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THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.

SCENES IN AND AROUND THE RUINS.

No Lives Lost in the Destruction of the Building.

Inventory of the Articles on Exhibition.

Loss of Property and Amount Insured.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF EXHIBITORS

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE,

&c., &c., &c.

We are enabled to present in the following account the full particulars of the loss by the great fire which resulted in the total destruction of the Crystal Palace and its valuable contents on Tuesday afternoon. The list which we give of the various articles on exhibition—a comparatively small proportion of which was saved from the burning building—is as accurate as it is possible to procure, and, accompanied with the amounts of insurance stated, can be relied upon as wholly correct. We are happy in being able to state that no lives were lost, and that the report of a man having been burned to death is incorrect.

Yesterday, especially during the morning, there was a great crowd of spectators about the ruins of the Palace. At least five thousand persons congregated around the railing, and among these were quite a number of ladies. Up to twelve o'clock those parties having goods on exhibition were allowed within the iron enclosure which surrounds the Palace, and for a long time they made diligent search to discover, if possible, any portion of their goods, if they were not utterly destroyed. A number gained admittance who had no business whatever inside, and several were observed carrying off various articles which did not belong to them. The managers, therefore, deemed it advisable to have all persons cleared from the ruins. There were quite a number of the works of various watches found and carried off by parties who took advantage of their good fortune by obtaining admittance. The police were accordingly instructed to clear the ground, which was soon done. Captain Byrne had a strong force of police in attendance, who were also kept on duty all night. A number of laborers will be set to work this morning to remove all the rubbish, by the managers of the Institute.

The exhibitors expressed a great deal of dissatisfaction when ordered out by the police. They were, however, compelled to leave; and as soon as all were out the gates were closed and strongly guarded by the police. Some of the dissatisfied adjourned over to the Murray Hill House, and were for calling an indignation meeting at the action of the managers. Several were loud in their threats. The managers were in a tight fix, for they found themselves besieged at every turn by the contributors, demanding admittance, and were forced at last to call a temporary meeting, which was held at the Murray Hill House, where it was decided to again admit the contributors; but only those who had tickets, and that their clerks should be stationed over the ruins to keep guard over the property that should be found belonging to owners not present.

As soon as this was known outside, the grumblings ceased, and at two o'clock the gates were again opened. About fifty were admitted, who immediately set to work pulling and hauling over the rubbish, all apparently wrapped up in their labors. We heard of nothing of very great value being found.

THE GOODS ON EXHIBITION.

The goods on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, together with the machinery belonging to the building, and the statuary which remained in it since the time of the World's Fair, could not be of less value than a quarter of a million of dollars. The following comprises the principal articles that were on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, ranged under proper heads:—

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

About forty pianofortes—some of them of great value—estimated in the aggregate at $20,000.
Case of flutes.
Twenty-three melodeons.
Parlor organ.
Two organs harmoniums.
One organ melodeon.
Three calliopes—valued at $16,000.
Two guitars, &c.

FIRE ENGINES AND HOSE CARTS.

The loss on fire engines and hose carriages will reach over $11,000; their value was as follows:—

Adriatic Engine No. 31	$3,700
Pacific Engine No. 28	3,000
Gotham Engine No. 16	2,000
Eagle Hose No. 1	1,500
Croton Hose No. 6	1,000
Total	$11,200

Hose No. 40 and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 12 were got out in safety, being damaged but very little.

PLATE, JEWELRY AND TIME PIECES.

Several cases of silver plated ware.
Case of fine jewelry and diamond work.
Clocks and time pieces—several articles.
Case of silverware.
Case of American watches and dials.
One thirty hour box chronometer.
Six chronometers.
Case of watches.

One case of watches and jwelry, valued at $5,000 and exhibited by Appleton, Tracy & Co., was saved by a young man named James Smith, who had it in charge. He saved it at the most imminent risk of his own life.

The aggregate value of the jewelry, diamonds and watches destroyed is set down at $30,000.

FINE ARTS, ETC.

Photographs, by Gurney.
Two oil paintings, by T. F. Beebe.
Panorama "Round the Horn" (cost $3,000).
Forty colored photographs, by Frederics.
Oil paintings and flowers, by Mrs. C. Turner.
Two oil paintings, by W. Benson.
Oil painting, by J. Waterston.
Psyche statuary.
Painting, by M. D. Russell.
Oil painting, by M. Brewer.
Oil painting, by L. J. Baldwin.
Pencil drawing, by J. A. Marsh.
Pencil drawings, by M. Whitehead.
Pencil drawings, by T. F. Herring.
Crayon drawings, by Mr. Doty.
Crayon drawings, by T. Walters.
Two pencil drawings, by C. C. Powell.
Painting, by J. A. Thompson.
Artistic terra-cotta ornaments.
Worsted work, by R. Dawson.
Wax flowers, by M. E. Terry.
Lithograph of the Creation.
Oil painting, by V. Fleesher.
Specimens of pearl painting, by C. Warren.
Oil painting, by W. L. McCarty.
Oil painting (Repose), by S. C. Traner.
Thorwaldsen's famous group of the Twelve Apostles is destroyed.

