prove that while he would she'l a de-ems-less city, if such were his orders, he would not hesitate to attack forts in front, if necessity arose to do so. His intentions for the future are of course unknown; but it is surmised that he has had quite enough, and that after repairing damages as best he can, he will gather his flock of same ducks around him and go home.

home.

It is very evident that the Spanish officers have been disguited with this war from the beginning; they have been wishing it well over, for they saw before them no honor nor glory, and almost certain defeat. Their expectations have been fully realized; and now, as they are, should the Huescar and Independencia arr ve, their doom will be certain—they will be "wiped out." Or course, there naving been so little time between the smoke clearing away and the salling of the Vanderbill, I am able to get but the minor details. The full partien are cannot reach here until the 20th, at which t me you may expect something more than interesting.

something more than interesting.

And we shall know it the farce is over, or it the Spaniard—Spaniard like—will persist in kicking against spikes, with only a pair or slippers on. I rather think the war is about over, and that, before long, the South Pacific will be entitled to its name once more, after having forfeited it for more than two years past. two years past.

THE PERUVIANS AND THEIR VICTORY. Up to the latest moment, the Peruvians were so

I hey had stood to their guns like men : they never flinched or showed signs of fear, and when the battle was over, and the enemy had gone like a whipped our with his tail between his less, they quietly and cord with his fall between his feys, they quietly and coolly refreshed the inner man, and then went to work to repair the few damages that had been sustained. By twelve o'clock all was ready for ano her attack and as for the morale of the men, it was a thousand per cent. better than the day previous, before the light began. Our officers say that now you cannot drive them from the guns and they are you cannot drive them from the guns, and they are eager to have another trial with the "Dons," for knowing what they have done, they feel the ability to do very much more if the opportunity is offered. I do not think they will get it.—New York Herald.

# JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Visit of Senators to Fortress Monroe-Will Mr. Davis' Trial Take Place in June ?-Names of the Jurymen, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19—A dearth of news most distressing is prevaled ton this point, which nothing can oispel, not even rumors or gossip concerning Mr. Days. The past two or three days it has been raining incessantly, which contributed not a little to the general dulness. In days of yore we used to have an occasional actival of verse free used to have an occasional arrival of vesse s from remote regions; but at present not even a schooner bound in casts anchor in the Roads, but proceeds on her way, either to Norfotk or up the James river. As a slight change in the above programme, I can only state that this morning we have had a distinguished arrival of a live Senator, though he lea Radical. Mr. L. P. Poland, United States Senator from Vermont, readled this piece to dear the P. from Vermont, reached this place to-day, via Bal-timore, and is the guest of Co onel A. P. Blunt, Quartermaster of this District.

Whether the distruguished Senator came here to ameliorate the condition of the "nation's wards," or inquire into the general health of Mr. Jefferson Davis, has not transpired. One thing, however, is certain, that Mr Poland, in company with Senator Wilson, from Massachusetts, have been expected here for the past two weeks, and only to day the former arrived singly and alone. The great radical nom Massachusetts, however, is represented by his son, a dashing young man, holding a commission in the Six h United States cavalry. This noble scion is apparently enjoying himself, judging from his rides with young ladies from the fort, even if his parent

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. This important event is now the all absorbing topic of conversation. The fact of the United States D.atrict Court, lately in session at Norfo.k, adjourning over to meet in Richmond next month, and on top of it, a bill having passed in the sensite making only two terms of the Court, in May and December, whether of a desire on the market the indical metric.

macks of a desire on the part of the radical metio

to keep Mr. Davis confined until the last of the year. It seems that Chief Justice Salmon P Chase wishes to defer the trial, if not shirk the responsi-The opinion of most eminent lawyers whom I have consured, is, that according to the adjournment of Judge Underwood, his May term is extended into the next month, and the grand jury who have found the indiction against the ex-fresident of the Considerative ware ware of only any torust the Parks.

iederacy were no doubt anxious to try Mr. Davis as much as to find an indic ment against him. Will the trial come off as soon as June?

The indictment which has been found against Davis is said to te a very weak document; and if Mr. O'Conor is the counsel for the defense, or any other one of your emment jurists, he will find very little transless. little trouble in picking it to pieces. There is one count in it and that relating to a particular day and date. However, that is a matter for the lawyers to descant upon; and as I am only to give you outside opinions, I will not intrude my own upon you.

