THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are we in number, situated at the upper part of the lom, surrounded by tat, and consisting of three parts, viz. :- The Anterior, the Interior and the

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and con vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also termicating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The preters are connected with the bladder

The bledder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to brinate with out the ability to retain. This trequently occurs in

To onre these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropay may

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Fain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stemach and chalky concretions. .

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes severish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, wig., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bisdder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we baxe arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recom-

mended by the la e Dr. Physic in these affections. This medicine increase: the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN. WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1851.

B. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist :-Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards o twenty years with gravel, biadder, and kidney affec-Bons, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most

eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to

using your Extract of Buchu I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised emedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratided at

the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my Improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that I would be of greater value to you and

and more satisfactory to me. I AM NOW ABLE TO BEPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MORTHS. I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND

PREL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, be Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement giers to the tollowing gentlemen:—
Hon. William Bit-Lier, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THO MAS B. FLOREN OER, Pfiliadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX., Judge, Philiadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philiadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIG LER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Wasaington.
And many others, if nacessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Dang and Chemical Ware;

house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St. PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

GOSSIP OF THE SPECTATORS. WARE OF COUNTERFEITE

The New Bowery Theatre in Ruins-Loss One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars-Cause of the Fire Unknown, Etc.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

Yesterday afternoon another great fire oc-curred in this city, resulting in the total de-struction of one of our well-known places of dramatic entertainment. Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. the entire structure known as the New Bowery Theatre was crumbled into ruinous masses, leaving scarcely anything to identify it except the supporting columns and

arches which formed the front entrances. About twenty five minutes past 4 o'clock the residents of Elizabeth street were startled by vivid flashings of light, which gleamed unsteadily in the windows and glanced on the dark grey clouds above. Immediately the flames burst out from three windows in the rear wall wines the clark grey could be above. wall, when the alarm was given and thousands hurried to the scene. Those living in the vicinity of the theatre on Elizabeth and Hester streets were in a state of wild excitement—now nervously watching the extending flames, and then, in a flurry of dread, hurrying their household goods out to the pavements and away from possible danger. Fire engines came rapidly to the spot, and the streets and houses on all sides were crowded with eager and houses on all sides were crowded with eager and excited spectators attracted from great distances by the bright glare, which seemed to predict a heavier condagration than really transpired. A strong posse of policemen were promptly detailed to preserve order, and the rushing, eager masses of human beings were with much difficulty forced beauty to the contract of the c back to lines a little north of Canal and Hester streets, and considerably to the west of Elizabeth street. Within this compass, policemen, firemen, and a few others only were allowed to

THE ORIGIN OF THE PIRE is wrapped in complete mystery. Many and very extraordinary theories have been started to account for the sudden conflagration. Each has its peculiar believers and supporters, who insist earnestly that it was thus and so, but a careful sifting of the evidence upon which these very positive assumptions are based discloses the absence of any actual data justifying such conclusions, and resolve them into matter purely speculative. The most general impression, and the one which has the greatest show of reason and incident to suggest it, is that it was the work of an incendiary, although there is nothing whatever directing suspicton in any particular quarter, or evidencing the existence in any direction of sufficient motive for such an act. The fire appeared in the rear part of the building at precisely half past 4 o'clock, and in a tew minutes afterwards flames were issuing seemingly from every part of the root. Mrs. Lewis, head sweeper of the theatre, who, with her subordinates, was in the building when the fire first made its appearance, says that it originated in the ballet girls' room, under the stage, and spread with such fearful rapidity that she and her companions were obliged to make extraor-

dinary haste to escape in safety.

It is a significant fact that there were no fires in the theatre, it being heated by steam, supplied from a boiler situated in a vault under the sidewalk of Elizabeth street. Another account states that the flames first appeared in the paint room. A son of Mr. Lingard's and one of the property boys were in the building a short time before the fire, but saw no sign of anything suspicious. They were in a passage-way leading from the ballet girls' room to the cellar in search of a cat, but say they used no light of any kind. They left a little after 3 o'clock. When Mr. Lingard was first informed respect-ing the fire, he suffered great anxiety of mind because of the information conveyed to him at the same time that his son was supposed to be in the burning building. Subsequent information of the boy's safety relieving him of this lear, made the material loss caused by the fire appear light by comparison. So rapid was the destruction of the building that before five o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, sending up from the abyes of flame thus opened a shower of sparks which fell like ball the surrounding houses and into the neighboring streets.