The splendid bas relief representing the taking down from the cross is also destroyed. It was one of the most perfect works of art ever exhibited in this country, and was one of the very few things which seemed to satisfy the exacting critics. Its value is estimated at $5,000.

The whole value of the statuary destroyed is estimated at $25,000; and the loss sustained in the picture gallery is estimated at $10,000. The photographs, daguerreotypes, &c., were valued at $6,000.

HOUSE FURNITURE, ETC.

Ebony and marble top table.
School furniture.
Iron furniture.
Convertible tables for ironing and kitchen work.
Reclining chair.
Bedsteads, cribs and cradles.
Enamelled suit of furniture.
Several billiard tables and cases.
Four black walnut arm chairs.
Five cabinets.
One sofa.
Dressing cabinet.
Three rosewood bedsteads.
One extension table.
Lounges—several varieties.
Case of furniture.
Gothic chair.
Bed spreads, counterpanes, bed quilts, worsted lamp mats, &c.
Stools, with worked covers.
The whole loss on this description of goods on exhibition is estimated at $20,000.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

Milk wagons—three specimens.
Carriages, sleighs, &c.
Nine wagons.
Axles and springs.
Car seats, section spring bed bottoms.
Buggy and coach hubs, spokes and carriage wheels.
Models of buggies.
Single buggy and harness.
Grocer's wagon.
One valuable carriage.
Light wagon, open front buggy, buggy wagon, poney sleigh, Albany sleigh, three Albany cutters, and seven Portland sleighs.
Close quartered coach.
One business and two pleasure wagons.
Three sleighs and two buggies.

These vehicles were estimated to be worth at least $15,000.

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mowing machines and reapers in great variety
Two hoop machines.
Two shingling machines.
Nine steam boiler flues.
Foot lathes.
Cooper's bellows.
Forge or furnace bellows.
Water wheel.
Centrifugal pump.
Copying presses—several varieties.
Hay press, hay fork, &c.
Hatchmaker's lathes.
Submarine car and appurtenances.
Self-feeding drilling machine.
Engine lathe and iron planing machine.
Locomotive fire bowling iron.
Combined machine for hub-boxing, spoke tenoning and boring fellows.
Washing machines—three specimens.
Fire regulators.
Time regulator and indicator.
Patent lever printing press.
Stocking or moulding machine.
Pea shelling machine.
Two horse power treadmill.
Locomotive balance.
Several refrigerators.
Steam guages—several specimens.
Smut and scouring machine and fan.
Sewing machines—about forty specimens—value about $6,000.
Rotary cutter, for morticing, &c.
Hay and cotton press.
Electro-magnetic grain scale.
Combined wrought iron plough and cultivator.
Potatoe planting machine.
Hoeing machine.
Rope and twine machine—two specimens.
Two dozen tailing machines.
Case of lubricators, oil pumps and oil cups.
Water cocks, railroad tank, valve.
Wood planer.
Horizontal iron boring machine, &c.
Two portable burr stone grist mills.
Adjustable piston.
Cast iron mill.
Oscillating engine.
Malleable steel shafting.
Ten knitting machines.
Stationary and portable steam engines.
Case of rollers, iron, steel and brads.
Steam boiler water indicator.
Self-consuming steam boilers.
Machine for cutting sheet metal.
Fire and smoke protector.
Double crank engine.
Screw cutter.
Model of steam cylinder.
Corn sheller.
Adjustable feed mill.
Cupola furnace.
Card grinder.
Cases of models of steam engines.
Brake operator and model of car.
Several models of fire engines.
Two combined feed mills and corn shellers.
Water engine for churning and other purposes.
Irregular cutter—planing, moulding and turning machine.
Reversable corn, cotton, sugar and potato ploughs.
Steam pumps—several specimens.
Nail plate feeder.
Granular fuel cutter.
Reaction rotary engine.
Wood splitting machine model.
Model of double-acting balance steam engine.
Portable gas apparatus.
Model of steam engine and boiler—rotary double-acting cylinder.
Self-acting turning lathe.
Several cases magneto-electric machines.
Two combined reapers and mowers.
Model of steam engine and patent cut-off.
Printing machine.
Quartz mining machine.
Morticing machine.
Palmer's surface heating and sediment-expelling boiler.
Roller cotton gin.
Ericsson caloric engine.
Woodworth's planing machine and one compound plane.
One reaping machine and one mower with reaping attachment.
Two curvilinear saw mills.
Wheat cropping machine.
Machine for manufacturing Wright's spring bed bottom.
Two Bogardus' mineral eccentric mills.
Anti-friction pumps.
Several steam engines and fire engines.
Model plough.
Wood-turning lathe:
Windmill.
Lathe for iron work.
Shears and pumping machine.
Broad cast and drill seething machine.
Grain sower.
Burrell's corn sheller.
Three models of suspension bridges.
Dovetailing machine.
Two engine lathes, two planes, and one drill.
Hydraulic machines.
Three sugar mills.
Car wheels.
Belting, hose, &c.
Two card presses.
Tenoning machine.
One jack screw
Geer's planing and moulding machine.
Mattressing machine.
Cheese press.
Potato planter.
Capstan.
One tree cutter.
Force pump.
Straw cutter.
Washing machine.
One mill.
Knowles' machines.
Stone gathering machine.
Smut machine.
One power and one hand press.
Gas apparatus.
Caloric and steam engines.
Thrashing machines.
Printing press.
Rope machine.
One elevator.
Ploughs.
Log sawing machine.
Fan mill, sugar mill and corn mill.
Machinery of all kinds.
Barometers.
Hydraulic instruments.
Glass steam engine, &c.
Car springs.
Rice hulling machine.
Vessel raising machine.
Seven saw mills.
Garden engine.
Steam valves and castings.
Burring machines.
Steel ring head rolls.
Scroll saw.
Shear and punching machine.
Corn sheller and separator.
Self acting railroad brake.
Lubricator for steam chests.