THE JURY WHICH INDICTED JEFF. DAVIS. The most important and historical event toughing upon the late stupendous Rebellion will be the trial of the head and front of this measure, the President of the late Confederacy. It is a matter of importance to know the names of the men who met in council, bound by a solemn oath, to weigh the guilt or innocence of an individual whose fame as a leader of rebellion is world-wide, and if guilty, in their opinion, to find an indictment of treason against him. This jury subponned a number of witnesses, all of whom held minor positions in the late Confederate army. The evidence of these witnesses has not transpired, nor will it be made public until the day of the trial, if then. The names of the grand jury are as follows:—

jurv are as follows:—

1. Isaac Snowden, Fairfax county, Va.

2. Chalkley Gillingham, Fairfax county, Va.

3. J. R. Bigelow, Alexandria, Va.

4. J. T. Faylor, Alexandria, Va.

5. George C. Hewes, Alexandria, Va.
6. R. Hodgkin, Alexandria, Va.
7. L. D. Hisrmon, Alexandria, Va.
8. C. W. Nowian, Alexandria, Va.
9. William N. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.
10. Wilham Fay, Richmond, Va.
11. Burnham Wardwell, Richmond, Va.
12. T. Dudley, Jr., Richmond, Va.
13. Burnham Davis, Richmond, Va.
14. Francis Decordy, Noriolk, Va.
15. George W. Singleton, Noriolk, Va.
16. John T. Damels, Norfolk, Va.
17. John H. Berum, Norfolk, Va.
18. Charles Whitehurst, Norfolk, Va.
19. W. G. Webber, Norfolk, Va.
20. William T. Harrison, Norfolk, Va.
21. C. L. Cole, Noriolk, Va.
These men have by this time gained a world-wide reputation, whether favorable or o herwise the future

reputation, whether favorable or o herwise the future will demonstrate. Davis may thank these men for his prospect of getting out of prison, provided Congress does not interferejte stave off his trial, which now should follow close on his indictment.

now should follow close on his indictment.

MES, DAVIS.

This distinguished lady is now one of the established residents in this salubrious neighborhood. She appears domesticated and, in the language of an old campaigner, has "effected the object of her reconnoissance" in being united to her husband. Once in a while she vists Norfolk, where some of her relatives reside, and yesterday she returned from there accompained by Colonel Walter H. Fayor, late Adjutant-General to General Robert E. Lee. Whoever has once beheld this lady caunot forget her. Tall, graceful, and of rather a pensive disposition at present she appears greatly altered from the dashing, lively leader of Senatorial fushions of years are, when the "high-toned" rallied around the distinguished Mississippi Senator's wife. Mrs. Davis is kindly treated by everybody, and wherever she comes people vie with each to do her homage. A few days are she visited the extensive dry goods house of Seldner & Company, of Norfolk, the "Stewart" of that city, and the purchases she made then were immediately paid for by subscriptions made up on the spot, to which Mr Wertheimer, the resident member of the time, nost liberally contributed. She is treated with great respect, and I am happy to say that the misses have dignity enough to keep a respectful distance. No matter what her husband was, or is, he is now in an unfortunate situation, and while the public sympathy is not with him as a leader of the Rebelhon, his plight as a prisoner is deplored, and everybody's desire is to see him tried and justly dealt with.—N. Y. World,

### THE PRESBYTERIAN GENE-RAL ASSEMBLIES.

Probable Reunion of the Two Churches.

### INTERESTING MEETING LAST NIGHT.

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

St. Louis, May 22.—The members of both the Presbyterian Assemblies met in the Second Church last night for the first time since 1837, to discuss the question of reunion. The Moderators of both bodies presided. Eloquent speeches were made by Drs. Parker and Smith, of New York, Mr. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati, and Dr. McCash, of Ireland. The meeting terminated by twelve hundred persons rising and voting that they considered the reunion of both Churches desirable and practicable. It is definitely stated that the Assemblies will inaugurate measures to effect an organic reunion.