THE FALLING OF THE WALLS. The fire burst out suddenly from three openings in the rear of the theatre, and rapidly spread and volumed until the whole building was ablaze, the curling flames playing fantasti-cally in every window. The alarm was rapidly given, when scarcely ten minutes had clapsed from the first discovery of the fire before the wall gradually swerved back and came thundering to the ground, splintering beam and rafter, scenes] and dramatic paraphernalia geneand strewing the adjacent street and the lower floor of the theatre with its scattered ruins. The flames then burst out high and far, the sparks, small and bright, flying out in myriad numbers, drifting and settling down in showers on all sides, greatly jeopardizing the surrounding property, on which, however, the firemen, with commendable zeal, were incessant

in their exertions. From the Bowery the walls in front and on the sides still stood, the fire within wrestling and coiling curiously about the warped and falling beams, and all the floors literally burning away. Unexpectedly, a little before six o'clock, the front wall began to sway, until suddenly it toppled ever with a fearful crash on the street and pavements below, amide the excitement of the people, who rushed to the ruins, fearful lest some one had been buried beneath. The arches and columns of the first story still remained. The telegraph wires, lamp posts, and awnings in front were broken by the falling masonry. The northern wall still stood, unsupported, and threatening the houses near it. The southern wall also remained, and was swung around to the rear, bending outwards from the flames of the theatre. From this massive brick structure the various beams of the floor were projected, and all ablaze. About six o'lcock a portion of the second floor fell with a terrible crash, when great volumes of smoke wheeled above the ruins, and the fire began to flicker and rapidly give way under the copious streams

of water.
From the roofs o. adjacent houses two large ladders were holsted against the northern wall, which were used in pushing the tall mass of masonry back and forth, with a view to toppling it over into the debris of the theatre. The wall swayed to and tro, the surrounding people breathless with expectancy. But it displayed a fantalizing degree of elasticity. These efforts were renewed again and again, until one of the chimneys fell on the next house, crushing the roof considerably, the most of it, however, fall-ing to the rear. The ladders were pushed again, when a huge mass rolled sullenly off from the back end of the wall and was lost sight of amid a myriad of wild and whirling sparks. Again the ladders were pushed, when the wall swayed to and tro over an arc of several feet, every eye upturned towards it, and anxiously expecting to see it topple over.

Shortly before 7 o'clock a huge, massive segment rolled over and crushed and crumbled among the charring timbers, the people giving a simultaneous shout of relief as it fell. A tall chimney still remained, which was tumbled over, and the corner of the wall was also shoved down into the glowing embers beneath. The adjacent house caught fire on the first floor, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The southern wall also partly fell, and crushed a small shanty. The fire then darkened, and flared out vividly at intervals, until it gave rapidly away to the streams of water which were showered upon it from all sides. Fortunately no one was injured at the fire, which is almost miraculous under the circumstances.

The selfishness of human nature predisposes it to enjoy a joke at other people's expense, even

if that expense be the victim's whole for une. Among the crowd the bon mot was circulated apropos to the destruction of the theatre, and the name of the manager, that "it was a pity it had not lingered (Lingard) a little longer."

"From gay to grave, from lively to severe," we pass by an easy transition. Others among the spectators exchanged congratulations upon the manner of the destruction, asserting that the building had always been unsafe, and relating of the State Board of Education and Trusbuilding had always been unsafe, and relating reminiscences of its early history, when people were timid about trusting themselves within its walls, confessing an apprehension always felt of the possibility of a much greater calamity, one which would involve the loss of hundreds of

The damage occasioned by the fire is as follows:—No. 90 Bowery, occupied by Peter Asten as a liquor store, injured by water. No. 138 Hester street, fancy goods store, occupied by Mis. Dormichael, slightly mjured from the same cause. No. 140 same street, three-story brick building, owned by Dr. Benjamin Ogden, also injured by water. No. 142, frame house, occupied by Charles Britton as a lodging-house, was damaged to the amount of \$100. No. 144, dwelling-house, rented by Frank Wydeman, injured slightly. No. 146, occupied by G. Spohr and Edward Rost for dwellings, damages light. No. 148, lodging-house, kept by Jane Lynch, also injured by water. From the same cause the houses No. 150 Hester, and No. 60 Elizabeth streets, occupied by Henry Fahrenhortz, was damaged to the amount of \$500. No. 56 Elizabeth street, occupied by Mrs. Lynch, suffered to the extent of \$600 by the falling walls, and No. 56, a lodging-nouse, kept by Mrs. Evertly \$250. The damage occasioned by the fire is as folfalling walls, and No. 56, a lodging-nouse, kept by Mrs. Farrell, \$250.

