tion, the vegetative powers of life are a rong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its banetul influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfect ed to give next to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in saxlety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on-the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

#### Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the tollowing symptoms:-Indisposision to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Discase, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Often I permous Appetite with Dyspaptic Symptoms. Hot Bands, Flushing of the Body, Diyness of the Skin. Pallid Countenance and Eruptions of the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eves, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solltude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Eurnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medieme invariably removes-soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fils, in one of which the patient

Buring the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bleomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direrul diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melanchoty deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitu e-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With word measures wan Despair
Low suren sounds his grief begutied."
Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptons we are prepared to offer an invaluable girt of chemistry for the removal of the consequences-

#### HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor o hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testi-

mony of all who have used or prescribed it. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EX (RACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine. Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Discuses of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Biadder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

RELABOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUCHU, In affections pecu lar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chiorosis or Retention, Irreguarities, painfulness or suppre sion of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dis ipation, imprudencies, or in

### HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those uncleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in caring those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

TISE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or temale, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strongthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Consti-

tutions procure the remedy at once .-The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above cisease it is sure to affect the bodfly ... aith menta: powers, happiness, and that o posterity. ( ur flesh and blood are supported from these

### PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingred ents. HELMBOLD'S LUM EATRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cu-FLUID EATRACT BUCHU is composed of Busha, Carbebs and cumper Berries, see seted with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELABOLD. Druggist and Chemist of sixteen very? experience in the city of Philadelphia and which is now prescribed by the most cantent obssicious, has been admitted to use in the United the Sarmy and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public canttary Institutions throughout the land.

(D). Keyssan is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Prina-delphia.

Mr. H. T. Hrembold —Dear Sire—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchs. I would say that I have used and sold the article in various for us for the past tairty sears. I do not taink there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myse f. that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kinneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgmedt is warranted by the facts.

reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves the simple decocion tincture fluid extracts—and I am not conizant of any preparation of that plant at all equate yours. Twelve years' experience ought, it high, to give me the rish to ludge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence ever all others. I do not vause a thing seconding to its built if it did other Buchus would out-do yours; but I hold to the deciring that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent wou do be worth more than a golddollar.

I vaue your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have ever with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and ridneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully, yours, etc., GE./RGE H. K.E.Y.SER. M. D.

No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August II, 1865.

August 11, 1865.

### HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. BIGHLY CONCENTRATED One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallen of th Syrap or Decection.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, ex pelling all BUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION: These articles, being or such strength, the dose is ex-

ecedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institution throughout the land.

#### PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROAD WAY, New York.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No. 104 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

### IN THE YOUNG AND BISING GENERA | GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Details of the Disaster-Losses and Incidents-Statements of Messrs. Max Maretzek and Lafayette Harrison-The Work of an Incendiary-Who Was He?-The Losers and the Cainers-Sketches of the Academy, the College, and Other Buildings-Recovery of the Dead Bodies-Meeting of the Academy Directors-A New Academy to be Begun at Once and Completed in No-vember, Etc.

From the New York Papers of To-day. On Monday night Mr. Manager Grau entertained a few irrends at the Academy of Music in Irving place, little thinking of the tremendous house-warming that his friends were preparing for him about the same time. The curtain had slowly descended, the last player had reared, the lights were turned down, and Eugene, with his friend, the watchman, lantern in hand, prepared to make the grand tour in search of lost articles, sleepy lodgers, or dangers of any kind. As the two sauntered leisurery down the main and, a lagene pushed up his silver spectacles, raised his antern and said, "How infernally dusty the place is to-night." A second passed, and then with the revelation of a glance be cried, "We're on fire—fire! fire! fire!" Instantly he rushed, followed by the watchman, to the street, whose friendly echoes joined the loud hurrah, and notified the world that danger and trouble were at hand. On Monday night Mr. Manager Grau entertained

world that danger and trouble were at hand.

Buck into the building with the rapidity of thought, and the generosity of a gentleman, he ran, for far above the smoke and flame there sleft two lovely children and an agod dame, besides the jani-tor, Ruhlman and his wife. With great difficulty these were gotten out, unclothed, frembing, and in fright, while the great bells canged aloud the cry for help, and the streets fairly rang with shouts and yells of men and boys, and the whistling oughness shricked like devils on a spree.