# From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG. May 22.-Governor Curtin received a despatch to-day from Secretary Stanton, announcing that an order had been issued by the Adjutant-General, granting, as far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, permission to all regular army officers who commanded in Pennsylvania regiments to be present at the flag presentation in Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

The question of the constitutionality of the law distranchizing deserters in Pennsylvania will be argued in the Supreme Court to-morrow. It is expected that all the Justices will be present, and that Attorney-General Meredith will appear in support of the law.

Movements of Transatlantic Steamships. FATHER POINT, L. C., May 22.-The Belgian, rom Liverpool, passed here at 7.30 A. M. to-day. Her news is anticipated.

NEW YORK, May 22 .- The Pereire has arrived rom Havre. Her news is anticipated. HALIFAX, N. S., May 22 .- The Cuba sailed at

10.30 last night for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday afternoon. Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, May 22 .- The steamers City of

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Their advices are mainly anticipated.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

New York, Bavaria, and Bremen have arrived.

Tuesday, May 22, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled his morning, with one or two exceptions, owing to the unfavorable news from abroad. Catawissa Railroad preferred was the most active on the list; about 2500 shares sold at 271@272, closing at 271, a decline of 1; Reading sold at 531/654, a slights decline; and North Pennsylvania at 38, to change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 37 for Little Schuylkill; 56‡ for Minehill; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira ommon; 42 for preferred do.; 314 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central. Covernment bonds are dull and lower. 5-20s sold at 1014, a decline of #; and 7.30s at 102, a decline of 4; 108 was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans are also dult; the new issue sold at 961@

7, the former rate adecline of 4. In City Passenger Bailroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 201, a decline of 14. 84 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth: 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 26 for Girard College,

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 148 was bid for First National; 139 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmen ' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 291 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 54 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62] for City; and 634 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares continue very dull. Schuylkill

Navigation common sold at 27; 334 was bid for Schuylkili Navigation preferred; 544 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 154 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Di vision; and 65 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Oil shares are dull and neglected, with the ex-

61@61, the former rate a decline of I on the closing price last evening.

Gold was more active to-day, and prices advanced 2@3 per cent, owing to the financial panic in England. About \$500,000 sold, opening at 130\$, advanced and sold at 1314 at 11 o'clock; 1332 at 12 M.; and 1321 at 1 P. M.

-We take pleasure in noticing that Mr. E. D. Randolph, of the firm of Smith, Randolph & Co., of this city and New York, has been admitted as a member of the New York Stock Exchange. -The New York Herald this morning says:-

The New York Herald this morning says:—

"The Stock Market opened duil yesterday, under a somewhat general disposition to await further European news, which, however, failed to reach the city till after half-past four, prices, meanwhile, having exhibited a slightly improving tendency. When it was at length flashed in the form of private telegrams into Wall street, a sensation and semipanc were the immediate result. As usual, the worst news came first. Consols were quoted at 85%, Five twenties 64:265. Erie shares 43:244, Illinois Central shares 74:276. The Bank of England had advanced it-grate to ten per cent, and overend. Gurney & Co, of Lombard street, a limited liabinty, but formerly a private banking establishment, had faited. Orders to buy gold flow "thick as leaves in Valiambrosa" into the specis room, and were as quickly executed. The covernment broker united the demand till the price passed 1303 when atter selling about ten milions, he abandoned the field and was seen no more. Immediately the rush to buy was intensified, and the price uddency mounted to 133 and as rapidly declined to 131; 2131; which was the quotation at half-past five P M, the market by this time having subsided into comparative repose. "There was a good deal of premature alarm in all

market by this time having subsided into comparative repose.

"There was a good deal of premature alarm 'n all
this, and before the street was deserted by the more
apprehensive speculators, a press deseatch from
hislifax, giving one day's later news via Queenstown, arrived. Conso's were now 862@362; Fivetwenties, 66@66; Eric. 44@46; Illinois Central, 76@
78. At the same time a better feeling and general
improvement were reported in England, and although
the continental news continued wardke there were the continental news continued waritke there were still hopes of peace. Cotton, on the day of the Cuba's departure from Liverpool, advanced jd. (or one cent)

departure from Liverpool, advanced id. (or one cent) per pound.