The houses above mentioned, with the exception of No. 90 Bowery, are the property of Dr. Ogden, whose loss, it is thought, will approximate very close to \$5000, with but very light insurance. Nos. 53 and 55 Elizabeth street, occurred to the control of the contr pied respectively by Benjamin Rosenthal and Philip Strobel, were damaged by water, and the upper windows of one of them completely burned out. No. 57, a brick building, also suffered, and in No. 59, a frame building, the following are the insurances:—Jonu Fisher, \$600, in the Manhattan; David Whilton, \$500, in the Germania; John B. Meyer, \$500, in the Germania; and Frederick Wermen, \$300, in the Etna. The value of the furniture damaged in this building is about \$500, and the building itself, which belongs to Mr. Joseph Hildebrand, is injured to the amount of about \$1500. The lower portion of No. 80 Bowery was occupied by Messrs. Planer & Kaysar, who saved all their stock of sewing machines, which were carried to some stores on the other side of the street,

The billiard-rooms, restaurants, and bar of Mr. Thomas Ward, on the first and second floors t No. 84, were completely burned out, and the loss, it is estimated, will reach about \$10.000, with no insurance. The theatre, scenery, and machinery were the property of Mr. J. R. Whiting, whose loss will reach \$60,000, only lightly insured in several companies. Mr. Lingard, the lessees', loss is about \$50,000, which is only insured for \$5000 in a Baltimore company. N. B. Clarke, the stage-manager, loses \$2000, and no insurance, and Mr. J. B. Dean, leader of the orchestra, \$3000—not insured—making, in the aggregate, a total loss of very close on \$150,000, and throwing suddenly out of employment upwards of eighty persons who were en-gaged in and around the theatre.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEATRE.

The theatre, which was built in 1859, occupied three lots between Canal and Hester streets, with its front on the Bowery. With the exception of the Academy of Music it was the largest place of public entertainment in the city. Its exterior dimensions were 75 feet on the Bowery, 204 feet in depth and 100 feet on Elizabeth street. The auditorium was divided into a pit 72 by 90 feet, and seating 2500 persons, and three tiers of boxes, which afforded accommodeep and 50 wide at the proscenium. On either side of the proscenium were the scene and dressing-rooms, and the stage space was left perfectly clear for any grand spectacle that might be presented upon it. The entrance on the Bowery was through a handsome colonnade, supported by Corinthian pillars of iron. The entrance was 25 feet wide. The lobbies were spacious. In general appearance the house resembled the old Bowery, and the new one had many improvements.

The scenery of the Old Broadway Theatre had been removed to the New Bowery, and it was entirely repainted. The decorations were in white and gold, and the frescoed celling, by Guidicini, was very handsome. The theatre was purchased by Messrs. Fox & Lingard for \$15,000, and it was opened for the regular season on Monday, September 5, 1859, when The Orange Girl of Venice was performed in true Bowery style, before an audience such as the east side can always gather on an occasion of that character. The b'hoys were in their glory, and the invente worshippers of the drame of and the juvenile worshippers of the drama en-joyed their peanuts, boots, and peculiar calls and whistles to the top of their part. The last piece produced was Griffith Gaunt. The property was owned by ex-Judge James R. Whiting, and was leased for several years back exclusively by J. W. Lingard, a separation having taken place between the latter and Fox.