The Academy of Music belonged to an association, and was first opened to the public use by stanger linekett, with Mario and Griss, in October, 1854.

Its original cast the buller ground was \$285.00.00

Its original cost, inc uding ground, was \$385,0.00—
a sum much larger than was originally contemplated, out which was unexpectedly swollen by the
item of decorations. When finished it presented an appearance of unusual beauty. Unlike establishments of a similar character, here and in Europe, it depended on form rather than color. Colossal figures supported the tiers of boxes, and ornaments in stucco abounded in every part of the house. These were in some way cumbrous, and, to a certain degree degree, departed to a certain degree, departed to a support of the colors. tain degree, dangerous, masmuch as with age they became loose and detached. The directors, who have never neglected an opportunity of improving their property, perceived the delect or the original pian, especially in view of the impediment to sight which huge decorations presented.

The pinars were—shorn or their proportions, the

gnomes and caryatides were removed, and only last season the plaster ornaments of the ceiling were taken down. The range of i vision was greatly ex-tended, and the house assumed that charte and ele-gant appearance which must so long remain rami-liar to us. It was always bright and well ordered; always ready for occupancy; always clear and liar to us. It was a ways bright and well ordered; always ready for occupancy; always clean and in good order. In the early years of its existence it was anything but successful. The shares were several times at a very low ebb, but as good management that the desire for operations and the desire for operations. supplanted speculation, and the desire for operatic music tecame more general, they graqually rose in market value. Under Mr. Maretzek's direction they had attained their highest price. Each share of \$1000 entitled the holder to an admission and seat to each cubile performance, a consideration which was subjected.

was sufficient.
The stockholders received a moderate rent for operatic performances, and of late years have been tortunate in renting the house for other purposes. Thanks to these causes the deb. with which the building was once burdened was gradually liqui-Insignificant as this sum may seem, it is rendered still smaller by the face that the direct or had a cash surplus of \$30,000. This, with the insurance of \$150,000, leave the directors \$180,000 with which to recommence operations. The insurance is for small sums in good offices, and will be speedily

d easily recovered. It may be added here that the real estate on which the walls of the Academy yet stand has vastly in-creased in value. It could be sold to-day for three times what it cost originally. As a speculation then it has paid, and paid handsomers. Sut it is in another regard that we must deplore its loss. It was the first important art institut on (if we except the Astor Place Opera House; erected in this city. In an incredibly short space of time it created a taste for operatic music which, it exigent, was yet exact. We have had the best angers here, and judged them so tairly that the verdict of a New York audience is now regarded as a good letter of introduction to the leading houses of London and Paris. Nor did its value end here. It led to the creation of similar opera houses in all the principal cities of the East and west, and so extended the circle of refining and delightful infinence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE. From the ceatte or the parquette the theatre pre-

sented an exceeding handsome effect, although even there the ortuous horse-shoe shape struck the ob-server as somewhat singular. The balcony boxes, or those nearly on a ovel with the parquette, had bannister fronts, painted white, with red velvat cushions. The first tier was pacelled, and in mohes small juvenile figures in p aster were inserted—em-blematic of musical art. There were three different kinds of figures—one playing the flute, another the castanets, and a third the cymbals. The second tier was embossed with lyres. The third tier was plain. There were twenty-one chandelier brackets or elaborate workmanship executed in zinc, to each tier. All the different tiers, together, with the pros-cenium boxes, were painted in dead white and gold. There were eighteen proscenium boxes, very spa-There were eighteen proscenium boxes, very spacious and elegant. Over these, on each side, were three large figures plaving trumpets, and between these were tour pigeon-like boxes, called, for some perfectly nexplicable reason. "Shakespeare boxes" In the parquette, balcony, and first and second there there were about 2000 iron arm-chairs, fitted up with spring seats, so that they folded up when not in use, and afforded an oasy means of ingress and egress. These chairs were the invention of A. H. Allen, of Boston. Proscenium and private boxes had ordinary chairs. The gallery, or amplitheatro, as it was called, was calculated to seat about 1500 or 1800 persons. The forms were comfortably backed, and had good, easy leather cushions. 1800 persons The forms were comi and had good, easy leather cushions.