"In all we have here described there is not the slightest reason to justify a disturbance of the money market, or of values on the Stock Exchange Engliand curing the war in this country launched into active speculation, the solid gold of commerce was beaten into leaf, and unlimited extension invited a corresponding collapse. The decline of prices on the London Stock Exchange during the past year has been end mous, and it is only precipitated further now because of the troubled and threatening attitude of affairs in Germany. But even it a far wilder panic had swept the London Stock Exchange it could hardly have exerted any very material effect upon monetary affairs on this side of the Atlantic. Trading among ourselves as we are on a paper money upon monetary anairs on this side of the Atlantic. Trading among ourselves as we are on a paper money basis, we are invulnerable to the stings and arrows shot from foreign shores except as regards gold and exchange, and the sympathetic influences they may

A San Francisco circular of April 28 says:-No unusual requirements exist for money. The market is easy. Bankers loan to their customers at 1@1? per cent. per month, and mortgaged loans are negotiated at 1@1? per cent, with occasional transactions at lower rates. Short loans on the street are governed by the necessities of the borrower, and the character of his collaterals, ranging sometimes as high as 21 per cent. but oftener not exceed the character control of the oftener pot exceeds. and the character of his collaterals, ranging sometimes as high as 2; per cent., but oftener not exceeding 1;@2 per cent. Whatever may be thought of the risk of investments for waich such rates are demanded, it is quite certain that the money-lender is generally well secured, and scidom loses. The better class of mining shares continue to be accepted by capitalists as the basis of loans, but upon those of less prominence accommodations are obtained with difficulty. The supply of capital is fully equal to the demand, and thus far the mare no indications of the stringency sometimes prevalent at this period of the season. The treasure product of some portions of this State and Nevada is increasing, and the receipts from all sources since the date of our late reterence amounted to \$1,050,000, making an aggregate of \$3,750,000 thus far during the current month."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro., No. 40 S. Third street.



-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P.M. :-

Buying, Selling American Gold... July, 1864. 11; July, 1864. 11; August, 1864. 10; October, 1864. 9; Dec., 1864. 8; May, 1885. 6; August, 1865. 5 Sept., 1865. 4; October, 1865. 4

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

TURSDAY, May 22.-The foreign news and the panic in the English markets absorbed the attention or the merchants at the Corn Exchange to-day, to the exclusion of local affairs.

The Breadstuffs Market is almost at a stand. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchase only in small lots to supply immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were disposed of at \$7.25@8 for superfine; \$8.25@9.75 for extras; \$10 all for Northwestern extra family; \$11 @12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do ; and \$13 @16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rys

heal nothing doing. Anche is no new feature to notice in the wheat Market, and prices remain without essential change. Sales of fair and choice red at \$2.40@2.60; white ranges from \$2.75 to \$3. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.10@1.12 for Pentisylvania. Gorn is in raid demand, and prices have advanced; sales of 3000 bush, yellow at \$2c affect. Oats are scare; Pentisylvania and Delaware are selling at 70@73c. A

sylvama and Delaware are selling at 70@73c. A small lot of Western sold at 65c. 50 hhds. No. 1 Querestron Sark sold at 829 p ton. Whisky is scarce; small sales of Pennsylvania a c making at 82 24@2 25, and Ohio at 82 27.

RED RIBBONS NOT DISTINCTIVE .- A red ribbon in the button-hole is by no means, it seems, a certain symbol of the Legion of Honor. There are several toreign decorations of the same form and color:-The order of St. Januarus, of the Two Sicilies; of Christ, of Portugal; of Francis-Joseph. of Austria; of Christ, of Rome; and of St. Louis, of Parma.

OUT OF ITS LATITUDE. - A whale has recently been thrown on the Italian coast, near Santa Marinella, about thirty-ave miles from Rome. The skeleton was sixty feet long, the skull twelve and one-half seet long, and six feet across, and the two under jawbones twelve feet long. The quantity of oil yielded was expected to be from forty to fifty barrels.

Panis Cass.—The monopoly of the cab company in Paris, now about to cease, has lasted thirteen years, having been established in 1853. The contract was for sixty years, and for the remaining period of forty-seven years the conpany is to get three hundred thousand france a ception of Ocean; about 1200 shares sold at from year damages.