The motive machinery of the Crystal Palace—all of which was destroyed—cost $15,000.

The steam engines—six in number—were worth from $3,500 to $4,000 each, and the turning lathes from $1,500 to $5,000. The aggregate value of the machines on exhibition is set down at $75,000.

MODELS, INVENTIONS, ETC.

Gutta percha and other life boats, in great variety.
Roof and pavement lights, vaults, covers, &c.
Yale's treasury lock.
Burglar proof safe and vault doors.
Telegraph apparatus.
Portable iron railing and field fences.
Ten marbleized mantels.
Revolving iron shutters and columns.
Trap for sinks.
Stuffing box.
Model of revenue cutter.
Permutation bank lock.
Eagle Hose Company No. 1.
Model of life and treasure buoy.
Model of patent capstan.
Several models of row boats.
Model of canoe.
Soap stone portable heater.
Furniture spring cart.
Automaton pressman.
Improved punch.
Two basement heaters.
Invalid locomotive chair.
Elastic iron railings.
Steel ring burnishing machine.
Models of schooner and brigantine.
Working model, of "Union" rig.
Two Franklin life preservers.
Self acting generator and fountaine for making soda water.
Two beer traps.
Sixty-six self sealing cans.
Gas regulator.
One churn.
Icebeat.
Invalid bedstead.
House, roofed with patent India rubber, coated with American sheet iron, &c.
Lot of coal.
Model of United States ship Ohio.
Bale of moss.
One filter.
Case of ink-erasers.
Furniture box.
Coal and ash sifters.
Gutter sweeping machine.
Second district deg.
One Quaker lady.
Card ruler.
Aquaria.
Lightning rods.
Hook and Ladder No. 12.
Water meter.
Staves.
Water coolers.
Elastic connection.
Moulding flask.
Pipe.
Slat-holder.
Model of Malay prow.
Safety gas lamp.
Portable gauge.
Patent baluster.
Mop handle.
Architectural elevation of a store.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES.

A great variety of ranges, furnaces, heaters, stoves, grates, &c. Valued at $6,000.
Boots and shoes—half a dozen cases.
Twenty patent horse shoes.
Case of shirts and mens' furnishing goods.
Case of boots, legs and fronts, made without crimping.
Three cases of hats, caps and furs.
Case of superior varnishes.
Case of ladies' and children's wearing apparel.
Saddle trees and stirrups.
Lamps and fixtures.
Two cases men's furnishing goods.
Case of velvet and morocco cases.
Basket of pressed leather, &c.
Spring saddle.
Paper hangings, &c.
Lot of carriage cloth.
Case of curry combs.
Saws
Cases of blank books.
Lamps.
Millinery—several cases.
Stationery—several cases.
Case of ladies' work boxes.
Case of bottles.
Two cases of shell combs.
Books and stationery.
Specimen mouldings.
Paints.
Chandeliers.
Imitations of wood and marble.
Shovels
Stair rods.
Cases of tools.
Window shades.
Shirts and drawers.
Braiding.
Furnishing goods.
Case of locks.
Case of porcelain.
Marking fluid.
Starch polish.
Bread basket.
Thread shoes.
Crochet tidies, in great variety; worked pincushions, &c.
Artificial flowers—several cases.
Patent safety stirrups.
Soap and blue.
Stained glass.
Glass card case.
Detective locks.
One parallactic instrument.
Patent looped extension skirt.
Soluble glass.
Case of confectionery.
Four cases prepared birds.
Kerosene oil, candles and lamps.
Two cases brass cocks and valves.
Drain pipes and terra cotta work.
Three samples of counter railings.
Case of patent gas burners.
Four cases of door knobs and house trimmings—American china and parian.
Silver plated ware, tin ware and house furnishing articles.
Case of china and glass; silver plated ware and cutlery, and five chandeliers.
Patent window blind.
12 pieces of Kelton sheetings.
8 bundles of cotton seine twine and three coils of do.
19 bars of steel.
Case of spool cotton.
Case of assorted paint.
Case of gutta percha.
Case of brass rings.
10 pieces of cassimeres.
11 cases of sewing silks.
Sheetings and drillings—several cases.
Thirty-four kegs white lead and three of zinc.
Colored ware.
India rubber goods.
Long cloths, &c.
Four safes.
Numerous samples of iron railing.
Six pistols, in case.
Case of revolving firearms.
Three cases of firearms.
Two cases perfume; Crystal.
Drugs and sand paper.
One case of toilet goods.
Case of hoof ointment.