Since those early days, now nearly twelve years since, great changes have taken place in the management of the Academy, the desires and capacities of the people, and the character of the works proof the people, and the character of the works produced. Numerous managers have had their originary upon the stage, of whom we recall the following:—James H. Hackett opened the Academy in 1854, with Grisi and Mario. Max Maretzek next had Oe Buil for a brief season. Phaton & Coit, short season. William Henry Payne, a season of forty nights. Max Maretzek, a season of thirty nights. B. Ullmann, a season of two years. Stratoson & Ullmann. J. Grau, a short season. Max Maretzek, three years, and lastly, Grau, under lease of Maretzek.

retzek.

Among the prime donne who have warbled within its walls are Griss, Steffanoni, La Grango, Poinsett, Adelma Patts, La Borde, Precolimini, Gazzaniga, Colson Hinckley, Kelloge, Medori, Cortesi, Philbps, Zuechi, Sontag, and others. as Mr. Mareizek was the lessee of the Academy, of whom Mr. Gran sub-let it for a brief season, we deem his statement or importance, and berewith present the

present it:-

STATEMENT OF MAX MARETZEEK, is evident from the fact that I have jost some \$17,000. The fire was first discovered under the parquette, and almost at once it appeared at the roof of the Academy. The place beneath the parquette has not been facd, to my knowledge, since the Bai o'Opera, and no fire is ever needed there. Madame Gazzaniga was, it seems, somewhat tardy in leaving the house after the opera, and while yet in her dressing-room was accosted by two men, who said to her:—"Come hurry up, Madame, you are late." At that time even, the house smelled, I am told, as if it was filled with

brimstone. All the wardrobe, properties, and mus'com, operas, including the new and extens we mitria used in the production of L'Africaine, L'Etoi-du Nord, and Crispino, were destroved. A valuable his ry which I bought of Uliman & Strakosch, and to which numerous valuable additions have been ade, has a ne; and on a loss of \$25,000 but \$3000 is insured. But no money can represent the absolute value of this property. If I had a million of dollars I could not at once replies the scores or the properties.

WHAT WAS PROPHESIED.

In madness there is some lines a method, you know, and last November Stephen H. Branch met me and said. "My dear Max. 'elore a year is passed every one of the managers in the Managers' Association will be assassmated or his house will be surred down?" Well Mr. Barnam's Muscum was burned, and Buter's. No. 444 Broadway, was burned, and no vithe Academy is gone so stephen, it seems, was a pretty good prophet. At any event, the work was well done—all is lost that could be reached, but as Webster said. "I still live," and if anybody has a claim against me et him present it. The arrangements for the next year are good as ever, and ie him laugh who wins. As for myself, let us wait awhile. Fortunately my insurance runs from June to June so that I am covered, and my sympathy is extended towards our incendary frience, swao would probably have deferred the fire until June, it they had known it.

The took olders of the Academy are, of course, no tenefited—they have lost their entire interest. I am not free, I have lost \$17,000. I am g ad to be heve that Mr. Grau has lost out a few hundred dot-lar, the coademy was rather large for him, he WHAT WAS PROPHESIED.

I am not free, I have lost \$17,000. I am g ad to be heve hat Mr. Grau has lost but a few hundred dollar. I be Academy was rather large for him; he has engaged a new house for the next season for Rison; and his frouge, and I hope as triends will make up his losses. So that, at things considered, he, perhaps, is benefited rather than injured by the fire. And it an other person, by any chance, should have a gruege again to me and the academy—as, for restance if I, in common with Butler, of No 444 Broadway, an Barnum of the Museum should have taken an active part in a crusade agains anybody in any way, why of course he or it would be lave taken an active part in a crusade agains any-body in any way, why of course he or it would be grad to have me burned out as Barnum was and as Butler was (queer concidence—wasn't it?) But of course there is no such person—oh, no—'not for no money,'' It is possible that the fire was accidental, but not probable. Quive naturally I look, and so will the public, thank God at both sides of this affair and if there are any parties whose interests could be served—personal, professional, or general—by this incentification, hey will be closely scruti-nized, and, if entry brought to retribution. nized, and, if guilty, brought to retribution. I am glad to say the musicians lost but little—a few instruments, perhaps, but, on the whole, an insig-

THE LOSSES. The Losses.