Opera Houses, Theatres, and Museums Burned in the United States, The following is a list of places of amusement destroyed by fire in the United States since the year

Federal Street Theatre, Boston, February 2, 1798, Daniel Bowen's Museum, Boston, January 15, 1803, Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, April 20,

Street Theatre, Philadelphia, April 20, 820

Park Theatre, New York, July 4, 1821.
Richmond Theatre, Richmond, December 16, 1821.
Theatre, Natchez, Miss., September 5, 1822.
Bowery Theatre, New York, May 28, 1828.
Lafayette Theatre, New York, 1829.
Caldwell's Theatre, Cincinnati, October 22, 1830.
Richmond Hill Theatre, New York, July 4, 1831.
Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, February 2, 1838.
Cook's Theatre, Baltimore, February 2, 1838.
Mobile Theatre, Mobile, February 6, 1838.
Bowery Theatre, New York, February 18, 1838.
New Theatre, Charleston, S. C., April 28, 1838.
National Theatre, New York, September 23, 1839.
New National Theatre, New York, May 23, 1841.
St. Charles ibeatre, New Orleans, March 13, 1842.
American Theatre, New Orleans, July 29, 1842.
Old American Theatre, Cincinnati, Sept. 22, 1842.
Providence Theatre, Providence, October 24, 1844. National Theatre, Providence, October 24, 1842, Providence Theatre, Providence, October 24, 1844, National Theatre, Washington, March 5, 1845, Bowery Theatre, New York, April 25, 1845, Niblo's Theatre, New York, September 18, 1846, Park Theave, New York, December 16, 1848, Avon Theatre, Norfolk, Va., February 14, 1850, Theatre, Lafayette, La., March 18, 1850, Wood's Mussum, Chromosti, Luk 15, 1851 Wood's Museum, Cincinnati, July 15, 1851. American Theatre, Sacramento, Cal., 1862. National Theatre, Boston, April 22, 1852. American Theatre, Placerville, Cal., January 3),

hinese Museum, Philadelphia, July 15, 1854. National Theatre. Philadelphia, July 15, 1854. Placide's Varieties, New Orleans, November 21,

Vapnucchi's Museum, New Orleans, May 6, 1855. hietropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, Cal., 1857. Lyceum, San Francisco, Cal., 1859. Forrest Theatre, Sucramento, Cal., 1861. Marysville Theatre, Marysville, Cal., November

7 1804.

Barnum's Museum, New York, July 13, 1865.

Bowery Theatre, St. Louis, October 6, 1865.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, March 22, 1866.

Academy of Music, New York, May 22, 1866.

Metropolitan Theatre, St. Louis, May 31, 1865.

Academy of Music, Cincinnati, July 12, 1866.

Louisville Theatre, Louisville, Ky., October 12, 866.

Broadway Varieties Theatre, Nashville, Tenn., oven ber 4, 1866. Phenix Hall Theatre, Petersburg, Va., November 1866.
 Orleans Theatre, New Orleans, December 7, 1866.
 New Bowery Theatre, New York, December 18,

TRENTON, N. J., December 19.—A special meeting of the State Board of Education and Trustees of the Normal School was held in the Nortees of the Normal School was held in the Normal School building yesterday. Governor Ward, Hon. James M. Scovel, President of the Senate; Hon. John Hill. Speaker of the House; Charles Elmer, Esq., Professors Hart, Abgar, and others, were present.

A bill has been prepared remodelling the system of education in New Jersey, and will probably pass at the approaching session of the Legislature.

Legislature.

Movements of Steamers.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow, has arrived here. Her advices, to the 30th ultimo, have been Bosron. December 19.—The steamer Asia, for Liverpool via Halifax, sailed at noon. She carries out only \$50,000 in specie.

Marine Disaster.

New York, December 19.—A ship, name un-known, is a hore opposite Patchoque, Long Island, 15 miles east of Fire Island right. No particulars received. The barque Persia, from Cronstadt, has

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

Toronto, December 17.—The official statement of the amount of provincial notes in circulation es the total amount, to December 5, at \$3,400,000.