TRADESMENS' AND PROFESSIONAL IMPLEMENTS.

Case of mechanics' rules.
Tailor's shears.
Case of steel squares.
Case of chisels.
Case of augers and bitts.
Cases of dentistry.
Dentist's operating chair
Case machine-made squares and rules in decimal and other divisions.
Show case of optician's goods.
Case of vulcanized India rubber hydrometers and other philosophical instruments.
Several cases of saws and rules.
Case of cast steel hammers.
Case patent boot shanks.
Case of braces.
Case of spirit levels.
Case of syringes.
Case of philosophical instruments.
Several cases of tools.
Artist's materials.
Carpenter's work horse.
Saw set.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The Palace appears to have been insured for only $50,000, which was to cover losses of foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair, as well as other interests, as will be seen by the following extract from one of the policies. The money will be deposited, it is said, with the Trust Company until the affairs of the Crystal Palace Association are settled:—

"On the iron and glass buildings known as the 'Crystal Palace,' situated on Reservoir square, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and on the East side of the Sixth avenue, in the city of New York, together with furniture and fixtures now in said buildings lately owned by the 'Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations,' and since vested in John H. White as receiver, and also such other property lately vested in said White's hands as receiver, belonging to exhibitors and lately in said White's custody and keeping now remaining in said building."

The insurance is divided up between the following companies:—

Relief	$5,000	Hamilton	$5,000
Excelsior	5,000	St. Marks	5,000
Exchange	5,000	St. Nicholas	5,000
Pacific	5,000	Park	5,000
Northwestern, Oswego	5,000	Harmony	5,000
Total			$50,000

The various flags borrowed from the Navy Yard to decorate the Palace were insured by the American Institute for $500.

The first display of American watches, exhibited at the Crystal Palace by Appleton, Tracy & Co., manufactured at Waltham, Mass., were saved by the heroic exertions of Mr. Jacob Smith, who had them in charge. Mr. Smith says that the dome and galleries were almost instantly filled with hot, suffocating smoke, so that within ten minutes after the first alarm he found it impossible to see. At this stage he seized the large case of American watches and commenced dragging it along the gallery to the stairway by the Fortieth street entrance, groping his way on his hands and knees, assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, who also saved a small case of watches in his care. Messrs. Smith and Wilson were nearly suffocated when they reached the open air. The dome fell with a heavy crash while they were struggling in the smoke, which immediately rushed through the centre of the Palace in a vast volume, mingled with flame, presenting a magnificent sight to the rapidly gathering crowd on the outside. The value of property saved by Mr. Smith and his associate was about $5,000.

There was no manufacturer of diamond jewelry exhibiting at the late fair excepting Mr. David Rait, and the largest assortment of fine watches, watch movements, watch cases, &c., was contributed from his manufactory. The greatest proportion of these goods were saved through the faithful and energetic action of Mr. Rait's clerk. The goods destroyed are of solid gold, from the usual stock on hand; and the greatest proportion will no doubt, be recovered in a mass of gold. The loss in jewelry, diamonds and watches, in total, will be to Mr. R. one thousand dollars, instead of thirty thousand, as reported.

Tiffany & Co. had $2,000 worth of jewelry and Atlantic cable, all of which was destroyed.

Professor Vergnes' electro-magnetic engine is among the valuable inventions which have been destroyed. This engine cost nine or ten years of arduous labor in its construction, besides the money expended upon it, which amounted to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The Professor was very sanguine as to the great results which are to follow from its application as a motive power, and believes that it will one day take the place of steam, over which, he contends, it possesses many and great advantages.