The aggregate losses occa-oned by this fire add up to about \$1 0(0.0(0, which are divided as follows:—
The entire loss on the Academy of Alusic, together with the immense stock of scenery, wardrobe, properties and fixtures, is roughly estimated at \$400,000.

Mr. Kingsland states that the building cost, in 1854, with the ground on which if stands, \$375,000. It is estimated that the cost of reflection will be about \$200,000. The building is insured for \$150,000—\$120,000 on building, and \$30,000 on scenery, machinery, wardrobe, etc.

\$120 000 on building, and \$30,000 on scenery, machinery, wardrobe, etc.

The University Medical College, No 107 East Fourteenth street, was erected in 1850 at a cost of \$50,000, and was insured for \$5000 each in the Long Island, Jefferson, North American, United States, and New York Companies. The contents of the building consisting principally of surgical and chemical apparatus and misseums, were not insured. A large and valuable collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, which cannot possibly be replaced, were specimens, which cannot possibly be replaced, were also desuoyed. The entire money value of these museums and collections is estimated at \$60,000, although that sum cannot supply the loss thus sus-

These celebrated museums were formed and ar-These celebrated museums were formed and arranged by D18 Mott. Post, Paine, Van Buren, Draper, Bedford, Gourray, and Finnell The va mable apparatus of Dr. Draper is destroyed, with the exception of the balances. Dr. Henry Draper meets with the annoving loss of a telescopic mirror which had cest months of labor. Perhaps the greatest loss of all however, for the interests of science was the total destruction of the vast collections of the Lyceum of Natural History.

The four-story tuilding, No. 109 Fourteenth street, was occupied by thus & Son as a piano factory. The building and its entire contents were destroyed. With the exception of one piano, in a hadron.

With the exception of one piano, in a badly damaged state, and their books and papers, nothing was saved. Their loss will hardly tail short of \$20,000 to \$22,000.

The building on the northwest corner of Four teenth street and Third avenue was occupied by Colonel James L. Frazer as a restaurant. Loss. \$20 000; no insurance. A sale, containing about \$5000 worth silverware, is buried in the runs, and will probably be recovered in good condition. Both will probably be recovered in good condition. Both of the above buildings we e owned by Mr. Jackson. They were valued at \$25,000, and are insured.

No. 122 Third avenue, a one-story building, was occupied by James Hundt, pork butcher, as store and dwelling. Loss \$2000. No. 122; was occupied by Charles Kreitz as a lager beer saloon. Loss \$1600. Both buildings were totally destroyed and were owned by Mr. Johnson. Loss \$2,000, how mr. oversight by manager was not manager totally destroyed.

overed by insurace was not ascertained. No. 124 Third avenue was occupied on the first floor by Edward Holmes, a butcher. Loss on stock and fixtures about \$1500. Partially insured. The second and third floors were occupied by Mr. Mc-Kerma and others. They succeeded in getting out the most of their furniture. The fourth floor was occur sed by two families named Luckenback and

No. 1241 was occupied on the first floor by Mr. J. h. Green, uphoisterer, and on the second floor as a dwelling rie succeeded in setting out the most of his stock and turniture. Loss by water and moving at out \$500. No insurance, his policy had run out but a lew days previous to the fire. The tourd floor was occupied by James Boyle as a dwelling. He also Succeeded in removing a portion of his furniture.

Loss by fire and water about \$200. No insurance.

The fourth floor was occupied by Mr Burns as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by fire and water \$300.

o insurance.
The rear o | No. 124 was occupied on the first and cond floors by Brander Robertson as a dwelling Loss by water about \$200; no mesurance. Part of the third floor was occupied by Michael Dalton, whose loss on furniture will be about \$20; no insurance. The remainder of the floor was occupied by Mrs. Fogarty and Mrs. Mack, whose combined loss on iurniture will be about \$100. The base nent was occupied by a Mrs Kennedy, who loses a trifling

nount on turniture.
No 126 was occupied by Seaman Jones on the first floor, as a wal-paper and paint store, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He also owns the building. His loss by fire and water will amount to \$500; insured for \$15,500. The third floor was ocenpied by Mrs. Rooney as a cwelling. Loss on furni-ture by water, sight. Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Third avenue are occupied

Nos. 117. 119, and 121 Third avenue are occupied by Horatio Worcester as a plano inctory, and were elightly damaged by fire in tront. The sheds and lumier in the rear, however, were nearly all destroyed. Loss, \$10.000; insured for \$3000 on building in the Bowery, and \$12.500 on stock in the Republic. Pacific and City Companies.