Gold in Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

MONTREAL, December 19—It is reported that gold has been found on the banks of the Windsor river, five miles from the vi lage of St. Francis.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 19.—Gold 137\(\frac{2}\); Exchange, 16\(\frac{2}\)\(\frac{2}\); at *ight, 110\(\frac{1}\)\$ United Sta'es Five twenties, of 1862, regristered, 106\(\frac{1}\); coupons, 107\(\frac{2}\); of 1864, regristered, 106\(\frac{1}\); coupons, 106\(\frac{1}\); of 1864, regristered, 106\(\frac{1}\); coupons, 106\(\frac{1}\); of 1864, regristered, 106\(\frac{1}\); coupons, 106\(\frac{1}\); of 1864, regristered, 106\(\frac{1}\); coupons, 1(0\); Seven—birties, of all *eries, 105\(\frac{1}\) Money at 6 per cent. Stocks opened dull Missouri 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); Canton Company, 43\(\frac{1}{2}\); Beston Water Power, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\); Cumbirland preferred, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\); Western Union feegraph Company, 48\(\frac{1}{2}\); New York Central, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\); Fill Reading, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\), Michigan Central, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\); Michigan Southern, 82\(\frac{1}{2}\); Cieveland and Toledo, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); Rock Island and Chicago, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); Northwestern, 53\(\frac{1}{2}\); Pitsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\).

New York, December 19.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 34\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ohio, \$11\(\omega(\frac{1}{2}\); Western, \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\); Ohio, \$11\(\omega(\frac{1}{2}\); Western, \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\); Onthern, \$11\(\frac{1}{2}\); 106\(\frac{1}{2}\). Wheat is quiet and firm Corn dull and declining. Oats quiet; sales of 13,000 bushels. Beef duil; Pork quiet; Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour firm; Chicago extra, \$12\(\frac{15}{2}\); 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) for good brands; superfine, \$11\). Wheat scarce; Suthern red, \$3\(\frac{20}{2}\); Pennsylvania red, \$3\(\frac{15}{2}\); Oats steady. Groceries quiet; refining Sucar, 10c. Provisions inactive. Whisky dull; free city, \$2\(\frac{24}{2}\); 24\(\omega(\frac{2}{2}\); 25\(\frac{2}{2}\). Markets by Telegraph.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.-During the past few weeks our store windows have been decorated with the most artistically-executed placards, announcing that a Fancy Dress and Bai Masque would come off at the Academy of Music on Monday, January 14, 1867. This promises to be the grand affair of the season. We call it the, for the antecedents of its directors in catering to the tastes of the lovers of rational amusements, warrant the occurrence to be looked for as the most remarkable affair of the

ever given in our goodly Quaker cit The time was when persons were found who were ready to talk about getting up Grand Mas-querade and Fancy Dress Balls; but heretofore no man or set of men could be found with suffly cient energy and nerve to undertake such an enterprise. We say nerve, for indeed, it required men to possess this stamina, else they would never run the risk of losing hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars.

However, the right men were found, and young men, too, not only to plan but to execute a creditable affair. These men were Messrs. P. E. Abel and Harry C. and John C. Risley. Some four years ago they gave their first Masque-rade Ball at Concert Hall, which was a decided success. It was conducted in a manner which received the highest praise from the press of the

On February 4, 1864, and February 7, 1865, under the title of "La Coterie Blanche," they presented to their patrons feles which ranked as being unequalled in the annals of Terpsichorean lore in our city. Last season they adopted a new title, "Carnival," and eclipsed their former efforts. This season they are determined to excel, if possible, either of their former

Everything from an old-fashioned design to the last style is being eagerly bought up. Dressmakers, costumers, artists in hair, and pur vevors of hackney coaches have already received their orders. The Musical Department will be conducted by

Mons, Adolph Birgleid, and will comprise a grand combination orchestra of over one hun-dred performers, selected from the most talented arti-ts of the Walnut Street Theatre Orchestra, Arch Street Theatre Orchestra, Chesnut Street Theatre Orchestra, and the Italian Opera Orches tra, and will discourse a choice selection of the most popular music of the day.

The Scale of Prices for admission to the Carnival and Bal Masque, to be obtained by suboription only, will be as follows, viz:—Subscrip-on Ticket, admitting a Gentleman and two adies to the Dancing Floor and Parquet Circle, ice Dollars: Secured Seats in the Balcony lircle, One Dollar each; these will be sold to Subscribers only.
The Subscription Books are now open, and

Tickets ready at Risley's News Depot, Continental Hotel, and by Mr. P. E. Abel, at Petersons' Book Store, No. 306 Chesnut street.