Messrs. Wendt & Seymour, dealers in scissors, lost about $250 worth of shears. One of their clerks, Mr. J. Hallsworth, was in the Palace at the time, and succeeded in getting out in safety with a case containing about $200 worth of scissors.

Herney & Hathaway lost $2,000 worth of surveying instruments. No insurance.

William H. Rees lost a handsome case of books, which were on exhibition as specimens of binding. His loss is about $200. No insurance.

Ira Buckman had several guns destroyed. A portion of his stock was recovered. Loss about $100. No insurance.

Ingalls & Case—One table of patent vault lights destroyed. Loss $300.

The skeleton race boat Cyrus W. Field, which won the first prize at the recent regatta given by the Empire City Club, was destroyed. It was owned by Stephen Roberts. Loss $100. No insurance.

H. F. Dibble's agricultural machines, implements, &c. Loss about $1,000. Insured for $1,000.

F. Nishwitz—A large number of agricultural implements; valued at $500. No insurance.

Stienway & Sons, manufacturers of pianofortes, had two full grand pianos, three square grands, and one square piano destroyed, their loss amounting to $4,000.

John N. Genin—Hats, caps, children's clothing, &c. Loss $5,000. No insurance.

J. A. Marsh—Pencil drawings. Loss $50.

Robert Leaner—Milk wagon. Loss $150.

J. M. Allen—A patent washing machine. Loss $50.

Hoyt & Brothers—Leather belting. Loss $300.

Edwin A. Brooks—Case ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes, 150 Fulton and 575 Broadway. Loss $1,100. Nd insurance.

The value of confectioners' machines exhibited by Mr. J. Gardiner, of Philadelphia, was $300, on which there was no insurance.

H. B. Smith, of Lowell, Massachusetts, had in the Crystal Palace one power mortising, one tenoning, one wood planing, and two moulding machines. Total value, $1,000.

Messrs. Barbarie & Bloomfield, pianoforte manufacturers, 38 White street, lost a valuable pianforte, valued at $400; no insurance.

Among the handsome and valuable pictures that were destroyed at the burning of the Crystal Palace were two monochromatic drawings, executed by Master Ephraim C. Force, of the Port Chester Classical and Commercial Institute. The frames were made of leather, and over 200 different kinds of leaves and flowers in each frame.

Mr. Fredericks, the photographic artist, lost in the destruction of the Crystal Palace seven photographs in oil, six do. in crayon, eleven do. in pastel, five do. in aquarlele, eleven do. in India ink. Many of the oil and pastels were of a very large size. Total value about $3,500; insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company for $2,200.

Mr. Gurney was less fortunate. His loss is very heavy He had on exhibition a very valuable collection of specimens of the photographic art—one elaborately-finished picture in oil on canvass of Mr. Gurney himself, life size for which he received last year, at the Fair, the gold medal for the best oil on canvass. Among the pictures lost were some of the notables of the day—Messrs. Field, Hudson, Cooper, &c.; a magnificent picture of Charlotte Cushman, Lester Wallack, Adjutant General Townsend, Madame Colson, Captain Coleman, of St. Nicholas, and a great many others, in all about fifty photographs, of the most expensive and elaborate styles. Mr. Gurney had no insurance upon them, and his loss is upwards of $2,000. This, added to the fact that the pictures lost were intended for the new place he is about to open further up town, makes him realise that "trouble never comes single."

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE RUINS.

The ruins present a most imposing sight. The vast edifice, with all that remains of the once valuable stock, which was so tastefully arranged around the massive pillars, and along the broad naves and aisles, forming a semi circle of thousands of feet, now lies in one vast heap of rubbish, broken machinery and broken pillars or columns of iron, melted glass, and ruined stones, heaped in inextricable confusion, covering the whole area of four hundred feet square. Here and there can be seen a portion of the statuary, broken to atoms, but few pieces weighing more than half a pound could be found. Thorwaldsen's group, representing our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, is buried at least three feet beneath the surface. The equestrian statue of Washington has also disappeared entirely The heavy material appears to have all gathered on top, so that it will take full a week before any possible chance of recovering any goods that may be underneath can be got at. Various iron models were recovered; a lot of false teeth and dentist's instruments were found in a box partly burnt.

The ruined towers, eight in number, remain standing, with the exception of one; a portion of the iron frame work used as the picture gallery also remains. Amid this mass of ruins were early on hand many of the inventors and exhibitors, grouping around with dejected countenances, in hopes of recovering some of their lost property.

About forty tons of coal; which was used in the machine room, was the only thing burning in the morning. Several firemen kept a stream of water upon it all day, but without much success in extinguishing it, only causing a dense volume of smoke and steam.

At one time it was suggested that men be immediately set to work and try, if possible, and find if any person could be found among the ruins. This was, however, given up, as no person was known to be missing.