No. 129 Third avenue is owned and occupied by Mr. Mish as a clothing store and dwelling, and the premises were considerably damaged by fire. Insured for \$3500 in the Pacific insurance Company.

The St. James English Evange ical Lutheren.

The St. James English Evange ical Lutheran Church, No. 107 East Fifteenth sir-et. Rev. Mr. Windkind, Pastor, was buut in 1856 for \$50,000 Loss by fire \$25,000; maured for \$23,000 in the Brooklyn, Stuvvesant, Firemen's Fund, Reliet, and No. 6 Irving place is occupied on the lower floor as

the "Arsenal" bar room, by William Alexander, but the premises were but slightly damaged. Mr. Alex-ander is insured for \$3000. Mrs. Romaine occupies the upper portion of the premises as a boarding house. Slight damage; no in-urance.

The bodies of the two firemen were recovered about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The romains of Wall h were lound on the Fifteenth street side of the stage, within a few feet or the brick wall that separated the dressing-rooms from the conlines. The

stage, within a few feet of the brick wall that separated the dressure-rooms from the coulisses. They were identified by the India rubber coat the decreased were at the time of his death, and by the underciothing. When extricated from the debris only the trunk could be recovered, so calcined was the entire mass. A stump of one a m protruded from the ghastly and blackened body of the unfortunate but heroic fireman. It was evident from the position of the remains, that the deceased were endeavoring to escape by the door near which they were found.

The body of the foreman, David B. Walters, was almost entirely consumed, the little remnant of the remains being found in the centre of the stage. So little remained of the unfortunate man, that he con donly be identified by a knife and a key which he was known to have in his bookets. The bodies were recovered by a gang of firemen from Engine Company No 5 and No. 3 Truck, acting under the direction of Engineer W. W. Bhodes, and were removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station Hense, corner of Firth and kirst avenues. Coroner Gamble being notified, soon arrived, but concuded to postpone the 10 quest on him to obtain evidence, and to permit of further search among the rules for any other The body of the foreman, David B. Walters, was

tod'es that may rossibly be buried. He, however, rector ed the relatives and trends of the deceased firem n the necessary permission to remove the budies for preparation for interment.

The Directors of the Academy, who represent the wealthiest houses known to New Yorkers, acted prompty. They met yes erday afternoon at the office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, in Exchange pace and at once reso ved to reconstruct the edition. One fifth of the entire stock is held by the Board of Direction, and the rest will, we doubt but, be controlled by its action, the unanimary was complete, and we may look forward with certain tyrio a now Academy, where every idefect—and a hough many at first, they were few at last—will be remedied.

the puriding, it is expected, will be ready by the lat of October—certainly by the lat of November. The directors present vesterday were Messes, Charles Augustus Davis (Pre-ident., Mr. H. & Steb.dus, Mr. L. W. Jerome, Mr. Russell Starges, Mr. P. C. Schuyler, Mr. William B. Duncan, Mr. Daniel Kinwsland, and Mr. R. L. Cutting. The following resolution was unasymously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the senso of the Board to proceed at once to rebuild the Academy of Music. Finat a committee of three be appointed to ascertain what

a committee of three be appointed to ascertain what portion of the building at present remains intact; to procure plans and specifications for its entire reconstruction at the earliest day, and my the same before

e Board.
On the seels of a great ca'amity we seldom look for action so prompt and decisive as this. It is the more creditable masmuch as the "S reet" was considerably disturbed by the European news Our rich people, we are glad to know, can find a moment, even in their busiest times, for the cause

There are many conflicting accounts as to be extent on Mr. Gran's loss. We believe the following is official:—Forty-eight cases of wardrobe and the music of the following operas:—L'Africaine, Faust, Martha Ernani, Il Bailo en Maschera, Le Traniata, Saffa, La Jauve. Mr. Gran estimates his loss at \$40,000; no insurance.

MR, MARETZER'S LOSS.