THE FAIR in progress at the Alexander Presbyterian Church, N E. corner Nineteenth and Green streets, is conducted on a very large scale. Last evening the new audience room v:s comfortably warmed, and crowded with buyers. The ladies in attendance in the refreshment room, not willing to keep late hours, closed the doors at 11 o'clock on numbers waiting to be served. The immense room in the new building is furnished with tables groaning under the weight of goods offered for sale, unti one wonders where they all came from. dren's clothiug, gentlemen's wrappers, hoop skirts, toys, books, perfumery, jewelry, pictures, an I fancy articles suitable for holiday gifts, are offered for sale at prices less than those askedjat my place in the city. Remember the Alexander Church Fair when you buy your Christmas gifts. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. until the

HEARING BEFORE THE MAYOR OF GAM DEN.—George and Mary Wood, and William Costells had a hearing before the Mayor this morning, upon the charge of being implicated in the robbery at the Camden Woollen Mills, on Monday evening. From the evidence, it appears that the parties boarded at a house next door, and on the evening in question the lady of the house saw some one come down stairs with a coat over his head, whom she supposed to be George Wood. He efterwards went into a small grocery attached to the mills, and when told of the robbery appeared confused, and immediately left. The hearing was not concluded when our reporter left, HEARING BEFORE THE MAYOR OF CAM concluded when our reporter left,

LETTER FROM BALTINORE.

Proposed Monument to the Memory of the Late Chief Justice Tancy. [EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] BALTIMORE, December 18, 1866.

I have just had a conversation with Mr. Hugh McAleer, of Frederick City, a gentleman of high starding, who, in association with Judge William L. Marshall, of Baltimore, has undertaken the grateful task of having a monument erected over the grave of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. The decea ed and bis mother, with others of his family, are buried in the Catholic burial ground in Frederick City. The public are solicited to subscribe to this noble enterprise, so that it may be a tribute from those who admired the great jurist when living, and respect his memory when dead. The structure is to be of neat, appropriate design, built of white marble, and in the most enduring manner. It will cost, probably, ten to fifteen thousand dollars, or in proportion to the amount of subscription. Persons at a distance wishing to honor the immortal dead, in contributing towards this work, can do so by enclosing whatever they may feel inclined, either to Mr. Hugh McAleer, of Frederick City, Maryland, or to Judge William L. Marshall, of Baltimore.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—
This Coart is to-day occupied with the trial, or ratner retrial, of the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Falby. The defendant is charged with assault and battery with malicious mayhem. The substance of the case is part of the disturbance that occurred at an extra assessment of the Second ward, on the evening of September 25, at the corner of Federal street and Moyamensing avenue.

The allegation of the Commonwealth is that on that night, while Charles Anderson, Constable Shaefer, and others were standing together, in conversation, Falby came to his door, diagonally opposite the polls, and fired a gun, the shots putting out one eye of Charles Anderson, and an eye of Sciacfer, and injuring another party in the face. The defense was that Falby's house was attacked by a n-eb, and that he fired the shot in defense of his property, his family, and his life,—at no one in particular, but at the mob.

This case was tried last term, when the jury were unable to agree upon a verdet. Then, in our report, we gave the particular in full. The evidence as the

unable to agree upon a verdict. Then, in our report, we gave the particulars in full. The evidence submitted to day was the same in substance, and almost in words, as that given in the first trial; and the

in words, as that given in the first trial; and the crowded state of our columns forbids a repet tion of what we have already given the public. At the close of our report the case was not concluded.

Nist Prius—Judge Thompson — Frederick Guard vs. John A. Widenbrenner. An action to recover damages for alleged slanderous words. Plaintiff says that defendant said to him that he would swear to anything for a glass of beer. Verdict for defendant. Woodward for plaintiff; Perkins for defendant.