The report that one man was found in the ruins appears to be untrue. The report was furnished by the Twentieth ward police, and telegraphed to the police headquarters at a late hour in the night. It is said that it originated from the discovery of some human bones, or parts of a skeleton, which was in the place at the time of the fire, and were on exhibition.

When the fire burst out of the dome the flag was flying from the central staff which crowned the dome. The halliards were burned in an instant, but the flag was unhurt, and soared away in a cloud of pitching black smoke toward the east. Whether it came down anywhere or not has not been reported. It was accompanied in its flight by hundreds of flakes of fire.

There was a great deal of stealing by persons in the Palace at the time the fire broke out, and much was carried away from the building that will never be heard of by the owners. Nearly all state that, when the alarm was given, every one seized the nearest article and made his way out of the building.

As there was considerable valuable jewelry and plate in the Palace, doubtless some have made quite a haul. There were no arrests made by the police, as every one seen carrying off an article was supposed to be its exhibitor or owner.

Fire Marshal Baker was on the ground, and will proceed with an investigation as to the origin of the fire. There is no doubt that it was purposely set on fire, but no arrests have yet been made, and the incendiary or incendiaries thus far have not been suspected. A number of detectives are on and about the grounds.

Among the officers were Houston, Shangles and Tiemann. They succeeded in driving away quite a number of pickpockets.

Mr. Leonard, the agent of the American Institute, who was in the Palace at the time of the fire, states that he had charge of the machinery during the World's Fair, and knew the nature of the things stored at the north entrance. The patterns were of the castings for the whole Palace—very inflammable materials—and it was supposed they belonged either to the bondholders or the corporation; the American Institute managers had no authority to remove them, or they would have been taken away before the opening of the Fair. Mr. Leonard was standing at the north entrance at five o'clock, when he discovered the fire through the glass. At first it was a clear solid mass of flame, about as big as a barrel; it did not spread at the top, and had none of the appearance of camphene or turpentine. Instantly it began to spread, and he jumped forward and gave the alarm.

It was reported that one of the five steam boilers in the building exploded during the fire. Mr. George W. Stanton, the Superintendent of the machinery, says that as soon as the fire broke out, he caused the bails of all the safety valves to be thrown off, with the purpose, not only of preventing any explosion, but also of permitting steam to escape into the building to check the fire. The simultaneous rush of steam thus caused probably produced an impression that an explosion had occurred.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. R. TREADWELL.

My attention was called to the fire within a few minutes of five o'clock; was in the kitchen arranging my affairs, in anticipation of a large business that evening. I ran to the saloon door, and saw the flames just bursting out at the extreme north end of the building. I instantly exclaimed to my cashier that the Palace must go—directed him to snatch up what little money might be in the drawers, and closed the doors to keep out the draught; was on the point of locking them, but could not bear the idea of shutting off any one, even though I lost all. The door, therefore, was kept in constant motion, admitting those who were so fortunate as to reach it. I then ran to the various pantries, store rooms, &c., and directed the persons in charge to remain and see that their goods were carried out safely; then took my station in the centre of the main saloon, and called the waiters to take their places and remove things orderly. I had in that saloon fifty marble tables, all fully furnished, and in rows of four each—one waiter to each row, with four extra waiters. Could I have kept control of them five minutes, I could have cleared the saloon; but the crash of the dome and the rush of people through the room frightened them and most of them ran away. I then saw that I must stop ordering and go to work; got a bar of iron and pried off the mirrors; got out the pictures, and a few tables; then thought of my horse; ran to the stall and cut her halter with my penknife, and led her out; ran back to the saloon, but was collared by my father, who turned me round and pointed to the flames cutting off our retreat; rushed through the outer door, as the picture gallery was falling; and so finished my connection with the Crystal Palace. I can safely say that the building was set on fire, because I am fully conversant with every corner in it; have been connected with it the past three years, and sleep in it; in fact never leave it over two or three times during two months. The place where the fire broke out was the only part of the building in which I never saw fire, not even a plumber's furnace. The time selected was just when the managers were all supposed to be at dinner, and in the extreme southeast end of the building, back of the saloon. They had scarcely got sixty feet from my apartment when the fire was discovered. The party who committed the act must have studied all these facts, and watched his chance, when the temporary absence of all superior officers and a fresh northwest wind gave him complete control over everything. No force of firemen would have availed, because the head of water was not seven feet above the lower floor; in fact on Saturday the water would not feed my boiler over six feet above the floor. From the time the fire was discovered till it cut off our retreat in the rear gallery, was only six minutes. As near as I can figure at present, my losses in both saloons, stock, fixtures, &c., will reach $4,000, on which I had not effected any insurance. The very fact that the building was so combustible caused us all to use the greatest care, and though some twenty to fifty fires were burning constantly, no accident has ever occurred from them.

INDIGNATION AND OTHER MEETINGS OF THE EXHIBITORS.