Mr. Maretzek lost the music of eighty-six operas and three thousand dresses. In addition to this severe loss, the whole of the new scenery painted by him was, of course, destroyed. The siew accumulations of seventeen years were swept away in an hour. Mr. Maretzek was insured to the amount of \$1000, and estimates the balance of his loss at \$20,000 to \$25,000. \$20,000 to \$25,000.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning; but prices were unsettled and drooping. Raifroad shares are the most active on the list. Northern Central sold at 44, no change: Reading at 534@53 81-100, a slight de cline; Catawissa preferred at 274, a decline of 1: Camden and Ambov at 129, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; Lehigh Valley at 614, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 31@314, the former rate s decline of #; 544 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 56! for Minehill; 27 for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

Government bonds are in fair demand at the decline. 5-20s sold at 1001@101, a decline of 1; 6s of 1881 at 108 t, no change; 7:30s at 102, no change; and 10 40s at 95, a decline of 4.

City loans have again declined; the new issue old at 951@96, the former rate a decline of 11. City Passenger Railroad shares are rather lower. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22, a decline of 1; Hestonville at 20@204, a decline of 4; and Second and Third at 85, no change; 55 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 56 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are unchanged. 140 was bid for First National; 139 for Philadelphia; 53 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Town ship; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62) for City; and 401 for Consolidation.

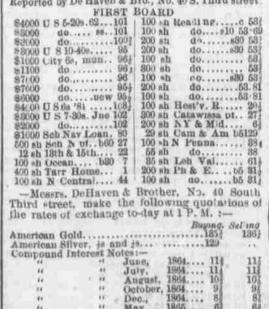
In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27; 331 was bld for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 1172 for Morris Canal preferred: 15 for Susquehanna Canal: 534 for Delaware Division; and 654 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at , an advance of 1; and Tarr Homesterd at 1. Gold continues in good demand, and prices

have advanced 2@3 per cent. About \$300,000 sold this morning, opening at 133\$, advanced and sold at 134; at 11 o'clock; 136; at 12 M.; and 135% at 1 P. M. -The New York Tribune this morning says;-

") he steamer's news and the large additional sale of go d by the liensury have wholly reversed the condition of the money market, and instead of a full supply at 5 \$\phi\$ cent., there is a sharp demand at 7 \$\psi\$ cent, or call, and rothing doing in bost commercial paper under \$6.9 \$\phi\$ cent. Loans on gold are no popular at the City banks, which do not over to part with their Clearing to the certificates to meet check-transfer to the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the certificates. drawn by their speculating debtors. The Treasury, by its sales of gold and the payment of its temporary leans, will make a saving in interest and get out of execution a class of obligations payable specifically in legal tenders. The City banks will now do a sensible thing by making National bank notes a medium of settling balances at the Clearing-douse, as the Government plainly does not intend to continue in use, for their convenience, a class of certificates payable in a currency different from that used with the other creditors. There was a brank demand for its other creditors. There was a brisk demand for money up to the c ose of ousiness hours among stock houses. Seven per cent, in rold has been paid for accommodations, and | commission with 7 per cent, in currency."

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



Science.—The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Nottingham. The following will will be held at Nottingham. The following will be the Presidents of the several sections:—
Section A. Mathematical and Physical Science, Professor Wheatstone; B. Chemistry, Professor Frankland; C. Geology, W. J. Hamilton, Esq.; D. Biology, Professor Huxley; E. Geography and Ethnology, Sir Charles Hamilton; F. Economic Science and Statistics, Lord Belper; G. Mechanics, James Sasmyth. A naturalists field club has been started in the north of London.

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Desputches to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, May 23.

Jeff Davis' Trial. George Shea, Esq., of New York, who has been here for the past week attending to the preliminaries in behalf of the defense of the great State prisoner, left to-day en route for Fortress Monroe. The benefit of counsel has

begins to look as if a few weeks will bring on the grand trial of the age. It is understood that a new indictment against Jefferson Davis has been drawn up in the Attorney-General's office since Mr. Speed's return, and that Underwood's indictment will be with-

now been permitted to the accused, and it really

#### drawn and the new one substituted. Mexican Matters.

It is understood that the President expressed to Mr. Campbell yesterday his earnest desire that he would be careful not to allow himself to be influenced by any Mexicans no v in the United States, and not allow himself to be mixed up in any new scheme for the liberation of Mexico. The President also repeated his determination to preserve the most absolute neutrality towards Mexico, so as to afford no pretext for delay in withdrawing the French troops. The President does not wish Mr. Campbell to go to Mexico at

The rancor of the Mexican legation here towards Santa Anna leads them to circulate the charge against him that he is here in the interest of Maximilian. But Santa Anna's triends in Congress, who understand the object of his visit here, are working quietly and effectively in his interest.