Merrick vs. Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance to recover a loss by fire at the Southwark Foundry. On trial. G. W. Biddle for plaintiff; Briggs for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPS, Wednesday, December 19, 1866. The Stock Market was inactive this morning,

but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108\(\frac{3}{2}\), a slight advance; and 7-30s at 105\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for 10-40s; and 111\(\frac{3}{2}\) for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue cold at 101(2004) and all death of the new issue cold at 101(2004) and all death of the new issue cold at 101(2004). sold at 99 @991; and old do. at 96, no change. Railread shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 534@531, dividend off; Penrsylvania Railroad at 544@55, a

Catawissa preferred at 29½@29¾, an advance of 4; and Philadelphia and Eric at 31½, an advance In City Passenger Railroad shares there was

slight advance on the closing price last evening;

nothing doing. Bank shares were firmly held at full pulces. North America sold at 240; 150 was bid for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56% for Girard; 92 for Western; 101 for Tradesmen's; 414 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35%, no change; common do. at 25%, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 55%, no change; 13% was bid for Susquebanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Divi-

Quotations of Gold—103 A.M., 1374; 11 A.M., 137; 12 M., 1364; 1 P. M., 1364, a decline of on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Tuird street

FIRST	BOARD	
\$1000 U.S 7 80s. Jy 1051	100 sh	Penna R 21 54
\$100 doJune 104	50 sh	dob90 55
\$100 goJune 105		
8500 5-20s 65 Je Jy 108#	110 ah	do 54
\$500 City 6s n c&p., 99}	160 sh	do 51
#800 do n c&n 994	400 sh	do b30 55
\$2000 don d biil 993	8 sh	do 65
\$1000 do old 96	100 sn	Read 80 58
\$1300 do old 96	100 sh	dos10.53.4
\$1000 Pa 58 95	100 sh	do 58
\$2000 Pa R 2d mt 6s 98		do860 58
£2'0 Len 6s, '84 921	400 sh	do 58
100 sh Cata pf 880 294	100 sh	do 58
200 sh do 293	100 sh	do880 58
100 sh do 29#	100 sh	do53.8
100 sh Ph & E b30 317	200 sh	do 58
2 sh N Amer Bk240	200 sh	do 58
500 sh Mt Farm 8	100 sn	do 58
100 sh Soh Nav 252	18 sh	Leh Nav 35
100 sh Mt Farm 25 100 sh Sch Nav 25 100 sh doprf.s60 85	20 5 sh	dosomp 53
-Messrs, De Haven &		

Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137 @:37\\delta; Silver \delta and \delta \, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15\\delta \, do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11\delta \, do., August, 1865, 10\delta \, do., September, 1865, 10\, do. October, 1865, 94.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881. coupon, 112½@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107½ @107½; do., 1864, 106½@106½; do., 1865, 106½@106½; do., new, 1865, 108½@106½; U. S. 10-40s. coupon, 99½@100½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105½@105½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, December 19 .- Cotton is very quiet, with small sales of middling at 84c for Uplands, and

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is nominal at \$33 per ton.

85@36c. for New Or cans.

Cloverseed comes in slowly, and ranges from \$8.50 to \$9 50, the latter for choice. Timothy ranges from \$3 25 to \$3.75. Flaxseed se'ls on arrival at \$3 per

There is much firmness in the Four Market, but no demand, except for small lots for the supply of the home consumers, who have taken a few hundred

the home consumers, who have taken a few hundred barrels at \$8@8 50 for superfile; \$5@10 50 for extras; \$1@12 50 or Sorthwes'ern extra family; \$12@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and \$14@16 for fancy brands. Small sales of Ryc Flour at \$7 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat comes in slowly, but there is scarcely anything doing; Pennsylvania red ranges from \$2.65 to \$2.25, and Delaware at \$2.90@3.25; 500 bushels sold at the latter rate, and 500 bushels choice white at \$3.40. In Ryc nothing doing. Corn is scarce, and in demand at \$1@1 05 for new yellow; \$1.18 for old do; and \$1.17 for Western mixed. Oats are steady at 58c. Whisky-The trade is at a stand, and the contra band manufacturers have it all their own way.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, December 10.

Senate Confirmations.

Several foreign appointments were confirmed by the Senate in executive session jeaterday, but that of General Dix to France was solamong the number. A Colored Democrat for Mayor.

The municipal election in Georgetown, D. C., takes place in February, and the Democrats there are proposing to run Aifred Lee, a respectable colored man, for Mayor, under the District Negro Suffage blil.

The National Currency. No proposition to increase the volume of the currency will be seriously entertained in Congress. The idea is uttorly repudiated by all the leading numbers. It has been ascertained that the story was put adoat in the interest of New York stockiobbers.

One of the grounds of opposition to the Globe printing is that the young hives, the proprietors of the paper, are not sound on the political goose.

One of them is a private secretary to President Gone to Keep Holiday.