The "indignation" meeting of the exhibitors at the American Institute Fair, which was to have been held in the Crystal Palace on the evening of the conflagration, was held yesterday morning, at Wands' Murray Hill House, in Fortieth street and Sixth avenue.

About nine o'clock the meeting was called to order, and on motion of an exhibitor, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. W. Hague was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being to afford the exhibitors an opportunity of expressing their indignation at the course of a city paper—which they charge with unwarranted attacks upon the general management of the Fair—the subject was entered into with considerable earnestness, and some back-handed compliments passed to the conductors of the paper in question. This done, to the satisfaction of the most indignant, the engrossing subject of the day was taken up—the exhibitors manifesting a determination to continue the fair in some suitable place in the city, if such could possibly be procured, a motion was consequently made to appoint a committee to consult with the Board of Managers of the American Institute, to see if they would unite with the exhibitors in trying to carry out the objects of the Fair that had been so ruthlessly interfered with. The following exhibitors were appointed to form the committee:—

W. W. Kinne, M. D., New York; Mr. Fields, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Small, Maine; Mr. Wilson, E. S. Johnson and H. S. Chapin, New York.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, expressive of the sympathy of the exhibitors for the Managers of the American Institute, thanking them for kindness, &c., after which the meeting adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Shortly before two o'clock, the committee appointed by the exhibitors returned to the Murray Hill House, having been unable to see the Board of Managers. While a free conversation was going on among them, Mr. Geissenhainer, Chairman of the Board, entered the room. He was immediately addressed by Dr. Kinne, who represented the wishes of the exhibitors touching the opening of another place for the continuation of the fair.

Mr. Geissenhainer expressed to them how deeply he felt for the exhibitors in the loss of their property, the offspring of so much toil of body and anxiety of mind. Touching the proposition of the committee, he said that it was so unexpected he was not prepared to say, in the name of the Board of Managers, that their wishes could be carried out. The Board possessed no authority to enter again upon any arrangement for the opening of another Fair without the consent of the Institute: neither could any legal meeting of the Board be held for any such purpose without a printed notice being served to the members, which would require considerable time. Besides, it appeared very doubtful that a suitable place could be found in the city. Previous to holding the Fair in the Palace, the Board had sought everywhere else for a convenient place for exhibition, but had been unsuccessful. He would, however, do his utmost with the Board to facilitate the wishes of the exhibitors, and if the latter could agree upon any plan, if it were at all possible, no doubt the Board would lend every assistance.

During this interview the Cooper Institute was spoken of, the Palace Garden in Fourteenth street, and the new Arsenal building in the city, as possibly sufficient for the exhibition.

While the above informal meeting was going on, the exhibitors met in another room and commenced another meeting. After considerable conversation about the character of the meeting it was concluded that it should be regarded as the adjourned meeting of the morning. Mr. Wilson, the chairman having to leave the city, proposed that a reorganization take place; on which Mr. D. S. McNamary was appointed Chairman, Dr. Kine Secretary, and Mr. Edward K. Orrell Assistant Secretary.

The minutes of the morning meeting were read and adopted, and a committee, appointed to confer with the Board of Managers, reported in substance as already narrated. A committee composed of Dr. Kinne, Mr. Coons and Captain Johnson, was appointed to draft other resolutions expressive of the feelings of the exhibitors. After a short absence from the room, they returned and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

At a meeting of the exhibitors at the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace on their thirtieth annual fair, held at the Murray Hill House, to consult together as to a continuation of the present exhibition, after the late calamitous disaster and destruction of the Crystal Palace by fire, with all its valuable and rich display of goods, works of art and inventions, embrace this opportunity to express their entire confidence in the management of said institution, as the mother and nurse of American art and genius, and the long and well tried fidelity with which they have served the public, and congratulate it on its former successes as such parent of art and science; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as exhibitors at the American Institute, at the thirtieth annual fair, deeply sympathise with the managers of said Institute in the great loss which they have sustained in the burning of the Palace, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., and as a mark of our respect to them as gentlemen, we will do all in our power to contribute to any exhibition which they may appoint.

Resolved, That we present to the officers of the American Institute our sincere thanks for the many manifestations of their kindness which we have from time to time received at their hands, and in the future movement of the exhibition of the genius and mechanism of our fellow mechanics we rail upon the public at large to render all the assistance in their power. Let the motto be *E Pluribus Unum*.

E. S. JOHNSON,
M. P. COONS,
WM. W. KINNE.

After the reading of the foregoing the meeting adjourned till to-day at 4 P. M.

EVENING MEETING.