#### An Appointee.

Judge Hughes, who is appointed Cotton Agent for the Treasury Department, vice Mellon, removed, is from Indiana; is of the firm of Hughes, Denver & Co., Claim Agents, of this city, and recently figured in Court as the friend and counsel of Mrs, Cobb, the female pardoubroker, whose trade General Baker, the detective, so suddenly broke up, with the approval of the Supreme Court.

#### Mr. Campbell's Instructions.

The State Department is engaged in preparing the instructions to Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico. They will not be completed, however, until the return of Mr. Seward, who is understood to be opposed to giving any decided aid to the Liberal cause. The principal reason why General Logan refused to accept the mission was, that Mr. Seward would not permit him to use his position as Minister in favor of the Liberal party.

The Bill to Punish Kidnapping. The President has approved the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping. It provides that it any person shall kidnap or carry away any other person, whether negro, mulatto, or otherwise, with the intent that such other person shall be sold or carried into involuntary servitude, or held as a slave, or if any person shall entice, persuade, or knowingly induce any other person to go on board any vessel or to any other place, with the intent that he or she shall be made or held as a slave, or sent out of the country to be so made or held. or shall in any way knowingly aid in causing any other person to be held, sold, or carried away to be held or sold as a slave, he or she shall be punished en conviction thereof by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments.

If the masters, or owners, or persons having charge of any vessel, shall receive on board any other person, whether negro, mulatto, or other wise, with the knowledge or intent that such person shall be carried from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to a foreign country, State, or place, to be held or sold as a slave, or shall carry away from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, any such person, with the intent that he or she shall be so held or sold as a slave, such master, owner, or other person offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000 nor less than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments, and the vessel on board which said person was received to be carried away shall be forfeited to the United States. The Western Pacific Railroad.

The President has approved the joint resolulution extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Western Pacific Rail-

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Extensive Fire Last Night-4 Colored Luwyer Delivers an Argument in a Baltimore Court. special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, May 23 .- A fire in this city, at 11 o'clock last night, destroyed the extensive harness-making establishment of John D. Hammond, on Baltimore street, between Howard and Eutaw. Knabe & Co.'s plano establishment, adjoining, suffered some damage; also Stephens. Miller & Co.'s dry goods store.

Asron Bradley, a colored lawyer of the Boston bar, appeared here yesterday, before Justice Hayward, pleading his own case against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for damages for ejecting him from the white men's car. The justice dismissed the case. The same negro lawyer went into the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Giles presiding, and made an elaborate speech for obtaining an injunction to stop the City Passenger Railway Company running its cars in front of the Douglas Institution, owned by negroes. Judge Giles told the negro lawyer he had no jurisdiction, and cited him to the City Court.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23 .- Arrived in the Capes yesterday, barques J. L. Theirman, 46 days, and Aristides, 31 days from Bremen, with passengers, etc., for Baltimore.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21 .- Fifteen thousand Fenians assembled at the People's Park, San Matea, to express their devotion to the cause of Ireland, and to use their influence to heal the dissensions existing among the Brotherhood, The utmost harmony and decorum prevailed. Speeches were made by John Haine, State Centre, Colonel Walsh, of General Sweeney's staff. and others.

The brig Carl Ludovig has arrived, with advices from Hong Kong to March 15, Sir Richard Graves McDonnell had arrived there, and been inaugurated Governor with great ceremony. The French cooliership Hong Kong had been

seized by the Coolies on board. When the vessel was recovered from them she was covered with blood and dead Coolies. A collision had occurred on board a vessel in

the Macao trade, in which one hundred Chinamen were killed.