Both Houses of Congress are thin to-day, many of the members having gone home for the Holidays By the New York Associated Press.

The Printing Bureau. The Printing Bureau of the Preasury Department is now engaged in printing five per cent consolidated bonds, and also fractional currency tens, twenty-fives, and fifty cent notes. The demand is large and urgent all over the country for the latter. The three and five cent notes are no longer printed, there have a way and the contract of the latter.

Murder of Union Soldiers in South Carolina. Representative Pike's special committee to inquire into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, expect to leave Washington for Charleston on Friday, to investigate the subject.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, December 19. Senate.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the house till providing for an additional session of the Fortieth and succeeding Congresses on the 4th of March, with an amendment, striking out the second section, and inserting, "that no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for in the bill."

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secre-

for in the bill."

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Interior to place to the credit of Charles Clark, United States Marshal for the District of Maine, \$2018 lost during the Portland fire.

A resolution was adopted a ling u. on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the supplies purchased for Indians during the past year, and whether they were purchased in open market, etc.

Fr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to what steps had been taken for collecting products, weights, coin, etc., for the Paris Exhibition.

At 1 o'clock the bill to admit Nebraska was laken.

Mr. Howard took the floor in lavor of it.
Mr. Wade yesterday stated his intention to prese
this bill to a vote to-day.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Upson (Mich.), on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the act of April 1, 1884, to increase the pensions of revolutionary pensioners. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The bill makes the act to apply to all the surviving widows of soldiers of the Revolution, at \$100 per annum.

Mr. Maynard (Fenn.) corrected a statement made by him in debate, on Monday, relative to a demand made by the Governor of North Carolina on the Governor of Tennessee for the person of Captain Nelson, indicted in the former State for murder, arising out of the performance of military duties under General Stoneman. The present acting Governor of North Carolina had since assured him that under General Stoneman. The present acting Governor of North Carolina had since assured him that he had made no such demand on the Governor of Tennessee. It was probable that he (Mr. Maynard) might have been mistaken, but he had cortainly understood the mots to be as he originally stated them. Mr. Hubbard (W. Va.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing medals to be distributed to honorably discharged soldiers from the State of West Virginia through the mails, free of postage. Read three times and passed.

Virginia through the mails, free of postage. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard (Conn.), the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light-boat off Black Rock harbor, on the coast of Connecticut.

On motion of Mr. Phelps (Mo.), the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Internal Revenue law, so as to dispense with the tax on gross receipts.

Mr. Ingersoll (II.) asked leave to offer a preamble and resolutions, reciting that contracts are reported.

and resolutions, reciting that contracts are reported and resolutions, reciting that contracts are reported to have been recently given to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Indian goods, to persons not the lowest bidders, and whose samples were inferior, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information on the subject, and directing the Comm tree on Indian Affairs to inquire into it.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) objected, and the resolution

was not received
On motion of Mr. Wentworth (III.), the President was requested to furnish copies of all papers in his possession, touching the case of Colonel George St. Leger Grenfels convicted by mintary commission as one of the leaders in the conspiracy to release Rebel prisoners at Camp Doug as, Chicago, and burn the city, and sentenced to death therefor, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and whose pardon in full was now recommended by the Illinois Legislature.

The resolution to print the Report of the Commissioner of Public Lands in foreign lavguages for distribution at the Paris Exhibition was adopted. was not received

Ship News.

By the New York Associated Press. NEW YORK, December 19 .- The ship before reported ashore at Patchegue has been ascertained to be the General McCoellan, from Antwerp and Flushing. Assistance has been sent

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 19.—Stocks at the second board were heavy. New York Central, 111; Erie, 78; Reading, 106; Michisan Southern, 81; Gleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Rock Island, 106; Northwestern, 58; do. preferred, 79; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 107; Foledo, 120; Gold, 136; New Onleans. December 18.—The receipts of Cotton at all the Southern ports, since September 1, is estimated at 590,000 bales.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 19 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AMERICAN PAINT BOXES, our own manu-ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINT BOXES, in prent variety.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, new and elegant

VASES, and numerous other objects for decorating.
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES.

SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,

No 122 South EIGHTH Street,

12 10 13t W RITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from at MOSS & CO.'8, So. 492 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wazzt