A committee of the Board of Managers met at 5 P. M., with the exhibitors' committee. The latter represented the wishes of the exhibitors for the continuance of the Fair, and requested the co-operation of the managers. The Chairman of the Board of Committee, Mr. Bunting, expressed his fears of its being too late in the season to make another attempt to hold an exhibition, as so much would be required to be done in preparing the building, &c., which was acquiesced in by the other members of his committee—at the same time they were very willing to see what could be done to carry out the desires of the exhibitors. After expressing thanks in behalf of the managers for the resolution of the exhibitors, &c., a committee, composed of Mr. F. W. Geissenhainer and Mr. S. D. Backus, was appointed in behalf of the Board to meet with the committee of the exhibitors at nine o'clock this morning, to see what place could be procured for an exhibition, and to meet in conference at 4 P. M., to present their reports.

The Board of Managers manifested every disposition to aid the exhibitors in carrying out their wishes, but the conclusion was forced on our mind that they entertain little hope of seeing another Fair under their auspices as early as the exhibitors require it, and our conclusion was that the exhibitors will make a big effort to carry out their wishes, with the aid of the institute, if they can; but if they cannot in that manner they will try it on their own responsibility—such is the present temperament of the exhibitors.

The Trustees of the Institute and the Board of Managers were on the grounds all day yesterday. Several committees connected with them were also in private session in the Murray Hill House. In the after part of the day a committee of the Board of Managers met to investigate as to the origin of the fire, and all the consequences attending it. In the examination of the prominent persons connected with the Crystal Palace at the moment of the conflagration, nothing particular was learned beyond the fact that the room where the fire was first seen had not been used in any manner during the Fair. It contained only the wooden patterns of the metal castings used in the construction of the building.

Prevention of Loss of Steamers by Fire at Sea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

If you will give publicity to the following in the columns of the HERALD, it may be the means of saving many valuable lives and much property.

A steamer at sea or on a river, with steam up, contains in her boilers, in the shape of steam, one of the very best fire annihilators that I know of; and although this has long been well known to engineers and scientific men, yet it never has been practicably applied, either on sea or land, to destroy flame.

Fire on board steamers at sea, generally commences either in the engine room or in the fore or after cabins, seldom in the hold; while on our rivers it usually originates—as in the case of the Henry Clay—around the smoke pipe. I would, therefore, recommend that on large sea going steamers, a four inch lap, welded steam pipe be carried into each compartment (along the ceiling and out of the way), and connected with the steam dome of the boiler, to be operated by a valve, the rod of which extends to the upper deck. Along each passage way I would also carry a proportionate pipe, perforated every twelve inches with an inch hole; then, in case of fire, all the crew and passengers being on deck and the hatches closed, steam being let into the compartment burning by means of the valve operated from the upper deck, would immediately expel the air, and the fire would at once die out for want of oxygen.

On board river steamers a perforated pipe carried around the chimney, under the bonnet, and operated from the deck in the way proposed, would be a perfect protection.

In case of a fire occurring in a state room or a store room, a few fathoms of vulcanized steam hose should be on hand and directed into the chamber through a hole in the door. This would perfectly answer the purpose required, without the necessity of flooding the whole ship with vapor.

JOHN W. REID.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1858.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. C. W. Bradley, bearer of the American treaty with China, is expected in the Canada.

The Chevalier Wikoff was to leave Southampton for New York in the North Star, on the 29th ult.

Madame De Wilhorst, child and servants just arrived in the Arago; General Austria and M. Mujica, of the delegation from Venezuela; S. Michelena, Porto Rico; Captain Mackinnon, R. N., and General Shields, of Minnesota, are among the arrivals at the Union place Hotel.

Hon. Sherard Clemens' wound has now taken a highly favorable turn. The crisis of danger is past and his recovery is fast progressing.

The Secretary of War has left Washington for a short visit to the West.

ARRIVALS.

From Southampton and Havre, in the steamship Arago—Col de Raesloff, Charge d'Affaires from Denmark to Washington, and family; G. H. Gourdie, Esq, United States Consul at Zurich and family; Mme de Wilhorst, child and servant; C H Halliday, Swedish Navy; Rev F Tiffany, Rev De Steurnes, Dr Warren Stone, Capt E Lewis, Capt Swift and lady, Rev Mr Field and lady, Mr John Munroe and family, Mr W F Dana and family, Mr Duncan and family, Mr and Mrs de Rurier, Mr and Mrs Duval, Mr and Mr T S Hisland, Mr and Mrs H W Hicks, Mr and Mrs J Wagner, Mr and Mrs C H Rogers, Mr and Mrs Boehm, Mr and Mrs Voisin, Mr Kapp and family, Mr Schwab and family, Mr and Mrs Louve, Mr Thomas and family, Mr and Mrs Glover, Mr and Mrs Faell, Mrs Amos, Miss Stuart and servant, Mr and Miss Cordier, Miss P Leiter, Miss Prevost, Miss Hughes, Miss A Rhode, Mrs Stockwell, Miss Chatham, Miss Sawtell, Mr Wyckoff and two daughters, Mrs