The british gunb at oppossum had captured a The season at Hong Kong being over, the

quotations for tea were nominal. Mining Stocks in this city continue much de pressed, not withstanding the yield of buillion is as large as usual, and capital available at low rates of interest: Ophir, 352; Imperial, 115; Yellow Jacket, 625; Beicher, 180; Chollar, 332. Legal tenders, 784.

Arrived-Ship Prima Donna, from New York and steamer California, from Victoria.

The Last of the Revolutionary Haroes, 1 ROCHESTER, May 22.-Samuel Cook, the last of the revolutionary beroes, died on Sunday night in Clarendon, Orleans county, at the age of 102 years. He was born in Prymouth, Vermont. At the age of seventeen he entered the army of the Revolution, first in the dragoons, and then in the infantry, under Colonel Shelden. Mr. Cook was three years in the army, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and took an honorable discharge at the close of the war, signed by General Washington. Mr. Cook came to Western New York to reside more than thirty years ago. He has been in feeble health for a year or two, but up to 1864. was quite active. The funeral of Mr. Cook will take place to-morrow from the residence of his son, in Clarendon, with military and Masonic

### Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 23,-Arrived, steaner Tripoli, from Liverpool. Her advices have been anti-

Also the Louisa Moore, from Hahfax, with the remainder of the England's passengers, forty-two in number. She is detained at quarantine.

### The Steamer "Cuba" at Boston.

Boston, May 23 .- The Royal Mail steamer Cuba arrived at this port at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The Associated Press newspaper bag was sent by the morning train, and will be due at Philadelphia to-night. The mails will leave this afternoon, and be due at Philadelphia tomorrow at noon.

Another Heavy Shipment of Specie. A Borron, May 23 .- The Chiua sailed for Liverpool to-day with \$1,937,000 in gold.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 28 -Cotton firm and advancing. New 10th, May 23—Cotton firm and advancing. Fair demand at 38@40c. Flour firm; sales of 8000 bbls; Southern unchanged; sales of 600 bbls; Canadian firmer, but unchanged; sales of 1100 bols. Wheat scarce and dadvanced 2@3c Corn scarce and 1c. higher: sales of 26,000 bushels at 82@36c Oats firmhe Beef steady. Pork firm at \$20.374@30-10. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 23 .- The Flour Market has in no wise been effected by the feverish condition of financial affairs, engendered by the late foreign news, and with continued light receipts and stocks many holders are indifferent about selling at present quotations. About 500 bbts, were disposed of for the supply of the home consumers at \$7 50@8 P bbl. for superfine, \$8.25@0 50 for extras, \$9.75@11 for Northwestern extra family, \$10.50@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and \$13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour, but little dotne;

secording to quality. In Rye Flour, but little doing; small sales of Pennsylvania are making at \$6293 25. No sales of Corn Meal have been reported.

The offerings of Wheat continue very small, but the demand is limited, and prices are unsettled. In the absence of sales to any extent, we quote fair and choice red at \$2 40\$\psi 20\$; white ranges from \$2.75\mathrm{\text{2}}\$. Rive is in mir demand, and with sales of 500 bush. Maryland at \$10\$\text{62}\$10. Corn is in limited supply, and yellow is wanted; sales of yellow at \$2\mathrm{\text{28}}\$3c., including 600 bush, white on private terms. Oats are in good request; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 70\mathrm{\text{27}}\$3c; Western are held at 65\mathrm{\text{26}}\$3c. In Bariey and Mals, no change.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at \$29\$\psi\$ ton

In Cloverseed and Timothy, but little doing; Flaxseed sells at \$2 90@3. Whisky continues very scarce; Pennsylvania is selling at \$2.24@2 26, and Ohio at \$2.27

# GEORGE BYRON MORSE,

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Where he will manufacture and keep for sale all varieties of

FINE AND FANCY CAKE,

ORNAMENTS AND PASTRIES. ALL FLAVORS OF ICE CREAM, WATER ICES, JELLIES. FANCY CONFECTIONS, ETC.

Particular attention paid to all those modern fancy and French styles, in forms and flavors, of Creams, Ices, Ornaments, etc.
Orders for parties, weddings, festivals, etc., solicited, and reviable quarantees given that all ladies and gentlemen who intrust orders to him shall be satisfied in quality, style, and price.
Polite and particular attention will be observed to all who may call at the counter, in the saloon, or leave their orders.